



BURLEIGH COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE

INCLUDES ALL AMENDMENTS THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2026

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ARTICLE 1 - PURPOSE, INTENT AND AUTHORITY

Section 1. Purpose

1. For the purposes of promoting the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience, and general welfare, conserving the value of property throughout the County, reducing and avoiding congestion on public roads, streets, and highways; be it resolved by the Board of Burleigh County Commissioners:
2. To continue the previously established County Planning Commission.
3. To establish certain zoned areas in unincorporated areas of the County.
4. To secure the orderly development of the County as provided by Section 11-33 of the North Dakota Century Code.
5. To regulate and restrict the location, erection, construction, re-construction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings, structures, and land; for industry, business, trade, residential and other uses (excepting, no provisions of this resolution shall in any way effect the use of land or buildings used for farming or any normal function incident thereto).
6. To regulate and restrict the height, number of stories, and size of all buildings and the size of yards, courts, and other open spaces surrounding buildings.
7. To regulate and restrict the density of population.
8. To provide for the change of boundaries of zoned areas.
9. To provide references to zoning maps.
10. To provide regulations for the subdivision of land as provided by Section 11-33.2 of the North Dakota Century Code.
11. To provide minimum specifications for construction of buildings and sanitary facilities.
12. To provide minimum housing standards.
13. To provide for the enforcement of this Zoning Ordinance.
14. To prescribe penalties for the violation of regulations of this Zoning Ordinance.
15. To provide for a Board of Appeals.
16. To provide for amendments to this Ordinance.

Section 2. Intent

It is the intent of the Board of County Commissioners to promote the health, safety, and general welfare by guiding the development of the County, by means of a comprehensive land use plan which is in part carried out by the provisions of this Ordinance. It is the intent of this Ordinance to provide regulations, standards, and guides for the County's development which will:

1. Lessen congestion in the streets;
2. Secure safety from fire, panic, and other dangers;
3. Promote the health and general welfare;
4. Prevent the overcrowding of land;
5. Provide adequate light and air;
6. Avoid undue concentration of the population;
7. Facilitate adequate provision for:
 - a. Transportation;
 - b. Water distribution;
 - c. Sewage disposal;
 - d. Schools;
 - e. Parks; and
 - f. Other requirements.

Section 3. Authority

For the purpose of promoting health, safety, morals, public convenience, general prosperity, and public welfare, the Board of County Commissioners is hereby empowered to regulate and restrict within the County, the location and the use of buildings and structures and the use, condition of use or occupancy of lands for residence, recreation, and other purposes (Section 11-33-01, NDCC).

For the purpose of promoting health, safety, morals, public convenience, general prosperity, and public welfare, the Board of County Commissioners is hereby empowered to regulate and restrict within the County the subdivision of land (Section 11-33.2-02, NDCC).

ARTICLE 2 - BURLEIGH COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

Section 1. Formation

There was created in 1959 a body known as the Burleigh County Planning & Zoning Commission, which Planning and Zoning Commission is actively serving the community at the time of adoption of these amended and revised ordinances and whose duties and functions are intended to be continued without change except as may hereinafter be declared.

Section 2. Membership

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall be composed of nine (9) members, two (2) of whom shall be appointed from the Board of County Commissioners, and two (2) from the governing body of the municipality designated as the county seat of the County to serve for their respective terms of elective office. The remaining five (5) members shall be appointed from the County at large. All appointments to the County Planning and Zoning Commission shall be made by the Board of County Commissioners (NDCC 11-33-04).

Section 3. Terms of Members

When appointments to said commission are first made, three (3) members-at-large shall be appointed for a two (2) year term, and two (2) members-at-large for a four (4) year term, after which all subsequent appointments for members-at-large shall be for a four (4) year term. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired portion of the term (NDCC 11-33-04).

Section 4. Meetings, Officers and Compensation

The Commission shall meet within thirty (30) days after its appointment and elect a chairman and other necessary officers from its membership. The Commission may adopt rules and by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Members of the Commission may be compensated for their actual expenses in the same manner as members of the Board of County Commissioners. The County Auditor may appoint the Director of Planning to serve as secretary to the Commission and shall keep all of the records and accounts of the Commission.

Section 5. Duties

It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to:

1. Promote the public health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience, general welfare and conservation of the value of property throughout the County.
2. Regulate and restrict the location, erection, construction, re-construction, alteration and use of buildings, structures and land uses for industrial, business trade, residential and other purposes, except as used for farming.
3. Require the Replatting of Lands
 - a. Deemed to be unsatisfactorily subdivided and/or becoming tax delinquent;
 - b. Which represent an obstacle to the orderly and efficient growth of the County;
 - c. For coordinated platting of adjacent small parcels of land.
4. Discourage the Subdivision of Land
 - a. That is far in advance of needs of the County;
 - b. Which cannot be efficiently served by fire and police protection and other services;
 - c. Which is located in areas subject to flooding;
 - d. Which is topographically unsuitable for development;
 - e. Which official county soils and water studies reveal contain potential difficulties or incompatibilities for development;
 - f. Not having approval from the State Health Department.

Section 6. Planning and Zoning Commission Actions

According to the procedures established for each particular request or application, the Planning and Zoning Commission may take the following actions: approve, approve and call for a public hearing, continue the public hearing, approve subject to certain stated conditions being met, deny, or table for further consideration and study. The Planning and Zoning Commission may also reconsider any action, provided such reconsideration is made prior to any required approvals by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 7. Appeals

Any final decision of the Planning and Zoning Commission may be appealed to the Board of County Commissioners. Notice of appeal in writing shall be delivered to the County Auditor or the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners within ten (10) days after the Planning and Zoning Commission's decision. A meeting on the appeal shall be scheduled for the Board of County Commissioners within forty-five (45) days of the receipt of the notice of appeal. After the appeal has been heard, the Board of County Commissioners shall make its decision.

ARTICLE 3 - DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance certain terms and words are hereby defined. Words used in the present tense shall include the future; the singular number shall include the plural, the plural shall include the singular; the word "shall" is mandatory and not directory.

Accessory Buildings - A subordinate building, the use of which is customarily incidental to that of the principal building on the same lot.

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A separate and complete dwelling unit established in conjunction with and ancillary to, the principal single- family dwelling unit, whether within the same structure as the principal unit or within a detached accessory structure on the same lot or parcel of record. An accessory dwelling unit contains one bedroom, kitchen and bathroom facilities, and a separate exterior entrance.

Adult Bookstore - An enclosed building having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock in trade, books, magazines, or other periodicals which are distinguished or characterized by the emphasis on matter depicting or describing specific sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, for observation by patrons therein in return for payment of a consideration, irrespective of the numbers of patrons who may be able to view the presentation at one time.

Adult Cinema - An enclosed building used on a regular basis for presenting pictorial materials or other visual images by way of direct or indirect projection, which materials are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the depiction of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, for observation by patrons therein in return for payment of a consideration, irrespective of the numbers of patrons who may be able to view the presentation at one time.

Adult Entertainment Center - An adult bookstore, adult cinema, or any establishment allowing any performance, entertainment or appearance, live or otherwise, of any specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities on the premises, excluding licensed liquor premises.

For the purposes of this ordinance, the following definitions shall apply to the foregoing terms:

1. Specified anatomical areas:
 - a. Less than completely and opaquely covered:
 - b. Human genitals, pubic region;
 - c. Buttocks;
 - d. Female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; and

- e. Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

2. Specified sexual activities:

- a. Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;
- b. Acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse or sodomy;
- c. Fondling of human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast.

Agriculture District - Shall include any lands or areas so designated A-Agricultural by the Board of County Commissioners under authority of this Ordinance.

Agriculture Recreation. An agriculture recreation use combines agricultural production with recreation uses that are in common with and ancillary to the primary agricultural use and in conjunction with a single-family dwelling.

Alley - (Article 30): A strip of land, dedicated to public use, primarily to provide vehicular service access to the side or rear of properties otherwise abutting on a street.

Animal Clinic - See "Veterinary".

Animal Feeding Operation - A place where: 1) livestock have been, are, or will be confined, concentrated and fed for forty-five (45) or more days in any twelve (12) month period; 2) pasture, crops, or other vegetation are not normally managed or sustained for grazing during the normal growing season; and 3) animal waste or manure accumulates. All such operations containing one thousand (1,000) or more animal units shall be defined as an animal feeding operation. This term does not include an animal wintering operation. Adjoining animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be one animal feeding operation if they use common areas or systems for manure handling. An animal feeding operation in place and operating on the date this ordinance is effective September 5, 2001 shall be considered an existing animal feeding operation and shall not be subject to the requirements of this Ordinance unless it expands by any number of animal units.

Animal Feeding Operation Operator - An individual or group of individuals, a partnership, a corporation, a joint venture, or any other entity owning or controlling one or more animal feeding operations or animal wintering operations.

Animal Hospital - See "Veterinary".

Animal Wintering Operation - The confinement of cattle or sheep used or kept for breeding purposes in a feedlot or sheltered area at any time between October 15 and May 15 of each production cycle under circumstances in which these animals do not obtain a majority of their

feed and nutrients from grazing. The term includes the weaned offspring of cattle and sheep, but it does not include: 1) breeding operations of more than one thousand (1,000) animal units or 2) weaned offspring which are kept longer than one hundred-twenty (120) days and that are not retained for breeding purposes. Animal wintering operations are not subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.

Animal Unit Equivalent - A unit less number developed from the nutrient and volume characteristics of manure for a specific livestock type. The term is used to normalize the number of animals (e.g., head) for each specific livestock type that produce comparable bulk quantities of manure. The animal unit equivalents (AUE) for types of livestock and numbers of livestock for facility size thresholds are listed in the following table:

Equivalent Numbers of Livestock					
Livestock Type	AUE	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
Horse	2.0	150	500	1,000	2,500
Dairy Cow	1.33	225	750	1,500	3,750
Mature Beef	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
Beef Feeder - Finishing	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
Beef Feeder - Backgrounding	0.75	400	1,333	2,667	6,667
Mature Bison	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
Bison Feeder	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
Elk	1.0	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
Swine, >55 lbs.	0.4	750	2,500	5,000	12,500
Swine, Nursery	0.1	3,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
Sheep	0.1	3,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
Goose or Duck	0.2	1,500	5,000	10,000	25,000
Turkey	0.0182	16,500	55,000	110,000	275,000
Chicken	0.01	30,000	100,000	200,000	500,000

Apartment - A room, or suite of rooms, in a multi-family dwelling intended to be designated for use as a residence of a single family.

Appeal - A request for review of an administrative official's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

Auto Wrecking - See "Junk Yard".

Basement - A story having part but not more than one-half (1/2) its height below grade. A basement is counted as a story for the purpose of height regulations if subdivided and used for business or dwelling purposes other than by a janitor employed on the premises. (Article 31): It shall mean a story of a building located partly underground, but having not more than two-thirds (2/3) of its clear floor to ceiling height below outside grade.

Billboard - See "Sign - Outdoor Advertising".

Block - The property abutting one side of a street and lying between the two (2) nearest intersecting streets, or between the nearest such street and railroad right-of-way, undivided acreage, river or live stream; or between any of the foregoing and any other barrier to the continuity of development.

Board of Appeals – Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh County, North Dakota.

Board of Commissioners - Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh County, North Dakota.

Building - Any structure designed or intended for the support, enclosure, shelter or protection of persons, animals or property. When a structure is divided into separate parts by unpierced walls extending from the ground up, each part is deemed a separate building.

Building, Height of - The vertical distance from the grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the mean height level between the eaves and ridge of gable, hip and gambrel roofs.

Building Official - The Building Official of the County of Burleigh, North Dakota, or his authorized representative.

Building Line - A line established, in general parallel to the front street line beyond which no part of a building shall project, except as otherwise provided by this resolution.

Building, The Principal - A building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is located.

Ceiling - (Article 31): Shall mean the interior overhead surface of a room.

Cellar - (Article 31): Shall mean a story of a building located partly or wholly underground and having more than two-thirds (2/3) of its clear floor to ceiling height below outside grade.

City - City of Bismarck, North Dakota.

Commercial District - Any Commercial District.

County - County of Burleigh, North Dakota.

County Health Officer – The County Health Officer shall mean the legally designated health authority of the County of Burleigh or authorized representative. Whenever the term "County Health Officer" is used hereafter in this Ordinance, it shall be construed to also mean the "Building Official".

Data Center- a facility containing large amounts of computer systems, servers, networking equipment, and storage infrastructure primarily for the purpose of remote storage, processing, or distribution of large amounts of data. A typical data center may include functions such as cryptocurrency mining, cloud AI functions, hyperscale cloud functions, but are not limited to such examples. Any equipment requiring a High-Density Load Service, for a server farm or data center, will constitute a commercial cryptocurrency mining application.

Data Center/ AI Conversion Facility- a data center that is converted and used to support artificial intelligence.

Decibel – A unit of sound measurement, abbreviated dB.

dB(A) - A frequency weighting that relates to the response of the human ear. The weighted sound pressure level by the use of the A metering characteristic and weighting specified in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Specification of Sound Level Meters.

Density - The number of families residing on, or dwelling units developed on, an acre of land. As used in this article, all densities are stated in families per net acre, that is, per acre of land devoted to residential use, exclusive of land in streets, alleys, parks, playgrounds, school yards, or other public lands and open spaces.

District- A section or sections of unincorporated areas of Burleigh County, North Dakota, for which the regulations governing the use of buildings and premises or the height and area of buildings are uniform.

Division - The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land, into lots or parcels of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or of building development, including any plat or plan which includes the creation of any part of one or more streets, public easements, or other rights-of-way whether public or private, for access to or from such lots or parcels of land, and/or including the creation of new or enlarged parks, playgrounds, plaza or open spaces. "Subdivision" includes the re-subdivision of one or more lots as parcels of land in a subdivision made and recorded prior to or after the date these resolutions are adopted. However, the division of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of 40 or more acres, not involving any new street or easement of access, shall be exempted from this ordinance.

Dwelling - A building or portion thereof arranged or designed to provide living facilities for one or more families. The term "dwelling" shall not be deemed to include a motel, hotel or tourist home. (Article 31): Shall mean any building, structure, mobile home, house trailer, or parts

thereof used and occupied for human habitation, or intended to be so used, and includes appurtenances and utilities thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.

Dwelling Group - In general, a building in which several unrelated individuals or families permanently reside, but in which individual cooking facilities are not provided for the individual persons or families. Specifically, "group-dwelling" shall include rooming house, fraternity house, sorority house and private club in which one or more members have a permanent residence. "Group-dwelling" shall not be deemed to include a hotel, motel, tourist home, mobile home park or any use included in the "health-medical group".

Dwelling-Multi-Family - A building containing two (2), three (3) or four (4) dwelling units.

Dwelling-Single-Family - A building containing only one dwelling unit designed to be located on a permanent perimeter foundation and, if site built, constructed in accordance with the provisions of the applicable County codes governing construction; or, if manufactured off site, constructed in accordance with either the County codes governing construction or the HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (24 CFR 3280).

1. All single-family dwellings shall be considered and taxed as real property, as provided by law. Each single-family dwelling shall have a minimum overall front width of twenty-four (24) feet, minimum overall depth of twenty (20) feet, a minimum main floor living space square footage of nine hundred (900) square feet, and a minimum ceiling height of seven (7) feet, six (6) inches. A manufactured home that meets all of the requirements herein is classified as a single-family dwelling.

Dwelling-Two-Family - A building containing only two (2) dwelling units.

Dwelling Unit - A building, or portion thereof, providing complete housekeeping facilities for one (1) family. (Article 31): Shall mean any room or group of rooms located within a building arranged for the use of one (1) or more individuals living together as a single housekeeping unit with facilities which are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking and eating purposes.

Easement - A grant by the property owner of the use of a strip of land by the public, or by one or more persons or corporations for a specific purpose or purposes.

Extermination - Shall mean the control and elimination of insects, rodents, or other pests by eliminating their harboring places; by depriving or making inaccessible materials that may serve as their food; by poisoning, spraying, fumigating, trapping, or any other recognized and legal pest elimination methods approved by the County Health Officer.

Family - A group of one (1) or more persons occupying a premise and living as a single housekeeping unit as distinguished from a group occupying a boarding house, lodging house or hotel, as herein defined. (Article 31): Shall mean one or more persons occupying a dwelling or dwelling unit and living as a single nonprofit unit.

Farm - A zoned area of Burleigh County containing at least forty (40) acres, which is used for the growing of the usual farm products such as vegetables, fruit trees, and grain, and their storage on the area, as well as for raising thereon the usual farm poultry and farm animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The term "farming" includes the operating of such an area for one or more of the above uses, including dairy farms with the necessary accessory uses for treating or storing the produce; provided however, that the operation of any accessory uses shall be secondary to that of the normal farming activities, and provided further that farming does not include the commercial feeding of garbage or offal to swine or other animals.

Filling Station - Any building or premises used for the dispensing, sale or offering for sale at retail of any automobile fuels or oils. When the dispensing, sale or offering for sale is incidental to the conduct of a public garage, the premises are classified as a public garage.

Floor Area Ratio - The floor area of a building, or buildings, on a zoning lot. A floor area of a building or buildings is the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of all buildings on the lot, measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls, or from the center line of walls separating two (2) buildings. Floor area shall include the area of basements when used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes, but need not include a basement or portion of a basement used for storage or the housing of mechanical or central heating or the basement apartment of a custodian in a multi-family dwelling, except that portion of said custodian's dwelling unit which is in excess of fifty percent (50%) of the total basement floor area. In calculating floor area, the following need not be included:

1. Attic space providing structural head room of less than 7 feet, 6 inches;
2. Uncovered steps;
3. Terraces, breezeways and open porches; and
4. Automobile parking space in basement or private garage, but not to exceed six hundred (600) square feet for single-family dwellings; eight hundred (800) square feet for a two-family dwelling; and two hundred (200) square feet per car space required by the provisions of this resolution for any other use.

Frontage - All the property on one side of the street or highway between two (2) intersecting streets or highways (crossing or terminating) measured along the line of the street or highway, or if the street or highway is dead-ended, then all of the property abutting on one side between an intersecting street or highway and the dead-end of the street or highway.

Garbage - (Article 31): Shall mean the animal and vegetable wastes resulting from handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food.

Garage, Private - An accessory building housing not more than three (3) motor-driven vehicles, the property of and for the use of the occupants of the lot on which the private garage is located.

Garage, Public - Any building or premises used for equipment, repairing, hiring, selling or storing motor-driven vehicles.

Group Dwelling - See "Dwelling - Group".

Group-Use - See "Use Group".

Habitable Room - (Article 31): Shall mean a room or enclosed floor space used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, or eating purposes.

Height of Building - The vertical distance measured from the highest of the following three (3) levels:

1. Street curb level;
2. The established or mean street grade in case the curb is not constructed or
3. The average finished ground level adjoining the building if it sets back from the street line to level of the highest point at the roof beams of flat roofs, or roofs inclining not more than one (1) inch to the foot, and to the mean height level of the top of the main plate and highest ridge for other roofs.

Height (of Turbine) - The vertical distance from the grade of the property as existed prior to construction to the highest point of a turbine rotor blade when in the upright position.

Highway Primary - Any Designated Interstate or Federal Route, such as I-94 or US 83. Primary highways provide for rapid movements of relatively large traffic volumes between large land areas, major traffic generators and other arterials. Primary highways should have controlled access and are usually multi-lane roads with no parking.

Highway Secondary - Any Designated State or County arterial route, such as Highway 1804 or County Highway 10. Secondary highways provide through traffic movements between areas and links collectors with other arterials. Secondary highways usually have two to four lanes and may be divided or undivided roads, preferably with little or no parking, and limited access.

Home Occupation - Any occupation or profession carried on by a member of the immediate family, residing on the premises; in connection with which there is used no sign other than a name plate not more than one (1) square foot in area or no display that will indicate from the exterior that the building is being utilized in whole or in part for any purpose other than that of a dwelling; in which no person is employed other than a domestic servant; and in which no mechanical equipment is used except such as is permissible for purely domestic or household purposes.

Hotel - A building in which lodging with or without meals, is provided and offered to the public for compensation and is open to transient guests. Hotels include motels and automobile courts, but do not include group dwelling as defined herein.

Improvements - Street grading and surfacing with or without curbs and gutters, sidewalks, crosswalks, water mains, sanitary and storm sewers, culverts, bridges, street, trees and other improvements as required by this Ordinance.

Industrial District - Any I Industrial District

Infestation - (Article 31): Shall mean the presence, within or around a dwelling of any insects, rodents or other pests.

Junk Yard - The use of any area of any lot whether inside or outside a building, or the use of any portion of that half of any lot that adjoins any street, for the storage, keeping or abandonment of junk, including scrap metal, rags, paper or other scrap materials, used lumber, salvaged house wrecking and structural steel materials and equipment, or for the dismantling, demolition or abandonment of automobiles or other vehicles or machinery parts thereof.

Kennel - Any building or lot on which three (3) or more dogs and cats at least four (4) months of age are kept, boarded or trained whether in special buildings or runways or not.

Livestock - Any animal raised for food, raw materials or pleasure, including, but not limited to, beef and dairy cattle, bison, sheep, swine, poultry and horses. Livestock also include animals raised for pelts.

Lot - The word "lot" when used alone shall mean, unless the context of the Article clearly indicates otherwise, a "zoning lot" as defined herein.

Lot, Corner - A lot abutting upon two (2) or more streets at their intersection.

Lot, Depth - The mean horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines.

Lot, Double-Frontage - A lot having a frontage on two (2) non-intersecting streets, as distinguished from a corner lot.

Lot Line, Rear - The lot line generally opposite or parallel to the front street line.

Lot of Record - Land designated as a separate and distinct lot on a legally recorded subdivision platted pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Section 11-33.2.

Lot, Zoning - A tract of land occupied or to be occupied by a principal building and its accessory buildings, together with such open spaces and yards as are required under the provisions of this resolution, having not less than the minimum area required by this resolution for a zoning lot in the district in which such land is situated, and having its principal frontage on a dedicated public right-of-way or a permanent, exclusive, non-obstructed access easement to a dedicated public right-of-way, not less than twenty (20) feet wide. A "zoning lot" need not necessarily coincide with a "lot of record" and may consist of:

1. a single lot of record;
2. a portion of a lot of record; or

3. a combination of complete lots of record, or complete lots of record and portions of lots of record, or portions of lots of record.

Manufactured Home - A factory built structure which is to be used as a place for human habitation, which is not constructed or equipped with a permanent hitch or other device allowing it to be moved other than to a permanent site, which does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or axles, and which bears a label certifying that it was built in compliance with the HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (24 CFR 3280).

Manufacturing District - Any M Manufacturing District.

Manure - Fecal material and urine from livestock, as well as animal-housing wash water, bedding material, rainwater or snow melt that comes in contact with fecal material or urine.

Master Plan - The comprehensive plan, or any portion thereof, made and adopted by the Planning Commission in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota and the regulations of the County of Burleigh indicating the general or specific locations recommended for streets, parks, public buildings, zoning districts and all other public improvements.

Meaning of Certain Words - (Article 31): Whenever the words "dwelling", "dwelling unit", "rooming house", "rooming unit" or "premises" are used in this Ordinance, they shall be construed as though they were followed by the words "or any part thereof". Whenever the masculine pronoun is used, it shall also mean the feminine pronoun.

Meat Packing Facility - A facility for the slaughtering and processing of animals and the refining of their byproducts. A meat packing facility includes the preparation of meat products for intrastate or interstate commerce and retail sale, but does not include custom processing of an animal or meat products for the owner of the animal or of the meat products, provided all meat products derived from the custom operation are returned to the owner of the animal or of the meat products.

Meat Packing Facility, Limited - A facility for the slaughtering and processing of animals and the refining of their byproducts, limited to 100 animal units per week. A limited meat packing facility includes the preparation of meat products for intrastate or interstate commerce and retail sale, but does not include custom processing of an animal or meat products for the owner of the animal or of the meat products, provided all meat products derived from the custom operation are returned to the owner of the animal or of the meat products.

Mobile Home - A transportable, factory-built home, designed to be used as a year-round residential dwelling and built prior to enactment of the HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (24 CFR 3280).

Mobile Home Park - A plat of ground under single ownership or management which has been planned and improved for the placement of at least twenty (20) mobile homes which are used

for dwelling or sleeping purposes, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for such accommodations.

Motor Vehicle Parts Salvage Yard - The use of not more than fifty (50) percent of the premises of a motor vehicle repair garage or a motor vehicle body repair shop for the storage of motor vehicles for dismantling and sale of used parts thereof.

Non-Conforming Use - The use of a building or other structure or of a tract of land which does not conform to the use or regulations of this Ordinance for the district in which it is located, either at the effective date of this Ordinance, or as a result of subsequent amendments which may be incorporated into this Ordinance.

Nonconforming Structure - A structure which does not conform to the regulations of this Ordinance for the district in which it is located, either at the effective date of this Ordinance or as a result of subsequent amendments which may be incorporated into this Ordinance.

Non-Participating Dwelling - A dwelling on a non-participating parcel.

Non-Participating Parcel - A parcel of real estate that is not a participating parcel.

Occupied Structure - A building in which people live, work or frequent.

Occupant - (Article 31): Shall mean any person, over one (1) year of age, living, sleeping, cooking, eating in, or having actual possession of a dwelling or dwelling unit or rooming unit.

Off-Street Parking Space - An off-street area for the parking of one (1) motor vehicle having all-weather surface, a width of not than ten (10) feet and a length of not less than twenty (20) feet, and shall have an easy access to a street or alley by a driveway having all-weather surface.

Operator - (Article 31): Shall mean any person who has charge, care or control of a building or parts thereof, in which dwelling units or rooming units are let.

Ordinary High-Water Mark - The elevation of the Missouri River at a flow rate of 33,000 cubic feet per second. In areas where there are multiple channels, the ordinary high water mark is the landward extent of the floodway, as delineated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Boundary and Floodway Map for Burleigh County.

Owner - (Article 31): Shall mean any person who alone, jointly or severally with others:

1. Shall have legal title to any dwelling or dwelling unit, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof; or
2. Shall have charge, care, or control of any dwelling or dwelling unit, as owner or agent as an executor, administrator, trustee or guardian of the estate of the owner. Any such person thus representing the actual owner shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, to the same extent as if he were the owner.

Parcel - A tract of land created by any means other than a subdivision platted pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Section 11-33.2.

Parcel of Record - A parcel that existed as a separate and unique legal description prior to October 4, 2010. For property not under the County's jurisdiction on October 4, 2010, a parcel that existed as a separate and unique legal description prior to coming under the County's jurisdiction.

Participating Dwelling - A dwelling on a participating parcel.

Participating Parcel - A parcel of real estate on which any turbine of the wind turbine facility will be constructed, or for which a participation agreement has been executed.

Person - (Article 31): Shall mean and include any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

Planning and Zoning Commission - The Planning and Zoning Commission of the County of Burleigh, North Dakota.

Plumbing - (Article 31): Shall mean and include all of the following supplied facilities and equipment:

1. gas pipes, gas-burning equipment, water pipes, water closets, sinks, installed dishwashers, lavatories, bath tubs, shower baths, installed clothes-washing machines, catch basins, drains, vents, and any other similar supplied fixtures, together with all connections to water, sewer, or gas lines.

Repair - (Article 31): Shall mean to restore to good condition.

Residential District - Any R1 Residential District.

Road-Local - Roadway whose primary function is to provide access to abutting property. Local roads are usually two-lane roads with parking and direct access to adjacent lands.

Road-Collector - Roadway which provides traffic movements between local roads and arterial roads and highways and also provides direct access to abutting property. Collector roads are usually two-lane roads that should be designed to minimize on-street parking and direct driveway access.

Rooming House - A dwelling in which rooms are let for hire or persons are given lodging for compensation.

Row Housing - A building which has not less than three (3) or more than six (6) one-family units and erected in a row as a single building on adjoining lots, each being separated from the adjoining unit or units by an approved masonry party wall or walls extended from the basement or cellar floor to the roof along the dividing lot line; and each such building being separated from any other building by space on all sides.

Rubbish - (Article 31): Shall mean combustible and non-combustible materials, except garbage, and the terms shall include the residue from the burning of wood, coke, and other combustible materials, rags, cartons, boxes, wood excelsior, rubber, leather, tree branches, yard trimmings, tin cans, metals, glass, crockery and dust.

Salvage Yard - A place where used parts of automobiles or other equipment are collected and processed for resale.

Sign - Any device for visual communication which is used for the purpose of bringing the subject thereof to the attention of the public, but not including any flag, badge or insignia of any governmental agency, or of any civic, charitable, religious, patriotic, fraternal, or similar organization.

Sign-Outdoor Advertising - Sign, including billboard, which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, entertainment or other activity conducted, sold or offered elsewhere than on the premises upon which the sign is located.

Solar Energy System (SES)- A system that converts solar radiation to usable energy, including photovoltaic panel systems and solar thermal systems. An active solar energy system that collects or stores solar energy and transforms solar energy into another form of energy or transfers heat from a collector to another medium using mechanical, electrical, thermal or chemical means.

Sound Pressure Level (SPL) - The physical intensity of sound.

Stabilized Bank - A riverbank that has been stabilized by the Corps of Engineers or under a Corps of Engineers' permit for bank stabilization. If the plans and specifications for the permitted structure were not approved by the Corps of Engineers, or if the structure was not built in accordance with the Corps approved plans and specifications, certification from a registered professional engineer will be required.

Stable-Private - A detached accessory building for the housing of horses, ponies or mules owned by the occupants of the premises and not kept for remuneration, exhibition, hire or sale.

Stable-Riding - A structure in which horses, ponies or mules used exclusively for pleasure riding or driving are housed, boarded, or kept for hire, including riding tracks or academies.

Steep Slope - Land where agricultural activity or development is either not recommended or described as poorly suited due to slope steepness and the site's soil characteristics, as mapped and described in the Burleigh County Soil Survey or other technical report. Where specific information is not available, steep slopes are defined as lands having an average slope over 12 percent (12%), as measured over horizontal distances of fifty (50) feet or more, that are not bluffs.

Storage Unit Building (Personal Self-Serve) - A storage building that houses individual storage units for personal affects that are either rented or individually owned.

Storm Water Management - An implemented set of public policies and/or activities undertaken to regulate the impacts and/or benefits associated with storm water runoff under various specified conditions. Storm water management is primarily concerned with preventing and/or limiting flood damages and environmental impacts associated with rural property development.

Storm Water Management Plan - A plan developed by a registered professional engineer employed by the owner/developer to manage storm water runoff for a particular project, subdivision development and/or drainage area.

Storm Water Management System - Natural and/or constructed facilities that collect, store, convey, and/or treat storm water runoff. These facilities normally include detention and/or retention facilities, streets, roadway ditches, storm sewers, inlets and open channels.

Story - That portion of a building, other than a cellar included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it, or if there be no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it.

Story-Half - A space under a sloping roof which has the line of intersection of the roof decking and wall face not more than three (3) feet above the top floor level, and in which space not more than two-thirds (2/3) of the floor area is finished off for use. A half-story containing independent apartment or living quarters shall be counted as a full story.

Street - A public thoroughfare which affords principal means of access to abutting property.

Street Line - A dividing line between a lot, tract or parcel of land and a contiguous street.

Structure - Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground or attached to something having a permanent location on the ground.

Structural Alterations - Any change in the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls or partitions, columns, beams or girders, or any substantial change in the roof or in the exterior walls.

Subdivision - (Article 30): The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into lots for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sales or building development, including any plat or plan which includes the creation of any part or one or more streets, public easements, or other rights-of-way, whether public or private, for access to or from such lots, and/or including the creation of new or enlarged parks, playgrounds, plazas or open spaces. "Subdivision" includes the re-subdivision of one or more lots in a subdivision made and recorded prior to or after the date these regulations are adopted. However, the division of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of forty (40) or more acres, not involving any new street or easement of access, shall be exempted from these regulations.

Substandard - (Article 31): Shall mean any dwelling, dwelling unit, or premises violating any provisions of this Ordinance.

Supplied - (Article 31): Shall mean paid for, furnished, or provided by or under the control of the owner or operator.

Surface Water - Waters of the state located on the ground surface, such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks.

Temporary Housing - (Article 31): Shall mean any tent, trailer, or other structure used for human shelter which is designed to be transportable and which is not attached to the ground, to another structure, or to any utilities system and located on the same premises for more than thirty (30) consecutive days.

Temporary Structure - A structure such as a tent or a building of sectional construction whose design and construction is such that it will be used only for a short period of time or that it can be readily moved to another location.

Temporary Worker Housing – A group dwelling facility located in one or more buildings that are occupied on a temporary basis by workers that are not from the immediate area but are employed in the area for a specific purpose (such as oil exploration/drilling and related activities, construction projects or similar activities) and for a defined period of time. Temporary worker housing does not include a mobile home, a mobile home park, a manufactured home, a tourist camp, a tourist campground, a tourist home, a trailer or a trailer camp as defined and regulated herein. Temporary worker housing is also referred to as crew camp housing, temporary modular housing and man camps.

Temporary Limited Worker Housing, – Temporary worker housing for twenty (20) or fewer workers and for a time period of six (6) months or less that is located on the same property as the activity at which the workers are employed. Limited temporary worker housing may include the use of recreational vehicles/trailers.

Tourist Camp - An area containing one (1) or more structures designed or intended primarily for automobile transients or provided spaces where two (2) or more tents can be erected.

Tourist Home - A dwelling in which sleeping accommodations in less than ten (10) rooms are provided or offered to transient guests for compensation. Any dwelling in which such accommodations for transient guests are offered in ten (10) or more rooms shall be deemed to be a "hotel" as defined herein. The use of a dwelling as a tourist home shall not be considered an accessory use nor a customary home occupation.

Trailer - Any vehicle or structure, including but not limited to an automobile trailer and trailer coach, mounted on wheels for use on highways and streets; propelled or drawn by its own or other motor power; and designed and constructed to provide for living or sleeping quarters for one (1) or more persons or for the conduct of a business, profession, trade or occupation, or use as a selling or advertising device. If wheels of a trailer are removed, except for repair it is deemed to be a building subject to all the regulations, therefore.

Trailer Camp - A tract of land, together with open spaces required by this or any other regulation, used, designed, maintained, or held out to accommodate ten (10) or more trailers, including all buildings, structures, tents, vehicles, accessories, appurtenances used or intended as equipment for such trailer camp, whether or not a charge is made for the use of the camp or its facilities. A trailer camp does not include automobile or trailer sales lots on which unoccupied trailers are parked for inspection or sale.

Use - The term referring to:

1. Any purpose for which buildings, other structures or land may be arranged, designed, intended, maintained or occupied; and
2. Any occupation, business activity or operation carried on (or intended to be carried on) in a building or other structure or on land; or
3. A name of a building, or structure or tract of land which indicated the purpose for which it is arranged, designed, intended, maintained or occupied.

Used - Designed, intended or arranged to be used.

Use Group - Two (2) or more uses similar in physical characteristics, traffic generation, location, utility, governmental service requirements, or generally compatible with other uses in a use group. Members the several use groups herein established, are specifically listed in Article 7.

Uses Permitted - Any use permitted by the regulations of this Ordinance. The term "permitted use" or its equivalent shall not be deemed to include any non-conforming use.

Variance - A grant of relief from the literal provisions of this Ordinance in situations where strict adherence would cause practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship because of circumstances unique to the property.

Veterinary/Animal Clinic - A facility in which the practice conducted is essentially an out-patient type of practice for animals performed by licensed veterinarians.

Veterinary/Animal Hospital - A facility in which the practice conducted includes the confinement as well as the treatment of animal patients by licensed veterinarians.

Waiver - A minimum easing of the literal provisions of the subdivision regulations in situations where strict adherence would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship because of circumstances unique to the property being subdivided.

Waters of the State - All waters within the jurisdiction of the State of North Dakota, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, and all other bodies or accumulations of water on or under the surface of the earth, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state, except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters defined.

Wind Turbine Facility - One or more wind turbines, including appurtenant structures and facilities, rated at an individual or combined nameplate capacity of 150 kilowatts or greater

Yard - An open space of uniform width or depth on the same zoning lot with a building or group of buildings, which open space lies between the buildings or group of buildings and the nearest lot line and is unoccupied and unobstructed, from the ground upward except as may be specifically provided in this article. In measuring a yard, the line of a building shall be deemed to mean a line parallel to the nearest lot line drawn through the point of a building or group of buildings nearest to such lot line, exclusive of such features specified as not to be considered in measuring yard dimension or as being permitted to extend into a yard, and said measurements shall be taken at right angles from the line of the building to the nearest lot line.

Yard-Front - A yard extending across the front of a lot between the side yard lines and being the minimum horizontal distance between the street line and any building or any projection thereof, other than the projection of the usual steps or entranceway.

Yard-Rear - A yard extending across the rear of a lot between the side lot lines and being the minimum horizontal distance between the rear lot and the rear of any building or any projection other than steps. On corner lots the rear yard shall be considered as parallel to the street upon which the lot has its least dimension. On both corner lots and interior lots, the rear yard shall in all cases be at the opposite end of the lot from the front yard.

Yard-Side - A yard extending from the front lot line to the rear yard line and being the minimum horizontal distance between the side lot and the side of any building or any projections thereof.

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS AND BOUNDARIES

Section 1. Division of County into Districts

For the purposes of these regulations, and only for those portions of Burleigh County which are subject to the zoning provisions of this Ordinance, the County is hereby divided into thirteen (13) classes of districts, which are established as follows

1. A Agricultural - Article 11
2. R1 Residential - Article 12
3. R2 Residential - Article 13
4. R3 Residential - Article 14
5. Article 14-1 Repealed by Ordinance 13-09
6. R5 Residential - Article 15
7. C Commercial - Article 16
8. Article 17 Repealed by Ordinance 13-09
9. I Industrial - Article 18
10. Article 19 Repealed by Ordinance 13-09
11. PUD Planned Unit Development - Article 20
12. P Public Use - Article 20.1
13. FP Floodplain - Article 21

Effective with the date of the resolution which originally established this Ordinance, all unincorporated lands within the Townships listed in Article 5, Section 1, shall be classified as Agricultural, and shall remain so classified until, if, and when parcels of said land may be rezoned through proper procedures. No part of this Ordinance shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the use of any lands or buildings used for farming purposes or any normal incidents thereto.

Section 2. Boundaries of Districts and Zoning Map

The location and boundaries of all zoning districts established in the County shall be shown on the official zoning map of the County. This map is titled ZONING MAP OF BURLEIGH COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, and is on file in the office of the County Auditor, County Building Official and County Planner. This map is hereby made a part of this Article. The County Planner is authorized and directed to make all necessary changes upon the official zoning map of the County in accordance with approved zoning changes as they are from time to time enacted by the Burleigh County Board of Commissioners.

Section 3. Interpretation of District Boundaries

Where uncertainties exist as to the boundaries of the various districts as shown on the zoning map accompanying and made a part of this Article, the following rules shall apply:

1. District boundary lines are intended to follow street, road, or property lines, unless such district boundary lines are fixed by dimensions as shown on the zoning map.
2. Where district boundaries are indicated as approximately following street or road lines, or proposed street or road lines, said lines shall be construed to be such boundaries.
3. Any street, road, railroad right-of-way, water course, channel, or body of water, included on the zoning map shall, unless otherwise indicated, be included within the zoning district of adjoining property on either side thereof. Where such street, road, right-of-way, water course, channel or body of water, serves as a boundary between two (2) or more different zoning districts, a line midway in such street, road, right-of-way, water course, channel or body of water, and extending in the general direction of the long dimension thereof shall be considered the boundary between zoning districts.

ARTICLE 5 - GENERAL PROVISIONS AND GUIDELINES

Section 1. County Zoning Jurisdiction

Burleigh County has zoning jurisdiction for the following townships:

Burnt Creek	Glenview	Menoken
Crofte	Hay Creek	Phoenix
Fort Rice	Riverview	Lyman
Gibbs	Florence Lake	Canfield

1. All unincorporated land in the above-named townships shall be zoned as A- Agricultural, and shall remain for agricultural use only, except as certain parcels of land may be re-zoned for use other than Agricultural.
2. Even though parcels of land may be re-zoned for uses other than Agricultural, such re-zoned land may be farmed until placed into another use.
3. Parcels of land zoned for uses other than agricultural are subject to all regulations controlling the use of such land, including buildings and structures located on such land.
4. Any land which may hereafter become a part of the unincorporated land of the County, by the disorganization of any village or city, may be zoned and classified for use other than agricultural use.
5. No person shall use any land or premises in any of the above-named townships for use other than the permitted uses for such zoned area, except as stated under the provisions of "Non-Conforming Use" (See Article 9).
6. No building or structure shall be erected, enlarged, structurally altered or moved unless it shall be designed to make the premises conform to the regulations for that zoning district on which the premises are located.
7. A building permit shall not be required for any building or structure located on a farm of ten (10) acres or more and used for the usual farming purposes as described herein. Building permits shall be required for non-farmers.
8. This Amended Zoning Ordinance shall not have any control over the type or location of any poles, towers, wires, cables, conduits, vaults, or any other similar distributing equipment of a public utility as defined and regulated by existing state laws.

Section 2. County Subdivision Jurisdiction

Subdivision of all land not within the corporate limits or within the area of application of extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of any city within the County shall be governed by Burleigh County in as far as its jurisdiction allows under Section 11-33.2 of the North Dakota Century Code and in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of these regulations.

Section 3. City Zoning and Subdivision Jurisdiction

Subdivision and zoning of all land within the corporate limits or within the area of application of extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of any city within the County shall be governed by the regulations of that city.

Section 4. Area and Yards

1. No building or structure shall be erected; nor shall any existing building or structure be altered, enlarged or rebuilt; nor shall any open space surrounding any building be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, lot, area, and building location regulations hereinafter designated for the district in which such building or open space is located.
2. No yard or other open space provided about any building, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of these regulations, shall be considered as yard or open space for any other building; and no yard or other open space on one lot shall be considered as a yard or open space for a building on any other lot.
3. All yards required by these regulations shall be open and unobstructed to the sky, except as hereinafter provided.

Amendments

October 5, 1971	MENOKEN Township officially relinquished their zoning rights to Burleigh County.
March 7, 1971	MENOKEN Township map showing specified zoning (in color) was reviewed and filed with Register of Deeds.
March 7, 1971	GLENVIEW Township officially relinquished their zoning rights to Burleigh County.
September 6, 1971	GIBBS Township officially relinquished their zoning rights to Burleigh County.

September 6, 1971 Note only - County Commission did not approve of the following unorganized townships coming under Zoning Ordinance: Richmond, Phoenix and Lyman.

September 5, 1974 LYMAN and PHOENIX Townships officially relinquished their zoning rights to Burleigh County.

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ARTICLE 6 - INCIDENTAL USES

The uses of land and buildings permitted in the several districts established by this Article are designated by listing the principal uses permitted. In addition to such principal uses, it is the intent of this Ordinance, and this Article, to permit in each district those uses customarily incidental to any principal use permitted in the district. Such permitted incidental uses are specifically listed as follows, and any listed use is permitted on the same lot with the principal use to which it is incidental.

Section 1. Accessory Uses

1. Dwelling Premises

- a. Private garages or off-street parking spaces incidental to a dwelling.
- b. Private greenhouse, vegetable, fruit, or flower garden, from which no products are sold or offered for sale.
- c. Children's playhouse, and playground equipment.
- d. Shed, tool room for storage of equipment used in grounds or building maintenance but not including stable, chicken house, or other buildings to house agricultural livestock.
- e. Private swimming pool and bath house.
- f. Statuary, trellises, barbecue stove or similar ornamental or landscaping features.
- g. No more than three (3) dogs four months of age or older.
- h. All allowable accessory buildings to a residence shall be limited to a maximum of four percent (4%) of the area of the parcel, a maximum wall height of sixteen and one-half (16½) feet and a maximum building height of twenty-five (25) feet.
- i. Accessory buildings for the above computations shall include the following:
 - i. Buildings: barns, stables, storage buildings, and detached garages
 - ii. Attached garages are not included in the above computations, provided the area occupied by an attached garage does not exceed one and one-half times the area of the footprint of the dwelling portion of the principal structure to which it is attached.
- j. Construction of a garage or storage building in any R1 or A district is allowed prior to the construction of the principal dwelling provided the following conditions are met:
 - i. petition waving any objection to the proposed outbuilding is signed by percent (60%) of all owners of land within one-quarter (1/4) mile of the request
 - ii. Limitation of the garage or shed constructed pursuant to this section to one structure of no more than one thousand-two hundred (1,200) square feet for lots less than ten (10) acres in size, one thousand-eight hundred (1,800) square feet for lots between ten (10) and thirty-four (34) acres, and two-thousand

four hundred (2,400) square feet for lots over thirty-four (34) acres in size.

2. Church
 - a. Parish house, together with any use accessory to a dwelling as herein listed.
 - b. Religious education building
 - c. Bulletin board not to exceed twenty (20) square feet in area.
 - d. Off-street parking lot for the use without charge of members and visitors to the church

3. Health-Medical Group
 - a. Any use accessory to a dwelling
 - b. Off-street parking lot for the use without charge of staff members or visitors.
 - c. Private garage.
 - d. Private garage.
 - e. Nun's home, nurses' quarters.
 - f. Laundry incidental to hospital.

