

CHAPTER 2400

CAPITOL AREA ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING BOARD

CAPITOL AREA ZONING AND DESIGN RULES

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2400.2000 TITLE.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Capitol Area Zoning and Design Rules."

2400.2005 AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF BOARD.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to the authority granted to the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board by Minnesota Statutes, sections 15B.01 to 15B.31, 15B.34.

The board must accept applications for and issue any certificate or permit required by this chapter; keep and maintain all plans, files, and records pertaining to them; and perform all other functions necessary for the orderly administration of this chapter. The board may delegate any or all of these duties to the zoning administrator with the exception of approval for commemorative artworks, variances, conditional use permits, board approvals required by Minnesota statutes, and other approvals referred for action by the board.

2400.2010 PURPOSES.

This chapter is adopted by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board to further the statutory purposes of the board under Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.01, to:

- A. preserve and enhance the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the Capitol, the buildings immediately adjacent to it, the Capitol grounds, and the Capitol area;
- B. protect, enhance, and increase the open spaces within the Capitol area when deemed necessary and desirable for the improvement of the public enjoyment;
- C. develop proper approaches to the Capitol area for pedestrian movement, the highway system, and mass transit system so that the area achieves its maximum importance and accessibility; and
- D. establish a flexible framework for growth of the Capitol buildings which will be in

keeping with the spirit of the original design.

2400.2015 APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE.

No Capitol area building or structure shall be erected, converted, enlarged, reconstructed, or altered, and no Capitol area building, structure, or land shall be used for any purpose that is not in conformity with this chapter.

~~If the application of any portion of this chapter to a particular property is determined to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the determination shall not affect the application of the provision to any other property.~~

2400.2020 EXCEPTIONS.

Subpart 1. **Essential services.** Essential services are permitted as authorized and regulated by law and rule, and are exempt from the application of this chapter.

Subp. 2. **Voting places.** This chapter shall not be construed to interfere with the temporary use of any property as a voting place in connection with a public election.

2400.2025 SEVERABILITY.

If any portion of this chapter is determined to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, that portion shall be deemed severed and the determination shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the chapter.

2400.2030 INTERPRETATION RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

In case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this chapter and any caption or illustration, the text shall control. Illustrations in this chapter are provided for purposes of describing, clarifying, or providing examples; the illustrations are not to scale and do not replace, limit, or expand the meaning of the text.

2400.2035 OTHER CITY, LOCAL, REGIONAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Subpart 1. **Conflicting laws and regulations.** This chapter, established by the state of Minnesota, shall take precedence over the laws and regulations of city, local, and regional authorities, except as otherwise specifically provided.

Subp. 2. **Reference to other laws and regulations.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, all uses and development shall comply with all other applicable city, local, regional, state, and federal laws and regulations. All references in this chapter to other city, local, regional, state, or federal laws and regulations are for informational purposes only, and do not constitute a complete list of the laws and regulations. These references do not imply any responsibility by the board for enforcement of other city, local, regional, state, or federal laws and regulations.

Subp. 3. **Current versions and citations.** All references to other city, local, regional, state, or federal laws and regulations in this chapter are intended to refer to the most current version and citation for those laws and regulations. If the references are no longer valid due to repeal or renumbering, the new laws and regulations intended to replace those cited shall apply.

2400.2040 DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. **Scope.** For the purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in this part have the meanings given them.

Subp. 2. **Abut.** "Abut" means having a common boundary or relationship at either a common property line, street, or alley.

~~Subp. 3. **Accessory use.** "Accessory use" means a use that is incidental to, customarily found in connection with, and, except in the case of off-street parking spaces and loading, located on the same zoning lot as the principal use to which it is related. Generally, an accessory use occupies less square footage than the principal use.~~

Subp. 3a. **Addition request.** "Addition request" means the application form that an applicant submits to the board requesting the addition of a new artwork and describing why the applicant believes that the artwork should be added to the commemorative artwork collection.

Subp. 4. **Adjacent.** "Adjacent" means located nearby, with or without contact.

Subp. 5. **Adjoin.** "Adjoin" means having a common boundary or relationship at a common property line.

Subp. 6. **Adult uses.** "Adult uses" means those uses that are not open to the general public but exclude members of the public by means of age and in which there is an emphasis on the presentation, display, depiction, or description of specific sexual activities or specific anatomical areas. Adult uses include adult bookstores, adult motion or minimotion picture theaters, adult massage parlors, adult saunas, adult health clubs, cabarets, and other similar uses.

Subp. 7. **Alley.** "Alley" means a dedicated public way not more than 30 feet wide affording a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Subp. 8. **Antenna.** "Antenna" means any system of wires, poles, rods, towers, reflecting disks, dishes, or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of communication external to or attached to the exterior of any building, or freestanding elsewhere on the property.

Subp. ~~8a~~9. **Applicant.** "Applicant" means a person or group that submits an application for an addition, modification, or removal of the artwork.

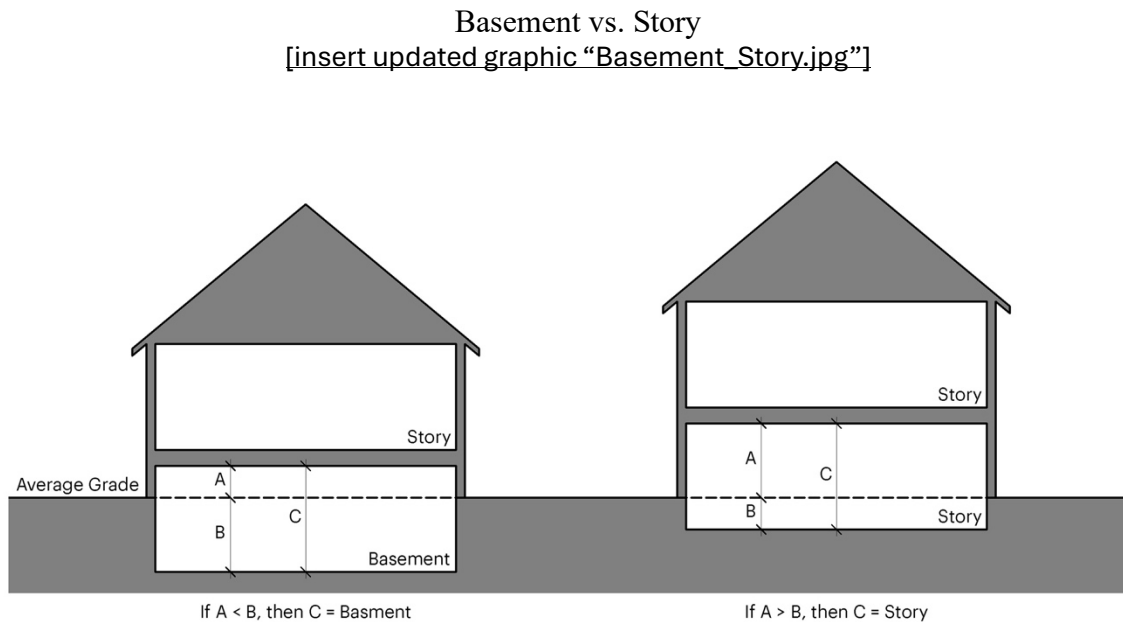
Subp. ~~8b~~10. **Architectural advisers.** "Architectural advisers" means the three members of the Advisory Committee on Architecture and Planning established under Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.11, who are responsible for advising the board on all architectural and planning matters.

Subp. ~~9~~11. **Auto body shop or repair center.** "Auto body shop" or "repair center" means a shop in the business of making repairs to any motor vehicle.

Subp. ~~10~~12. **Auto convenience market.** "Auto convenience market" means a place where gas, oil, lubricants, or minor accessories are sold directly to the public on the premises in combination with everyday items normally found in a convenience store or supermarket.

Subp. ~~11~~13. **Automobile service station.** "Automobile service station" means an establishment where automotive fuel, tires, batteries, accessories, and parts for passenger automobiles are sold or installed.

Subp. ~~12~~14. **Basement.** "Basement" means that portion of a building, partly or wholly below grade, so located that the vertical distance from the average grade to the floor is greater than the vertical distance from the average grade to the ceiling.



Subp. ~~13~~15. **Bed and breakfast residence.** "Bed and breakfast residence" means a dwelling in which four or fewer guest rooms are rented within the principal structure on a nightly basis for less than one week and where at least one meal per day is provided in connection with the sleeping accommodations. The operator of the residence lives on the premises or in an adjacent premise.

Subp. ~~14~~16. **Block.** "Block" means the property abutting one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersecting streets, crossing or terminating; between the nearest such street and railroad right-of-way, unsubdivided acreage, lake, river, or live stream; or between any of the foregoing and any other barrier to the continuity of development.

Subp. 16a. **Block-scale.** "Block-scale" means the building form is either individually as large as a city block or collectively arranged along a street to form a continuous façade as long as most or all of a block.

Subp. 1517. **Board.** "Board" means the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board as created by Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.03, subdivision 1.

Subp. 1917a. **Board staff.** "Board staff" means the employees of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, led by the executive secretary, who execute the decisions of the board.

Subp. 1618. **Boarding or rooming house.** "Boarding or rooming house" means a building designed for or used as a one-family or two-family dwelling and containing guest rooms where lodging, with or without meals, is provided for compensation on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis.

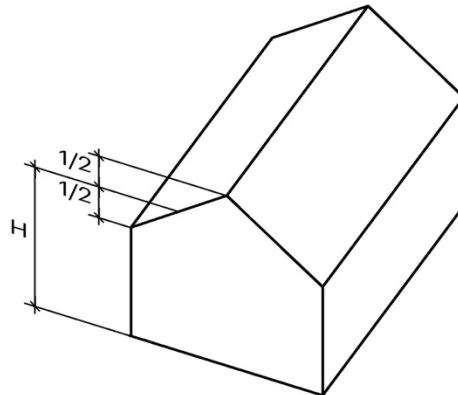
Subp. 1719. **Building.** "Building" includes structure and any part thereof.

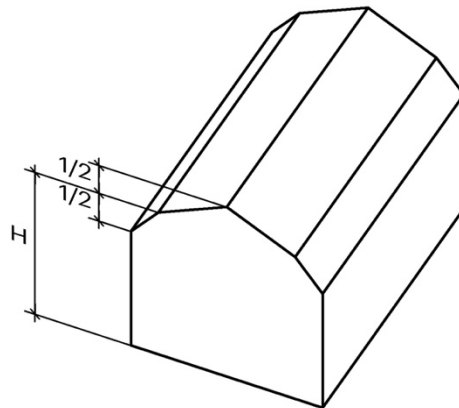
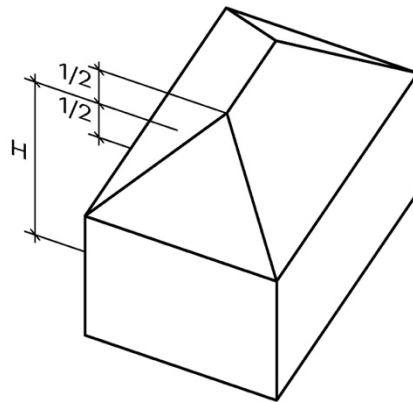
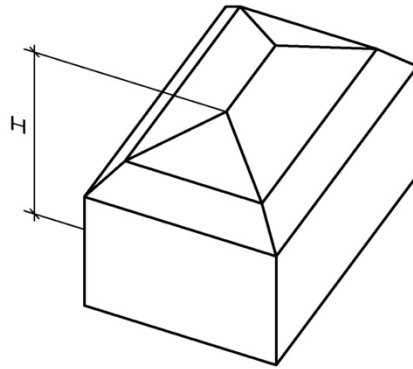
Subp. 19a. **Accessory building.** "Accessory building" means a building which is subordinate to the principal building and is incidental to the use of the principal building on the same lot.

Subp. 19b. **Principal building.** "Principal building" means a building in which the principal use of the zoning lot upon which it is situated is conducted.

Subp. 1820. **Building height.** "Building height" means the distance measured from the established grade, to the highest point of the parapet coping for flat roofs, to the highest point of mansard roofs, to the average height between eaves and the highest ridge for pitched or hipped roofs, or to the highest point of any equipment mounted on the building, with the exception of antennas, towers, and flagpoles.

Measurement of Height, Pitched, Hipped, and Mansard Roofs
[insert updated graphics]

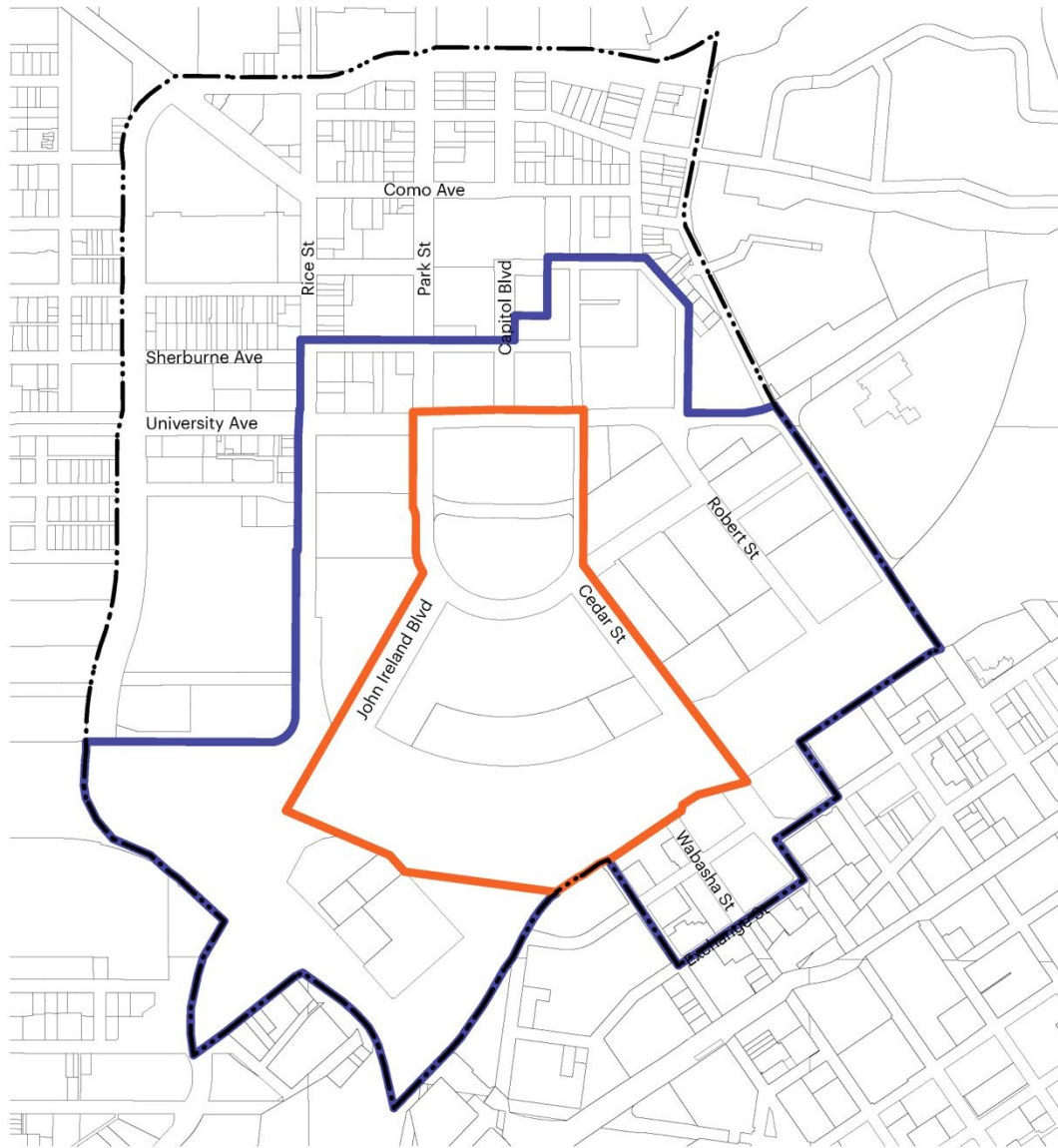




Subp. ~~1921~~. **Capitol area.** "Capitol area" has the meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.02.

Capitol Area Map

[insert new graphics]



Capitol Area

Capitol Campus

Capitol Mall



Subp. 21a. **Capitol building.** “Capitol building” means the State Capitol building.

Subp. 21b. **Capitol campus.** “Capitol campus” means the entirety of the urban subdistrict of the Capitol area that includes the Capitol mall and State Capitol building, open spaces; all state workplaces and affiliated institutional workplaces, including the Minnesota History Center, the office buildings adjacent related to functioning of the State, and the streets and public spaces included within.

Subp. 21c. **Capitol complex.** "Capitol complex" means State-owned buildings and grounds managed by the Department of Administration in the Capitol area.

~~Subp. 19b~~21d. **Capitol grounds.** "Capitol grounds" means the exterior areas of any state-owned land in the Capitol area including state-owned rights-of-way, the Capitol mall, and the exterior courtyards of state-owned buildings.

~~Subp. 19e~~21e. **Capitol mall.** "Capitol mall" means the open space between the Department of Transportation Building, Centennial Office Building, Veterans Services Building, and the Capitol, including the lawn surrounding the Capitol building. There are two parts of the mall, which are connected by Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr Boulevard (MLK blvd.).

- A. Upper mall. The open space north of MLK blvd. where the Capitol building is located.
- B. Lower mall. The open space south of MLK blvd. and north of 12th st., east of John Ireland blvd, and west of Cedar st.

~~Subp. 1922d~~22d. **Commemorative artwork.** "Commemorative artwork" means a monument, memorial, or other type of original piece in any style, expression, genre, or media that is the unique creative expression of an artist designed to memorialize cultural, social, and political aspects of Minnesota's history. A commemorative artwork expresses or reflects the collective memory of an individual person, group, or event. Commemorative artwork serves four primary functions:

- A. to memorialize and remember;
- B. to inform and inspire the viewer;
- C. to have lasting historic and cultural significance; and
- D. to accentuate and enhance the urban landscape.

Commemorative artwork may be event-based, temporary, or long-term. Any commemorative artwork that is event-based as defined under subpart 41a48 is not within the scope of this subpart.

~~Subp. 2023~~23. **Comprehensive plan.** "Comprehensive plan" means the plan adopted by the board pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.05, including any unit or part of the plan and any amendment to all or parts of the plan.

Subp. 24. **Construction.** "Construction" means the process and any acts of removing, enlarging, erecting, altering, or assembling that results in permanent improvements of any scale to public or private infrastructure, buildings, or other structures. Maintenance work related to preserving any permanent improvements, or temporary improvements to support temporary activities, is not considered construction.

~~Subp. 21. Conditional use. "Conditional use" means a land use or development as defined by this chapter that would not be appropriate generally but may be allowed with appropriate restrictions as provided by official controls upon a finding that:~~

- A. ~~certain conditions as detailed in this chapter exist; and~~
- B. ~~the use or development conforms to the comprehensive land use plan of the board, and is compatible with the existing neighborhood.~~

Subp. 25. **Contiguous.** "Contiguous" means abutting.

~~Subp. 23. **Corner lot.** "Corner lot" means a lot abutting two intersecting streets where the interior angle of two adjacent sides at the intersection of two streets is less than 135 degrees. A lot abutting upon a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot for the purposes of this chapter if the arc is of less radius than 150 feet and the tangents to the curve, at the two points where the lot lines meet the curve or the straight street line, extended, form an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.~~

~~Corner Lots, Interior Lots, and Through Lots~~

Subp. ~~24~~26. **Day care.** "Day care" means the care of one or more children on a regular basis, for periods of less than 24 hours per day. Day care includes family day care, group family day care, and group day care as defined in items A to C.

- A. "Family day care" means a day care program providing care for not more than ten children at one time that is licensed by the county as a family day care home. The licensed capacity must include all children of any caregiver when the children are present in the residence.
- B. "Group family day care" means a day care program providing care for no more than 14 children at any one time, of which no more than ten are under school age, that is licensed by the county as a group family day care home. The licensed capacity must include all children of any caregiver when the children are present in the residence.
- C. "Group day care" means a day care program providing care for more than six children at one time that is licensed by the state or the city as a group day care center. Group day care includes programs for children known as nursery schools, day nurseries, child care centers, play groups, day care centers for school-age children, after-school programs, infant day care centers, cooperative day care centers, and Head Start programs.

Subp. 27. **Demolition.** "Demolition" means the process of tearing down, dismantling, or destroying a structure, such as a building or a part of a building.

Subp. ~~24a~~28. **Design framework.** "Design framework" means a plan that provides a structure for the organized development of an area to prevent ad hoc decision-making.

Subp. ~~24b~~28a. **Design process.** "Design process" means the process that the board follows after the board approves a request for the addition or modification of a commemorative artwork and includes:

- A. the designer or design consultant selection and hiring process: soliciting, selecting, and hiring a designer or design consultant;

- B. the approval of a schematic design: the description of the overall design concept for an artwork;
- C. design development: a refined version of the schematic design with scaled drawings showing the architectural and site plan details and list of materials;
- D. the review and execution of construction documents: the instructions for contractors to build the artwork; and
- E. the bidding process: the search for a contractor to execute the artwork based on price and qualifications.

Subp. ~~24e~~~~28~~~~b~~. **Designer.** "Designer" means a person recognized as the lead practitioner in the creative vision and design development of an artwork.

Subp. ~~25~~~~29~~. **Development.** "Development" means the construction of a new building or other structure on a zoning lot, the relocation of an existing building on another zoning lot, or the use of open land for a new use.

Subp. ~~25a~~~~30~~. **Disposition.** "Disposition" means the termination of ownership and possession of an artwork from the commemorative artwork collection through sale, donation, or demolition.

Subp. ~~26~~~~31~~. **Drive-in restaurant.** "Drive-in restaurant" means a business establishment whose principal business is the selling of food, frozen desserts, or beverages to the customer in a ready-to-consume state, in individual servings, and where the customer is served and consumes these foods, frozen desserts, or beverages in an automobile parked on the premises.

Subp. ~~28~~~~32~~. **Dwelling unit.** "Dwelling unit" means a building or portion of a building, designed for occupancy by one family for residential purposes and having cooking facilities.

Subp. ~~32a~~. **Accessory dwelling.** "Accessory dwelling" means a secondary dwelling unit with complete independent living facilities for one or more persons that is located on a property that has a separate primary building.

Subp. ~~32b~~. **Multi-family dwelling.** "Multi-family dwelling" means a building designed exclusively for occupancy by three or more families living independently of each other.

Subp. ~~32c~~. **Single-family dwelling.** "Single-family dwelling" means a building or unit that consists of one dwelling unit occupied by one household.

Subp. ~~32d~~. **Townhouse dwelling.** "Townhouse dwelling" means a single-family dwelling unit, within a linear group of horizontally attached dwellings, each having a private entrance.

Subp. ~~29~~~~33~~. **Elevation.** "Elevation" means the height of a point expressed in feet above mean sea level, sea level datum of 1929 adjusted.

Subp. ~~30~~~~34~~. **Emergency housing facilities.** "Emergency housing facilities" means a building where homeless or abused persons receive overnight shelter on a time-limited basis but are not expected to remain on a 24-hour-per-day basis.

Subp. ~~3435~~. **Essential services.** "Essential services" means the erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance by public utilities or municipal departments of underground, surface, or overhead gas, electrical, steam, fuel, or water transmission or distribution system, collection, communication, supply, or disposal system, including towers, poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm and police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants, and similar equipment in connection to those services, but not including buildings, which are necessary for the furnishing of adequate service by the utilities or municipal departments for the general health, safety, or welfare.

Subp. ~~3236~~. **Family.** "Family" means one or more persons, but not more than four if unrelated, living as a single housekeeping unit in a dwelling.

Subp. ~~3337~~. **Fast food restaurant.** "Fast food restaurant" means a business establishment whose principal business is the selling of standardized, preprepared, quick-order, and packaged foods in a ready-to-consume state, packaged in nonreturnable, disposable containers or wrapping, where the customer may consume these foods while seated at fixed tables or counters located within a building or in a vehicle after being served at a drive-through window. All restaurants with drive-through windows are considered fast food restaurants.

Subp. ~~3438~~. **Floor area.** "Floor area" means the sum of the horizontal areas of all floors of a building measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two buildings. The floor area is exclusive of areas of unfinished basements, unfinished attics, or attached garages and structured parking.

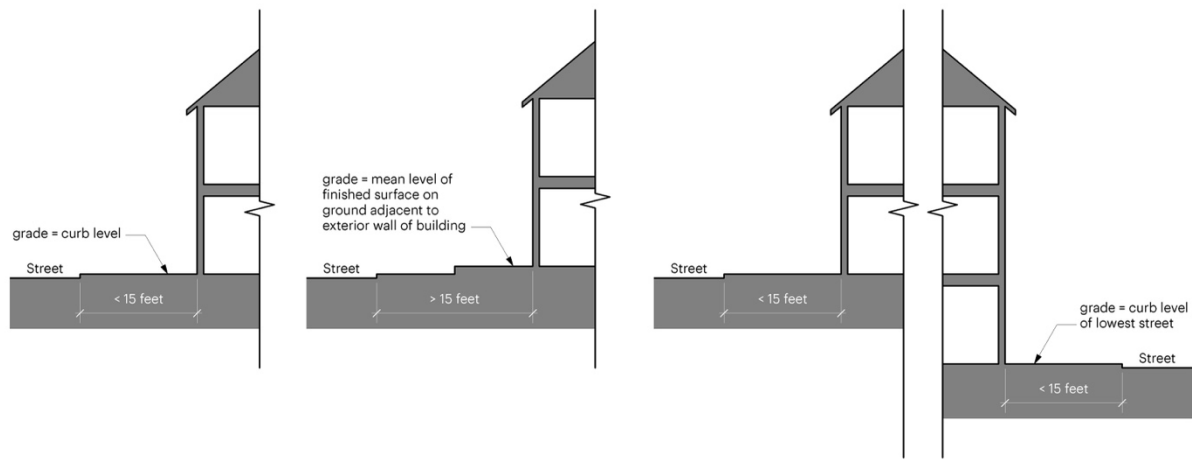
Subp. ~~3538a~~. **Floor area ratio or FAR.** "Floor area ratio" or "FAR" means the total floor area of all buildings or structures on a zoning lot divided by the area of that lot.

Subp. ~~36~~. **Front setback line.** ~~"Front setback line" means a line parallel to the front lot line that establishes the minimum front yard depth of a zoning lot.~~

Subp. ~~3739~~. **Grade.** "Grade" means the elevation established for regulating the number of stories and the height of buildings. For buildings having a wall or walls on or within 15 feet of a street line, grade is curb level, or its equivalent, opposite the wall or walls. When a building has frontage on more than one street, the lowest curb level applies. For buildings having all walls more than 15 feet from a street line, grade is the mean level of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior walls of the buildings. The existing grade of the property may not be raised around a new building or foundation in order to comply with the height requirements of this chapter.

Grade Measurements

[insert updated graphic "Grade_Measurements.jpg"]



Subp. 3840. **Gross leasable floor area.** "Gross leasable floor area" means the total floor area of a building or structure designed for the tenants' occupancy and exclusive use, including basements, mezzanines, and upper floors, expressed in square feet and measured from the outside face of the exterior walls and from the centerline of common walls or joint partitions. Gross leasable floor area includes sales and integral stock areas, but excludes stairwells, elevator shafts, mechanical rooms, space related to the operation and maintenance of the building, and lobbies and bathrooms located for common or public use rather than for tenant or internal use.

Subp. 41. **Historic property.** "Historic property" any district, site, building, structure, or object that is determined eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by Public Law 89-665, or designated in Minnesota Statutes, sections 138.662 and 138.664.

Subp. 3942. **Home occupation.** "Home occupation" means an occupation or business carried on in a dwelling unit by the resident, provided the use is limited in extent, incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling unit for residential purposes, and does not change the character of the dwelling unit.

Subp. 43. **House-scale.** "House-scale" means the building form is similar in scale to houses and within small-scale environments comprised of small buildings separated from adjacent buildings and setback from the street and sidewalk.

Subp. 4044. **Housing for the elderly.** "Housing for the elderly" means a multiple-family structure controlled by either a public body, institutional body, or nonprofit corporation, 80 percent of whose occupants are 65 years of age or over.

Subp. 4145. **Impervious coverage.** "Impervious coverage" means the total area of all buildings, measured at grade; all accessory structures, including pools and patios; and all paved areas as a percentage of the total area of the lot, with the following exceptions: sidewalks or paved paths no wider than three feet, pervious pavement, and green roofs.

Subp. 42. **Interior lot.** "Interior lot" means any lot other than a corner lot.

Subp. ~~42a~~**46. Lifespan.** "Lifespan" means the time that an artwork is displayed in the Capitol area, which is:

- A. event-based: an artwork displayed in the Capitol area for up to 14 days;
- B. temporary: an artwork displayed in the Capitol area 15 days to one year; or
- C. long-term: an artwork displayed in the Capitol area for more than one year.

Subp. ~~43~~**47. Live-work unit.** "Live-work unit" means a dwelling unit in combination with a shop, office, studio, or other work space within the same unit, where the resident occupant lives and works.

Subp. ~~44~~**48. Loading space.** "Loading space" means an off-street space on the same lot with a building or group of buildings, for the temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading and unloading merchandise or materials.

Subp. ~~45~~**49. Lot.** "Lot" means a parcel of land occupied and used, or intended to be occupied and used, by a building or a group of buildings, together with yards and open spaces as are required under this chapter, whether or not specifically designed as such on public records.

Corner Lots, Interior Lots, and Through Lots

[insert current graphic]

Subp. ~~49a~~**49a. Corner lot.** "Corner lot" means a lot abutting two intersecting streets where the interior angle of two adjacent sides at the intersection of two streets is less than 135 degrees. A lot abutting upon a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot for the purposes of this chapter if the arc is of less radius than 150 feet and the tangents to the curve, at the two points where the lot lines meet the curve or the straight street line, extended, form an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.

Subp. ~~49b~~**49b. Interior lot.** "Interior lot" means any lot other than a corner lot.

Subp. ~~46~~**49c. Lot area.** "Lot area" means the total horizontal area within the lot lines of the lot.

Subp. ~~47~~**49d. Lot depth.** "Lot depth" means the median horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines.

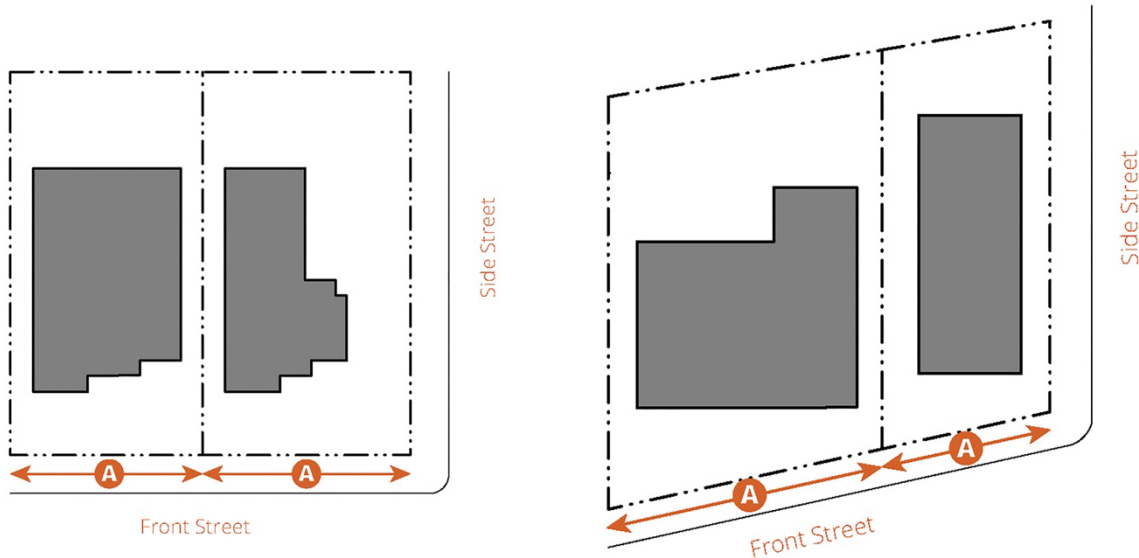
Subp. ~~48~~**49e. Lot frontage.** "Lot frontage" means the width of a lot measured along the line separating the lot from any street, except that, for a lot that abuts on more than one street, the lot frontage is the sum of the width of the lot measured along the line separating the lot from the street yielding the least width plus one-half of the widths of the lot measured along the lines separating the lot from the other streets.

Subp. ~~49~~**49f. Lot of record.** "Lot of record" means a parcel of land, the dimensions of which are shown on a document or map on file with the county recorder or registrar of titles or in common use by state, municipal, or county officials, and that actually exists as shown.

Subp. ~~50~~**49g. Lot width.** "Lot width" means the horizontal distance between the side lot lines,

measured at the two points where the building line or setback line intersects the side lot lines.

Lot Width Measurement is Measured at Building Line
[insert updated graphic "Lot_Width.jpg"]



Subp. 7749h. **Through lot.** "Through lot" means an interior lot with frontage on two streets.

Subp. 5150. **Major thoroughfare.** "Major thoroughfare" means an arterial street designated as a major artery or freeway in the comprehensive plan.

Subp. 51a51. **Modification.** "Modification" means a process that changes the meaning, character, appearance, or interpretation of an artwork. A modification includes:

- A. a relocation: the movement of an existing artwork to a different location in the Capitol area;
- B. a structural modification: the addition, removal, or alteration of any physical aspect of an artwork; or
- C. a recontextualization: the addition of interpretive material to an artwork, such as additional signage.