4. Office-bank, Retail, Commercial Recreation Groups
 - a. Storage of customer, client, or operator-owned vehicles.
 - b. Storage of supplies, stock and merchandise within a fully enclosed building.

5. Manufacturing and repair facilities incidental to principal use subject to the following limitations:
 - a. Floor space so used shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of total space devoted to the principal use;
 - b. No motive power other than electricity shall be used;
 - c. No motor used on any machine for manufacturing and repair shall exceed one horse power;
 - d. All operations shall be conducted so that no dust, odor, smoke, noise, vibration, heat or glare created by such operation is perceptible from any boundary line of the lot on which the principal use is located.

6. Service Group
 - a. Garage, or parking lot for the storage of employee, customer, client, or operator-owned vehicles.

Section 2. Home Occupation

There is permitted in a dwelling, any occupation customarily incidental to the principal use as a dwelling, subject to the following limitations:

1. No person, other than a member of the immediate family, occupying a dwelling is there employed; except domestic help.
2. No stock in trade is displayed or sold upon the premises.
3. No alteration of the principal building that changes the character thereof as a dwelling.
4. No illuminated sign is used, and no sign other than one giving the name and occupation, not more than one square foot in area, is displayed.
5. No more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the area of one story of the building shall be devoted to the home occupation.
6. The following are hereby declared to be customary home occupations as intended by this section:
 - a. Dressmaker, seamstress.
 - b. Music teacher.
 - c. Artist, sculptor.
 - d. Author.
 - e. Emergency treatment only of patients by physicians, dentists, or licensed drugless physicians.
 - f. Emergency interview only of clients by lawyers, architects, engineers and similar professions.
 - g. Minister.

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ARTICLE 7 - USE GROUPS

Section 1. Purpose

In order to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance, certain uses having similar characteristics are classified together as "Use Groups". In any district in which a use group is permitted, it is the intent of this Article to permit any particular member of that use group to be located within that district. In any district in which a use group is not listed as a permitted use, it is the intent of this Article to prohibit each and every member of that use group from locating within that district.

Section 2. Retail Group A

A use in Retail Group A is one in which the principal activity is the sale at retail of merchandise, and which:

1. Depends to some extent on the proximity of other retail and service establishments;
2. Merchandise is not of such a nature as to be customarily taken away by the customer in a truck;
3. Includes no incidental manufacturing or processing carried on in such a manner as to produce offensive noise, odor, dust, glare, heat or vibration perceptible or measurable from outside the building in which the use is located.
4. The following uses are declared to be in Retail Group A:
 - a. Antique store
 - b. Appliance, radio, television store
 - c. Auto accessory store
 - d. Book, magazine, newspaper store
 - e. Butcher shop
 - f. Camera store, art supply store
 - g. Candy store
 - h. Clothing, clothing accessories store
 - i. Delicatessen
 - j. Department store
 - k. Drug store
 - l. Five and ten cent stores
 - m. Flower shop
 - n. Furniture, office equipment store
 - o. Gift shop
 - p. Grocery store

- q. Hardware store
- r. Hobby, toy store
- s. Ice cream parlor
- t. Jewelry store
- u. Music store
- v. Notion, variety store
- w. Office supply, stationery store
- x. Photographic studio
- y. Shoe store
- z. Sporting goods store
- aa. Bakery, in which nothing is baked except for retail sale on the premises

Section 3. Retail Group B

A use in Retail Group B is one in which the principal activity is the sale at retail of merchandise, and in which one or more of the following factors is present:

1. Merchandise is of such a nature as to be customarily taken away by the customer in a motorized truck.
2. Merchandise is of such a nature as to require fifty percent (50%) or more of the space within the building for storage of the merchandise.
3. Merchandise is of such a nature as to be stored or customarily displayed outside a building.
4. The success of the activity is not dependent upon the proximity of uses in Retail Group A.
5. The following uses are declared to be in Retail Group B:
 - a. Auto and truck sales
 - b. Farm implement sales and related agribusiness establishments
 - c. Feed, grain and farm supply sales and related agri-business establishments.
 - d. Trailer Sales

Section 4. Service Group A

A use in Service Group A is one in which the principal activity is the serving of food for consumption on the premises, personal service, household or clothing service, or the repair of small equipment, and which:

1. Depends to some extent on the proximity of other retail and service establishments;
2. Operations are carried on in such a manner as to produce no offensive noise, dust, odor, glare, heat or vibration perceptible or measurable from outside the building in which the use is located.
3. The following uses are declared to be in Service Group A:
 - a. Barber shop
 - b. Beauty shop
 - c. Cold storage locker
 - d. Dressmaker, tailor shop
 - e. Dry cleaning and pick-up establishment
 - f. Furniture repair and upholstering shop
 - g. Laundry and pick-up establishment
 - h. Laundromat (self-service)
 - i. Milliner
 - j. Radio and appliance repair
 - k. Restaurant
 - l. Shoe repair
 - m. Soda Fountain
 - n. Watch, jewelry, camera repair
 - o. Dry cleaning plants, providing service for wearing apparel only, and complying with all provisions of the City of Bismarck Fire Prevention Code for a Class 4 Systems

Section 5. Service Group B

A use in Service Group B is one in which the principal activity is technical or vocational instruction by a private organization for profit, repair and service to motor vehicles and other service uses not necessary in or appropriate to neighborhood commercial districts, and for which one or more of the following factors is present:

1. Its success is not dependent upon the proximity of Retail Group A uses;
2. Repair or service operations are such as to produce some offensive noise, dust, odor, glare, heat or vibration perceptible or measurable from outside the building in which the use is located;
3. The use is one which, if placed on a lot adjacent to a lot in a residential district would create an unusual safety hazard for the lot or other lots in said residential district, or would otherwise unduly depreciate the value of any lot in said residential district;
4. The following uses are declared to be in Service Group B:

- a. Auto laundry
- b. Auto repair garage
- c. Commercial school, including business, secretarial, dancing, music, physical culture, technical or trade school
- d. Garage, commercial parking lot
- e. Steam cleaning establishment
- f. Tire, battery repair establishment
- g. Undertaking establishment
- h. Outdoor advertising signs
- i. Parcel delivery establishments
- j. Storage Unit Building (Personal Self-Serve)

Section 6. Office-Bank Group

A use in the office-bank group is one in which the principal activity is the conduct of commercial, governmental, financial, professional, or management activities.

1. The following uses are declared to be in the Office-Bank Group:

- a. Bank
- b. General office
- c. Governmental office
- d. Insurance office
- e. Personal loan agency
- f. Professional office
- g. Real estate office
- h. Taxi-cab office
- i. Telephone exchange
- j. Utility office

Section 7. Commercial Recreation Group

A use in the commercial recreation group is one in which the principal activity is the furnishing of recreation for a profit, and for which the following factor is present:

1. The activity is not operated by a governmental agency;
2. The following uses are declared to be in the Commercial Recreation Group:
 - a. Bowling alley
 - b. Dance hall

- c. Pool or billiard parlor
- d. Roller skating rink
- e. Sports arena
- f. Theater
- g. Bar, saloon or tavern
- h. Miniature golf course

Section 8. Wholesale Group

A use in the Wholesale Group is one in which the principal activity is the sale of merchandise to individuals and corporations for resale to the public, and for which:

1. The merchandise offered for sale is stored wholly within a completely enclosed building;
2. No unusual fire or safety hazard is caused by the storage of the merchandise;
3. No live animals are sold;
4. No junk, wrecked automobiles, second hand equipment or other salvaged materials or dead animals are stored or sold on the premises;
5. The following uses are declared to be in the Wholesale Group:
 - a. Newspaper, magazine distributor
 - b. Wholesale food and grocery sales
 - c. Wholesale drug sales
 - d. Other wholesale distribution facilities
 - e. Warehouses

Section 9. Health-Medical Group

A use in the Health-Medical Group is one in which the principal activity is related to the care and medical treatment of human beings.

1. The following uses are declared to be in the Health-Medical group:
 - a. Hospital for human beings
 - b. Medical clinic
 - c. Nursing, Convalescent Home
 - d. Old People's Home
 - e. Orphan' Home
 - f. Sanitarium

Section 10. Educational Group

A use in the Education group is one in which the principal activity is the education of children or adults by a public or private non-profit agency.

1. The following uses are declared to be in the Education Group:
 - a. College or Junior College
 - b. Grade school
 - c. High school or Junior high school
 - d. Kindergarten
 - e. Private or Parochial school offering a curriculum substantially equivalent to that offered by public schools
 - f. Student or faculty dormitory on college campus
 - g. Stadium, gymnasium, field house, as an accessory building on same lot as principal building
 - h. Power or heating plant as accessory building and use on same lot as principal building

Section 11. Public Recreation Group

A use in the Public Recreation Group is one in which the principal activity is public recreation and which is carried on by a governmental agency.

1. The following uses are declared to be in the Public Recreation Group:
 - a. Community center
 - b. Museum, public
 - c. Park, public
 - d. Playground, public
 - e. Golf course

Section 12. Industrial Group

A use in the Industrial Group is one involving the manufacturing or the storage and sale of heavy building materials or equipment, and which conforms to the following requirements:

1. There is no unusual fire, explosion or safety hazard;
2. There is no production of noise at any boundary of this district in which such use is located in excess of the average intensity of street and traffic noise at that point;

3. There is no emission of smoke in excess of any density described as No. 1, as measured by the standard Ringlemann Chart prepared by the United States Bureau of Mines; provided, however, that smoke of a density not in excess of No. 2 on a Ringlemann Chart will be permitted for a period not in excess of four (4) minutes in any thirty (30) minute period;
4. There is no emission of dust, dirt, or toxic or offensive odors or gas;
5. There is no production of heat or glare perceptible from any lot line of the premises on which the use is located;
6. The following uses are declared to be in the Industrial Group; provided, however, that if any of the following uses, being established subsequent to the adoption of this Article, is operated or changed so that the use does not comply with the standards for the Industrial Group that use as operated or changed would not be permitted as a new use in the district in which it is located, and then such use shall be declared in violation of this Article:
 - a. Manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment or assembly of the following materials and products, but excluding the use in any operation of a punch press over twenty (20) tons rated capacity, a drop hammer, or an automatic screw machine:
 - i Bakery goods, candy, cosmetics, dairy products, drugs, perfumes, pharmaceuticals, and food products except fish and meat products, sauerkraut vinegar, yeast, and the rendering or refining of fats and oils.
 - ii Products from the previously prepared materials: bone, cellophane, canvas, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fiber, precious metals or stones, fur, glass, hair, horn, leather, paper, plastics, shell, textiles, wood and yarns.
 - iii Pottery and other ceramic products using only previously pulverized clay, and kilns fired only by electricity or gas.
 - iv Electric and neon signs, outdoor advertising signs, commercial advertising structures, and light sheet metal products, including heating and ventilating ducts and equipment, cornices, coves, and similar products.
 - v Musical instruments, toys, novelties and rubber and metal stamps.
 - vi Blacksmith shop and machine shop.
 - vii Laundry, cleaning and dyeing works, and carpet and rug cleaning.
 - viii Ice manufacturing, soft-drink bottling plant.
 - ix Assembly of electric appliances, electronic instruments and devices, radios, phonographs, and television sets, including the manufacture of small parts only, such as coils, condensers, transformers, crystal holders, and similar products.
 - b. Storage building and warehouses.

- c. Experimental laboratories.
- d. The following uses when conducted wholly within a completely enclosed building, or within an area enclosed on all sides with a solid wall, compact hedge or uniformly painted board fence, not less than six (6) feet in height:
 - i. Building material sales yard, including the sale of rock, sand, gravel and the like as an incidental part of the principal use.
 - ii. Contractors' equipment, storage yard or plant, or rental of equipment commonly used by contractors.
 - iii. Retail lumber yard, including only incidental mill work.
 - iv. Feed and fuel yard.
 - v. Public utility service yard, or electrical receiving or transforming station.
 - vi. Pipe yard, or storage, sale or rental of oil and gas well drilling equipment.
- e. Concrete products and mixing.
- f. Petroleum bulk plants, if in compliance with the Revised Ordinances of City of Bismarck
- g. Manufacture, compounding, processing, refining, and treatment of the following materials and products:
 - i. Acetylene
 - ii. Alcohol
 - iii. Asphalt
 - iv. Tannery or curing or storage of raw hides
- h. Truck Terminals.

Section 13. Utility Service Group

A use in the Utility Service Group is one necessary for the safe or efficient operation of a gas, water, communication or electric utility or sewage system for the benefit of the public, and is one for which the following factors are present:

1. The structure or use is necessary for the safe or efficient operation of the utility.
2. The utility which the structure or use serves is one available to the general public.
3. The design and location of the premises and structures are in full compliance with all requirements of this section and of this ordinance.

4. The use is located on a lot no smaller in area than the minimum area specified in the district in which it is located for any principal use.
5. The use complies with all height and yard regulations for the district in which it is located.
6. Wherever the lot on which the use is located adjoins in a lot in a residential district, there is planted and maintained a landscaped screened planting strip no less than five (5) feet in width adjacent to all lot boundaries so adjoining a lot in a residential district.
7. Proper fencing with lot entrances shall be erected at least six (6) feet high and maintained around all installations and structures in which there is any safety hazard whatsoever for children, provided that all structures shall be so located that such safety fence shall be placed as not to encroach on any front yard required in the district in which the use is located.
8. For the proper operation of the utility, it is necessary that the proposed use be located on, or within a short distance of, the site on which it is proposed to be located.
9. The following uses are declared to be in the Utility Service Group:
 - a. Electric transformer station, but not a stream generating plant
 - b. Electric transmission line
 - c. Sewage pumping station
 - d. Water pumping station
 - e. Water reservoir
 - f. Radio and/or television transmitting stations
 - g. Buildings, structures, radio towers, and related facilities for communication purposes
 - h. Natural gas facilities and structures

Section 14. Truck Farming Group

A use in the Truck Farming Group is an agricultural use normally found in suburban or rural areas, but on which poultry and livestock rearing is prohibited.

1. The following uses are declared to be in the Truck Farming Group:
 - a. Flower growing, commercial
 - b. Fruit growing
 - c. Tree, shrub, plant nursery
 - d. Truck gardening
 - e. Greenhouse, commercial

Section 15. General Farming Group

A use in the General Farming Group is one which is customarily carried on in non-urban areas. It is the intent of this article to permit as an integral part of any particular use in the General Farming Group all customary accessory buildings for breeding and rearing poultry and livestock and for the storage of feed and farm crops. All of the livestock related uses in the following list refer to activities that are not defined as animal feeding operations as specified in the Zoning Ordinance.

1. The following uses are declared to be in the General Farming Group:
 - a. Dairy farming
 - b. Fur animal farming
 - c. Livestock raising and feeding
 - d. Pig farrowing and feeding
 - e. Poultry hatchery
 - f. Poultry farming and feeding
 - g. Roadside stand for the sale of products grown on the premises
 - h. Field crop farming
 - i. Grain elevators
 - j. General animal husbandry
 - k. All customary farming and ranching activities and operations

Section 16. Manufacturing Group

A use in the Manufacturing Group is one involving the manufacturing or the storage and sale of heavy building materials or equipment, and which conforms to the following requirements:

1. There is no unusual fire, explosion or safety hazard.
2. There is no production of noise at any boundary of this district in which such use is located in excess of the average intensity of street and traffic noise at this point.
3. There is no emission of smoke.
4. There is no emission of dust, dirt, or toxic or offensive odors or gas.
5. There is no production of heat or glare perceptible from any lot line of the premises on which the use is located.
6. The following uses are declared to be in the Manufacturing Group provided however,

that if any of the following uses, being established subsequent to the adoption of this Article, is operated or changed so that the use does not comply with the standards for the manufacturing group that use as operated or changed would not be permitted as a new use in the district in which it is located, and then such use shall be declared in violation of this Article:

- a. Manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment or assembly of the following materials and products but excluding the use in any operation of a punch press over 20 tons rated capacity, a drop hammer, or an automatic screw machine:
 - i Pottery and other ceramic products using only previously pulverized clay, and kilns fired only by electricity or gas.
 - ii Electric and neon signs, outdoor advertising signs, commercial advertising structures, and light sheet metal products, including heating and ventilation products and equipment, cornices, coves, and similar products.
 - iii Musical instruments, toys, novelties and rubber or metal stamps.
 - iv Laundry, cleaning and dyeing works, and carpet and rug cleaning.
 - v Assembly of electric appliances, electronic instruments and devices, radios, phonographs and television sets, including the manufacture of small parts only, such as coil, condensers, transformers, crystal holders and similar products.
- b. Storage buildings and warehouses.
- c. Experimental laboratories.
- d. The following uses when conducted wholly within a completely enclosed building, or within an area enclosed on all sides with a solid wall, compact hedge or uniformly painted board fence, not less than 6 feet in height:
 - i. Building material sales yard, including the sale of rock, sand, gravel and the like as an incidental part of the principal use.
 - ii Contractor's equipment, storage yard or plant or rental of equipment commonly used by contractors.
 - iii Retail lumber yard, including only incidental mill work
 - iv Feed and fuel yard
 - v. Public utility service yard, or electrical receiving or transforming station.
 - vi Pipe yard or storage, sale or rental of oil gas well drilling equipment
 - vii Prefabrication of dwelling units and building components

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ARTICLE 8 - SPECIAL USES

In order to carry out the purposes of this Article, the Board of County Commissioners finds it necessary to require that certain uses, because of unusual size, safety hazards, infrequent occurrence, effect on surrounding area, or other reasons, be reviewed by the County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners prior to the granting of a building permit or certificate of occupancy therefore; and that the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners be, and are hereby given limited discretionary powers relating to the granting of such permit or certificate.

Section 1. General Provisions

1. The uses listed in this section are designated as special uses and no building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be issued by the County Building Official until the application for such permit or certificate has been reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Commission and authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.
2. Special use permit applications shall be submitted to the Planning Department at least twenty-one (21) days prior to a meeting of the County Planning and Zoning Commission. The following items shall accompany the special use permit application:
 - a. A fee in accordance with Article 25 of the Zoning Ordinance.
 - b. Three (3) copies of a scaled site plan containing all items required by the Zoning Ordinance for each particular special use, as specified by the County Planner.
 - c. A photographic reduction or digital copy of the site plan described above as specified by the County Planner.
3. Following submission of a special use permit application, the Planning Department shall set a time and place for a public hearing before the County Planning and Zoning Commission. Notice of the time and place of such public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Burleigh once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks prior to the date of the hearing. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing all known adjacent property owners within 1,320 feet shall be notified by letter of the hearing. The Planning and Zoning Commission may approve, deny or table the application for further consideration and study.
4. Following the public hearing, the Planning Department shall forward the proposed special use to the Board of County Commissioners together with the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation and a report fully setting forth the reasons for such recommendation.
5. Upon receipt of the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation and report, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the proposed special use and shall take

final action on the request. The Board of County Commissioners may approve, deny or table the request for further consideration and study.

6. Before approving the issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy for a special use, the Board of County Commissioners shall find:
 - a. The proposed use in harmony with the purpose of this regulation and of portions of the Master Plan of the County of Burleigh for the district.
 - b. The proposed use will not adversely affect the health and safety of the public and the workers and residents, or farmers in the area, and will not be detrimental to the use or development of adjacent properties or of the general neighborhood.
 - c. The proposed use will comply with all appropriate regulations for the district in which it will be located.
 - d. The proposed use will comply with all special regulations established by this section and all special conditions necessary for the sanitation, safety, and general welfare of the public.
7. The Board of County Commissioners is authorized to impose any conditions on the granting of a building permit or certificate of occupancy for a special use that it deems necessary for the protection of the neighborhood and the general welfare of the public.
8. The Board of County Commissioners shall not authorize the location of a special use in any district from which it is prohibited.
9. The Board of County Commissioners shall refuse to authorize the issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy for any special use if the Board finds that such special use would fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Ordinance.
10. The Board of County Commissioners shall require the applicant for authorization of a special use to furnish any engineering drawings or specification, site plans, operating plans or any other data the Board finds necessary to appraise the need for or effect of such special use.
11. A special use granted under this article must be put into use within twenty-four (24) months or it shall lapse and the land owner must re-apply.
12. Failure to comply with any condition set forth as part of a special use permit shall be a violation of this Ordinance and is subject to the enforcement process. Continued non-compliance shall be grounds for revocation of the special use permit, as determined by the Board of County Commissioners following a public hearing on the issue.
13. When a special use has been established and is discontinued for any reason for a period of two (2) years or longer, the special use permitted shall be considered abandoned.

Section 1A. General Provisions – Animal Feeding Operations

1. The operator of a new livestock facility, or an existing livestock facility which meets the definition of an animal feeding operation and which meets the following criteria shall be considered an animal feeding operation subject to the conditions specified in this section:
 - a. A new animal feeding operation that would be capable of handling one thousand (1,000) or more animal units.
 - b. An existing animal feeding operation that expands to handle one thousand (1,000) or more animal units.
 - c. An existing animal feeding operation with one thousand (1,000) or more animal units that expands by any number of animal units.

2. Special use permit applications shall be submitted to the Planning Department at least thirty (30) days prior to a meeting of the Planning Commission. The following items shall accompany the special use permit application:
 - a. A fee in accordance with Article 25 of the Zoning Ordinance.
 - b. Three (3) copies of a scaled site plan including the total acreage of the site:
 - i. existing and proposed roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site; topographic contours with a minimum interval of five (5) feet; surface water, streams, drainage areas and one-hundred (100) year floodplain and floodway elevations; existing and proposed building locations; waste system locations; surrounding land uses, zoning and ownership; and locations of existing wells. Such site plans shall be prepared by a registered land surveyor, a civil engineer or other person having comparable experience or qualifications.
 - c. A description of the operation, including the proposed number of animal units; the proposed waste and nutrient management system; and any aquifers, sources of drinking water and wells.
 - d. A copy of the state permit application to be submitted by the applicant to the North Dakota Department of Health.
 - e. A photographic reduction or digital copy of the site plan as specified by the County Planner.

3. Following submission of a special use permit application, the Planning Department shall notify the North Dakota Department of Health that it has received such application and shall set a time and place for a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission. Notice of the time and place of such public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Burleigh once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks prior to the date of the hearing. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing all known adjacent property owners within the corresponding odor setback distances specified in Section 19 of this Article shall be

notified by letter of the hearing. The Planning Commission may approve, deny or table the application for further consideration and study.

4. Following the public hearing, and approval by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Planning Department shall forward the proposed special use to the Board of County Commissioners together with the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation and a report fully setting forth the reasons for such recommendation.
5. Upon receipt of the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation and report, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the proposed special use and shall take action on the request. The Board of County Commissioners may approve, deny or table the application for further consideration and study. If granted approval by the Board of County Commissioners, such action shall be considered tentative until a state permit for the operation is granted by the North Dakota Department of Health.
6. The applicant shall then forward its application for a special use permit, together with the tentative approval by the Board of County Commissioners, to the North Dakota Department of Health.
7. Following a review by the North Dakota Department of Health of the operator's application for a state permit, the North Dakota Department of Health will notify the Planning Department of its decision.
8. The special use permit will become final following the granting of a state permit by the North Dakota Department of Health.
9. The special use permit granted to the operator of an animal feeding operation shall be put into use within twenty-four (24) months, or the permit shall lapse and the operator may re-apply.
10. Prior to construction or establishment of an animal feeding operation with five thousand (5000) or more animal units, one or more confinement buildings, and one or more manure storage structures, the operator may be required to file an irrevocable surety bond with the County Auditor. Such bond shall be in an amount equal to an engineer's estimate of the cost of removing or demolishing such facilities and shall be held for the duration of the animal feeding operation. The amount of the bond may be reviewed by the County Board of Commissioners on an annual basis and adjusted if needed. This bond may be used to clean up the animal feeding operation, including manure storage structures such as lagoons, should they be abandoned by the operator.
11. Failure to comply with any condition set forth as part of a special use permit for an animal feeding operation shall be a violation of this Ordinance and is subject to the enforcement process. Continued non-compliance shall be grounds for revocation of the special use permit, as determined by the Board of County Commissioners following a

public hearing on the issue.

12. When a special use for an animal feeding operation has been established and is discontinued for any reason for a period of two (2) years or longer, the animal feeding operation shall be considered abandoned.

Section 2. Airports

An airport or heliport may be permitted in any district as a special use, provided:

1. The area shall be sufficient to meet the Federal Aviation Administration requirements for the class of airport proposed.
2. There is no existing flight obstruction such as towers, chimneys, or other tall structures, or natural obstructions outside the proposed airport which would fall within the approach zone to any of the proposed airport runways or landing strips.
3. There is sufficient distance between the end of each usable landing strip and the airport boundary to satisfy the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other appropriate authority. In cases where air rights or easements have been acquired from the owners of abutting properties, in which approach zones fall, satisfactory evidence thereof shall be submitted with the application.
4. Any building, hangars, or other structures shall be at least one hundred (100) feet from any street or lot line.
5. Adequate space for off-street parking for at least fifty (50) vehicles shall be provided. If, in the opinion of the Board of County Commissioners, off-street parking space for more than fifty (50) vehicles will be required, the Board shall increase this requirement.
6. The application for authorization of an airport shall be accompanied by a plan, drawn to scale, showing the proposed location of the airport; boundary lines; dimensions; names of the owners of abutting properties; proposed layout of runways, landing strips or areas, taxi strips, aprons, roads, parking areas, hangars, buildings, and other structures and facilities; the location and height of all buildings, structures, trees, and overhead wires falling within the airport approach zone and less than five hundred (500) feet distance from the boundary lines of the airport, other pertinent data such as topography and grading plan, drainage, water, and sewage, etc.
7. The plans for the proposed airport shall be reviewed by the County Planning Commission. In its review of the proposed airport, the Planning Commission shall make at least the following two (2) findings:

- a. The airport is not in conflict with any existing element of the Master Plan;
- b. The benefits of and need for the airport are greater than any possible depreciating effects and damages to the neighboring property.

Section 3. Cemeteries

A cemetery, mausoleum, columbarium or crematory may be permitted in any district as a special use, provided:

1. No graves shall be located less than one hundred (100) feet distant from any property line.
2. In any cemetery in which there will be permitted monuments and grave markers rising above the surface of the ground, there shall be a strip at least seventy-five (75) feet in width adjacent to all boundaries of the cemetery landscaped and maintained as a green area; and that as a portion of the landscaped area there shall be a dense evergreen hedge at least six (6) feet in height; and that such dense evergreen hedge shall be at least seventy (70) feet distant from any boundary of the cemetery which is a street line.
3. In any cemetery in which markers or monuments rising above the surface of the ground, and private tombs or mausoleums are prohibited, there shall be planted and maintained a landscaped strip at least seventy-five (75) feet in depth adjacent to all boundaries of the cemetery, but there need not be a dense evergreen hedge planted as part of the landscaping.
4. No public mausoleum, columbarium, crematory, cemetery chapel shall be erected within one hundred (100) feet of any boundary of the lot or parcel on which it is located.
5. The owners of any cemetery parcel which lies across any proposed major or secondary thoroughfare shown on a Master Plan shall reserve and dedicate a right-of-way for such thoroughfare having a minimum width of one hundred (100) feet, or such greater minimum width as the County Engineer or the Board of County Commissioners shall determine as necessary; and those portions of said cemetery lying on either side of such dedicated thoroughfare shall be considered as cemeteries for the purpose of determining grave setbacks, landscaped strips, and building setbacks.

Section 4. Drive-in Theater

A drive-in-theater may be permitted in an Agricultural, Major Commercial, or Industrial District as a special use, provided:

1. No part of such theater shall be located closer to the boundary of any residential district

than 1,000 feet nor closer to any highway or adjoining property line than one hundred (100) feet.

2. The area accessible to patrons' vehicles shall be treated with a suitable material to prevent dust.
3. Reservoir parking space off the street shall be provided for patrons awaiting admission in an amount not less than thirty percent (30%) of the vehicular capacity of the theater.
4. The vehicular circulation shall be so designed and constructed as to permit only one-way traffic within the boundaries of the tract on which the theater is to be located.
5. Ingress and egress from the highway shall be so designed and constructed as to provide for safe traffic movement.
6. The screen shall be so located and shielded that the picture shown thereon shall be invisible from any highway.
7. A structure for the sale and service of food and non-alcoholic beverages may be permitted as an accessory use for a drive-in-theater when approved by the governing health authority.

Section 5. Golf Driving Range

A golf driving range not an accessory use to a golf course may be permitted in an Agricultural, Major Commercial or Industrial District as a special use, provided:

1. The area within five hundred (500) feet of all boundaries of the lot is not developed as residential to a greater density than one family per acre.
2. Any flood lights used to illuminate the premises are so directed and shielded as not to be an annoyance to any developed residential property.
3. The driving range shall be arranged so as to keep golf balls from leaving the property, particularly near public rights-of-way.

Section 6. Tourist Campgrounds

A recreation vehicle park may be permitted in a Major Commercial, Industrial, Manufacturing, or Agricultural District as a special use, provided:

1. A minimum total area of the premises shall be 90,000 square feet;

2. The minimum unit area for each recreational vehicle site shall be at least 1,500 square feet in area;
3. Provisions shall be made for draining surface water so as to prevent accumulation of stagnant water;
4. The minimum widths of interior roads and driveways serving individual parking sites shall be twenty (20) feet in width and surfaced with an all-weather surface. All roads shall be well drained and shall have a minimum internal radius of sixty (60) feet. Turn-arounds shall be provided for all dead end roads with a minimum internal radius of sixty (60) feet;
5. Each recreational vehicle stand shall be designed and constructed to allow for safe and efficient placement and removal of recreational vehicles. The stand shall be constructed to minimize the development of ruts or low spots by the vehicle tires. The site shall be graded to provide drainage but shall not exceed three (3) inches per ten (10) feet across the width of the stand;
6. All water and sewer systems shall meet the requirements of Chapter 19 of the North Dakota State Plumbing Code as revised 1977;
7. Swimming and bathing facilities shall meet the requirements of the North Dakota State Health Department;
8. All electrical systems shall comply with the requirements of the North Dakota State Electrical Code;
9. Designated outdoor fire locations, if provided, shall be in safe convenient areas where they will not constitute fire hazards to vegetation, undergrowth, trees, and recreational vehicles.

Section 7. Salvage Yards

A salvage yard may be permitted in an Agricultural or Industrial District as a special use, provided:

1. That the total area of the premises shall be at least five (5) acres.
2. That only automobiles and trucks will be processed.
3. That the premises will be fenced with a tight board or solid metal fence at least six (6) feet high.
4. That the automobile and trucks being processed or to be processed, will be confined

within the fenced area.

5. That the buildings comply with the setback requirements of the County regulations and the fenced area will be no nearer than one hundred fifty (150) feet to the front property line.
6. That the operation will be conducted in such a manner as to prevent unsightliness of the area.

Section 8. Junkyards

A junkyard may be permitted in an Agricultural or Industrial District as a special use, provided:

1. That the total area of the premises shall be at least five (5) acres;
2. That no burning of salvaged material or junk be permitted on premises;
3. That the buildings comply with the setback requirements of the County Zoning regulations;
4. That the entire junkyard be fenced with a solid board or solid metal fence at least six (6) feet high;
5. That the fence be set back at least one hundred (100) feet from the front property line;
6. That all junk be stored within the fenced area;
7. That the operation not be located immediately adjacent to any major highway or major areas within an Industrial area where junkyard operations may be operated;
8. That the operation and adjacent area will be operated in such a manner as to prevent sightlines of the adjacent area.

Section 9. Mobile Homes

Special use permits for mobile homes has been removed in its entirety, Ordinance 90-14, Final passage and adoption: December 4, 1990.

Section 10. Temporary Uses and Permits

The Zoning Administrator is authorized to grant a permit for temporary uses as follows:

1. For a carnival or circus in an Agricultural or Industrial District for a period not to exceed twenty-one (21) days, or other area approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
2. For a religious meeting in a tent or other temporary structure in a Major Commercial, Industrial, or Agricultural District for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days.
3. Contractors' offices and equipment sheds in any district for a period not to exceed two (2) years; provided further, that such temporary certificate may be renewed for additional periods of one (1) year.
4. For temporary asphalt and concrete batch plants, provided:
 - a. The use is located within an Agricultural District.
 - b. The temporary asphalt or concrete batch plant is for a specific construction project and not for general sale of product to the public.
 - c. The site is located at least 1,320 feet ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile) from any residentially zoned property.
 - d. A site plan is submitted showing the overall dimensions of the site, the location of specific activities, fences, parking areas and access roads.
 - e. A written narrative is submitted describing the operation of the facility, including fugitive dust management, run-off control, and spill containment, and explaining the length of time needed for the use.
 - f. A permit to operate is issued by the North Dakota Department of Health prior to operation of the facility, if required.
 - g. The County Engineer has approved the proposed access (ingress/egress) and routes for the operation.
 - h. The use is for a specified period of time, tied to the duration of the construction project, which shall be clearly stated in the approval of the temporary use permit.
 - i. The equipment must be removed from the site within sixty (60) days of the completion of the construction project, and the site restored to its original condition.
 - j. The Zoning Administrator may impose such conditions of approval that are necessary to ensure compliance with the intent of the Zoning Ordinance.
5. For limited temporary worker housing, provided:
 - a. The use is located within the A Agricultural District.
 - b. The parcel on which the housing facility is located is on the same property as the activity at which the workers are employed.

- c. The facility provides accommodations for twenty (20) or fewer workers employed on the same property and for a time period of six (6) months or less.
- d. The property on which the facility is located is at least one-half (1/2) mile from any residentially zoned property.
- e. All units shall comply with the applicable setback requirements for the A Agricultural District.
- f. Any modular structures for the facility must be inspected by an IBC (Industrialized Building Commission) approved third party inspector prior to entering the state, have an IBC label affixed, and must also be constructed in compliance with the North Dakota State Building Code, as amended by Burleigh County (Article 23).
- g. If recreational vehicles or trailers are used, the facility must also meet the life safety and sanitation requirements of Section 6 of this Article (Tourist Campgrounds).
- h. The limited temporary housing facility must comply with all applicable State and Federal requirements, including the requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health, the North Dakota State Electrical Board, the North Dakota State Plumbing Board, the North Dakota State Water Commission, the North Dakota Department of Transportation and the North Dakota Department of Commerce.
- i. The limited temporary housing facility shall provide for adequate access for emergency vehicles and adequate security for the facility.
- j. Domestic animals are not allowed on the premises of a limited temporary housing facility.
- k. The operator of the limited temporary housing facility is responsible for establishing and enforcing any house rules or regulations for residents.
- l. The following information is submitted in addition to the information required under Section 1 of this Article:
 - i. A written narrative that includes a general description of the operation, including a good faith estimate of the duration of use; a description of the temporary housing units to be used and how the housing units are to be set and/or anchored to the ground in accordance with any applicable ANSI standards; a description of how the units are to be numbered; and a description of the source of potable water supply, method of sewage disposal, method of waste disposal and method of dust control.
 - ii. A scaled site plan showing the overall dimensions of the site; required setbacks; the location of housing units, parking areas, fences, and landscaping; the location of existing roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site; topographic contours with a minimum interval of five (5) feet; the location of surface water, streams, and/or drainage areas and special flood hazard areas on or within 500 feet of the site; and the location of wells, sewage treatment system(s), and waste management areas.
 - iii. Any other information required by the Zoning Administrator to make an informed decision on the request.

- m. The Zoning Administrator may attach any conditions or reporting requirements to the special use permit that is deemed necessary and prudent.

Section 11. Moving of Buildings and Structures

Moved-in buildings and structures that have been previously located for use may be permitted in any district as a special use provided

1. The structure be inspected prior to moving to determine if said structure meets the requirements of the County Building Code.
2. A petition be signed by sixty percent (60%) of the property owners within one-quarter (1/4) mile of the proposed location of the moved structure waiving objection to the said structure.
3. A performance bond or cashier's check be posted with the County Auditor of an amount to be decided by the County Commissioners to insure compliance with all County Building Codes.
4. A building permit issued and a foundation for the structure be in place before the issuance of a moving permit.
5. A routing request designating road to be used shall be submitted to the County Engineer's Office for approval.
6. The moving of a structure shall be performed by a bonded house mover and such bond shall be in the sum of not less than \$5,000.00 to be filed with the County Auditor with the form thereof approved by the State's Attorney and the surety by the Board of County Commissioners. Said bond to run to the County and conditioned among other things, that the person seeking the moving permit will pay all damages which may result to the County or to any person residing in the County, or lawfully upon the dedicated public right-of-way within the County, and as a result of the moving of such structures, said damage to either person or property of any person or to any public right-of-way or other public property of the County, and whether such damage is the result of the person seeking such permit or his employees.
7. The moved-in structure shall be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.
8. The moved-in structure is a principal building of any size or an accessory building that is twelve hundred (1,200) square feet larger in size.

Section 12. Veterinary/Animal Clinic

A veterinary or animal clinic may be permitted in any Agricultural, Industrial, Manufacturing, Major Commercial, or Limited Commercial District within Burleigh County as a special use, provided:

1. The structure shall be sufficient to meet the requirements set forth by the Animal and Plant Health Service, Department of Agriculture.
2. The structure's setback lines be approved by the Burleigh County Planning Commission on a case-by-case basis.
3. The clinic be maintained within a completely enclosed sound resistant building. The building must contain adequate heating and the ventilation system must have filters incorporated so as to absorb all objectionable inside odor.
4. The building must be constructed so as to contain sound and odors in such a way as to produce no objectionable noise or odors outside the building.
5. Off-street parking space be provided at a rate of three (3) spaces per doctor and one (1) additional space for every employee.

Section 13. Veterinary/Animal Hospital/Enclosed Kennel

A veterinary or animal hospital or an enclosed kennel may be permitted in any Agricultural, Industrial, Manufacturing, or Major Commercial District within Burleigh County as a special use, provided:

1. The structure shall be sufficient to meet the requirements set forth by the Animal and Plant Health Service, Department of Agriculture.
2. The structure's setback lines be approved by the Burleigh County Planning Commission on a case-by-case basis.
3. The hospital or kennel which includes treatment rooms, cages, or pens be maintained within a completely enclosed sound-resistant building. The building must contain adequate heating and the ventilation system must have filters incorporated so as to absorb all objectionable inside odors.
4. The exercise yard or runs and the corrals may be maintained without an enclosed structure provided they are shielded from view and the sound is muffled by a fixed and immovable barrier.
5. The building must be constructed so as to contain sound and odor in such a way as to

produce no objectionable noise or odor outside the building.

6. Off-street parking space be provided at a rate of three (3) spaces per doctor and one and one-half (1½) additional spaces for every employee.

Section 14. Solid Waste Disposal Facility

Solid waste disposal facilities as regulated by this section shall include all facilities for the incineration or disposal of solid waste or solid waste residue which are required to be permitted under statute or rule by the North Dakota Department of Health and consolidated Laboratories. A solid waste disposal facility may be allowed in any A Agricultural District as a special use provided:

1. It is located at least one-half (1/2) mile from any residence or residentially zoned area unless written approval is obtained from the owner of any residence within this area.
2. It is continuously licensed and approved by the State Health Department as to location and operation.
3. There is no substantive evidence that the facility will endanger the public health or the environment.
4. The special use permit will be valid for a period of time set by the Board of County Commissioners. For the permit to be approved seventy-five percent (75%) of all property owners within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed location must approve of the proposed facility.

Section 15. Adult Entertainment Centers

Notwithstanding anything in this zoning ordinance to the contrary, an adult entertainment center shall be permitted only in an Industrial District and in no other district, providing the center meets the following conditions:

1. The center is located no closer than one-half mile (2,640 feet) from any preexisting church, school, or residentially zoned property and/or property used for residential purposes.
2. The center excludes from its premises those persons less than eighteen (18) years of age.
3. The center displays no signs visible from the exterior of the center except signs identifying the center as an adult bookstore or adult cinema or both.

4. No materials depicting specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas shall be visible from the exterior of the center.
5. The manager and the owners of the center are registered with the County Sheriff and have provided him with such information as he reasonably may require with respect to their identities, including fingerprints, and prior criminal records, if any.
6. The business premises of the center which are generally open to its patron are open equally at the same time without charge to members of the Sheriff's Department who may wish to enter thereon, provided entry is in the course of the discharge of the official's duties.
7. The business premises of the center which are generally open to its patrons shall be closed to its patrons from 1:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. daily, except on Sundays from 12:01 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. the following day.

Section 16. Vehicular Racetracks

A racetrack for competitive automobile, motorcycle, bicycle or other vehicular competition may be allowed as a special use in any Agricultural or Industrial District for a period of five (5) years provided:

1. Adequate direct road access to the site is provided;
2. Sufficient off-road parking areas are provided to handle normal participant and spectator parking needs;
3. A petition waiving any objection to the racetrack shall be signed by the owners of seventy-five percent (75%) of the land within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed racetrack.

Section 17. Rodeo or Rodeo Events

Rodeo events may be permitted in an Agricultural or Public District as a special use, provided:

1. The applicant shall submit a complete site plan at the time of initial consideration. This site plan shall include at least the size of the site, location of all proposed land uses, location of all buildings and fences, parking areas and access roads.
2. The applicant shall submit a listing of all activities to be carried out on the site and the beginning and ending hours for site activities.
3. All food and beverage sales shall be subject to applicable county regulations. Permits

must be obtained, where necessary, before any event.

4. All livestock shall be continuously confined within a securely fenced area.
5. Permit shall be valid for sixty (60) days at a time, but may be renewed.
6. The applicant shall submit a petition waiving any objections to the event signed by seventy-five percent (75%) of the land owners within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed event.

Section 18. Trap or Skeet or Sporting Clays Shooting Range

Trap or Skeet or Sporting Clay Shooting Ranges may be permitted in an Agricultural, Industrial or Manufacturing District as a special use, provided:

1. The applicant shall submit a petition waiving any objection to the range signed by seventy-five percent (75%) of the land owners within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed range.
2. The applicant shall submit a complete site plan at the time of initial consideration. This site plan shall include the size of the site, location of all proposed land uses, location of all buildings and fences, parking areas and access roads.
3. The hours of operation for such uses shall be limited to between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
4. Sufficient off-road parking areas shall be provided to handle normal participant and spectator parking needs.
5. The proposed use shall be located at least one-quarter (1/4) mile from any residentially zoned area.
6. The total area of the premises shall be at least twenty (20) acres.
7. Use of firearms will be limited to normal trap or skeet or sporting clays shotguns and ammunition.

Section 19. Animal Feeding Operations

Animal feeding operations may be permitted in an Agricultural District as a special use provided:

1. Environmental Protection. The operator of a new facility for animal feeding is expected to locate, construct, operate and maintain the facility so as to minimize, reduce or abate effects of pollution on environmental resources and on public safety and health. The

operator of an existing facility is expected to operate and maintain the facility so as to minimize, reduce or abate effects of pollution on environmental resources and on public safety and health. Each operator shall comply with applicable state laws and rules, including the laws and rules administered by the North Dakota Department of Health and with any permits granted by that department.

2. Location Requirements. The operator of a new animal feeding operation that has one thousand (1,000) or more animal units shall not locate or establish that operation:
 - a. Within a delineated source water protection area for a public water system. The source water protection areas for water supply wells include the entire wellhead protection area. For the surface-water intakes of public water systems, source water protection areas include all or portions of the surface water that supplies the water for the public water system, including all or portions of the surface-water’s shoreline.
 - b. Within one thousand two hundred (1,200) feet of a private ground water well that is not owned by the operator or within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of a public ground water well which does not have a delineated source water protection area.
 - c. Within one thousand (1,000) feet of surface water which is not included in a source water protection area.
 - d. Within the extra-territorial zoning jurisdiction of an incorporated city.
 - e. Less than the following specified distance from existing residences, businesses, churches, schools, public parks and areas of property that are zoned residential:

Odor Setback Distance for Animal Feeding Operations		
Number of Animal Units	Hog Operations	Other Animal Operations
Less than 1000	None	None
1000 – 1999	0.75 mile	0.5 mile
2000 – 4999	1.0 mile	0.75 mile
5000 or More	1.5 miles	1.0 mile

- f. The County Board of Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Planning Commission, may increase or decrease a setback distance for any new animal feeding operation after consideration of the proposed operation’s plans, if it determines that a greater or lesser setback distance is necessary or acceptable, respectively, based upon site conditions or demonstrable safety, health or environmental concerns.
3. Reverse Odor Setback. An owner of property shall locate and establish a residence, business, church, school, or public park so as to provide a separation distance from any existing animal feeding operations that meets or exceeds the corresponding setback

from those places listed in the above odor setback table. An owner of property who is an operator may locate the owner's residence within the setbacks.