Subp. 51b51a. **Modification request.** "Modification request" means an applicant's request to modify a specific artwork that the applicant submits to the board on an application form describing why the applicant is requesting to modify or relocate the artwork and including the primary concept and proposed plan elements of modification to the artwork and surrounding site.

Subp. 52. **Multiple family dwelling.** "Multiple family dwelling" means a building designed exclusively for occupancy by three or more families living independently of each other.

Subp. 5352. **Nonconforming building or sign.** "Nonconforming building or sign" means a building or portion of a building or a sign that lawfully existed prior to the effective date of the

applicable rule or amendment, whichever is later, and that, on or after the effective date of the applicable rule or amendment, no longer conforms to this chapter pertaining to the district in which it is located.

~~Subp. 54. **Nonconforming use.** "Nonconforming use" means a use of land or a building that lawfully existed prior to the effective date of the applicable rule or amendment, whichever is later, and that, on or after the effective date of the applicable rule or amendment, does not conform to the use rules of the district in which it is located.~~

Subp. ~~55~~**54. Nuisance.** "Nuisance" means an unreasonably offensive, annoying, unpleasant, or obnoxious thing or practice; a cause or source of unreasonable annoyance, especially a continuing or repeating invasion of any physical characteristics of activity or use across a property line that can be perceived by or affects a human being; or the unreasonable generation of an excessive or concentrated movement of people or things including, but not limited to, noise, dust, smoke, odor, glare, fumes, flashes, vibration, shock waves, heat, electronic or atomic radiation, objectionable effluent, passenger traffic, invasion of nonabutting street frontage by traffic, or noise or congregation of people, particularly at night.

Subp. ~~56~~**55. Nursing home.** "Nursing home" has the meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 144A.01, subdivision 5.

Subp. ~~57~~**56. Obscuring fence.** "Obscuring fence" means a fence that is 80 percent or more opaque.

Subp. ~~58~~**57. Off-street parking lot.** "Off-street parking lot" means a facility providing vehicular parking spaces along with adequate drives and aisles for maneuvering, so as to provide access for entrance and exit for the parking of more than three vehicles. This includes adequate driveways, access ways, parking bays, garages, or combinations thereof, but does not include public roads, alleys, and streets.

~~Subp. 59. **One family dwelling.** "One family dwelling" means a building designed exclusively for and occupied by one family.~~

Subp. ~~60~~**58. Parking space.** "Parking space" means an area of definite length and width, exclusive of drives, aisles, or entrances giving access, that is fully accessible for the parking of a ~~permitted~~ vehicle.

Subp. ~~61~~**59. Pawn shop.** "Pawn shop" means a place where a broker or other personnel loans money on deposit or pledge of personal property or other valuable thing.

Subp. 60. **Pedestrian-oriented.** "Pedestrian-oriented" means development that is designed to emphasize sidewalk, building, and site design that facilitates easy access for pedestrian movement over vehicular movement. Buildings in such developments are generally placed close to the street and the main entrance is oriented to the street sidewalk.

Subp. ~~62~~**61. Person.** "Person" includes an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an incorporated association, or any other similar entity.

Subp. ~~63~~**62. Pervious pavement.** "Pervious pavement" means pavement that is designed and

maintained to allow precipitation to infiltrate into the ground to reduce the volume and slow the rate of stormwater runoff. Pervious pavement materials include pervious interlocking concrete paving blocks, concrete grid pavers, perforated brick pavers, and similar materials.

~~Subp. 64. **Principal building.** "Principal building" means a building in which the principal use of the zoning lot upon which it is situated is conducted.~~

~~Subp. 65. **Principal use.** "Principal use" means a use that is the primary use of the zoning lot upon which it is situated and that is:~~

~~A. specifically listed in the table of uses as a permitted or conditional use in the zoning district in question; or~~

~~B. wholly consistent with the purpose of the district and the general character of the enumerated principal uses of that district.~~

Subp. ~~65a~~**63. Public hearing.** "Public hearing" means a formal proceeding held by the board to receive comments from interested parties, including members of the public, on a proposed issue or action before the board for consideration or possible decision under part 2400.~~2703~~**2705**, subparts 3 and 7.

Subp. ~~65b~~**63a. Public meeting.** "Public meeting" means a meeting that is open to attendance by the public and is hosted online or in a physical location accessible to the public.

Subp. ~~66~~**64. Public utility.** "Public utility" means a person duly authorized under federal, state, or municipal laws to furnish to the public gas, steam, electricity, sewage disposal, communication, telegraph, transportation, or water.

Subp. ~~66a~~**65. Removal.** "Removal" means the removal of an artwork from the Capitol grounds. Removal, in the case of painted wall signs, means a complete repainting of the background on which the sign was painted, or a sandblasting of the surface to reveal an exterior finish compatible with surrounding surfaces, so that no part of the sign is still visible.

Subp. ~~66b~~**65a. Removal request.** "Removal request" means an applicant's request to remove a specific artwork that the applicant submits to the board on an application form describing why the applicant is requesting to remove the artwork and including a potential disposition plan and a concept plan for restoration of the site after the artwork is removed.

Subp. ~~67~~**66. Restaurant.** "Restaurant" means a business establishment whose principal business is the selling of unpackaged food to the customer in a ready-to-consume state, in individual servings or in nondisposable containers, and where the customer consumes these foods while seated at tables or counters located within a building.

Subp. ~~78~~**67. Setback.** "Setback" means the distance required to obtain front, side, and rear yard open space provisions of this chapter, measured from the lot line to the above-grade faces of the building.

Subp. ~~67a~~**67a. Front setback line.** "Front setback line" means a line parallel to the front lot line that establishes the minimum front yard depth of a zoning lot.

Subp. 67b. Rear setback line. "Rear setback line" means a line parallel to the rear lot site line extending between the side lot lines.

Subp. 67c. Side setback line. "Side setback line" means a line parallel to the side lot line extending between the front and rear lot lines.

Subp. 6968. Sign. "Sign" means words, numerals, figures, devices, designs, or trademarks used to show or advertise a person, firm, profession, business, service, product, or message, or to provide information, warnings, or directions, including the kinds of signs described in items A to Y.

- A. "Accessory sign" means a sign that pertains to the principal use of the premises.
- B. "Advertising sign" means a nonaccessory sign related to an activity, service, or business not carried out on the premises upon which the sign is placed.
- C. "Announcement sign" means a business sign that provides an announcement of church services or other religious activities, or a directory of offices or activities within a building or group of buildings.
- D. "Billboard" means an advertising sign more than 16 square feet in area.
- E. "Blade sign" means a single-sided, non-internally illuminated sign up to two square feet in size that hangs under a porch or a two-sided, non-internally illuminated sign that is attached to the façade and projects from the wall into the front setback.
- F. "Building-mounted sign" means a wall, canopy, awning, marquee, or projecting sign.
- G. "Business sign" means an accessory sign relating to the activity, service, or business conducted on the premises upon which the sign is placed. "Canopy sign" means a sign painted, stamped, perforated, stitched, or otherwise applied either on an awning or canopy or its valance.
- H. "Canopy sign" means a sign painted, stamped, perforated, stitched, or otherwise applied either on an awning or canopy or its valance.
- I. "Directional sign" means a sign that conveys information or requirements about orientation and direction.
- J. "Flashing, animated, or moving sign" means a sign that intermittently reflects lights from either an artificial source or from the sun; a sign that has movement of any illumination, such as intermittent flashing, scintillating, or varying intensity; or a sign that has any visible portions in motion, either constantly or at intervals, that may be caused either by artificial or natural sources.
- K. "Freestanding sign" means a sign not attached to any building and supported by uprights or braces, or mounted on the ground. Pylon and monument signs are types of freestanding signs.

L. "Identification and name plate" means a sign stating the name of a person, firm, or institution.

M. "Illuminated sign" means a sign upon which artificial light is directed or which has internal lighting.

N. "Marquee sign" means a permanent roofed structure attached to and supported by the building and projecting over public right-of-way.

O. "Monument sign" means a freestanding sign not attached to a building where the base of the sign structure is on the ground or a maximum of 12 inches above the adjacent grade, and the width of the top of the sign is no more than 120 percent of the width of the base.

P. "Nonaccessory sign" means a sign that does not pertain to the principal use of the premises.

Q. "Political sign" means a temporary sign that displays information pertaining to an upcoming governmental district, city, county, state, or national election, or an issue pending before the legislature.

R. "Projecting sign" means a sign attached to a building or other structure and extending beyond the surface of the portion of the building line or extending over public property.

S. "Pylon sign" means a freestanding sign supported by one or more poles with a clear space of ten feet or greater between the bottom of the face of the sign and the ground.

T. "Real estate sign" means a business sign placed upon a property advertising that particular property for sale, for rent, or for lease.

U. "Real estate development sign" means a business sign placed on the premises of a subdivision or other real estate development.

V. "Roof sign" means a sign, any part of which is erected upon, over, or above a roof of a building.

W. "Temporary sign" means any type of sign, flag, banner, or similar object other than a political sign intended to be displayed for a short time for special events except as otherwise regulated in this chapter. A vehicle or portable sign is not a temporary sign.

X. "Transit shelter sign" or "bench sign" means an advertising sign affixed to the side or length of a transit shelter or bench that is unrelated to the transit purpose of the shelter or bench.

Y. "Vehicle sign" or "portable sign" means a portable business sign painted on or attached to a vehicle or a chassis with wheels, skids, or other frame that is not permanently mounted in the ground or attached to a building and used for temporary messages or announcements.

Z. "Wall sign" means a sign erected against a wall of a building or structure with the exposed face of the sign in a plane approximately parallel to the plane of the wall and not extending more than 12 inches beyond the surface of the portion of the building wall on which it is erected. Wall signs include murals, whether painted or applied upon the walls with a commercial message or content. In the case of murals, any lettering or symbols that relate directly to the nature of business on the premises shall be considered in the allocation of signage for the property.

AA. "Window sign" means a permanent or temporary sign posted inside a storefront or window that provides or advertises information concerning certain products, prices, or other messages directly related to the conduct of business on the premises. Window sign does not include the temporary posting of flyers or promotions for timely events of a religious, civic, or neighborhood nature.

BB. "Yard sign" means a two-sided, non-internally illuminated sign up to four square feet in size that hangs from a post in the front setback.

Subp. ~~706~~8a. **Sign area.** "Sign area" means the area within a continuous perimeter enclosing the limits of writing, representation, and any other integral part of the sign display, excluding the supporting structure. When the faces of a back-to-back sign are parallel or within 35 degrees of parallel, the sign face area shall be determined on the basis of only one side of the sign. If the sign faces are not within 35 degrees of parallel, the sign face area shall be determined on the basis of the sum of the areas of each sign face.

Subp. 68b. **Disrepair.** "Disrepair" means a condition in which the sign has deteriorated to the point where at least one-fourth of the surface area of the name, identification, description, display, illustration, or other symbol is no longer clearly recognizable at a distance of 20 feet; where paint is peeling, chipping, or flaking from the structure surface; where the sign has developed significant rust, corrosion, rotting, or other deterioration in the physical appearance, or is so faded that it is not clearly recognizable at a distance of 20 feet; or where an illuminated electrical sign is no longer in proper working order.

Subp. ~~70a~~69. **Spatial envelope.** "Spatial envelope" means the shared, multidimensional space surrounding an artwork.

Subp. ~~71~~70. **Story.** "Story" means the part of a building included between the surface of one floor and the surface of the next floor or, if the topmost floor, the ceiling or roof next above. A basement is not counted as a story.

Subp. ~~72~~70a. **Story, half.** "Story, half" means an uppermost story lying under a sloping roof having an area of at least 200 square feet with a clear height of at least seven feet six inches. For the purpose of this chapter, the gross floor area is only that area having at least four feet clear height between the floor and ceiling.

Subp. ~~73~~71. **Street.** "Street" means a public dedicated right-of-way, other than an alley, that affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

Subp 71a. **Primary Street.** "Primary street" means the street designated to bear the address and

primary entrance to the building.

Subp. ~~7471~~**b. Street line.** "Street line" means the property line separating private or public property from a designated street right-of-way.

Subp. ~~7572~~**. Supervised living facility licensed by the Department of Human Services.** "Supervised living facility licensed by the Department of Human Services" means one main building or portion of the building on one zoning lot where children or persons with developmental or physical disabilities or who have a chemical dependency reside on a 24-hour basis under the auspices of a program licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services to provide lodging, care, training, education, supervision, habilitation, rehabilitation, or treatment they need but that for any reason cannot be furnished in their own homes. Supervised living facilities specifically do not include hospitals, prisons, juvenile detention centers, reformatories, residential facilities for programs licensed by the Minnesota Department of Corrections, foster homes, or treatment centers operated by the commissioner of human services.

Subp. ~~7673~~**. Supervised living facility licensed by the Department of Health.** "Supervised living facility licensed by the Department of Health" means one building or portion of the building on one zoning lot that is licensed by the commissioner of health as a rooming or boarding house and receives 50 percent or more of its residents under a contract with state or local government human service agencies to provide lodging for people with developmental disabilities or chemical dependency.

Subp. ~~78~~**. Townhouse dwelling.** "~~Townhouse dwelling~~" means a ~~one family dwelling unit, within a linear group of horizontally attached dwellings, each having a private entrance.~~

Subp. ~~77~~**. Through lot.** "Through lot" means an interior lot with frontage on two streets. Subp. ~~78~~**. Townhouse dwelling.** "~~Townhouse dwelling~~" means a ~~one family dwelling unit, within a linear group of horizontally attached dwellings, each having a private entrance.~~

Subp. ~~7974~~**. Transitional housing facility.** "Transitional housing facility" means a building or portion of a building on one zoning lot where persons who may or may not have access to traditional or permanent housing, but who are capable of living independently within a reasonable period of time, reside on a 24-hour-per-day basis for approximately 30 days, and participate in program activities to facilitate their independent living.

Subp. ~~75~~**. Tribal flag plaza.** "Tribal flag plaza" means the plaza in lower mall displaying flags of federally recognized tribes in the borders of the State of Minnesota. The tribal flag plaza includes its flags, related signage, and plantings. The tribal flag plaza is not considered a commemorative work nor a memorial and is not subject to part 2400.2705.

Subp. ~~80~~**. Two family dwelling.** "~~Two family dwelling~~" means a building designed exclusively for occupancy by two families living independently of each other.

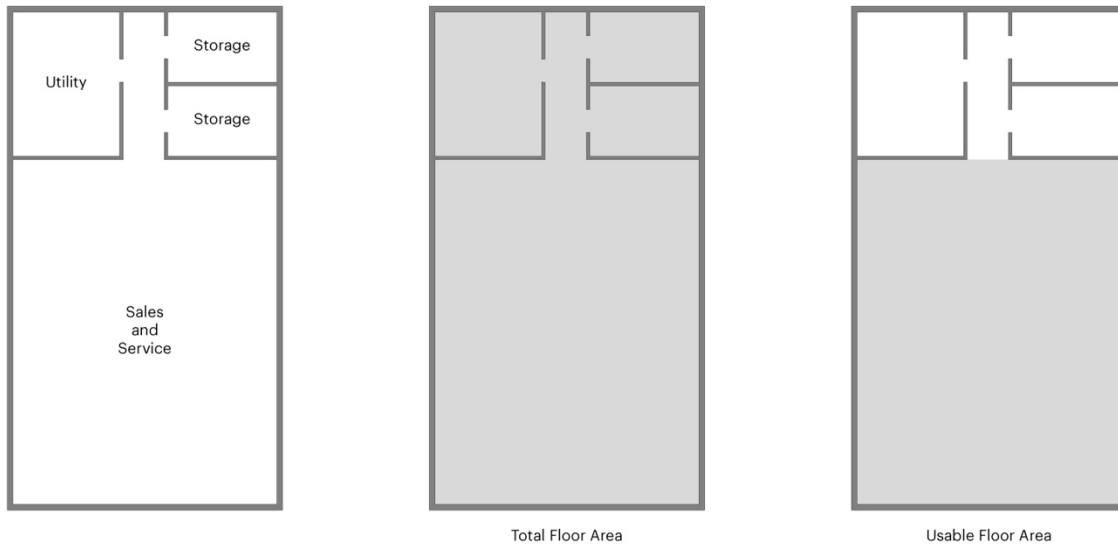
Subp. ~~8176~~**. Underground structure.** "Underground structure" means a completed building designed to be built partially or wholly below grade that was not intended to serve as a substructure or foundation of a building.

Subp. ~~8277~~**. Usable floor area.** "Usable floor area" means the floor area used for or intended to

be used for the sale of merchandise or services, or for use to serve patrons, clients, or customers, and all that area devoted to employee workspace, but excluding floor area that is used or intended to be used principally for the storage of merchandise, hallways, or elevator or stair bulkheads, or for utilities or sanitary facilities.

Usable Floor Area

[insert updated graphic "Usable_Floor_Area.jpg"]



Subp. 8378. **Use.** "Use" means the principal purpose for which land or a building is arranged, designed, or intended, or for which land or building is or may be occupied.

Subp. 78a. **Accessory use.** "Accessory use" means a use that is incidental to, customarily found in connection with, and, except in the case of off-street parking spaces and loading, located on the same zoning lot as the principal use to which it is related. Generally, an accessory use occupies less square footage than the principal use.

Subp. 78b. **Conditional use.** "Conditional use" means a land use or development as defined by this chapter that would not be appropriate generally but may be allowed with appropriate restrictions as provided by official controls upon a finding that:

- A. certain conditions as detailed in this chapter exist; and
- B. the use or development conforms to the comprehensive land use plan of the board, and is compatible with the existing neighborhood.

Subp. 78c. **Interim use.** "Interim use" means a temporary use of property until a particular date, until the occurrence of a particular event, or until zoning regulations no longer permit it.

Subp. 78d. **Permitted use.** "Permitted use" means a use that is allowed by-right within a zoning district pursuant to part 2400.2205.

Subp. 78e. **Principal use.** "Principal use" means a use that is the primary use of the zoning lot upon which it is situated and that is:

A. specifically listed in the table of uses as a permitted or conditional use in the zoning district in question; or

B. wholly consistent with the purpose of the district and the general character of the enumerated principal uses of that district.

Subp. 78f. **Nonconforming use.** "Nonconforming use" means a use of land or a building that lawfully existed prior to the effective date of the applicable rule or amendment, whichever is later, and that, on or after the effective date of the applicable rule or amendment, does not conform to the use rules of the district in which it is located.

Subp. 8479. **Used for.** "Used for" includes arranged for, designed for, intended for, maintained for, or occupied for.

Subp. 8580. **Wind energy conversion system.** "Wind energy conversion system" means an electrical generating facility composed of one or more wind turbines and accessory facilities, including power lines, transformers, substations, metrological towers, and similar components that operate by converting the kinetic energy of wind into electrical energy. The energy may be used on site or distributed into the electrical grid.

Subp. 8681. **Wind turbine.** "Wind turbine" means a piece of electrical generating equipment that converts the kinetic energy of flowing wind into electrical energy through the use of airfoils or similar devices to capture the wind.

Subp. 8782. **Yard.** "Yard" means the open spaces on the same lot with a principal building, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided in items A to C and this chapter.

A. "Front yard" means an open space extending the full width of the lot, the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the front lot lines and the nearest point of the principal building.

B. "Rear yard" means an open space extending the full width of the lot, the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the rear lot line and the nearest point of the principal building. In the case of a corner lot, the rear yard may be opposite either street frontage.

C. "Side yard" means an open space between a principal building and the side lot line, extending from the front yard to the rear yard, the width of which is the horizontal distance from the nearest point of the side lot line to the nearest point of the principal building.

Subp. 8884. **Zoning administrator.** "Zoning administrator" means an employee of the board designated by the board upon the recommendation of the executive secretary to implement, monitor compliance with, and manage all parts of the zoning and design rules under this chapter in the

Capitol area. The executive secretary shall serve as the zoning administrator in the designee's absence.

Subp. ~~898~~**5. Zoning lot.** "Zoning lot" means a single tract of land, composed of one or more lots located within a single block, that, at the time of filing for a building permit, is designated by its owner or developer as a tract to be used, developed, or built upon as a unit under single ownership or control. A zoning lot must be in one zoning district and satisfy this chapter with respect to area, size, dimension, and frontage as required in the district in which the zoning lot is located.

2400.2100 ZONING DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED.

The following zoning districts and overlay for the Capitol area are established:

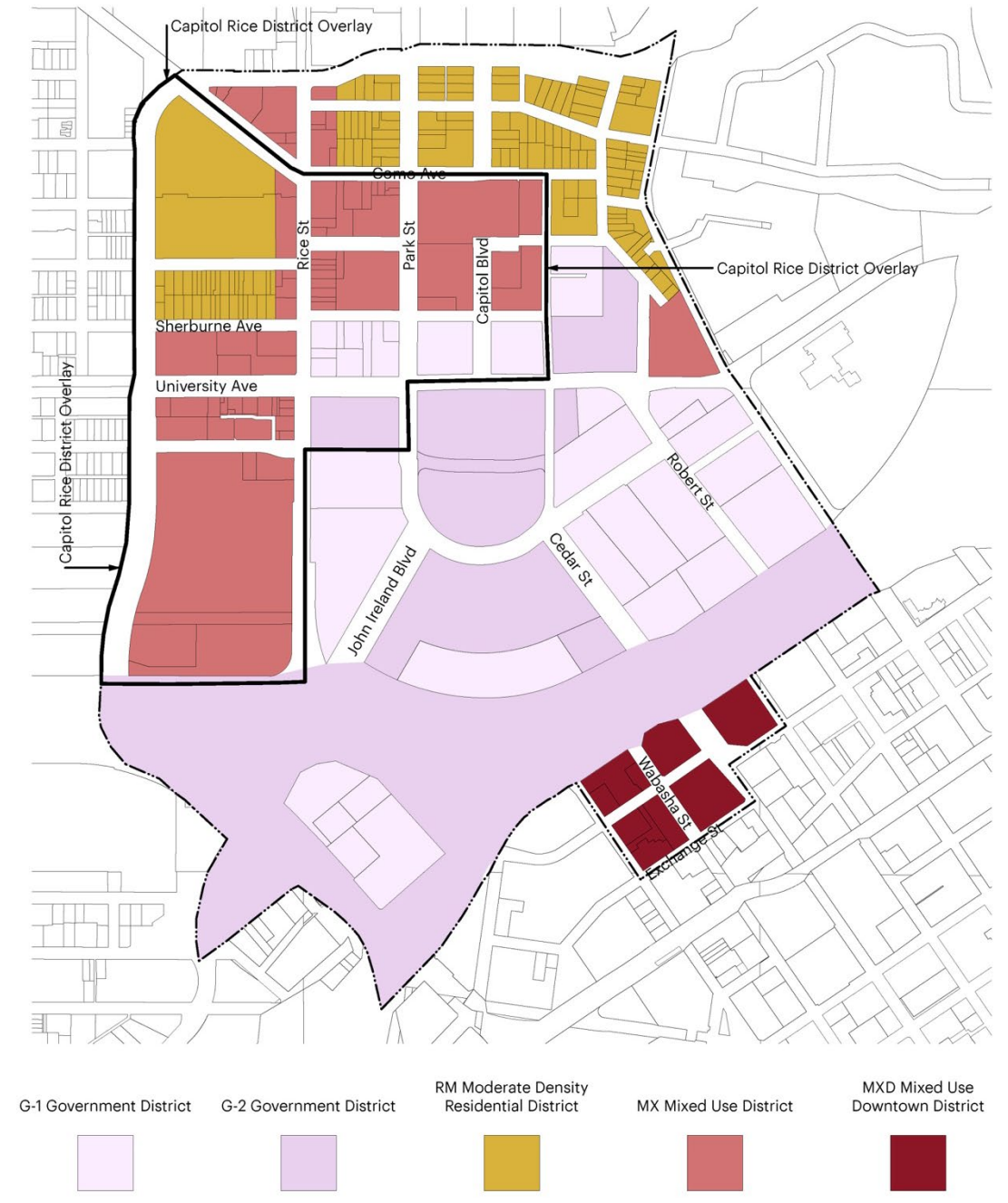
- A. government district (G-1);
- B. government district (G-2);
- C. ~~moderate density~~ mixed residential district (~~RMMR~~);
- D. mixed use district (MX);
- E. mixed use - downtown district (MXD); and
- F. ~~central corridor~~ Capitol rice district overlay (~~CC-OCRD~~).

2400.2105 ZONING MAP.

Subpart 1. **Establishment of zoning districts.** The Capitol area is divided into zoning districts as shown on the official zoning map entitled Zoning ~~Districts~~ districts for the Capitol area in subpart 2. The map and any amendments with all explanatory material are part of this chapter.

Subp. 2. **Zoning districts for the Capitol area.**

[insert updated graphic "Zoning_Districts.jpg"]



Subp. 3. 2400.2110 Zoning district boundaries. Where uncertainty exists with respect to the boundaries of any of the districts established in this chapter as shown on the official Capitol area zoning district map in part 2400.2105, subpart 2, then items A to D govern.

A. Where district boundaries are indicated as approximately following the center line of streets or highways, street lines, or highway right-of-way lines, the center lines are the boundaries.

B. Where district boundaries are indicated as approximately following the lot lines, the lot lines are the boundaries.

C. Where district boundaries are indicated as being approximately parallel to the center lines of the street or the center lines of right-of-way lines of highways or railroads, the district boundaries shall be construed as being parallel to the center lines and at the distances from them indicated on the Capitol area zoning district map.

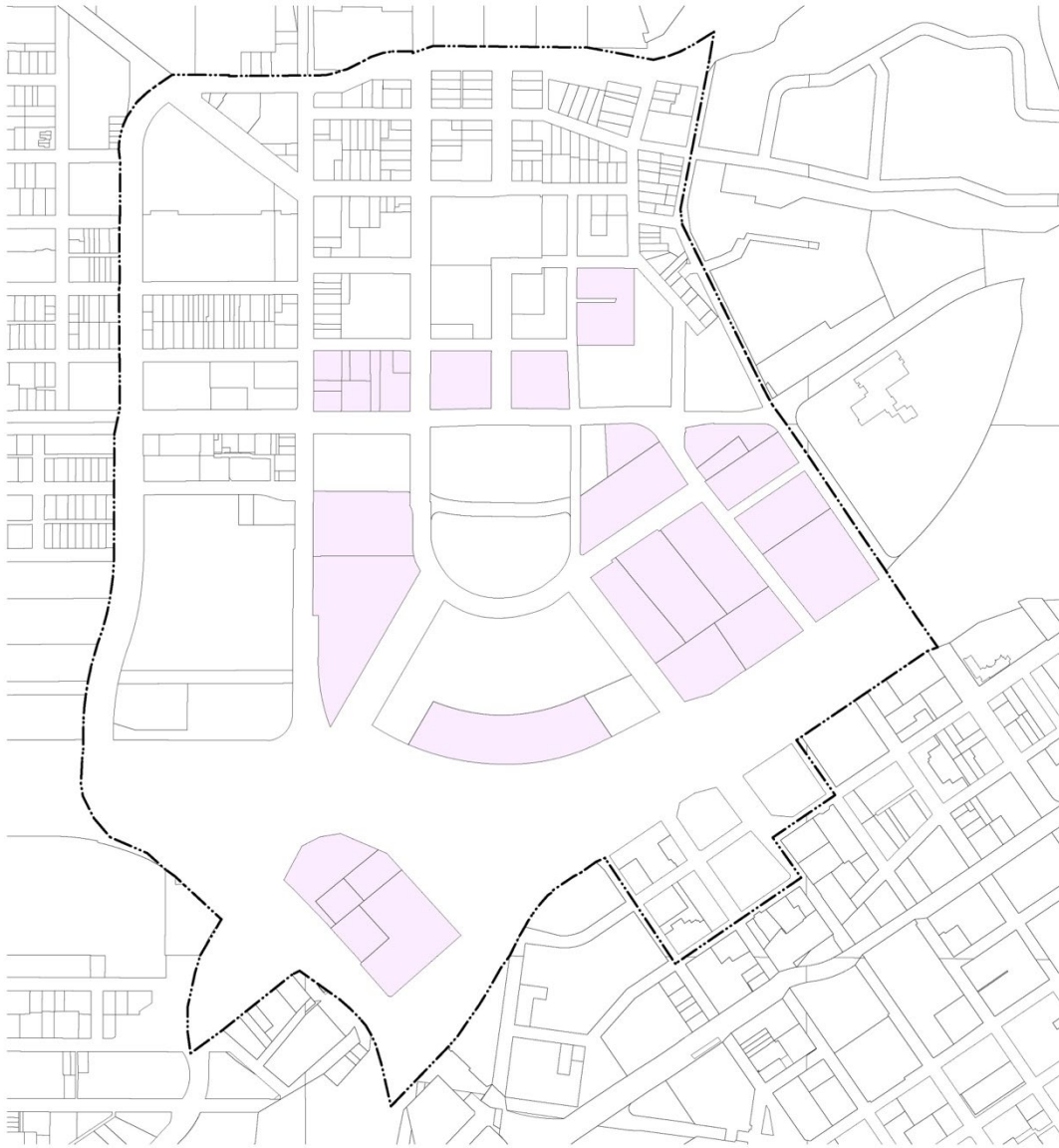
D. Where unzoned property exists, or where, due to the scale, lack of detail, or illegibility of the zoning map, there is any uncertainty, contradiction, or conflict as to the intended location of any district boundaries shown on the map, the exact location of district boundary lines shall be determined by the board upon the written application of a property owner or upon its own motion.

~~2400.2210~~2110 G-1 GOVERNMENT DISTRICT.

Subpart 1. **District intent.** The intent of the G-1 Government District is to provide for the orderly growth of state government and the preservation and enhancement of existing structures within the Capitol area.

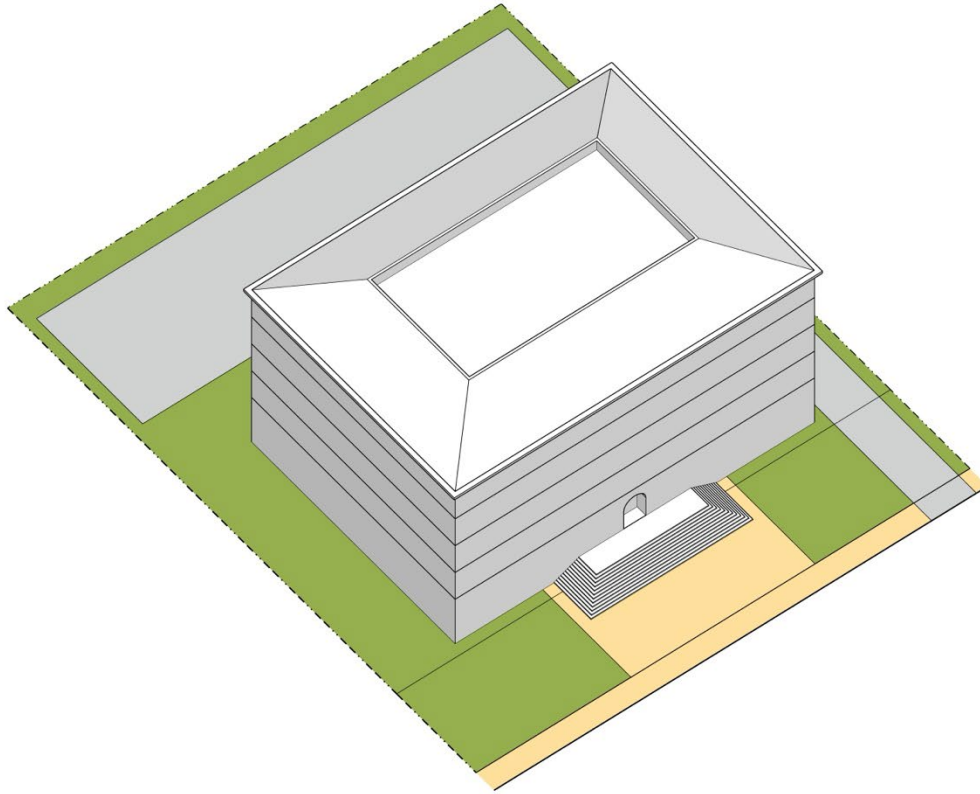
G-1 Government District

[insert updated graphic "G-1_District_Map.jpg"]



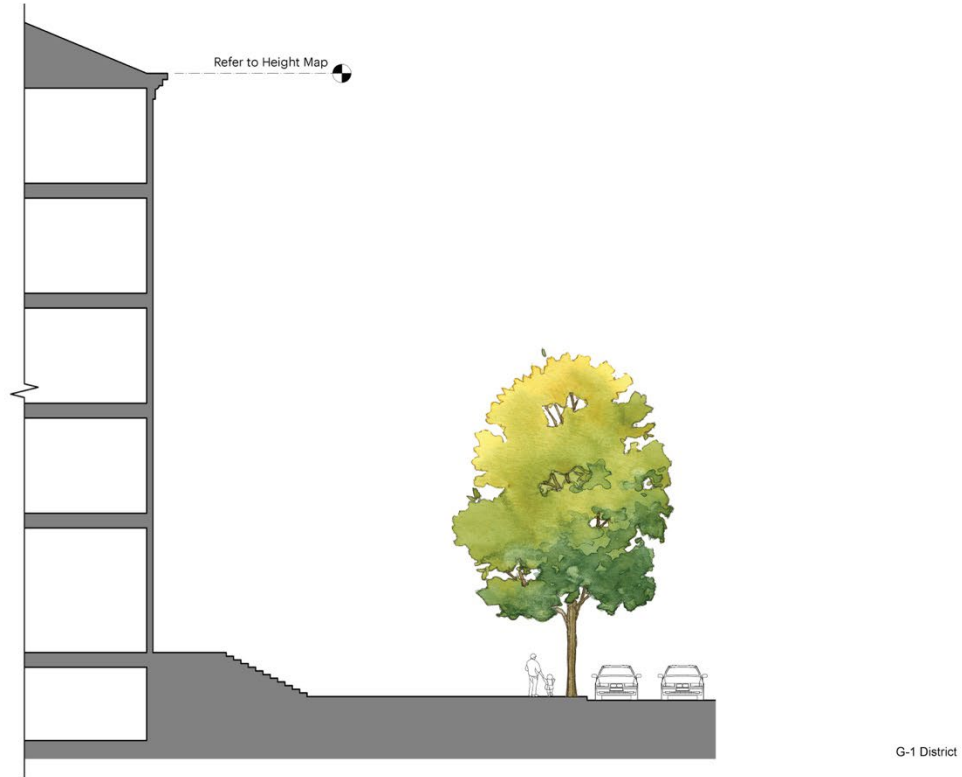
Building and Parking Placement Example

[insert updated graphic "G-1_Building_Placement.jpg"]



Building Height Measurement Example

[insert updated graphic “G-1_Building_Height.jpg”]



Examples of Typical Buildings and Views, G-1 District
[insert current images]

Subp. 2. **Building placement.** The following minimum setbacks apply to building placement in the G-1 district:

	Minimum setback
Front yard	See frontage map (part 2400.2400)
Corner side yard	Zero feet
Interior side yard	Zero feet
Rear yard	Zero feet

Subp. 3. **Building types.** The following building types, described in part 2400.2500, are considered appropriate for the G-1 district. Other building types are acceptable upon approval by the zoning administrator, provided that they meet the lot, height, and frontage requirements and design standards of this chapter.

Building Types	Minimum lot width
Civic building	60 feet

Parking building	60 feet
Podium building	60 feet
Liner building	60 feet

Subp. 4. **Parking placement.** Surface parking must be located behind the rear plane of the principal building on the lot. ~~On corner lots, surface parking may be located in a side yard but shall be set back at least 30 feet from the corner of the property.~~ Surface parking must be screened and landscaped as specified in part 2400.2630.

Subp. 5. **Lot area and coverage.** ~~Lot area and coverage requirements for the G-1 district are as follows:~~ **Building height.** Building heights must comply with part 2400.2300.

Subp. 6. **Stormwater management.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.2635.

Building type	Minimum lot size
All buildings	10,000 square feet
Maximum impervious coverage	85 percent of lot area

Subp. 7. **Historic preservation.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.3125.

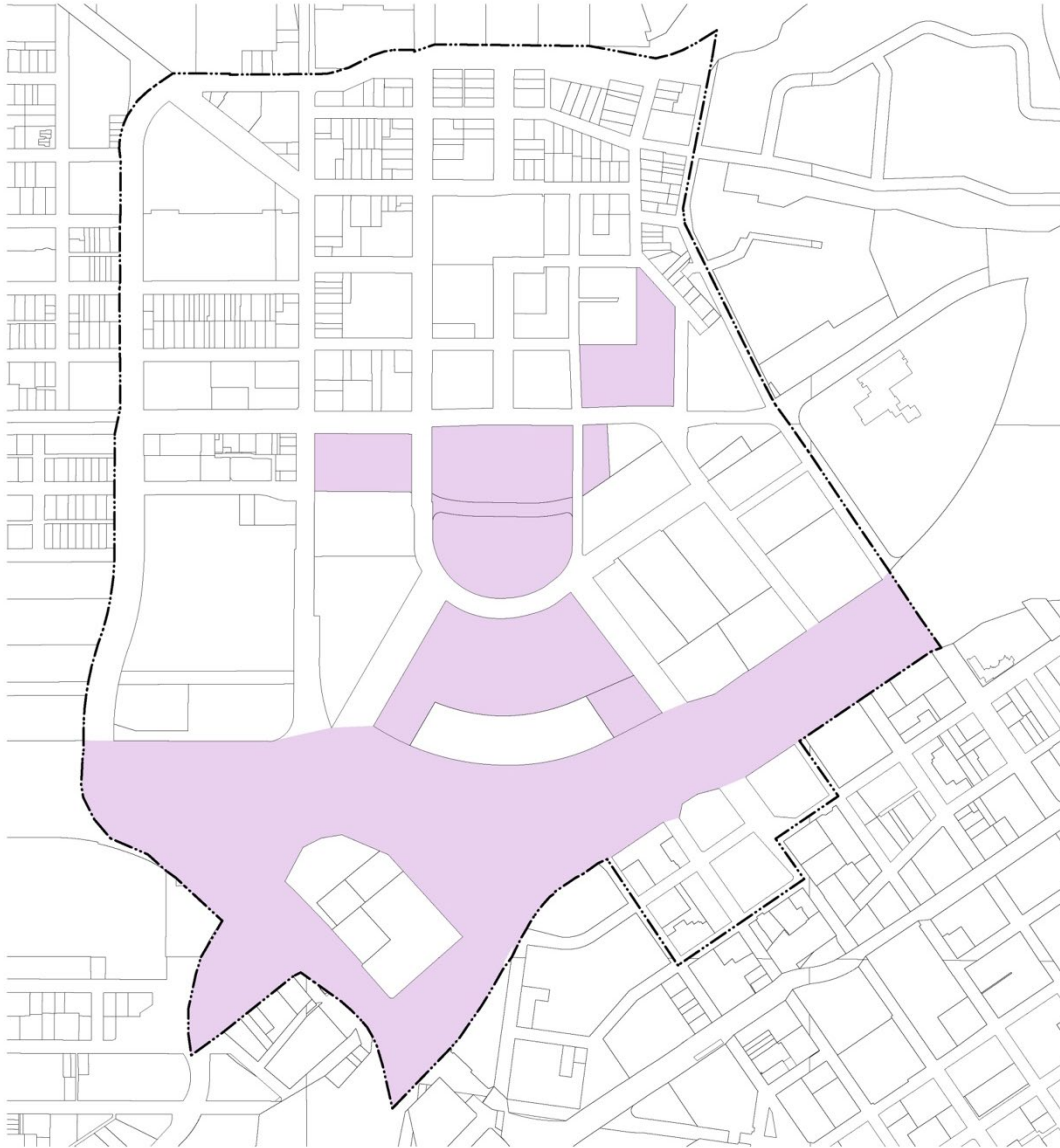
Subp. 8. **Projects on public lands.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.3120.

2400.22152115 G-2 GOVERNMENT DISTRICT.

Subpart 1. **District intent.** The intent of the G-2 Government District is to provide for the preservation and enhancement of the State Capitol, and the creation and preservation of open space within the Capitol area.

G-2 Government District

[insert updated graphic "G-2_District_Map.jpg"]



Examples of Typical Buildings and Views, G-2 District
[insert current images]

Subp. 2. **Parking placement.** Surface parking within the G-2 district is considered an interim use pursuant to part 2400.3150, with the intent that it will ultimately be replaced with underground parking or structured parking in another zoning district. Surface parking must be screened from the streets and adjacent uses as specified in part 2400.2630.

Subp. 3. **Stormwater management.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.2635

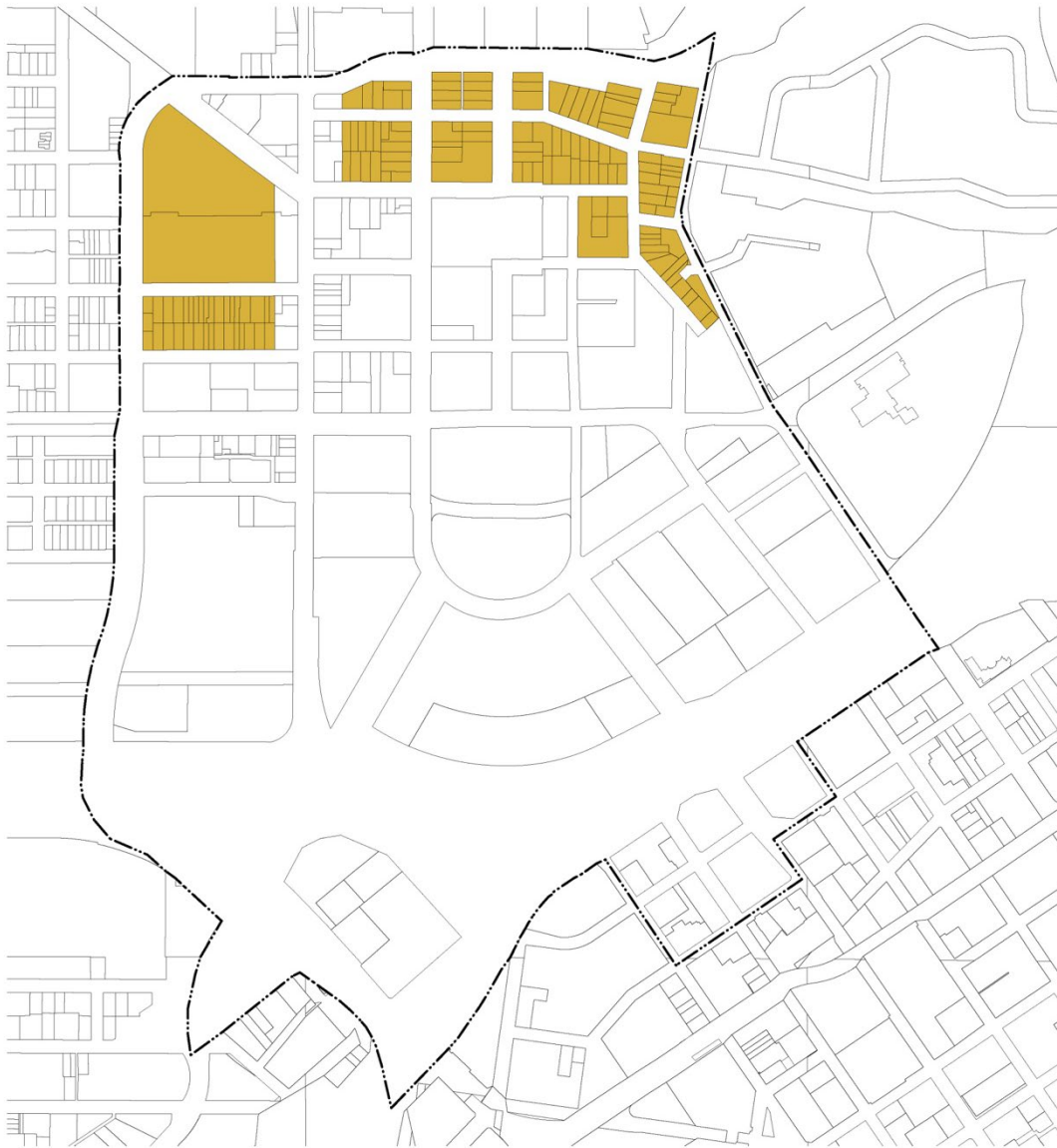
Subp. 4. **Historic preservation.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.3125.

Subp. 5. **Projects on public lands.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.3120.

2400.22202120 MR MIXED RM Moderate-Density RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

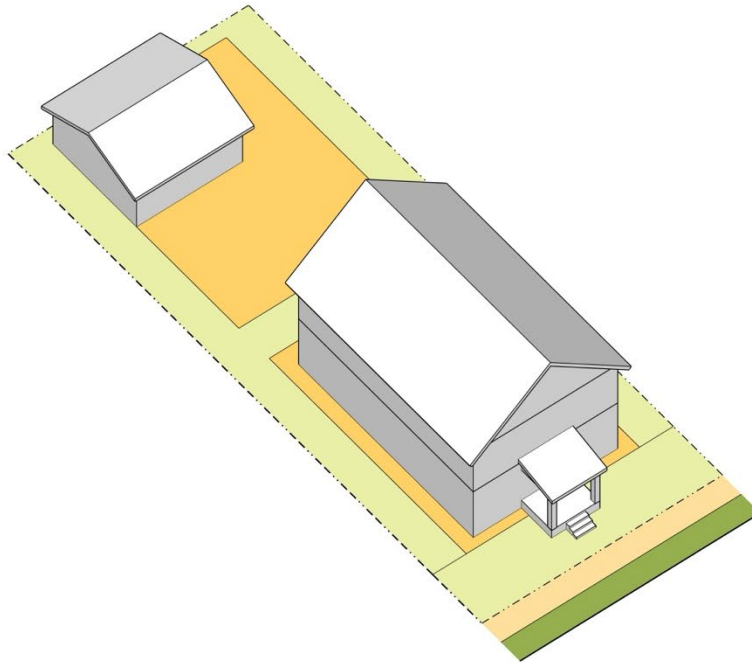
Subpart 1. **District intent.** The MR Mixed RM Moderate-Density Residential District is intended to protect the residential qualities and character of neighborhoods adjacent to the Capitol campus while encouraging infill and redevelopment for a range of ~~moderate-density~~ housing types, including middle housing and limited service uses. New development must be at a ~~human-scale, pedestrian-oriented to the street~~ and designed with sensitivity to Capitol views and public spaces.

MR Mixed RM MODERATE-DENSITY Residential
[insert updated graphic "MR_District_Map.jpg"]

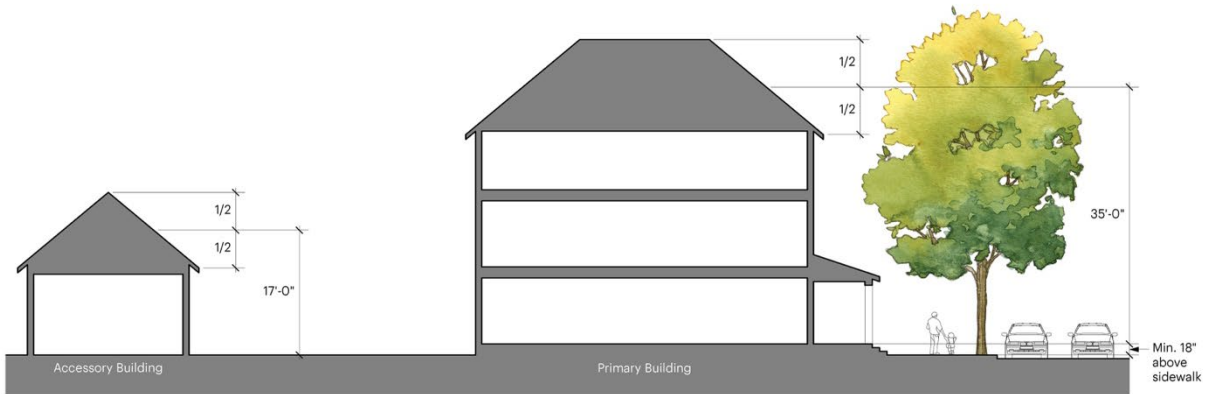


Building and Parking Placement Example

[insert updated graphic “MR_Building_Placement.jpg”]



Building Height Measurement Example
[insert updated graphic “MR_Building_Height.jpg”]



Examples of Typical Buildings and Views, RM-MR District
[insert current images]

Subp. 2. **Building placement.** The following minimum setbacks apply to building placement in the RM MR district:

Principal Building

Minimum setback

Front yard

See frontage map (part 2400.2400)

Corner side yard	Five feet
Interior side yard	Five feet
Rear yard	25-20 feet

Accessory Building	Minimum setback
Corner side yard	Five feet
Interior side yard	Three feet
Rear yard	Three feet
Rear yard from alley	One foot
Separation from principal building	Six feet

Subp. 3. **Building types.** These building types, described in part 2400.2500 are considered appropriate for the ~~RM-MR~~ district. Other building types are acceptable upon approval by the zoning administrator, provided that they meet the lot, height, and frontage requirements and design standards of this chapter.

Building Type	Minimum lot width
One family	35 feet
Two family twin	20 feet/unit
Two family duplex	35 feet
Townhouse	20 feet
Small apartment (3-4 units) <u>Small multiplex (1 to 4 units)</u>	40 feet
Large apartment multiplex (5 plus units) <u>(5 or more units)</u>	50 feet
<u>Courtyard multiplex</u>	Not applicable
Carriage house	50 feet
<u>Commercial block</u>	
<u>Podium</u>	
All nonresidential buildings	

Subp. 4. **Parking placement.** ~~Parking may be located in the following locations:~~

- A. ~~within an attached or detached garage;~~
- B. ~~on a driveway leading to a garage, located outside of the front yard setback. Parked vehicles on driveways shall not block the sidewalk; and~~
- C. ~~on a paved area meeting the following standards:~~
- (1) ~~located in a side or rear yard behind the rear plane of the principal building on the lot; and~~
- A. ~~set back a minimum of three feet from side and rear lot lines, including alleys. Residential use parking may be located within an attached or detached garage, on a driveway leading to a garage, not within the front yard setback, or on a paved area meeting the following standards:~~
- (1) the parking is located in a side or rear yard behind the rear plane of the principal building on the lot;
- (2) the parking is set back a minimum of three feet from side and rear lot lines, including alleys; and
- (3) parked vehicles on driveways must not block the sidewalk.
- B. Nonresidential or mixed use may be located in surface or structured parking.
- (1) Structured parking is encouraged.
- (2) Surface parking must be located behind the rear plane of the principal building on the lot or within a side yard, provided that
- a) no more than 70 feet of lot frontage along the primary abutting street is occupied by parking or driveways; and
- b) parking and driveways on abutting lots are at least 150 feet apart.
- c) On corner lots, surface parking must be set back at least 30 feet from the corner of the property. Surface parking must be screened and landscaped as specified in part 2400.2630.

~~Subp. 5. Lot area and coverage. Lot area and coverage requirements in the RM district are as follows:~~

Building Type	Minimum lot size
Single family detached	5,000 square feet
Two family (per unit)	3,000 square feet
Townhouse (per unit)	2,400 square feet

Multi-family (per unit)	1,200 square feet
Maximum impervious coverage	40 percent lot area
Maximum accessory building coverage	35 percent rear yard

Supb. ~~65~~. **Building height.** Building heights in the ~~RM-MR~~ district must comply with part 2400.2300 and the following additional maximum height requirements:

Building	Maximum height
Primary building	35 feet
Accessory building	17 feet
Carriage house	25 feet

Subp. 6. **Stormwater management.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.2635

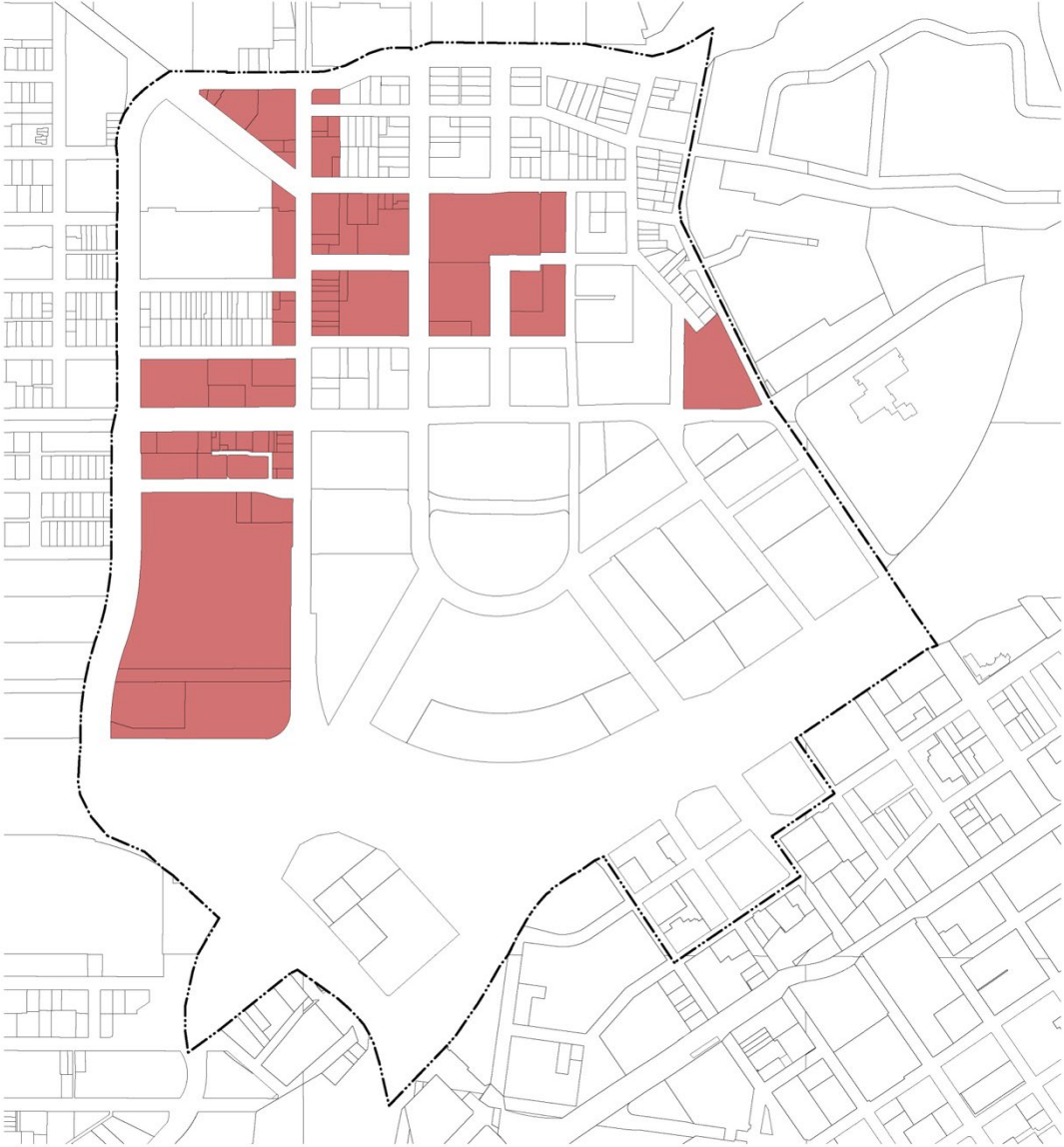
Subp. 7. **Historic preservation.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400. 3125.

2400.22252125 MX MIXED USE DISTRICT.

Subpart 1. **District intent.** The intent of the MX Mixed Use District is to foster vital commercial streets that serve the needs of surrounding neighborhoods and the Capitol campus, and to encourage pedestrian-oriented and transit-supportive development along these corridors.

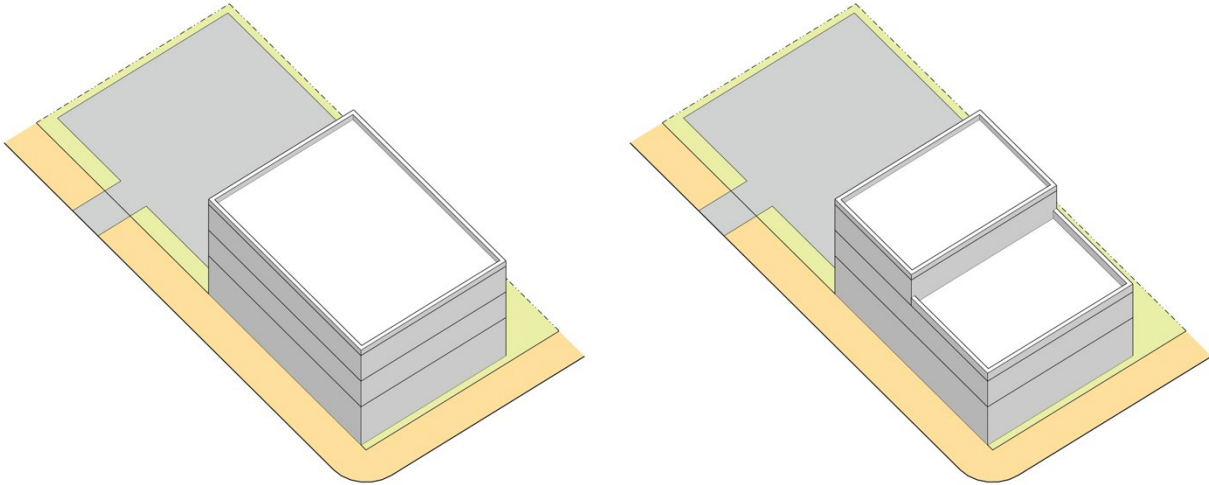
MX Mixed Use District

[insert updated graphic "MX_District_Map.jpg"]

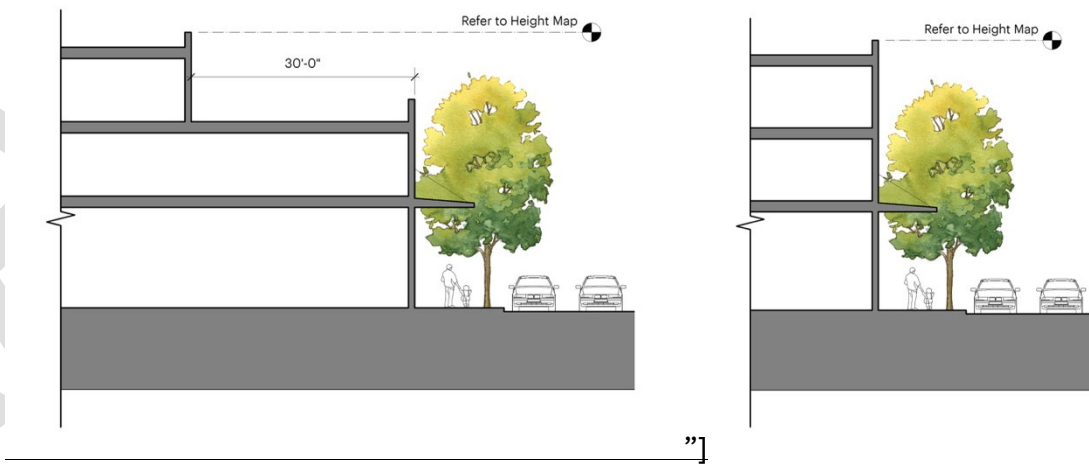


Building and Parking Example

[insert updated graphic “MX_Building_Placement.jpg”]



Building Height Measurement Example
 [insert updated graphic “MX_Building_Height.jpg”]



Examples of Typical Buildings in the MX District
 [insert current images]

Subp. 2. **Building placement.** The following minimum setbacks apply to building placement in the MX district:

Principal Building

Minimum setback

Front yard

See frontage map ([part 2400.2400](#))

Corner side yard

Zero feet

Interior side yard

10 feet adjacent to residential use

Rear yard Zero feet

Buildings accessory to nonresidential uses must meet the same setback requirements as principal buildings.

Buildings accessory to residential uses must meet the setback requirements of the ~~RM~~MR district.

Subp. 3. **Building types.** These building types, described in part 2400.2500 are considered appropriate for the MX district. Other building types are acceptable upon approval by the zoning administrator, provided that they meet the lot, height, and frontage requirements and design standards of this chapter.

Building Type	Minimum Lot Width
Civic building	60 feet
Commercial block building	35 feet
Podium building	60 feet
Parking building	60 feet
Liner building	60 feet
Single family detached	35 feet
Two family twin	25 feet
Two family duplex	35 feet
Townhouse	20 feet
Small apartment (3-4 units) <u>Small multiplex (1 to 4 units)</u>	40 feet 50 feet
Large apartment multiplex (5 plus units) <u>(5 or more units)</u>	Not applicable
Carriage house	

Subp. 4. **Parking placement.**

A. Residential use parking may be located within an attached or detached garage, on a driveway leading to a garage, outside not within the front yard setback, or on a paved area meeting the following standards:

- (1) the parking is located in a side or rear yard behind the rear plane of the principal building on the lot;
- (2) the parking is set back a minimum of three feet from side and rear lot lines,

including alleys; and

(3) parked vehicles on driveways must not block the sidewalk.

B. Nonresidential or mixed use may be located in surface or structured parking.

(1) ~~s~~Structured parking is encouraged.

(2) Surface parking must be located behind the rear plane of the principal building on the lot or within a side yard, provided that

a) no more than 70 feet of lot frontage along the primary abutting street is occupied by parking or driveways; and-

b) parking and driveways on abutting lots are at least 150 feet apart.

c) On corner lots, surface parking must be set back at least 30 feet from the corner of the property. Surface parking must be screened and landscaped as specified in part 2400.2630.

~~Subp. 5. Lot area and coverage. Lot area and coverage requirements in the MX district are as follows:~~

Building type	Minimum lot size
Non-residential or mixed use	None
Single-family detached	5,000 square feet
Two-family (per unit)	3,000 square feet
Townhouse (per unit)	2,400 square feet
Multi-family (per unit)	1,200 square feet
Maximum impervious coverage	85 percent of lot area

~~Subp. 6. Building height. Building heights in the MX district must comply with part 2400.2300.~~

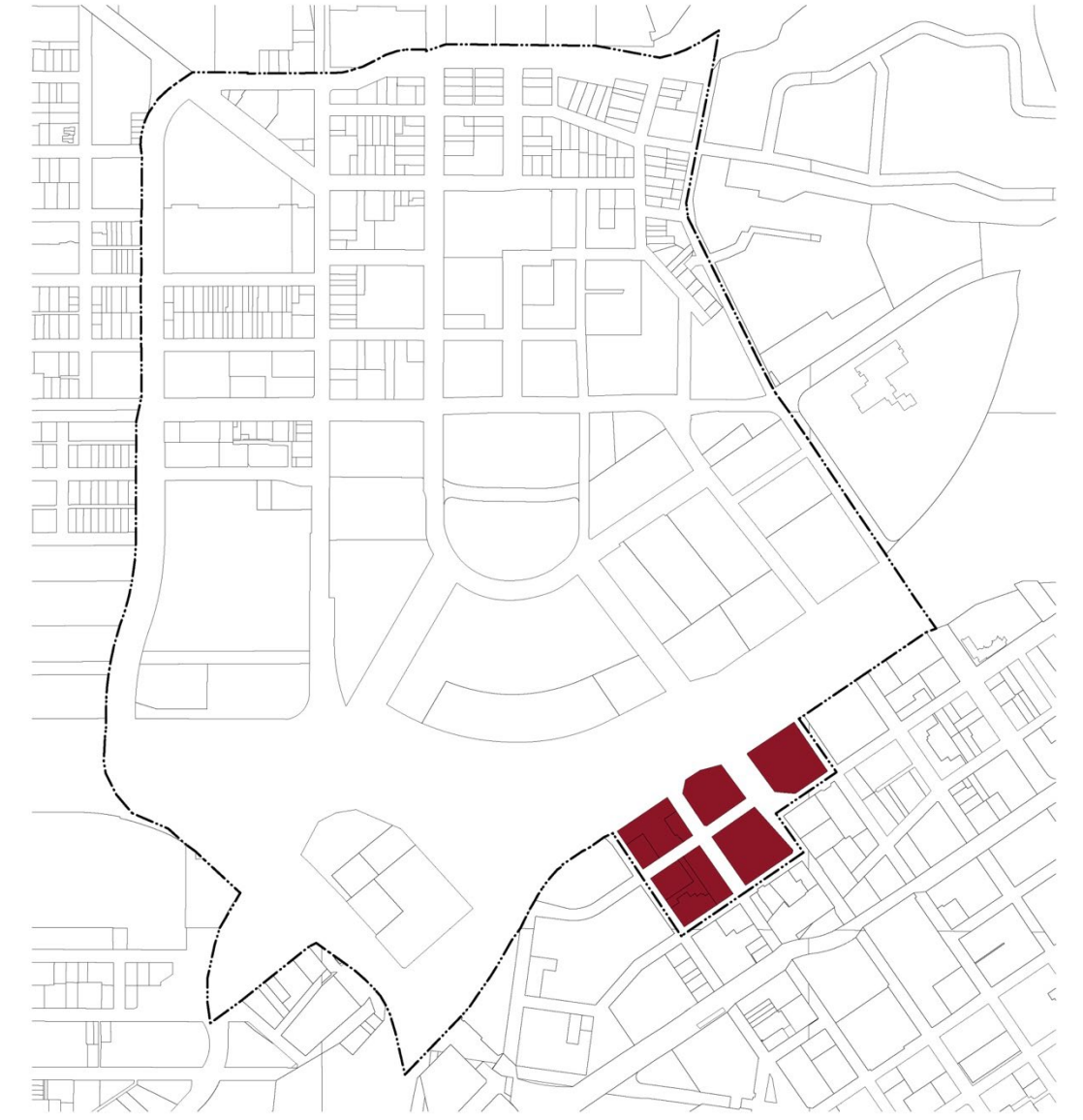
~~Subp. 6. Stormwater management. All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.2635~~

~~Subp. 7. Historic preservation. All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.3125.~~

2400.22302130 MXD MIXED USE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT.

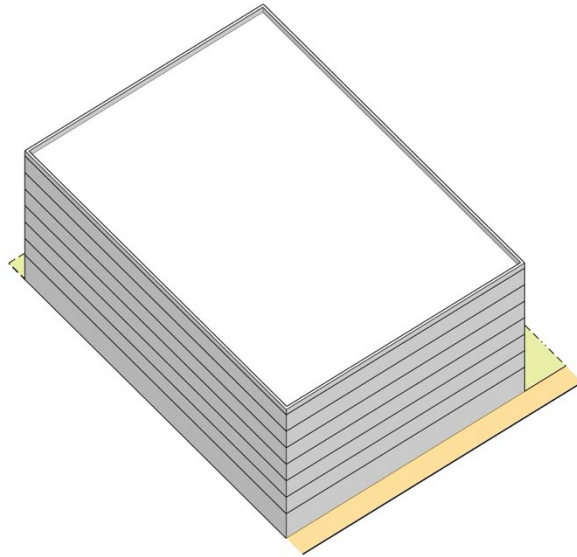
Subpart 1. **District intent.** The intent of the MXD Mixed Use Downtown District is to ensure that the portion of the Capitol area that extends into downtown St. Paul maintains its visual relationship to the Capitol campus while fostering a vital mix of uses that support both the Capitol campus and the downtown.