4. Temporary Odor Setback. If notified in writing by an operator of a planned future expansion of an animal feeding operation, the County may implement the corresponding odor setback for a temporary time period not to exceed two (2) years, after which time the setback will remain in effect only if the expansion was completed.
5. Sale or Transfer of Ownership. An operator of a facility that includes an animal feeding operation having a permit granted by this ordinance shall notify the County of the sale or the transfer of ownership of the property.
6. Inclusion of Alternative Livestock Type. An operator of a facility that includes an animal feeding operation having a permit granted by this ordinance shall notify the County in writing of intent to include an alternative livestock type at least one hundred-twenty (120) days prior to the anticipated date of the change.

Section 20. Asphalt Plants and Concrete Batch Plants

Asphalt plants and concrete batch plants may be permitted in an Agricultural District as a special use, provided:

1. The site is located at least one half (½) mile from any residentially zoned property.
2. A site plan is submitted showing the overall dimensions of the site, the location of specific activities, fences, parking areas and access roads.
3. A written narrative is submitted describing the operation of the facility, including fugitive dust management, run-off control, and spill containment.
4. A permit to operate is issued by the North Dakota Department of Health prior to operation of the facility, if required.
5. The County Engineer has approved the proposed access (ingress/egress) for the operation.
6. Any buildings comply with the applicable setback requirements.

Section 21. Wind Turbine Facilities

A wind turbine facility may be permitted in an Agricultural District upon approval as a special use, provided the criteria and submittal requirements are met.

I. Definitions

1. Decibel – A unit of sound measurement, abbreviated dB. dB(A) - A frequency weighting that relates to the response of the human ear. The weighted sound pressure level by the use of the A metering characteristic and weighting specified in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Specification of Sound Level Meters.
2. Height (of turbine) - The vertical distance from the construction grade of the property to the highest point of a turbine rotor blade when in the upright position.
3. Non-Participating Dwelling - A dwelling on a non-participating parcel.
4. Non-Participating Parcel - A parcel of real estate that is not a participating parcel.
5. Occupied Structure - A building in which people live, work or frequent.
6. Participating Dwelling - A dwelling on a participating parcel.
7. Participating Parcel - A parcel of real estate on which any turbine of the wind turbine facility will be constructed, or for which a participation agreement has been executed.
8. Sound Pressure Level (SPL) - The physical intensity of sound.
9. Wind Turbine Facility - One or more wind turbines, including appurtenant structures and facilities, rated at an individual or combined nameplate capacity of 150 kilowatts or greater.

II. Criteria

1. Appearance Wind turbines shall be painted with a non-reflective coating and in a uniform, off-white color. Turbines shall not display any advertising except for reasonable identification of the manufacturer or operator of the wind energy facility. The design of the buildings and related structures at the wind energy facility sites shall use materials, textures and location that will blend the wind energy facility to the natural setting and existing environment. Turbines shall be installed on tubular, monopole-type towers.
2. Performance History. All turbines shall be commercially available, utility scale, with an operational history of at least one year. Prototype turbines are not allowed.

3. Lighting. Wind turbines shall not be artificially lighted, except to the extent required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or other applicable governmental regulatory authority.
4. Minimum Ground Clearance. The blade tip of any wind turbine shall, at its lowest point, have a ground clearance of not less than seventy-five (75) feet.
5. Turbine Access Roads and Protection of Agricultural Operations. The location and construction of access roads and other infrastructure shall, to the extent reasonably possible, not disrupt farming, agricultural operations, or the landscape within Burleigh County. In order to preserve the integrity of fields and capacity for efficient tilling, planting, and harvesting, the applicant shall work with the landowner to determine the most appropriate routing of access road locations.
 - a. Access roads shall be low profile roads with in-slopes and back-slopes of 10:1 or flatter so that farming equipment can cross them and roadway surfacing shall be Class 5 gravel or similar material, unless otherwise negotiated with the landowner.
 - b. A plan outlining the location and design of all access roads shall be provided to the County Planner for determination as to whether the plan conforms to the other terms of this section.
 - c. If the applicant wishes to build an access road on a section line, in accordance with North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) Section 24-07-05, the applicant shall first petition the township board or the Board of County Commissioners (in unorganized townships). If the petition is granted, the applicant must build the road to township or county standards under the supervision of the township district roadway overseer.
 - d. The applicant must protect and segregate topsoil from subsoil on all lands unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner. The applicant must minimize soil compaction of all agricultural lands during all phases and confine soil compaction to as small of an area as possible.
 - e. The applicant shall, during all phases of construction, abide by the approved soil erosion control plan in accordance with Section 11 of Article 33 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.
6. Fence and Gate Repair. The applicant shall promptly repair or replace all fences and gates removed or damaged during all phases of the wind energy facility's life and provide continuity of electric fence circuits unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.

7. Drainage Tile Repair. The applicant shall take into account to avoid, promptly repair or replace all drainage tiles broken or damaged during all phases of project life unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
8. Road Repair (Private Roads). The applicant shall promptly repair any damaged private roads, driveways or lanes to a condition at least equal to the condition prior to construction of the wind energy facility, unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
9. Hazardous Waste. The applicant shall be responsible for compliance with all federal, state and local laws applicable to the generation, storage, transportation, clean up and disposal of hazardous wastes generated during any phase of the project's life.
10. Chemicals. The use of chemicals is limited to those herbicides and methods approved by the North Dakota Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Department of Health. The applicant must contact the affected landowners prior to application.
11. Temporary Staging Areas. The applicant shall negotiate with landowners to locate sites for temporary equipment staging areas.
12. Tree Removal. The applicant shall minimize the removal of trees and shall not remove groves of trees or shelter belts without the written approval of the affected landowner. Trimming or removal of trees within the public right-of-way to allow for safe construction of power lines shall be allowed.
13. Waste Removal. The applicant shall remove all waste and scrap that is the product of construction, operation, restoration and maintenance from the site and properly dispose of it upon completion of each task. Personal litter, bottles, and paper deposited by site personnel shall be removed on a daily basis.
14. Land Restoration. The applicant shall, as soon as practical following construction of each turbine, considering the weather and preferences of the affected landowner, restore the area affected by any construction activities to the condition that existed immediately before construction began. The time period may be no longer than eight (8) months after completion of construction of the turbine. Restoration shall be compatible with the safe operation, maintenance, and inspection of the wind turbine facility.
15. Complaints. Prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall submit to the County Planner the company's procedures to be used to receive and respond to complaints.
16. Public Safety Plan. The applicant is encouraged to provide educational materials to landowners within the site boundaries and, upon request, to interested persons, about the project and any restrictions or dangers associated with the project. The applicant is

encouraged to also provide any necessary safety measures, such as warning signs and gates for traffic control or to restrict public access to turbine access roads, substations and wind turbines. The applicant shall comply with provisions outlined in their public safety plan.

17. Fire Protection and Medical Emergency Plans. Prior to construction, the applicant shall prepare fire protection and medical emergency plans in consultation with the rural fire district, Sheriff's Department, Emergency Management, and local emergency medical service providers having jurisdiction over the area. The applicant shall submit the project for registry in Burleigh County's emergency 911 system.
18. Road Use Arrangements. Prior to construction, the applicant shall make satisfactory arrangements (including obtaining permits) for road use, access road intersections, maintenance and repair of damages with governmental jurisdiction with authority over each road. The applicant shall notify the County Planner of such arrangements upon request.
19. Overweight Load Permits. The applicant is responsible for abiding by the state and local overweight load permitting processes in accordance with NDCC Chapter 39-12. A special use permit issued under this ordinance to erect a wind turbine facility does not negate a hauler's obligation to obtain overweight load permits prior to hauling.
20. Approach Permits. The applicant is responsible for obtaining an approach permit from the County Engineer or the affected township for any new or reconstructed approach.
21. Road Repair (Public Roads). Any road damage caused by the applicant, its independent contractor, employee, agent, contractor, or subcontractor shall be promptly repaired at the applicant's expense to current standards set out in the North Dakota Department of Transportation's (NDDOT) Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

If it is reasonably foreseeable that continued trips will make prompt repair to this standard unreasonable, intermediary measures must be taken by the applicant, if approved by the political subdivision in charge of the road, to ensure the public road remains passable and useable as has been the tradition in the community. Final repairs to these standards must be made promptly after the completion of the construction of the wind turbine facility.

22. Collector Lines. The applicant shall place electrical lines, known as collectors, and communication cables underground when located on private property, unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner. Collectors and cables shall also be placed within or adjacent to the land necessary for turbine access roads unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.

23. Feeder Lines. The applicant shall place overhead or underground electric lines, known as feeder lines, on private land immediately adjacent to public rights-of-way (whether improved or not) except as necessary to avoid or minimize human, agricultural, or environmental impacts.
- a. Feeder lines may be placed on public rights-of-way only if approval or the required permits have been obtained from the governmental unit responsible for the affected right-of-way.
 - b. In all cases, the applicant shall avoid placement of feeder lines in locations that may interfere with agricultural operations.
 - c. Any guy wires on the structures for feeder lines shall be marked with safety shields.
 - d. When feeder lines are placed on private property, the applicant shall place the feeder lines in accordance with the easement negotiated with the affected landowner(s).
 - e. All underground feeder lines must be placed at a depth of at least four (4) feet.
24. Electromagnetic Interference Assessment. The applicant shall submit an assessment of microwave signal patterns in the project area prior to commencement of construction of the project.
- a. The assessment shall be designed to provide data that can be used in the future to determine whether the turbines and associated facilities are the cause of disruption or interference of microwave patterns in the event residents complain about such disruption or interference after the turbines are placed in operation. The assessment shall be completed prior to operation of the turbines.
 - b. The applicant shall be responsible for alleviating any disruption or interference caused by the turbines or any associated facilities of residents' cell phone, television, radio, computer, satellite or other electronic transmissions, receptions, or services.
 - c. The applicant shall not operate the wind turbine facility so as to cause microwave, television, radio, telecommunications or navigation interference contrary to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations or federal, state or local laws.
 - d. In the event the wind turbine facility or its operations cause such interference as described in items b and c above, the applicant shall take measures necessary to correct the problem within thirty (30) calendar days.
25. Archeological Resource Survey and Consultation. Unless the project is under the purview of the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC), and an Archeological Resource Survey is being prepared as part of that process, the applicant shall work with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the State Historical Society of North Dakota at the beginning of the planning process for the wind energy facility to determine whether an archaeological survey is recommended for any part of the proposed project. If recommended, the applicant shall contract with a qualified archaeologist to complete such surveys, and shall submit the results to the County

Planner and the SHPO. The SHPO will make recommendations for the treatment of any significant archaeological sites which are identified. Any issues in the implementation of these recommendations will be resolved by Board of County Commissioners in consultation with the SHPO. All information provided/submitted under this provision is subject to North Dakota Century Code Section 55-02-07.1.

a. In addition, if any archaeological sites or human remains are found during construction, the applicant shall follow standard operating procedures as established by the SHPO and in accordance with NDCC Section 23-06-27 and associated North Dakota Administrative Code 40-02-03.

26. Biological Resources Survey. The applicant, in consultation with the US Fish & Wildlife Service - Ecological Services Office (USFW) and the North Dakota Department of Game and Fish (NDGF) shall, for the project site, conduct a pre-construction inventory of existing wildlife management areas, scientific and natural areas, recreation areas, native prairies and forests, wetlands, and any other biologically sensitive areas and wildlife resources, particularly birds and bats, within the site and assess the presence of state- or federally-listed or threatened species, and other protected species, such as migratory birds. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the County Planner, USFWS and NDGF.

27. Extraordinary Events. Within twenty-four (24) hours of an occurrence, the applicant shall notify the County Auditor\Treasurer of any extraordinary event. Extraordinary events include, but shall not be limited to, fires, tower collapse, thrown blade, collector or feeder line failure, or injured wind turbine facility worker or private person. The applicant shall, within thirty (30) calendar days of the occurrence, submit a report to the County Auditor\Treasurer describing the cause of the occurrence and the steps taken to avoid future occurrences.

28. Wildlife Incidents. Any fatality or injury to any state- or federally-listed species or migratory bird or bat shall immediately be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-North Dakota Field Office and the USFWS Office of Law Enforcement. Also, if a dead or injured whooping crane or sandhill crane is found, operation of all turbines shall be immediately curtailed until it has been determined by the USFWS that there is no longer a threat to other birds in the area. If a whooping crane or sandhill crane is sighted by a wildlife biologist within two (2) miles of any wind turbine, that turbine or turbines should be immediately shut down, and the USFWS should be contacted for further coordination. Cranes usually move on within a few days, at which time, in consultation with the USFWS, the turbine(s) may be restarted.

29. Sound. A sound study which includes modeling of sound levels of wind turbines within 100-feet of every occupied residence within 1-mile of a wind turbine shall be submitted with the application. Sound levels of wind turbines within 100-feet of any non-participating residence shall not exceed 45dBA (leq). Construction noise or reasonable

and necessary maintenance activities are allowed to exceed this sound limit except between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. This sound standard does not apply to participating dwellings.

30. Setbacks from Dwellings. Minimum setbacks from dwellings are necessary to mitigate noise impacts.

Wind turbines shall be setback at least 3.0 times the height of the turbine from participating residences, and at least 1750 feet from existing non-participating residences (measured from the center of the turbine monopole), and further as necessary to meet the sound level requirement in Subsection 29 above.

The horizontal distance between the center of a turbine monopole and any park, boat ramp, swimming beach or other public recreation area shall not be less than one-half (½) mile (2,640 feet).

31. Reverse Setbacks. Building permits will not be issued to construct any proposed habitable structure within 1.1 times the height of any existing turbine (the center of a turbine monopole) or approved turbine location.

32. Setbacks from Non-Participating Properties. Each wind turbine shall be set back not less than 1.1 times the height of the turbine from any non-participating parcel.

33. Setbacks from Public Roadways. Each wind turbine shall be set back not less than 1.1 times the height of the turbine from interstate or state roadway right-of-way.

Each wind turbine shall be set back not less than 1.1 times the height of the turbine plus seventy-five (75) feet from the centerline of any county or township roadway (whether improved or not).

Each wind turbine shall be set back not less than 1.1 times the height of the turbine from any railroad right-of-way or from any overhead utility.

34. Setback from Missouri River and Lake Oahe: Each wind turbine shall be set back not less than one (1) mile beyond the ordinary high-water mark.

35. Shadow Flicker. A shadow flicker analysis, assuming typical meteorological conditions, shall be submitted for all occupied residences of non-participants within one-mile of a wind turbine. The maximum acceptable level of shadow-flicker exposure for homes in the study shall be 30 hours per year. The applicant shall provide commercially reasonable efforts to remedy shadow-flicker complaints from any non-participating owners of an occupied residence with a window view of a wind turbine on a case-by-case basis by undertaking measures such as trees or vegetation plantings, awning installations, or providing light-blocking curtains or shades.

36. Pre-construction Meeting. Prior to the start of any construction, the applicant shall conduct a preconstruction meeting with the County Building Official to coordinate field monitoring of construction activities. The pre-construction meeting shall be open to all interested parties and shall address staging, complaints, emergency plans, and other pertinent issues.
37. As-Built Plans and Specifications. Within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days after completion of construction, the applicant shall submit to the County Building Official, a copy of the as-built plans and specifications in both hard copy and in electronic digital format as specified by the County Planner.
38. Decommissioning Plan and Bonding Requirement. The wind project shall develop a Wind Turbine Decommissioning Plan in accordance with NDCC 49-02-27 and NDAC 69-09-09 and this Plan and Bond shall be submitted as part of the Building Permit application.
39. Insurance Requirement. The owner/operator of a wind turbine facility must provide proof of liability insurance at the time of application. Burleigh County shall be listed as a certificate holder. Certificates shall provide not less than thirty (30) calendar days' notification to the certificate holder prior to cancellation or material change in coverage.

Throughout the duration of this special use permit, the owner/operator of a wind turbine facility agrees to provide evidence of insurance coverages not less than the types and amounts specified below:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| a. | Workers' Compensation: | Statutory |
| b. | Employer's Liability | |
| | Each Accident: | \$1,000,000 |
| | Disease, Policy Limit: | \$1,000,000 |
| | Disease, Each Employee: | \$1,000,000 |
| c. | General Liability | |
| | General Aggregate: | \$2,000,000 |
| | Each Occurrence
(Bodily Injury and
Property Damage): | \$1,000,000 |
| d. | Excess Umbrella Liability | |
| | Each Occurrence: | \$5,000,000 |
| | General Aggregate: | \$5,000,000 |
| e. | Automobile Liability | |
| | Combined Single Limit
(Bodily Injury and Property Damage): | |
| | Each Accident | \$1,000,000 |
| f. | Other Conditions (specify): | |

1. Commercial General Liability policy shall be endorsed to add Burleigh County, its employees, officers, agents and contractors as additional insured.
2. Certificates evidencing required insurance shall be provided to Burleigh County upon approval of the special use permit and prior to commencement of construction.

40. Contact Information. The applicant must provide a local contact authorized by the applicant to receive service and respond to all notices, demands, complaints, concerns or other requests. Local contact information must include the name of the local representation, local phone number and physical address. Said contact information must be filed with the County Auditor\Treasurer prior to commencement of construction of the wind energy facility.

41. Transfer of Ownership of a Wind Turbine Facility. Prior to any change in ownership or assignment of a controlling interest of any entity owning a wind energy facility permitted in Burleigh County, including any assignment or transfer of a controlling interest to any corporation, partnership, or other entity controlled by or a subsidiary or affiliate of the wind energy facility permitted in Burleigh County, application shall be made to Burleigh County Planning Commission, requesting transfer of the wind energy facility special use permit. Approval of such transfer shall be conditioned upon explicit agreement by the new applicant to comply with the requirements and conditions of this ordinance, as amended, and the special use permit. The application shall also include the new applicant's agent and contact information. A change of ownership that results in inability, unwillingness, or failure to abide by the conditions of this ordinance can be a basis for revocation of the special use permit. [This limitation shall apply to all transfers by operation of law and any transfers by trustee in bankruptcy, receivers, administrators, executors, and legatees.]

42. Changes. Any minor changes in the location or character of wind turbine facilities and structures may be authorized in writing by the County Planner. All other changes shall require approval of an amended special use permit under these same ordinance requirements.

III Special Use Permit Application Submittal Items

The following items shall accompany the special use permit application:

1. Two (2) copies of a site plan submitted on high quality paper on sheets thirty (30) inches by thirty-six (36) inches, provided that when more than one sheet is required, there shall also be submitted an index sheet on high quality paper and of the same dimensions, showing the entire wind turbine facility project on one sheet and giving

section, township and range numbers. The applicant must also submit this data in electronic digital format as specified.

2. The site plan shall be drawn to a scale of one (1) inch equals one thousand (1,000) feet or less with scale to be shown graphically.
3. To provide adequate coverage, the site plan shall show an area up to a minimum of three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) mile (3,960 feet) beyond the outermost wind turbine towers, meteorological towers, all wind turbine facility access roads and appurtenant project structures.
4. Site plans shall contain the following elements:
 - a. Name of the wind turbine facility
 - b. Name and address of the wind turbine facility owner
 - c. Name, address, and registration number of professional surveyors involved in preparing the site plan
 - d. Date the site plan was prepared
 - e. North point indication
 - f. Section, township and range numbers
 - g. Topographic contours with a minimum contour interval of ten (10) feet, with indication of datum used
 - h. A location map inset showing the township(s) in which the project is located and the boundary of the proposed project
 - i. Location of all existing public roadways and rights-of-way within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations
 - j. General location and railroad rights-of-way, as available from public documents, within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations
 - k. Name, dimensions and location of any utility easements, as available from public documents, within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations
 - l. Name, dimensions and location of any parks, public land, historic resources, multi-use trails, or areas of recreational significance, as available from public documents, within three thousand (3000) feet of proposed turbine locations

- m. Name, dimensions and location of habitable structures
- n. Location of any corporate or township boundaries
- o. General location and identification of section lines, as available from public documents
- p. General property ownership boundary lines, as available from public documents, for properties within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations
- q. Names of property owners, identified as participating or non-participating, within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations
- r. Streams, rivers, watercourses, lakes, and any marshy or swampy areas
- s. Federally designated wetland areas
- t. All affected public or private airstrips with the FAA identification number
- u. Proposed turbines locations
- v. Names of property owners, as available from public documents, within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations
- w. Participating residences within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations, non-participating residences within two thousand (2000) feet of proposed turbine locations, and parks, boat ramps, swimming beaches or other public recreation areas within three thousand (3000) feet of proposed turbine locations, as available from public documents

IV. Other Submittal Items

- a. Statement of assurance that the project will not alter any existing surface water drainage patterns.
- b. Plan for Restoration of the Site Due to Construction
- c. Plan for Receiving and Responding to Complaints
- d. Public Safety Plan
- e. Fire Protection and Medical Emergency Plan

- f. Biological Preservation Study
 - g. Shadow Flicker Study
 - h. Decommissioning Plan and Bond The facility or turbine owner or operator shall file with the Special use application the estimated decommissioning cost per turbine, in current dollars at the time of filing, for the proposed facility or turbine and a comprehensive decommissioning plan that describes any expected effects on present and future natural resource development and how the facility or turbine owner or operator plans to pay for decommissioning of the facility or turbine as required. The commission may at any time require the owner operator of a commercial wind energy conversion facility or wind turbine to file a report with the Planning and Zoning Commission describing how the facility or turbine owner or operator is fulfilling this obligation, The owner or operator shall secure a performance bond, surety bond, letter of credit, corporate guarantee, or other form of financial assurance that is acceptable to the Planning and Zoning Commission to cover the anticipated costs of decommissioning the commercial wind energy conversion facility or turbine.
 - i. Copies of letters of application from the applicant to the following agencies requesting review of the proposed wind turbine facility:
 - 1. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW)
 - 2. North Dakota Game and Fish Department (NDGF)
 - 3. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the State Historical Society of North Dakota
 - 4. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
6. Fees. The special use permit fee is .001 (1/10th of 1%) of the value of each wind turbine in accordance with Article 25 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance. An application fee of \$1000 shall be payable at the time of application for a special use permit, with the remainder of the special use permit fee remitted by the applicant prior to building permit application(s).

V. Building Permit Submittal Items:

- 1. An application for a building permit for the construction of a wind turbine facility must include:
 - a. A copy of the special use permit, with the site plan, as approved by the Burleigh County Board of Commissioners and, if applicable, a copy of the permit as approved by the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC).

- b. Additional site plan items not included with special use permit site plan submittal, including:
 - 1. Name, location and width of all existing public roadways and rights-of-way within five hundred (500) feet of proposed turbine locations, including the type and width of surfacing
 - 2. Existing and proposed access points along public rights-of-way
 - 3. All existing wind turbine facility fixtures, regardless of ownership, accessory structures or buildings, including substations, meteorological towers, electrical infrastructure, and collector or transmission lines
 - 4. Proposed turbine locations showing turbine heights, roads, electrical equipment, collector and feeder lines and all other associated facilities
 - 5. Location and dimensions of proposed utility easements, including easements for storm water management facilities and proposed locations of culverts and retention/detention areas, if applicable
 - 6. Boundaries of any filed lease, easement, or option for wind energy facilities, whether they benefit the applicant, the applicant's probable operator, or an unrelated party
- c. Dimensioned engineering drawings of all wind turbine facility structures, including electrical schematic line drawings of the electrical components in sufficient detail to allow for a determination that the manner of installation will meet compliance with the electrical code.
- d. Documentation certifying structural loading requirements.
- e. The applicant shall identify, by map, each public road in Burleigh County that the applicant may or will travel on with a gross weight in excess of 80,000 lbs.
- f. Reclamation Performance Bonding
- g. Electromagnetic Interference Assessment
- h. Proof of Insurance
- i. Soil Erosion Control Plan in accordance with Section 10 of Article 33 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance
- j. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction permit
- k. A building permit fee of \$500 per wind turbine.
- l. Copies of letters of acceptance regarding the proposed wind turbine facility from the following agencies:

1. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW)
2. North Dakota Game and Fish Department (NDGF)
3. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the State Historical Society of North Dakota
4. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Section 22. Roadway Maintenance Facilities

Roadway maintenance facilities necessary for the provision of services by a governmental entity may be permitted in an Agricultural District as a special use, provided:

1. The parcel meets the minimum lot area and width requirements for the Agricultural District.
2. The parcel is located along an improved section line roadway or other roadway classified as an arterial.
3. The parcel is located at least one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile (2640 feet) from any residentially zoned property.
4. Any buildings comply with the applicable setback requirements.
5. All exterior equipment and material storage areas will be set back no less than one hundred fifty (150) feet from a front property line and no less than seventy-five (75) feet from a side or rear property line.
6. A landscaped buffer yard is provided around the perimeter of the site to screen the operation from adjacent land uses. Said buffer yard shall be no less than fifty (50) feet in width and shall be densely planted in conjunction with site development.
7. A site plan is submitted showing the overall dimensions of the site, the location of specific activities, fences, parking areas, adjacent roadways and proposed access (ingress/egress).
8. A written narrative is submitted describing the operation of the facility, including fugitive dust management, run-off control, and spill containment.

Section 23. Temporary Worker Housing

Temporary worker housing may be permitted in the A Agricultural District as a special use, provided:

1. The parcel on which the housing facility is located meets the lot area and width requirements for the A-Agricultural District.
2. The housing facility is located along, or with direct access to, an improved section line roadway or other roadway classified as an arterial. If the arterial roadway is not improved, the developer/operator would be responsible for construction and paving of said roadway to County standards, if required based on site location, prior to operation of the housing facility.
3. The housing facility is located where traffic to and from the facility would not have to travel on roadways within or adjacent to residentially zoned property.
4. The temporary housing facility provides accommodations for at least twenty (20) workers and no more than five hundred (500) workers.
5. The parcel on which the facility is located is at least one-half (1/2) mile from any residentially zoned property.
6. The parcel on which the facility is located is at least one (1) mile from the ordinary high-water mark of the Missouri River and Lake Oahe.
7. All buildings and modular structures shall comply with the applicable setback requirements for the A Agricultural District.
8. The facility shall be constructed to minimize erosion, alteration of natural features and removal of vegetation to the greatest extent possible.
9. Any modular structures for the facility must be inspected by an IBC (Industrialized Building Commission) approved third party inspector prior to entering the state, have an IBC label affixed, and must also be constructed in compliance with the North Dakota State Building Code, as amended by Burleigh County (Article 23).
10. All structures used for temporary worker housing shall be placed on a permanent foundation except as allowed in accordance with Chapter 18 of the International Building Code.
11. All structures used for temporary worker housing shall meet the County's minimum housing standards (Article 34).
12. The temporary housing facility must be fenced and access limited.
13. The temporary housing units must be numbered in a logical fashion in order to facilitate emergency response and in accordance with Chapter 5 of the International Building

Code.

14. The distance between structures shall be in accordance with the North Dakota State Building Code, as amended by Burleigh County (Article 23).
15. The temporary housing facility must comply with all applicable State and Federal requirements, including the requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health, the North Dakota State Electrical Board, the North Dakota State Plumbing Board, the North Dakota State Water Commission, the North Dakota Department of Transportation and the North Dakota Department of Commerce.
16. The temporary housing facility shall provide parking at a rate of 2.5 spaces per resident, based on design capacity, to accommodate personal vehicles, work vehicles, and other vehicles and equipment parked on the site. Parking shall be located away from the housing units and shall not be allowed between units.
17. The temporary housing facility shall provide for adequate fire suppression, adequate access for emergency vehicles, and adequate security for the facility.
18. Domestic animals other than those owned by the property owner or the on-site manager are not allowed on the premises of a temporary housing facility.
19. The operator of the temporary housing facility is responsible for establishing and enforcing any house rules or regulations for residents.
20. The following information is submitted in addition to the information required under Section 1 of this Article:
 - a. A written narrative that includes a general description of the operation, including a good faith estimate of the duration of use; a description of the temporary housing units to be used and how the housing units are to be set and/or anchored to the ground in accordance with any applicable ANSI standards; a description of how the units are to be numbered; and a description of the source of potable water supply, method of sewage disposal, method of waste disposal and method of dust control.
 - b. A scaled site plan showing the overall dimensions of the site; required setbacks; the location of housing units, other structures, parking areas, fences, and landscaping; the location of existing and proposed roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site; topographic contours with a minimum interval of five (5) feet; the location of surface water, streams, and/or drainage areas and special flood hazard areas on or within 500 feet of the site; and the location of wells, sewage treatment system(s), and waste management areas.
 - c. A storm water management plan in accordance with Section 13 of the Subdivision Regulations (Article 33). A construction activity permit from the North Dakota Department of Health is also required for construction disturbance of one (1) or

- more acres.
- d. A traffic impact analysis to determine if any improvement to County or State roadways, including the paving of roadways or the installation of turning lanes, is warranted. If warranted, roadway improvements will need to be installed at the operator's expense prior to operation of the facility.
 - e. Copies of the facility's proposed house rules and regulations, on-site security plan, and on-site emergency management plan (including contingencies for fire, tornado and other natural disasters).
 - f. A statement as to whether or not the applicant has ever engaged in the business of owning or operating a temporary worker housing facility before, and if so, the dates and locations of such ownership or operation.
 - g. A copy of the lease or purchase agreement, if the property is not owned by the proposed operator. Financial terms of the lease or purchase agreement may be redacted.
 - h. Any other information required by the County to make an informed decision on the request.
21. The County Board of Commissioners may attach any conditions or reporting requirements to the special use permit that it deems necessary and prudent.
22. If the request for a special use permit is approved, all required County permits shall be obtained prior to construction of the temporary housing facility, including, but not limited to, building permits, plumbing permits and mechanical permits.
23. If the request for a special use permit is approved, the following shall be provided to the County in conjunction with construction and prior to operation of the temporary housing facility:
- a. The name and address of the onsite manager and contacts information.
 - b. Copies of required permits or approvals from the:
 - i. North Dakota Department of Health
 - ii. North Dakota State Electrical Board
 - iii. North Dakota State Plumbing Board
 - iv. North Dakota State Water Commission
 - v. South Central Regional Water District
 - vi. North Dakota Department of Transportation
 - vii. US Army Corps of Engineers.
 - c. A plan for the closing of the facility and reclamation of the site, including how structures and equipment will be removed; how trash and construction debris will be removed; how concrete footings and foundations will be removed or buried; how the sewage disposal system will be removed and disposed of; how the site will be graded and re-contoured to blend into the surrounding topography; how topsoil will be replaced and the site seeded with an appropriate seed mix to establish sufficient

cover to stabilize the site and prevent erosion, and how unneeded access roads will be regarded and re-vegetated.

- d. An irrevocable surety bond shall be submitted to the County Auditor in an amount equal to an engineer's estimate of the cost of removing or demolishing such facilities following termination of the use in accordance with the approved plan, and shall be held for the duration of the temporary worker housing operation. The amount of the bond may be reviewed by the County Board of Commissioners on an annual basis and adjusted if needed.

24. If the request for a special use permit is approved, the following shall be provided to the County on an ongoing basis for the duration of operations:

- a. The name and address of the onsite manager and contacts information.
- b. A current occupancy list to be maintained and provided to the County on a monthly basis.
- c. Any changes to the facility's house rules and regulations, on-site security plan, and on-site emergency management plan.

25. The operator of a temporary worker housing facility permitted by Burleigh County shall notify the County Auditor of the sale of the facility or the transfer of ownership of the property.

26. A special use permit for a temporary housing facility approved in accordance with this Article shall be valid for a period of five (5) years, and is renewable in three (3) year increments upon submittal of a request for an extension and approval in accordance with the provisions of this Article. The request for an extension must also include a written narrative describing the facility, its compliance with the requirements contained herein and any conditions placed upon it, and demonstrate the continued need for the facility.

27. The temporary housing facility and any associated structures must be removed from the site within ninety (90) days of closure. Within ninety (90) days after the removal of the facility is complete, a reclamation report shall be submitted to the County Planner indicating that the site was reclaimed as set forth in the approved reclamation plan.

Section 24. Meat Packing Facilities

Meat packing facilities may be permitted in the I-Industrial District as a special use, provided:

1. The parcel on which the facility is located meets the minimum lot area and width requirements for the I-Industrial zoning district.

2. The facility is located along, or with direct access to, an improved section line roadway or other roadway classified as an arterial. If the arterial roadway is not improved, the developer/operator would be responsible for construction and paving of said roadway to County standards prior to operation of the facility.
3. The facility is located where traffic to and from the facility would not have to travel on roadways within or adjacent to residentially zoned property.
4. The parcel on which the facility is located is at least one (1) mile from any residentially zoned property.
5. The facility is located or so designed so that the odor and heat from the facility will not have a negative impact on adjacent properties.
6. A landscaped buffer yard is provided around the perimeter of the site to screen the operation from adjacent land uses. Said buffer yard shall be no less than fifty (50) feet in width and shall be densely planted in conjunction with site development.
7. All buildings shall comply with the applicable setback requirements for the I Industrial zoning district, as measured from the inside edge of the required landscape buffer yards.
8. A site plan is submitted showing:
 - a. the overall dimensions of the site;
 - b. existing and proposed roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site;
 - c. topographic contours with a minimum interval of five (5) feet;
 - d. surface water, streams, drainage areas and special flood hazard areas on or within 500 feet of the site;
 - e. locations of existing and proposed buildings, fences, loading/unloading areas, outdoor storage areas, wells, sewage treatment system(s), waste management areas, confinement areas (indoor and/or outdoor) and parking areas.
9. A written narrative is submitted describing the operation of the facility, including the number and type of animals processed, the length of any on-site confinement, source of water supply, method of sewage disposal, method of waste disposal, pest management, storm water management, and odor management.
10. A traffic impact analysis is submitted to determine if any improvement to County or State roadways, including the paving of roadways or the installation of turning lanes, is warranted. If warranted, roadway improvements will need to be installed at the operator's expense prior to operation of the facility.
11. The facility as proposed will comply with all applicable State and Federal requirements, including the requirements of:

- a. North Dakota Department of Agriculture Meat and Poultry Inspection Program
 - b. North Dakota Department of Health
 - c. United States Department of Agriculture.
12. Any animal confinement operations in conjunction with the meat packing facility are subject to the County's requirements for animal feeding operations.
13. Prior to construction or establishment of a meat packing facility, the operator may be required to file an irrevocable surety bond with the County Auditor. Such bond shall be in an amount equal to an engineer's estimate of the cost of removing or demolishing such facilities and shall be held for the duration of the meat packing facility operation. The amount of the bond may be reviewed by the County Board of Commissioners on an annual basis and adjusted if needed.

Section 25. Limited Meat Packing Facilities

Limited meat packing facilities may be permitted in the A-Agricultural District as a special use, provided:

1. The parcel on which the facility is located meets the minimum lot area and width requirements for the A-Agricultural zoning district.
2. The facility is located along, or with direct access to, an improved section line roadway or other roadway classified as an arterial. If the arterial roadway is not improved, the developer/operator would be responsible for construction and paving of said roadway to County standards prior to operation of the facility.
3. The parcel on which the facility is located is at least one-quarter (1/4) mile from any residentially zoned property.
4. The facility is located or so designed so that the odor from the facility will have limited negative impact on adjacent properties.
5. All buildings shall comply with the applicable setback requirements for A Agricultural zoning district.
6. A site plan is submitted showing:
 - a. the overall dimensions of the site;
 - b. existing and proposed roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site
 - c. topographic contours with a minimum interval of five (5) feet;
 - d. surface water, streams, drainage areas and special flood hazard areas on or within 500 feet of the site;
 - e. locations of existing and proposed buildings, fences, loading/unloading areas,

outdoor storage areas, wells, sewage treatment system(s), waste management areas, confinement areas (indoor and/or outdoor) and parking areas.

7. A written narrative is submitted describing the operation of the facility, including the number and type of animals processed, the length of any on-site confinement, source of water supply, method of sewage disposal, method of waste disposal, pest management, storm water management, and odor management.
8. A traffic impact analysis is submitted to determine if any improvement to County or State roadways, including the paving of roadways or the installation of turning lanes, is warranted. If warranted, roadway improvements will need to be installed at the operator's expense prior to operation of the facility.
9. The facility as proposed will comply with all applicable State and Federal requirements, including the requirements of:
 - a. North Dakota Department of Agriculture Meat and Poultry Inspection Program
 - b. North Dakota Department of Health
 - c. United States Department of Agriculture.
10. Any animal confinement operations in conjunction with the meat packing facility are subject to the County's requirements for animal feeding operations.
11. Prior to construction or establishment of a meat packing facility, the operator may be required to file an irrevocable surety bond with the County Auditor. Such bond shall be in an amount equal to an engineer's estimate of the cost of removing or demolishing such facilities and shall be held for the duration of the meat packing facility operation. The amount of the bond may be reviewed by the County Board of Commissioners on an annual basis and adjusted if needed.

Section 26. Medical Marijuana Manufacturing or Distribution Center

All people, entities or organizations wishing to establish a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) within Burleigh County must apply for and be granted a special use permit for said use.

1. The use, cultivation, manufacturing, production, distribution, possession and transportation of marijuana remains illegal under federal law, and marijuana remains classified as a "controlled substance" by both North Dakota and Federal law;
2. The Board of County Commissioners does not have the authority to, and nothing in this chapter is intended to authorize, promote, condone or aid the production, distribution or possession of medical marijuana in violation of any applicable law;

3. The Board of County Commissioners intends to regulate the use, acquisition, cultivation, manufacturing, and distribution of usable medical marijuana in a manner that is consistent with the North Dakota Century Code. The regulations are intended to apply to all medical marijuana operations in Burleigh County by any medical marijuana business permitted under state law. Medical marijuana cultivation and production can have an impact on health, safety, and community resources, and this chapter is intended to permit state-licensed Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) where they will have a minimal negative impact;
4. To the extent that Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) are registered and authorized by the State of North Dakota to operate in Burleigh County, this Commission desires to provide for their regulation to protect the public health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Burleigh County.
5. This chapter is to be construed to protect the public over medical marijuana business interests. Operation of a medical marijuana business is a revocable privilege and not a right in Burleigh County. There is no property right for an individual or business to have medical marijuana in Burleigh County.
6. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents and patients of Burleigh County by prescribing the manner in which medical marijuana businesses can be conducted in Burleigh County. Further, the purpose of this chapter is to:
 - a. Provide for a means of cultivating, manufacturing and distribution of usable Medical Marijuana to patients who qualify to obtain, possess, and use marijuana for medical purposes as prescribed by state law.
 - b. Create regulations that address the particular needs of the facilities, patients and residents of Burleigh County and comply with laws that may be enacted by the state regarding medical marijuana.

1. Definitions

Unless specified in this ordinance in Section 26, all terms defined in N.D.C.C. § 19-24.1-01 or successors to that statute shall have the definitions provided therein.

2. Special Use Permit Requirements

In addition to the requirements applicable to all Special Use Permit applications, an application for a Special use permit for a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) which shall be located in an A-Agricultural, I-Industrial, C-Commercial or PUD-Planned Unit Development Zoned District and must include the following:

1. A complete description of the products and services to be produced or sold by the Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s).
2. A notarized statement acknowledging that the applicant understands applicable federal laws, any guidance or directives issued by the U.S. Department of Justice, the laws of the State of North Dakota and the laws and regulations of Burleigh County applicable thereto concerning the operation of a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s). The written statement shall also acknowledge that any violation of any laws or regulations of the State of North Dakota or of Burleigh County, or any activity in violation of any guidance or directives issued by the U.S. Department of Justice, in such place of business, or in connection therewith, or the commencement of any legal proceeding relating to such Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) by federal authorities, may render the Special Use Permit subject to immediate suspension or revocation.
3. A notarized statement that the applicant will hold harmless, indemnify, and defend Burleigh County against all claims and litigation arising from the issuance of a special use permit including any claims and litigation arising from the Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s), operation or ownership of the Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s).
4. A notarized acknowledgement that the applicant is seeking a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) Special use permit and that the applicant understands and acknowledges that the burden of proving qualifications to receive such a Special use permit is at all times on the applicant; that the granting of a Special use permit for a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) is at the discretion of the Board of County Commissioners; and that the applicant agrees to abide by the decision of the Board of County Commissioners.
5. The Building Official/Director may require additional plans, documents or other information prior to deeming the application complete subject to the approval of the Board of County Commissioners.
6. If the State of North Dakota or its electorate repeals the Compassionate Care Act or the act is otherwise declared void, all Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) Special Use Permits issued by the Board of County Commissioners will be deemed to have immediately expired.
7. Once a special use permit is obtained for a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s), any change in operation of the facility or in ownership shall require prior approval of the Board of County Commissioners.
8. Any building modifications or alterations must be approved by the Burleigh County Building Official.

3. Design Standards

All applicable state standards and requirements shall apply in the design and operations of any Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s).

1. Each Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) must be located in a separate, permanent, stand-alone structure and have a minimum six (6) foot high perimeter fence encompassing the parcel boundary.
2. Each Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) must be located a minimum of 2,640 feet from a public or private preschool, kindergarten, elementary, secondary or high school, public park, public community center, dependent care facility, homeless shelter, youth center, or place of worship. The distance shall be measured from the exterior fence of the Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) to the property line of the protected use.
3. Each Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) must be located a minimum of 500 feet from any residential district, or any residential dwelling, trailer, recreational vehicle or recreational district. The distance shall be measured from the exterior fence of the Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) to the property line or dwelling of the protected use.
4. No Medical Marijuana Dispensary shall have operating hours earlier than 8:00 AM or later than 7:00 PM.
5. The entire perimeter of a Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) structure must be well lit (minimum 1 candle foot) to prevent concealment in shadows around the structure for a minimum of 15 feet around each structure that is part of the Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s). Further, everything within the fenced area shall have 24hour surveillance cameras depicting the entire exterior of the Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) as well as cameras at the property entrance depicting vehicles and license plates of each vehicle entering the parking lot.
6. Each Medical Marijuana Distribution Center shall have at least 1 parking space per 250 sq. ft. of structure.
7. Each Medical Marijuana Cultivation and/or Manufacturing Facility shall have at least 1 parking space for every 1000 sq. ft. of plant cultivation area and 1 parking space for each 250 sq. ft. of all other areas of the structure.
8. With the exception of the specific Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) approved as part of a Special Use Permit, no other activity may

occur within the facility or land parcel.

9. No outdoor storage on-site shall be permitted.

10. No drive-through, drive-up, or walk-up facilities shall be permitted.

4. Serviceability, Exclusions and Exceptions

1. The provisions of this chapter do not waive or modify any other provision of this ordinance with which Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s) is required to comply. Nothing in this section is intended to authorize, legalize or permit the Manufacturing Center(s) or Distribution Center(s), operation or maintenance of any facility, building or use which violates any Burleigh County ordinance or statute of the State of North Dakota regarding public nuisances, Medical Marijuana, or any federal regulations or statutes relating to the use of controlled substances.
2. This chapter shall be null and void if any determination is made, after the adoption of the ordinance enacting this chapter, by any court of competent jurisdiction, that Ch. 19-24. N.D.C.C., is invalid, or shall be null and void to the extent any portion of such section is held invalid.
3. Should any section, subsection, clause or provision of this chapter for any reason be held to be invalid or factually unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this chapter, it being hereby expressly declared that this chapter, and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase hereof would have been prepared, proposed, approved, adopted and/or ratified irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases of this chapter be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 27: Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Hazardous Liquid Pipelines — No person or property owner shall use land in any area or district in this jurisdiction for purposes of transporting hazardous liquid through a hazardous liquid pipeline except under the conditions and restrictions provided hereinafter in Article 8 Section 27 Hazardous Liquid Pipelines. For purposes this Zoning Regulation, "hazardous liquid" and "hazardous liquid pipeline" shall have the meanings as defined in Article 8.

A Hazardous Liquid Pipeline may be permitted in an Agricultural District upon approval as a special use, provided the criteria and submittal requirements are met.

1. Definitions

Affected person means any Person with a legal right or interest in the property, including but not limited to a landowner, a contract purchaser of record, a Person possessing the property under a lease, a record lienholder, and a record encumbrancer of the property.

Applicant means a Pipeline Company or a Property Owner who applies for a Special Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article.

Application means the documents and information an Applicant submits to the County for purposes of obtaining a Special Use Permit as well as the related process and procedures for considering the application pursuant to this Article.

Blast Zone means the geographic area in the County that would be subject to a shock wave from rupture of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline, including of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, that could harm or kill persons or animals due solely to physical trauma, for example from flying debris or the physical impact of a pressure wave resulting from a rupture.

Special Use Permit means a use or use of limitation authorized and approved by the Board of Burleigh County Commissioners, in the manner and according to the standards provided in Article 8 of County Zoning Ordinance.

County or the County means Burleigh County, North Dakota.

Emergency means a condition involving clear and immediate danger to life, health, or essential services, or a risk of a potentially significant loss of property.

Facility is any structure incidental or related to the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline and any space, resource, or equipment necessary for the transport, conveyance, or pumping of a Hazardous Liquid through a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline located in the County, including all related substations.

Fatality Zone means the geographic area in the County in which residents of the County would face a significant risk of loss of life due to a rupture of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline.

Hazard Zone means, in the case of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline, the geographic area in the County in which residents of the County would likely become intoxicated or otherwise suffer significant adverse health impacts.

Hazardous Liquid means the same as crude oil, refined petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gases, anhydrous ammonia, liquid fertilizers, liquefied carbon dioxide, alcohols, coal slurries, and or other products that may be considered quantifiable as a hazardous liquid.