MXD Mixed Use Downtown District
[insert updated graphic “MXD District Map.jpg”]

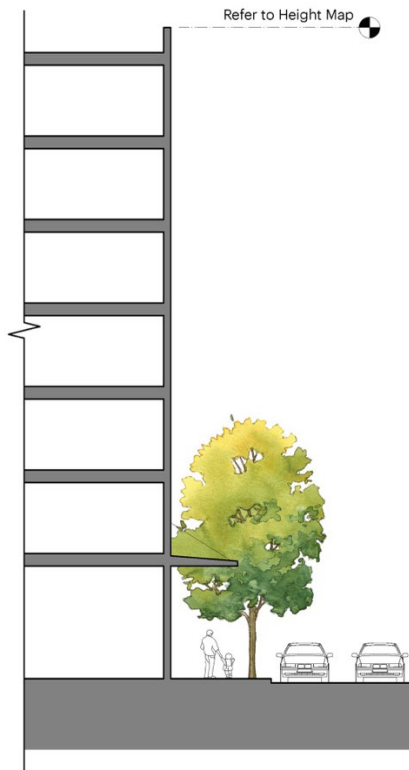


Building and Parking Placement Example

[insert updated graphic “MXD_Building_Placement.jpg”]



Building Height Measurement Example
[insert updated graphic “MXD_Building_Height.jpg”]



Examples of Typical Buildings in the MXD District
[insert current images]

Subp. 2. **Building placement.** The following minimum setbacks apply to building placement in the MXD district:

Principal Building	Minimum setback
Front yard	See frontage map (<u>part 2400.2400</u>)
Corner side yard	Zero feet
Interior side yard	<u>Zero feet; Ten 10 feet</u> if adjacent to residential use
Rear yard	Zero feet

Subp. 3. **Building types.** These building types, described in part 2400.2500, are considered appropriate for the MXD district. Other building types are acceptable upon approval by the zoning administrator, provided that they meet the lot, height, and frontage requirements and design standards of this chapter.

Building Type	Minimum Lot Width
Commercial block building	35 feet
Podium building	60 feet
Parking building	60 feet
Liner building	60 feet
Large apartment (5 plus units) <u>multiplex (5 or more units)</u>	50 feet

Subp. 4. **Parking placement.**

~~Off-street parking is not required.~~ Surface parking is prohibited.

Structured parking must be underground or fully enclosed by other permitted uses at ground level, with the exception of necessary entrances and exits.

~~Subp. 5. **Lot area and coverage.** Lot area and coverage requirements in the MXD district are as follows:~~

Building type	Minimum lot size
All buildings	None
Maximum impervious overage	85 percent of lot area

Subp. 65. **Building height.** Building heights in the MXD district must comply with part 2400.2300.

Subp. 6. **Stormwater management.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400.2635

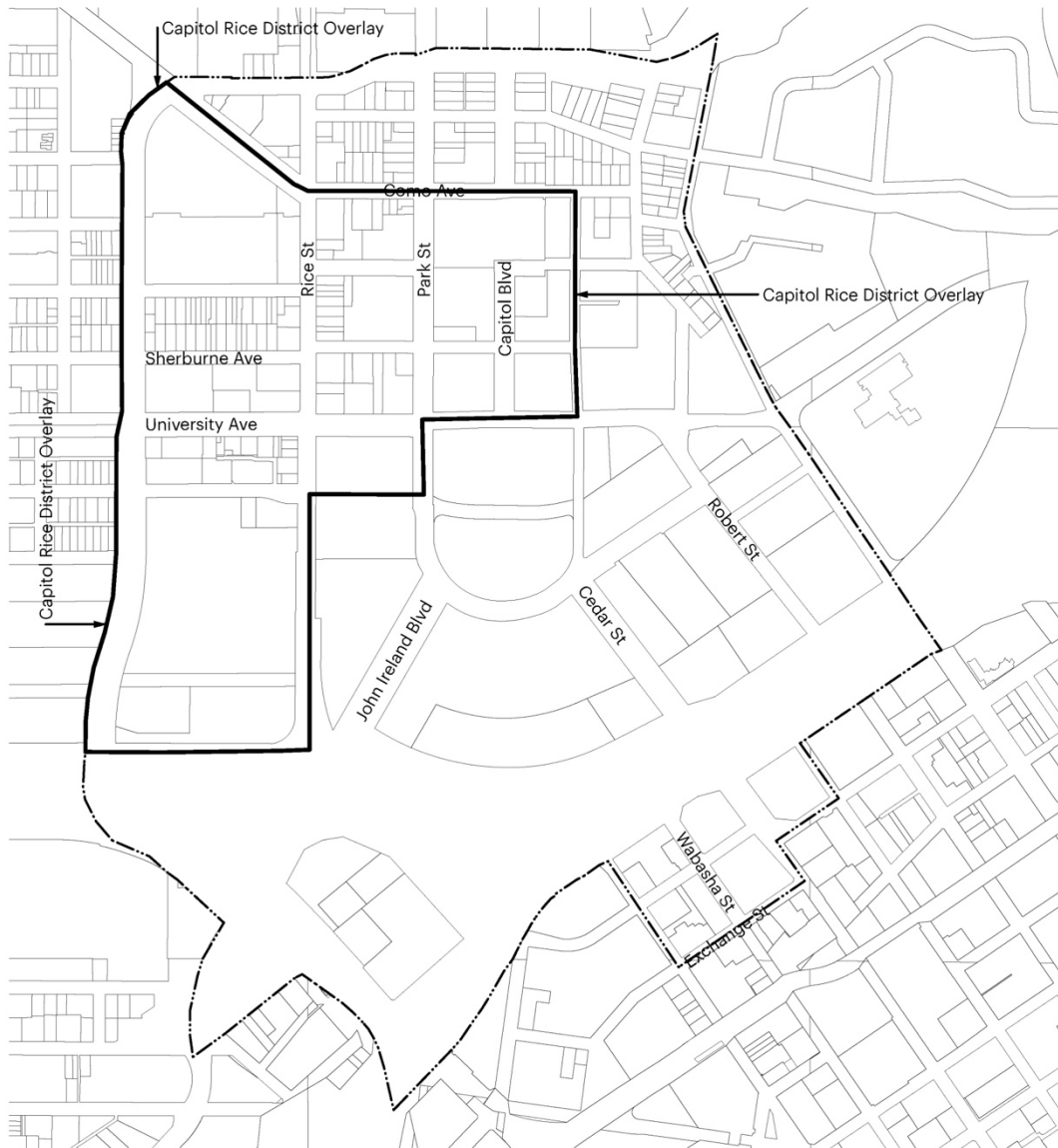
Subp. 7 **Historic preservation.** All proposed projects must comply with part 2400. 3125.

2400.22352135 CRD CAPITOL RICE DISTRICT-CENTRAL CORRIDOR (CC) OVERLAY-DISTRICT.

Subpart 1. **District intent.** The CRD Capitol Rice District-Central Corridor (CC) Overlay District is established to promote development and redevelopment along the planned central corridor light rail transit line consistent with the Capitol Rice Development Framework. It is intended to foster development that intensifies land use and economic value; to promote a mix of uses that will enhance the livability of station areas; to improve pedestrian connections, traffic, and parking conditions; and to foster high quality buildings and public spaces that help create and sustain long-term economic vitality.

CRD Overlay

[insert new graphic "CRD_Overlay_Map.jpg"]



Subp. 2. **Boundaries.** The boundaries of the CC Overlay District are as shown on the zoning map in part 2400.2105.

Subp. 32. **Relationship to other regulations.** Properties located within the CRD ~~CC~~ Overlay District are subject to the provisions of the primary zoning district and the CRD ~~CC~~ Overlay District. Where provisions of the overlay ~~district~~ conflict with the primary zoning district, the provisions of the overlay ~~district~~ apply.

Subp. 43. **Prohibited uses.** The following uses are prohibited in the CRD ~~CC~~ Overlay District:

- A. auto convenience market;
- B. auto service station;

C. auto repair station; and

D. car wash.

Subp. 54. ~~Minimum intensity~~ **Building area and height.**

A. A minimum floor area ratio of 1.0 is required. Public gathering space, landscaped areas, outdoor seating areas, and areas for public art may be counted toward building square footage in calculating the minimum floor area ratio.

B. A new building with less than the required floor area ratio is allowed on a developed zoning lot where an existing building will remain, provided that the board determines the new development provides enhanced landscaping, pedestrian realm enhancements, or building design elements that improve the aesthetic appeal of the site.

~~(1) total lot coverage and floor area ratio for the zoning lot are not reduced; and~~

~~(2) the new development provides enhanced landscaping, pedestrian realm enhancements, or building design elements that improve the aesthetic appeal of the site.~~

C. New buildings shall be a minimum of two stories in height. Maximum building heights must comply with part 2400.2300.

Subp. 5. Blocks. The following standards apply to new blocks in the CRD Overlay:

A. Where a new block is created, the block shall be defined on all sides by the public realm except where attaching to an existing block.

B. New blocks shall not exceed 700 feet on any side. Mid-block connections in the form of pathways or streets are encouraged to create smaller, walkable block patterns.

Subp. 6. Frontages. and frontage use. The following standards apply to new buildings in the ~~CRD~~ CRD Overlay District:

A. A minimum of 50 percent of ground floor building frontage along University Avenue and Rice Street must be occupied by uses that encourage pedestrian activity and interest, including, but not limited to, retail and service uses, meeting rooms, eating areas, and offices serving the public. Buildings owned or lease-purchased by the state are exempt from this requirement, although active uses are encouraged on the ground floor frontage of state buildings.

B. For any new block, one of four frontage types in compliance with parts 2400.2400 to 2400.2410 shall be applied to each new block face. The frontage assignment will be mapped clearly and reviewed by the board. These mapped assignments may be adopted as conditions of master plan or zoning permit approval. Additional frontage types or location-specific conditions may be specified and approved concurrent with the proposed

mapping of frontage types.

~~Subp. 6. Parking standards.~~

~~A. For nonresidential uses, the number of off-street parking spaces required is a minimum of 60 percent to a maximum of 85 percent of the off-street parking standards in part 2400.2820. The maximum may be exceeded if the additional parking spaces are structured in a ramp or deck, underground, or within a building. State office buildings and other state uses are exempt from the maximum parking requirement.~~

~~B. There is no minimum parking requirement for residential uses. A maximum of one space per unit may be provided. The maximum may be exceeded if the additional parking spaces are structured.~~

Subp. 7. **Exemptions.** Where an existing building or its accessory parking does not conform to the ~~CC-CRD Overlay District~~ requirements or serves an existing nonconforming use, the building may be expanded without fully meeting the requirements of this part as long as the expansion does not increase the nonconformity.

Subp. 8. **MX master plan submittal requirements.** The Capitol Rice Development Framework (CRDF) (including project review requirements) adopted by reference from Chapter 7A in the Comprehensive Plan) outlines the processes and requirements necessary for review and board consideration of redevelopment of larger sites in the CRD Overlay. The submittal requirements outlined in the CRDF, including the MX master plan will be required by the zoning administrator and the City of St. Paul to perform reviews.

2400.2200 GENERAL USE PROVISIONS.

Subpart 1. **Scope.** The district regulations in this part list permitted and conditional uses in the primary zoning districts and note applicable development standards and conditions.

Subp. 2. **Permitted uses.** Uses specified with a "P" are permitted in the district or districts where designated, provided that the use complies with this chapter.

Subp. 3. **Conditional uses.** Uses specified with a "C" are allowed as a conditional use in the district or districts where designated, provided that the use complies with this chapter. Persons wishing to establish, change, or expand a conditional use shall obtain a permit as specified in part 2400.3150.

Subp. 4. **Permitted or conditional uses.** Uses listed as "P/C" may be either permitted or conditional depending on their compliance with the standards and conditions in parts 2400.2700 to 2400.2740.

Subp. 5. **Prohibited uses.** Any use not listed as either "P" or "C" in a particular district, or any use not determined by the board to be substantially similar to a listed permitted or conditional use, shall be prohibited in that district.

Subp. 6. **Development standards.** A "Y" in the column entitled "StandardsReferences"

indicates that permitted and conditional uses are subject to the specific standards and conditions of parts 2400.2700 to 2400.2740, identifies the part of the Rules where the specific standards and conditions, in addition to all other provisions of this chapter, for the permitted and conditional uses are provided.

Subp. 7. **Combination of uses.** Any permitted or conditional uses may be combined on a parcel or within a building, provided that all uses meet other provisions of this chapter, including any specific development standards.

2400.2205 TABLE OF PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES BY DISTRICT.

	G-1	G-2	RMMR	MX	MXD	StandardsReferences
A. State-Owned Institutions and Facilities						
<u>1.</u> The Capitol of Minnesota, including but not limited to executive, judicial, and legislative uses	P	P				
<u>2.</u> Commemorative artworks, monuments, or memorials	P	C	C	C	C	¥2400.2705
<u>3.</u> State of Minnesota offices, including but not limited to executive, judicial, legislative and administrative offices	P			P	P	
<u>4.</u> State of Minnesota museums, historical centers and tourist information facilities	P			P	P	
P <u>5.</u> Parking facilities, surface lots	C	C		P		¥2400.2630; 2400.2805 to 2400.2830
State-owned p <u>6.</u> Parking facilities, underground	P	P		P		2400.2805 to 2400.2830
State-owned p <u>7.</u> Parking facilities, structured, aboveground	P			P	P	2400.2805 to 2400.2830
<u>8.</u> Permanent open spaces that preserve and enhance the Capitol area, including but not limited to, lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, and plazas	P	P	P	P	P	
<u>9.</u> Underground structures containing permitted uses <u>for State-owned institutions and facilities</u>	P	P	P	P	P	2400.2710¥
<u>10.</u> Other uses necessary for the satisfactory and efficient operation of the facilities of state government and to provide adequate public access to them	P	C		C	C	
B. Civic and Institutional Uses						
<u>1.</u> Day care centers, home day care	C		P/C	P	P	2400.2710¥
<u>2.</u> Public parks and recreation facilities	P	C	P	P	P	
<u>3.</u> Public buildings and uses	P	C	P	P	P	
<u>4.</u> Place of worship: church, synagogue, temple	C		P	P	P	¥

	G-1	G-2	RMMR	MX	MXD	StandardsReferences
or mosque						
<u>5.</u> Residence associated with place of worship, including rectory or convent	C		P	P	P	
<u>6.</u> School, grades K-12	C		P	C	P	¥
<u>7.</u> Trade school, business school, art school, or similar enterprise				C	P	¥
C. Residential - Family Living						
One <u>1.</u> Single-family detached dwellings			P	P		
Two <u>2.</u> Multi-family dwellings, two to four units			P	P		
Townhouse dwellings			P	P		
Multiple family dwellings, three and four unit			P	P		
<u>3.</u> Multiple-family dwellings, five or more units			C	P	P	¥
Carriage Accessory house dwellings			P	P	P	<u>2400.2605</u> ¥
<u>4.</u> Housing for the elderly			C	P	P	¥
D. Residential - Congregate Living						
<u>1.</u> Foster home, freestanding foster care home			P	P	C	¥
<u>2.</u> Community residential facility, licensed human service			C	C	C	<u>2400.2715</u> ¥
<u>3.</u> Community residential facility, licensed correctional or Health Department licensed			C	C	C	<u>2400.2715</u> ¥
<u>4.</u> Emergency housing facility; shelter for battered persons, transitional housing facility			C	C	C	<u>2400.2715</u> ¥
<u>5.</u> Hospice			C	C	C	¥
<u>6.</u> Nursing home, boarding care home, assisted living			C	C	C	<u>2400.2715</u> ¥
<u>7.</u> Rooming house, boarding house			C	C		<u>2400.2715</u> ¥
E. Mixed Commercial-Residential Uses						
<u>1.</u> Home occupation			P/C	P/C	C	<u>2400.2720</u> ¥
<u>2.</u> Live-work unit			C	P	P	<u>2400.2720</u> ¥
<u>3.</u> Mixed commercial-residential use				P	P	
F. Public Services and Utilities						
<u>1.</u> Antenna, cellular telephone	P/C		P/C	P/C	P/C	<u>2400.2725</u> ¥
<u>2.</u> Electric transformer or gas regulator substation	C		C	C	C	
<u>3.</u> Utility or public service building	C		C	C	C	
G. Commercial Uses						
<u>1.</u> Offices						
Administrative or professional office	C			P	P	
Artist, photographer, or other professional studio	C			P	P	

	G-1	G-2	RMMR	MX	MXD	StandardsReferences
2. Medical Facilities						
Clinic, medical or dental	C			P	P	
Hospital	C			C	C	<u>2400.2630</u> ¥
Veterinary clinic				P	P	¥
3. Retail Sales and Services						
General retail*	€		€	P	P	¥
a. Bank, credit union	C			P	P	
b. Business sales and services				P	P	
c. Dry cleaning, commercial laundry				P	P	
d. Food and related goods sales	C			P	P	
e. Garden shop, greenhouse				C		
f. General retail	C		C	P	P	<u>2400.2730</u>
g. Laundromat, self-service				P	P	
h. Mortuary, funeral home				C		
i. Outdoor sales, primary and accessory				C		
j. Photocopying	C			P	P	
k. Post office	P			P	P	
l. Service business*	C		C	P	P	<u>2400.2730</u> ¥
m. Small appliance or engine repair				C		
Outdoor sales, primary and accessory				€		
4. Food and Beverages						
a. Bar, tavern				C	C	
b. Catering				P	P	
c. Coffee shop, tea house	P		C	P	P	<u>2400.2730</u> ¥
d. Restaurant	P			P	P	<u>2400.2730</u> ¥
e. Restaurant, fast food without drive through				C	C	<u>2400.2730</u> ¥
Bar, tavern				€	€	¥
5. Lodging						
a. Bed and breakfast residence			C	C		¥
b. Hotel, inn, motel				P	P	
6. Commercial Recreation and Entertainment						
a. Health, sports club	C			C	P	
b. Indoor recreation				C	P	
c. Theater, assembly hall	C			P	P	
7. Automobile Services						
a. Auto convenience market				C		<u>2400.2235</u> ¥
Car wash				€		¥
Auto service station				€		¥
b. Auto repair station				C		<u>2400.2235</u> ¥
c. Auto service station				C		<u>2400.2235</u>
d. Car wash				C		<u>2400.2235</u>
H. Parking and Transportation						

	G-1	G-2	RMMR	MX	MXD	StandardsReferences
1. <u>Private parking facility, surface lot</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2400.2630; 2400.2805 to 2400.2830</u>
2. <u>Private parking facility, underground</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2400.2805 to 2400.2830</u>
3. <u>Private parking facility, structured above ground</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2400.2805 to 2400.2830</u>
4. <u>Public or shared parking facility, surface lot</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>2400.2630; 2400.2805 to 2400.2830</u>
5. <u>Public or shared parking facility, underground</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>2400.2805 to 2400.2830</u>
6. <u>Public or shared parking facilitypublic or commercial, structured, above ground</u>	C		C	C	C	<u>2400.2805 to 2400.2830</u> ¥
7. <u>Public transit stations, bus stops, and other related facilities</u>	C	C	P	C	P	<u>2400.2625; 2400.2925</u> ¥
<u>I. Limited Production, Processing and Storage</u>						
1. <u>Accessory buildings, structures, and uses</u>						<u>2400.2605</u>
2. <u>Amateur radio antenna, satellite dish</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2400.2615</u>
3. <u>Limited production and processing*</u>				C		<u>2400.2735</u>
4. <u>Mail order house</u>				C	C	
5. <u>Outside storage of construction materials and equipment, temporary</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	
6. <u>Printing and publishing</u>				C	C	
<u>Wholesale establishment</u>				€	€	
<u>Accessory buildings, structures, and uses</u>						
<u>Amateur radio antenna, satellite dish</u>	€		€	P	€	¥
<u>Outside storage of construction materials and equipment, temporary</u>	€		€	€	€	
<u>Off street parking, open or enclosed</u>	€	€	P	P	P	
7. <u>Private recreational facility for multifamily housing</u>			C	C	C	¥
8. <u>Private swimming pool</u>			C	C	P	¥
9. <u>Solar energy systems or devices</u>	C	C	C	C	C	<u>2400.2740</u> ¥
10. <u>Storage within enclosed building</u>	P		P	P	P	
11. <u>Wholesale establishment</u>				<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	
12. <u>Wind energy systems or devices</u>	C		C	C	C	<u>2400.2740</u> ¥

*See list of typical uses within these categories in parts 2400.2700 to 2400.2740.

2400.31252210 DETERMINATION OF SIMILAR USE.

When a specific use is not listed in a district, the zoning administrator must make the determination of whether a use is similar to other uses permitted in each district. The decision must be based on the following findings:

- A. that the use is similar in character to one or more of the principal uses permitted;
- B. that the traffic generated on the use is similar to one or more of the principal uses permitted; and
- C. that the use is not first permitted in a less restrictive zoning district.

2400.2300 HEIGHT DISTRICTSLIMITS.

Subpart 1. **Requirement.** In order to preserve the State Capitol Building as the dominant structure in the Capitol area, no building shall be constructed to a height greater than the maximum height permitted in the height district, as shown on the map in subpart 6. The maximum height is stated as elevation above sea level, in contrast to St. Paul datum. Conversion is accomplished by adding 694.1 feet to the St. Paul datum in order to determine elevation above sea level. The maximum heights are as described in subparts 2 to 5.

Subp. 2. **Height district 1.** Maximum height in height district 1 is established as 944.0 feet above sea level. This elevation corresponds to the height of the Capitol Building exclusive of the dome; generally, this would allow a building height of four to six stories in the Capitol area.

Within height district 1 in the east Capitol area, building height is further restricted as specified in items A to D.

A. Subdistrict 1a: An area between Robert Street and East Central Park Street, and its geometric extension, from the southeast side of Aurora Avenue to a line extending from the southeast side of 14th Street. Maximum height is 900.1 feet above sea level, 206 feet above St. Paul datum.

B. Subdistrict 1b: An area between Jackson Street and East Central Park Street, and its geometric extension, from the northwest side of 13th Street, and its geometric extension, to a line 250 feet north of University Avenue, drawn east to west between Jackson Street and Robert Street, then turning south along Robert Street to its intersection with University Avenue, then west on University Avenue for 350 feet, and again south to meet the line extending from East Central Park Street. Subdistrict 1a is excluded from the area described in this item. Maximum height is 888.1 feet above sea level, 194 feet above St. Paul datum.

C. Subdistrict 1c: An area between Jackson Street and East Central Park Street from the northwest side of 13th Street, and its geometric extension, to the southeast side of Columbus Avenue, and its geometric extension, and that area between Cedar Street and Minnesota Street, and Columbus Avenue and 12th Street. Maximum height is 876.1 feet above sea level, 182 feet above St. Paul datum.

D. Subdistrict 1d: An area between Jackson Street and Minnesota Street from the southeast side of Columbus Avenue, and its geometric extension, to the southeast side of 12th Street. Maximum height is 864.1 feet above sea level, 170 feet above St. Paul datum. Should the part of Minnesota Street in this subdistrict be vacated, the building height restriction in its

right-of-way shall be an elevation of 831.1 feet, 137 feet above St. Paul datum.

Subp. 3. **Height district 2.** Maximum height in height district 2 is established as 966.0 feet above sea level. Boundaries for this district are ~~are as described~~ in the map in subpart 6.

Subp. 4. **Height district 3a.** No building shall be constructed in height district 3a to a height greater than 944.0 feet above sea level; ~~and~~

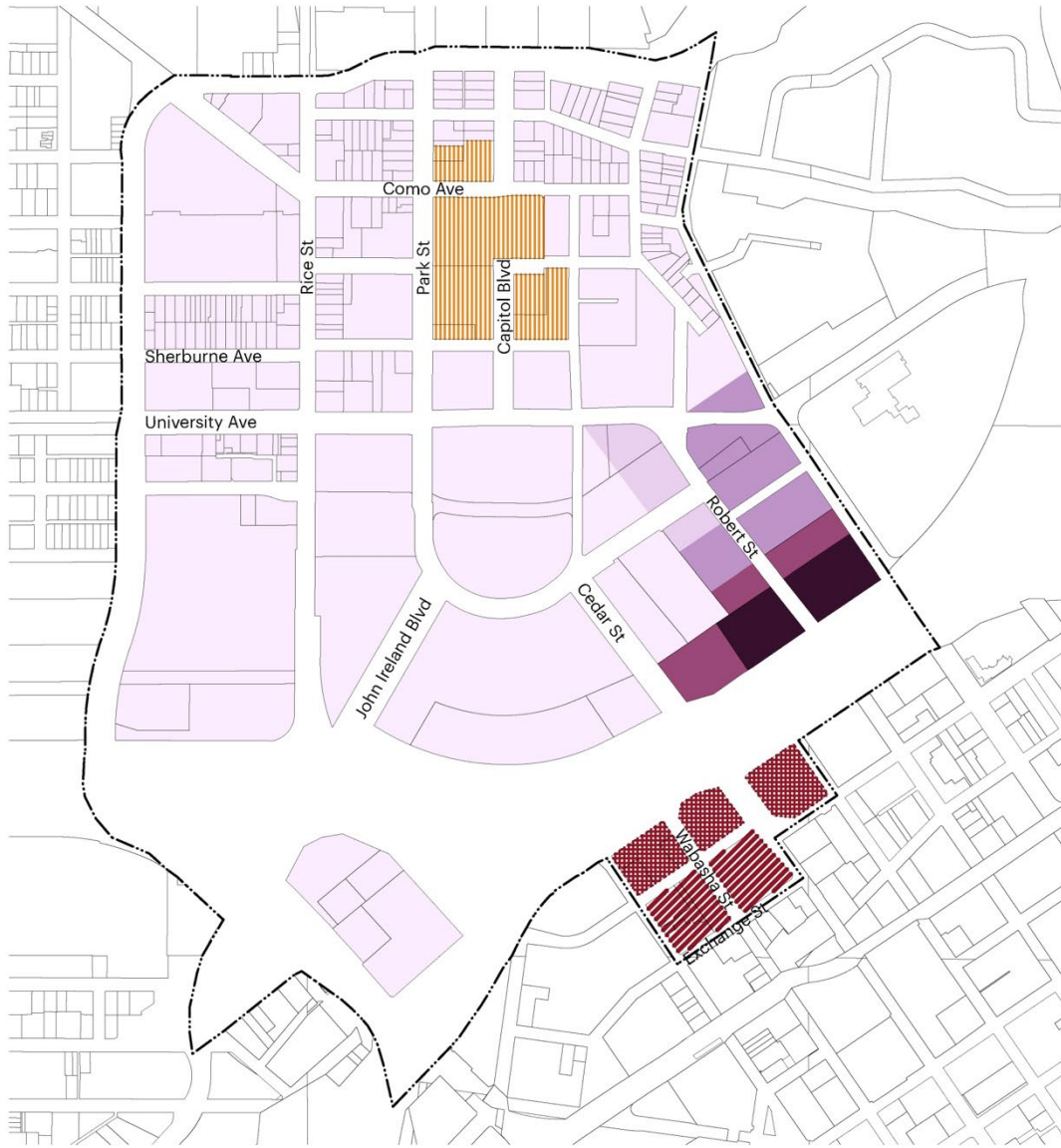
~~With a floor area ratio greater than 5.0.~~ Boundaries for this district are described in the map in subpart 6.

Subp. 5. **Height district 3b.** ~~No building shall be constructed in height district 3b with a floor area ratio greater than 5.0.~~ There is no height limit for buildings in height district 3b. Boundaries for this district are described in the map in subpart 6.

Subp. 6. **Map of height districts in Capitol area.**

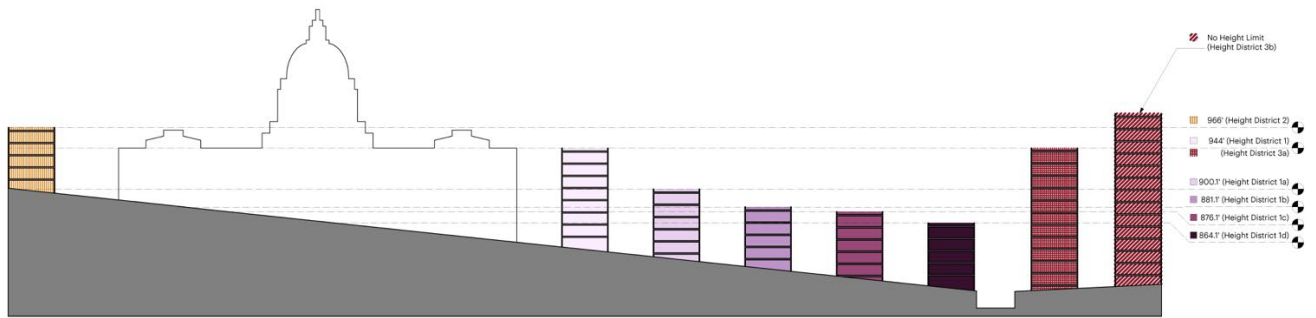
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[insert updated graphic "Heights_Map.jpg"]



Height District 1	Height District 1a	Height District 1b	Height District 1c	Height District 1d	Height District 2	Height District 3a	Height District 3b

[insert new graphic "Heights_Section.jpg"]



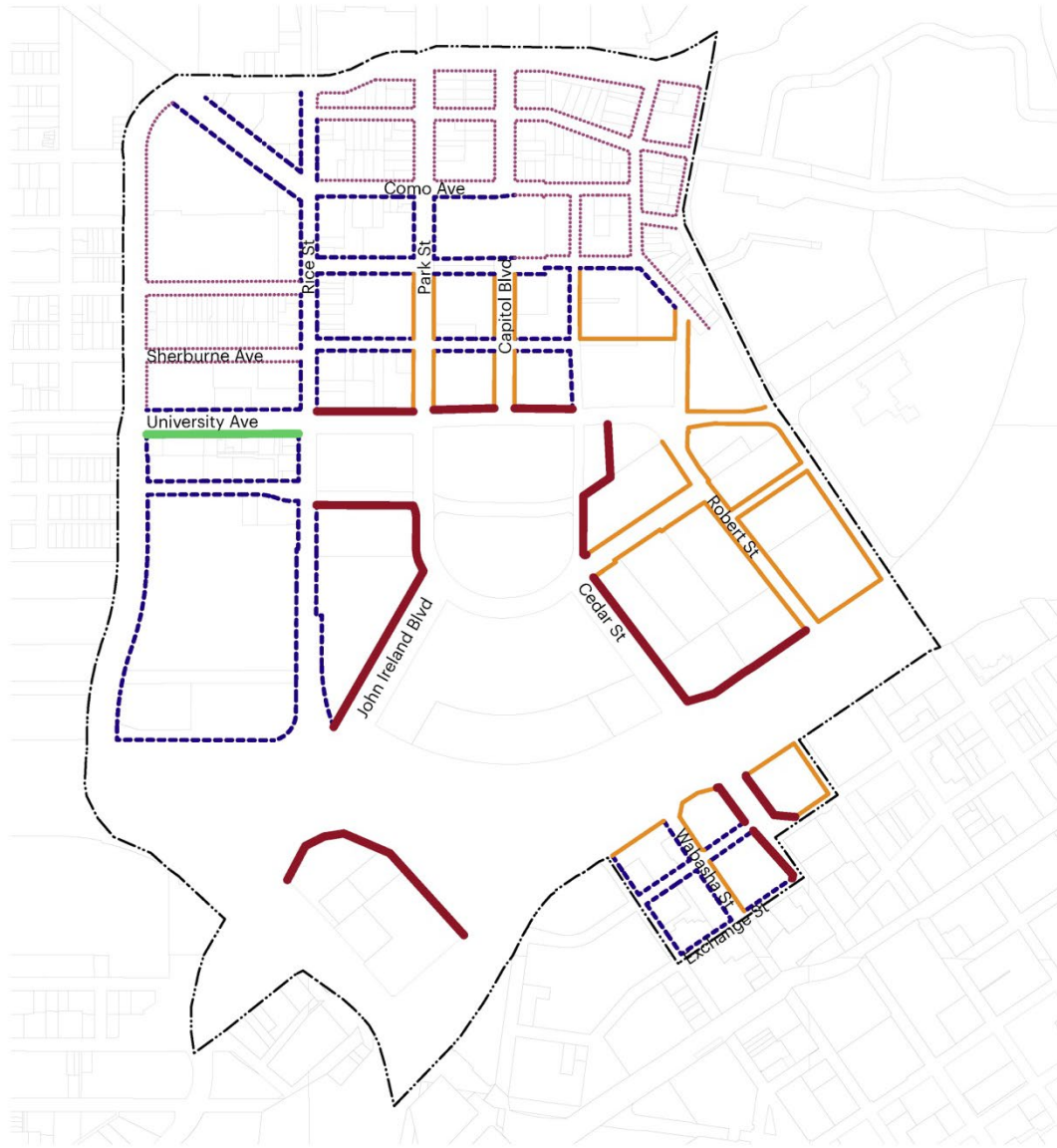
2400.2400 FRONTAGE MAP.

Subpart 1. **Intent.** The intent of this part is to ensure that buildings relate to the public realm and to adjacent buildings in a manner consistent with the statutory purposes of the board as stated in Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.01, and the goals of the comprehensive plan.

Subp. 2. **Requirement.** The frontage map in subpart 3 establishes frontage types (subpart 4 to 8) that are independent of use and height districts. "Frontage," as used in this chapter, means both the setback between the building façade and the front lot line and to the height and disposition of the building façade. In the case of buildings that abut more than one street, frontage requirements apply within each setback from a street as shown in subpart 3.