Hazardous Liquid Pipeline means a Pipeline intended to transport Hazardous Liquids, and also includes Class 3, Class 6, Class 8, or Class 9 hazardous materials, as defined by 49 C.F.R. §173.120, et seq., with any portion proposed to be located within the County.

High Consequence Area is any area within the Hazard Zone, the Fatality Zone, or the Blast Zone where a single rupture would have the potential to adversely affect 10 or more persons or a facility with 100 or more livestock.

In-service date is the date any Hazardous Liquid is first transported through any portion of a Pipeline located in the County.

Landowner means a Person listed on the tax assessment rolls as responsible for the payment of real estate taxes imposed on the property and includes a farm tenant.

Level of Cultivation means depth of pipe 4.5' (four and a half) feet minimum unless the landowner and Pipeline Company agrees on a greater depth.

Line Location means the location or proposed location or route of a Pipeline on a Landowner's property.

NDCC means North Dakota Century Code.

NDDNR means North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources.

Occupied Structure means a Building or Structure that has been inhabited or used for residential, commercial, industrial, at any time during the twelve (12) months preceding an application for a Special Use Permit pursuant to Article 8.

PSC means the North Dakota Public Service Commission.

PHMSA means Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation.

Person means an individual, a corporation, a limited liability company, a government or governmental subdivision or agency, a business trust, an estate, a trust, a partnership or association, or any other legal entity.

Pipeline means an intrastate pipe or pipeline and necessary appurtenances with pressures greater than 1,000 PSIA and greater than 16" in diameter used for the transportation or transmission of hazardous liquids.

Pipeline Company means any Person engaged in or organized for the purpose of owning, operating, or controlling Pipelines for the transportation or transmission of any Hazardous

Liquid or underground storage facilities for the underground storage of any Hazardous Liquid.

Pipeline Construction means activity associated with installation, relocation, replacement, removal, or operation or maintenance of a pipeline that disturbs agricultural land, but shall not include work performed during an emergency, tree clearing, or topsoil surveying completed on land under easement with written approval from the landowner.

Property Owner means the owner or owners, together with his, her, it's or their heirs, successors and/or assigns, of the land or property over, under, on, or through which, a Pipeline, or any part of it, including any related facilities, may be located and which is subject to the regulations and restriction of Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance. Property Owner includes a Landowner and also includes a Person with whom a Pipeline Company negotiates or offers to execute an Independent Agreement with respect to a Pipeline.

Reclamation means the restoration and repair of damaged real property, personal property, land or other areas through which a Pipeline is constructed or from where it is removed as close as reasonably practicable to the condition, contour, and vegetation that existed prior to the construction or prior to the removal of the Pipeline, as applicable.

Reclamation Cost means the cost of Reclamation and includes the cost to restore or repair roads, bridges, or county property as well as the cost to restore or repair all real and personal property of Property Owners and Affected Persons.

SHPO means State Historical Preservation Office.

USGS means United States Geological Survey.

Zoning Ordinance or the Zoning Regulation means the collection of land use and zoning regulations known as the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance, as provided and made effective in Article I of the ordinance known as the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.

2. Purposes

The purposes of this ordinance are:

1. To lawfully regulate the use of land in the County for the transport of Hazardous Liquid through a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline in a manner that is in accordance with the County's current comprehensive plan and that is designed to (1) to secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; (2) to protect health and the general welfare; (3) to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirement.

2. To implement Section 27 with regard to the County's legal obligation to engage in emergency response and hazard mitigation planning, including furthering the comprehensive plan's goals and objectives for assessing ongoing mitigation, evaluating mitigation alternatives, and ensuring there is a strategy for implementation and including the need to protect the health and welfare of both residents and emergency response personnel.
 3. To implement Section 27 in a manner that is not inconsistent with federal or state law, including the United States Constitution, the federal Pipeline Safety Act in 49 U.S.C. 60101 et seq., NDCC Chapters 38-22, 49-02. 49-19 and 49-22.1-13 or applicable provisions within NDCC.
 4. To implement Section 27 in a manner that treats all Hazardous Liquid Pipelines in a similar manner, to the extent they are similarly situated, and to utilize to the greatest extent feasible the land use and zoning regulations and processes already utilized in the County.
3. Special Use Class Created and Use Limitations Imposed on Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
1. As provided in Article I Section I of this Zoning Ordinance, all land within the jurisdiction of Burleigh County must be used in accordance with this Zoning Ordinance. As provided in Article 8 Section I of this Zoning Regulation, the County may create a class of uses that have conditions or other special use limitations attached to approval. Such conditions are established in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and to preserve property values.
 2. The County hereby establishes a class of use for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines, and no land or property interest in this County, regardless of the zone or area, shall be used for purposes of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline except in conformity with this Article.
4. Special Use Permits Required
1. A Pipeline Company that has filed a verified petition with the PSC asking for a permit to construct, maintain, and operate a new Pipeline along, over, or across land in the jurisdiction of this County shall apply to the Burleigh County Planning and Zoning Department for a Special Use Permit. The Pipeline Company shall submit the application for a Special Use Permit within seven (7) days of filing the petition with the PSC, unless the petition was filed with the PSC prior to the effective date of this Article in which case the Pipeline Company shall apply and make application for a Special Use Permit under this Article within seven (7) days of the effective date of this Article.

2. Upon receiving an Application for a Special Use Permit from a Pipeline Company or from a Property Owner, the Planning Director and Burleigh County Board of Commissioners shall consider the Application according to the process and standards set forth in this Article.

5. Separation Requirements

The use of land for purposes of transporting Hazardous Liquids through Pipelines poses a threat to the public health, safety and welfare, to the productivity of agricultural lands, and to the property values of residential, commercial, and industrial property in the County. The separation requirements of this section are designed to further the goals and objectives of the County's comprehensive zoning plan, including to protect public health and welfare, to preserve existing infrastructure and future development, and to maintain property values.

A Hazardous Liquid Pipeline shall not be constructed, used, sited, or located, in violation of the separation requirements listed below. All distances shall be measured from the centerline of the proposed Hazardous Liquid Pipeline to the portion of the existing use nearest the centerline of the proposed Hazardous Liquid Pipeline.

The minimum Separation Distance for Hazardous Liquid Pipeline are:

- a. From the extra-territorial line of an incorporated city, not less than 10 miles.
- b. From a church, school, nursing home, long-term care facility, or hospital, not less than 4 miles
- c. From a public park or public recreation area, not less than 2 miles.
- d. From any Occupied Structure, not less than 2 miles.
- e. From a confined animal feeding operation or facility, not less than 1 mile.
- f. From an electric power generating facility with a nameplate capacity of 5MW or more, an electric transmission line operating at 69kV or higher, an electric transmission substation, or a public wastewater treatment plant, not less than 1,000' (feet).
- g. Setback from Missouri River: Pipeline shall be set back not less than one (1) mile parallel to the ordinary high-water mark, unless a non-development flood plain permit is required.
- h. From a public drinking water treatment plant, not less than ten (10) miles.

6. Permit Application Requirements for Pipeline Companies

A Pipeline Company applying for a Special Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article shall submit the following documents and information to the Burleigh County Planning Department.

1. The information needed for a Special Use Permit as described in Article 8 of this Zoning Ordinance, including all required forms prescribed by the County Planning Director, in addition to any easements prepared by a licensed professional land surveyor of North Dakota.
2. A complete copy of the application for a permit filed with the PSC pursuant to or within applicable provisions in NDCC, and as the application for the PSC permit is amended or changed, the Pipeline Company shall provide updated information and documents to the County, including USGS Hazard Inventory, Class 3 Cultural Resource Study, NDDNR Reports and SHPO Archeology Reports.
3. A map identifying each proposed crossing of a County road or other County property.
4. A map and a list containing the names and addresses of all Affected Persons in the County. The map and list shall include all Property Owners who have executed an Independent Agreement or who have been or will be contacted about the execution of an Independent Agreement.
5. A set of plans and specifications showing the dimensions and locations of the Pipeline, including plans and specifications for all related facilities, and above-ground structures, such as pumps, valve sites and shutoff valves located approximately 26,400 lineal feet or as determined by access from a public ROW, with fracture arrestors approximately half-way between each shutoff valves.
6. An Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation Plan as required pursuant to Section 7 of this Article.
7. All applicable fees required pursuant to Section VIII of this Article.
8. A statement identifying any Confidential Information in the Application and a request, if any, to withhold such information from public examination or disclosure as provided in, and to the extent permitted pursuant to or within applicable code in NDCC. A failure to identify Confidential Information in the Application may result in the County treating such information as a public record.
9. Insurance Requirement. The owner/operator of a pipeline or pipeline facility must provide proof of liability insurance at the time of application. Burleigh County shall be

listed as a certificate holder. Certificates shall provide not less than thirty (30) calendar days' notification to the certificate holder prior to cancellation or material change in coverage. Throughout the duration of this special use permit, the owner/operator of a pipeline or facility agrees to provide evidence of insurance coverages not less than the types and amounts specified below:

- a. Workers' Compensation: Statutory
- b. Employer's Liability Each Accident: \$1,000,000
 - Disease, Policy Limit: \$1,000,000
 - Disease, Each Employee: \$1,000,000
- c. General Liability
 - General Aggregate: \$2,000,000
 - Each Occurrence (Bodily Injury and Property Damage): \$1,000,000
 - Excess Umbrella Liability
 - Each Occurrence: \$5,000,000
 - General Aggregate: \$5,000,000
- d. Automobile Liability:
 - 1) Combined Single Limit (Bodily Injury and Property Damage)
 - Each Accident: \$1,000,000
- e. Construction Bonding
 - 1) Provide a Surety Bond for the protection against disruptions or financial loss due to a contractor's failure to complete a project or failure to meet project specifications.
- f. Other Conditions (specify):
 - 1) A Commercial General Liability Policy shall be endorsed to add Burleigh County, its employees, officers, agents, and contractors as additional insured.
 - 2) Excess umbrella liability shall follow form of underlying insurance.
 - 3) Certificates evidencing required insurance shall be provided to Burleigh County upon approval of the special use permit and prior to commencement of construction.
 - 4) Escalation: A fee and assessment escalation provision to largely offset the rising costs of insurance coverage.

10. Contact Information. The applicant must provide a local contact authorized by the applicant to receive service and respond to all notices, demands, complaints, concerns or other requests. Local contact information must include the name of the local representative, local phone number and physical address. Said contact information must be filed with the County Auditor\Treasurer prior to commencement of construction of the pipeline facility.

7. Fees and Assessments

The following fees and assessments apply to a Special Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article:

1. A Pipeline Company seeking a Special Use Permit shall pay the following fees and assessments:
 - a. An application fee in the amount of \$1,406 per mile of pipeline for the special use permit.
 - b. An annual assessment fee in the amount of \$116.92 per mile of Pipeline constructed, operated, and maintained in the County, or an amount equal to the most current user fee assessed to the operators of Hazardous Liquid Pipelines by PHMSA, whichever is greater. This assessment shall be due each year on the anniversary of the Pipeline's In-service Date, and the County shall apply this assessment towards its emergency planning and hazard mitigation costs, including expenses for law enforcement and emergency response personnel.
 - c. All other applicable users or permit fees required for crossing Burleigh County roads or using the public right-of-way in the County.

8. Public Hearing Requirements and Permit Approval

Upon receipt of an application for a Special Use Permit by a Pipeline Company, the County Planning Director shall verify that the Pipeline Company permit application requirements of this Article are met and shall complete staff reports to the Planning Commission recommending approval, denial, or amendments of the permit application. Upon the verification and report of the County Planning Director, a date shall be set of one or more public hearings in the County on the question of granting a Special Use Permit to the Pipeline Company. Once the public hearing dates have been set, Burleigh County Planning and Zoning Department shall publish notice in a local newspaper pursuant to the applicable provisions of NDCC, and shall send notice of each scheduled public hearing to all affected person within a minimum 1,250 ft. of proposed pipeline including each person identified in the Application by United States Mail.

1. Once the application, public hearing, and other requirements of this Article are met, the Planning Commission shall consider each application for a Special Use Permit according to the standards set forth in Article 8 regarding the powers of the County Commission and in Section 27 of this Zoning Regulation regarding the standards and findings required of Special Use permits. The Burleigh County Board of Commissioners shall issue a permit if the Board finds that all applicable standards are met. The burden of establishing that all applicable standards are met shall be on the Applicant prior to the issuance of the Special Use Permit.
2. A Special Use Permit granted to a Pipeline Company pursuant to this Article is not transferrable to any Person. A Pipeline Company, or its successors in interest, shall apply for a new Special Use Permit whenever the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline is transferred or its use is materially or substantially changed or altered.
3. Access Roads and Protection of Agricultural Operations. The location and construction of access roads and other infrastructure shall, to the extent reasonably possible, not disrupt farming, agricultural operations, or the landscape within Burleigh County. In order to preserve the integrity of fields and capacity for efficient tilling, planting, and harvesting, the applicant shall work with the landowner to determine the most appropriate routing of access road locations.
 - a. Access roads shall be low profile roads with in-slopes and backslopes of 1 or flatter so that farming equipment can cross them and roadway surfacing shall be Class 5 gravel or similar material, unless otherwise negotiated with the landowner.
 - b. A plan outlining the location and design of all access roads shall be provided to the County Planner for determination as to whether the plan conforms to the other terms of this section.
 - c. If the applicant wishes to build an access road on a section line, in accordance with North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) Section 24- 07-05, the applicant shall first petition the township board or the Board of County Commissioners (in unorganized townships). If the petition is granted, the applicant must build the road to township or county standards under the supervision of the township district roadway overseer.
 - d. The applicant must protect and segregate topsoil from subsoil on all lands unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner. The applicant must minimize soil

compaction of all agricultural lands during all phases and confine soil compaction to as small of an area as possible.

- e. The applicant shall, during all phases of construction, abide by the approved soil erosion control plan in accordance with Section II of Article 33 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.
- f. Fence and Gate Repair. The applicant shall promptly repair or replace all fences and gates removed or damaged during all phases of the pipelines life unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- g. Drainage Tile Repair. The applicant shall consider, avoid, promptly repair or replace all drainage tiles broken or damaged during all phases of project life unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- h. Road Repair (Private Roads). The applicant shall promptly repair any damaged private roads, driveways or lanes to a condition at least equal to the condition prior to construction of the installing pipe, unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- i. Hazardous Waste. The applicant shall be responsible for compliance with all federal, state and local laws applicable to the generation, storage, transportation, clean up and disposal of hazardous wastes generated during any phase of the project's life.
- j. Chemicals. The use of chemicals is limited to those herbicides and methods approved by the North Dakota Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Department of Health. The applicant must contact the affected landowners prior to application.
- k. Temporary Staging Areas. The applicant shall negotiate with landowners to locate sites for temporary equipment staging or lay down areas.
- l. Tree Removal. The applicant shall minimize the removal of trees and shall not remove groves of trees or shelter belts without the written approval of the affected landowner. Trimming or removal of trees within the public right-of-way to allow for safe construction of power lines shall be allowed.
- m. Waste Removal. The applicant shall remove all waste and scrap that is the product of construction, operation, restoration and maintenance from the site and properly dispose of it upon completion of each task. Personal litter, bottles, and paper deposited by site personnel shall be removed on a daily basis.

- n. Land Restoration. The applicant shall, as soon as practical following construction of the pipeline, considering the weather and preferences of the affected landowner, restore the area affected by any construction activities to the condition that existed immediately before construction began. The time period may be no longer than eight (8) months after completion of construction of the pipeline. Restoration shall be compatible with the safe operation, maintenance, and inspection of the pipeline and or pipeline facility.
- o. Complaints. Prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall submit to the County Planner the company's procedures to be used to receive and respond to complaints.
- p. Public Safety Plan. The applicant is to provide educational materials to landowners within the site boundaries and, upon request, to interested persons, about the project and any restrictions or dangers associated with the project. The applicant is encouraged to also provide any necessary safety measures, such as warning signs and gates for traffic control or to restrict public access to pipeline access roads. The applicant shall comply with provisions outlined in their public safety plan.
- q. Road Use Arrangements. Prior to construction, the applicant shall make satisfactory arrangements (including obtaining permits) for road use, access road intersections, maintenance and repair of damages with governmental jurisdiction with authority over each road. The applicant shall notify the County Planner of such arrangements upon request.
- r. Overweight Load Permits. The applicant is responsible for abiding by the state and local overweight load permitting processes in accordance with NDCC Chapter 39-12. A special use permit issued under this ordinance to install a hazardous material pipeline does not negate a hauler's obligation to obtain overweight load permits prior to hauling.
- s. Approach Permits. The applicant is responsible for obtaining an approach permit from the County Engineer or the affected township for any new or reconstructed approach.
- t. Road Repair (Public Roads). Any road damage caused by the applicant, its independent contractor, employee, agent, contractor, or subcontractor shall be promptly repaired at the applicant's expense to current standards set out in the North Dakota Department of Transportation's (NDDOT) Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. If it is reasonably foreseeable that continued trips will make prompt repair to this standard unreasonable, intermediary measures must

be taken by the applicant, if approved by the political subdivision in charge of the road, to ensure the public road remains passable and useable as has been the tradition in the community. Final repairs to these standards must be made promptly after the completion of the construction of the pipeline.

9. Appeals and Variances

A Pipeline Company or a Property Owner may appeal an adverse determination on a Special Use Permit, or may seek a special exception or variance from the Board of County Commissioners, as provided in Article 1, Section 7 and Article 26 Section 1 of this Zoning Ordinance.

10. Applicability and Compliance

1. The permit requirement in section 8.3 and the separation requirements in section 8.4 of this Article shall not apply to (1) a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline that is already permitted, constructed, and placed in-service on or before the effective date of this Article.
2. If a Property Owner has executed an Independent Agreement prior to the effective date of this Article and the Independent Agreement does not meet the separation requirements of this Article, then notwithstanding the Independent Agreement, the Pipeline Company shall comply with the separation requirements of this Article.
3. If a Property Owner has executed an Independent Agreement prior to the effective date of this Article and the Independent Agreement provides for separation requirements that are greater than the separation requirements this Article, then the Pipeline Company shall comply with the terms of the Independent Agreement with the Property Owner.

11. Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation Plans for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

The County requires Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Companies to provide information to assist in emergency response and hazard mitigation planning pursuant to this section.

1. If PHMSA has adopted regulations specifically related to emergency preparedness, emergency response, and hazard mitigation planning for the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline, then the Pipeline Company operating the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline shall submit a copy

of the emergency response and hazard mitigation plan to Burleigh County Emergency Management.

2. If PHMSA has not adopted regulations specifically related to emergency preparedness, emergency response, and hazard mitigation planning for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines, then the Pipeline Company operating the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline shall submit a plan that meets the requirements of this section. A plan submitted in compliance with this section shall include the following:
 - a. A map and legal description of the proposed route for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline showing all human occupied structures and animal husbandry facilities, by type, within two miles of the centerline of the proposed route including addresses.
 - 2.a.1 An estimate of the worst-case discharge of hazardous liquid released in metric tons and standard cubic feet from a rupture of a pipeline considering the interior volume of the pipeline, the location of emergency valves that limit release of hazardous liquid, the location of crack arrestors, operating pressures, operating temperatures, and other relevant factors.
 - 2.a.2 A rupture dispersion modeling report containing the results of computational fluid dynamic computer model estimates of the maximum geographic ranges of the Fatality Zone and Hazard Zone for the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline in the event of its rupture in a range of weather conditions and representative topography in County, as well as in low elevation areas of the County where released hazardous liquid may settle.
 - 2.a.3 A computer model report showing the Blast Zone for the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline.
 - 2.a.4 A list of structures and facilities within the Hazard Zone, Fatality Zone, and Blast Zone for the proposed route of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline that in the preceding year have contained humans or livestock, and an estimate of the numbers of persons and livestock in each structure and facility.
 - 2.a.5 A list of High Consequence Areas. A High Consequence Area is any area within the Hazard Zone, the Fatality Zone, or the Blast Zone where a single rupture would have the potential to adversely affect 10 or more persons or a facility with 100 or more livestock.
 - 2.a.6 A description of the potential adverse impacts of a rupture of a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline on the humans, livestock, and other real and personal property within the Hazard Zone, the Fatality Zone, and the Blast Zone for the route of a Carbon Dioxide Pipeline.

- 2.a.7 Identification of alternative routes through the County designed to minimize risks to humans and animals from a rupture of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline with County, and an analysis of the risks of these alternative routes relative to the proposed route.
- 2.a.8 All information needed by county first responders, emergency response personnel, and law enforcement personnel in order to engage in local emergency management and hazard mitigation planning, equipment, and training needs. Such information includes but is not limited to:
 - 1. a material data safety sheet for the materials transported in the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline;
 - 2. agency-specific response plans for law enforcement, emergency medical responders, and other response agencies;
 - 3. gas detectors and evacuation plan for each human occupied structure; response equipment needs for emergency response personnel, such as chemical detectors; respirators; personal protective equipment; communications equipment; road barriers and traffic warning signs; and noninternal combustion engine evacuation vehicles;
 - 4. Hazardous Liquid Pipeline rupture emergency response training program to ensure safe and effective response by county and municipal law enforcement, emergency medical services, and other responders during the operational life of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline.
 - 5. Identification of residential and business emergency response needs, including but not limited to:
 - a. Mass Notification and Emergency Messaging System; evacuation plans; evacuation equipment needs especially for mobility impaired individuals; gas detectors, and respirators.

12. Abandonment, Discontinuance, and Removal of Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

- 1. In addition to the requirements set by NDCC, a Hazardous Liquids Pipeline in the County that is abandoned shall comply with the requirements of this section. A Hazardous Liquid Pipeline shall be deemed abandoned for purposes of this section whenever the use of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline has been discontinued such that there is no longer regulatory oversight of the Pipeline by PHMSA.

2. A Pipeline Company granted a Special Use Permit pursuant to this Article shall by certified mail notify the County and all Affected Persons in the County of the Pipeline Company's intent to discontinue the use of the Pipeline. The notification shall state the proposed date of the discontinuance of use.
3. Upon abandonment or discontinuance of use, the Pipeline Owner shall offer to each Property Owner the option to have the Pipeline and all related facilities physically wholly or partially dismantled and removed, or otherwise mitigated through filling, segmenting, or other forms of mitigation, including both the below and above ground facilities or to permanently fill the below ground pipeline with suitable flowable fill material. The removal or permanently filling Pipeline and the related Reclamation and Reclamation Costs shall be the Pipeline Company's responsibility and shall be completed within one-hundred eighty (180) days from the date of abandonment or discontinuation of use unless a Property Owner agrees to extend the date of removal. Such an extension must be by written agreement between the Pipeline Company and the Property Owner, and the agreement shall be filed at the Burleigh County Recorder's office and a copy delivered to the County by the Pipeline Owner.
4. A Property Owner shall not be required to have the Pipeline removed, but if the Property Owner agrees to the removal and Reclamation, the Property Owner shall allow the Pipeline Company reasonable access to the property.
5. Upon the removal of the Pipeline and the Reclamation, the Pipeline Owner shall restore the land pursuant to or within applicable code in NDCC to the requirements and the rules adopted thereunder including all amendments thereto.

Section 28 – Accessory Dwelling Units

To provide for a broader range of housing options, efficient use of existing infrastructure and housing stock, and preserve the character of existing single-family, neighborhoods. Accessory dwelling unit to a single-family dwelling is permitted as a special use within any R1-Rural Residential, and A-Agricultural zoning district subject to all requirements of the Burleigh County Ordinances, unless otherwise stated within this section.

1. Definitions:

The following definitions represent the meanings of terms as they are used in these regulations:

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A separate and complete dwelling unit established in conjunction with and ancillary to, the principal single-family dwelling unit, whether within the same structure as the principal unit or within a detached accessory structure on the same lot or parcel of record. An accessory dwelling unit contains one bedroom, kitchen and bathroom facilities, and a separate exterior entrance.

Accessory Use: A use or structure that is clearly incidental to and customarily found in connection with a principal structure or use; is ancillary in purpose to the principal building or uses; contributes to the comfort, convenience or necessity of occupants of the principal use; and is located on the same lot as the principal structure.

Building-Accessory: A permanent, or semi-permanent, ancillary building or structure, the use of which is customarily incidental to that of a principal building on the same lot, including, without limitation, garages, storage sheds, playhouses, kennels, statuary, trellises, barbecue stoves, residential greenhouses, tent-like structures, or similar structures, storm or civil defense shelter, radio towers, satellite receiving or transmitting stations or antennas, and other structures, towers, antenna, ornaments or devices.

2. Special Uses.

In order to carry out the purposes of this section, the Board of Burleigh County Commissioners find it necessary to require that certain uses, because of unusual size, safety hazards, infrequent occurrence, effect on surrounding area, or other reasons, be reviewed by the Burleigh County Planning and Zoning Commission prior to the granting of a building permit or certificate of occupancy and that the Burleigh County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Zoning Administrator (where allowed) are hereby given limited discretionary powers relating to the granting of such a permit or certificate.

1. Applicability:

An accessory dwelling unit to a single-family dwelling is permitted as a special use within any RI Rural Residential and A — Agricultural zoning district subject to all requirements of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinances,

2. Requirements for All Accessory Dwelling Units:

Prior to receiving a special use permit an applicant shall demonstrate that the following requirements will be met:

- a. No more than one accessory dwelling unit may be permitted on each lot or parcel.
- b. An accessory dwelling unit must be contained completely within the principal structure on the lot or parcel, or contained within an accessory structure that meets all requirements of this Code, including size and setback requirements of the underlying zoning district. The height of any accessory structure containing an accessory dwelling unit may be up to twenty-five (25) feet.
- c. The principal or accessory dwelling unit must be occupied by the owner of the subject parcel as a legal residence for more than six (6) months of any given year. The home may not be owned by a corporation, but the owner-occupant may be a benefited person in a private trust or life estate. The owner-occupancy requirement applies to the applicant as well as all subsequent owners of the property.
- d. At least one off-street parking space shall be provided for an accessory dwelling, in addition to any parking required for the principal dwelling unit on the lot. However, in such cases where existing conditions render additional parking infeasible, the applicant may submit a parking plan to demonstrate how on-street facilities or other methods are sufficient to meet anticipated parking demand, such as the dwelling unit being reserved for a class or individual who does not need to store a personal vehicle on-site.

3. Size requirements:

- a. No accessory dwelling unit may include more than one (1) bedroom.
- b. Units within Principal Structure: The floor area of an accessory dwelling unit may not exceed forty percent (40%) of the gross floor area of the principal structure, excluding any attached garage, and may not be greater than 900 square feet or less than 300 square feet.
- c. Units within Accessory Structure: The floor area of an accessory dwelling unit may not be greater than 900 square feet or less than 300 square feet on any lot or parcel five (5) acres in area or less.
- d. The sq./ft. floor area of an accessory dwelling unit may be up to 1,500 square feet on any lot or parcel that is greater than five (5) acres in area:
 - i. May be determined by the lot size.
- e. An accessory dwelling unit on any lot or parcel that does not conform to the minimum lot size requirement of the underlying zoning district may only be permitted inside the principal building.
- f. To protect the privacy of neighbors, rooftop decks and balconies are not allowed within 25 feet of a neighboring property line.

- g. An accessory dwelling unit must be connected to public utilities if available on the lot or parcel. If the lot is serviced by an on-site septic system, the applicant must show that sufficient sewage treatment capacity will be available to meet anticipated needs.
- h. An accessory dwelling unit must comply with all residential building code requirements as defined by Article 22 and Article 23 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.
- i. An accessory dwelling unit may be occupied by no more than one family, as defined by Article 3 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.

4. Methods of Creation:

A new accessory dwelling unit may be created in any of the following ways:

- a. Conversion of a portion of an existing principal or accessory structure into a separate accessory dwelling unit
- b. Expansion of an existing structure that is in compliance with all setback, lot coverage, and height requirements of the underlying zoning district.
- c. Construction of a new structure containing a single-family dwelling unit with an internal accessory dwelling unit.
- d. Construction of a new detached accessory structure containing a dwelling unit on a lot with an existing principal structure.
- e. Reuse of a non-conforming second dwelling unit within a that has ceased to be continuously utilized as a dwelling unit and thus does not qualify as a nonconforming use.

5. Special Use Permit Submittal Requirements:

The following documents shall be submitted with any application for a special use permit to allow an accessory dwelling unit:

- a. A building plan that demonstrates compliance with all requirements of the residential building code.
- b. For all new construction of an accessory structure, a site plan is required. The site plan must show, to scale, the location and dimensions of the building, all required setbacks, and any easements on the property.
- c. For all accessory dwelling units that would be served by an on-site septic system, documentation to provide compliance with Article 24 is required.

- d. Prior to the issuance of a building permit and special use permit for the accessory dwelling, the property owner must submit a signed no conversion agreement to Burleigh County. The non-conversion agreement must be recorded with the Burleigh County Recorder.

6. Termination of Special Use Permit:

A special use permit for an accessory dwelling shall automatically expire:

- a. If the permitted accessory dwelling unit is substantially altered and is no longer in conformance with these provisions,
- b. The owner of the property no longer occupies one of the units,
- c. The required parking is no longer maintained and available for use by the occupant,
- d. Or the permit is not put to use within twenty-four (24) months from date of approval.

Section 29 - Solar Energy System Facilities

A solar energy system may be permitted in an Agricultural District upon approval as a special use, provided the criteria and submittal requirements are met.

Burleigh County finds that it is in the public interest to encourage the use and development of renewable energy systems (including solar energy systems) that have a positive impact on energy conservation with limited adverse impact on nearby properties. Burleigh County supports the use of solar collection systems and the development of solar energy farms.

Consistent with the Burleigh County Comprehensive Plan, it is the intent of the County with this Section to create standards for the reasonable capture and use, by households, businesses and property owners, of their solar energy resource and encourage the development and use of solar energy.

1. Definitions:

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Article and Section, shall have the meaning provided herein, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1. *Agrivoltaics*- The dual use of land for combining agriculture with solar energy production, typically, with raised co-located solar arrays above agricultural activity.
2. *Building-Integrated Solar System*- An active solar system that is an integral part of the principal or accessory or accessory building, rather than a separate mechanical device,

replacing or substituting for an architectural or structural component of the building. Building integrated systems include, but are not limited to, photovoltaic or thermal solar systems that are contained within roofing materials, windows, skylights and awnings.

3. Community Solar Energy System- A solar-electric (photovoltaic) array that provides retail electric power (or a financial proxy for retail power) to multiple community members or businesses residing or located off-site from the location of the solar energy system.
4. Ground Mounted Panels- Freestanding solar panels mounted to the ground by use of stabilizers or similar apparatus.
5. kWac — Kilowatt, Alternating Current
6. Lot — The word "lot" when used alone shall mean, unless the context of the Article clearly indicates otherwise, a "zoning lot" as defined in Article 3 — Definitions.
7. MWAC — Megawatt, Alternating Current
8. Off-Grid Solar Energy System —An active solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity. Unlike on-grid solar power systems, off-grid systems do not connect to the national utility grid.
9. Photovoltaic System- An active solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity.
10. Photo Panel System - A system that incorporates discrete photovoltaic panels that convert solar radiation into electricity, including rack support systems.
11. Roof or Building Mounted SES- Solar Energy System (panels) that are mounted to the roof or building using brackets, stands or other apparatus.
12. Roof Pitch- The final exterior slope of a building roof calculated by the rise over the run, typically, but not exclusively, expressed in twelfths such as 3/12, 9/12, 12/12.
13. Solar Access- A view of the sun, from any point on the collector surface that is not obscured by any vegetation, building, or object located on parcels of land other than the parcel upon which the solar collector is located, between the hours of 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM Standard time on any day of the year.
14. Solar Collector- A device, structure or a part of a device or structure that the primary purpose is to transform solar radiant energy into thermal, mechanical, chemical or electrical energy.

15. Solar Energy- Radiant energy received from the sun that can be collected in the form of heat or light by a solar collector.
16. Solar Energy System (SES)- A system that converts solar radiation to usable energy, including photovoltaic panel systems and solar thermal systems. An active solar energy system that collects or stores solar energy and transforms solar energy into another form of energy or transfers heat from a collector to another medium using mechanical, electrical, thermal or chemical means.
17. Solar Farm- A commercial facility that converts sunlight into electricity, whether by photovoltaics (PV), concentrating solar thermal devices (CST), or other conversion technology, for the primary purpose of wholesale sales of generated electricity. A solar farm is the primary land use for the parcel on which it is located.
18. Solar Thermal System- A system that converts solar radiation to thermal energy for use in heating and cooling.

2. Applicability:

These regulations are for all solar energy systems and solar energy farms on properties and structures under the jurisdiction of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance except that Burleigh County requires the owner or operator of solar farms that would generate electricity greater than 50 megawatts of power to have approval for such a system from the North Dakota Public Service Commission.

3. Types of Solar Energy Systems.

1. Rooftop Solar Energy Systems:

Accessory to the primary land use, designed to supply energy for the primary use:

- a. These systems are permitted accessory uses in all districts in which buildings are permitted. The owner or contractor shall receive a building and a mechanical permit before installing a rooftop solar energy system.
- b. Size Classification for the following rooftop Solar Photo Voltaic systems:
 - i. Residential — 1 to 20 kWac— accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - ii. Small Commercial – 20 to 50 KWAC – accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - iii. Large Commercial — 50 KWAC to 100 MWAC— accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
- c. Exemption:
 - i. A Rooftop mounted solar panel in Residential Districts for a single family dwelling primary structure is exempt from this section

2. Ground-Mount Solar Energy Systems:

Accessory to the primary land use, designed to supply energy for the primary use.

- a. Ground-mount systems are permitted accessory uses in all districts in which buildings are permitted.
- b. Ground-mount systems require a Burleigh County building permit and are subject to the accessory use standards for the district in which it is located, including setback. The height of a ground-mounted shall not exceed 10 feet and shall not cover or encompass more than 10 percent of the total property area or lot size.
- c. Size Classification for the following found mounted Solar Photo Voltaic Systems:
 - i. Residential — 1 to 20 kWac — accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - ii. Small Commercial — 20 to 50 kWac — accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - iii. Large Commercial — 50 kWac to 100 MWac— accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.

3. Community Solar Energy Systems:

Roof or ground-mount solar energy systems, may be either accessory or primary use, designed to supply energy for off-site uses on the distribution grid, but not for export to the wholesale market or connection to the electric transmission grid. These systems shall be subject to the following conditions:

- a. Rooftop community solar energy systems are permitted in AG districts in which buildings are permit.
- b. Ground-mount community solar energy systems are an accessory use in all districts.
- c. All structures must meet the setback, height and coverage limitations for the district in which the system is located.
- d. Size Classification of Community Solar — 100 kWac to 1MWac — primary or special use, not connected to a load, typically ground mount.
- e. Ground-mount systems must meet all required standards for structures in the district in which the system is located.
- f. Site Plan Required: The owner or operator shall submit to the County a detailed site plan for both existing and proposed conditions. These plans shall show the location of all areas where solar arrays would be placed, the existing and proposed structures, property lines, access points, fencing, landscaping, surface water drainage patterns, floodplains, wetlands, the ordinary high-water mark for all water bodies, any other protected resources, topography, electric equipment and all other characteristics requested by the County.
- g. Power and communication lines: Power and communication lines running between banks of solar panels and to electric substations or interconnections with buildings shall be buried underground. The Building Official or their designee may grant exemptions to this requirement in instances where shallow bedrock, water courses or other elements of the natural landscape interfere with the ability to bury lines.

4. Solar Farms:

Ground-mount solar energy arrays that are the primary use on the lot or of a property, designed for providing energy to off-site uses or export to the wholesale market. These types of systems are permitted and regulated by the North Dakota Public Service Commission and ND State Electrical Board.

- a. Solar farms are allowed under a special use permit in Agricultural (AG) zoning.
- b. Shall be on properties of at least 10 acres in size.
- c. Size Classification of Solar Farms Photo Voltaic Systems — 10 MWac to 500 MWac — primary or special use, not connected to a load, ground mount.
- d. Stormwater management and erosion and sediment control, if required, shall meet the design restrictions of the County.
- e. Foundations: If required, the manufacturer's engineer or a ND registered design professional shall certify that the foundation and design of the solar panels meet the accepted professional standards, given local soil and climate conditions.
- f. Other standards and codes. All solar farms shall meet all applicable local, state and federal regulatory standards, including the State of North Dakota Building Code and the National Electric Code.
- g. Power and communication lines. Power and communication lines running between banks of solar panels and to electric substations or interconnections with buildings shall be buried underground. The Building Official or their designee may grant exemptions to this requirement in instances where shallow bedrock, water courses or other elements of the natural landscape interfere with the ability to bury lines as reviewed by the manufacturer's engineer or a ND registered design professional.
- h. Site Plan Required. The owner or operator of the solar farm must submit to the County a digital copy of site plan (pdf format, full size) at 1" = 20' or larger scale, if integral to request, for both existing and proposed conditions. These plans shall show the location of all areas where solar arrays would be placed, proposed location and distances from the existing and proposed structures, property lines, access points to the site, fencing, landscaping, surface water drainage patterns, floodplains, wetlands, the ordinary high- water mark for all water bodies, any other protected resources, topography, electric equipment and all other characteristics requested by the County, including:
 - i. Date the site plan was prepared,
 - ii. North point indication,
 - iii. Section, township and range numbers,
 - iv. Topographic contours with a minimum contour interval of ten (10) feet, with indication of datum used,
 - v. A location map inset showing the township(s) in which the project is located and the boundary of the proposed project,

- vi. Location of all existing public roads, dimensions and location of any utility easements and rights-of-way within five hundred (500) feet of proposed solar farm,
 - i. The County allows the installation of small operations, security and equipment buildings on the site of solar farms as permitted accessory uses to the solar farm,
 - j. The owner or operator shall contain all unenclosed electrical conductors located above ground within structures that control access or they must be protected from entry by a six-foot-tall fence,
5. Accessory Solar Energy Systems:
- a. Solar Access: an applicant may obtain solar easements from the adjoining property owners to preserve direct access to sunlight, as authorized by Section 47-05-01.2 of the North Dakota Century Code. A permit granted by Burleigh County to install a solar energy system does not guarantee solar access.
 - b. Accessory Use: Solar energy systems are permitted as an accessory use, subject to all requirements of Article 8 Section 30 and the building code requirements of Article 22 Section 1.
 - i An accessory solar energy system must be located on the same lot or parcel of land as the primary use it is intended to serve.
 - ii An accessory solar energy system is intended to produce energy primarily for on-site consumption but excess electrical power may be transferred to a power supply grid pursuant to utility company interconnection agreements.
6. Size Classification of Solar Photo Voltaic systems:
- a. Residential - 1 to 20 kWac - accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - b. Small Commercial - 20 to 50 kWac - accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - c. Large Commercial - 50 kWac to 100 MWac - accessory use, connected to existing load, rooftop or ground mount.
 - d. Community Solar - 100 kWac to 1 MWac - primary or special use, not connected to a load, typically ground mount.
 - e. Solar Farm - 10 MWac to 500 MWac - primary or special use, not connected to a load, ground mount.
7. Decommissioning Plan:

The County requires the owner or operator to submit a decommissioning plan for ground-mounted systems to ensure that the owner or operator properly removes the equipment and facilities upon the end of project life or after their useful life. The owner or operator shall decommission the solar panels in the event they are not in use for twelve (12) consecutive months. The plan shall include provisions for the removal of all structures that are above ground and foundations, the restoration of soil and vegetation and a soundly-based plan ensuring financial resources will be available to fully decommission the site. The disposal of structures and/or foundations shall meet all County requirements and the requirements of the County Solid Waste Ordinance. The County also may require the owner or operator to post a bond, letter of credit or establish and escrow account to ensure property decommissioning.

8. Prohibitions:

The County prohibits community solar farms located within:

- a. All Floodplain Districts and Designated SFHA Areas.

9. Additional standards:

In addition to the requirements listed above, all solar energy systems shall meet the following standards.

- a. The owners or operators of electric solar energy systems that are connected in parallel with the service provider to the electric distribution or transmission system, either directly or through the existing service of the primary use on the site, shall obtain an interconnection agreement with the electric utility in whose service territory the system is located. Off-grid systems are exempt from this requirement.
- b. Electric solar system components that are connected to a building electric system must have an Underwriters Laboratory (UL) listing.
- c. All solar energy systems shall meet the current standards of the North Dakota State Electrical Board, North Dakota State Building Code, National Electric Safety Code and National Electric Code.
- d. Solar farms shall control all Noxious Weeds according to NDCC Chapter 4.1-47.
- e. All electrical lines serving a freestanding accessory solar energy system shall be buried.
- f. Installation of all rooftop solar systems shall meet the standards of the North Dakota Building Code.
- g. All solar energy systems using a reflector to enhance solar production shall minimize glare from the reflector that affects adjacent or nearby properties. Steps to minimize glare nuisance may include selective placement of the system, screening on the north side of the solar array, reducing use of the reflector system or other remedies that limit glare.

- h. Roof-mounted solar systems shall not exceed the maximum allowed height in any zoning district.
- i. All exterior electrical and plumbing lines, batteries, and other appurtenant features serving a building-mounted accessory solar energy system shall be buried, screened or landscape buffered. This provision does not apply to a solar collector.
- j. The non-collecting side of a solar collector and other appurtenant features of any freestanding accessory solar energy system shall be screened from view of said public right-of-way with landscape buffer and/or fencing.
- k. Commercial rooftop systems shall be placed on the roof to limit visibility from the public right-of-way or to blend into the roof design, provided that minimizing visibility still allows the property owner to reasonably capture solar energy.
- l. Setbacks. All equipment and structures shall meet the setback and coverage limitations for the zoning district in which the system is located. No freestanding accessory solar energy system may extend into or over a legally recorded easement.
- m. Additional conditions or specific allowances to this ordinance may be considered in the review and approval of the Special Use Permit.

10. Fees:

The special use permit fee will be based on .001 x Total Project Cost. An application fee of \$1000 shall be payable at the time of application for a special use permit, with the remainder of the special use permit fee remitted by the applicant prior to commencement of construction. Or:

- a. \$300.00 whichever is greater.

Section 30 - Data Center / AI Conversion Facilities

This section is adopted to allow data centers/AI conversion facilities within Burleigh County and to minimize the potential off-site impacts of development and reduce long-term exposure that may impact the public safety, health and the general welfare of Burleigh County residents.

DEFINITIONS

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Article and Section, shall have the meaning provided herein, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1. Blockchain- a digital record of all the transactions involving cryptocurrency. Copies of the blockchain are stored and maintained by computers around the world.
2. Cryptocurrency- a type of decentralized digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds.

3. Cryptocurrency Data Center - Leased or owned boundaries of floor space devoted to the operating data processing equipment for Commercial Cryptocurrency Mining; excluded spaces for commercial offices, storage, shipping and receiving warehousing, or any other space that is not electronic processing.
4. Cryptocurrency Server Farm- Three or more interconnected computers held together in a single facility whose primary function is to perform cryptocurrency mining or associated data processing.
5. Data Center- a facility containing large amounts of computer systems, servers, networking equipment, and storage infrastructure primarily for the purpose of remote storage, processing, or distribution of large amounts of data. A typical data center may include functions such as cryptocurrency mining, cloud AI functions, hyperscale cloud functions, but are not limited to such examples. Any equipment requiring a High-Density Load Service, for a server farm or data center, will constitute a commercial cryptocurrency mining application.
6. Data Center/ AI Conversion Facility- a data center that is converted and used to support artificial intelligence.
7. Digital Asset Mining- means using computer hardware and software specifically designed or used for the purpose of validating data and securing a blockchain network.
8. Digital Asset Mining - Business - means an individual or company operating a digital asset mining facility that cumulatively draws more than one megawatt of power in the County.
9. High Density Load Service - The provision of electrical service where the requested load density has, for any monthly billing period, either an average power demand in excess of 300 kilowatts OR an average power density in excess of 250 kilowatt-hours per year per data center square foot, equivalent to 35.064 square feet per kilowatt, at 100% load factor.
10. Owner- Any person, agent, operator, entity, firm or corporation having any legal or equitable interest in the property; or recorded in the official records of the state, county or municipality as holding an interest or title to the property; or otherwise having possession or control of the property, including the guardian of the estate of any such person, and the executor or administrator of the estate of such person if ordered to take possession of real property by a court.
11. Sensitive Properties - Buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more adverse effects from noise or contaminant discharges generated by a nearby facility.

I. APPLICABILITY

These regulations are for Data Center Facilities on properties and structures under the jurisdiction of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance and are applicable to Data Centers

requiring consistent electric loads of 50MW or greater. The installation or construction of a data center, or any modification to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance, requires a Special Use Permit and also requires a Burleigh County Building Permit obtained from the Burleigh County Building, Planning and Zoning Department.

Data centers may only be permitted in an Industrial (I) District with a Special Use Permit.

- a. A landscape buffer of 50' shall be required as measured from the interior of all property lines.