Subp. 3. **Frontage map.**

[insert updated graphic "Frontages_Map.jpg"]



- Capitol Mall
- Capitol View
- Civic
- Mixed-Commercial
- Mixed-Residential

Frontage Type	Setback from Street	Minimum Height
Capitol Mall	30' - 40'	3 stories
Capitol View	0' - 5'	2 stories
Civic	5' - 15'	3 stories
Flexible	0' - 20' (0' on corners)	2 stories
Residential	15' - 25'	

Subp. 4. **Capitol mall frontage.** Capitol mall frontage type requires a building a minimum of ~~three~~3 stories in height, set back a minimum of 30 feet and a maximum of 40 feet from the lot line. This frontage type is intended to achieve the highest standard of architectural quality for buildings fronting the Capitol mall, as shown in the frontage design standards in part 2400.2405.

Subp. 5. **Capitol view frontage.** In the Capitol view frontage type, buildings must be set back a maximum of ~~five~~5 feet from the lot line for at least 75 percent of their length. Buildings must be a minimum of two stories in height. In order to preserve significant views of the Capitol Building from University Avenue, any portion of the façade above ~~two~~2 stories in height must be stepped back at least 30 feet behind the front plane of the building façade.

Subp. 6. **Civic frontage.** In the civic frontage type, buildings must be set back a minimum of ~~five~~5 feet and a maximum of 15 feet from the front lot line for at least 85 percent of their length and must be a minimum of ~~three~~3 stories in height. Where a new building is adjacent to existing buildings, it must maintain the average setback of those buildings up to a maximum of 15 feet from the front lot line.

Subp. 7. ~~Flexible~~**Mixed-commercial frontage.** In the ~~flexible mixed-commercial~~ frontage type, ~~setback from the front lot line depends on building type and location. Residential buildings must be set back a minimum of 15 feet and a maximum of 25 feet, or the average of the block face, if developed. Nonresidential or mixed-use~~ buildings must be set back between a minimum of zero and 25 feet from the front lot line, but must not exceed the average block face setback. Buildings at corner locations must be located ~~within~~between zero and five feet of the front lot line on either street for a distance of 30 feet from the corner and must comply with corner clearance standards in part 2400.2620.

Subp. 8. ~~R~~**Mixed-residential frontage.** In the mixed-residential frontage type, ~~residential~~all buildings must be set back a minimum of 15 feet and a maximum of 25 feet, ~~or the average of the block face, where built out. Nonresidential buildings, where present, must be set back between zero and 25 feet from the front lot line,~~ but must not exceed the average block face setback.

2400.2405 ~~MIXED AND NONRESIDENTIAL~~ FRONTAGE DESIGN STANDARDS FOR FRONTAGE TYPES.

The following ~~mixed and nonresidential~~ design standards apply to the Capitol mall, Capitol view, civic, and flexible frontage types as shown in the table in this part. An "S" in the table means that the design standard is mandatory, unless the applicant can demonstrate to the board that there are circumstances unique to the property that make compliance impractical or unreasonable. A "G" in the table means that the design standard is recommended as a guideline. ~~Design standards for residential frontage areas are included in part 2400.2410.~~

	Capitol mall	Capitol view	Civic	Flexible <u>Mixed-Commercial</u>	<u>Mixed-Residential</u>
<u>A. Building fronts must be oriented to the primary abutting street and/or civic space.</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>

<u>B. Primary entrances must be accessed directly from and face the street, civic space, passage, courtyard or front yard. [insert current image for Front and Entrances Oriented to the Street]</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>
<u>C. Secondary access may be from the side or rear, or, for multifamily buildings, through an interior stairway or elevator and corridor.</u>			<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>
<u>D. Building must be faced with cut stone, terra cotta, cast stone, or other materials of similar aesthetics and durability</u>	S				
<u>E. Building must be faced with cut stone or other natural materials, or with brick, split-faced block, or similar masonry materials</u>		S	S	G	
In order to avoid the monotonous and pedestrian unfriendly appearance of facades dominated by <u>F. For residential buildings with garage doors, any attached garage door parallel to a primary street may occupy no more than 50 percent of the width of that building façade, measured at grade. The portion of the façade that contains the garage door must be recessed at least eight feet behind the remainder of the façade.</u>				<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>
<u>G. Roofs must be defined with a discernible cornice line that matches the profile or overall height of and is within two vertical feet of or is compatible with the cornice lines of adjacent abutting buildings</u>	S	G	S	G	<u>G</u>
<u>H. Pitched roofs must be clad with highly durable fire-resistant materials such as standing seam metal, slate, ceramic, or composite tiles</u>	S				
<u>I. Use of green roofs for reductions</u>	G	G	G	G	<u>G</u>

in building energy consumption is strongly encouraged					
<u>J. Freestanding signs on poles or pylons are prohibited within frontage setback areas</u>	S	S	S	S	<u>S</u>
<u>K. Mechanical and electrical equipment such as transformers, air conditioning and heating units, communications antennae, and similar elements within required front and side street setback areas must be screened per 2400.2630</u> must not be visible from any point within the frontage setback area	S	S	S	S	<u>S</u>
<u>L. New vehicular access points are prohibited from streets parallel to the designated frontage. Access and egress must be from streets other than those with designated frontage.</u>	S	S			
<u>M. Where an alley is present, residential parking must be accessed through the alley.</u>				<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>
<u>N. Where no alley is present, residential parking must be accessed from a side street, if a corner lot, or a driveway to a rear yard or garage. [insert current image for Garage Access from Side Street]</u>				<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>
<u>O. Landscaping within the frontage setback shall include a double row of canopy trees meeting the requirements of part 2400.2630</u>	G	G			
<u>P. Front yards for dwellings must be landscaped. Landscaping may consist of trees, shrubs, or groundcovers, in combination with low fences or walls. [insert current image for Landscaped Front Yards]</u>					<u>S</u>
<u>Q. Usable outdoor space must be provided for each dwelling, to the rear or side of the principal</u>				<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>

<p><u>building, with a rectangular shape and a minimum dimension of eight feet. Usable outdoor space may not be paved. Usable outdoor space for multifamily, townhouse, and carriage house dwellings may be combined and shared by multiple dwelling units.</u></p>					
<p><u>R. Continuity of walls: building façades, fences and landscape masses must abut the required building setback line for the specified distance in part 2400.2400, subparts 4 to 7 to achieve contribute to the spatial definition of the frontage and form cohesive walls of enclosure along the street</u></p>	S	G	G	G	<u>G</u>
<p><u>S. Buildings shall be designed to be visually consistent with the key features of the majority of buildings on the same block face as follows:</u> Compatibility with visually related buildings, features and places. The following building and site elements must be designed to be visually compatible with the corresponding elements of those buildings, features and places that meet the standards of this chapter and to which the building is visually related:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion and dimensions of the building's front façade: the relationship of width of the building to height of the front elevation 2. Proportion of openings: the relationship of width of the windows to height of the windows 3. Rhythm of solids to voids: the relationship of solids to voids in the building's front façade 4. Rhythm of spacing of 	S	G	G	G	<u>G</u>

<p>buildings: the relationship of a building to the open space between it and adjoining buildings</p> <p>5. Rhythm of entrance and porch projections: the relationship of entrances and porch projections to sidewalks</p> <p>6. Relationship of materials, texture, and color of building façades</p> <p>7. Roof shapes</p> <p>8. Scale of building: the size and mass of a building in relation to open spaces</p> <p>9. Front elevation: the place and orientation of the front elevation of a building, including the shape and composition of its architectural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape design: planted areas, plant materials, grading, pedestrian walks and areas, and other landscape elements 					
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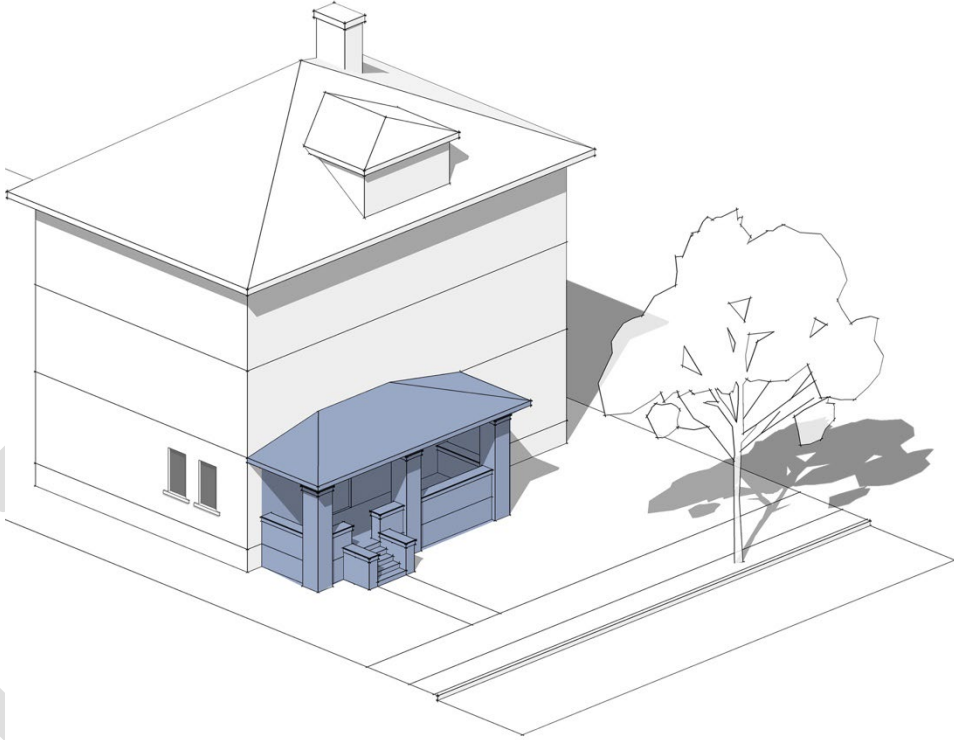
2400.2410 TYPICAL FRONTAGES.

Subpart 1. **Intent.** The intent of this part is to activate the ground floor or a building through a variety of allowed frontages that reflect the intended physical form and character of each zoning district.

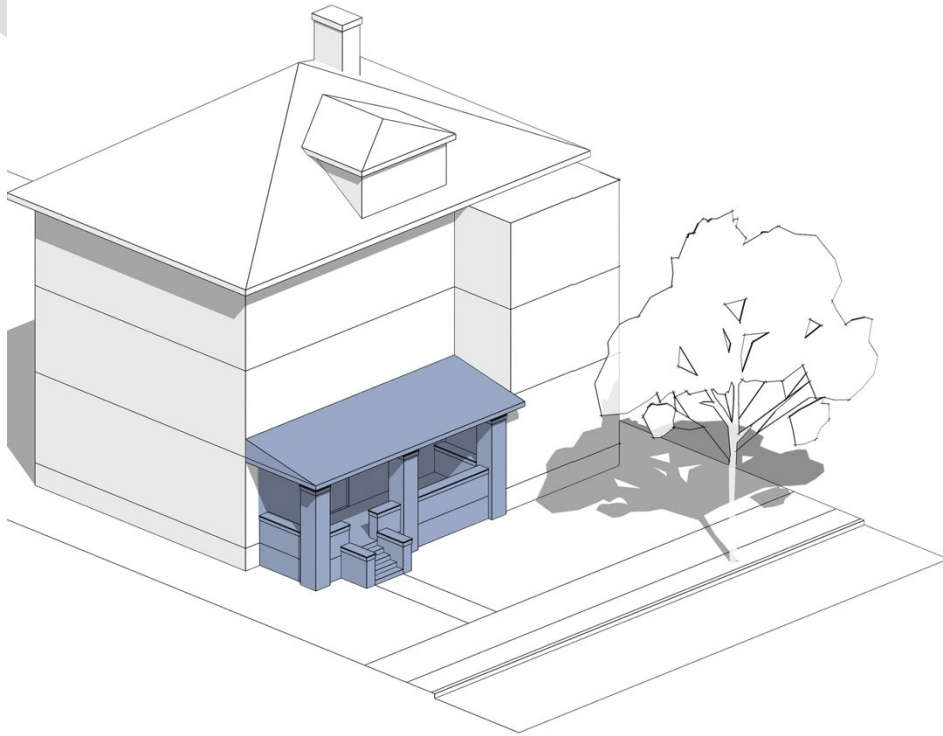
Subp. 2. **Scope.** This part provides examples of typical frontages that are appropriate for the various frontage types in the Capitol area. Other frontages are acceptable upon approval by the zoning administrator, provided that they meet frontage design standards in part 2400.2405.

Subp. 3. **Porch.** A porch is a fully covered structure that either projects (projecting porch) or is a part of the main façade of the building (recessed porch). It can be one to two stories and open on at least two sides.

[insert new graphic “Frontage_Projecting-Porch.jpg”]

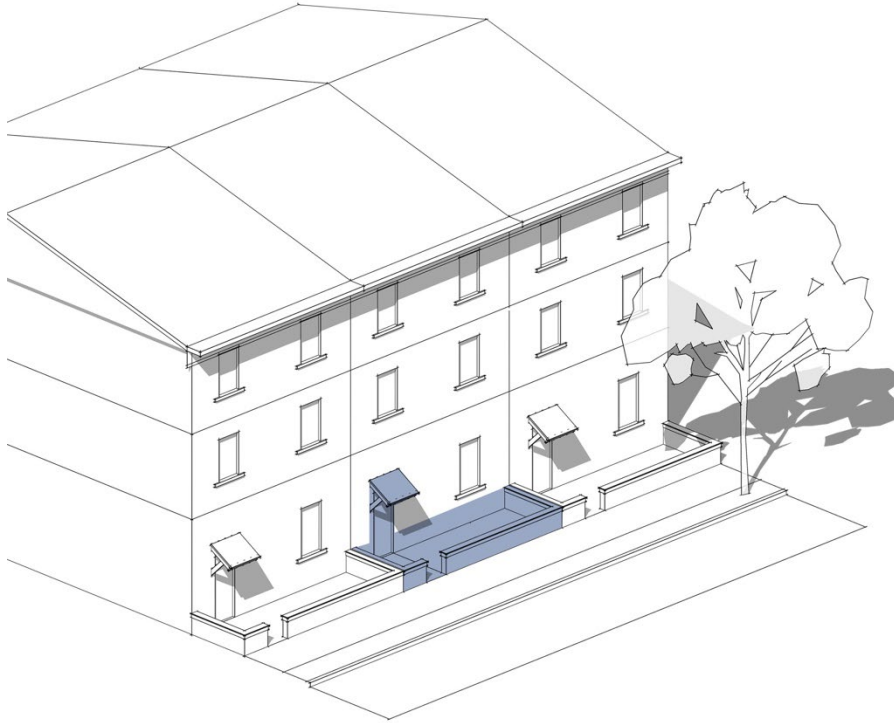


[insert new graphic “Frontage_Recessed-Porch.jpg”]



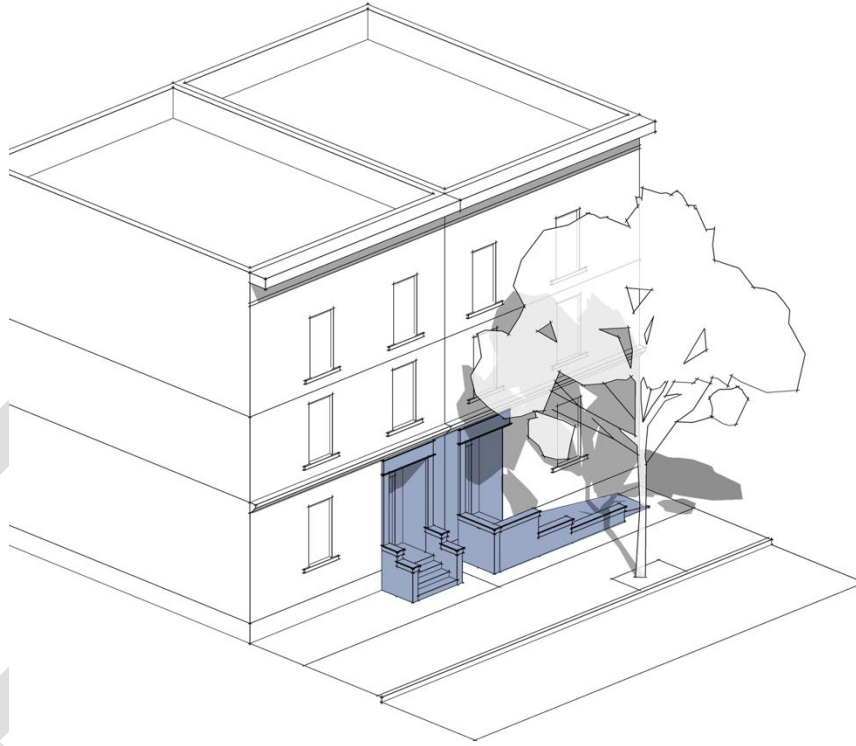
Subp. 4. Patio. A patio, sometimes referred to as a dooryard, is a space outside of the front door of a building or unit that is defined by a low wall or hedge and extends alongside the façade. Patios are separated from each other and are typically at grade.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Patio.jpg"]



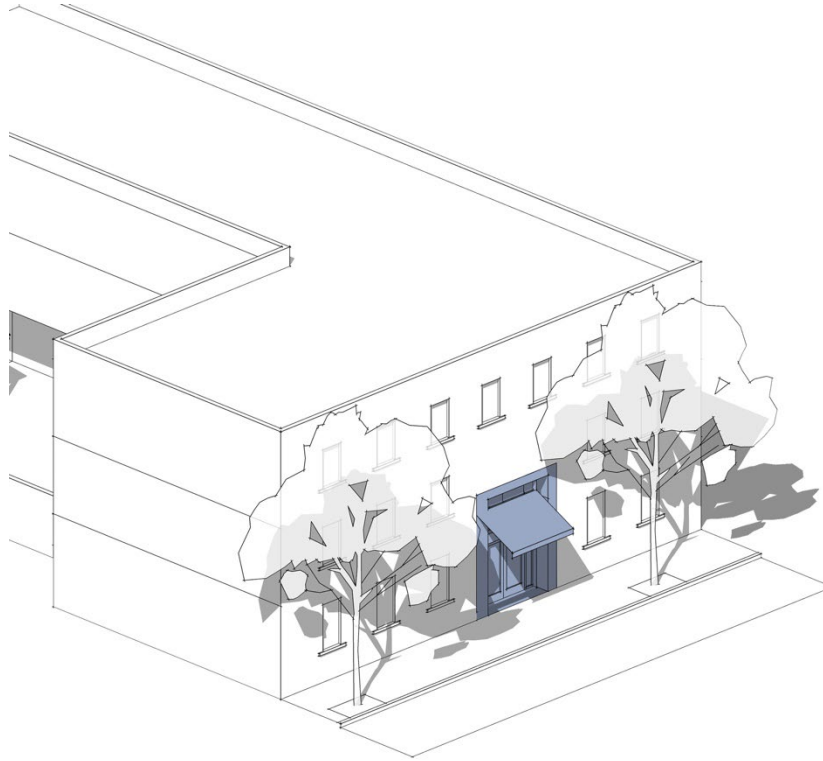
Subp. 5. Stoop. A stoop is a small raised landing outside of the front door(s) to a building or unit. Stairs connect the stoop directly to the sidewalk.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Stoop.jpg"]



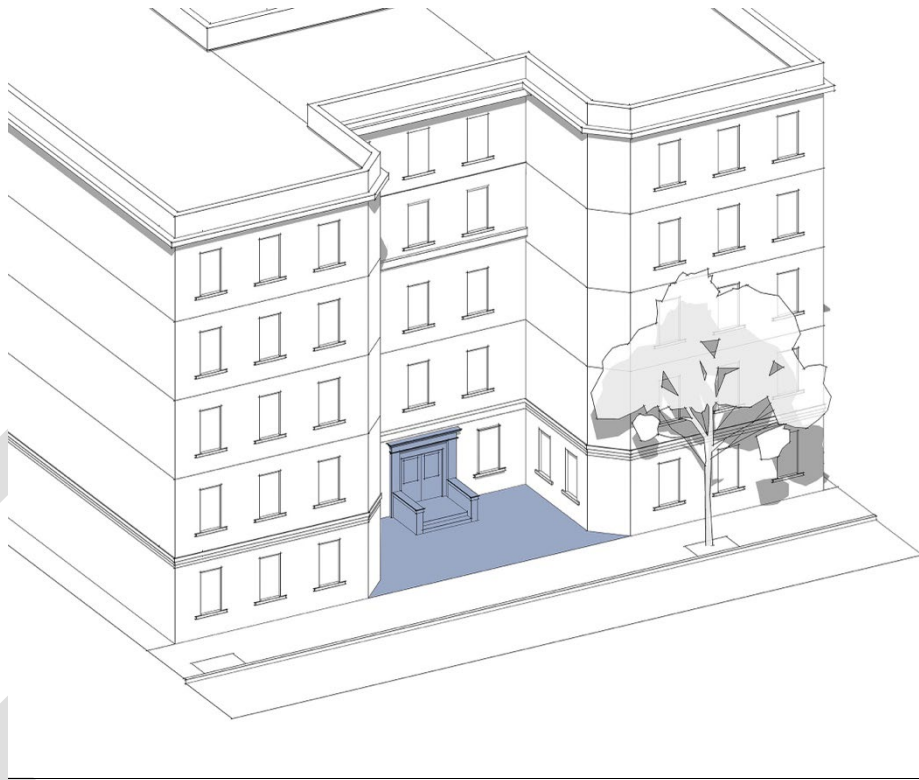
Subp. 6. **Common entry.** A common entry consists of a large opening in the façade that leads directly into the lobby or common space of the ground floor, which provides access to the individual units. The common entry is typically near the front lot line or within a forecourt.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Common_Entry.jpg"]



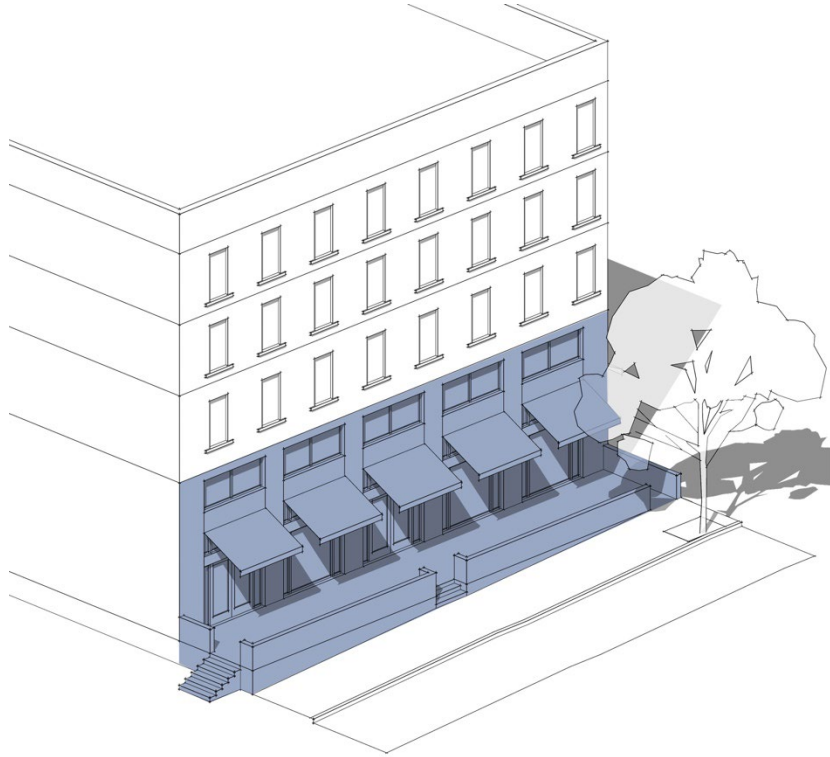
Subp. 7. Forecourt. A forecourt is an open-air space that connects to the public sidewalk and hosts the building's primary entrance(s). This space is a visual extension of the public realm into the site to create a shared garden or courtyard space for housing or an additional shopping or restaurant seating area for retail and service uses. Fences or low walls sometimes enclose forecourts from the street. The forecourt occurs on one lot and is distinct from a plaza, which can be adjacent to multiple lots. The following frontages can be combined with the forecourt: stoop, shopfront, gallery, or arcade.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Forecourt.jpg"]



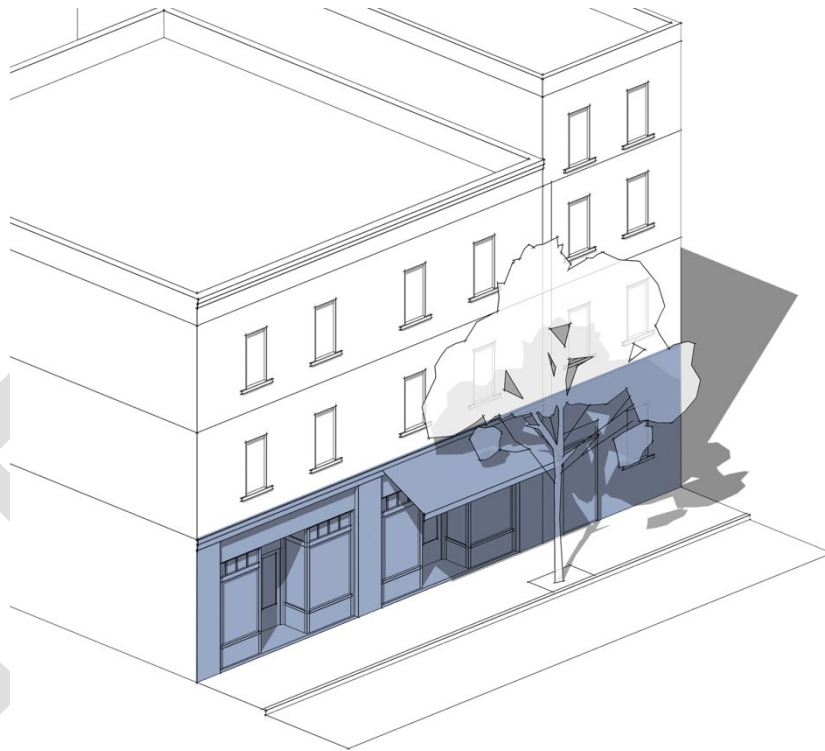
Subp. 8. **Terrace.** A terrace is an elevated area for pedestrian circulation along the façade that typically provides access to multiple building entrances. Access to the elevated level(s) is provided via stairs and ramps. The terrace frontage is used for retail, service, office uses, or housing to provide outdoor areas along the sidewalk and/or to accommodate an existing or intended grade change.

[insert new graphic “Frontage_Terrace.jpg”]



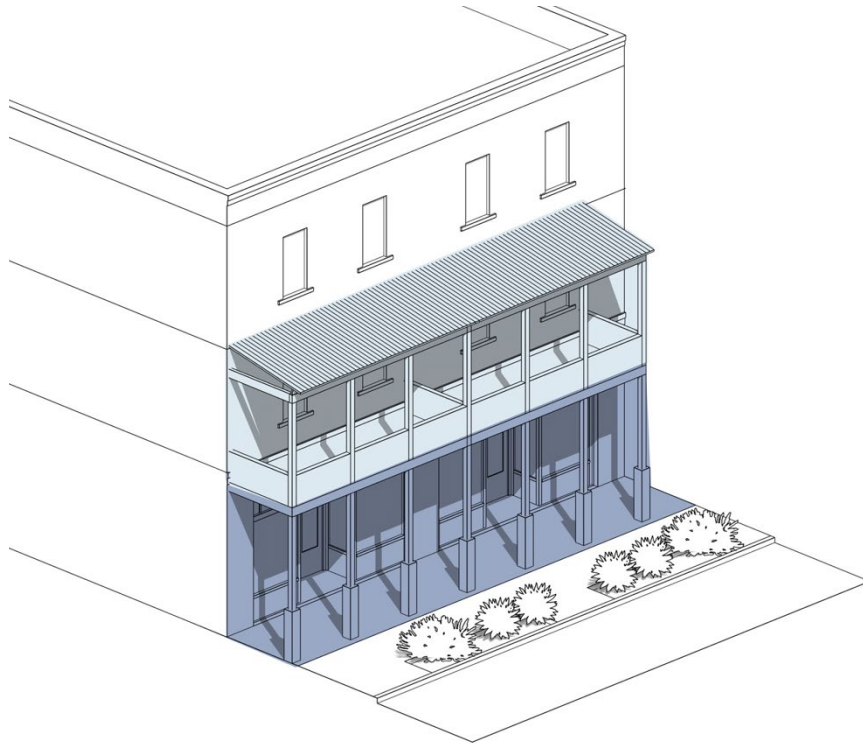
Subp. 9. Shopfront. A shopfront is a discrete and coherent assembly that is composed of an entrance, clear glass, signage and framing elements, sometimes including canopies or awnings. Shopfronts are typically between 15 and 30 feet wide and each correlates with a single ground floor use. The shopfront frontage is intended for service, retail, or restaurant use and includes substantial glazing between the shopfront base and the ground floor ceiling.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Shopfront.jpg"]



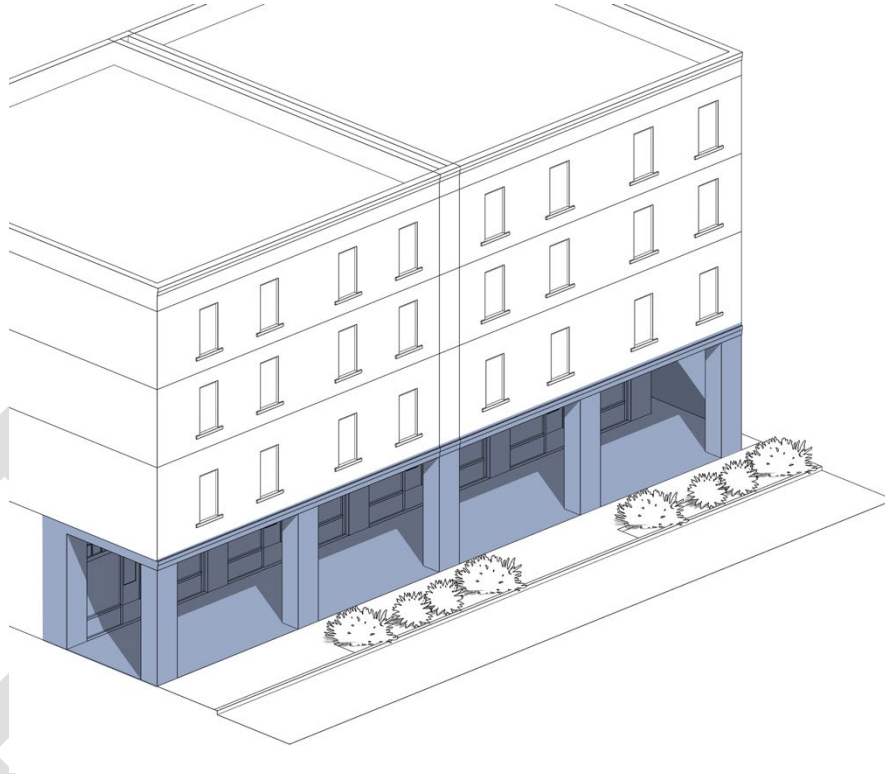
Subp. 10. **Gallery.** A gallery is a one- or two-story structure that projects from a building façade to cover the sidewalk with a colonnade or arches. When used in nonresidential settings, the gallery is used with the shopfront; when used in residential settings the gallery is used with stoops, patios, and forecourts.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Gallery.jpg"]



Subp. 11. **Arcade.** An arcade extends the upper floors of a building over the sidewalk with a colonnade or arches. Occupiable space on the upper floor(s) typically extends over the sidewalk. When used in nonresidential settings, the recessed ground floor façade incorporates the shopfront; when used in residential settings, stoops, patios, and forecourts are included.

[insert new graphic "Frontage_Arcade.jpg"]



2400.2410 — RESIDENTIAL FRONTAGE DESIGN STANDARDS.

- A. ~~Building fronts must be oriented to the primary abutting street.~~
- B. ~~Primary entrances to ground floor dwellings must be accessed directly from and face the street.~~

~~Fronts and Entrances Oriented to the Street~~

- C. ~~Secondary access may be from the side or rear, or, for multifamily buildings, through an interior stairway or elevator and corridor.~~
- D. ~~Where an alley is present, parking must be accessed through the alley.~~
- E. ~~Where no alley is present, parking must be accessed from a side street, if a corner lot, or a driveway to a rear yard or garage.~~

~~Garage Access from Side Street~~

- F. ~~In order to avoid the monotonous and pedestrian-unfriendly appearance of facades dominated by garage doors, any attached garage door parallel to a primary street may occupy no more than 50 percent of the width of that building façade, measured at grade. The portion of the façade that contains the garage door must be recessed at least eight feet~~

behind the remainder of the façade.

G. Usable outdoor space must be provided for each dwelling, to the rear or side of the principal building, with a rectangular shape and a minimum dimension of eight feet. Usable outdoor space may not be paved. Usable outdoor space for multifamily, townhouse, and carriage house dwellings may be combined and shared by multiple dwelling units.

H. Front yards must be landscaped. Landscaping may consist of trees, shrubs, or groundcovers, in combination with low fences or walls.

Landscaped Front Yards

I. The proportion, size, rhythm and detailing of windows and doors in new construction must be compatible with that of adjacent buildings, but need not replicate them exactly.

J. Open porches and balconies are encouraged on building fronts.

Open porches

K. Building façades greater than 40 feet in length must be divided into smaller increments of 20 feet or less by means of divisions or breaks in materials, entry placement, window bays, or other architectural details.

Longer Buildings Articulated into Smaller Increments

2400.2500 **Examples TYPICAL of BUILDING TYPES.**

Subpart 1. **Intent.** The intent of this part is to generate the intended physical form and character of each zoning district through a variety of allowed building types, establish design parameters for specific building types, regardless of what zoning district in which the buildings are located, and to encourage new building design that respects its context.

Subp. 2. **Scope.** This part provides examples of typical building types that are appropriate for the various zoning districts in the Capitol area. Other building types are acceptable upon approval by the zoning administrator, provided that they meet the lot, height and frontage requirements and design standards of this ordinance.

Subp. 3. **One Family Building.** A one family building is a single family dwelling with yards on all sides. One family buildings in the Capitol area are designed to fit on relatively narrow lots with the longest building dimension perpendicular to the street, with an attached or detached garage.

Subp. 3. Massing and facade articulation.

A. Facades shall be designed on a background of bays, individual or grouped. Each bay shall be between 5 and 30 feet wide and may vary in width.

B. Facades shall be designed with a change in plane of at least two feet extending from

the ground story through the roof as required below

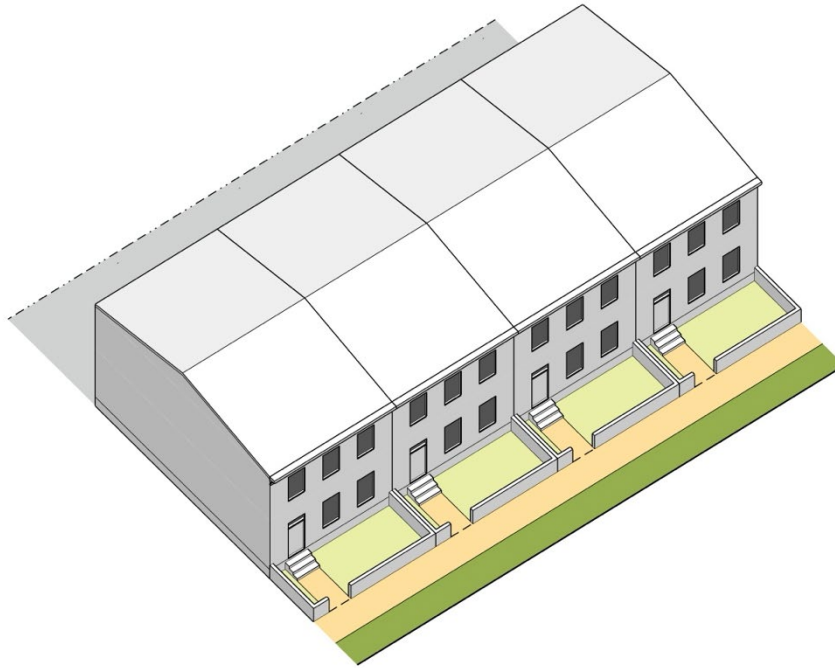
- (1) G-1 and G-2 Districts. Facades longer than 150 feet;
- (2) MX and MXD Districts. Facades longer than 100 feet;
- (3) MR District. Facades longer than 75 feet.

C. Buildings of four or more stories shall design facades to visually express a base, middle, and top.

- (1) Boundaries between the base, middle, and top are articulated by a cornice, projecting profile/string course, or other horizontal element that is consistent across the length of the building.
- (2) The base comprises the lowest story/stories of the building and requires a high attention to detail pursuant to part 2400.2400 to 2400.2410.
- (3) The middle comprises more stories than the base or top and must incorporate the building's primary wall color and finish material.
- (4) The top comprises the roof or cornice treatment to visually cap the building. The top can include the uppermost story, provided that a cornice, projecting profile/string course, and change of material or color are expressed on the façade starting at the floor level of the uppermost story.

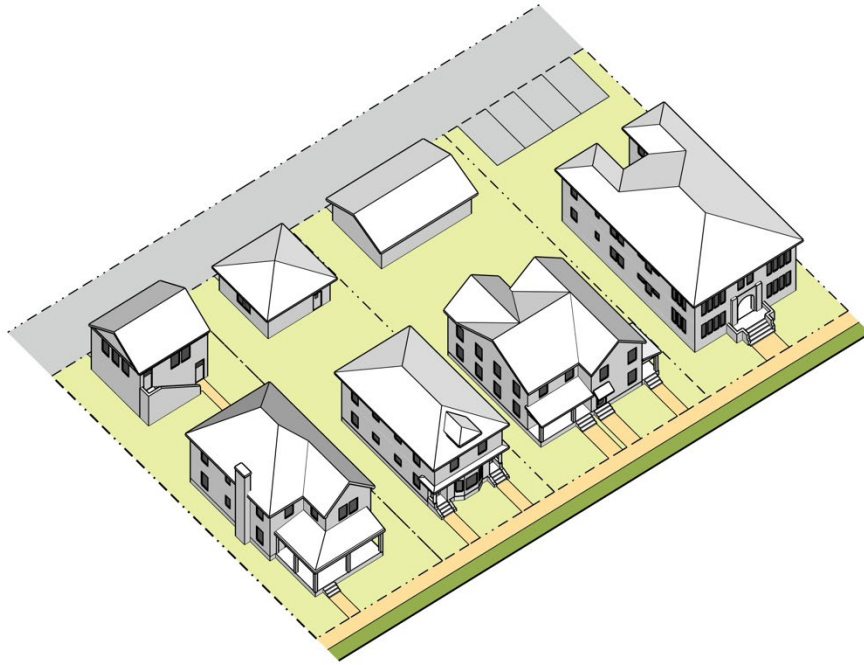
Subp. 64. **Townhouse.** A ~~townhouse is a~~ house-scale building comprised of individual dwelling units within a linear group of horizontally attached dwellings, each having a private entrance and totally exposed front and rear walls to be used for access, light, and ventilation.

[insert updated graphic “Building_Townhouse.jpg”]



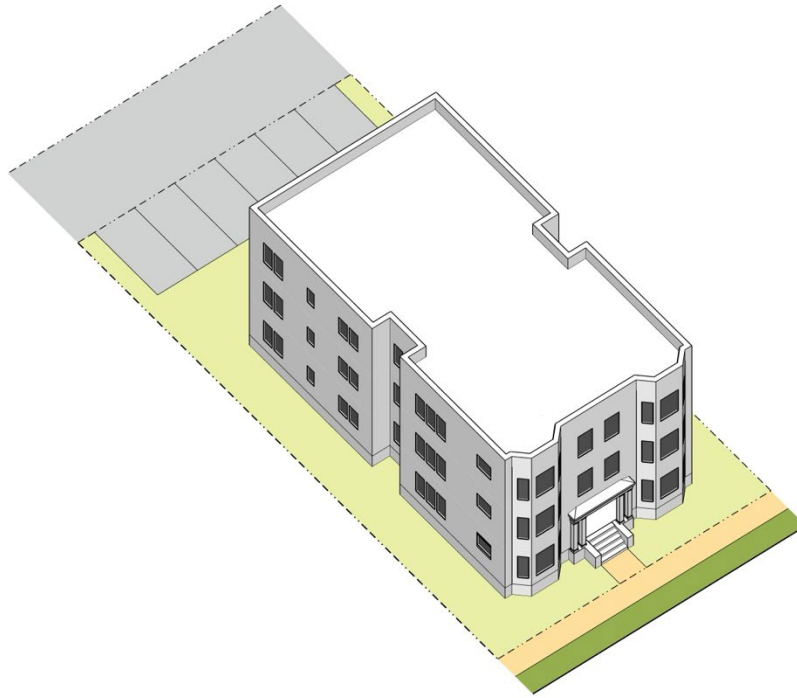
Subp. 75. **Small multiplex** ~~Small apartment, mansion building~~. A small apartment, ~~mansionhouse-scale,~~ building is a multistory-multifamily building designed to resemble a large single-family building, typically with a pitched roof and central entrance oriented to the primary abutting street.

[insert updated graphic "Building_Small_Multiplex.jpg"]



Subp. 86. **Large apartment building, stacked flats multiplex.** A large block-scale apartment building, ~~stacked flats~~ is a multistory building with combined entrances, stairways and elevators, and is composed of single- or two-level occupant spaces stacked on top of each other, typically accessed from a central corridor.

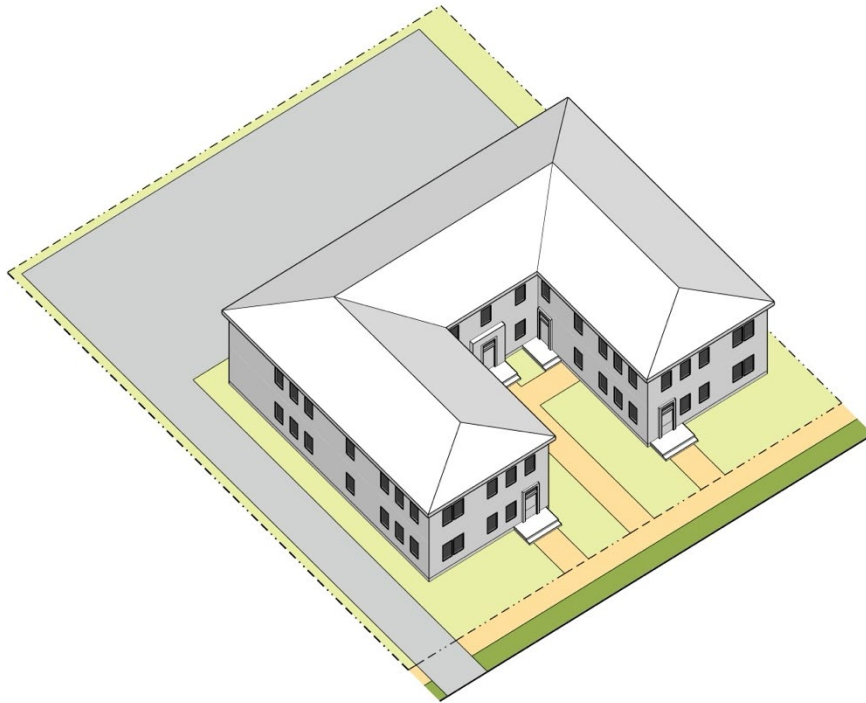
[insert updated graphic “Building_Large_Multiplex.jpg”]



Subp. 97. **Courtyard apartment building multiplex.** A courtyard apartment building is a ~~multi-story~~ house-scale building designed around an open courtyard abutting the primary street, surrounded by building walls on ~~three~~ at least two sides.

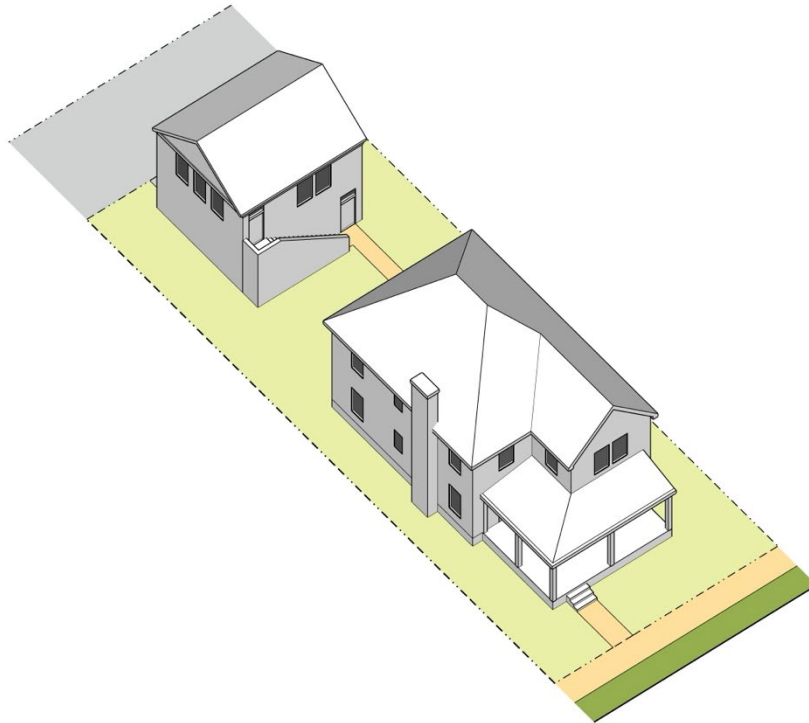
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[insert updated graphic "Building_Courtyard.jpg"]



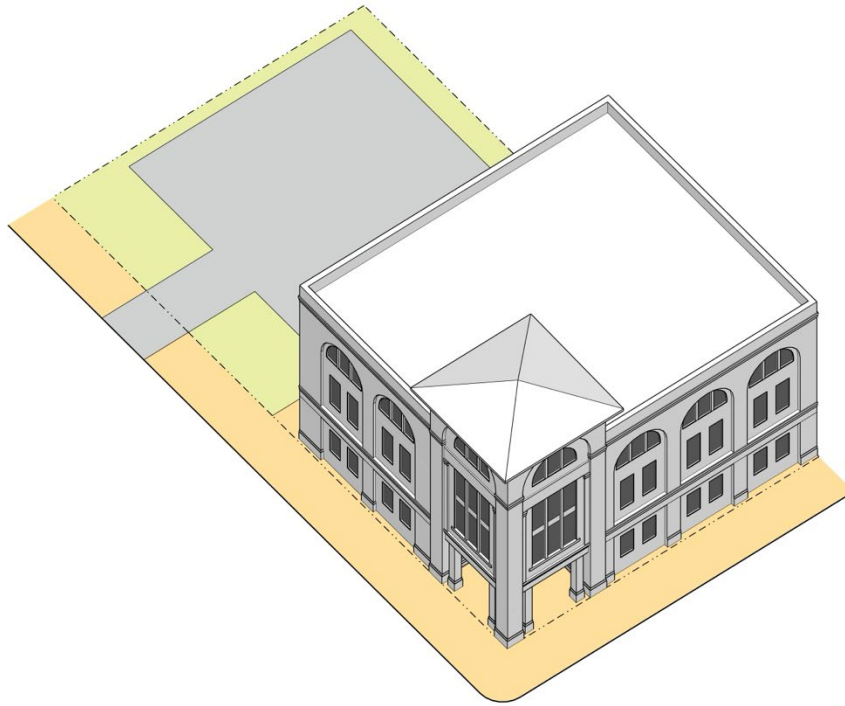
Subp. 108. **Carriage house building.** ~~A carriage house~~house-scale building is that contains an accessory dwelling unit located above an attached garage, or a group of attached dwelling units located above a series of attached garages. A site plan and a building plan must be submitted to the zoning administrator at the time of application. Carriage house dwellings are exceptions to the one main building per zoning lot requirement. Carriage houses must employ materials, roof pitch, orientation, door and window placement and proportions, and other details compatible with those of the principal building.

[insert updated graphic “Building_Carriage_House.jpg”]



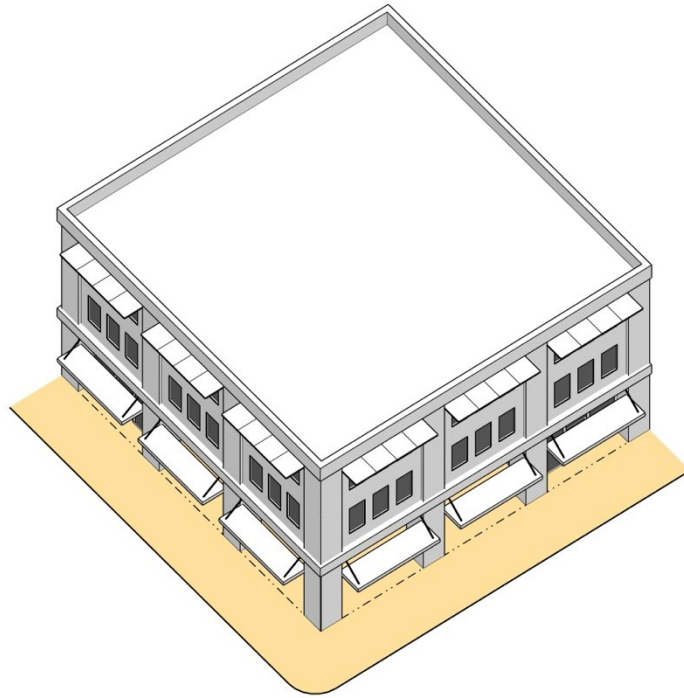
Subp. 119. **Civic building.** A civic block-sale building is a building type with classical proportions and high-quality materials on all sides; predominantly in office use. ~~Civic buildings used for state functions in the Capitol area are planned with the active involvement of the board and other stakeholders.~~

[insert updated graphic "Building_Civic.jpg"]



Subp. 1210. **Commercial block building.** A ~~commercial block building~~ is a ~~multi-story block-scale~~ building that is designed to support a mix of commercial or office uses on the ground floor with office, studio and/or residential units above. Buildings are typically designed with storefront or arcade frontages at ground floor.

[insert updated graphic “Building_Commercial_Block.jpg”]



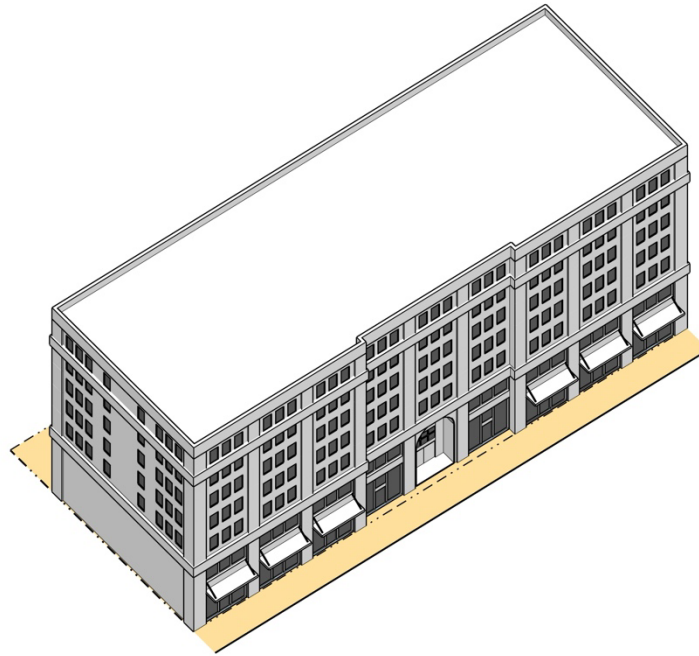
Subp. 13. **Parking building.** A parking building is a multi-story building specifically designed for temporary parking of automobiles, which may also include groundfloor storefronts and upper level office space.

Subp. 14. **Live-work building.** A live-work building is similar to townhouses in scale and detailing, but with a ground floor designed for small commercial, office and service establishments, often with storefront detailing. Live-work buildings are generally placed at or close to the sidewalk, although a forecourt or patio design may be used to allow for outdoor seating space.

Subp. 15. **Liner building.** A liner building is a specialized building designed to conceal an area such as a parking lot or loading dock. While liner buildings may include commercial or residential uses, their limited depth makes them more disposed to residential use. Liner buildings may have a small common front yard, but do not include individual private outdoor spaces.

Subp. 1611. **Podium building.** A podium building is a multistory mixed-use block-scale building in which the upper stories are stepped back from a distinct from the lower base to provide outdoor terraces, to avoid excessive shadowing of streets or public spaces, or to preserve important views.

[insert updated graphic "Building_Podium.jpg"]



~~Subp. 17. **Free-standing workplace.** A freestanding workplace is a variable multistory building type designed to accommodate primarily office functions and limited retail services. A principal entrance is generally oriented to the primary abutting street. Building forms are flexible.~~

2400.2600 SCOPE OF GENERAL REGULATIONS

Parts 2400.2600 to ~~2400.2635-2640~~ establish standards that apply throughout all or a portion of the Capitol area, including standards for accessory buildings and structures, landscaping, and lighting.

2400.2605 ACCESSORY BUILDINGS.

Accessory buildings in all zoning districts must comply with the following standards:

- A. An accessory building attached to a principal building, such as an attached garage, must comply with all the setback and height requirements applicable to the principal building.
- B. Accessory buildings on a zoning lot may occupy up to 35 percent of the rear yard area. The total ground floor area of all accessory buildings must not exceed 1,000 square feet, and shall not exceed the ground floor area of the principal building.
- C. A maximum of two accessory buildings is permitted on any zoning lot.

D. Buildings accessory to residential uses must be set back at least three feet from all interior lot lines and one foot from any lot line adjoining an alley. Accessory buildings on corner lots must be set back the same distance as the principal building from the street side lot line.

E. Buildings accessory to residential uses, with the exception of accessory dwelling units, shall not exceed ~~one~~1 story or 14 feet in height.

2400.2610 EXTERIOR LIGHTING.

A. All outdoor lighting in all use districts, including off-street parking facilities, must be shielded to reduce glare and must be so arranged as to reflect lights away from all adjacent residential districts or adjacent residences in such a way as not to exceed three footcandles measured at the residence district boundary.

B. All lighting used for the external illumination of buildings must be placed and shielded so as not to interfere with the vision of persons on adjacent highways or adjacent property.

C. Illumination of signs must be directed or shaded downward so as not to interfere with the vision of persons on adjacent highways or adjacent property.

D. Illumination of signs and any other outdoor feature must not be of a flashing, moving, or intermittent type. Illumination must be maintained stationary and constant in intensity and color at all times when in use.

2400.2615 ENCROACHMENTS INTO REQUIRED YARDS.

The following structures or features are permitted to extend into or be located in required yards.

A. Entranceway structures, including walls, columns, and gates marking entrances to housing developments, may be located in a required yard if in compliance with all applicable city and state codes.

B. An open covered porch may project up to ten feet into a required front yard.

C. Porches shall be at least seven and a half (7.5) feet deep (clear). Enclosed porches are not allowed to encroach into required yards.

D. An open and uncovered deck may project up to ten feet into a required rear yard, provided the walking surface of the deck is not higher than eight feet above the adjacent grade.

E. An uncovered deck, paved terrace, or patio not exceeding two feet in height above the adjacent grade is considered landscaping and is not subject to setback or lot coverage requirements.

F. Architectural features such as overhangs, decorative details, and bay windows may extend or project into a required side yard not more than two inches for each one foot of width of the side yard, and may extend or project into a required front yard or rear yard not more than three feet.

G. Accessible ramps for a person with a mobility impairment are exempted and may project into all required yards.

H. Chimneys and fireplaces may project one foot into a required yard.

I. Air conditioning condensers may be located in required side and rear yards.

J. Satellite dish antenna and amateur radio antennas may be located in required side and rear yards, sited in locations that will minimize visibility from the street according to part 2400.2740.

K. Balconies shall measure at least five feet in any direction. Enclosed balconies are not allowed to encroach into required yards.

2400.2620 CORNER CLEARANCE.

On a corner lot at ~~two~~2 intersecting streets, no fence, wall, or other structure is allowed above a height of ~~two~~2 feet from sidewalk grade in the triangular area of the lot included within ~~ten~~10 feet of the corner along each lot line unless the structure is more than 80 percent open.

2400.2625 STREET AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS.

Exterior structural elements such as benches, transit shelters, vending equipment, and similar elements in the public right-of-way must be approved by the board for both design and location.

2400.2630 LANDSCAPE AND SCREENING STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. **Visual screens required.** The uses described in item A must be screened when abutting or adjacent to a residential ~~district~~use. Screening shall consist of an obscuring wall or obscuring fence, or other visual screen having a minimum height as required in item A. Whenever visual screens are required, the following standards apply.

A. Height regulations:

- (1) commercial or office uses, ~~4~~4-1/2~~four-and-a-half~~ feet;
- (2) hospital ambulance, delivery, and service areas, six feet;
- (3) utility buildings, stations, or substations, six feet; and
- (4) outdoor storage or service areas for nonresidential or multifamily uses, six feet.

- B. Visual screens must be located completely within the lot ~~line~~.
- C. Visual screen locations must conform with front ~~yard~~-setback lines in residential districts.
- D. Upon approval of the board, a required visual screen may be located on the opposite side of an alley right-of-way from the nonresidential ~~zone~~use, when mutually agreeable to affected property owners. Maintenance is the responsibility of the person required to erect the screen.
- E. The land between the screen and the ~~property-lot~~ line must be landscaped and maintained so that all plant materials are healthy and the area is free from refuse and debris.
- F. Required visual screens must have no opening for pedestrians or vehicles except as shown on an approved site plan.

Subp. 2. **Landscaping of off-street parking lots.** All off-street parking lots of more than four parking spaces must be landscaped as follows:

- A. A landscaped area at least eight feet in width must be provided between parking lots and the abutting street. Screening within this area must include a masonry wall, decorated fence, berm, or hedge that forms a screen between ~~three~~3 and 3-1/2 feet in height, plus ~~one~~1 deciduous shade tree planted every 40 feet on center.
- B. A landscaped area at least six feet in width must be provided along side and rear lot lines between parking lots and abutting residential uses. Screening within this area must include a fence or wall at least 90 percent opaque, between 4-1/2 and ~~six~~6 feet in height, plus at least ~~one~~1 tree and ~~five~~5 shrubs for every 50 lineal feet of ~~property-lot~~ line.
- C. Off-street parking lots larger than 50 spaces must include 300 square feet of landscaped islands for every 50 spaces over 50. Each landscaped island must be a minimum of ~~ten~~10 feet in width and 300 square feet in area.

Subp. 3. **Landscaping of open areas.** The remainder of any landscaped area not occupied by trees or shrubs must be covered with turf grass, native grasses, or other perennial flowering plants, vines, shrubs, or trees. The use of drought-tolerant, native vegetation must be prioritized.

Subp. 4. **Plant materials; standards and maintenance.** Plant materials used in visual screens, parking lot landscaping, or other applications must meet the following standards:

- A. The genus and species of all plant materials must be identified on all plans submitted for permit approval. Priority must be given to native and/or climatically appropriate trees, shrubs, and grasses wherever appropriate pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 15B.05 subd.8.
- B. The species, size, location, and spacing of plant materials must be appropriate for the purpose intended, and must be planted within 180 days from the date of issuance of a

certificate of occupancy.

C. At the time of planting, minimum plant sizes are as follows: shade trees must be 1-1/2 inch caliper, ornamental trees must be six to eight feet overall height, conifers must be four to six feet overall height, and shrubs used for screening must be 15 to 18 inches overall height.

D. Wherever plant materials are used to satisfy a visual screen requirement, planting must be sufficiently dense to provide an unbroken visual barrier within a maximum of two growing seasons after the time of planting.

E. The owners are responsible for maintaining all landscaping in a healthy and growing condition and keeping it free from refuse and debris. Dead plant materials must be removed within a reasonable time and replaced during the normal planting seasons. Plant materials shall be warranted for a minimum of two years.

2400.2635 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STANDARDS.

A. For less where less than one-quarter of an acre is affected by development, the lot coverage requirement differs by zoning district:

- (1) For buildings in the G-1 and MX districts, a maximum of 85 percent of lot area shall be impervious.
- (2) For buildings in the MR district, a maximum of 40 percent of lot area shall be impervious. Accessory buildings must comply with part 2400.2605.
- (3) For development in the MXD district, a maximum of 100 percent of lot area shall be impervious.

B. For sites where more than one-quarter of an acre is affected by development, ~~with the exception of state of Minnesota buildings and facilities,~~ the standards of the city of St. Paul Public Works Department for stormwater runoff for the site apply. Stormwater management plans and calculations are required as part of building permit submittals.

C. All projects that occupy or disturb an area larger than one acre in size, ~~with the exception of state of Minnesota buildings and facilities,~~ are subject to the stormwater management, erosion, sedimentation control, and other standards of the Capitol Region Watershed District.

2400.2700 SCOPE OF SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS.

Parts 2400.2700 to 2400.2740 establish standards applicable to particular land uses, including permitted and conditional uses, in one or more zoning districts. The standards apply within all zoning districts where the specified use is allowed, except where otherwise noted.

2400.2705 STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE ARTWORK.**Subpart 1. Guiding principles for commemorative artwork.**

- A. The collection of commemorative artwork on the Capitol grounds must reflect the state's diverse history and people.
- B. The board must:
 - (1) provide for public input, public access, and transparency in making decisions about commemorative artwork on the Capitol grounds; and
 - (2) review existing commemorative artwork as needed or every ten years to:
 - a) gather public input regarding the commemorative artwork collection; and
 - b) ensure that the artwork in the commemorative artwork collection meet the standards and intent of parts 2400.2040 and 2400.~~2703~~2705.
- C. All decisions about commemorative artwork must account for the historic, architectural, and artistic integrity of the Capitol building and grounds.

Subp. 2. Conditions for adding new artwork. The board must consider displaying new commemorative artwork in the Capitol area if the artwork meets all of the following conditions:

- A. there has been documented public support of the artwork;
- B. the artwork has lasting statewide significance for Minnesotans;
- C. the artwork is respectful of the diversity of Minnesotans;
- D. viewing the artwork provides a rich experience to broaden the understanding of Minnesota's shared history, heritage, and culture; and
- E. if an individual is the subject of an artwork, the individual must:
 - (1) have lived in Minnesota or the geographical area now identified as Minnesota for at least five years during the individual's life;
 - (2) have historical significance;
 - (3) be renowned and admired by Minnesotans; and
 - (4) have been deceased for at least ten years.

Subp. 3. Application and review process for new artwork.

- A. An applicant requesting placement of a new commemorative artwork in the Capitol

area must submit an addition request to the board using the form available on the board website. The board website must provide clear and accessible instructions for completing the application form. Within ten calendar days of the board's receipt of an addition request, board staff must determine whether the application form is complete and inform the applicant of that determination. If board staff find that the application is incomplete, board staff must advise the applicant that the application is incomplete and identify what information is missing to the applicant.

B. Once board staff determine that an application is complete, board staff must review the addition request and analyze whether the request meets all of the conditions in subpart 2. Board staff shall prepare a written report of the staff's findings.

C. Board staff must post a summary of the addition request and the board staff report on the board website. The posting must include timely updates about the application's status, opportunities for public input, and meetings of the board at which the application shall be discussed or voted upon.

D. After the staff report is posted on the board website, the board must open a 30-day public comment period and direct board staff to host or cohost at least one public meeting to gather input on whether the addition request meets all of the conditions in subpart 2. The public meeting may be hosted, organized, and managed according to subpart 10.

E. When the 30-day public comment period and public meeting are complete, board staff shall prepare a written summary of the public comments that the board received and provide a recommendation to the board on whether to accept the application and proceed to the next step in the project review process or reject the application for failing to meet all of the conditions in subpart 2. The board shall meet and host a public hearing to consider the addition request, staff report and recommendation, and public comments that the board received. The board shall determine whether the addition request meets all of the conditions in subpart 2 and may advance in the process for further review site selection. A majority vote of the full board is required to accept the application and advance the application for further review site selection.

(1) If the board accepts an addition request application, board staff must notify the applicant and the Department of Administration within 14 calendar days of the board's vote accepting the application for further review site selection.

(2) If the board rejects an addition request application for failing to meet all of the conditions in subpart 2, board staff must notify the applicant in writing within 14 calendar days of the board's vote rejecting the application and provide the applicant with reasons for the rejection.

F. After an addition request application is accepted by the board for further review site selection, board staff and the board's architectural advisers must conduct a site selection study with the applicant. Where necessary and with permission from the board, the board executive secretary may commence the site selection process following the determination

made in subpart 3, item B. The Department of Administration must review and comment on proposed sites for the commemorative artwork. Board staff and the board's architectural advisers must recommend a site for the proposed artwork to the full board based on the criteria for the location of new artwork in subpart 4.

G. After board staff and the board's architectural advisers identify a site for the proposed commemorative artwork, the board shall meet to determine whether the proposed location meets all of the criteria in subpart 4. After an opportunity to hear public comments at the board meeting, the board shall vote on the location of the commemorative artwork. A majority vote of the full board is required to accept a site location for any new commemorative artwork. The board must notify the applicant in writing of the board's site selection decision within 14 calendar days of the meeting.

H. If the board accepts the addition request application and approves of the artwork's location, the applicant must raise money or otherwise pay for the cost of completing the design process.

I. The applicant must work with board staff and the board's architectural advisers to develop a design framework document that includes:

- (1) the goals and objectives of the applicant;
- (2) the applicable zoning standards, project planning parameters, or design guidelines for the selected site;
- (3) the proposed budget, schedule, location, site-specific conditions, and technical parameters;
- (4) the plan for informing and engaging key stakeholders and members of the public during the design process; and
- (5) additional design process guidelines, including the composition of the design selection group, designer qualifications, the criteria that the design selection group must use, and submission requirements.

J. In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.21, subdivision 3, the board must provide testimony to the legislature on any commemorative artwork proposal in the Capitol area seeking an appropriation of funding. The applicant may be asked to testify about the applicant's proposal. This testimony must address the proposal's alignment with the design objectives of the Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota Capitol Area, which is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change, and is available on the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board website.

K. Using the design framework developed according to item I and the design objectives in the Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota Capitol Area incorporated by reference under item J, the board must initiate either an open solicitation for design proposals or a request for qualification process to select a designer or design concept through the competitive

process outlined in the design framework and in accordance with the following steps:

- (1) The board must assemble a design review group to assist the board with selecting a design, designer, or design concept. The design review group must include:
 - a) the applicant;
 - b) two board members;
 - c) two or three architectural advisers;
 - d) one person appointed by the commissioner of administration;
 - e) a representative from the Minnesota Historical Society staff;
 - f) two professionals appointed by the board that are experienced in the fields of visual art, public art, art history, architecture, or history;
 - g) two members of the public appointed by the board;
 - h) up to five additional committee members appointed by the board as needed for professional expertise; and
 - i) board staff to oversee and support the committee's work.
- (2) The design review group must review the design proposals, designer applications, or design concept applications and vote for a design, designer, or design concept to recommend to the board.
- (3) After considering the design review group's recommendation, the board must vote to approve or reject the design review group's recommendation. A majority vote of the board is required to accept a design, designer, or design concept.

L. Upon selection of a designer and design concept by the design review group but before design and construction begin, the applicant must deposit with the Department of Administration enough money to complete the project as designed and an amount equal to 20 percent of the total estimated construction costs to cover the cost of operation, repairs, and maintenance of the work over time. Board staff shall be available to provide testimony to the legislature under Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.21, subdivision 3, but shall not raise money for the applicant.