1. Application Requirements:

The application for the installation or construction of a data center, or for modifications to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance, shall follow the application procedures for Special Use Permits Article 8 and any other procedures as may be required by this Ordinance for data centers, such as zoning map amendments, platting, or variances. In addition, applications shall include the following:

- a. Applicant name(s) and contact information. The applicant must also identify on the application, the owner/owners of record for the property.
- b. A description of the proposed project, including a description of how the project meets market demand, the facility's processing capacity, and the facility's anticipated water and electricity needs.
- c. A study prepared by an acoustical engineer that describes the anticipated noise level of the facility and any proposed mitigation efforts such as sound walls, baffles, ventilation silencers, etc.
- d. A preliminary site plan: a digital copy of site plan (pdf format, full size) at 1" = 20' or larger scale, if integral to request, for both existing and proposed conditions showing the location and dimensions of all existing and proposed structures, screening, fencing, a photometric plan that shows all exterior lighting, including any security lighting, electrical connections, property lines, and roadway access, including:
 - i. Date the site plan was prepared,
 - ii. North point indication,
 - iii. Section, township and range numbers,
 - iv. A location map inset showing the township(s) in which the project is located and the boundary of the proposed project,
 - v. Location of all existing public roads, dimensions and location of any utility easements and rights-of-way within five hundred (500) feet of proposed Data Center.
- e. A map of the project area showing all single-family and multi-family dwellings, schools, churches, synagogues, and other similar religious institution or structures,

and public parks located within one (1) mile of the exterior boundaries of the property where the data center will be located.

- f. Installation or construction of a data center, or any modifications to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance, also requires a building permit obtained from Burleigh County Building Department.
- g. Data centers may only be permitted in an I- Industrial District with a Special Use Permit.
- h. Fees:

The special use permit fee will be based on $.001 \times \text{Total Project}$ up to a maximum permit fee of \$250,000. An application fee of \$1,000 shall be payable at the time of application for a special use permit, with the remainder of the special use permit fee remitted by the applicant prior to issuance of building permits and commencement of construction. Or: \$300.00 whichever is greater

- i. Copies of signed permits or other documentation that indicates compliance with all applicable State and Federal laws, statutes, rules, regulatory standards, including but not limited to the North Dakota State Electrical Board.
- j. Copy of the signed electrical power purchase agreement.
- k. Financial security for the following:
 - i. Financial security for maintenance of the data center, as fully constructed and operational or, if the project only involves modifications to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance as permitted by this Ordinance, financial security for maintenance of the lawfully existing data center as modified. The financial security shall be in the amount of 75% of the estimated cost to maintain the data center, as fully constructed and operational, or as modified, as determined by the applicant's ND State registered engineer, with such estimated costs subject to review and approval by the Burleigh County Building Department; and
 - ii. Financial security for reclamation and restoration of any data center and the property on which the data center is located or, if the project only involves modifications to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance as permitted by this Ordinance, financial security for reclamation and restoration of the property on which the data center as modified is located. Reclamation and restoration shall include, but is not limited to, the removal and disposal of all above-ground structures, underground structures, and utilities to depth of four feet, and the removal and disposal of all other facilities, structures, equipment, and materials on or under the property. The financial security shall be in the amount of 75% of the estimated cost to reclaim and restore property on which the data center, or the data center as modified, is located as determined by the applicant's ND State registered engineer, with such

estimated costs subject to review and approval of the Burleigh County Building Department.

- iii. Any financial security provided by the applicant which is required by this Chapter shall be subject to review and approval by the County and be in the form of one or more of the following:
 - a. An irrevocable letter of credit issued by an FDIC insured financial institution authorized to do business in the State of North Dakota to be effective beginning on the date that installation and/or construction of, or the approved modifications to, the data center start and provides for annual automatic renewals continuing to the date when full reclamation and restoration is complete as approved by the County;
 - b. A surety bond which is effective beginning on the date that installation and/or construction of, or the approved modifications to, the data center start and provides for annual automatic renewals continuing to the date when full reclamation and restoration is complete as approved by the County; and/or;
 - c. Cash in escrow to be held in trust by Burleigh County effective beginning on the date that installation and/or construction of, or the approved modifications to, the data center start and continuing to the date when full reclamation and restoration is complete as approved by the County.
- iv. The financial security required above shall be provided to Burleigh County prior to commencement of any work to install and/or construct the data center, or to modify a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance, but no later than the date determined by the Board of County Commissioners in approving the data center or in approving the modifications to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance.

- I. Other relevant studies, reports, certifications, or approvals as may be required by the County to ensure compliance with this Chapter and this Ordinance.

2. Prohibitions:

The County prohibits data center facilities located within:

- a. All Floodplain Districts and Designated SFHA Areas.

3. Design Standards

1. Data Centers or Cryptocurrency Data Centers shall be set back at least one (1) mile to all sensitive properties, such as: single-family and multi-family dwellings, schools, churches, synagogues, and other similar religious institution or structures, and public

- parks as measured from the nearest property line of any of these sensitive properties to the data center's exterior property lines.
2. Height. All buildings, structures, and appurtenances on the property where the data center will be located shall meet the height requirements of the Industrial I District in this Ordinance.
 3. Electrical wiring. All electrical wiring shall comply with the standards of the North Dakota State Electrical Board, and any of its rules and regulations.
 4. Generator testing is limited to between 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.
 5. Generator use is limited to backup/emergency use only.
 6. Building Permit. At the time of SUP approval, a building permit for all proposed structures will be required. Permit information shall include: Applicant name(s) and contact. The applicant must also identify on the application contact information for the owner/owners of record for the property.
 7. The facility will be required to obtain an NDDEQ permit if they discharge water to surface waters.
 8. Written verification is submitted from the utility provider that sufficient capacity will be available to meet anticipated needs for electrical power.
 9. Security fencing: A secured chain link or solid wood or masonry fence at least six (6) feet in height shall be constructed and maintained around the entire perimeter of the facility to prevent unauthorized entry onto the property or into the facility. Any fencing shall comply with the Development Standards in this Ordinance.
 10. Buffering and screening: Landscaped buffers shall be required around the entire perimeter of the property where the data center is located in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance.
 11. Sound: The operators shall not cause, allow, or permit the operation of any source of sound which creates at an occupied residential building or a defined sensitive property, as may exist at the time of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, a sound level that exceeds a daytime continuous sound level of 50 dBA or a nighttime continuous sound level of 45 dBA, for any 15-minute measurement interval unless otherwise permitted.
 - a. The operators shall not cause, allow, or permit the operation of any source of sound which creates a pure tone where the one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) octave band sound pressure level in the band of interest exceeds the arithmetic average of the sound-pressure levels for the two adjacent one-third octave bands by the corresponding decibel (dB (Flat)) values as follows:
 - i. 5 db for center frequencies of 500 Hertz and above,
 - ii. 8 db for center frequencies between and including 160 and 400 Hertz,
 - iii. 15 db for center frequencies less than or equal to 125 Hertz iv.A pure tone shall be deemed present at measurement.
 12. Noises - Sound: The applicant shall provide written verification and documents prepared by a registered design professional in the form of a noise study as

- measured from the exterior property line of the subject parcel to the exterior property line of any defined sensitive properties as certified by a licensed acoustical engineer, including manufacturer specifications, anticipated noise level of the facility will not exceed the maximum auditory decibel level as stated in Section 11 of this article, and any data from comparable facilities or combination thereof.
13. A Data Center operation shall provide a 24-hour emergency contact signage visible at the access entrance. Signs shall include company name if applicable, owner/representative name, telephone number, and corresponding local power company.
 14. All outdoor light fixtures shall be installed in a manner intended to limit the amount of off-site impacts. Light fixtures located near adjacent properties may require special shielding devices to prevent light trespass.
 15. Accessory structures and appurtenances: All accessory structures or appurtenances, including those constructed for noise mitigation, shall be designed in a manner that is complementary with the primary building(s) and shall be finished in a non-obtrusive color.
 16. Roads: All adjacent exterior access roads serving a data center shall conform to the Development Standards in this Ordinance and Article 33. Exterior road construction or improvements shall be subject to approval by the Burleigh County Highway Engineer or their designee. A road maintenance agreement with any government entity having jurisdiction over the adjacent exterior access roads shall be required during installation or construction of the data center, or during modification of a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance. All interior roads serving the data center shall be subject to review by the Burleigh County Fire Department to ensure safe and adequate access for emergency response vehicles.
 17. Storm Drainage, Erosion Control, Grading, Drainage and Stormwater Management Permit for the data center shall comply with the requirements in Article 33 of this Ordinance.
 18. Additional conditions or specific allowances to this ordinance may be considered in the review and approval of the Special Use Permit.
 19. Development Agreement: The owner of record of the property, or the owner's representative of the data center and of the property on which the data center will be located, as determined appropriate by Burleigh County, must sign a development agreement which shall include provisions related to, but are not limited to, the posting and use of financial security, exterior and interior road construction or improvement, road maintenance, improvements related to storm drainage, stormwater management plan, erosion control, grading, and drainage, reclamation and restoration, and/or any other condition imposed by this Chapter, this Ordinance, or the Board of County Commissioners in approving installation of construction of the data center or modifications to a lawfully existing data center beyond routine maintenance.

IV. Decommissioning Plan:

1. It is the responsibility of the original applicant, or if different, the owner of record of the property, to notify Burleigh County in writing, at least six (6) months in advance, of the intent to abandon or cease operations of the data center. Any data center that is not operated for a continuous period of six (6) months shall automatically be considered abandoned, and Burleigh County may require the original applicant, or if different, the record owner of the property, the occupant or lessee of the property, and the operator of the data center to reclaim and restore the property within ninety (90) days after written notice to reclaim and restore the property from Burleigh County. Any such reclamation and restoration shall include, but is not limited to, removal and disposal of all above-ground structures, underground structures, and utilities to depth of four feet, and removal and disposal of all other facilities, structures, equipment, and materials on or under the property. If the property is not fully reclaimed and restored as required by this Article within ninety (90) days after written notice from Burleigh County, the County may reclaim and restore the property, or cause the property to be reclaimed and restored, including, but not limited to, removal and disposal of all aboveground structures, underground structures, and utilities to depth of four feet, and removal and disposal of all other facilities, structures, equipment, and materials on or under the property and recover costs directly from the original applicant, or if different, the record owner of the property, the occupant or lessee of the property, and/or the operator of the data center. Burleigh County may also, in its discretion, recover such costs, by access to and use of the financial security provided and on file for the data center, or by lien or special assessment, or any other remedy, authorized by law or the Development Agreement entered into under this Article. Nothing in this Article is intended to impose a mandatory obligation on Burleigh County to reclaim and restore the property.

After a decommissioning process has been completed, the I-Industrial Zoning District of the property shall automatically be transferred back to the pre-existing zoning, prior to the issuance of the special use permit.

Section 31 - Agricultural Recreation

Agricultural Recreation may be permitted in an Agricultural District as a special use. All persons, entities or organizations wishing to establish the use of Agricultural Recreation within Burleigh County must apply for a special use permit.

1. Definitions.

The following definitions represent the meanings of terms as they are used in these regulations:

Agriculture. The science or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops and or raising livestock.

Agriculture Recreation. An agriculture recreation use combines agricultural production with recreation uses that are in common with and ancillary to the primary agricultural use and in conjunction with a single-family dwelling.

2. Minimum Requirements:

1. Outdoor lighting fixtures must be positioned so direct light is above a height of 5 feet and to limit off-site impact. Special shielding to help eliminate light pollution on adjacent properties is required.
2. Outdoor lighting must be a minimum of five (5) feet from the adjacent properties.
3. Sound generated by outdoor amplification of music or voice must not exceed 35 decibels during daylight hours, 35 decibels during nighttime hours, measured from the property line.
4. Events shall be held between the hours of 9:00 am to 9:00 pm, with one hour before and after event for set-up and clean up only.
5. Adequate restroom facilities must be provided.
6. On-site parking must be provided. Parking is to be organized and must have a minimum of twelve (12) feet lanes for travel. No road side parking. All parking areas must be mowed or graveled to prevent fire hazards.
7. A site plan including, but not limited to, multiple means of ingress and egress, emergency response plan must be provided.
8. Limitations/requirements are determined by the Board of Burleigh County Commissioners for each special use permit. These limitations and requirements are special use permit specific and may not be required on all agricultural recreation special use permits.

ARTICLE 9 - NON-CONFORMING USES

Section 1. Definition

Any lawful use of the land or buildings existing at the date of passage of this resolution, and located in a district in which it would not be permitted as a new use under the provisions of this regulation, is hereby declared to be a non-conforming use, and not in violation of this regulation at the date of adoption of such regulation. Provided, however, a non-conforming use shall be subject to, and the owner shall comply with the following regulations:

Section 2. Expansion of Non-Conforming Uses

1. Is permitted within the limits of originally specified land.
2. Is permitted within the limits of the originally accepted building.
3. Is not permitted outside original building or beyond limits of specified land.

Section 3. Additions, Repairs and Alterations

1. No building used for a non-conforming use shall be enlarged, extended, reconstructed or structurally altered unless the use is changed to one which complies with the provisions of this regulation.
2. Repairs and maintenance work may be carried out each year in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of assessed value of the building for that year, but such repairs and maintenance work shall not increase the cubical content of the building nor the floor area devoted to the non-conforming use, nor shall it increase the number of dwelling units provided in a building.
3. Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening nor repair of a building which may be necessary to restore the building to a safe condition or to improve the sanitary conditions of the building, provided that such strengthening and repair may not be used to restore a building from the destructive causes outlined in Section 4 of this Article.

Section 4. Destruction

If any building in which there is a non-conforming use is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, wind, war or other catastrophe, in an amount equal to or greater than fifty percent (50%) of its assessed valuation, it shall not be again used or reconstructed to be used for any use except one complying with the provisions of this regulation for the district in which it is located.

Section 5. Moving Buildings

Any building in which there is a non-conforming use shall not be moved unless it is moved to a district in which the use for which the building was designed is permitted by this regulation. If any building in which there is a non-conforming use is moved any distance whatsoever, the building shall thereafter be used only in compliance with the provisions of this regulation for the

district in which it is located.

Section 6. Change in Use of Property

A non-conforming use may be continued in accordance with the provisions of this Article, but it shall not be changed to any other use except the one which would be permitted as a new use in the district in which the building is located.

Section 7. Discontinuance

1. If, for any reason, a non-conforming use of land ceases for continuous period of more than two (2) years, the land shall thereafter not be used except in compliance with the provisions of this regulation for the district in which the land is located.
2. If, for any reason a non-conforming occupancy of a building ceases for a continuous period of more than two (2) years, the building shall thereafter not be used except in compliance with the provisions of this regulation for the district in which the building is located.

Section 8. Continuance

Any legal non-conforming use may be continued. The certificate of occupancy issued by the Building Official for a non-conforming use shall state that the use may be continued indefinitely.

ARTICLE 10 - AUTOMOBILE PARKING

Section 1. Off-Street Parking

Except as provided elsewhere in this Article, no application for a building permit or certificate of occupancy in any zone shall be approved unless there is included with the plan for such building, improvement or use, a plot plan showing the required open space designated as being reserved for off-street parking purposes to be provided in connection with such building, improvement or use, in accordance with this section; and no Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued unless the required facilities have been provided in accordance with those shown on the approved plan. Such off-street parking space shall be provided on the basis of the following minimum requirements:

1. Dwellings
Single-family and two-family dwellings - two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
2. Room Houses
One (1) space for each two (2) sleeping rooms rented, plus one (1) additional space for the owner or operator of the rooming house.
3. Hotels, including clubs
One (1) space for each two (2) guest rooms. If, in addition to sleeping rooms, patrons or residents are provided with assembly halls, bars, restaurants, night clubs, retail shops, service establishments or other business, additional off-street parking spaces will be required for such other uses in accordance with the regulations of this section for such uses.
4. Tourist Homes, Motels, Trailer Courts
One (1) space for each guest room or cabin. Off-street parking for auxiliary uses in the same building or on the same lot shall be provided in accordance with the regulations set forth in this section for such uses. For tourist homes there must be provided in addition to off-street parking space for guests, one (1) additional space for each family permanently residing in the building.
5. Hospitals:
including sanitariums, asylums, orphanages, convalescent homes, homes for the aged and infirm and similar institutions
One (1) space for each two (2) patient beds, plus one (1) additional space for each staff doctor plus one (1) additional space for each two (2) regular employees.
6. Restaurants:

including bars, taverns, night clubs, lunch counters, diners and all other similar dining and drinking establishments.

One (1) space for each four (4) seats provided for patron use, or one (1) space for each (one hundred (100) square feet of floor area used for patron use whichever requirement is greater.

6. Theaters

One (1) space for each five (5) seats provided for patron use.

7. Place of Public Assembly:

including private clubs, lodges and fraternal buildings not providing overnight accommodations, assembly halls, exhibition halls, convention halls, auditoriums, skating rinks, dance hall, bowling alleys, sport arenas, stadiums, gymnasiums, amusement parks, race tracks, fair grounds, circus grounds, churches, funeral homes and mortuaries, community centers, libraries, museums and all other similar places of relatively infrequent public assembly.

One (1) space for each ten (10) seats provided for patron use, or one (1) space for four hundred (400) square feet of gross floor area used or intended to be used for service to the public as customers, patrons or clients whichever requires the greater number of parking spaces.

9. Medical Clinics:

including offices of doctors, dentists and drug physicians

Three (3) spaces for each doctor using the office of clinic, plus one (1) additional space for each two (2) regular employees.

10. Retail Establishments:

including personal device shops and equipment or repair shops

a. In a Major Commercial District: one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area on the ground floors plus one (1) space for each four hundred (400) square feet of floor area in a basement or any story above the ground floor;

b. In a Limited Commercial District: one (1) space for each one hundred (100) square feet of floor area.

11. Office Building:

including commercial building, governmental building, professional building except as otherwise provided for in this section

One (1) space for each four hundred (400) square feet of floor area.

12. Wholesale, Manufacturing and Industrial Plants:

including warehouse and storage buildings/yards; public utility buildings; contractor equipment and lumber yards; research laboratories; business service establishments such as blueprinting, printing and engraving; soft drink bottling establishments; fabricating plants; and all other structures devoted to similar mercantile or industrial

pursuits

One (1) space for each two (2) employees, plus sufficient space to park all company-owned or leased vehicles including passenger automobiles, trucks, tractors, trailers, and similar company-owned motor vehicles.

13. Terminal Facilities:

including airports, railroads, passenger and freight stations, bus depots, truck terminals and other similar personal or material terminal facilities

Off-street parking space in an amount determined by the Board of County Commissioners to be adequate to serve the public as customers, patrons, and visitors plus space to provide one (1) off-street parking space for each two (2) regular employees, plus space to provide off-street parking for all owned, leased or operated commercial vehicles, buses and similar motor vehicles.

14. Schools:

including colleges, elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, and public, private, and parochial schools

One (1) space for each two (2) staff members or employees, plus one (1) space for each classroom, plus additional space for any place of public assembly in accordance with the requirements set forth in this section for such uses.

Section 2. Off-Street Loading

Except as provided elsewhere in this Article, no application for a Building Permit or Certificate of Occupancy for a commercial or industrial use shall be approved unless there is included with the plan for such building improvements or use, a plot plan showing the required space of structural design for off-street loading purposes to be provided in connection with such building, improvement or use, in accordance with this section; and no Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued unless the required facilities have been provided in accordance with those shown on the approved plan. Such off-street loading space shall be provided in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

1. Each department store, freight terminal or railroad yard, hospital or sanitarium, industrial plant, manufacturing establishment, retail establishment, storage warehouse or wholesale establishment which has an aggregate gross floor area of 25,000 square feet or more, arranged, intended or designed for such use, shall provide off-street truck loading or unloading berths in accordance with the following table:

Square Feet of Aggregate Gross Floor Area Devoted to Such Use	Require Number of Berths
25,000 but less than 40,000	1
40, 000 but less than 100,000	2
100,000 but less than 160,000	3
160,000 but less than 240,000	4
240,000 up to and including 320,000	5
For each additional 90,000	1 additional

2. Each auditorium, convention hall, exhibition hall, funeral home, hotel, office building, restaurant, sports arena, hospital or welfare institution - which has an aggregate gross floor area of 50,000 square feet or more arranged, intended or designed for such use shall provide one (1) off-street loading berth for 50,000 square feet up to and including 250,000 square feet and one (1) additional berth for each additional 200,000 square feet of floor space.

3. In computing the ground coverage of the principal building and all accessory buildings or any non-residential use, two hundred (200) square feet shall be added to the actual area of the principal building and all accessory buildings to provide off-street parking as required by Section 1 of this Article.

Section 3. Continuing Character of Obligation

The schedule of requirements for off-street parking space and off-street loading space shall be a continuing obligation of the owner of the real estate on which any such structure is located as long as the structure is in existence and its use requiring vehicle parking or vehicle loading facilities continues. It shall be unlawful for an owner of any building affected by this Article to discontinue, change or dispense with, or to cause the discontinuance or change of the required vehicle parking or loading space apart from the discontinuance, sale or transfer of such structure, without establishing alternative vehicle parking or loading space which meets with the requirements of and is in compliance with this Article. It shall be unlawful for any firm or corporation to use such building without acquiring such land or other suitable land for vehicle parking or loading space which meets with the requirements of and is in compliance with this Article.

Section 4. Fractional Measurements

When units or measurements determining number of required off-street parking and off-street loading spaces result in the requirement of a fractional space, any fraction up to and including one-fourth (1/4) shall require one (1) off-street parking or off-street loading space.

Section 5. Location of Required Parking and Loading Facilities

The off-street parking facilities required by this section shall be on the same lot or parcel of land as the structure they are intended to serve, however, when practical difficulties, as determined by the Board of Adjustment, prevent the establishment of such facilities upon the same lot or parcel, they shall be furnished within four hundred (400) feet of the premises to which they are appurtenant. The off-street loading facilities required by this Article shall in all cases be on the same lot or parcel of land as the structure they are intended to serve. In no case shall the required off-street loading space be part of the area used to satisfy the off-street parking requirements of this Article.

Section 6. Plan of Required Off-Street Parking or Loading

For the purpose of converting parking or loading spaces into the required parking or loading area, plans must be submitted to the Building Official to show how the required parking or loading space shall be arranged in the area supplied for that purpose and to indicate sufficient space for parking maneuvers, as well as adequate ingress and egress to the parking or loading area. For each parking space, not under roof, there shall be provided two hundred (200) square feet in addition to all lanes, alleys, aisles and drives necessary for safe and adequate parking maneuvering. For each off-street loading space required by this section, there shall be provided space clear and free of all obstructions, at least ten (10) feet in width, fifty (50) feet in length, and fourteen (14) feet in height. Off-street parking and off-street loading space shall be provided with methods of ingress and egress such that it will be unnecessary for trucks or tractor-trailer combinations to back into them from a street or out of them into a street.

Section 7. Use of Required Off-Street Parking by Another Building

No part of an off-street parking area required for any building or use for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this Article shall be included as a part of an off-street parking area similarly required for another building or use unless the type of structure indicates that the periods of usage for such structures will not be simultaneous with each other.

Section 8. Maintenance of Public Off-Street Parking Places

All off-street parking facilities for the use of the public required pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall be paved, drained, lighted and periodically maintained by the owner in accordance with specifications of the County Engineer, and such facilities shall be arranged for convenient access and safety of pedestrians and vehicles. No open area in an off-street parking area shall be encroached upon by buildings, storage, or any other use; nor shall the number of parking spaces be reduced except upon the approval of the Board of Commissioners and then only after proof that, by reason of diminution in floor space, seating capacity, number of employees, or change in other factors controlling the regulation of the number of parking spaces, the proposed reduction is reasonable and consistent with the intent of this Article.

Section 9. Collective Action Relative to Off-Street Parking and Loading

Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the joint use of off-street parking or off-street loading space for two (2) or more buildings or uses, if the total of such spaces when used together shall not be less than the sum of the requirements for the various individual uses computed separately in accordance with this Article.

Section 10. Mixed Uses

In the case of mixed uses, the total requirements for off-street parking and off-street loading space shall be the sum of the requirements of the various uses computed separately as specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article, and the off-street parking and off-street loading space for one use shall not be considered as providing the required off-street parking or off-street loading space for any other use.

Section 11. Non-Conforming Uses

In the case of nonconforming uses where major repairs, substantial alterations or extensions are made, no such major repairs, substantial alterations or extensions shall be permitted unless and until the off-street parking and off-street loading facility space requirement of this Article, so far as they apply to the use to which such building is devoted, shall be fully provided for.

ARTICLE 11- A - AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. Description

The A - Agricultural District is established as a district in which the principal use of land is for general agricultural uses. The regulations are intended to prohibit commercial and industrial usage of the land and to prohibit any other use which would interfere with the development or continuation of the agricultural use of the land; and to discourage any use, which because of its character or size, would create requirements and costs for public services such as police and fire protection, water supply, and sewerage before such services can be systematically and adequately provided.

Section 2. Definition of "Farm"

For the purpose of the administration of this ordinance, a "farm" shall mean a single tract, or contiguous tract, of agricultural land containing a minimum of ten (10) acres and which normally provides a farmer, who is actually farming the land or engaged in the raising of livestock or other similar operations normally associated with farming and ranching, with not less than fifty percent (50%) of his annual net income; and the term "farmer" means an individual who normally devotes the major portion of his time to the activities of producing products of the soil, poultry, livestock, or dairy farming in such products' un-manufactured state and who normally receives not less than fifty percent (50%) of his annual net income from any one or more of the foregoing activities; and the term also includes an individual who is retired because of illness or age and who at the time of retirement owned and occupied, as a farmer, the premises.

Section 3. Permitted Uses

The following uses are allowed by-right in the A Agricultural District:

1. Agricultural structures and activities
2. General farming group
3. Truck farming group
4. Livestock sales pavilion
5. Public recreation group
6. Utility service group

7. Radio or television transmitting station
8. Sand or gravel extraction
9. Oil or gas well
10. Railroad line trackage
11. Single-family dwelling
12. Manufactured home dwelling, when located on a permanent perimeter foundation in accordance with County codes governing construction
13. Private golf course, and customary accessory uses

Section 4. Special Uses

The following special uses are allowed in the A-Agricultural District, in accordance with Article 8:

1. Airport or heliport
2. Cemetery
3. Drive-in theater
4. Golf driving range, not accessory to a golf course
5. Recreational vehicle park
6. Salvage yard
7. Junkyard
8. Veterinary/animal clinic
9. Animal hospital/kennel
10. Solid waste disposal facility
11. Vehicular race tracks
12. Rodeo or rodeo events

- 13. Trap or skeet shooting range
- 14. Animal feeding operations, as defined herein
- 15. Asphalt plants and concrete batch plants
- 16. Wind turbine facilities
- 17. Roadway maintenance facilities
- 18. Temporary worker housing
- 19. Meat packing facilities, limited
- 20. Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center or Distribution
- 21. Wind Turbines
- 22. Solar Farms
- 23. Accessory Dwelling Units
- 24. Agricultural Recreation

Section 5. Accessory Uses

Customary accessory uses are allowed in the A-Agricultural District, in accordance with Article 6.

Section 6. Development Standards (Non-agricultural Uses)

- 1. Lot Area. Each permitted residential structure, together with its accessory buildings, shall be located on a lot or tract of land as follows:

Property Description	Minimum Lot/Tract Size
Metes and Bounds, Auditor’s Plat or Deed	40 acres
Aliquot part of a Section of land	Intended to comprise 40 acres
Government Lot	35 acres

2. Lot Width. Each lot shall have a width of not less than six hundred-forty (640) feet, measured along the front property line.
3. Front Yard. Each lot shall have a front yard as follows, measured from the property line:

Roadway Classifications	Minimum Front Yard (feet)	Minimum Front Yard (feet)
	Residential Buildings	Commercial Buildings
Arterial Road	175	225
Collector Road	65	115
Local Road	40	140

4. Side Yard. Each lot shall have two (2) side yards, one on each side of all principal and accessory buildings. Each side yard shall not be less than fifteen (15) feet. No building on a corner lot shall have a side yard on the side street less than the front yard requirements specified in this section.
5. Rear Yard. Each lot shall have a rear yard not less than fifty (50) feet in depth. If such rear yard abuts an arterial or collector road right-of- way, building locations shall also conform to the front yard requirements specified in this section.
6. Height Limits. No principal building for any permitted use shall exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height. No accessory building shall exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.
7. Residential Building Permit. A building permit to construct or improve a single family or manufactured home dwelling and allowed accessory buildings shall be issued only after the following conditions have been met:
 - a. An auditor’s plat or a deed describing the property has been prepared and recorded at the Register of Deed’s Office.
 - b. A road approach permit has been granted by the County Engineer.
8. Non-residential Building Permit. A building permit to construct or improve any other non-agricultural building shall be issued only if such building is located in a platted subdivision.

Section 7. Additional Development Standards for Land Abutting the Missouri River (non-agricultural uses)

In order to preserve and enhance the environmental and recreational qualities of the Missouri River, conserve the scenic and historic values of the Missouri River shoreland, protect shoreland from riverbank erosion, and provide for the wise use of the river and related land resources, the following additional development standard for non-agricultural uses is hereby established for land abutting the Missouri River:

1. Structure Setbacks. All structures on lots or parcels with un-stabilized banks shall be set back a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from the ordinary high-water mark of the Missouri River. All structures on lots or parcels with stabilized banks, either by an existing Corps of Engineers' stabilized structure or as permitted and approved by the Corps of Engineers, shall be set back a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high-water mark of the Missouri River.

ARTICLE 12 - R1 COUNTRY HOMES RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. General Description

The R1 County Homes Residential District is established as a district in which the predominant use of land is for low-density residential and limited agricultural use. For the R1 District, in promoting the general purposes of this Ordinance, the specific intent of this Article is to encourage the continued use of the land for low-density residential and limited agricultural uses; prohibit commercial and industrial uses of the land; discourage any use, which because of its character or size, would create unusual requirements and costs for public services; and provide special standards for residential development abutting the Missouri River.

Section 2. Uses Permitted

The following uses are allowed by-right in the R1 Country Homes Residential District:

1. Single-family dwellings
2. Education group
3. Church
4. Utility service group
5. Public recreation group
6. Truck-farming group
7. Animal husbandry activity or project conducted primarily for educational purposes or school credits, provided such activities are not conducted for commercial purposes, and premises are maintained in a sanitary manner
8. Private riding stables provided that animals shall be used for private use only; that no animal, animal stable, barn or shelter shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of any neighboring residence or structure; that two (2) horses shall be permitted on any premises which contains at least two (2) acres and additional horses shall be allowed at the rate of one (1) horse for every additional three (3) acres of property owned
9. Golf course.
10. Accessory Dwelling Units – Allowed with a Special Use Permit

Section 3. Density

The maximum allowable density is one (1) family per net acre.

Section 4. Lot Area

Each single-family dwelling, together with its accessory buildings, hereafter erected shall be located on a lot having a minimum lot area of 65,000 square feet, a minimum lot width of one hundred (150) feet and a minimum lot depth of two hundred (200) feet. For lots platted prior to April 5, 2004, a single-family dwelling and accessory buildings may be erected on a lot having a minimum lot area of 40,000 square feet and a minimum lot width of one hundred (100) feet, provided said lot was designed in accordance with "slight" soil limitations at the time of platting.

Section 5. Front Yard

Each lot shall have a front yard not less than forty (40) feet in depth on interior subdivision streets or local roads. Except when fronting a highway or collector road then the setbacks shall not be less than the following distance outlined below from the centerline of such roadways fronting the property:

Primary Highway	Secondary Highway	Collector Road
250 feet	200 feet	115 feet

Section 6. Side Yard

Each lot shall have two (2) side yards, one on each side of the principal and accessory buildings. The sum of the widths of the two side yards shall not be less than twenty percent (20%) of the average width of the lot, and in no case less than fifteen (15) feet per yard.

Section 7. Rear Yard

Each lot or premises shall have a rear yard depth of not less than fifty (50) feet.

Section 8. Height Limits

No single-family dwelling shall exceed two and one-half (2½) stories, nor shall it exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height. No principal building for any other permitted use shall exceed four (4) stories, nor shall it exceed fifty (50) feet in height. For each one (1) foot, or fraction thereof, that a building exceeds thirty-five (35) feet in height, there shall be added four (4) feet to the minimum

width of each side yard and two (2) feet to the minimum depth of the rear yard required by this section. No accessory building shall exceed two (2) stories, nor shall it exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

Section 9. Automobile Parking

Adequate automobile parking shall be provided as set forth in Article 10 of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Minimum Road Standards

Unless otherwise shown on the master plan, right-of-way and roadway widths shall conform to the standards set forth by Section 6, Subsection 1(m) of Article 33 hereof.

1. Sufficient temporary construction easements shall be given to allow for proper road construction.
2. All streets to be used for on-street parking shall be forty (40) feet in roadway width.

Section 11. Allowable Accessory Buildings

Customary accessory uses are allowed in the R1 Residential District in accordance with Article 6.

Section 12. Additional Development Standards for Land Abutting the Missouri River

In order to preserve and enhance the environmental and recreational qualities of the Missouri River, conserve the scenic and historic values of the Missouri River shoreland, protect shoreland development from river bank erosion, and provide for the wise use of the river and related land resources, the following additional development standards are hereby established for land abutting the Missouri River platted after January 1, 2003:

1. Structure Setbacks. All structures on lots with un-stabilized banks shall be set back a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from the ordinary high-water mark of the Missouri River. All structures on lots with stabilized banks, either by an existing Corps of Engineers' stabilized structure or as permitted and approved by the Corps of Engineers, shall be set back a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high-water mark of the Missouri River.
2. Impervious Surface Coverage. The percentage of the lot covered by impervious surfaces (structures, paved surfaces, etc.) shall not exceed 25 percent (25%).

3. Steep Slopes. For structures and/or facilities to be placed on steep slopes, the County Building Official may attach conditions on the building permit to prevent erosion and preserve existing vegetation.
4. Topographic Alterations Above the Ordinary High-Water Mark. Grading, filling and excavation necessary for the construction of structures, sewage treatment systems or driveways under validly issued permits shall be allowed. Notwithstanding any other applicable regulations, any other topographic alterations must meet the following standards:
 - a. Alterations shall not adversely affect adjacent or nearby properties;
 - b. Alterations must be designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes soil erosion, including the installation of erosion control measures as needed.
5. Topographic Alterations Below the Ordinary High-Water Mark. All topographic alterations below the ordinary high-water mark must be approved by the Corps of Engineers.
6. Variations. It is not the intent of this ordinance to make an existing parcel or lot, which is developable under the regulations in place prior to the adoption of this ordinance, not developable. Variances from the strict application of these development standards shall be subject to the requirements of Article 28.

ARTICLE 13 - R2 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. General Description

The R2 Residential District is established as a district in which the principal use of the land is for medium density single-family dwellings on rural lots, provided said lots are not located abutting the Missouri River. The regulations are intended to prohibit commercial or industrial use of the land and to prohibit any other use which would substantially interfere with the development or continuation of single-family residential neighborhoods; and to discourage any use which because of its character or size would create requirements and costs for public services, such as police and fire protection, water supply, and sewerage, before such services can be systematically and adequately provided.

Section 2. Permitted Uses

The following uses are allowed by-right in the R2 Residential District:

1. Single-family dwellings
2. Education group
3. Utility service group
4. Public recreation group
5. Golf course

Section 3. Special Uses

The following special uses are allowed in the R2 Residential District, in accordance with Article 8:

1. Airport
2. Cemetery

Section 4. Accessory Uses

Customary accessory uses are allowed in the R2 Residential District, in accordance with Article 6.

Section 5. Development Standards

1. Density. The maximum allowable density is two (2) families per net acre.
2. Lot Area. Each permitted structure, together with its accessory buildings, shall be located on a lot having an area not less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in size.
3. Lot Width. Each lot shall have a width of not less than eighty (80) feet as measured along the front setback line.
4. Lot Depth. Each lot shall have a depth of not less than one hundred-twenty (120) feet.
5. Lot Coverage. The ground area occupied by the principal and accessory buildings shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total area of the lot. In computing lot coverage, off-street parking areas complying with Article 10, Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be added to the actual area of the buildings, if such parking space is not furnished within a building.
6. Front Yard. Each lot shall have a front yard not less than thirty (30) feet in depth. No lot shall be designed to front on any county, state or federal highway.
7. Side Yard. Each lot shall have two (2) side yards, one on each side of all principal and accessory buildings. Each side yard shall not be less than fifteen (15) feet.
8. Rear Yard. Each lot shall conform to the following rear yard standards: not less than (30) feet for principal buildings and not less than fifteen (15) feet for accessory buildings.
9. Height Limits. No principal building shall exceed forty (40) feet in height. No accessory building shall exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.
10. Parking. Off-street parking shall be provided in accordance with Article 10, Section 1 of this Ordinance.
11. Central Sewer System. All lots shall be served by a central sanitary sewer system approved by the North Dakota State Department of Health.

ARTICLE 14 - SINGLE/TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. Description

The R3 Residential District is established as a district in which the principal use of the land is for medium density single-family and two-family dwellings on rural lots, provided said lots are not located abutting the Missouri River. The regulations are intended to prohibit commercial or industrial use of the land and to prohibit any other use which would substantially interfere with the development or continuation of single-family and two-family residential neighborhoods; and to discourage any use which because of its character or size would create requirements and costs for public services, such as police and fire protection, water supply, and sewerage, before such services can be systematically and adequately provided.

Section 2. Permitted Uses

The following uses are allowed by-right in the R3 Residential District:

1. Single-family dwellings
2. Two-family dwellings
3. Education group
4. Utility service group
5. Public recreation group
6. Golf course

Section 3. Special Uses

The following special uses are allowed in the R3 Residential District, in accordance with Article 8:

1. Airport
2. Cemetery

Section 4. Accessory Uses

Customary accessory uses are allowed in the R3-Residential District, in accordance with Article 6.

Section 5. Development Standards

1. Density. The maximum allowable density is four (4) families per net acre.

2. Lot Area. Each permitted structure, together with its accessory buildings, shall be located on a lot having an area not less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in size.
3. Lot Width. Each lot shall have a width of not less than eighty (80) feet as measured along the front setback line.
4. Lot Depth. Each lot shall have a depth of not less than one hundred-twenty (120) feet.
5. Lot Coverage. The ground area occupied by the principal and accessory buildings shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total area of the lot. In computing lot coverage, off-street parking areas complying with Article 10, Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be added to the actual area of the buildings, if such parking space is not furnished within a building.
6. Front Yard. Each lot shall have a front yard not less than thirty (30) feet in depth. No lot shall be designed to front on any county, state or federal highway.
7. Side Yard. Each lot shall have two (2) side yards, one on each side of all principal and accessory buildings. Each side yard shall not be less than fifteen (15) feet.
8. Rear Yard. Each lot shall conform to the following rear yard standards: not less than thirty (30) feet for principal buildings and not less than fifteen (15) feet for accessory buildings.
9. Height Limits. No principal building shall exceed forty (40) feet in height. No accessory building shall exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.
10. Parking. Off-street parking shall be provided in accordance with Article 10, Section 1 of this ordinance.
11. Central Sewer System. All lots shall be served by a central sanitary sewer system approved by the North Dakota State Department of Health.

Section 6. Two-family Building Standards

Construction of two-family residential dwellings shall be subject to the following limitations:

1. Such dwellings shall be attached side-by-side structures in groups of two (2), separated by a two-hour area separation wall constructed in accordance with the building code.

ARTICLE 14.1 REPEALED BY ORDINANCE 13-09

ARTICLE 15 - R5 MOBILE HOME PARK RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. General Description

The R5 Residential District is established as a district in which the principal use of the land is for single-family mobile home dwellings located within mobile home parks, provided said parks are not located abutting the Missouri River. For the R5 Residential District, the specific intent of this Article is:

1. To encourage the placement of, and the continued use of the and for single-family mobile home dwellings located within mobile home parks;
2. To prohibit commercial and industrial use of the land; and
3. To encourage suitable and proper development of mobile home parks.

Section 2. Definition

For the purpose of this section, "Mobile Home Park" shall also mean "Mobile Home Court".

Section 3. Uses Permitted

The following uses are allowed by-right in the R5 Residential District:

1. Single-family mobile home dwellings or manufactured homes not located on a permanent foundation located within mobile/manufactured home parks.
2. Home occupations of
 - a. Dressmaker
 - b. Artist
 - c. Sculptor
 - d. Author
 - e. Minister

Section 4. Density

The maximum allowable density of all mobile home parks shall be seven (7) families per net acre.

Section 5. Lot Dimensions

1. For single-wide mobile home dwelling units, minimum lot dimensions shall be fifty (50) feet wide and one hundred (100) feet deep with a minimum lot area of five thousand (5,000) square feet.
2. For double-wide mobile home dwelling units, minimum lot dimensions shall be sixty (60) feet wide and one hundred (100) feet deep with a minimum lot area of six thousand (6,000) square feet.

Section 6. Lot Coverage

1. The ground area occupied by a mobile home, attached storm shed, patio, storage building and off-street parking spaces shall not exceed 50 percent (50%) of the total area of the lot. In computing the ground coverage, four hundred (400) square feet shall be added to the actual area of the mobile home and the accessory buildings for the two (2) required off-street parking spaces. This provision limits a lot to one (1) storm shed, not over ten (10) feet by twelve (12) feet, or one hundred twenty (120) square feet, in area per lot, and said building shall be placed on a proper foundation.
2. No mobile home, storm shed, or other legal attachments to said mobile home shall be located less than seven (7) feet six (6) inches from a side lot line. Detached toolsheds shall be located not less than five (5) feet from side or rear lot lines. The ends of a mobile home shall be at least ten (10) feet apart when opposing rear walls are staggered, otherwise fifteen (15) feet apart.

Section 7. Lot Restrictions

All clotheslines shall be placed in the rear yard.

Section 8. Mobile Home Park Requirements

1. The minimum total area of a mobile home park shall be at least four (4) acres.
2. The minimum street or roadway on which each mobile home fronts shall be at least thirty (30) feet from curb-to-curb in width, if automobile parking is limited to one side; and forty (40) feet from curb-to-curb if automobile parking is allowed on both sides. Dead end streets shall not exceed one hundred seventy-five (175) feet in length. Turning circles shall be at least eighty (80) feet in diameter.
3. All entrances, exits and driveways between rows of mobile homes shall be lighted to

provide an intensity of 0.3 foot-candles. Mobile home parks shall be provided with walkways at least three and one-half (3½) feet wide between each mobile home lot and service building and other parts of said park. Roadways within the parks shall be hard-surfaced, either concrete or bituminized.

4. All provisions of water supply, laundry, sewage and fire protection to be provided in any mobile home park shall have been approved by the appropriate County and State Departments.
5. Off-street parking areas shall be provided in all mobile home parks at a ratio of at least two (2) car spaces per mobile space. The area for one (1) car space shall be at least ten (10) feet wide and twenty (20) feet deep, plus ingress and egress.
6. Recreation Areas. There shall be provided within each mobile home park an adequate site or sites for recreation for the exclusive use of the park occupants. Such recreation site or sites shall have a minimum area in the aggregate of four thousand (4,000) square feet plus one hundred (100) feet for each mobile home space in said park. The recreation sites shall be of appropriate design and provided with adequate and permanent equipment.
7. All mobile home parks must provide a completely and permanently landscaped setback area of at least thirty (30) feet in width around those portions of the park perimeter which border public right-of-way. Such areas may contain trees, shrubbery, grass, benches, fences, landscaped water resources and the like.
8. Setback areas not bordering public right-of-way may be used to fulfill the recreation area requirements of the preceding paragraph.
9. All mobile home parks shall have near their main entrance a park office in which there shall be an up-to-date list of all park residents along with their addresses and a diagram of the park lay-out.
10. All mobile home park lots shall be served by an approved central water and sewer system.

Section 9. Mobile Home Park Restrictions

1. No business shall be conducted in any mobile home park.
2. Existing mobile home parks shall not be enlarged or extensively altered unless such alteration complies with the provisions of this article.

Section 10. Mobile Home Parks, Plans and Layout

All lay-outs for mobile home parks shall be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval prior to consideration of a zoning change request for R5 District uses. All changes thereto must be approved in like manner.

Section 11. Mobile Home Requirements

1. All mobile homes shall be equipped with compatible skirts to completely enclose the underside of the mobile home.
2. Each mobile home shall be anchored to the ground for purposes of withstanding wind pressures specified for single-family dwellings by the County Building Inspection Department prior to occupancy of the unit.

ARTICLE 16 - C - COMMERCIAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. General Description

The C - Commercial District is established as a district in which the principal use of land is for commercial and service uses to serve the residential districts in the area, provided said uses are not located abutting the Missouri River, and in which traffic and parking congestion can be kept to a minimum in order to preserve residential values, and promote the general welfare of the surrounding residential district. The specific intent of this Article is:

1. To encourage the continued use of the land for neighborhood commercial and services uses;
2. To prohibit industrial uses of the land, and to prohibit any other use which would substantially depreciate the values of residential districts surrounding the C - Commercial District;
3. To encourage the discontinuance of mixed uses and uses that would not be permitted as new uses under the provisions of this article;
4. To discourage any use, which because of its character or size, would create requirements and costs for public services, such as police and fire protection, water supply and sewerage substantially in excess if the district were developed solely for neighborhood commercial and service uses.