M. After project costs are deposited with the Department of Administration as required under this subpart, board staff and advisers, a designer or artist, an applicant committee, and a Department of Administration project manager must form a working group to monitor the design framework and budget during the schematic design and design development phases. With guidance from the working group, the selected designer must

enter into a contract with the Department of Administration that includes a project timeline and budget.

N. The selected designer must proceed with the schematic design and design development phases of the design process with regular working group reviews. The board must approve the project's design framework, final schematic design, and design development. The final schematic design must comply with the project's design framework, the Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota Capitol Area, and this part and parts 2400.2040 and 2400.2705. After board approval of the final schematic design and design development, the project may proceed with construction documents and bidding under the guidance of the Department of Administration. The board executive secretary is authorized to review construction documents for consistency with the schematic design and design development that have been approved by the board.

O. With approval from the board, the board executive secretary may propose to modify the timing of the steps and rules process where necessary.

Subp. 4. Criteria for determining location of new artwork. The board must use the following criteria to evaluate the proposed location for a commemorative artwork in the Capitol area:

- A. The site of the proposed location must be visible to people nearby and accessible to all members of the public.
- B. The scale of the artwork must fit the artwork's location, providing familiarity to the viewer while not being overpowering. The artwork's size must not detract from the Capitol. The board must consider the artwork's visual and spatial relationships to the artwork's surroundings.
- C. The use of the site must not interfere with any existing artwork.
- D. The use of the site must maintain and protect existing open space and the space's public
- E. The location must follow all applicable zoning, environmental, code, and public safety rules and regulations.
- F. The artwork must fit within the thematic organization of the Capitol grounds and comply with the design objectives of the Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota Capitol Area, which is incorporated by reference in subpart 3, item J. The board must consider the site's relationship to other artwork and the Capitol.

Subp. 5. Criteria for design of new or modified artwork. The board must use the following criteria to evaluate and guide the design of a proposed new or modified commemorative artwork:

- A. The artwork must encourage engagement with the public and provide amenities such as seating.
- B. The design and setting of an artwork must consider climatic elements like sunlight,

shade, wind, and the varied Minnesota seasons.

C. An artwork must seek to enhance the beauty of the Capitol area, while respecting the State Capitol's art and architecture. An artwork must embrace a design scheme that complements the Capitol area's historic features.

D. An artwork's illumination must not compete with or distract from the sight of the Capitol. If an artwork uses evening illumination, the artwork must integrate the illumination into the artwork's design and not obstruct the view of other artwork.

E. The landscape design of an artwork must incorporate hardy, low-maintenance plantings that are not prone to overgrowth.

F. The intended message of the artwork must be clear and understandable. The artwork must convey a meaning of enduring value for future generations. The artwork may incorporate signage.

G. Materials for the artwork must be visible to people nearby, durable, and compatible with the artwork's setting. To address durability concerns, the board must give preference to an artwork made of bronze over stainless steel. The board must give preference to an artwork using stone, such as granite or limestone, for key features, vertical elements, flooring, and surfaces. If an artwork uses concrete, the board must consider the artwork's color, texture, scoring, aggregate, and density. An artwork must not include metal seating that could cause burns.

H. The proposed artwork must not interfere with any existing artwork. Any element of the artwork other than trees must not exceed 20 feet in height.

I. The size of the artwork must reflect the artwork's importance and adhere to the design objectives in the Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota Capitol Area, which is incorporated by reference in subpart 3, item J. Due to the limited open space on the Capitol grounds, the board must give preference to smaller commemorative artwork.

J. A freestanding artwork must affect the space in which the artwork stands. The size of the surrounding spatial envelope must be compatible with the scale of the artwork.

K. The artwork's design, construction, materials sourcing, and maintenance must conserve energy and water resources.

L. The design and placement of an artwork must consider contextual issues, such as the artwork's orientation and background. The artwork's height and scale must be appropriate to the artwork's location on the Capitol mall.

Subp. 6. Conditions for modification or removal of an existing artwork. The board must consider requests for the modification or removal of an existing commemorative artwork if one or more of the following conditions apply:

A. there has been sustained, broad-based, and documented public objection to the

artwork;

- B. the artwork conflicts with the guiding principles in subpart 1, item A;
- C. the artwork has faults in construction or requires maintenance such that the Department of Administration is unable to properly care for or store the artwork;
- D. the site for the artwork is no longer safely accessible to the public or is due to be demolished; or
- E. significant changes in the use, character, or design of the site require a re-evaluation of the relationship of the artwork to the site.

Subp. 7. Application and review process for modification or removal of an existing artwork.

- A. An applicant requesting the modification or removal of a commemorative artwork in the Capitol area must submit a modification or removal request to the board using the application form available on the board website. The board website must provide clear and accessible instructions for completing the application form. Within ten calendar days of the board's receipt of the application, board staff must determine whether the application is complete and inform the applicant of the determination. If the application is incomplete, board staff must advise the applicant that the application is incomplete and identify what information is missing to the applicant.
- B. Once board staff determine that an application is complete, board staff must review the modification or removal request and analyze whether the request meets one or more of the conditions in subpart 6. Board staff must prepare a written report of the staff's findings.
- C. Board staff must post a summary of the modification or removal request and the staff report on the board website. The posting shall include timely updates about the application's status, opportunities for public input, and meetings of the board at which the application shall be discussed or voted upon.
- D. After the staff report is posted on the board website, the board must open a 30-day public comment period and direct board staff to host or cohost at least one public meeting to gather input on whether the modification or removal request meets one or more of the conditions in subpart 6. The public meeting may be hosted, organized, and managed according to subpart 10.
- E. When the 30-day public comment period and public meeting are complete, board staff shall prepare a written summary of the public comments that the board received and provide a recommendation to the board on whether to accept the application and proceed to the next step in the review process or reject the application for failing to meet one of more of the conditions in subpart 6. The board shall then meet and host a public hearing to invite additional public comments and consider the modification or removal request, staff report and recommendation, and public comments that the board received before and during the public hearing. After considering all public comments, the board shall vote on

whether the modification or removal request meets one or more of the conditions in subpart 6 and may advance for further review. A majority vote of the full board is required to accept the application and advance the application for further review.

(1) If the board accepts an application for a modification or removal request, board staff must notify the applicant and the Department of Administration within 14 calendar days of the board's vote accepting the application for further review.

(2) If the board rejects an application for a modification or removal for failing to meet one or more of the conditions in subpart 6, board staff must notify the applicant in writing within 14 calendar days of the board's vote rejecting the application and provide the applicant with the reasons for the rejection.

F. After the board accepts an application requesting modification or removal of an artwork for further review, the board must convene a commemorative artwork review committee to review the artwork identified in the modification or removal request and the applicant's proposed plan for modification or removal. The commemorative artwork review committee must include the following members:

- (1) one board member;
- (2) one architectural adviser;
- (3) one person appointed by the commissioner of the Department of Administration to represent the agency;
- (4) a representative from the Minnesota Historical Society;
- (5) two professionals appointed by the board experienced in the fields of visual art, public art, art history, architecture, or history. One of the professionals must have knowledge of artwork conservation;
- (6) two members of the public appointed by the board;
- (7) up to five additional committee members appointed by the board as needed for professional expertise; and
- (8) board staff that oversee and support the committee's work.

G. The commemorative artwork review committee must open a 30-day public comment period and hold at least one public meeting hosted or cohosted by board staff to gather additional input regarding the proposed modification or removal request, design or disposition plans for the artwork, and any restoration of the removal or modification site identified by the Department of Administration in item H, subitem (6), to determine if the request satisfies the criteria for modification in subparts 5 and 8 or the criteria for removal in subpart 9. The committee must give timely written notice of the public meeting to the

applicant requesting modification or removal of the artwork and to the artist or original sponsor of the artwork unless the committee is unable to notify the artist or original sponsor. If the committee is unable to notify the artist or original sponsor, the committee must notify a representative of the artist or original sponsor of the subject artwork as long as the board is able to reasonably identify a representative of the artist or original sponsor. The committee must provide the applicant, the artist, the original sponsor, and any representative of the artist or original sponsor the opportunity to speak at a public meeting of the commemorative artwork review committee. With the board's approval and where necessary, the board executive secretary may commence the 30-day public comment period and meeting prior to the board convening the commemorative artwork review committee.

H. Prior to a public meeting of the commemorative artwork review committee, the board executive secretary must prepare and post on the board website a commemorative artwork background report that includes:

- (1) a written description and images of the artwork that is the subject of the modification or removal request, information about and images of the artwork's location, and a warranty of the originality of the artwork;
- (2) the origin, derivation, history, and past ownership of the artwork; the original acquisition method and purchase price; and the original intent of the artwork by the artist or organization that advanced the artwork;
- (3) a summary of the proposed modification or removal request and the applicant's stated reasons therefore; the primary concept and design elements of the modified or removed artwork and of the surrounding site; and in the case of a modification request, a recommendation on whether a designer or design consultant is needed to prepare a detailed plan of the modification;
- (4) an analysis of the proposal's potential impact on the Capitol's commemorative artwork collection;
- (5) a recitation of the criteria for modification in subparts 5 and 8 or for removal in subpart 9 that the board must use in reaching a decision to grant or deny a modification or removal request;
- (6) a memorandum from the Department of Administration on implementation considerations of the proposed modification or removal plans and any restoration of the removal or modification site pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.15, subdivision 2, paragraph (a); and
- (7) a memorandum from the Minnesota Historical Society evaluating the impact of the proposed modification or removal on the historic context and resources of the Capitol grounds and the State Capitol building pursuant to

Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.34, clause (3).

(8) All applicants must comply with part 2400. 3125, which may require consultation with agencies such as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

I. Board staff must provide the commemorative artwork background report to the commemorative artwork review committee prior to the committee's public meeting and may present the report at the committee's public meeting. Each committee member must present the committee member's views and participate in the discussion during the public meeting. The committee shall vote and make a written recommendation to the full board on whether the board should grant or deny the modification request based on the criteria in subparts 5 and 8, or grant or deny the removal request based on the criteria in subpart 9. A committee recommendation to grant a modification request must include a recommendation on whether additional design work or a designer is needed to prepare a detailed modification plan. A majority vote of the committee is required for the committee to recommend granting the modification or removal request.

J. Along with the committee's recommendation to the board, the board executive secretary must prepare for the board and post to the board website a report that includes:

- (1) a summary of the public comments received at the public meetings and hearings and any additional information obtained during the application review process;
- (2) opinions gathered from committee experts or other independent professionals, such as conservators, engineers, architects, critics, and safety experts who are professionally qualified to comment on the artwork and on the concern prompting review that are obtained during the application review process;
- (3) an evaluation of the need for additional design work and the need for forming a design review group and using the selection process under subpart 3, item K; and
- (4) a detailed budget for all aspects of the modification or removal request, and the applicant's stated options for funding the request.

K. After receiving the committee's recommendation and staff final report, the board must determine if another 30-day public comment period or public hearing is necessary to gather additional input. If the board determines that another opportunity for public comment or a public hearing is necessary, then the board shall make a final decision after the additional public comment period or public hearing is complete. If the board determines that no additional comment period or public hearing is needed, the board shall proceed to reach a decision by holding a public meeting at which the board shall vote to grant or deny the

request for the modification or removal. The board must apply the criteria in subparts 5 and 8 when considering whether to grant or deny a request for modification. The board must apply the criteria in subpart 9 when considering whether to grant or deny a request for removal. A majority vote of the full board is required to grant a request for modification or removal of an existing commemorative artwork. If the board grants a modification request and decides that additional design work is necessary according to subpart 3, item K, the board shall reconvene for final design review and approval as described in subpart 3, item N. After making a decision concerning the request for modification or removal, the board must send a written copy of the board's decision to the applicant and the artist and original sponsor of the artwork at issue or their representatives as provided in item G.

L. If the board grants a request for modification or removal, but before implementation of the project begins, the applicant must deposit with the Department of Administration enough money to complete the modification or removal consistent with the estimated budget, including any costs for restoration of the removal or modification site identified by the Department of Administration in item H, subitem (6), or demonstrate that funding for the full project is committed. Board staff shall be available to provide testimony to the legislature but shall not directly raise money to fund the project.

M. If the board grants a request to modify an existing commemorative artwork on the Capitol grounds and approves of the final schematic design and design development, the project shall proceed with construction documents and bidding under the Department of Administration. Board staff and architectural advisers, a designer if applicable, and a Department of Administration project manager must form a working group to monitor implementation of the modification work. The board executive secretary is authorized to review construction documents for consistency with the schematic design and design development approved by the board. A designer, if involved, must enter into a contract with the Department of Administration that includes a project timeline and budget.

N. If the board grants a request for the removal of a commemorative artwork on Capitol grounds, the removal must proceed in accordance with the disposition plan described in the request. The Minnesota Historical Society must determine the final disposition of the artwork pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 138.68. The Minnesota Historical Society reserves the first right of refusal for removed artwork of historic value. If the Minnesota Historical Society does not accept the artwork, the artwork's disposition must be determined according to Minnesota Statutes, section 138.68. The disposition work must proceed with construction documents and bidding under the Department of Administration.

O. With approval from the board, the board executive secretary may propose to modify the timing of the steps and rules process where necessary.

Subp. 8. Criteria for modification of an existing artwork. The board must consider and apply the criteria in items A to N to evaluate a request for the modification of an existing commemorative artwork:

- A. the proposed modification makes the artwork more welcoming and engaging to nearby and statewide communities;
- B. the proposed modification embraces historical facts and fosters a productive range of responses, conversations, and interpretations;
- C. the proposed modification considers the social and cultural conditions at the time of the artwork's addition;
- D. the proposed modification prompts reflection, conversation, and awareness of the stories, perspectives, and experiences of historically marginalized or oppressed communities;
- E. the proposed modification incorporates the views of all interested groups and individuals and considers the relationship of these groups' collective history, heritage, and values to the artwork;
- F. the proposed modification creates an opportunity to increase public understanding of and dialogue about Minnesota's history;
- G. the proposed modification enhances the artwork's function as a source of collective identity and belonging for all Minnesotans;
- H. the proposed modification generates, contributes to, or enhances existing social activity in the surrounding public space;
- I. the proposed modification represents or commemorates a significant event, group, or individual in Minnesota's history;
- J. the proposed modification respects the contributions and perspectives of the artwork's creators and the group or individuals depicted in the artwork and the group's or individuals' communities;
- K. the proposed modification seeks to achieve peace, reconciliation, truth, and justice for individuals, groups, and communities that are not represented or who are misrepresented in the historical record;
- L. the proposed modification acknowledges evolving social values and accounts for the views and needs of the contemporary community;
- M. the proposed modification meets the criteria of subpart 5; and
- N. funding is available to pay for the proposed modification and any restoration of the modification site identified by the Department of Administration in subpart 7, item H, subitem (6).

Subp. 9. Criteria for evaluating removal of an existing commemorative artwork. The board must consider and apply criteria in items A to M to evaluate a request for the removal of an

existing commemorative artwork:

- A. community feedback about the artwork, the artwork's site, and the artwork's condition collected at public meetings and hearings;
- B. the degree to which the artwork misrepresents the state's history or has the effect of significantly intimidating or adversely affecting a group of people;
- C. the method by which the artwork was acquired and accessioned in the commemorative artwork collection, such as by donation, loan, or commission;
- D. the qualifications and professional reputation of the artist, and the artwork's craftsmanship, conceptual content, style, and form;
- E. the availability of necessary funding for conservation, maintenance, and repair of the artwork if the artwork remains in its current location; the availability of exhibition and storage space for relocating the artwork if the artwork is removed; and the disposition of the artwork in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 138.68;
- F. the degree to which removal of the artwork would detract from the overall artistic and architectural integrity of the Capitol or Capitol area;
- G. the artwork's style, form, scale, diversity, quantity, quality, longevity, and compatibility with the existing commemorative artwork collection;
- H. accessibility, public safety, and the social, cultural, historical, ecological, physical, and functional context of the artwork in relation to the site, both existing and planned;
- I. issues related to liability, insurance, intellectual property rights, warranties, ownership, theft, vandalism, loss, indemnification, and public safety;
- J. safety, the avoidance of emergencies caused by hazards, and construction schedules;
- K. the value of the artwork as determined by a professional appraiser;
- L. the plan for returning the space left by removal of the artwork to the space's original condition or a condition that is aesthetically consistent with the surrounding Capitol grounds; and
- M. the availability of funding to pay for the removal and any restoration of the removal site identified by the Department of Administration in subpart 7, item H, subitem (6).

Subp. 10. Public hearing and public meeting requirements.

- A. At least 30 days before a public hearing date under subpart 3 or 7, the board must:
 - (1) post a notice of the public hearing on the board website;
 - (2) mail a notice of the public hearing to the applicant; and

(3) mail a notice of the public hearing to any other party requiring notice under this part.

B. Public meetings held under this part must comply with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D.

C. The host for a public meeting under this part may be the board or any public, private, nonprofit, or community entity.

D. The organization and management of a public meeting under this part shall be determined by the host in collaboration with board staff.

~~2400.2705~~2710 STANDARDS FOR CIVIC AND INSTITUTIONAL USES.

Subpart 1. **Monuments, memorials, and commemorative artwork.** Monuments, memorials, and commemorative artwork structures must be approved for placement, modification, or removal according to part ~~2400.2703~~2705 and Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.05, subdivision 3.

Subp. 2. **G-2 District underground structures.** Underground structures in the G-2 District containing uses permitted in the G-1 District are permitted under the following conditions:

- A. the location and type of landscaping shall preserve and enhance the Capitol area;
- B. safeguards for erosion control shall be provided that include, but are not limited to, landscaping and seeding of topsoil;
- C. reasonable documentation satisfactory to the board that soil conditions will not cause damage to adjacent property shall be provided;
- D. vistas of the Capitol shall remain intact; and
- E. only aboveground uses that are essential to the operation of underground structures shall be permitted, including, but not limited to, ventilation shafts. These aboveground accessory uses shall in no way detract from the Capitol area.

Subp. 3. **Day care facilities.** Day care facilities must conform to all applicable state and city licensing standards for day care facilities. A fence at least 3-1/2 feet in height shall surround all play areas located in a front yard or adjacent to a public or private street.

~~2400.2710~~ STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL USES.

~~The standards for a carriage house dwelling are as follows:~~

- ~~A. The applicant must not reduce the number of existing off-street parking spaces on the property and must also provide one additional off-street parking space for the carriage house dwelling.~~

~~B. A site plan and a building plan must be submitted to the zoning administrator at the time of application. Carriage house dwellings are exceptions to the one main building per zoning lot requirement.~~

~~C. Carriage houses must employ materials, roof pitch, orientation, door and window placement and proportions, and other details compatible with those of the principal building.~~

2400.2715 STANDARDS FOR CONGREGATE LIVING USES.

A. For community residential facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, or Department of Health for 12 or fewer persons, rooming houses and boarding houses, transitional housing facilities, emergency housing facilities, and shelters for battered persons, the following apply:

~~(1) new facilities are allowed, provided that, in the board's determination, no more than one percent of the Capitol area's population already lives in any of these facilities;~~

~~(2) facilities must be located at least 1,320 radial feet from any other such facility;~~

~~(3) a minimum lot area of 5,000 square feet must be provided for the first two guest rooms and 1,000 square feet for each additional guest room;~~

(1) permission for conditional use applies only as long as the number of residents is not increased; its licensing, purpose, or location do not change; and other conditions of the permit are met; and

(2) a facility must not be located in a two-family or multifamily dwelling unless the facility occupies the entire structure.

2400.2720 STANDARDS FOR MIXED COMMERCIAL-RESIDENTIAL USES.

A. Permitted home occupation uses are as follows:

(1) A home occupation may include offices, service establishments, or home crafts that are typically considered accessory to a dwelling unit. Home occupations may involve only ~~limited~~ retailing, ~~by appointment only~~, ~~associated with fine arts, crafts, office, and/or~~ personal services.

(2) A home occupation must not involve the conduct of a general retail or wholesale business, a manufacturing business, a commercial food service requiring a license, or auto service or repair for any vehicles other than those registered to residents of the property or the owner of the property.

- (3) A home occupation must be carried on wholly within the main building, except for a restaurant's outdoor seating. A home occupation ~~is not~~ may be allowed in detached accessory buildings or garages subject to the approval of a CUP.
- (4) A home occupation must be conducted by residents living in the main building, and up to two additional employees.
- (5) Additions to the dwelling for the primary purpose of conducting the home occupation must not exceed ten percent of the ground floor area of the dwelling.
- (6) Service and teaching occupations must serve no more than one party per employee at a time and may not serve groups or classes.
- (7) A commercial food service requiring a license may be allowed subject to the approval of a CUP.
- (8) ~~There may be no~~ Exterior storage of products or materials is not allowed.
- (9) Only one business vehicle no larger than a pickup truck or van may be parked on the property.
- (10) The use must not adversely affect the residential character of the neighborhood due to noise, odor, smoke, dust, gas, heat, glare, vibration, electrical interference, traffic congestion, number of deliveries, hours of operation, or any other annoyance.
- (11) A home occupation may have an identification sign ~~no larger than two up to four square feet in area, which shall be in compliance with the requirements of part 2400.2910 not be located in a required yard.~~

~~B. The standards in item A for permitted home occupations apply for conditional uses of home occupations, with the following exceptions:~~

- ~~(1) A commercial food service requiring a license may be allowed by conditional use.~~
- ~~(2) A home occupation may be allowed within a detached accessory building or garage by conditional use. A sign up to seven square feet in size may be allowed by conditional use.~~

C. Live-work unit uses are as follows:

- (1) The work space component must be located on the first floor or basement of the building, with an entrance facing the primary abutting public street.

(2) The dwelling unit component must be located above or behind the work space, and maintain a separate entrance located on the front or side façade and accessible from the primary abutting public street.

~~(3) The office or business component of the unit may not exceed 30 percent of the total gross floor area of the unit.~~

(4) A total of two off street parking spaces must be provided for a live-work unit, located to the rear of the unit, or underground, and enclosed.

~~(5) The size and nature of the work space must be limited so that the building type may be governed by residential building codes. An increase in size or intensity beyond the specified limit requires the building to be classified as a mixed-use building.~~

~~(6) The business component of the building may include offices, small service establishments, home crafts that are typically considered accessory to a dwelling unit, or limited retailing, by appointment only, associated with fine arts, crafts, or personal services. The business component must be limited to those uses otherwise permitted in the district which do not require a separation from residentially zoned or occupied property or other protected use. It may not include a wholesale business, a manufacturing business, a commercial food service requiring a license, a limousine business or auto service or repair for any vehicles other than those registered to residents of the property.~~

D. Occupancy Requirements.

(1) The “live” component of a live/work unit shall be the principal residence of at least one individual employed in the business conducted within the live/work unit.

(2) Live/work differs from home occupations in that the “work” component of the live/work occupancy may:

- a) Include employment of persons not living in the residential portion;
- b) Occupy part or all of the floor area of a unit;
- c) Have a separate designated access or private entrance specifically for the business use;
- d) Include alterations or features not customarily found in residential dwelling units;
- e) Have window displays;
- f) Have limited signage on the premises; and
- g) Include food handling, processing, or packing.

E. **Limitations on Use.** The nonresidential component of a live/work unit shall be a use allowed within the applicable District. A live/work unit shall not be established or used in conjunction with any of the following activities:

- (1) Adult-oriented businesses;
- (2) Vehicle maintenance or repair (e.g., body or mechanical work, including boats and recreational vehicles), vehicle detailing and painting, upholstery, etc.);
- (3) Storage of flammable liquids or hazardous materials beyond that normally associated with a residential use;
- (4) Welding, machining, or any open flame work; and
- (5) Any other activity or use, as determined by the executive secretary to not be compatible with residential activities and/or to have the possibility of affecting the health or safety of live/work unit residents, because of the potential for the use to create dust, glare, heat, noise, noxious gasses, odor, smoke, traffic, vibration, or other impacts, or would be hazardous because of materials, processes, products, or wastes.

F. **Operating Requirements.**

- (1) Sale or rental of portions of unit. No portion of a live/work unit may be separately rented or sold as a commercial or industrial space for any person not living in the premises or as a residential space for any person not working in the same unit.
- (2) Notice to occupants. The owner or developer of any structure containing live/work units shall provide written notice to all live/work occupants and users

that the surrounding area may be subject to levels of dust, fumes, noise, or other effects associated with commercial and industrial uses at higher levels than would be expected in more typical residential areas. State and Federal health regulations notwithstanding, noise and other standards shall be those applicable to commercial or industrial properties in the applicable zone.

(3) On-premises sales. On-premises sales of goods are limited to those produced within the live/work unit; provided, the retail sales activity shall be incidental to the primary production work within the unit. These provisions shall allow occasional open studio programs and gallery shows.

(4) Nonresident employees. The employment of three or more persons who do not reside in the live/work unit may be allowed based on an additional finding that the employment will not adversely affect parking and traffic conditions in the immediate vicinity of the unit. The employment of any persons who do not reside in the live/work unit shall comply with all applicable Uniform Building Code (UBC) requirements.

G. **Changes in Use.** After approval, a live/work unit shall not be converted to entirely business use unless approved by the Commission with the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit.

H. **Additional Standards.**

(1) Floor area requirements. The floor area of the work space shall be at least 30 percent of the total floor area of each live/work unit. All floor area other than that reserved for living space shall be reserved and regularly used for working space.

(2) Separation and access. Each live/work unit shall be separated from other live/work units or other uses in the structure. Access to each live/work unit shall be provided from a public street, or common access areas, corridors, or halls. The access to each unit shall be clearly separate from other live/work units or other uses within the structure.

(3) Facilities for commercial or industrial activities. A live/work unit shall be designed to accommodate commercial or industrial uses as evidenced by the provision of flooring, interior storage, ventilation, and other physical improvements of the type commonly found in exclusively commercial or industrial facilities used for the same work activity.

(4) Integration of living and working space. Areas within a live/work unit that are designated as living space shall be an integral part of the live/work

unit. The living space of a live/work unit shall be accessed only by means of an interior connection from the work space, and shall have no exterior access except as required by the Building Code.

(5) Mixed occupancy buildings. If a building contains mixed occupancies of live/work units and other nonresidential uses, occupancies other than live/work shall meet all applicable requirements for those uses, and proper occupancy separations shall be provided between the live/work units and other occupancies, as determined by the Building Official.

2400.2725 STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE AND UTILITY USES.

Cellular telephone antenna use is permitted as follows:

- A. A conditional use permit is required for cellular telephone antennas on a residential structure that is less than 60 feet high.
- B. A conditional use permit is required for cellular telephone antennas on a freestanding pole, except for existing utility poles. Existing utility poles to which cellular telephone antennas are attached must be at least 60 feet high.
- C. In the G-1, ~~RMMR~~, and MX districts, antennas may not extend more than 15 feet above the structural height of the structure to which they are attached. In the MXD district, antennas may not extend more than 40 feet above the structural height of the structure to which they are attached.
- D. For antennas proposed to be located on a residential structure less than 60 feet high or on a new freestanding pole, the applicant must demonstrate to the board that the proposed antennas cannot be accommodated on an existing freestanding pole, an existing residential structure at least 60 feet high, an existing institutional use structure, or a business building within a one-half mile radius of the proposed antennas due to one or more of the following reasons:
 - (1) The planned equipment would exceed the structural capacity of the existing pole or structure.
 - (2) The planned equipment would cause interference with other existing or planned equipment on the pole or structure.
 - (3) The planned equipment cannot be accommodated at a height necessary to function reasonably.
 - (4) The owner of the existing pole, structure, or building is unwilling to collocate an antenna.

E. Cellular telephone antennas to be located on a new freestanding pole are subject to the

following standards and conditions:

- (1) The freestanding pole must not exceed 75 feet in height, unless the applicant demonstrates that the surrounding topography, structures, or vegetation renders a 75-foot pole impractical. Freestanding poles may exceed the 75-foot height limit by 25 feet if the pole is designed to carry two antennas.
- (2) Antennas may not be located in a required front or side yard and must be set back a distance equal to the height of the antenna plus ten feet from the nearest residential structure.
- (3) The antennas must be designed where possible to blend into the surrounding environment through the use of color and camouflaging architectural treatment. Drawings photographic perspectives showing the pole and antennas must be provided to the board to determine compliance with this provision.
- (4) In the ~~RM-MR~~ district, the pole must be on institutional use property at least one acre in area. In other districts, the zoning lot on which the pole is located must be within contiguous property at least one acre in area.
- (5) A freestanding pole must be a monopole design.

F. Transmitting, receiving, and switching equipment must be housed within an existing structure whenever possible. If a new equipment building is necessary, it shall be permitted and regulated as an accessory building, and screened from view by landscaping where appropriate.

G. Cellular telephone antennas that are no longer used for cellular telephone service must be removed within one year of nonuse.

2400.2730 STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL USES.

Subpart 1. **General retail.** For the purpose of this part, general retail includes, but is not limited to, the following uses:

- A. antiques and collectibles store;
- B. art gallery;
- C. bicycle sales and repair;
- D. book store, music store;
- E. clothing and accessories;

- F. drugstore, pharmacy;
- G. electronics sales and repair;
- H. florist;
- I. jewelry store;
- J. hardware store;
- K. newsstand, magazine sales;
- L. office supplies;
- M. pet store;
- N. photographic equipment, film developing
- O. stationery store; and
- P. picture framing; ~~and~~
- Q. ~~video store.~~

The use category may not include merchandise limited to adult use due to its sexual nature, alcohol for off-site consumption, guns, or other uses addressed as conditional uses under part 2400.2205.

Subp. 2. Outdoor display, storage, and sales.

- A. ~~Extensive~~ Outdoor display or sales areas that exceed ten percent of the main structure's area are not permitted under the general retail use category.
- B. In the MX and MXD districts, outdoor storage or display of goods is not allowed except for the following:
 - (1) outdoor dining accessory to restaurants and coffee shops;
 - (2) incidental accessory structures at automotive service and repair establishments, such as donation drop-off boxes, ice machines, and soda machines;
 - (3) automatic teller machines accessory to banks; and
 - (4) periodic "sidewalk sales" as a temporary use.

Subp. 3. General retail, office use, coffee shop, or service business. In the ~~RM-MR~~ district, the following conditions apply to general retail, office use, coffee shop, or service business uses:

- A. The building must have been originally designed as a storefront or other

nonresidential or mixed-use building, and must be located at a corner of two streets.

B. Traditional storefront features such as display windows must be preserved and restored.

C. Retail or office use may not exceed 800 square feet in gross floor area except by conditional use permit.

D. The building may also be used for residential uses permitted in the district, in addition to the retail use.

Subp. 4. **Dry cleaners or laundries.** Dry cleaners or laundries, including self-service laundries and dry cleaners, may serve no more than one retail outlet.

Subp. 5. **Outdoor sales.** Primary and accessory uses of outdoor sales must not lessen or impinge upon the off-street parking area or the off-street loading area, or impair pedestrian access or flow.

Subp. 6. **Restaurant, fast food.** Fast food restaurants must be incorporated into a multiuse retail center and shall not include a drive-through or drive-in facility.

Subp. 7. **Indoor recreation.** Indoor recreation, including bowling alley, billiard hall, amusement arcade, indoor archery range, indoor tennis court, indoor skating rink, or similar forms of indoor commercial recreation facilities, must be located at least 100 feet from any front, rear, or side yard of any residential lot in an adjacent residential district.

Subp. 8. **Automobiles.** Automobile sales or service center facilities must be fully enclosed and located in a multiuse retail center.

2400.2735 STANDARDS FOR LIMITED PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND STORAGE USES.

For the purpose of this part, limited production and processing facilities include:

- A. apparel and other finished products made from fabrics;
- B. copying and printing services;
- C. computers and accessories, including circuit boards and software;
- D. electronic components, assemblies, and accessories;
- E. film, video, and audio production;
- F. food and beverage products, except no live slaughter, grain milling, cereal, vegetable oil, or vinegar processing;
- G. jewelry, watches, and clocks;

- H. milk, ice cream, and confections;
- I. musical instruments;
- J. novelty items, pens, pencils, and buttons;
- K. precision dental, medical, and optical goods;
- L. signs, including electric and neon signs and advertising displays;
- M. toys;
- N. wood crafting and carving; and
- O. wood furniture and upholstery.

All goods must be sold at retail only on the premises where they are processed or manufactured.

2400.2740 STANDARDS FOR ACCESSORY USES.

- A. Antenna, amateur radio, or satellite dish standards are as follows:
 - (1) Antennas may not exceed one meter in diameter in the RM district and two meters in diameter in all other districts.
 - (2) Antennas may not be located in any required front yard, nor may they be located between a principal building and a required front yard.
 - (3) Only one freestanding tower or antenna is allowed per residential zoning lot.
 - (4) Building-mounted antennas must be placed in the least visible locations as viewed from any adjacent street.
 - (5) Ground-level antennas must be screened with landscaping or with building walls on all sides of the antenna in a manner in which growth of the landscape elements will not interfere with the transmit-receive window.
- B. Outside storage of construction materials and equipment must be removed within ten days after construction is complete.
- C. Solar energy systems or devices may be placed within required rear or side yards or attached to the rear or side of a building. Attached equipment may not exceed building height limits.
- D. Wind energy conversion systems or devices may not exceed 100 kilowatts in rated capacity and must meet the following standards:

- (1) building-mounted wind energy conversion systems may not exceed 25 feet in height;
- (2) building-mounted wind energy conversion systems are prohibited on residential structures less than four stories in height and structures accessory to residential uses;
- (3) building-mounted wind energy conversion systems must be set back at least ten feet from the front, side, and rear walls of the structure upon which they are mounted;
- (4) building-mounted wind energy conversion systems on structures over four stories in height must be installed above the fourth story;
- (5) the structure upon which the proposed wind energy conversion system is to be mounted must have the structural integrity to carry the weight and wind loads of the wind energy conversion system and have minimal vibration impacts on the structure; and

E. freestanding wind energy conversion systems are prohibited in the Capitol area.

2400.2800 GENERAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS.

~~Off-street parking spaces must be provided in all zoning districts, except for the MXD district, at the time of erection or enlargement of the principal building or structure according to parts 2400.2800 to 2400.2835.~~ are not required in all zoning districts. Any parking provided must comply with parts 2400.2805 to 2400.2830.