Section 2. Uses Permitted

The following uses are allowed by-right in the C - Commercial District:

1. Retail Group A
2. Service Group A
3. Gasoline Filling Station
4. Office-bank Group
5. Church
6. Education Group

7. Fire Station
8. Utility Service Group
9. Retail Group B
10. Service Group B
11. Commercial Recreation Group
12. Wholesale Group
13. Health Medical Group
14. Public Recreation Group
15. Railroad Line Trackage
16. Railroad or Bus Passenger Station
17. Animal Hospital
18. Commercial Parking Lot
19. Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center of Distribution Center
Requires a Special Use Permit

Section 3. District Area

No C - Commercial District shall be less than five (5) acres in size.

Section 4. Lot Area

Each principal building or structure plus its accessory buildings shall be located on a lot having an area as specified in Article 33, Section 6 (4) of the Zoning Ordinance. In no case shall a lot be less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in size. Premises without a central sanitary sewer

system approved by the North Dakota State Department of Health shall comply with lot area requirements of the R1 Residential District.

Section 5. District Width

Each C District shall have an average width of not less than two hundred (200) feet and shall have no boundary less than one hundred (100) feet in length.

Section 6. Floor Area Ratio

The floor area ratio of the principal building and all accessory buildings shall not exceed 0.25 for a single-story building, nor shall it exceed 0.35 for buildings of more than one story. The ground area occupied by the principal building and accessory buildings shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total area of the lot.

Section 7. Yard

No building shall be less than fifty (50) feet in distance from any lot line or twenty (20) feet in distance from any side or back yard line.

Section 8. Height Limits

No building or structure shall exceed two (2) stories or thirty-five (35) feet in height.

Section 9. Divided District

For the purposes of calculating the minimum area, lot width, lot dimensions, floor area ratio, percentage of lot covered by building, and yard requirements established by this Article, a single C - Commercial District cannot lie on two (2) sides of a public street or alley. Any area designated as being zoned C - Commercial and lying on both sides of a public street or alley shall be deemed to be two (2) C Commercial Districts, and all minimum requirements shall be met by buildings on each side of said public street or alley as separate districts.

Section 10. Non-Conforming Uses

It is the intent of this Article and this Section to designate no area as a C Commercial District in which there is at the date of adoption of this Article any residential or other non-conforming use. It is the further intent of this Article and this section that insofar as possible all neighborhood commercial and service areas in newly developed portions of the County shall take place in a C

Commercial District, in order to decrease traffic and parking congestion and to preserve the residential values of the County. The County Planning and Zoning Commission shall refuse to approve any request for an amendment re-zoning any portion of the County to a C - Commercial District if there is in that district any use which would be a non-conforming use upon the passage by the Board of County Commissioners of the proposed amendment.

Section 11. Automobile Parking

Adequate automobile parking shall be provided as set forth in Article 10 of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE 17 - REPEALED BY ORDINANCE 13-09

ARTICLE 18 - I - INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. General Description

The I - Industrial District is established as a district in which the principal use of land is for heavy commercial, manufacturing and industrial establishments, provided said uses are not located abutting the Missouri River, which may create some nuisance, and which are not properly associated with, nor compatible with, residential, institutional, neighborhood commercial, and service establishments. For the Industrial District, in promoting the general purposes of this Ordinance, the specific intent of this Article is:

1. To encourage the construction of and the continued use of the land for heavy commercial, manufacturing and industrial purposes;
2. To prohibit residential and neighborhood commercial use of the land and to prohibit any other use which would substantially interfere with the development, continuation or expansion of commercial and industrial uses in the district; and
3. To encourage the discontinuance of existing uses that would not be permitted as new uses under the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Uses Permitted

The following uses are allowed by-right in the I Industrial District:

1. Gasoline filling station
2. Retail group B
3. Service group B
4. Wholesale group
5. Fire Station
6. Truck terminal
7. Railroad line trackage

8. Railroad spur trackage
9. Railroad freight station
10. Railroad freight classification yard
11. Utility service group
12. Industrial use group
13. Livestock sales pavilion
14. Oil or gas well
15. Radio or television transmitting station
16. Sand or gravel extraction
17. Sewage treatment plant
18. Manufacturing Group

Section 3. Special Uses

The following special uses are allowed in the I - Industrial District, in accordance with Article 8:

1. Meat packing facilities
2. Medical Marijuana Manufacturing Center or Distribution Center
3. Data Centers
 - Any change of use within an existing permitted Data Center i.e.: AI Conversion Center, shall require a new special use permit review and approval.

Section 4. Lot Area

Each principal building or structure plus its accessory buildings, shall be located on a lot having an area as specified in Article 33, Section 6(4) of the Zoning Ordinance. In no case shall a lot be less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in size. Premises without a central sanitary sewer system approved by the North Dakota State Department of Health shall comply with lot area requirements of the R1 Residential District.

Section 5. Lot Width

Each lot shall have a width of not less than one hundred (100) feet, measured along the front building line.

Section 6. Floor Area Ratio

Floor area ratio of the principal buildings or building and all accessory buildings shall not exceed 0.30 for single-story buildings, nor shall it exceed 0.60 for buildings of more than one story. The ground area occupied by the principal building or buildings and accessory buildings shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total area of the lot.

Section 7. Front Yards

Each building shall have a front yard not less than fifty (50) feet in depth.

Section 8. Side Yards

Each lot shall have two (2) side yards, one on each side of any principal building. The sum of the widths of the two (2) side yards shall be not less than twenty percent (20%) of the average width of the lot; and in no case shall a side yard be less than fifteen (15) feet in width. On any lot having an average width greater than seventy-five (75) feet, neither side yard shall be less than fifteen (15) feet in width and no side yard need be greater than fifty (50) feet in width. On a lot containing two (2) principal buildings located side by side, there are no minimum requirements for the side yards between the two (2) buildings.

Section 9. Rear Yards

Each lot shall have a rear yard not less than twenty-five (25) feet in depth.

Section 10. Height Limits

No principal buildings shall exceed four (4) stories, nor shall it exceed fifty (50) feet in height. No accessory buildings shall exceed two (2) stories, nor shall it exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

Section 11. Automobile Parking

Adequate automobile parking shall be provided as set forth in Article 10 of this Ordinance.

Section 12. Landscaping

All front, side and rear yards shall be permanently landscaped.

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ARTICLE 19 - REPEALED BY ORDINANCE 13-09

ARTICLE 20 - PUD - PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. Intent

It is the intent of this Article to encourage flexibility in development of land in order to promote its most appropriate use; to improve the design, character and quality of new development; to facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities; and to preserve the natural and scenic features of open space.

It is also the intent of this Article to provide for flexibility in the development of land abutting the Missouri River. Residential development abutting the Missouri River with dwelling unit densities in excess of that allowed by the underlying zoning district, and any development abutting the Missouri River with a commercial or industrial component, may only be allowed if designed and approved in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Section 2. Application

An application for approval of a planned unit may be filed by a person having an interest in the property to be included in the planned unit. The application will be made on a form provided by the County and must include a consent by the owners of all property to be included in the planned unit. The application must be accompanied by a site plan and a written statement.

1. Site Plan.

A complete site plan showing the major details of the proposed planned unit prepared at a scale of not less than one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet shall be submitted in sufficient detail to evaluate the land planning, building design, and other features of the planned unit. The site plan must contain insofar as applicable, the following minimum information:

- a. The existing topographic character of the land;
- b. Proposed land uses;
- c. The general location of all existing and proposed buildings, structures and improvements;
- d. The maximum height of all buildings;
- e. The density and type of dwellings;
- f. The internal traffic and circulation systems, off-street parking areas, and major points of access to public rights-of-way;
- g. Areas which are to be conveyed, dedicated or reserved as common park areas,

- including public parks and recreational areas;
 - h. Proposed interior buffer areas between uses;
 - i. Acreage of PUD;
 - j. Utility service plan showing existing utilities in place and all existing and proposed easements;
 - k. Landscape plan; and
 - l. Surrounding land uses, zoning and ownership.
2. Written Statement

The written statement to be submitted with the planned unit application must contain the following information:

- a. A statement of the present ownership and a legal description of all the land included in the planned unit;
 - b. An explanation of the objectives to be achieved by the planned unit, including building descriptions, sketches or elevations as may be required to describe the objectives; and
 - c. A copy of all proposed association agreements for common areas.
3. Architectural Drawings

The following architectural drawings shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow evaluation of building height, form, massing, texture, materials of construction, and type, size and location of door and window openings:

- a. Elevations of the front and one side of a typical structure; and
 - b. A perspective of a typical structure, unless waived by the Planning Department.
4. The applicant may submit any other information or exhibits he deems pertinent in evaluating his proposed planned unit.

Section 3. Review and Approval

1. All planned units shall be considered by the Planning and Zoning Commission in the same manner as a zoning change. The Planning and Zoning Commission may grant the proposed planned unit in whole or in part, with or without modifications and conditions, or deny it.
2. All approved site plans for planned units, including modifications or conditions shall be endorsed by the Planning and Zoning Commission and filed with the Planning Director, who shall indicate on the zoning district map that a planned unit has been approved for

the area included in the site plan.

Section 4. Standards

The Planning and Zoning Commission must be satisfied that the site plan for the planned unit has met each of the following criteria or can demonstrate that one or more of them is not applicable, and that a practicable solution consistent with the public interest has been achieved for each of these elements:

1. Proposal conforms to the comprehensive plan.
2. There must be an appropriate relationship to the surrounding area and there must be a minimum thirty (30) foot buffer zone in any planned unit of multi-family or non-residential buildings or structures adjacent to a low-density residential use district. The buffer zone must be kept free of buildings, or structures and must be landscaped, screened, or protected by natural features, so that adverse effects on surrounding areas are minimized.
3. Optimum preservation of natural features including trees and drainage areas must be accomplished.
4. The internal street circulation system must be designed for the type of traffic generated. Private internal streets may be permitted if they can be used by police and fire department vehicles for emergency purposes.
5. Pedestrian travel routes must be safe, convenient and attractive.
6. The maximum allowable density shall not exceed twelve (12) families per net acre.

Section 5. Changes

1. Minor changes in the location, setting, or character of buildings and structures may be authorized by the Planning Director, if required by engineering or other circumstances not foreseen at the time the planned unit is approved.
2. All other changes in the planned unit must be made under the procedures that are applicable to the initial approval of the planned unit.

Section 6. Subdivision and Resale

A planned unit may be subdivided or re-subdivided for purposes of sale or lease if such action does not increase the dwelling unit density of the planned unit and if the planned unit, following

the subdivision or re-subdivision, is in compliance with the standards for planned units provided in this section.

ARTICLE 20.1 - P - PUBLIC USE DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 1. General Description

The P Public Use District is established as a district in which the principal use of the land is for governmental, civic or institutional uses, including major public facilities. The regulations are intended to prohibit any other use which would diminish its value in serving the needs of the public. The P - Public Use District offers an alternative zoning classification for public and institutional uses, thereby increasing development predictability.

Section 2. Permitted Uses

The following uses are allowed by-right in the P - Public Use District:

1. Education group
2. Public recreation group
3. Water treatment plant
4. Buildings and necessary on-site facilities required for the conduct of government, including roadway maintenance facilities
5. Commercial recreation group occupying public owned land
6. Sewerage treatment plant
7. Parking lots
8. Utility service groups
9. Private golf course, and customary accessory uses

Section 3. Special Uses

The following special uses are allowed in the P Public District, in accordance with Article 8:

1. Airport

2. Cemetery
3. Golf driving range, not accessory to a golf course
4. Solid waste disposal facility
5. Vehicle racetrack
6. Rodeos or rodeo events

Section 4. Development Standards

All building and yard regulations shall be the same as for the R1 Country Homes Residential District.

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ARTICLE 21 - FP - FLOODPLAIN DISTRICT REGULATIONS

In any FP - floodplain district, the following regulations shall apply:

Section 1. Statement of Purpose.

It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:

- a. To protect human life and health;
- b. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- c. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding, generally undertaken at the expense of the general public,
- d. To minimize prolonged business interruptions,
- e. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities located in special flood hazard areas such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets, and bridges;
- f. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the use and development of special flood hazard areas so as to minimize future flood blight areas,
- g. To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is located in a special flood hazard area,
- h. To ensure that those who occupy the special flood hazard areas assume responsibility for their actions; and
- i. To provide an increased level of protection in anticipation of future increases in the base flood elevation (BFE).

Section 2. Methods of Reducing Flood Losses.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this article includes methods and provisions for:

- a. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion, flood water elevations or flow velocities;
- b. Requiring that uses vulnerable to flooding, including attendant utilities and facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- c. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or convey flood waters;
- d. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and
- e. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

Section 3. Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this article shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this article its most reasonable application.

“Accessory Structure” for floodplain management purposes means structures that are on the same parcel of property as principal structure, the use of which is incidental to use of the principal structure. Accessory structures are a single-story structure that may only be used for parking or storage, represent a minimal investment by owners, and have low damage potential. Structures that include the following uses are not considered accessory structures for floodplain management purposes: habitable spaces, bathrooms, toilet rooms, laundry facilities, and entertainment and recreational spaces including but not limited to workshops and game rooms.

“Agricultural Structure” for floodplain management purposes means structures that are used exclusively for agricultural purposes or uses in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, raising or drying of agricultural commodities and livestock.

“Appeal” means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator’s interpretation of any provision of this article or a request for a variance.

“Attendant utilities and equipment” means utilities, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment, as well as facilities and services associated with new construction.

“Base flood or 100-year flood” means the flood having a one per cent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

“Base flood elevation (BFE)” means the height of the base flood or 100-year flood, usually in feet above mean sea level, as designated on a FEMA published digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) or as determined by the storm water management plan prepared for the area in which the property is located.

“Basement” means any area of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

“Best available data (BAD)” means water elevation information from any source used to estimate or determine the base flood elevation (i.e., high water mark).

“Community” means any political subdivision that has the authority to zone, or any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, which has authority to adopt and enforce flood plain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction.

“Conveyance or hydraulic conveyance” means a geometric characteristic of a river or watercourse at a given location that determines the flow-carrying capacity at that location.

“Development” means any man-made 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 located within the special flood hazard area.

“Enclosure” means enclosed walled in areas below the lowest floor of an elevated building that are constructed of flood-resistant materials and designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing the entry and exit of floodwaters.

“Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

“Expansion to an existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision” means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured home is to be affixed. (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.

“Fill” means materials such as soil, gravel, or crushed stone that is placed in an area and increases the ground elevation, whether or not that was the intention.

“Flood or flooding” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation

of normally dry land areas from:

- a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- b. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

“Flood insurance rate map” (FIRM) or digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM)” means the official map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where special flood hazard areas are designated as Zone A, AE, AO, AH, A1-A30 or A99.

“Flood insurance study” (FIS) means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that includes flood profiles, the flood insurance rate map (FIRM), and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

“Floodplain or flood-prone area” means any land area susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

“Floodplain Administrator” means the person designated by Burleigh County to administer the County’s floodplain regulations.

“Flood proofing (dry)” means protection provided a structure, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, which is watertight to two (2) feet above the base flood elevation with walls that are substantially impermeable to the passage of water.

“Flood proofing (wet)” means the use of flood damage resistant materials and construction techniques to minimize flood damage to structures by intentionally allowing floodwater to enter and exit automatically (without human intervention) to minimize unequal pressure of water on walls (hydrostatic load or pressure). Wet floodproofing also requires structures to be anchored to resist flooding, have mechanical and utility equipment elevated or protected, and have flood openings installed in walls.

“Floodway or regulatory floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

“Letter of map amendment (LOMA)” means an official amendment to the currently effective flood insurance rate map (FIRM) which establishes that a property is not located in a special flood hazard area. A letter of map amendment (LOMA) is issued by FEMA.

“Letter of map revision (LOMR)” means an official amendment to the currently effective flood insurance rate map (FIRM) which is issued by FEMA and changes flood zones, delineations and elevations. A letter of map revision based on fill (LOMR)(f) is a LOMR issued by FEMA based on the placement of fill.

“Lowest floor” means the lowest floor of a structure including the basement and/or crawl

space.

“Manufactured home” means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis, and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a recreational vehicle, but does include a mobile home.

“Manufactured home park or subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

“New construction” means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this article.

“New manufactured home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

“Non-conversion agreement” means an agreement signed by applicants and property owners, affirming that the owners agree not to convert or modify in any manner that is inconsistent with approved permit (and variance conditions, when applicable).

“Non-residential” means any building or structure or portion thereof that is not classified as residential.

“Pre-FIRM Building” means a building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or before September 18, 1985, or the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM)

“Principal structure” for floodplain management purposes means a structure that is not an accessory structure. All principal structures must be constructed in accordance with the requirements applicable to residential construction or nonresidential construction as determined by the use of the structure.

“Post-FIRM Building” means a building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred after September 18, 1985 the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) whichever is later.

“Reasonably safe from flooding” means base flood waters will not inundate the land or damage structures to be removed from the special flood hazard area, and that any subsurface waters related to the base flood will not damage existing or proposed buildings.

“Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle which is:

- a. built on a single chassis;

- b. four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- c. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck;
- d. designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational camping, travel, or seasonal use; including, but not limited to:
- e. travel trailers, trailers on wheels, park-model trailers, and other similar vehicles.

“Residential” means:

- a. Buildings and structures and portions thereof where people live or that are used for sleeping purposes on a transient or non-transient basis;
- b. Residential structures, including but not limited to one and two-family dwellings, multifamily dwellings, group dwellings, bed and breakfast facilities, hotels and motels; and
- c. Institutional facilities where people are cared for or live on a 24-hour basis in a supervised environment, including but not limited to board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, group homes, congregate care facilities, hospitals, medical centers, jails and detention centers.

“Special flood hazard area (SFHA)” means an area of land that would be inundated by a flood having two tenths of one percent (0.2%) or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (500-year flood).

“Start of construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms.

“Storage tank” means any closed vessel used to store gases or liquids.

“Storm water management plan” means a document prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 (Subdivision Regulations) to evaluate surface water runoff and flood risks within a development, plat or watershed; to document special flood hazard areas; and to determine the systems required to convey or control flood flows within and through the area.

“Structure” means a walled and roofed building, including manufactured homes and gas or liquid above-ground storage tanks.

“Substantial damage” means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the building to its pre-damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the market value as assessed of the structure before the damage occurred.

“Substantial improvement” means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value as assessed of the structure either:

- a. Before the improvement or repair is started; or
- b. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

For the purpose of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

The term does not, however, include either:

- a. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- b. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

“Variance” means a grant of relief from the requirements of this article that permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this article.

Section 4. General Provisions.

- a. Jurisdiction. This article shall apply to all special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of Burleigh County, including all lands within Burleigh County’s zoning jurisdiction pursuant to Article 5, but excluding the corporate limits of the City of Bismarck or any other incorporated city and the extra-territorial jurisdiction of those cities as provided for in Section 40-47-01.1 of the North Dakota Century Code.
- b. Basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas. The special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in a scientific and engineering report titled "The Flood Insurance Study for Burleigh County, North Dakota

and Incorporated Areas", dated June 6, 2024 with an accompanying flood insurance rate map (FIRM), and as subsequently updated by any Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA), Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) and/or Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR(f)) issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this article. The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) is on file in the office of the Floodplain Administrator. Special flood hazard areas may also be designated in a storm water management plan prepared for a development, plat or watershed.

- c. Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this article and other applicable regulations, unless a valid building permit was in place prior to May 7, 2012, except as provided for in subsection 6(b)(5) (additions to existing structures).
- d. Greater restrictions. This article is not intended to repeal, remedy, or impair any existing easements, covenants or deed restrictions. However, where this article and another article of the County Zoning Ordinance, easement, covenant or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.
- e. Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this article, all provisions shall be:
 - 1. Considered as minimum requirements;
 - 2. Liberally construed in favor of Burleigh County; and
 - 3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted to Burleigh County under the North Dakota Century Code.
- f. Warning and disclaimer of liability. The degree of flood protection required by this article is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This article does not imply that land outside the special flood hazard areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This article shall not create liability on the part of Burleigh County, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for any flood damages that result from reliance on this article or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.
- g. Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) has been issued shall comply with all of the requirements and recommendations as contained therein. Development on any parcel for which a LOMR has been issued shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of FEMA Technical Bulletin 10-01

h. Non-conforming Status. Any structure constructed with the lowest floor elevated as required by the regulations in effect at the time of construction shall not be considered a non-conforming structure for the purposes of this section, provided the lowest floor of said structure is elevated on fill and/or a permanent foundation to at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation.

Section 5. Administration.

- a. Establishment of a development permit. A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any special flood hazard area established in subsection 4(b) of this article (basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas). Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Floodplain Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:
1. Elevation in the same datum as the current FIRM or elevation in relation to mean sea level in NAVD 88 of the lowest floor (including basements and/or crawl spaces) of all structures:
 2. Elevation in the same datum as the current FIRM or elevation in relation to mean sea level in NAVD 88 to which any structure has be flood proofed:
 3. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood proofing methods for any non-residential structure meet the flood proofing criteria in subsection 6(b)(2) of this article (nonresidential construction); and
 4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
- b. Establishment of a non-structural development permit. A non-structural development permit shall be obtained before any land disturbing activity begins within any special flood hazard area established in subsection 4(b) of this article (basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas). Application for a non-structural development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Floodplain Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; proposed elevations upon completion of the land disturbing activity; the type of fill being used, if fill is proposed; and a description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed land disturbing activity.

- c. Designation of the Floodplain Administrator. The Building Official is hereby appointed to administer and implement this article by granting or denying development permit and non-structural development permit applications in accordance with the applicable provisions.
- d. Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator. Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:
 - 1. Permit application review.
 - a. Review all development permit applications and non-structural development permit applications to determine that the permit requirements of this article have been satisfied;
 - b. Review all development permit applications and non-structural development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required; and
 - c. Review all development permit applications and non-structural development permit applications to determine if the proposed development or land disturbing activity is located in the floodway. If located in the floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of this article are met.
 - 2. Use of other base flood data: When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with subsection 4(b) of this article (basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas), the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available (known as best available data (BAD)) from a federal, state or other source, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodplain is administered in accordance with subsection 6(b) of this article (specific standards).
 - 3. Information to be obtained and maintained.
 - a. Obtain and record the actual elevation in relation to elevation in the same datum as the current FIRM in NAVD88 of the lowest floor (including basement and/or crawl space) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement and/or crawl space.
 - b. For all new or substantially improved flood proofed structures:
 - 1. Obtain and record the actual elevation in relation to elevation in the same datum as the current FIRM to mean sea level in NAVD 88 to which the structure has been flood proofed; and
 - 2. Maintain the flood proofing certifications required in subsection 6(b) of this article

(specific standards).

c. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this article.

4. Alteration of watercourses. The Floodplain Administration shall:

a. Notify nearby communities, water resource districts, and the North Dakota State Engineer, as necessary, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);

b. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished; and

5. Interpretation of flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) boundaries. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the special flood hazard areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in subsection 7 of this article (appeal and variance procedures). The Floodplain Administrator may require information be submitted by a registered land surveyor.

Section 6. Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction.

A. General standards. In all special flood hazard areas, the following standards are required:

A. Anchoring.

1. All new construction and substantial improvements, including additions, shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure; and

a. All manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or 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 and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

2. Construction materials and methods.

- a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
 - b. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage; and
 - c. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. Such facilities shall be located in areas that have been elevated on fill to at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation for residential structures and manufactured homes.
3. Utilities.
- a. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
 - b. All new and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the system into flood waters; and
 - c. All new and replacement on-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
4. Subdivision proposals.
- a. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
 - b. All subdivision proposals shall have utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
 - c. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduced exposure to flood damage;
 - d. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for all subdivision proposals and other proposed developments. Elevation data must be provided in NAVD88 for areas with a flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or other base flood elevation data in that datum; and
 - e. All roadways within and providing access to subdivisions shall be constructed in accordance with County engineering standards.

B. Specific standards.

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in subsection 4(b) of this article (basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas) or subsection 5(d)(2) of this article (use of other base flood data), the following provisions are required:

1. Residential construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement and/or crawl space, elevated on fill and/or a permanent foundation to at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation.
2. Nonresidential construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement and/or crawl space, elevated on fill and/or a permanent foundation to at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
 - a. Be flood proofed to at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, so that below this elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water.
 - b. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.
 - c. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator as set forth in subsection 5(d)(3) of this article (information to be obtained and maintained).
3. Manufactured homes.
 - a. Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with subsection 6(a)(1) of this article (anchoring).
 - b. All manufactured homes or those to be substantially improved shall be on a permanent foundation, as referenced in FEMA P-85 / 2009, have the lowest floor bottom of the frame of the manufactured home elevated on fill and/or a permanent foundation to at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system. However, with a Pre-FIRM manufactured home park, a newly place manufactured home or those to be substantially improved shall be on a permanent foundation, have the bottom of the frame of the manufactured

home elevated on fill and/or a permanent foundation to at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation, and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system.

4. Recreational Vehicles

- a. All recreational vehicles located within a Special Flood Hazard Area to be placed on site must be on the site for less than 180 consecutive days; AND be fully licensed and highway ready.

5. Enclosures

New construction and substantial improvements may have enclosures with areas below the base flood elevation, that are less than 300 square feet and usable solely for building access and utility service connections serving the building if constructed in accordance with the following requirements:

- a. Must have structural and non-structural components constructed of flood damage resistant material. Flood damage resistant materials must meet or exceed the requirements of the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin 2;
- b. Must be provided with flood openings designed to equalize the hydrostatic pressure of flood forces on exterior walls by allowing the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Flood opening designs must meet or exceed the requirements of the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin 1;
- c. Must have mechanical, electrical, and utility equipment elevated at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation or specifically designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating with the components during flooding in accordance with the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin P-348; and,
- d. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the property owner must submit a signed non-conversion agreement to Burleigh County. The non-conversion agreement must be recorded with the Burleigh County Recorder.

6. Attached garages, decks and landings providing primary access, and accessory buildings.

- a. Garages attached to any residential structure, non-residential structure or manufactured home shall be subject to the same construction requirements as the residential structure, non-residential structure or manufactured home to which it is attached.
- b. Decks and landings providing access to the primary entrance of a residential structure, non-residential structure or manufactured home shall be subject to the

same construction requirements as the residential structure, non-residential structure or manufactured home to which it provides access.

7. Accessory Structures

- a. Accessory structures defined within this section that are not greater than 600 square feet in area may be constructed with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation in accordance with the following wet floodproofing requirements:
 - i. Must be anchored to resist floatation, collapse, and lateral movement.
 - ii. Must have structural and non-structural components constructed of flood damage resistant material to an elevation of at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation. Flood damage materials must meet or exceed the requirements of the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin 2;
 - iii. Accessory buildings over one hundred twenty (120) square feet in area for residential structures, non-residential structures and manufactured homes shall be subject to the same construction requirements as non-residential construction.
 - iv. Must have mechanical, electrical and utility equipment elevated at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation or specifically designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components Technical Bulletin P-348; and
 - v. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for the structure, the property owner must submit a signed non-conversion agreement to Burleigh County. The non-conversion agreement must be recorded with the Burleigh County Recorder.
- b. Accessory structures defined within this section that are greater than 600 square feet in area may be constructed with the lowest floor one (1) foot above the base flood elevation in accordance with the following requirements.
 - i. Must have mechanical, electrical and utility equipment elevated at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation or specifically designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding in accordance with the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin P-348; and
 - ii. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for the structure, the property owner must submit a signed non-conversion agreement to Burleigh County. The non-conversion agreement must be recorded with the Burleigh County Recorder.
- c. Accessory structures that are not enclosed and do not have more than one rigid wall may be constructed at grade in accordance with the following requirements.

- i. Must have structural and non-structural components constructed of flood damage resistant material to an elevation of at least two (2) feet above the base food elevation. Flood damage materials must meet or exceed the requirements of the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin 2;
- ii. must have mechanical, electrical and utility equipment elevated at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation or specifically designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding in accordance with the most recent version of FEMA Technical Bulletin P-348; and
- iii. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for the structure, the property owner must submit a signed non-conversion agreement to Burleigh County. The non-conversion agreement must be recorded with the Burleigh County Recorder.

8. Additions to existing structures.

- a. Any addition to any existing residential structure, non-residential structure, manufactured home, garage, deck, landing or accessory building that is not deemed a substantial improvement may be constructed with the lowest floor at the same elevation as the existing structure.

9. Floodways.

Floodways are designated areas located within the special flood hazard areas established in subsection 4(b) of this article (basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas). Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

- 1. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge; and
- 2. If the preceding subsection is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of subsection 6 of this article (provisions for flood hazard reduction).

Section 7. Appeal and Variance Procedures.

- a. Board of Appeals. The Board of County Commissioners shall act as the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this article.

- b. Appeals. An appeal may be filed by any person, firm or corporation aggrieved by any order, requirement, determination or final decision made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this article, in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 (Appeal Procedure).

- c. Variances. An application for a variance from the requirements of this article may be made by any person, firm or corporation with a legal interest in the property for which the variance is being sought, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 (Variances).
 - 1. Required Findings. In considering applications for a variance, and in addition to the requirements of outlined in Article 28 (Variances), the Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, and the standards specified in this article, including:
 - a. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - b. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - c. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - d. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - e. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - f. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use, which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - g. The compatibility of the proposed use with the existing and anticipated development;
 - h. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - i. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - j. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and

- k. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
 - l. Any other factor deemed relevant by the Board of Appeals.
- 2. Upon consideration of the factors in subsection(7)(c)(1) and the purposes of this article, the Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose of this article.
- 3. Conditions for variances.
 - a. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this subsection.
 - b. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acres or less in size constructed below the base flood level, in conformance with the procedures of paragraphs (a), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this section.
 - c. Variances shall not be issued in any designated regulatory floodway, if any significant increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
 - d. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - d. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - i. A showing of good and enough cause;
 - ii. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - iii. A determination that the granting of the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - e. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation lower than two (2) feet above the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood

insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

4. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) upon request.
5. Encroachment Analysis: When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements or develop (including fill shall be permitted within Zones A1 – 30 and AE on the community’s FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more that one (1) foot at any point within the community.

Section 8. Penalties for Violations.

Penalties for violation of this article shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 (Penalties for Violation).

Section 9. Repeal

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinances are hereby repealed.

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ARTICLE 22 - PERMITS AND INSPECTIONS

Section 1. Building Permits

No structure of any kind used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes, including accessories thereto, shall hereafter be built, altered, or moved within the zoned area of the unincorporated part of Burleigh County until a building, alteration, or moving permit has been obtained from the office of the County Building Official. Such permit shall not be issued until permit fee or fees required by this regulation have been paid. No permit is required for maintenance or repair of existing residences, commercial structures, or accessory structures which does not alter the strength or plan of said structure or its mechanical installations, but such maintenance or repair shall comply with all the requirements of this regulation.

Section 2. Permit Renewal

In case construction is not begun within six (6) months after the date of issuance of the permit, said permit shall be cancelled, unless the Board of County Commissioners grants an extension of the same.

Section 3. Certificates of Occupancy

Certificates of Occupancy are required for special and non-conforming uses as stated in Articles 8 and 9 of this ordinance. Permits may be requested from the office of the County Building Official. Such permits shall not be issued until permit fee or fees required by this regulation have been paid.

Section 4. Enforcement

A Building Official shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 5. No Electric Power without Property Permits

It shall be unlawful for any association, company, person, firm, cooperative or corporation to use or permit to use, or to supply electrical current for electrical wiring for lights, heat or power in

any building or structure within the zoned area of Burleigh County, unless the required permits and a Certificate of Inspection and approval of such building, structure, and electrical circuits have been issued by the Board of County Commissioners or by an authorized representative thereof. The Certificate of Approval shall be attached to the electrical wiring circuits prior to the installation of the electrical meter.

Section 6. No Building Permit without a Plat

1. Declaration of Policy

In order to provide for adequate ingress and egress to streets, open spaces for light and air, avoid congestion of population, provide for traffic, utilities, access of firefighting apparatus, and improve health, safety, and general welfare of Burleigh County, it is hereby declared necessary to have certain requisites for issuance of a building permit.

2. Requirement for Building Permit

- a. No permit for the erection of any new principal building or any new accessory building prior to the construction of the principal building shall be issued unless such building is to be located on a lot of record in a platted subdivision platted pursuant to Chapter 11-33.2 NDCC or on a lot or tract of land not less than forty (40) acres in size or the aliquot part of a corrective section intended to comprise a quarter-quarter-section, provided such aliquot part is not less than thirty-five (35) acres in size.
- b. A building permit may be issued for an addition to an existing single-family principal building on an unplatted parcel of record, provided:
 - i. the parcel of record meets the minimum lot area requirement for a zoning lot in the district in which the parcel is located;
 - ii. the parcel of record has its principal frontage on a dedicated public right-of-way or on a permanent, exclusive, non-obstructed access easement to a dedicated public right-of-way not less than twenty (20) feet wide; and
 - 3) the parcel of record is an auditor's lot or an aliquot description rather than a metes and bounds description.
- c. A building permit may be issued to reconstruct an existing single-family principal building damaged by fire, flood, explosion, wind, war or other catastrophe on an unplatted parcel of record, provided:

- i. the reconstruction is within the original footprint of the building being reconstructed;
 - ii. the parcel of record meets the minimum lot area requirement for a zoning lot in the district in which the parcel is located;
 - iii. the parcel of record has its principal frontage on a dedicated public right-of-way or on a permanent, exclusive, non-obstructed access easement to a dedicated public right-of-way not less than twenty (20) feet wide; and
 - iv. the parcel of record is an auditor's lot or aliquot description rather than a metes and bounds description.

- d. A building permit may be issued to construct a replacement single-family principal building on an unplatted parcel of record, provided:
 - i. the parcel of record meets the minimum lot area requirement for a zoning lot in the district in which the parcel is located;
 - ii. the parcel of record has its principal frontage on a dedicated public right-of-way or on a permanent, exclusive, non-obstructed access easement to a dedicated public right-of-way not less than twenty (20) feet wide;
 - iii. the parcel of record is an auditor's lot or aliquot description rather than a metes and bounds description;
 - iv. the replacement single-family principal building meets all of the setback and other development requirements for the district in which the parcel is located; and
 - v. the existing single-family principal building is removed from the property or no longer used as a residential structure upon completion of the new single-family principal building.

- e. A building permit may be issued for a new accessory building on an unplatted parcel of record with an existing single-family principal building, provided:
 - i. the parcel of record meets the minimum lot area requirement for a zoning lot in the district in which the parcel is located;

- ii. the parcel of record has its principal frontage on a dedicated public right-of-way or on a permanent, exclusive, non-obstructed access easement to a dedicated public right-of-way not less than twenty (20) feet wide; and
- iii. the parcel of record is an auditor's lot or aliquot description rather than a metes and bounds description.

Section 7. No Building Permit without Approved Access

1. No building permit shall be issued until the County Engineer, or approved representative has approved in writing an approach permit for access to the lot upon which the permit is requested.
2. No building permit or approach permit may be issued unless and until all roadways within a subdivision which are necessary for access to the property for which a permit is sought are constructed to County standards and approved in writing by the County Engineer or approved representative.

ARTICLE 23 - BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Section 1. Legislative Intent and Purpose

The Board of County Commissioners having determined that the improper design, construction, alteration, enlargement, demolition, removal, conversion, repair or use of buildings constitutes a hazard to the life, health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the County, it is the intent of the Commissioners that such improper design, installation, repair or use be prevented and remedied through the adoption of a building code.

Section 2. Scope of Article

The provisions of this Article shall govern and apply to the design, construction, erection, alteration, demolition, removal, conversion, repair and maintenance of all buildings and structures on any property within the zoning jurisdiction of the Burleigh County Commission.

Section 3. Emergency Repairs

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prohibit emergency work or repair to structures when it is not practicable or possible to obtain a permit before commencing such work. In all instances, when emergency work is performed before a permit is obtained, an application for a permit shall be submitted no later than twenty-four (24) hours following completion of the work, exclusive of weekdays and holidays.

Section 4. Standards

The construction, design, erection, alteration, demolition, removal, conversion, repair and maintenance of all buildings and structures on any properties within the jurisdiction of the County shall be done in accordance with standards contained in the North Dakota State Building Code including the appendices contained therein except such portions as may be deleted, modified or amended by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 5. Adoption of the North Dakota State Building Code

There is hereby adopted by the County of Burleigh and incorporated by reference herein the North Dakota State Building Code except those portions hereinafter deleted, modified or amended. This code is adopted to establish rules and regulations for, and shall be controlling in the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, equipment, use, height, area and maintenance of all buildings and/or structures within the jurisdictional limits of the county. One copy must be on file in the office of the County

Building/Planning/Zoning Department.

Subsequent editions or revisions of the code adopted by the provisions of this Article shall be considered adopted and in full force and effect within the County upon the approval thereof by the Board and the filing of one copy thereof in the office of the County Building/Planning/Zoning Department.

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the code adopted by this Article and applicable provisions of state law or county ordinances, rules or regulations, the provisions of state law shall prevail and be controlling. When the provisions of this Article conflict with the zoning regulations, the zoning regulations shall prevail.

Section 6. Definitions

Whenever the municipality or the word "County" is used in the code adopted by this Article, it shall be construed to mean Burleigh County, North Dakota.

Whenever the word "Corporate Counsel" or "States Attorney" are used in the code adopted by this Article, it shall be construed to mean States Attorney of this County.

Whenever the term Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) is used in the adopted codes and their referenced standards it shall mean the Building Official.

Section 7. Penalty for Violation

Any person who shall violate any provision of the code adopted by the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an ordinance violation and shall be punished as provided in Article 31, Section 2 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.

Section 8. Amendments to the Code

The North Dakota State Building Code is hereby amended as follows:

1. Building Permit Fees:

\$1.00 to \$2,000.00	\$40.00
\$2000.01 to \$10,000.00	\$60.00
\$10,000.01 to \$25,000.00	\$200.00

\$25,000.01 to \$50,000.00	\$350.00
\$50,000.01 to \$100,000.00	\$500.00
\$100,000.01 to \$200,000.00	\$1,100.00
\$200,000.01 to \$500,000.00	\$1,750.00
\$500,001.00 to 1,000,000.00	\$3,000.00
\$1,000,001.00 and up	\$3,000.00 for the first \$1,000,000.00, plus \$2.50 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof
Demolition Permit	\$75.00
Moving Permit	\$25.00
Wind Turbine Facility	\$500.00 per turbine

- a. Detached residential garage foundations may use concrete slab construction providing such slabs are at least four (4) inches thick and thickened to at least twelve (12) inches at their edges, and such thickness has a horizontal width of at least eight (8) inches at their bottom. Two number 4 bars must be provided in the thickened area of the slab and must be continuous in the wider portion of the slab and a six-inch by six-inch, ten-gauge reinforcing mesh shall be installed throughout the slab area in addition to the perimeter reinforcement. Detached garage slabs constructed on fill must be provided with reinforcement conforming to the requirements of specifications of the latest edition of "Concrete Steel Institute Design Handbook". Detached garages that do not utilize on grade slab construction shall have the exterior foundation walls not less than eight (8) inches thick extending sixteen (16) inches below finished grade and be reinforced with no less than two number 4 bars.
- b. Porches, Terraces and Decks. Support for open porches, steps, terraces and decks shall consist of perimeter foundations as required for attached garages in Table 1805.4.2, or not less than six (6) inch diameter piers, properly spaced to support the imposed loads, which extend to undisturbed soil but not less than four (4) feet below finished grade.
- c. Coverings on Exterior Openings. All exterior openings into habitable areas at grade and above must be provided with suitable screens and storm glazing. This includes windows and doors.
- d. All plumbing work shall comply with state law and Article 24, Section 26 of the County Zoning Ordinance. All pipes located in exterior walls must be thoroughly insulated against freezing.

Section 9. Underground Utilities

All new subdivision construction shall utilize underground utility and service lines whenever practical and possible. Exceptions to this rule shall include temporary services.

Section 10. All Structures to Conform to Article 24

All residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and structures shall conform to Article 24 (Sanitation Requirements) of this Zoning Code of Ordinances.

ARTICLE 23.1 - MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Section 1. Adoption of the North Dakota State Building Code

1. There is hereby adopted by the County of Burleigh and incorporated by reference herein the North Dakota State Building Code including the appendices contained herein and except those portions hereinafter deleted, modified or amended by the Board of County Commissioners. There must be one copy on file with the County Building/Planning/Zoning Department.
2. The provisions of this code shall govern and apply to the design and installation of all mechanical systems, including the erection, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition to, use or maintenance of any heating, ventilation, cooling, refrigeration systems, incinerators, or other miscellaneous heat-producing appliances and gas piping in any building or on any property within the jurisdictional limits of the County. Work on gas service lines from the supply main to the meter location performed by the utility franchise holder are excluded from the requirements of this article.

Section 2. Amendments to the Code

The North Dakota State Building Code is hereby amended as follows:

1. *Owner Responsibility.* The owner shall be responsible for complying with the requirements for maintenance inspections of boilers and pressure vessels as noted in this section. Such inspections shall be conducted by a person knowledgeable in the installation, operation and maintenance of such boilers and pressure vessels. A report of all such inspections must be maintained and be made available to the Building Official upon request.
2. *Prohibited Locations.* Equipment burning liquid fuel shall not be located in a pit, an underfloor space, below grade or similar location where vapors or fuel might unsafely collect unless an approved method for the safe collection, removal and containment or disposal of the vapors or fuel is provided.

Section 3. Subsequent Editions

Subsequent editions or revisions of the code adopted by the provisions of this Article shall be considered adopted and of full force and effect within the county upon approval by the Board of County Commissioners and filing of one copy in the office of the County Building/Planning/Zoning Department.

Section 4. Conflicts

In the event of any conflict between the provision of the North Dakota State Building Code or applicable provisions of State law and County resolutions, ordinances, rules or regulations, the provisions of County resolutions, ordinances, rules or regulations shall prevail and be controlling.

Section 5. Qualifications and Licenses

Unless otherwise provided by this article, all work performed on mechanical systems in buildings located within the County must meet State and Local standards for licensed contractors.

Section 6. Insurance

Every master heating and cooling contractor doing business within the County shall be a licensed contractor with the State of North Dakota.

Section 7. Exception

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, the owner-occupant of a single-family dwelling unit may perform work governed by this article, with the assistance of members of the owner-occupant's family or household, provided that a permit is obtained, if required by this article, from the Building Official.

Section 8. Permits; Exceptions

A work permit is required to do all heating and cooling work within the County covered by this Article, unless exempted by express language of this Article.

Section 9. Permit Application and Fees

Applications for a permit must be made with the Building Official on forms provided and, if required, shall include plans, specifications and estimates of costs. When the provisions of this Article are fulfilled a permit must be issued by the Building Official. The permit is issued in accordance with the following schedule:

\$1.00 to \$2,000.00	\$40.00
\$2,001.00 to \$20,000.00	\$60.00
\$20,001.00 to 100,000.00	\$150.00
\$100,001.00 and up	\$150.00 for the first \$100,000.00 plus \$0.60 for each additional \$1,000.00, or fraction thereof

Section 10. Transfer Prohibited

A person or company holding a master heating and cooling contractor's license may not allow the use of its name, or any permit granted to them by any other person or company.

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ARTICLE 24 SANITATION REQUIREMENTS

PLUMBING IN GENERAL

Section 1. Enforcement

All plumbing work and all private sanitary drains, and cesspools, now existing, and hereafter to be installed, altered or repaired in any building or in or under any private property within the zoned area of the county, excluding farms and agricultural uses, shall be under the supervision and regulation of the Building Official, whose duty it shall be to enforce all the provisions of this chapter relating thereto and from time to time to make such rules and regulations as may be appropriate for the execution of the same. In case any difference should arise between the Building Official and the owner of any property subject to the regulations of this chapter, or any person engaged in or desirous of doing any plumbing or sewer work, regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of this chapter or the enforcement of the same, appeal may be made to the Board of County Commissioners whose decision thereon shall be final.

Section 2. Defective Work, Installation

The Building Official is hereby given authority to order the repair, alteration or removal of any sanitary sewer connection or plumbing or any private sanitary drain, which in his judgment is so installed, or is in such condition as to be unsanitary, or to constitute a public nuisance or menace to health. In case such repair, alteration or removal of the plumbing is not observed and connections not properly executed by the owner or owners thereof, in accordance with the directions of the Building Official. It shall thereafter be unlawful for any person in any manner to use any such installation, or to supply water thereto, until the same shall have been put in safe and sanitary condition according to the directions of the Building Official.

Section 3. Application to Certain Work

All plumbing work and all excavations involving the laying of water and sewer connections, and all construction of private sanitary drains, within the zoned area of the County shall be undertaken and executed only by a master plumber, or other persons, as have obtained a general license for such work, together with a permit for each separate job; and provided further, that the Building Official may, at his discretion, issue permits for the construction of private sanitary drains to unlicensed persons who, in his judgment, are competent to do such work.

Sections 4 through 10 Reserved

LICENSES

Section 11. Licenses Required

No person shall engage in business as a master plumber or journeyman plumber without being licensed as a plumber in such classification by the State of North Dakota.

Sections 12 through 15 Reserved

PERMITS

Section 16. Permits Required

Whenever any master plumber licensed by the state to engage in the work covered by this chapter, or homeowner shall desire to commence any such work, he shall first make application to the Office of the Building Official for a permit to execute the same.

Section 17. Permits – When Not Required

No permit shall be required for ordinary repairs to plumbing.

Section 18. Issuance of Permits

When, after due consideration and examination, it shall appear to the Building Official that the provisions of this chapter are complied with, he shall issue the permit requested.

Section 19. Permit Application and Fees

Applications for a permit must be made with the Building/Planning/Zoning Department on forms provided, and if required shall include plans, specifications and estimates of the cost. When the provisions of this chapter have been met a permit must be issued by the Building/Planning/Zoning Department.

For septic tanks and drainfields, a report from a Certified Soils Classifier or a Certified Soils Testing Agency, that indicates the soil types and specifications for an individual site and that the property is suitable for the location of a septic system on that site as per the current North Dakota Sewer and Water Service Code, is required prior to issuance of a permit. As an alternative, installation of three hundred and fifty (350) square feet of drainfield per bedroom,

installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of the North Dakota Plumbing Code, will be allowed and a permit issued for such installation. The Building/Planning/Zoning Department will conduct an inspection of the septic tank and drainfield to insure that the installation complies with the North Dakota Sewer and Water Service Code.

The permit fee is as follows:

SCHEDULE OF FEES	NUMBER	EACH	TOTAL
Issuing Certificate	1	@ \$100.00	\$ 100.00
Plumbing Fixtures		@ \$ 10.00	
Septic tank and drainfield inspection			\$ 125.00
Septic system loan evaluation			\$ 75.00

Section 20. Use

No plumber or other person shall commence any plumbing or sewer work for which a permit is required as set forth in this article until he shall have made application for such permit and the same shall have been issued to him, nor having received a permit shall perform any such work except in strict conformity with the provisions of this Article, and such other rules and regulations as the Building Official may make from time to time for the execution of the same. No licensed plumber, or other person holding a license shall allow the use of his name by any other person or the use of any permit granted to him by any person not in his employ.

Sections 21 through 25 Reserved

PLUMBING CODE

Section 26. Adoption

To promote and protect the public health there is hereby adopted the State Plumbing Code, 1988 Edition, as revised, which has been adopted by the State Plumbing Board and approved by the State Health Department.

Section 27. Subsequent Editions

Subsequent editions or revisions of the code adopted by the provisions of this article shall be considered adopted and of full force and effect within the zoned area of the county upon the approval thereof by the County Commissioners and the filing of three (3) copies thereof in the office of the County Building/Planning/Zoning Department.

Section 28. Conflicts

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the code adopted by this Article and applicable provisions of this zoning ordinance, State law or County ordinances, rules or regulations, the provisions of this ordinance, State law or County ordinances, rules or regulations shall prevail and be controlling.

Section 29. Definitions

Whenever the word "municipality" or the word "city" is used in the code adopted by this Article, it shall be construed to mean Burleigh County, North Dakota.

Whenever the words "corporate counsel" or "city attorney" are used in the code adopted by this article, it shall be construed to mean the state's attorney of this county.

Section 30. Penalty for Violation

Any person who shall violate any provision of the code adopted by the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as provided in Article 31 of the Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance. Each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

ARTICLE 25 SCHEDULE OF FEES

Section 1. General Requirements

No permit as required by these regulations shall be issued until the fee prescribed in this Article shall have been paid. Nor shall an amendment to a permit be approved until the additional fee, if any due to an increase in estimated cost of the building or structure, shall have been paid.

Section 2. Fees

Plat Application Fee (Payable when submitting Preliminary Plat)

One (1) to Two (2) Lots	\$200.00
Three (3) to Ten (10) Lots	\$300.00
Eleven (11) to Twenty (20) Lots	\$400.00
Twenty-one (21) or more	\$900.00
Final Plat Fee	\$250.00

Plat Application Short Form Fee \$200.00

Plat Vacation Fee \$300.00

Development Application Review Fee

One (1) to Two (2) Lots	\$ 25.00
Three (3) to Ten (10) Lots	\$100.00
Eleven (11) to Twenty (20) Lots	\$200.00
Twenty-one (21) or more	\$600.00

Development Permit and Field Review

One (1) to Two (2) Lots	\$ 200.00
Three (3) to Ten (10) Lots	\$ 400.00
Eleven (11) to Twenty (20) Lots	\$1,500.00
Twenty-one (21) or more	\$2,500.00

Storm Water Plan Review & Permit \$200.00

Zoning Change Application Fee \$500.00

Road Vacation (Application Fee) \$250.00

Special Use (Application Fee)	\$300.00
Variance (Application Fee)	\$300.00
Resubmittal Fee	\$25.00

Section 3. Other Fees

All fees required under this Article are in addition to any fee for licenses or any other fees or charges required under other regulations.

Section 4. Crediting of Fees Collected

All fees collected under provisions of this Article shall be credited to the General Fund of the County.

ARTICLE 26 BOARD OF APPEALS

Section 1. County Commission to Act as Board of Appeals

The Board of County Commissioners shall act as a Board of Appeals whenever a petition from an aggrieved person, party, firm, or corporation is filed and a date set for a hearing.

Section 2. Duties of Board of Appeals

1. Appeals

Hear and make decisions on all applications for an appeal from any order, requirement, determination, or final decision made by an administrative official of the County involving the interpretation of any provision of this Ordinance in accordance with the specifications of Article 27 of this Ordinance. The Board of Appeals may, in conformity with this Article, reverse, affirm, or modify wholly or in part, or render a decision upon any such appeal or request.

2. Variances

Hear and make decisions on all applications for a variance from the strict application of any of the requirements of this Ordinance that would cause undue hardship because of circumstances unique to the property, in accordance with specifications of Article 28 of this Ordinance.

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ARTICLE 27 APPEAL PROCEDURE

Section 1. Who May Take Action

An appeal to the Board of Appeals may be taken by any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any order, requirement, determination or final decision made by an administrative official of the County involving the interpretation of any provision of this Ordinance, or any amendments thereto.

Section 2. Petition

The aggrieved party may petition for a hearing before the Board of Appeals. The petition shall be in writing and shall specify in detail the grounds for the objection or objections. The petition shall be filed with the County Auditor.

Section 3. Hearing

A hearing shall be held by the Board of Appeals no sooner than ten (10) days, nor longer than forty (40) days, after the filing of the petition with the County Auditor, who shall notify the petitioner of the time and place of the hearing. At this hearing the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the matter complained of and shall notify the petitioner, by registered mail, what action, if any, it proposes to take thereon.

Section 4. Rights and Powers

The provisions of this section shall not operate to curtail or exclude the exercise of any rights or powers of the Board of County Commissioners, county officials, or any citizen.

Section 5. Appeals to District Court

Any person or persons jointly or severally aggrieved by a decision of the Board of County Commissioners acting as the Board of Appeals under the provisions of this Ordinance, may appeal to the District Court in the manner provided in the North Dakota Century Code.

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ARTICLE 28 VARIANCES

Section 1. Who May Take Action

An application for a variance may be made by any person, firm, or corporation with a legal interest in the property for which the variance is being sought. Applications shall be submitted to the Planning and Zoning Department at least twenty-one (21) days prior to a meeting of the County Planning and Zoning Commission.

Section 2. Hearing

Following submission of a variance application, the Planning and Zoning Department shall set a time and place for a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission. Notice of the time and place of such public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Burleigh once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks prior to the date of the hearing. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing, all known adjacent property owners within 1,320 feet shall be notified by letter of the hearing. Following the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Department shall forward the request to the Board of County Commissioners (sitting as the Board of Appeals) together with the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation and a report fully setting forth the reasons for such recommendation.

Section 3. Required Findings

The Board of County Commissioners may vary or adjust the strict application of any of the requirements of this Ordinance in the case of an exceptionally irregular, narrow, shallow, or steep lot, or other exceptional physical or topographical condition, by reason of which the strict application of the provisions of the Ordinance would result in unnecessary hardship that would deprive the owner of a reasonable use of the land or building involved. It is not the intent of this article to allow a variance for a land use that is not permitted within the particular zoning district.

No adjustment in the strict application of any provisions of this Ordinance shall be granted by the Board of County Commissioners unless it finds:

1. That there are special circumstances or conditions, fully described in the findings of the Board, applying to the land or buildings for which the variance is sought, which circumstances or conditions are peculiar to such land or building, and do not apply generally to land or buildings in the neighborhood, and have not resulted from any act of the applicant taken subsequent to the adoption of this article, whether in violation of the provisions of the Ordinance, or not.

2. That, for reasons fully set forth in the findings of the Board, the circumstances or conditions so found are such that the strict application of the provisions of this Ordinance would deprive the applicant of the reasonable use of said land or building, and the granting of the variances necessary for the reasonable use of the land or building and that the variance as granted by the Board is the minimum variance that would accomplish the relief sought by the applicant.
3. That the grant of the variance will be in harmony with the general purposes and intent of this Ordinance and will not be injurious to the neighborhood or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare.
4. In no case shall any variance be more than a minimum easing of the requirements; in no case shall it have the effect of reducing the traffic capacity of any major or secondary street; in no case shall it be in conflict with existing zoning regulations.
5. In granting variances, the Board of County Commissioners may require such conditions as will, in its judgment, secure substantially the objectives of the standards and regulations so affected.
6. A variance granted under this article must be put into use within twenty-four (24) months of the granting of the variance or it shall lapse and the land owner must reapply.

ARTICLE 29 AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Purpose

Whenever the public necessity, convenience, general welfare, or good zoning practice requires, the Board of County Commissioners may amend, supplement, or change the regulations in the Zoning Ordinance, or the zoning boundaries or classification of property on the zoning map, as set forth herein.

Section 2. Initiation of Amendments

Amendments to the Zoning Ordinance shall be initiated only in the following manner:

1. Amendments to the text of the Ordinance and/or changes in the zoning boundaries or classification of properties shown on the zoning map may be initiated by the Board of County Commissioners, the Planning and Zoning Commission, or the Building/Planning/Zoning Department.
2. Amendments to the zoning boundaries or classification of property shown on the zoning map may be initiated by property owners of the land proposed to be re-zoned, by the filing with the Planning Department of a zoning change application, which application shall be provided by the Planning Department, and accompanied by the required fee and all other materials and data required in said application.

Section 3. Application for Amendment

The zoning change application shall be completed and filed by one or more of the owners of the property proposed to be changed, or his/her designated agent. The zoning change application shall contain the following information:

- a. Name of applicant
- b. Mailing address and e-mail address
- c. Telephone number
- d. Accurate legal description of location
- e. Nature of zoning change requested
- f. Description of present land uses
- g. Description of adjacent land uses
- h. Statement of intended land use
- i. Statement concerning any expected effect upon adjacent neighborhood
- j. Names and addresses of adjacent property owners
- k. Signature of applicant

Section 4. Application Submission

The zoning change application shall be submitted at least twenty-one (21) days prior to a Planning and Zoning Commission meeting and shall not be accepted by the Planning Department until all Ordinance requirements for the application have been met.

Section 5. Preliminary Consideration by the Planning Commission

The Planning Department, upon the satisfactory fulfillment of the zoning change application and requirements contained herein, shall schedule the requested amendment for a meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission. The Planning and Zoning Commission may approve and call for a public hearing on the request, deny the request, or postpone to a certain time the request for further consideration and study.

Section 6. Public Hearing by the Planning and Zoning Commission

Following preliminary approval of a zoning change application, the Planning Department shall set a time and place for a public hearing hereon. Not less than two (2) weeks' notice of the time and place of holding such public hearing shall first be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Burleigh. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing all known adjacent property owners within 1,320 feet shall be notified by letter of the hearing. The Planning and Zoning Commission may approve, approve subject to certain stated conditions being met, continue, deny, or postpone to a certain time the application for further consideration and study.

Section 7. Planning and Zoning Commission Recommendation

Following the public hearing, the Planning Department shall forward the proposed amendment to the Board of County Commissioners together with the Planning Commission's recommendation and a report fully setting forth the reasons for such recommendation.

Section 8. Board of County Commissioners Action

Upon receipt of the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation and report, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the proposed amendment and shall take final action on the zoning change request after examination of the Planning and Zoning Commission procedures.

Section 9. Withdraw of Applications

Any application filed pursuant to subsection 2 of Section 2 above may be withdrawn upon written

request by the applicant any time prior to the submission of any public hearing notice for advertisement; provided, that the request for withdrawal shall be honored only with the consent of either the Planning and Zoning Commission or the Board of County Commissioners, whichever body has advertised the hearing.

Section 10. Administrative Amendments

The Planning and Zoning Commission may from time to time adopt and amend rules and instructions for the administration of these regulations. Administrative amendments approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission are subject to the approval of the Board of County Commissioners.

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ARTICLE 30 ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY

Section 1. Enforcement

In accordance with the provisions of Section 11-36-16 of the North Dakota Century Code, which provides for the enforcement of County Zoning Ordinances by any officer, department, agency or employee designated to perform such duties by the Board of County Commissioners, the County Auditor, Building Official, Planning Director and their departmental employees, have been delegated the duty of enforcing the 1972 Amended Zoning Ordinance of Burleigh County.

Section 2. Administrative Liability

No officer, agent or employee of the County of Burleigh shall render himself personally liable for any damage that may accrue to persons or property as a result of any act required or permitted in the discharge of his duties under this Ordinance. Any suit brought against any officer, agent or employee of the County of Burleigh as a result of any act required or permitted in the discharge of his duties under this Ordinance shall be defended by the State's Attorney until the final determination of the proceedings therein.

Section 3. Accumulation of Certain Items Prohibited.

1. No person shall cause, permit, keep, accumulate or allow the accumulation of any, junk, refuse, surplus, scrap, salvage or other similar items outside of a closed building in any zoned district. The items for which accumulations are prohibited under this section may include one or more of the following but are not limited to hazardous wastes, scrap metals, used or scrap lumber, household appliances, machinery, construction or demolition waste or salvage, abandoned or unlicensed vehicle(s), automotive or machinery parts, tires, used oil or solvents, garbage or rubbish of any kind, waste paper, used furniture or other household goods, barrels, rags, boxes, cardboard, or other similar items. The fact that an item or items has value or is operational shall not excuse conduct prohibited by this section.
2. This Ordinance shall provide for the vacation, removal, repair or demolition of any building or structure which is, or threatens to be, a public nuisance, dangerous to the health, sanitation, safety or general welfare of the people of the County of Burleigh, or which might tend to constitute a fire menace; and for the assessment of the cost of vacation, removal, repair or demolition thereof as a county lien or assessment against such premises, and to provide for the recovery of such costs in an action at law.

Section 4. Violations, Penalty for Disregarding

1. It shall be unlawful for the owner to fail to comply with any Notice and Order to repair, vacate, demolish, or remove said building, structure, or accumulation of prohibited items, given by any person authorized by this Ordinance to give such Notice and Order and every day subsequent to such notice in which said owner shall fail to comply with a Notice and Order as above stated shall be deemed a separate offense.
2. It shall be unlawful for the occupant or lessee in possession to fail to comply with a Notice and Order to vacate or fail to comply in accordance with any Notice and Order given as provided for herein, and every day subsequent to such notice in which the said occupant or lessee shall fail to comply with Notice and Order as above stated shall be deemed a separate offense.
3. Violations of this Ordinance shall be punished in accordance with North Dakota Century Code Section 11-33-21 **General penalties for violation of zoning regulations and restrictions**. A violation of any provision of this chapter or the regulations and restrictions made there under shall constitute the maintenance of a public nuisance and shall be a Class B Misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 31 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Section 1. Complaints Regarding Violations

Whenever a violation of this Ordinance occurs, or is alleged to have occurred, any person may file a written complaint concerning same. Such complaint shall state fully the causes and basis thereof and be filed with the Planning Department. The Department shall record such complaint, investigate same, and take action thereon as provided by this Ordinance. Complaints regarding violations are to be submitted to the States Attorney for prosecution when necessary.

Section 2. Penalties for Violation

In accordance with Section 11-33-21 of the North Dakota Century Code a violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall constitute the maintenance of a public nuisance and upon conviction there shall be a penalty of a fine of not more than Fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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ARTICLE 32 SEVERABILITY, REPEAL, EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 1. Severability

If any section, sub-sentence, clause, or phrase of this regulation is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the regulation. The Board of County Commissioners hereby declares that it would have passed this regulation and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 2. Repeal

All regulations or parts of regulations, in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the Board of County Commissioners and publication of same in accordance with state law. The adoption of this amended and revised Ordinance shall in no way effect actions taken under the 1959 and 1963 editions of the Burleigh County Zoning Regulations.

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ARTICLE 33 SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

The following regulations apply to the subdivision of any and all land within Burleigh County that is not within the corporate limits or within the area of application of extraterritorial jurisdiction of any city.

Section 1. Purpose of Subdivision Regulations

In order to provide for the proper arrangement of streets in relation to other existing and planned streets, and to the master plan of Burleigh County; to provide for adequate and convenient open spaces; for recreation; for light and air; in order to avoid congestion of population; in order to provide for traffic, utilities, for access of firefighting apparatus; in order to provide for, and improve, the public health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Burleigh County, the following rules and regulations have been adopted by the Planning Commission of Burleigh County in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota.

Section 2. Planning and Zoning Commission Review

The Planning and Zoning Commission of Burleigh County shall review and approve or disapprove the subdivision of all lands within its jurisdiction and recommend the same to the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 3. Township Review

For subdivisions proposed in areas not under the zoning jurisdiction of Burleigh County, the Township Board of Supervisors of the township in which the subdivision is located shall review the subdivision and make a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 4. Definitions

The following definitions represent the meanings of terms as they are used in these regulations:

Alley - A strip of land, dedicated to public use, primarily to provide vehicular service access to the side or rear of properties otherwise abutting on a street.

Easement - A grant by the property owner of the use of a strip of land by the public, or by one or more persons or corporations for a specific purpose or purposes.

Highway – Primary - Any Designated Interstate or Federal Route, such as I-94 or US 83. Primary highways provide for rapid movements of relatively large traffic volumes between large lane

areas, major traffic generators and other arterials. Primary highways should have controlled access and are usually multi-lane roads with no parking.

Highway – Secondary - Any Designated State or County arterial route, such as Highway 1804 or County Highway 10. Secondary highways provide through traffic movements between Areas and links collectors with other arterials. Secondary highways usually have two to four lanes and may be divided or undivided roads, preferably with little or no parking, and limited access.

Improvements - Street grading and surfacing, with or without curbs and gutter, sidewalks, crosswalks, water mains, sanitary and storm sewers, culverts, bridges, street trees.

Lot - A portion of a subdivision, or other parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership or for development.

Master Plan - The comprehensive plan, or any portion thereof, made and adopted by the Planning Commission in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota, indicating the general or specific locations recommended for streets, parks, public buildings, zoning districts and all other public improvements.

Planning and Zoning Commission - The Planning and Zoning Commission of Burleigh County.

Road – Collector - Roadway which provides traffic movements between local roads and arterial roads and highways and also provides direct access to abutting property. Collector roads are usually two-lane roads that should be designed to minimize on-street parking and direct driveway access.

Road – Local - Roadway whose primary function is to provide access to abutting property. Local roads are usually two-lane roads with parking and direct access to adjacent lands.

Subdivisions - The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into lots for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sales or building development, including any plat or plan which includes the creation of any part of one or more streets, public easements, or other rights-of-way, whether public or private, for access to or from such lots, and/or including the creation of new or enlarged parks, playgrounds, plazas or open spaces. "Subdivision" includes the re-subdivision of one or more lots in a subdivision made and recorded prior to or after the date these regulations are adopted. However, the division of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of forty (40) or more acres, not involving any new street or easement of access, shall be exempted from these regulations.

Section 5. Procedures

The following procedures shall be followed in the process of platting except for the requirements found under Section 12 defined as Minor Changes to Existing Plats.

1. Preliminary Steps

- a. The applicant shall determine the zoning district in which the property is located. If the zoning is not appropriate, the applicant will also need to request a zoning change. Proper zoning must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners before a subdivision proposal can be approved and filed.
 1. For subdivisions proposed in areas not under the zoning jurisdiction of Burleigh County, documentation that the subdivision complies with the zoning requirements of the township must be provided along with the request for tentative approval of a preliminary plat.
- b. Before preparing plans for a subdivision, the sub divider shall consult informally with County planning and engineering officials concerning the relation of the property to existing conditions of zoning and need, future plans, community facilities, utilities, and other necessary services.
- c. It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to discourage the subdividing of lands that are far in advance of the needs of the community; or that by their location cannot be efficiently served by public utilities, fire protection, police protection or other services; or that are located in areas subject to flooding, or that are topographically unsuitable for development; or that for any other reason are being unwisely or prematurely subdivided.

2. Tentative Approval

- a. The sub divider shall apply in writing on the required form to the Planning Department for tentative approval of a subdivision plat at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission at which it is to be considered.
- b. The number of prints of the preliminary plat of the subdivision as indicated in the current application form shall be filed with the Planning Department at the time application for tentative approval is made. Also to be provided will be photographic reductions and/or a digital copy of the plat as specified by the County Planner, and a master street plan for the section of land in which the subdivision is located (unless waived by the Planning and Zoning Commission). The plat shall comply with all design standards and contain the following:
 1. Proposed name of subdivision;
 2. Location of subdivision by section, township, and range, to the nearest quarter section, or other legal description;
 3. Names and addresses of property owner(s) and registered land surveyor who prepared the plat;

4. Scale of plat, which shall be 1-inch equals 100 feet or less and shown graphically;
5. Date;
6. North point indication;
7. Boundary line of proposed subdivision indicated by a solid heavy line;
8. Total acreage within subdivision and each individual lot;
9. A location map inset showing the boundary of the proposed subdivision and covering the area within a one-mile radius of the subdivision;
10. Existing and proposed access points along public right-of-way within or adjacent to the subdivision. All such adjacent access points within one-quarter (1/4) mile of the subdivision shall be shown or noted;
11. Name, location, and width of all existing or previously platted streets, including the type and width of surfacing, within or adjacent to the subdivision;
12. Name, dimensions and location of any railroad right-of-way within or adjacent to the subdivision;
13. Name, dimensions and location of any utility easements within or adjacent to the subdivision;
14. Name, dimensions and location of any parks or public land or multi-use trails within or adjacent to the subdivision;
15. Name, dimensions and location of any permanent buildings or structures within or adjacent to the subdivision;
16. Location of any corporate boundaries within or adjacent to the subdivision;
17. Location and identification of any section lines within or adjacent to the subdivision;
18. Existing water mains, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, culverts, bridges poles, pipelines, and other utility structures within or adjacent to the tract, indicating pipe sizes, grades, and exact locations;
19. Existing zoning of proposed subdivision and all adjacent tracts of subdivided and un-subdivided land;
20. Boundary lines of adjacent tracts of subdivided and un-subdivided land, within or adjacent to the proposed subdivision, showing owners names;
21. Location of streams, water courses, and marshy or swampy areas within or adjacent to the subdivision, including federally designated wetlands, with name if available;
22. Topographic contours with a minimum interval of five (5) feet, with indication of datum used (NGVD29 or NAVD88 with NAVD88 preferred for all areas and required for areas with current floodplain information in that datum). Topographic contours within a 100-year flood plain or floodway must be shown with a minimum interval of two (2) feet;
23. 100-year floodplain and floodway elevations if any portion of the subdivision is within the floodplain, with indication of datum used (NAVD88 required for areas with current floodplain information in that datum);
24. Layout, numbers, and dimensions of lots and blocks;
25. Layout of proposed streets, alleys, crosswalks and easements, showing all widths and proposed street names;

26. Location and dimensions of proposed utility easements, including easements for storm water management facilities and proposed locations of culverts and retention/detention areas, if available;
 27. Location and dimensions of non-access lines; and
 28. Identification of parcels of land intended to be dedicated or reserved for public use, or set aside for use of property owners within the subdivision.
- c. In order to cover the costs of examining plans, advertising, and holding public hearings, and other expenses incidental to the approval of a subdivision, the subdivider shall pay a fee at the time of application for tentative approval of a preliminary plat in accordance with Article 25 of the Zoning Ordinance.
 1. All fees collected shall be credited to the general fund of the County of Burleigh.
 2. All fees established by this section are in addition to any sums paid to cover the costs of review of improvement plans and field inspections of construction as required under the provisions of these regulations.
 - d. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall tentatively approve, tentatively approve with conditions, tentatively disapprove, continue or postpone to a certain time a preliminary plat. If tentatively approved with modifications or waiver of certain requirements by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the reasons therefore shall be specified. If tentatively approved with conditions, the conditions and reasons therefore shall be stated. In any tentative approval with conditions, the Planning and Zoning Commission may require the subdivider to submit a revised preliminary plat. If tentatively disapproved, the reasons for that action shall be stated, and if possible, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make recommendations on the basis of which the proposed subdivision may be approved.
 - e. All actions of the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be entered in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission, including any conditions imposed and the reasons for any tentative disapproval of a preliminary plat. The tentative approval or disapproval of the Planning and Zoning Commission or Planning Department shall be noted in a letter to the subdivider. Any tentative action of the Planning and Zoning Commission on a preliminary plat cannot be appealed to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - f. Tentative approval of a preliminary plat is not an acceptance of the subdivision plat for record, but is rather an expression of approval of a general plat as a guide to preparation of a subdivision plat for final approval and recording, upon fulfillment of all requirements of these regulations.
 - g. Tentative approval shall be effective for a maximum period of twelve (12) months, unless, upon application in writing by the developer, the Planning and Zoning

Commission grants an extension. If the final plat has not been submitted for final approval within this time limit, a preliminary plat must again be submitted for tentative approval.

3. Final Approval

- a. The sub divider shall apply in writing on the required form to the Planning Department for final approval of a subdivision plat at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the Planning and Zoning Commission meeting at which it is to be acted upon.
- b. The number of prints of the final plat as indicated in the current application form shall be filed with the Planning Department at the time application for final approval is made. The final plat shall be submitted on high quality mylar in sheets thirty (30) inches by thirty-six (36) inches, provided that when more than one (1) sheet is required, there shall also be filed an index sheet on high quality mylar and of the same dimensions, showing the entire subdivision on one (1) sheet and showing lot and block numbers. The application for final approval shall be accompanied by either a copy of a current title insurance policy or a current attorney's opinion of ownership, running to the benefit of Burleigh County, a photographic reduction and/or a digital copy of the plat as specified by the County Planner, and a stormwater management plan in accordance with Section 13 of this Article. The final plat shall comply with all design standards and contain the following:
 1. Name of subdivision;
 2. Location of subdivision by section, township and range, to the nearest quarter section, or other legal description, including any previously platted lots being replatted;
 3. Names and addresses of owners and registered land surveyor;
 4. Scale of plat, which shall be 1 inch equals 100 feet or less and shown graphically;
 5. Date;
 6. North point indication;
 7. Bearings, as derived from State Plane Coordinates;
 8. Indication of both vertical and horizontal datum used for the plat;
 9. Boundary line of subdivision based on an accurate traverse, with angular and lineal dimensions indicated;
 10. Legal description of property being platted, including any section line right-of-way not previously deeded;
 11. Accurate location of all monuments. One such monument shall be placed at each corner and at each change of direction in the boundary line of the subdivision; one such monument shall be placed at each block corner; one such monument shall be placed at each lot corner and at each point of deflection in the interior lot lines; and one such monument shall be placed at the point of curvature and point of tangency of each curve in a street line on both sides of the street;

12. True angles and distances to the nearest official monuments, not less than two (2) which shall be accurately described on the plat. For the purpose of this requirement, an official monument is defined as a section corner or quarter corner;
13. Ties to a minimum of two (2) accepted State Plane Coordinate monuments based on NAD83 horizontal datum (adjusted 86), units of measurement international feet, ND south zone 3302;
14. Elevations referenced to a durable benchmark described on the plat with its location and elevation to the nearest hundredth of a foot, with indication of datum used (NAVD88 preferred for all plats and required for areas with current floodplain information in that datum);
15. Exact location, width and name of all rights-of-way within and adjoining the subdivision, and the exact location of all alleys or multi-use trails within the subdivision;
16. Accurate outlines and legal descriptions of any areas (not including streets, alleys or public utility easements) to be dedicated or reserved for public use, with purposes indicated; and of any areas to be reserved by deed covenant for common use of all property owners within the subdivision;
17. All easements for the rights-of-way provided for public services and public utilities, including the location of all storm water management facilities identified in the storm water management plan;
18. All lot and block numbers and lot lines, with accurate dimensions in feet and hundredths;
19. Square footage or acreage of land within the subdivision, each individual lot and the total area in streets. If the subdivision crosses a quarter-section line, the acreage within each quarter section must also be noted;
20. Radii, deltas and lengths of all curves based on arc definitions;
21. Location and dimension of non-access lines and any access points within a continuous non-access line;
22. 100-year floodplain and floodway elevations and topographic contours with a minimum contour interval of two (2) feet for the portion of the plat lying within a designated floodplain, with indication of datum used (NAVD88 preferred for all plats and required for areas with current floodplain information in that datum);
23. For any waterways or bodies of water within or immediately adjacent to the plat, the present shoreline locations (relative to meander line);
24. Water elevations must be shown and dated (meander line);
25. For subdivisions adjacent to the Missouri River, the 33,000 cfs flowline contour must be shown, which is the ordinary high-water mark defined herein for the purpose of measuring setback distances for land abutting the Missouri River;
26. Certification by registered land surveyor to the effect that the plat represents a survey made by him/her, or under the surveyor's direct supervision, and that the monuments shown thereon exist as located, all required monuments have been set, and that all dimensions and elevations are correct;
27. Notarized certification by the owner(s) of the land of the adoption of the plat

and the dedication of sewers, water distribution lines, streets, public areas and other improvements. If there are multiple owners, the specific lot(s) owned by each must be specified;

28. Proper form for approval of or review by the Planning Commission;
 29. Proper form for acceptance of plat, and amendment of Master Street Plan by the Board of County Commissioners; and
 30. Proper form for approval of the County Engineer.
- c. At the time of submission of the application for final approval, assurance of completion of the required improvements (in a form acceptable to the Planning and Zoning Commission) is required. At this time the County Engineer shall approve, modify, or disapprove proposed culvert sizes and locations as shown on the preliminary plat.
 - d. After receipt of all items required for the application for final approval, the Planning Department shall give notice of a public hearing on the proposed subdivision by advertising the time and place of the hearing in the official newspaper of Burleigh County once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks prior to the date of such hearing. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the date of such hearing, all known adjacent property owners within 1,320 feet of the proposed subdivision shall be notified of the public hearing by letter.
 - e. After the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission will act upon the request for final approval. If the Planning and Zoning Commission approves the subdivision, such approval will be entered upon the tracing and will be signed by the Secretary and the Chairman of the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission disapproves the subdivision, such action, together with the reasons therefore will be entered in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission and a copy of such record will be sent to the sub divider.
 - f. Final approval of a subdivision by the Planning and Zoning Commission shall in no way constitute legal acceptance of any dedicated streets, alleys or other public lands.
 - g. A final plat that is approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission will be recommended for approval to the Board of County Commissioners. A final plat that is denied by the Planning and Zoning Commission will not be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners; however, the sub divider has the right to appeal the decision of the Planning and Zoning Commission to the Board of County Commissioners in accordance with Section 7, Article 2.
 - h. Before the construction of the roadways can take place the sub divider shall submit a **Development Permit Application** for review and approval by the Planning Department. The application shall comply with all design standards and contain the following:
 1. Grading plan for site, including the following.

2. Vicinity map
 3. Basis of survey
 4. Certification of registered professional engineer
 5. Typical cross-section for all roadway sections
 6. Estimated Quantities
 7. Plan view of project
 8. Grading Profile sheets
 9. Erosion Control plan
 10. Drainage plan
 11. Culvert table: Including size, type, location and invert elevations
 12. Paving plan
 13. All digital design files in DWG format
 14. Copy of the Storm Water Management Plan
 15. Other items (unique to the subdivision) as requested by the County Engineer
- i. Final plats will not be recorded with the Burleigh County Recorder until all proceeding steps are completed and the roads are constructed to meet County Standards and are accepted by the County Engineer.
- j. Following final approval by the Board of County Commissioners, a plat in recordable form shall be furnished to the County Planner within one hundred eighty (180) days. Extensions of thirty (30) days may be granted by the County Planner for good cause shown in writing. Upon review and obtaining required signatures, the final plat shall be returned to the sub divider for making copies and recording. The sub divider shall file and record the original signed final plat with the Burleigh County Recorder within thirty (30) days of receiving the signed final plat. Failure to file the signed original of the approved final plat within said thirty (30) days shall constitute voidance of approval of the final plat, with reinstatement only possible by final plat re-consideration by the Planning Commission. Extensions of thirty (30) days may be granted by the County Planner for good cause shown in writing. All final plats shall also be provided digitally formatted to Burleigh County's current computer aided drafting and geographic system software and policy, including coordinate system ties as defined within this zoning ordinance.
- k. A reproducible mylar copy and six (6) prints of the signed final plat are to be filed with the Planning Department.

Section 6. Design Standards

1. Streets and Roads
 - a. The arrangement, character, extent, width, grade, and location of all streets shall conform to the County Highway Department Standards and the current Master Plan

and shall be considered in relation to existing and planned streets, to topographical conditions, and to the proposed uses of lands to be served.

- b. Where it is now shown on the Master Plan, the arrangement of streets in a subdivision shall either:
 - 1. Provide for the continuation, or appropriate projection, of existing principal streets in surrounding areas; or
 - 2. Conform to a plan for the neighborhood approved or adopted by the Planning Commission to meet a particular situation where topographical or other conditions make continuance of or conformance to existing streets impractical.
- c. Minor streets shall be so laid out that their use by through traffic is discouraged.
- d. Where a subdivision abuts or contains an existing or proposed major street, the Planning Commission may, at its discretion, require marginal access streets, reverse frontage of lots with a screen planting contained in a no-access reservation along the rear property lines, deep lots with rear service alleys, or other treatment that it deems advisable to give adequate protection to residential properties and afford separation of through and local traffic.
- e. Private streets shall be discouraged.
- f. Reserve strips controlling access to streets shall be prohibited, except where their control is definitely placed with the county under conditions approved by the Planning Commission.
- g. Street jogs shall be avoided.
- h. A tangent at least 100 feet long shall be introduced between reverse curves on major and secondary streets.
- i. Where connecting street lines deflect from each other by more than ten (10) degrees, they shall be connected by a curve of adequate radius to insure clear visibility for all vehicles.
- j. Intersecting streets shall be laid out at as nearly right angles as possible, and no such angle of intersection shall be less than 60 degrees.
- k. Property lines at street intersections shall be rounded with a radius of ten (10) feet, or of a greater radius where the Planning Commission may deem necessary. The Planning Commission may permit chords or cut-offs in place of rounded corners.

- l. Unless otherwise shown on the Master Plan, right-of-way and roadway widths shall be as follows:

Street Class	Minimum Right-of-Way	Typical Roadway Width
Primary Highway	150 feet	36 feet
Secondary Highway	150 feet	32 feet
Collector Road	120 feet	30 feet
Local Road	80 feet	26 feet

- m. Sufficient temporary construction easements shall be given to allow for proper road construction.
- n. If demonstrated by the developer that special circumstances exist, the County Engineer may adjust minimum required right-of-way widths.
- o. Subdivisions shall be of a design as to provide the following building setbacks from the center line of highways when lots front on and have direct access to:

Residential Buildings

Primary Highway	Secondary Highway	Collector Road
250 feet	200 feet	115 feet

Commercial Buildings

Primary Highway	Secondary Highway	Collector Road
300 feet	250 feet	225 feet

- p. Half-streets shall be prohibited, except where essential to the reasonable development of the subdivision in conformity with the other standards of these regulations, and where the Planning Commission finds it will be practicable to require the dedication of the other half when the adjoining property is subdivided.

Where there exists a half-street adjacent to a tract to be subdivided, the other half shall be platted within such tract.

- q. **Subdivisions and Property Access**

1. It is the goal of the County that all properties have suitable access to public roadways to promote rapid emergency response without reducing the safety of the existing highway system. In order to achieve this balance, proposed developments shall use the following guidelines as to the number and location of

access points. In addition, other requirements may be placed on access points through the platting process by the County Engineer to ensure the health, safety and the welfare of the public

2. All proposed developments that are a continuation of existing developments in an area or are a phase in a multi-phase subdivision shall develop and present a roadway master plan, of the area, to the County Engineer. The roadway master plan shall address how the long term roadway system meets the following guidelines. Developers may be required to enter into a Developers Agreement with the County to ensure that existing (and future) access requirements are being met. Developers Agreement will be reviewed by the County Planner and County Engineer and forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners for their approval or denial.
3. Guidelines for access points from proposed subdivisions to public highway
 - a. Generally, multi-access points into a subdivision should be located not less than six hundred sixty (660) feet apart.
 - b. The County prefers to have multi-access points off of different roadways; however, the County will review multi-access points off of a single roadway on a case by case basis.
4. Guidelines for the placement of housing on dead-end roadways:
 - a. Housing located on dead-end roadways creates a major health and safety concern for Burleigh County. New developments on dead-end roadways shall be limited.
 - b. Multi-unit developments shall be located no more than one half (1/2) mile in on a dead-end roadway.
 - c. Dead-end roadways designed within subdivisions shall be no longer than seven hundred fifty (750) feet.
 - d. Dead-end roadways within a subdivision (either permanent or temporary) shall provide a closed end with a turn-around having an outside roadway diameter of at least eighty (80) feet.

5. Guidelines for the placement of Non-access lines within subdivisions:
- a. Non-access lines may be placed on the proposed plat to ensure the safety of the existing highway system. Non-access lines will be placed on the proposed plat along all adjacent section line roadways or other primary roadways. One hundred foot (100) Non-access lines shall be placed at all public intersections.
 - b. Access points may need to be shared with adjacent property owners to ensure the safety of the existing highway system. Non-access lines will be used to locate proposed access points. Developer shall build all driveway approaches (from edge of roadway to right of way line) to ensure that all access points are properly located.
 - r. No street names will be used that will duplicate or be confused with the names of existing streets. Streets that are now or will eventually be continuations of existing streets shall be called by the names of the existing streets.
 - s. All streets shall be marked with permanent street name signs at each end and every intersection with another street and shall be legible from a distance of fifty (50) feet.
 - t. Residential Numbering:
 - 1. System. The building on each lot or tract of land abutting any street or avenue in a subdivision completed after 1 July 1973 shall take a number which shall be an official designation of such structure. The south side of avenues running east and west shall bear the odd numbers, and the north side of such avenues shall bear the even numbers. The east side of streets running north and south shall bear the odd numbers and the west side of such streets shall bear the even numbers. If two (2) buildings shall occupy a lot or tract of land, then a half number shall be given to the extra structure thereon.
 - 2. Figures Used. The figures forming the numbers for all buildings shall be not less than three (3) inches in height and shall be conspicuously painted over the entrance to each building or may be painted, stamped or painted on glass, tin, or other substantial background or body and attached to such buildings in a conspicuous place over, or in close proximity to, the front entrance.
 - 3. Duties of the County Building Official. The County Building Official shall designate the numbers of all houses and shall make a plat of all subdivisions in accordance with the preceding provisions and shall furnish the owner, occupant, or agent of each house now, or hereafter, built with its proper number.

4. Numbering Done by County, When: If the owner or other person in control or custody of a building fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with the requirements of this article, the Building Official shall cause proper numbers to be placed upon such building and the cost of so doing shall be collected from the owner or custodian of the building in a suit therefore by the County.

- u. All streets with curb and gutter section shall have a grade of not less than 0.5%. No major street with curb and gutter section shall have a grade in excess of 5%, and no other street of this type shall have a grade in excess of 10% unless approved by the County Engineer.
- v. Adequate culverts shall be installed to handle all existing and projected drainage according to the storm water management plan as approved by the County Engineer. All stream crossings shall conform to Chapter 89-14 of the North Dakota Administrative Code titled "Stream Crossings".
- w. Gravel surfacing shall be spread the full width of the roadway. The depth of gravel surfacing shall not be less than six (6) inches when compacted in place. Aggregates for gravel surfacing shall conform to North Dakota State Highway Department standard specifications, Class 5 Aggregate. Sampling and testing shall be done by an independent testing firm prior to the placement of aggregate on the road. All costs for sampling and testing shall be the responsibility of the owner.
- x. Written approval shall be obtained from the County Engineer prior to the placement of aggregate on the road.
- y. Minimum depth of hot bituminous pavement shall be six (6) inches in all Industrial Districts and four (4) inches in all other Districts compacted in place with proper base and subgrade. The owner shall present the County Engineer with two (2) sets of written plans and specifications for written approval before construction.
- z. All approaches shall be graveled with Class 5 or Class 13 aggregate to an uncompact depth of two (2) inches. Gravel shall extend from the edge of the roadway to the property line.
- aa. All roads shall be constructed and surfaced according to the Burleigh County Gravel Road Improvement Policy.
- bb. All drainage under side streets, private drives, and approaches must have culverts installed, with flared end sections, where required by the County Engineer, with a minimum size of fifteen (15) inches. Such culverts shall conform to the storm water management plan for the subdivision.

- cc. All streets must be constructed to an adequate height to insure proper snow clearance and removal. Any deviation from the minimum road section must have the written approval of the County Engineer prior to construction. Protective covenants shall be filed by the owner to preserve the back slopes where the back slopes extend onto the lots.
- dd. The County Engineer or Road Superintendent will inspect the completed roads in each subdivision before assuming responsibility and maintenance of the roads and streets to insure that the above standards and those of the zoning and subdivision regulations of the county have been fully complied with.
- ee. No more than two (2) approaches onto a county or township road in any 1,320 feet of distance (1/4 mile) will be permitted without prior approval of the Board of County Commissioners and the County Engineer. No approach may be constructed without first having obtained an approach permit from the County Engineer.
- ff. Minimum construction specifications shall be as illustrated, in addition to conformance with engineering standards, except as approved by the Board of County Commissioners. Where necessary the width of the top shall be extended to provide for off-street parking.
- gg. All road rights-of-way shall be seeded to grass or sodded from the edge of the roadbed to the property line.

2. Easements

- a. Easement across lots or centered on rear or side lot lines shall be provided at least fourteen (14) feet wide where necessary for utilities.
- b. Where a subdivision or other development property is traversed by a water course (i.e., river, creek, coulee, drainage way, channel, or stream), a storm water easement or drainage right-of-way shall be provided conforming substantially with the flow lines of such water course, and such further width or construction, or both, as necessary to provide for the adequate conveyance of waters generated by the upstream and/or local watersheds. Such width shall be in accordance with the storm water management plan for the subdivision. The minimum width of such easements shall be twenty (20) feet. The maximum width shall be determined based on the watercourse's conveyance capacity and/or its estimated floodplain based on the projected base flood elevation (i.e., the 100-year event or regional flood). Parallel roadways may be required in connection with such drainage easements.

3. Blocks

- a. Block length should usually not exceed 1,320 feet or be less than five hundred (500) feet.
- b. Pedestrian crosswalks not less than fifteen (15) feet wide may be required in blocks longer than nine hundred (900) feet where such crosswalks are deemed by the Planning Commission to be essential to provide circulation, or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation, or other community facilities.
- c. The width of blocks shall generally be sufficient to allow two (2) tiers of lots.
- d. Blocks intended for business and industrial use should specifically be designated for such purposes with adequate space set aside for off-street parking and delivery facilities.
- e. Where frontage is on a major or secondary street, the long dimension of the block should front thereon.

4. Lots

- a. Lot dimensions and areas shall be no less than shown in the following tables, shall be no less than the minimum requirements of the underlying zoning district, and shall be sized to accommodate on-site wastewater, storm water and water supply facilities as soil conditions require.

Lots served by a central sanitary sewer system approved by the North Dakota State Department of Health:

Minimum Width at Building Line	Minimum Depth	Minimum Area
80 feet	120 feet	20,000 square feet

Lots not served by a central sanitary sewer system approved by the North Dakota State Department of Health:

Minimum Width at Building Line	Minimum Depth	Minimum Area
150 feet	200 feet	65,000 square feet

- b. Platting of lots for commercial purposes should be avoided in favor of the comprehensive design of a balanced shopping center providing off-street parking and loading space.
- c. All lots shall abut on a street or other public right-of-way.

- d. Double frontage and reverse frontage lots shall be avoided.
- e. Corner lots shall be of extra width sufficient to maintain building lines on both streets.
- f. Side lot lines shall be approximately at right angles or radial to street lines.
- g. A screen planting easement may be required between residential and commercial or industrial lots.

5. Covenants

There shall be required to be filed on each lot in any new subdivision a covenant to require that all dogs must be leashed, fenced, or under the control of the owner at all times. Said covenants shall be placed in effect for all time to come.

Section 7. Waivers

1. Hardship

- a. Where it can be shown in the case of a particular proposed subdivision, the strict compliance with the requirements of these regulations would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship to the sub divider because of unusual topography, or other such conditions would prohibit the achievement of the objective of these regulations, then the Planning and Zoning Commission may waive the requirements so that substantial justice may be done and the public interest secured; provided that such waiver will not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of these regulations, or of the Master Plan.
- b. In no case shall any waiver be more than a minimum easing of the requirements; in no case shall it have the effect of reducing the traffic capacity of any major or secondary street; in no case shall it conflict with existing zoning regulations.
- c. In granting waivers, the Planning and Zoning Commission may require such conditions as will, in its judgment, secure substantially the objectives of the standards and regulations so affected.

2. Planned Unit Development

These regulations may be modified by the Planning and Zoning Commission in the case of a plan for a new town or a complete community or neighborhood unit, with a building and development program which, in the judgment of the Planning and Zoning Commission, provides and dedicates

adequate public open spaces and improvements for the circulation, recreation, education, light, air and service needs of the tract when fully developed and populated, and which provides such covenants, financial guaranties, and other legal assurances that the plan will be followed and will be achieved. See Article 20 for details.

Section 8. Penalties

1. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 40-48 of the North Dakota Century Code, whoever, being the owner or agent of the owner of any land located within the territory of a subdivision subject to the approval of the Planning and Zoning Commission of Burleigh County and the Board County of Commissioners, transfers or sells, or agrees to sell any land by reference to or exhibition of or by other use of a plat of subdivision, before such plat has been approved by said Planning and Zoning Commission in accordance with the requirements of these regulations and recorded or filed for record as so approved in the office of the County Register of Deeds, shall, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$100.00 for each lot or parcel so transferred or sold or agreed or negotiated to be sold. The description of such lot or parcel by metes and bounds shall not exempt the transaction from such penalties or the remedies herein provided. Such fine and forfeiture shall not act to stop Burleigh County from enjoining such transfer or sale or agreement by action from injunction in a court of equity jurisdiction.
2. In accordance with Section 11-33-21 of the North Dakota Century Code, a violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute the maintenance of a public nuisance and upon conviction there shall be a penalty of a fine of not more than \$200.00 or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. Undergrounding of Utilities

All new subdivision construction shall utilize underground utility lines and services in a common trench, except for water and sewer services, whenever practical and possible.

Section 10. Soil Erosion Control

In all Zoning Districts, except A Agricultural, the following regulations shall apply:

1. Before any developer or other firm, person or agency changes or alters the contour of any land proposed to be subdivided, developed or changed in use by grading, excavating or the removal of the natural topsoil, trees, or other vegetative covering thereon for the purpose of development, construction or other purposes, he or his agent shall develop a plan to control erosion and sedimentation which can be expected to occur if appropriate precautions are not taken to arrest such waste and soil depletion.

2. Erosion and sedimentation control shall be exercised throughout the time of excavation, landfill and/or construction. No such work shall be finally approved until after appropriate seeding, sodding, plantings, mulching or other appropriate erosion control measures have been taken.
3. The Board of County Commissioners may require the posting of a performance bond by any such persons who desire to change the contour of the land. Such bond shall be in the amount he reasonably expects the cost to be to the County to enter upon the property for the purpose of taking corrective action where such developer or other person has failed to satisfactorily control either erosion or sedimentation.
4. The following erosion control measures shall be observed during development of property when changing the contour of the land:
 - a. The smallest practical area of land will be exposed at any time during development.
 - b. When land is exposed during development, the exposure will be kept to the shortest practical period of time. Top soil shall be removed and stockpiled during grading/development activities and replaced as needed upon completion in order to facilitate re-vegetation. The site shall be re-vegetated promptly upon completion of grading activities.
 - c. Where necessary, temporary vegetation and/or mulching will be used to protect areas exposed during development.
 - d. Sedimentation basins will be installed and maintained to remove sediment from run-off waters from land undergoing development or substantial changes of grade.
 - e. Provisions are to be made to effectively accommodate the increased run-off caused by changed soil and surface conditions during and after development.
 - f. Permanent final vegetation and structural development are to be installed as soon as practical in the development.
 - g. The development plan is to be adapted to the topography and soils so as to create the least erosion potential.
 - h. Wherever feasible, trees, shrubs, and natural vegetation are to be retained and protected to control erosion.

5. Enforcement of erosion control shall include periodic onsite inspections of the proposed and/or installed Best Management Practices (BMP's) or measures included in the storm water management plan, by the County Building Official, County Planner or County Engineer. Should any such inspection result in a determination of "non-compliance" with these erosion control regulations, the contractor and owner/developer will be notified of the necessary corrective actions. Should such corrective actions not be implemented within a specified time frame, as designated in the notice, the contractor will be required to cease and desist with any additional work on the project or within the development, with the exception of the construction of previously approved building permits on parcels or lots sold to individuals not directly involved in the development.

Any damages to public facilities resulting from "non-compliance" with the erosion control regulations shall be corrected by the owner/developer or payment made to the County for the extent of such damages. Costs incurred by the County to correct such damages shall be paid by the owner/developer or may be assessed to the development properties.

Section 11. Plat Vacation Procedures

Any property owner desiring to vacate a part of a previously approved and recorded plat must follow the same procedures as required for plat approval, as outlined in Article 33, Section 5, except for platting that qualifies as a minor change to an existing plat under Section 12 of the 1972 Amended Zoning Ordinance of Burleigh County, North Dakota, entitled "Subdivision Regulations Procedures".

Section 12. Subdivision Plat (short form)

It is the duty of the Planning Commission to discourage the subdividing of lands that conflict with existing Burleigh County ordinances and or NDCC.

1. Approval Criteria

During the acceptance for review of a short form subdivision plat, the Planning and Zoning Department and County staff shall take the following considerations:

- a) No new public street is necessary for each lot to have access on to a public or private street.
- b) The plat does not include vacating a public street rights-of-way or easements- but may include a change to an existing non-access line.

- c) Proposed lots are contiguous with at least one other lot in the subdivision for a minimum distance of fifty (50') feet.
- d) No off-site improvements are necessary for utility service or drainage.
- e) No more than three (3) lots are involved
- f) The subject property must be zoned appropriately for the intended uses.
- g) Designs standards contained within Section 13. Storm Water Management or other sections of Article 33 as deemed necessary, shall be met by the proposed subdivision.

2. Application

All changes to existing plats shall be submitted to the Planning and Zoning Department for review. Changes that affect more than three (3) lots shall proceed through the full platting process described in Article 33. Minor changes within an existing plat that affect three (3) lots or less shall proceed through the short form platting process, and be completed by meeting the following requirements:

- a) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application to the Planning Department at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission at which time the final plat is to be considered. The application shall be submitted with:
 - 1. The required fee, set in Article 25, Section 2
 - 2. A checklist of final plat specifications as deemed necessary by the Planning Department to facilitate the plat review process.
 - 3. An attorney's opinion of title or similar document showing proof of ownership.
 - 4. An electronic copy of the final plat, in a PDF format and the number of physical copies, if any, requested by the Planning Department. The final plat shall meet all requirements in Article 33, Section 3, Item J and any additional technical specifications required in NDCC Section 40-50.1-01.
- b) An application is not considered complete until the application is signed by all property owners and representatives, fees are paid, and all required attachments are included

3. Final Plat Review

- a) After receipt of all items as required in Article 33 Section 5.3 for final approval, the Planning Department shall give notice of a public hearing on the proposed subdivision by advertising the time and place of the hearing in the official newspaper of Burleigh County once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks prior to the date of such hearing. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the date of such hearing, all known adjacent property owners within a minimum of 1,320 feet of the proposed subdivision shall be notified of the public hearing by letter.
- b) After the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission will act upon the request for final approval. If the Planning and Zoning Commission approves the subdivision plat, such approval will be entered upon the tracing and will be signed by the Secretary and the Chairman of the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission disapproves the subdivision plat, such action, together with the findings of facts therefore will be entered in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission and a copy of such record will be sent to the sub divider.
- c) A final plat that is approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission will be recommended for approval to the Board of County Commissioners. A final plat that is denied by the Planning and Zoning Commission will not be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners; however, the sub divider has the right to appeal the decision of the Planning and Zoning Commission to the Board of County Commissioners in accordance with Article 2, Section 7.

4. Final Approval

- a) If the Planning and Zoning Commission recommends approval with conditions of the final plat, the applicant shall then be given the opportunity to submit a revised final plat to address statements made by the Planning and Zoning Commission, within one hundred eighty (180) days of recommended approval and at least ten (10) days prior to the Board of County Commissioners meeting in which the final plat will be considered.
- b) After the Planning and Zoning Commission has made a recommendation, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the final plat at the next regularly scheduled meeting, unless the applicant and Planning Director agree to defer to a later meeting. The Board of County Commissioners may make, one of the following decisions:

1. Approve the final plat.
 2. Refer the final plat back to the Planning and Zoning Commission for the purpose of hearing additional testimony and gathering additional information. The Board of County Commissioners shall only exercise this option if there is found to be substantial additional information relating to the subdivision, which was not presented to the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 3. Disapprove the final plat, stating the reason for the disapproval.
- c) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners. The decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall also be communicated in writing to the applicant.

5. Plat Recordation

Following final approval by the Board of County Commissioners, a final plat in recordable form shall be furnished to the County Planner within one hundred eighty (180) days. Extensions of up to one hundred eighty (180) days may be granted by the County Planner for good cause shown in writing. Upon review and obtaining required signatures, the final plat shall be returned to the sub divider for making copies and recording. The sub divider shall file and record the original signed final plat with the Burleigh County Recorder within one hundred eighty (180) days of receiving the signed final plat. Failure to file the signed original of the approved final plat within said one hundred eight days (180) days shall constitute voidance of approval of the final plat, with reinstatement only possible by final plat re-consideration by the Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners. Extensions of one hundred eighty (180) days may be granted by the County Planner for good cause shown in writing. All final plats shall also be provided in digital format to Burleigh County's current computer aided drafting and geographic system software and policy, including coordinate system ties as defined within this zoning ordinance.

Section 13. Storm Water Management

This section establishes requirements for storm water management systems within the zoning jurisdiction of Burleigh County. The purpose of these standards are as follows:

1. To protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the people and property through effective stormwater management practices.

2. To provide for the protection of surrounding or adjacent properties from water and wind erosion through the use of best management practices that meet the intended use; and
3. To provide for adequate stormwater system analysis and appropriate stormwater system design as necessary to protect public and private property, water quality, and existing natural resources. This section establishes and provides for the following stormwater management criteria:

1.0 - Scope

Every applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, or a permit to allow land disturbing activities for an approved development must submit a Stormwater Management Plan including an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to the County Engineer. No building permit, subdivision approval, or permit to allow land disturbing activities shall be issued until approval of the Stormwater Management Plan or a waiver of the approval requirement has been obtained in strict conformance with the provisions of this Section. In addition, no land disturbing activities shall occur until all initial best management practices (BMPs) have been implemented. A waiver of the Stormwater Management Plan does not relieve the applicant from the stormwater permit requirements, including permit fees and an approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

Exemptions to the requirements of this section include:

1. Any part of a subdivision if a plat of the subdivision has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners and recorded with the County Recorder on or before the effective date of this section (January 1, 2014). A stormwater permit for land disturbing activities on such properties may still be required in accordance with this section;
2. Land disturbing activity involving the construction of a single-family or a two-family dwelling;
3. A parcel for which a building permit has been approved on or before the effective date of this section;
4. Installation of a fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles; or
5. Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property.

2.0 - Stormwater Management Plan

2.1 Application

1. Application Procedure.

- a. Written Application. A written application for Stormwater Management Plan approval, along with the proposed Stormwater Management Plan, shall be filed with the County Planning Department. The application shall include a statement indicating the grounds upon which the approval is requested, that the proposed use is permitted in the underlying zoning district, and adequate evidence showing the proposed use will conform to the standards set forth in this section.
- b. Copies. Two sets of legible copies of the drawings and required information shall be submitted to the County Planning Department. Plans shall be prepared to a scale appropriate to the site of the project and suitable for the review to be performed.
- c. Waiver. The County Engineer may waive any requirement of this section upon making a finding that compliance with the requirement will involve an unnecessary non-Economic hardship, and the waiver of such requirement will not adversely affect the standards and requirements put forth in this section. The County Engineer may require as a condition of the waiver, such dedication or construction, or agreement to dedicate or construct, as may be necessary to adequately meet the said standards and requirements.

2. Contents of Stormwater Management Plan.

At a minimum, the Stormwater Management Plan shall contain the following information:

1. Written Report. A written report discussing pre- and post-development hydrology and hydraulic analysis, erosion and sedimentation control during and after construction, protective measures for proposed and existing structures, and water quality concerns. The contents of the report shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the applicant;
 - b. The section, township and range;
 - c. The acreage of the development and the acreage of the disturbed area;

- d. A description of the existing soils on the site, if necessary, including a map indicating soil types of the areas to be disturbed, information on the suitability of the soils for the type of development proposed, potential for erosion, the type of stormwater management system proposed, and any remedial steps to be taken by the developer to render the soils suitable; and
 - e. The current land use of the area in which the site is located.
2. Maps. The following maps shall be included with the written report. Each map shall contain a north point indicator, date, scale of drawing, and the datum.
- a. Location Map. The location of the tract at a scale sufficient to clearly identify the location of the property and giving such information as the names and numbers of adjoining roads, railroads, utilities, subdivisions, towns, districts or other defining landmarks, and a watershed boundary map illustrating the project site location as a sub watershed within the watershed of the larger or major drainage basin.
 - b. Existing Site Conditions Map. A map of existing site conditions showing the site and immediately adjacent areas, including:
 - a. Existing topography with a contour interval appropriate to the topography of the land, but in no case having a contour interval greater than two (2) feet;
 - b. A watershed boundary map illustrating the sub watershed(s) both above and within the site or development;
 - c. A delineation of streams, rivers, public waters and the presence or absence of wetlands located on and immediately adjacent to the site, including depth of water, a general description of vegetative cover found within the site, a statement of general water quality, and any classification given to the water body by state or federal agencies;
 - d. Location and dimensions of existing stormwater drain systems and natural drainage patterns on and immediately adjacent to the site delineating in which direction and at what rate stormwater is conveyed from the site, identifying the receiving stream, river, public ditch, or wetland, and setting forth those areas of the unaltered site where stormwater collects or passes;
 - e. Current extent of vegetative cover and a clear delineation of any vegetation proposed for removal; and

f. The 100-year flood and floodway as designated on a FEMA published digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) or as determined by a site specific analysis.

3. *Final Site Conditions Map*. A plan of final site conditions on the same scale as the existing site conditions map showing the proposed site changes shall be provided, including:

- a. The proposed final grading plan shown at contours at the same interval as provided above or as required to clearly indicate the relationship of the proposed changes to existing topography and remaining features. This grading plan should also indicate areas of cut and fill activity greater than three (3) feet;
- b. A watershed boundary map illustrating the proposed sub watershed(s) both above and within the site or development;
- c. A drainage plan of the developed site delineating the direction of stormwater runoff and how it will be conveyed from the site and setting forth the areas of the site where stormwater will be collected along with the method of collection including ponds, storm sewer or channels;
- d. The proposed size, alignment, and intended use of any structures to be erected on the site;
- e. A clear delineation of all areas which shall be paved or surfaced, including a description of the surfacing material to be used; and
- f. Any other information pertinent to the particular project which is necessary for the review of the project.

4. *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*. The erosion and sediment control plan shall include the following information:

- a. The locations and dimensions of all proposed land disturbing activities.
- b. Approximate locations of all stockpile areas;
- c. Location and detailed description of all construction site best management practices (BMPs) necessary to meet the requirements of this section;
- d. A schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each phase of activity, including the installation of construction site best management practices (BMPs) needed to meet the requirements of this section; and

- e. Provisions for maintaining the construction site best management practices (BMPs) throughout all phases of construction including prior to, during, and after construction. This shall include the installation of permanent control measures and the removal of temporary BMPs.
4. Certification. All stormwater management plans, drawings, specifications, and computations for stormwater management facilities submitted for review shall contain a validated seal and be signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota. This requirement will be met as part of the properly completed stormwater Management Plan.

2.2 Review.

1. Process. Stormwater Management Plans meeting the requirements of this section shall be reviewed by the County Engineer. After evaluation of the Stormwater Management Plan, the County Engineer shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the Stormwater Management Plan. If a particular stormwater management plan involves a drainage area of 80 acres or more, a complex application or has the potential for significant controversy, the County Engineer may bring the proposed stormwater management plan before the Burleigh County Water Resource District for consideration and public comment.
2. Conditions. A Stormwater Management Plan may be approved subject to compliance with conditions reasonable and necessary to insure that the requirements contained in this section are met. Such conditions may, among other matters, limit the size, kind or character of the proposed development, require the construction of structures, drainage facilities, storage basins and other facilities, require replacement of vegetation, establish required monitoring procedures, stage the work over time, require alteration of the site design to insure buffering, require the acquisition of certain lands or easements, and require the conveyance to public entity of certain lands or interests therein. The County Engineer may specify special requirements for specific watersheds within the County. The nature of these requirements will be subject to the unique environmental and natural resource environment of each sub watershed. Approval of a plan shall bind the applicant to perform all of the conditions and requirements of the plan prior to any land disturbing activities.

2.3 Approval Standards.

1. General. This section describes approval standards against which proposed Stormwater Management Plans will be measured. A Stormwater Management Plan which fails to meet the standards contained in this section shall not be approved by the County Engineer. Other standards, such as state and federal standards, shall also apply. If two standards of different agencies conflict, the more restrictive standards shall apply.

It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any required permits from other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over the work to be performed. Typically, such agencies could include the Burleigh County Water Resource District, the State Water Commission and State Engineer's Office, the State Department of Transportation, the State Health Department, the State Historical Preservation Officer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and possibly others.

The following sections describe routine approval standards to be used in evaluating a proposed Stormwater Management Plan.

1. Stormwater Design Standards Manual. The Burleigh County Stormwater Design Standards Manual, contains the principal standards and design criteria for developing an effective and acceptable Stormwater Management Plan. The Manual contains detailed criteria for hydrologic evaluations, the design of stormwater management system facility components, water quality protection standards, instructions for the development of an erosion and sedimentation control plan, and requirements for easements and rights-of-way.
2. Models/Methodologies/Computations. Hydrologic models and design methodologies used to determine runoff conditions and to analyze stormwater Management structures and facilities shall be approved in advance by the County Engineer.
3. Construction Plans and Specifications for Public Facilities. The construction plans and specifications prepared for the construction of public stormwater management facilities must:
 - a. Be consistent with the Stormwater Management Plan approved by the County Engineer.
 - b. Be in conformance with the requirements of Burleigh County any other necessary permits issued by other governmental agencies.
 - c. Be sealed and signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

- d. Be submitted to the County Engineer for approval.
- e. Contain a drawing or drawings delineating the erosion and sediment control plan, including details of silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, and other best management practices (BMPs). The construction specifications shall contain technical specifications describing erosion, sedimentation and water control requirements during and after construction operations.

No construction may commence until the construction plans and specifications have been approved by the County Engineer and all other applicable permits and approvals are received from outside agencies

- 4. Stormwater Management Criteria for Permanent Facilities. Stormwater control facilities included as part of the final design for a permanent development shall be addressed in the Stormwater Management Plan and shall meet the following criteria:
 - a. Pre-versus Post Hydrological Response of Site. An applicant shall install or construct, on or for the proposed land disturbing or development activity, all stormwater management facilities necessary to manage increased runoff so that the two (2) year, ten (10) year and one hundred (100) year storm peak discharge rates existing before the proposed development shall not be increased and accelerated channel erosion will not occur as a result of the proposed land disturbing or development activity.
 - b. Natural Features of the Site. The applicant shall reduce the need for stormwater management facilities by incorporating the use of natural topography and land cover such as wetlands, ponds, natural swales and depressions as they exist before development to the degree that they can accommodate the additional flow of water without compromising the integrity or quality of these natural features.
 - c. Stormwater Management Strategies. The following stormwater management practices shall be investigated in developing a Stormwater Management Plan:
 - a. Natural infiltration of precipitation and runoff on-site, if suitable soil and geological conditions are available. The purpose of this strategy is to encourage the development of a Stormwater Management Plan that encourages natural infiltration. This includes providing as much natural or vegetated area on the site as possible, minimizing impervious surfaces, and directing runoff to vegetated areas rather than to adjoining streets, storm sewers and ditches. This shall include the identification of areas with known high water tables, natural springs and other areas with ground water implications.

- b. The flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions.
- c. Stormwater detention facilities.
- d. Stormwater retention facilities (on a case by case basis).
- e. Storm sewer facilities.

A combination of successive practices may be used to achieve the applicable minimum control requirements specified in the above strategies. Justification shall be provided by the applicant for the method selected.

- 5. Adequacy of Outlets. The adequacy of any outlet used as a discharge point for proposed stormwater management facilities must be assessed and documented to the satisfaction of the County Engineer. The hydraulic capacities of downstream natural channels, reaches, storm sewer systems, or streets shall be sufficient to receive post-development runoff discharges and volumes without causing increased property damages, an increase in the established base flood elevation (BFE), or a change in the conveyance of the base flood. If a floodplain or floodway has not been established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, then the applicant shall provide a documented analysis and estimate of the base flood elevation as certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota. In addition, projected velocities in downstream natural or manmade channels shall not exceed that which is reasonably anticipated to cause erosion unless protective measures acceptable to the County Engineer are approved and installed as part of the Stormwater Management Plan. The assessment of outlet adequacy shall be included in the Stormwater Management Plan and shall be certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.
- 6. Stormwater Detention/Retention Facilities. Stormwater detention or retention facilities proposed to be constructed in the Stormwater Management Plan shall be designed according to the most current technology as reflected in the Design Standards Manual.

3.0 Stormwater Permits.

- 1. Stormwater Management. It is unlawful to initiate land development, land disturbing, or other activities which result in an increase in stormwater quantities, degradation of stormwater quality, or restriction of flow in any storm sewer system, open ditch or natural channel, stormwater easement, water body, or wetland outlet within the jurisdiction of the County, without having first complied with the terms of this section.
- 2. Stormwater Permits.

- a. Mandatory Permits. Any person proposing a development or project which involves land development, land disturbing, or other activities as defined in this section, shall obtain a stormwater permit before initiating those activities. If the stormwater management plan submittal requirement is waived or deemed exempt by the County Engineer, a stormwater permit must be obtained in accordance with this section.
- b. Permit Application. All persons' subject to meeting the requirements for a mandatory stormwater permit shall complete and file with the County Planning Department an application in the form prescribed by the County Planning Department and accompanied by a fee established by the Board of County Commissioners. The permit application shall be accompanied by the following:
 - i. A phased Erosion and Sediment Control Plan;
 - ii. A final grading plan;
 - iii. An approved, or revised Stormwater Management Plan as prescribed under this section or a waiver of this requirement;
 - iv. Verification that all best management practices (BMPs) have been installed; and
 - v. The applicable fee.

The County Engineer will evaluate the data furnished as part of the Stormwater Management Plan and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the Stormwater Management Plan, the County Engineer may issue a stormwater permit subject to any terms and conditions deemed necessary.

1. Permit Conditions. Stormwater permits are issued subject to all provisions of this section and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the County. Permits may contain any of the following conditions:
 - a. Limits on the maximum rate of stormwater discharge;
 - b. Limits on water quality degradation of stormwater discharge;
 - c. Requirements for the installation, operation and maintenance of stormwater detention/retention facilities;
 - d. Compliance schedule;
 - e. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the County Engineer to insure compliance with this section.
2. Permit Duration. Permits must be issued for a time period specified by the County Engineer. The applicant shall apply for permit renewal a minimum of thirty (30) days

prior to the expiration of the applicant's existing permit. The terms and conditions of a permit are subject to modification by the County Engineer during the term of the permit as set forth herein. Failure to renew the permit prior to the expiration date will require the permittee to pay a late fee as prescribed by the County Engineer. While the permit may have expired, the permittee remains responsible for the activities and site governed under the permit until the permit is terminated.

3. Inspection. The County Engineer may inspect the stormwater management facilities of any permittee to determine compliance with the requirements of this section. A permittee shall allow the County Engineer to enter upon the premises at all reasonable hours for the purposes of inspection, sampling or record examination. The County Engineer shall be allowed to set up equipment on the permittee's premises as required for the purpose of collecting samples and flow recording.
4. Stop Work Order. The County Engineer shall have authority to issue a stop work order, ordering suspension of all work and activity at the site, upon finding that an actual or threatened discharge exists or when such conditions present an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons downstream, the environment, natural resources, stormwater quantity, water quality, and/or environmentally sensitive lands. Upon issuance of a stop work order, all work in the area covered by the stormwater permit, if a permit has been issued, shall cease immediately. If any person notified of such stop work order fails to comply, the County shall commence whatever steps are necessary to obtain compliance. The County Engineer may lift the stop work order upon proof of compliance with all plan or permit requirements and conditions.

Whenever the County Engineer issues a stop work order and declares the situation to be an emergency, the County Engineer shall serve a notice and order on the person performing the work personally, or by registered or certified mail. The person performing the work, owner or permittee has the right to an informal hearing before the County Engineer by making an appointment with the County Engineer. The informal hearing must be held within five (5) days of service of the notice and order. Following the hearing, the County Engineer may affirm, modify or rescind the stop work order.

5. Suspension of Stormwater Management Plan or Stormwater Permit. The County Engineer shall have authority to suspend a stormwater management plan or a stormwater permit upon finding that an actual or threatened discharge exists or when such conditions present an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons downstream, environment, natural resources, stormwater quantity, water quality, and/or environmentally sensitive lands. Upon issuance of suspension notice and order, all work in the area covered by the permit, shall cease immediately. If any person fails to comply with the suspension order, the County shall commence whatever steps are necessary to obtain compliance. The County Engineer may lift the suspension order upon proof of compliance with all stormwater management plan or stormwater permit conditions.

6. Appeal. All decisions of the County Engineer dealing with violations of a stormwater permit or this section are subject to appeal to the Board of County Commissioners upon written notice of appeal filed within fifteen (15) days of issuance of the decision.

7. Hearing. Upon receiving the notice of appeal the Board of County Commissioners shall set a date for a hearing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of appeal. Notice of the time and place for the hearing must be served upon the appellee by certified mail or in person not less than five (5) days prior to the hearing.

ARTICLE 34 MINIMUM HOUSING STANDARDS

Section 1. Resolution

WHEREAS, in the county-zoned portions of Burleigh, there are, or may in the future be, buildings or structures which are dilapidated, unsafe, dangerous, unsanitary, a menace to the health, morals, safety and general welfare of the people of this County, and which might tend to constitute a fire menace and which are a public nuisance.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF BURLEIGH THAT THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE:

An Ordinance providing for the vacation, removal, repair or demolition of any building or structure which is, or threatens to be, a public nuisance, dangerous to the health, morals, safety or general welfare of the people of the County of Burleigh, or which might tend to constitute a fire menace; and for the assessment of the cost of vacation, removal, repair or demolition thereof as a county lien or assessment against such premises, and to provide for the recovery of such costs in an action at law.

Section 2. Inspection of Dwellings, Dwelling Units, Rooming Units and Premises

1. The County Health Office or Building Inspector is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections when necessary to determine the conditions of all dwellings, dwelling units, rooming units, and premises located within the county zoned portions of the County of Burleigh, in order that they may perform their duty of safeguarding the health and safety of the occupants of such dwellings and the general public.
2. For the purpose of making such inspections, the County Health Officer or Building Inspector is hereby authorized to enter, examine and survey, during normal working hours only, all dwelling units, and premises located within the county zoned portions of the County of Burleigh when necessary for the purposes of determining whether any conditions exist which render such places as substandard within the terms of this Ordinance. The County Health Officer or Building Inspector is further authorized to inspect any building, wall or structure about which complaints are filed by any person to the effect that a building, wall or structure is or may be existing in violation of this Ordinance.
3. The owner or occupant of every dwelling, dwelling unit, rooming unit, or the person in charge thereof shall give the County Health Office or Building Inspector access to such dwelling, dwelling unit, rooming unit and its premises, at reasonable times for the purpose of inspection.

4. Each occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall give the owner thereof, or his agent or employee, access to any part of such dwelling, dwelling unit, or its premises, at reasonable times for the purpose of making such repairs and/or alterations as are necessary to effect compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or any lawful order issued pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance.
5. No inspection of, or access to, any premises shall be effected in the absence of any adult person responsible for or dwelling within the premises, or an adult person designated by said person to provide access for an inspection.

Section 3. Minimum Requirements for Dwelling Units

No person shall occupy as an owner, occupant, or let to another for occupancy any dwelling unit for the purpose of living, sleeping, or eating therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:

1. Dwelling Unit for Human Habitation

The County Health Officer or Building Inspector shall determine that a dwelling is unfit for human habitation or a building is substandard, if he finds that any of the following conditions exist:

a. Construction and Maintenance

1. Building supporting members which show thirty-three (33) percent or more of Damage or deterioration.
2. Buildings that have interior or outside walls or coverings which show fifty (50) Percent or more damage or deterioration.
3. Buildings which have floors or roofs with improperly distributed loads, which are overloaded, or which have insufficient strength to be reasonably safe for the purpose used, or such framing members deflect over $1/360$ of the span.
4. Buildings which have been damaged by fire, wind or other causes that endanger the lives, safety or welfare of the occupants or other people of the County.
5. Buildings which are dilapidated, decayed, unsanitary or in disrepair which are likely to cause sickness or disease, or to cause injury to the health, safety or welfare of the occupants or other people of the County.
6. Buildings in which each living unit does not have a safe and unobstructed means of egress leading to a safe and open space at ground level.
7. Buildings which have defects therein, increasing the hazards of fire, accidents, or other calamities, such as lack of adequate ventilation, light, heating, or sanitary facilities as endangering the health, morals, safety or general welfare of the occupants or other residents of the County.
8. Buildings which are in violation of any provisions of fire prevention, or

ordinances of the County of Burleigh.

9. Buildings in which the interior walls, ceilings, and floors of all habitable rooms are not of durable material, in good repair, and well painted.
10. Buildings in which the exterior walls are not covered with an approved type of sheathing , stucco, brick or other recognized material in good repair.
11. Buildings or premises that violate any ordinance of the County relative to sanitation and safety.
12. Dwelling units in which the bedrooms or bathrooms are not available through hallways or other means to assure the privacy of the occupants.

b. Lighting and Ventilation

1. Each habitable room, including toilets and bathrooms, shall have not less than one (1) window. The window area in each of the said rooms shall not have less than ten (10) percent of the floor area in glass and at least one-half (1/2) of the minimum allowable window area shall be designed, built, and maintained so that it may be opened for the admission of outside air.
2. Every public hall and stairway in every two-family dwelling, multi-family dwelling and rooming house shall be adequately ventilated.
3. The County Health Officer or Building Inspector upon presentation of plans and specifications or a mechanical ventilation system showing that the same provides fresh air equivalent to, or better than, would be provided by the window installation provided in Subsection 1 above, may authorize the use of such mechanical ventilation system in lieu thereof. Any such mechanical ventilation system shall be maintained in good working and operating condition at all times.
4. The windows in all habitable rooms shall open directly upon a yard, alley, street or court. In case of windows on courts, there shall not be less than three (3) feet of clear space between the outside of the windows and the property line.
5. All windows, doors and other apertures opening to the outside or to other unscreened areas shall be equipped with screens of Number 16 mesh or finer, and the same shall be installed and maintained with no loose frames or edges and free from breaks and tears. During the fly season, such screens are to be installed from May 1 to October 1 of each year.

c. Electrical Facilities

1. Every public hall and stairway in every two-family dwelling, multi-family

dwelling, and rooming house shall be adequately lighted at all times except that such lighting system be turned off by conveniently located switches during the daylight hours.

2. Every dwelling within three hundred (300) feet of a power line shall be supplied with electricity.
3. Every existing habitable room shall contain at least two (2) separate floor or wall type electrical convenience outlets. Every kitchen shall contain two (2) twenty (20) amp outlets.
4. Every water closet compartment, bathroom, laundry room furnace room and public hall shall contain at least one (1) supplied ceiling or wall type electrical light fixture.
5. Every outlet and fixture shall be properly installed and maintained in good working condition.

d. Plumbing and Sewage

1. Each dwelling unit shall be provided with not less than one (1) kitchen sink. Each dwelling unit shall have access to a full bathroom. A full bathroom shall consist of at least one (1) stool, one (1) lavatory, one (1) bath tub or shower; not more than one (1) dwelling unit may share one (1) full bathroom. Each bathroom shall be enclosed by walls, ceiling, and doors, to afford privacy.
2. All joints, pipes, valves and connections of all plumbing and sewers shall be installed in accordance with the State Plumbing Code and be maintained in good working condition.
3. The sink, tub bath or shower bath, and flush type water closet herein required shall be accessible without leaving the shelter of the roof of the building in which the dwelling unit is located and without passing through any other dwelling unit.
4. Floors and walls in any room where the required sink, bath tub or shower bath and flush type water closet are installed shall be built and maintained so as to be reasonably impervious to water.
5. Every kitchen sink, lavatory, shower or bath tub, and basin shall be connected to both hot and cold running water and the hot water heating facilities shall be capable of providing hot water at least 120 degrees Fahrenheit at each required hot water faucet.

e. Heating

1. Every dwelling or dwelling unit shall have heating facilities which are properly installed, maintained in safe and good working conditions, and be capable of safely and adequately heating all habitable rooms, bathrooms, and water closet compartments located therein to a temperature of at least 68 degrees Fahrenheit at a distance of three (3) feet above the floor level, under ordinary minimum winter conditions.

f. General Conditions

1. Every foundation, floor, wall, ceiling and roof shall be reasonably weather-tight, rodent-proof and shall be capable of affording privacy and shall be kept in good repair.
2. Every window, exterior door and basement hatchway shall be reasonably weather-tight, water-tight, rodent-proof and shall be kept in sound working condition and good repair.
3. Yards adjacent to any dwelling shall be graded to drain water off the lot or into a drainage system on the lot, no standing or stagnant pools of water shall be permitted on any yard or lot.
4. Every supplied facility, piece of equipment or utility which is required under this Ordinance shall be so constructed or installed that it will function safely and effectively and shall be maintained in a satisfactory working condition.
5. No owner, operator or occupant shall cause any service facility, equipment, or utility which is required under this Ordinance to be removed from, shut-off, or disconnected in any occupied building or dwelling unit except for such temporary interruption as may be necessary while actual repairs or alterations are in the process or during temporary emergencies.
6. Porches, exterior stairways, steps, walkways and sidewalks shall be in good repair and free from hazards.
7. Out buildings, retaining walls, fences and accessory buildings shall comply with the provisions of this Ordinance regarding repair, maintenance and usage.

2. Rooming Houses

No person shall operate, or permit to be occupied, a rooming house which does not comply with the requirements of Section 3, Subsection 1.

The provisions of the Ordinance shall be applicable to each rooming house and rooming unit. For the purpose of this section, whenever in the previous section the term "dwelling" is used, it shall mean "rooming house", and whenever the term "dwelling unit" is used, it shall be construed to mean "rooming unit".

3. Basements and Cellars

No basement or cellar space shall be used for a dwelling unit or habitable room unless:

1. The floors and walls are damp-proofed and impervious to leakage of underground or surface moisture and insulated against dampness.
2. Total of the window area in each room is equivalent to ten (10) percent of the floor space of such room, or no less than that considered adequate and reasonable as compared to the floor space of such room.
3. The total openable window area for ventilating each room is equivalent to at least five (5) percent of the floor space of such, or where there is supplied some other device affording equivalent ventilation and approved by the County Health Officer or Building Inspector.
4. Every window which is below the grade of the ground adjoining such window shall have light wells or areaways extending at least twenty (20) inches out from said window throughout the entire width of the window.
5. Walls, ceilings and floors of the basement rooms shall comply with Section 3, Subsection 1 of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Responsibility of Owners and Occupants

1. Every owner of a dwelling or dwelling unit containing two (2) or more dwelling units shall be responsible for maintaining in a clean and sanitary condition the shared or public areas of the dwelling and premises.
2. Every occupant of a dwelling or building shall keep in a clean and sanitary condition that part of the dwelling, dwelling unit, and premises thereof which he occupies and controls.
3. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall dispose of all rubbish in a clean and sanitary manner by placing it in rubbish containers.
4. No owner shall occupy or let any vacant dwelling unit unless it is clean, sanitary, fit for

human habitation and not in violation of this Ordinance.

5. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall dispose of all garbage and any other organic waste which might be food for rodents, in a sanitary manner by placing it in a garbage disposal facility or garbage storage containers. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to supply such facilities or containers for all dwelling units in a dwelling containing more than two (2) dwelling units and for all dwelling units located on the premises where more than two (2) dwelling units share the same premises. In all other cases, it shall be the responsibility of the occupants to furnish such facilities or containers.
6. Every occupant of a dwelling containing a single dwelling unit shall be responsible for the extermination of any insects, rodents or other pests therein or on his premises; and every owner of a dwelling or building or building containing more than one (1) dwelling unit shall be responsible for such extermination whenever a dwelling unit within such building shall become infested.

Section 5. Duties of Occupants

It shall be the duty of every occupant of a dwelling to:

1. Keep the dwelling unit and grounds pertaining to it in a clean and sanitary condition, free from fire hazards, free of rodents, household pests and vermin harborage.
2. Keep all plumbing in reasonably good working order and free obstruction.
3. Provide sound and tight garbage, rubbish and ash containers when the same is not supplied by the owner, and keep all containers by whomever supplied in a clean and sanitary condition.
4. Comply with the requirements of this Ordinance when the duties mentioned therein fall on the occupant.
5. Comply with the occupancy for overcrowding requirements and limitations of this Ordinance.

Section 6. Occupancy and Overcrowding

No owner or occupant shall permit overcrowding in any dwelling unit or portion thereof as determined and measured by the following standards:

1. Every dwelling unit shall contain at least one hundred sixty (160) square feet of space

for the first occupant and at least one hundred (100) square feet for each additional occupant.

2. No sleeping room shall have a floor area of less than eighty (80) square feet.
3. The total of all habitable rooms in a dwelling unit shall be such as to provide at least one hundred (100) square feet of floor area per person of the family over twelve (12) years of age and at least fifty (50) square feet of floor area per person of the family under twelve (12) years of age.
4. In computing the floor area under this section, only those portions of the floor having a ceiling height of at least seven (7) feet six (6) inches in height shall be included.

Section 7. Applicability of the County Building Code

Whenever the provisions of this Article require the construction, installation, alteration, or repair of a dwelling or dwelling unit, or its facilities, utilities or equipment, the required work shall be done in full compliance with the applicable provisions of the County Building Code.

Section 8. Substandard Building or Dwelling Units, Nuisances

1. Any buildings or dwelling units which violate the terms of Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Ordinance are hereby declared a public nuisance and dangerous to public health and shall be repaired, vacated, demolished or said violations discontinued as hereinbefore and hereinafter provided.
 - a. Whenever the County Health Officer or Building Inspector determines there has been a violation of any provision of this Ordinance, he shall notify in writing the owner, occupant, lessee, mortgage and all other persons having an interest in said building or dwelling, as shown by the records of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, and any dwelling, dwelling unit, or building found by him to be substandard as set forth in this Ordinance, that:
 1. The owner shall vacate, repair, or demolish said building within the terms of the Notice and Order.
 2. The owner or occupant must vacate said building or may have it repaired in accordance with the Notice and Order and remain in possession.
 3. Provided, that any person notified under this Ordinance to repair, vacate or demolish any building, shall be given such reasonable time as may be necessary to do, or have done, the work or acts required by the Notice and

Order, provided herein and in case such building must be vacated, such vacation shall be complied with within thirty (30) days and such repair and demolition order shall be complied within ninety (90) days.

4. Set forth in the Notice and Order, provided in Subsection 1 herein, a description of the building or structure deemed substandard, a statement of particulars which makes the building or structure a "substandard building" and an order requiring the same to be put in such condition with the terms of this Ordinance and within such time as specified but not to exceed ninety (90) days.
5. Report to the County Commissioners any non-compliance with the "Notice and Order" provided for in Subsections 1, 2, 3 and 4 herein.
6. Appear at all hearings conducted by the Board of County Commissioners and testify as to the conditions of the "substandard building".
7. Place a Notice and Order on all "substandard buildings" reading as follows:

"This building has been found to be a 'substandard building' by the County Health Office or Building Inspector. This Notice and Order is to remain on this building until it is repaired, vacated or demolished in accordance with the Notice and Order which has been given to the owner, occupant, lessee or mortgage of this building and all other persons having an interest in said building as shown by the records of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County. It is unlawful to remove this Notice and Order until such Notice and Order is complied with."

Section 9. Duties of the Board of County Commissioners

The Board of County Commissioners shall:

1. Upon receipt of a report from the County Health Officer or Building Inspector as provided for in Section 10, Subsection 5 thereof, give written notice to the owner, occupant, lessee, mortgage and all other persons having an interest in said building as shown on the records of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, to appear before it on the date specified in the Notice and Order to show cause why the building or dwelling unit reported to be a "substandard building or substandard dwelling unit" should not be repaired, vacated, or demolished in accordance with the statement of particulars set forth in the County Health Officer or Building Inspector's Notice and Order, provided herein in Section 8, Subsection 1.
2. Hold a hearing and hear such testimony as the County Health Officer, Building Inspector

or the owner, occupant, mortgage, lessee or any other person having an interest in said building as shown by the records of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County shall offer relative to the "substandard building or dwelling unit".

3. Make a written finding of fact from the testimony offered pursuant to Section 9, Subsection 2 herein as to whether or not the building in question is a "substandard building or dwelling unit" within the terms of Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Ordinance.
4. Issue an order based upon the finding of fact pursuant to Section 9, Subsections 1, 2 and 3 commanding the owner, occupant, lessee, mortgage and all other persons having an interest in said building as shown by the records of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County to repair, vacate or demolish any building found to be a "substandard building" within the terms of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Failure to Comply with the Decision of the Board of County Commissioners

If the owner, occupant, mortgage or lessee fails to comply with the order of the Board of County Commissioners, or fails to appeal to the District Court within thirty (30) days as provided herein, the County, through its officers and employees, shall cause such building or structure to be repaired, vacated or demolished as ordered by the Board of County Commissioners and shall cause the cost of such repair, vacation or demolition to be charged against the land up on which said building stands or did stand or to be recovered in a suit at law against the owner.

Section 11. Where Owner Absent from County

In cases, except emergency cases, where the owner, occupant, lessee, or mortgage is absent from the County, all Notices and Orders provided for herein shall be sent by registered mail to the owner, occupant, mortgage and all other persons having an interest in said building, as shown by the land records of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, to the last known address of each and a copy of such Notice and Order shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the "substandard building" to which it relates, such mailing and posting shall be deemed adequate service.

Section 12. Emergency Action

Whenever the County Health Officer or Building Inspector finds that an emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect the public health, welfare and safety he may, without notice or hearing, issue an order reciting the existence of such emergency and requiring that such action be taken as he deems necessary to meet the emergency. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Ordinance, such order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom is directed shall comply therewith immediately, but upon petition to the Board of County

Commissioners shall be afforded a hearing as soon as possible, in the manner provided in Section 9. After such hearing, depending upon the findings as to whether the provisions of this Ordinance have been complied with, the Board of County Commissioners shall continue such order in effect, modify it, or revoke it.

Section 13. Appeal

The Board of County Commissioners shall serve upon the owner, occupant, mortgage, lessee and all other persons having an interest in such building so ordered repaired, vacated or demolished, a copy of its order, such order to be served upon such owner, occupant, mortgage or lessee within ten (10) days after the issuance of such order. Such owner, occupant, mortgage or lessee shall thereafter have thirty (30) days from the date of service of such order served upon him in which to appeal from such order to the District Court of Burleigh County, North Dakota, or take such other legal steps to enjoin the enforcement of such order as he may deem proper.

Any person desiring to appeal from any order issued by the Board of County Commissioners, under and by the virtue of this Section shall file an undertaking in the sum of at least Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to be approved by the County Auditor, and conditioned that the appellant will prosecute the appeal without delay and will pay all cost that may be adjudged against him in District Court. Such undertaking shall be payable to the County of Burleigh.

Section 14. Violations, Penalty for Disregarding

1. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any "substandard building or dwelling unit" to fail to comply with any Notice and Order to repair, vacate, or demolish said building or structure, given by any person authorized by this Ordinance to give such Notice and Order and every day subsequent to such notice in which said owner shall fail to comply with a Notice and Order as above stated shall be deemed a separate offense.
2. It shall be unlawful for the occupant or lessee in possession to fail to comply with a Notice and Order to vacate or fail to repair said building in accordance with any Notice and Order given as provided for herein, and every day subsequent to such notice in which the said occupant or lessee shall fail to comply with Notice and Order as above stated shall be deemed a separate offense.
3. Violations of this Ordinance shall be punished in accordance with North Dakota Century Code Section 11-31-21.

*****01/01/2026 Last updated*****