2400.2805 LOCATION OF OFF-STREET PARKING.

Subpart 1. **Nonresidential or mixed use.** Off-street parking for nonresidential or mixed uses must be located on the same lot or ~~within the same district and~~ within 1,000 feet of the building it is intended to serve, measured from the nearest point of the building to the nearest point of the off-street parking lot.

Subp. 2. **Capitol campus.** The Capitol campus is treated as a single parking district for the purpose of providing employee and visitor parking and transportation facilities. Therefore, parking for state buildings and facilities is not subject to the 1,000 foot requirement under subpart 1.

Subp. 3. **Residential use.** Off-street parking for residential uses must be located on the same lot as the dwelling it is intended to serve. Parking may be located within a garage or on a paved surface outside of the required front yard, meeting the dimensional and setback requirements of the zoning district where the use is located.

~~2400.2810 — REDUCTION BELOW REQUIRED MINIMUM PROHIBITED.~~

~~No area used or designated as off-street parking may be reduced in size below the minimum parking requirements in parts 2400.2800 to 2400.2835, except by conditional use permit under part 2400.3155.~~

2400.28152810 SHARED OFF-STREET PARKING FACILITIES.

Two or more buildings or uses may jointly provide the required off-street parking. Where the peak hours of the buildings or uses providing joint parking facilities are nonconcurrent and lend themselves to shared use, the zoning administrator may, upon written application, reduce the number of parking spaces otherwise required. If the peak hours of use change so that they are concurrent, the number of required parking spaces shall revert to the requirements for the several individual uses computed separately.

Building owners with shared parking permits must submit an annual statement to the zoning administrator that verifies the nonconcurrent peak parking hours of the buildings involved with the shared parking permit and lists the uses within each building.

~~2400.2820 — SPACES REQUIRED~~

~~Off-street parking spaces shall be provided according to the following schedule:~~
LAND USE

~~MINIMUM NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES~~**~~Civic and Institutional Uses~~**

State offices and other facilities	3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Other public buildings and uses	3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Day care center	1 space per 10 children
Place of worship	1 space per 5 seats or 10 feet of pews in central space
Residence associated with place of worship	1 space per 3 occupancy units
School, K-12	1 space per teacher or administrator
Trade school, business school, art school, etc.	1 space per each 2 employees and staff members and 1 per each 2 full-time student or 3 part-time students
Hospital or clinic	1 space per 2 beds

~~Residential Uses~~

Off-street parking spaces shall be provided according to the following schedule:LAND USE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES
One-family dwelling	1.5 spaces per unit
Two-family and townhouse dwellings	1.5 spaces per unit
Multi-family dwelling	1 space per unit
Carriage house dwelling	1 space per unit
Housing for the elderly	1 space per 4 residents
Community residential facility	1 space per 4 bedrooms
Mixed Commercial-Residential Uses	
Live-work unit	2 spaces
Mixed-commercial-residential use	1 space per dwelling unit plus nonresidential spaces as specified in this part for the nonresidential use
Commercial Uses	
Administrative or professional office, medical laboratory	3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Clinic, medical or dental, veterinary clinic	4 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Bank, credit union	4 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Laundromat	3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Mortuary, funeral home	6 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Restaurant, coffee shop (may include wine/beer service), tea room, deli	6 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Restaurant serving alcohol*, bar, tavern	8 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Service business	3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA
Bed and breakfast residence	1 space per two guest rooms in addition to residential requirement
Hotel, inn, motel	1 space per occupancy unit

<p>Off-street parking spaces shall be provided according to the following schedule:LAND USE</p>	<p>MINIMUM NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES</p>
<p>Indoor recreation</p>	<p>3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA</p>
<p>Theater, assembly hall (completely enclosed)</p>	<p>1 space per each four seats</p>
<p>Auto convenience market</p>	<p>4 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA</p>
<p>Auto service station, repair station</p>	<p>1 space for each service stall, rack or pit</p>
<p>Furniture and appliance, household equipment sales, showrooms</p>	<p>1 space per 1,000 square feet GFA</p>
<p>Retail or service use not otherwise specified</p>	<p>3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA</p>

~~*Establishments serving on sale intoxicating liquor~~

2400.28252815 CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES.

- A. Off-street parking construction requires a zoning permit from the board and a building permit from the city. An application and site plan are required for board review.
- B. Plans for the layout of off-street parking facilities must meet the following minimum requirements:

Parking Pattern	Maneuvering Lane Width	Parking Space Width	Parking Space Length	Total Width of One Tier of Space Plus Maneuvering Lane	Total Width of Two Tiers of Spaces Plus Maneuvering Lane
0° (parallel parking)	12 feet	8 feet	21 feet	20 feet	28 feet
30° to 53°	12 feet	8 feet	18 feet	30 feet, 6 inches	49 feet
54° to 74°	15 feet	8 feet	18 feet	35 feet	55 feet
75° to 90°	20 feet	8 feet, 6 inches	18 feet	38 feet	56 feet

- C. Parking areas may designate up to 50 percent of their area for compact cars only; the minimum layout dimensions for each compact car space may be reduced to eight feet in

width and 16 feet in length.

D. All spaces must have adequate access by means of maneuvering lanes. Backing directly onto a street is prohibited.

E. All vehicles must have adequate ingress and egress to the parking lot by means of clearly limited and defined drives.

F. All maneuvering lane widths must permit one-way traffic movement, except that the 90 degree pattern must permit two-way movement.

G. Each entrance and exit to and from any off-street parking lot located in an area zoned for other than residential use must be at least 25 feet distant from any adjacent property located in any residential district.

H. The off-street parking area must be provided with a continuous and obscuring wall or visual screen as required in part 2400.2630.

I. Wheel stops are required for each parking space located next to walkways, doors, slopes, or other places where safety may be an issue in lots of three or more car capacity.

J. The entire parking area, including parking spaces and maneuvering lanes, required under this part must be provided with a durable, dustless surfacing according to specifications approved by the board. The parking area must be surfaced within one year of the date the permit is issued.

K. Off-street parking areas must be drained to dispose of all accumulated surface water without drainage of water onto adjacent property or toward buildings.

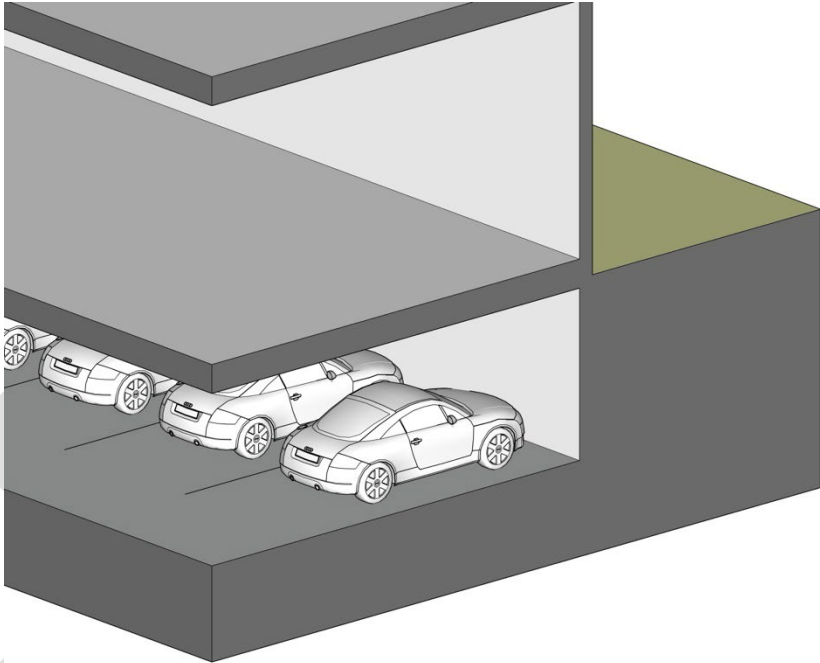
L. All lighting used to illuminate any off-street parking area must be directed onto the parking area.

2400.2820 PARKING CONFIGURATION REQUIREMENTS.

The following parking configurations are allowed.

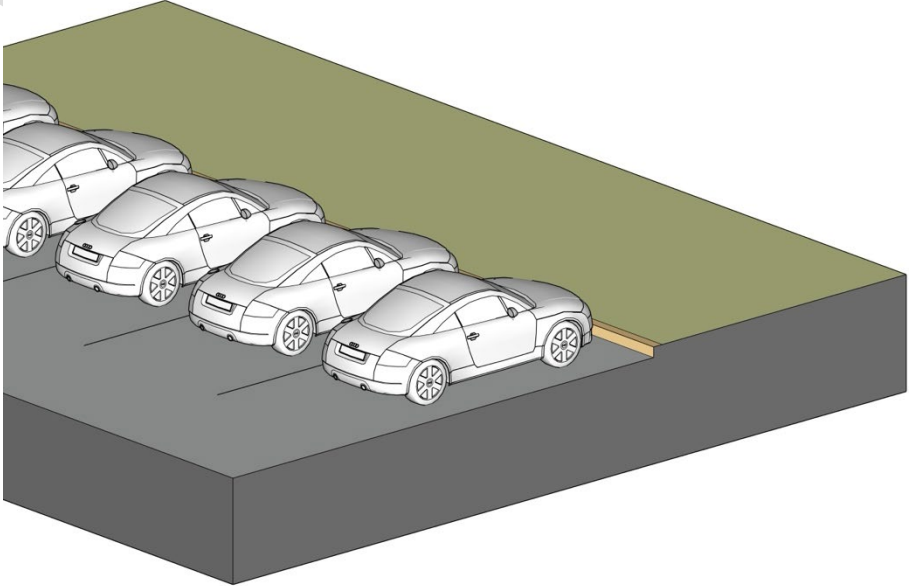
A. Subterranean Parking. Parking spaces located below the average finish grade at the sidewalk along any street or civic space. Access to the spaces shall be in compliance with driveway standards in 2400.2815.

[insert new graphic "Parking_Subterranean.jpg"]



B. Surface Parking. Parking spaces that are located on the surface of the parcel. Access to the spaces shall be in compliance with driveway standards in 2400.2815.

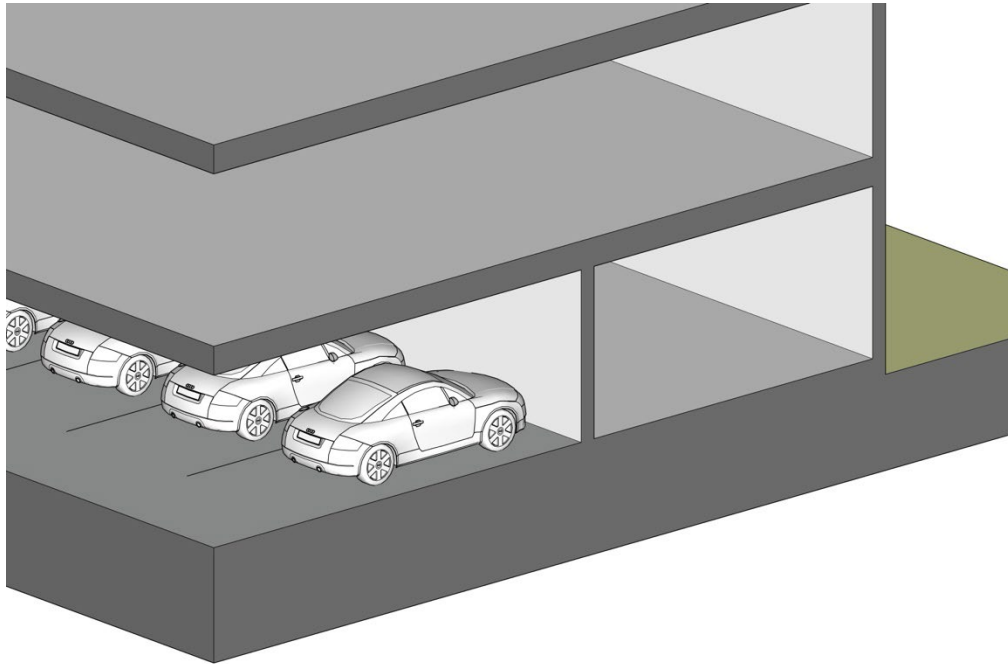
[insert new graphic "Parking_Surface.jpg"]



C. Podium Parking. Parking spaces within the footprint of the primary building that are behind occupiable building space at or within three feet of the average finish grade at the sidewalk along any street or civic space. Access to the spaces shall be in compliance with

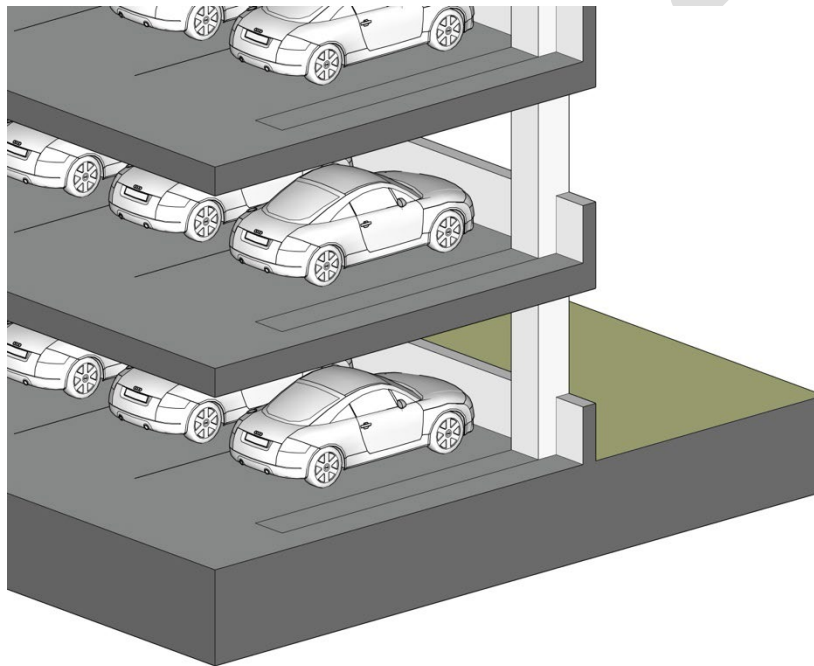
driveway standards in 2400.2815.

[insert new graphic “Parking_Podium.jpg”]



D. Parking Garage. Parking spaces located in a multistory structure that is integrated into the footprint of the primary building or detached and behind the primary building on the parcel. Access to the spaces shall be in compliance with driveway standards in 2400.2815.

[insert new graphic “Parking_Garage.jpg”]



~~2400.2830~~ — BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS.

~~Off-street parking facilities must include a minimum of one secure bicycle parking space for every 20 motor vehicle parking spaces, with a minimum of two bicycle parking spaces. Each inverted U-shaped bicycle rack counts as two bicycle parking spaces.~~

~~Bicycle parking facilities must meet the following requirements:~~

- ~~A. Off-site bicycle parking facilities may be provided for state offices and other state facilities. Off-site parking facilities must be designed with the same degree of monitoring and weather protection as off-site automobile parking facilities.~~
- ~~B. On-site bicycle parking facilities must be at least as close to the main entrance of the primary use as the most convenient one-third of the automobile parking.~~
- ~~C. On-site outdoor bicycle parking must be visible from the public right-of-way or from within the building. With permission of the city engineer, bicycle parking may be located in the public right-of-way.~~
- ~~D. Bicycle parking may be provided within a building, provided that the location is easily accessible and signed for bicycles.~~
- ~~E. Where motor vehicle parking spaces are monitored, covered, or weather-protected, bicycle parking spaces must be provided on the same basis.~~
- ~~F. For purposes of this part, a secure bicycle parking space must include a bicycle rack that permits the locking of the bicycle frame and one wheel to the rack, and supports the bicycle in a stable position without damage to the wheels, frame, or components.~~
- ~~G. Bicycle parking facilities must be anchored to prevent easy removal.~~

~~2400.2835~~2825 **LOADING SPACE REQUIREMENTS.**

~~On any property where vehicle, materials, or merchandise are received or distributed, an adequate loading and unloading area must be provided.~~

- ~~A. Each off-street loading space must not be located in any yard adjoining any residential use.~~
- ~~B. Off-street loading areas with more than two spaces must be screened from the public right-of-way with landscape material, an obscuring fence, walls, or a combination of these.~~
- ~~C. Each loading space shall be at least ten feet by 50 feet, with a clearance of at least 14 feet in height.~~
- ~~D. Space must be provided within the off-street loading area so that any maneuvering back into or out of a loading space can be conducted outside of any public right-of-way.~~

E. Loading dock approaches must be provided with a pavement having a permanent, durable, and dustless surface. All spaces must be provided in at least the following ratio:

Usable Floor Area (Square Feet) Number of Loading Spaces Required

zero Up to 1,400	None
1,401 to 20,000	One space
20,001 to 100,000	One space for each 20,000 square feet or fraction thereof
100,001 and over	Five spaces

2400.2830 BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS.

Off-street parking facilities must include a minimum of one secure bicycle parking space for every 20 motor vehicle parking spaces, with a minimum of two bicycle parking spaces. Each inverted U-shaped bicycle rack counts as two bicycle parking spaces.

Bicycle parking facilities must meet the following requirements:

F. Off-site bicycle parking facilities may be provided for state offices and other state facilities. Off-site parking facilities must be designed with the same degree of monitoring and weather protection as off-site automobile parking facilities.

G. On-site bicycle parking facilities must be at least as close to the main entrance of the primary use as the most convenient one-third of the automobile parking.

H. On-site outdoor bicycle parking must be visible from the public right-of-way or from within the building. With permission of the city engineer, bicycle parking may be located in the public right-of-way.

I. Bicycle parking may be provided within a building, provided that the location is easily accessible and signed for bicycles.

J. Where motor vehicle parking spaces are monitored, covered, or weather-protected, bicycle parking spaces must be provided on the same basis.

K. For purposes of this part, a secure bicycle parking space must include a bicycle rack that permits the locking of the bicycle frame and one wheel to the rack, and supports the bicycle in a stable position without damage to the wheels, frame, or components.

L. Bicycle parking facilities must be anchored to prevent easy removal.

2400.2900 SCOPE OF SIGN REGULATIONS INTENT.

Parts 2400.2900 to 2400.2940 regulate outdoor advertising and outdoor signs of all types in the

Capitol area. The intent is to control signs; to reduce hazards and traffic accidents; to relieve pedestrian and traffic congestion; to protect and provide more open space; to preserve and enhance the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the Capitol area; and to ensure that all signs are suitably integrated with the architectural design of any structure in the Capitol area on which they are mounted or to which they relate.

2400.2905 SIGN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS.

A. All signs must conform to applicable provisions of parts 2400.2905 to 2400.2940, Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.28, the building code of the city of St. Paul ~~as well as~~ and the structural design standards of the State Building Code in chapters 1300 to 1370.

B. Signs must not resemble any traffic control sign or signal so as to be confused with it. Signs must not interfere with the visibility of any traffic control sign or signal.

C. Signs that are unsafe or in disrepair must be repaired or removed. Unsafe signs must be repaired or removed within 24 hours after notification. Signs in disrepair must be repaired or removed within 15 business days after notification.

~~"Disrepair" means a condition in which the sign has deteriorated to the point where at least one-fourth of the surface area of the name, identification, description, display, illustration, or other symbol is no longer clearly recognizable at a distance of 20 feet; where paint is peeling, chipping, or flaking from the structure surface; where the sign has developed significant rust, corrosion, rotting, or other deterioration in the physical appearance, or is so faded that it is not clearly recognizable at a distance of 20 feet; or where an illuminated electrical sign is no longer in proper working order.~~

~~Removal, in the case of painted wall signs, means a complete repainting of the background on which the sign was painted, or a sandblasting of the surface to reveal an exterior finish compatible with surrounding surfaces, so that no part of the sign is still visible.~~

D. Signs must not be painted directly on or affixed to any tree, rock, or utility pole.

E. Lots on which signs are located must be kept neat, orderly, and free of debris by the owner.

F. Any sign that advertises, identifies, or pertains to an activity no longer in existence must be removed by the owner of the property within 30 calendar days from the time the activity ceases existence. This part does not apply to seasonal activities during the regular periods in which they are closed.

2400.2910 SIGN PLACEMENT AND HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.

A. Signs must not be located in, project into, or overhang a public right-of-way or dedicated public easement in any district, with the following exceptions:

- (1) city, county, state, or federal signs;

- (2) transit benches or shelters allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 160.27;
- (3) temporary banners allowed under item F; or
- (4) projecting signs allowed under item D.

B. On buildings up to two stories in height, signs attached to a building must not project above the highest point used to measure the building height of any structure. On buildings of three stories or more in height, signs must not be placed on the exterior façade on or above the floor level of the third story.

C. On buildings with an allowed home occupation, one blade sign and one yard sign are allowed on each parcel.

D. Signs attached to buildings must be positioned so that they are an integral design feature of the building and to complement and enhance the building's architectural features. Signs must not obscure or destroy architectural details such as stone arches, glass transom panels, or decorative brickwork.

E. Signs mounted parallel to the wall or face of a building or structure may project a maximum of 18 inches horizontally beyond the wall or face of that building or structure.

F. Projecting signs, where allowed, may extend a maximum of four feet from the property line, and must be located at least two feet from the curb line and at least ten feet above ground level.

G. Freestanding pylon signs, where allowed, must not exceed 15 feet in height. Monument signs must not exceed 12 feet in height. Monument signs must include a masonry base with materials and design similar to the principal building.

H. Temporary signs, where allowed, must meet the criteria of one of the following categories:

- (1) for all uses, one sign not exceeding 40 square feet in area may be used to identify an engineer, architect, or contractors engaged in the construction of a building during the construction period;
- (2) for religious, civic, or other community organizations, the following temporary signs directly related to events on the premises are permitted for a maximum of three times per calendar year per organization, for a maximum of five consecutive days at any one event:

- a) portable or temporary signs, with a gross surface display area not exceeding 60 square feet and a height not exceeding ~~six~~6 feet; and
- b) banners advertising an event on the premises, to include banners placed on or between buildings or within the street right-of-way, provided that they do not interfere with the visibility of any traffic control sign or signal. Banners shall not exceed 120 square feet in area and shall provide at least 20 feet of clearance from ground level. Banners must be approved by the city of St. Paul Department of Safety and Inspections.

Signs that span a public roadway cannot be attached to city light poles or traffic signal poles.

I. ~~H.~~ Sidewalk signs, where allowed, are limited to two feet in width and ~~3-1/2~~three-and-a-half feet in height, including the support members. No sign may have more than two faces. Changeable copy is permitted except for plastic letters. The sign may be placed only in front of the business advertised, without significantly limiting the normal pedestrian use of the sidewalk. One sign is permitted for each building or land frontage, and it must be removed from the sidewalk at the end of each business day. No sidewalk sign may be lighted.

2400.2915 SIGN DESIGN STANDARDS.

- A. No more than three colors may be used for the sign letters and no more than two colors for the sign background and border. A wall sign must complement the building color.
- B. The sign message must be legible and relate to the nature of the business.
- C. Neon lights are permitted when installed inside windows; neon lights may not flash.
- D. Signs on multiple-use buildings must be coordinated in the use of colors, materials, and shapes.
- E. Lettering styles must be legible and relate to the character of the property's use. Each sign may contain no more than four lettering styles.
- F. Symbols and graphics, when used, must identify the business and complement the sign lettering.
- G. Ground and pylon signs must have plantings at and around the base that serve to (1) screen the sign base or any lighting installed at ground level; and (2) tie the signage to the principal use by using plantings that are similar to those used on the rest of the site.
- H. External illumination of signs is permitted by incandescent or fluorescent light, but

must emit a continuous white light that prevents direct shining onto the ground or adjacent buildings.

I. Internally lit signs are permitted if illumination is confined to individual letters or symbols. Backlit "box" signs are prohibited. Internally illuminated canopy signs may be allowed with board approval.

2400.2920 EXEMPT SIGNS.

The signs in items A to E do not require a permit. These exemptions do not relieve the owner of the sign from the responsibility of its erection, maintenance, and compliance with this chapter or any other law or ordinance regulating the sign:

- A. signs six square feet or less in size;
- B. lettering on motor vehicles when not utilized as a parked or stationary outdoor display sign;
- C. political signs;
- D. the changing of the display surface on a painted or printed sign, or the replacement of a poster, for on-site changes only;
- E. traffic control signs.

2400.2925 PROHIBITED SIGNS.

The following types of signs are prohibited in the Capitol area:

- A. advertising signs or billboards;
- B. transit shelter and bench signs, with the exception of signs providing passenger information at transit stations;
- C. flashing, animated, or moving signs and signs illuminated with flashing lights;
- D. changeable copy signs and electronic message signs, with the exception of the following:
 - (1) signs providing passenger information at transit stations; and
 - (2) signs displaying prices of fuel and other goods at service stations, provided that:

- a) the total square footage of all electronic message signs on one lot does not exceed 35 percent of the allowable total signage for the property;
 - b) each electronic message sign is equipped with a mechanism that adjusts to ambient light conditions and is set at a level no greater than 5,000 nits during the day and 500 nits between dusk and dawn;
 - c) each electronic message sign has a means to immediately turn off the display or lighting in the event that the operator is notified by the appropriate zoning authority that the sign is not in compliance with the local zoning code; and
 - d) each electronic message sign is at least 75 feet from the nearest residential property;
- E. roof signs;
 - F. vehicle signs; and
 - G. portable signs mounted on a wheeled chassis.

2400.2930 SIGNS ALLOWED IN ALL DISTRICTS.

The following types of signs are allowed in all districts in the Capitol area:

- A. signs of the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and state and federal governments and their subdivisions and agencies that give orientation, direction, or traffic control information; and
- B. parking lot signage as follows is permitted in addition to other signs permitted in each zoning district:
 - (1) for parking lot areas, one identification sign a maximum of 15 square feet in area is permitted per parking lot entrance. The identification sign up to 25 square feet in area is allowed if the sign incorporates an accepted uniform parking symbol "P." The remaining portion of the sign incorporating the parking symbol may be used for other pertinent information; and
 - (2) one directional sign not to exceed four square feet in area is permitted per entrance or exit. Directional signs may be up to ten square feet in area if they also incorporate the parking symbol "P."

2400.2935 SIGNS PERMITTED BY DISTRICT.

The following table indicates signs permitted by district. A number represents the total surface square footage permitted. "P" means permitted. "N" means not permitted.

~~"Building mounted sign" includes wall, canopy, awning, marquee, or projecting signs.~~
~~"Freestanding sign" includes pylon signs and monument signs~~

Sign Functional Type	Use Districts				Max. number signs per lot
	G-1/G-2	RMMR	MX	MXD	
Business sign, single use building	N	N	2 sq. ft. per lineal foot of lot frontage, up to 250 sq. ft.	4 sq. ft. per lineal foot lot frontage	Square footage is maximum of all business signs per lot. May include 1 building-mounted sign per street frontage; 1 free-standing sign per street frontage
Business signs, multi-tenant building	N	N	2 sq. ft. per lineal foot lot frontage, up to 350 sq. ft.	4 sq. ft. per lineal foot lot frontage	Square footage is maximum of all business signs per lot. May include 1 building-mounted sign per business; 1 free-standing sign per street frontage
Directional sign	25	N	15	15	1 per street frontage
Identification and name plate signs	50	7	50	50	1 per street frontage
Political sign	N	P	P	P	
Real estate sign	N	6	25	25	1

2400.2940 NONCONFORMING SIGNS.

When a lawful sign exists on the effective date of parts 2400.2900 to 2400.2940 but does not conform with this chapter, the requirements in items A to F apply:

- A. No sign may be enlarged or altered in a way which increases its nonconformity.
- B. If a sign or sign structure is destroyed by any means to any extent of more than 51 percent of its replacement cost, it must not be repaired or reconstructed except in conformity with this chapter.
- C. If a sign or sign structure is moved for any reason for any distance, it must conform to the rules for the zoning district in which it is located after it is moved.
- D. An existing sign devoted to a use not permitted by this chapter in the zoning district in which it is located must not be enlarged, extended, or moved except to change the sign to one that is permitted in the zoning district in which it is located.
- E. When a structure loses its nonconforming status, under parts 2400.3000 to 2400.3020, all signs located on or pertaining to the structure must be removed and all signs painted directly on the structure must be repainted in a neutral color or a color which will

harmonize with the structure.

F. Signs may be repainted, reposted, or replaced when there is a change of tenancy, ownership, or management of any nonconforming use.

2400.3000 INTENT OF NONCONFORMITIES.

Regulations governing nonconforming uses and structures are established to control the continued existence of legal nonconforming uses and structures by bringing about their gradual elimination; by regulating their enlargement, intensification, expansion, or reconstruction; by prohibiting their reestablishment after abandonment or destruction; and by regulating the use of and construction on nonconforming lots.

2400.3005 GENERAL PROHIBITION; AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE.

A nonconforming use or structure may continue, subject to items A to E:

- A. Nonconforming uses and structures that were not lawfully in existence on the effective date of this chapter are prohibited.
- B. If nonconforming use of land ceases for any reason for a period of three months or more, any subsequent use of the land must conform to this chapter.
- C. If a nonconforming use of structure and land in combination is discontinued or ceases to exist for 12 consecutive months or for 18 months during a three-year period, the structure and land must thereafter conform to this chapter.
- D. If a nonconforming structure is destroyed by any means to an extent of more than 60 percent of its replacement cost, exclusive of the foundation at the time of destruction, it may not be reconstructed except in conformity with this chapter.
- E. If a structure is moved for any reason or for any distance, it must conform to the rules for the district in which it is located after it is moved.

2400.3010 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

- A. On any building devoted in whole or in part to any nonconforming use, work may be done in any period of 12 consecutive months on ordinary repairs, or on repair or replacement of nonbearing walls, fixtures, wiring, or plumbing to an extent not exceeding 50 percent of the current market value of the building, provided that the cubic content of the building as it existed at the time of the effective date of this chapter is not increased.
- B. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any building or part of a building declared to be unsafe by an official charged with protecting the public safety upon order of the official.

2400.3015 CHANGE OF TENANCY OR OWNERSHIP.

There may be a change of tenancy, ownership, or management of any existing nonconforming uses of land, structures, and premises, provided there is no change in the nature or character of nonconforming uses.

2400.3020 NONCONFORMING LOTS.

Subpart 1. **General restriction, exception.** No building, structure, or use may be erected, constructed or established on a nonconforming lot unless a variance is granted by the board under part 2400.3160, except as otherwise provided in this part.

In a district in which one-family dwellings are permitted, notwithstanding any limitations imposed by this chapter, a one-family dwelling and customary accessory buildings may be erected on a lot of record existing on the effective date of this chapter, provided that the yard dimensions and all other requirements for the district in which the lot is located, not involving lot area or lot width, are met. Yard requirement variances may be obtained through approval of the board.

Subp. 2. **Required merger of common ownership lots.** Notwithstanding subpart 1, if in any group of three or more contiguous lots or parcels of land owned or controlled by the same person, any individual lot or parcel is nonconforming as to lot width or lot area, the individual lot or parcel may not be sold or developed as a separate parcel of land, but must be combined with adjacent lots or parcels under the same ownership or control so that the combination of lots or parcels will equal one or more parcels of land, each meeting the full lot width and lot area requirements of this chapter.

2400.3100 SCOPE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Parts 2400.3100 to 2400.3130-3180 establish application requirements, review processes, and standards for land use approvals and development permits in the Capitol area, as authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.06.

~~2400.3105 DUTIES OF BOARD.~~

~~The board must accept applications for and issue any certificate or permit required by this chapter; keep and maintain all plans, files, and records pertaining to them; and perform all other functions necessary for the orderly administration of this chapter. The board may delegate any or all of these duties to the zoning administrator with the exception of approval for variances or conditional use permits.~~

2400.3103105 GENERAL BOARD PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

No land, building, sign or structure in any district may be changed to a different use, and no building, structure, sign, or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, enlarged, or moved until the board has issued a sign permit or a zoning

permit pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 15B.08, and a certificate of design compliance certifying that the plans and intended use of land, buildings, and structures conform to the requirements of this chapter.

2400.3115 ST. PAUL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

In addition to the requirements of part ~~2400.3110~~2400.3105, no building, structure, or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, enlarged, or moved until it has been issued a building permit by the city of St. Paul, or the appropriate state agency, certifying that the plans of the building or structure conform to the State Building Code.

2400.3120 SUBDIVISIONS OF PROPERTY.

All subdivisions of property, including lot splits, adjustments of boundaries, and plats, are subject to the applicable subdivision regulations of the city of St. Paul.

2400.3120 PROJECTS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

- A. All construction on public land in the Capitol area must be consistent with the comprehensive plan pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.05 and comply with the requirement for a competition pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.10.
- B. All plans for a new public building must be reviewed by an advisory committee pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 15B.11.
- C. A state agency or other public body must consult with the board before developing a budget proposal or plans for capital improvements within the Capitol area to submit to the legislature and the governor pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 15B.17.

2400.3125 HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

With an application for any board approval required by Minnesota Statutes or Rules,

- A. all projects, whether on public lands, streets, institutional or private lots, will be required to submit information before or at the time of application for approvals addressing the existence, impacts, and proposed treatments of known or possible historic properties, as t defined in part 2400.2040, subpart 41.
- B. At the applicant's expense, the zoning administrator may require documentation that identifies historic properties in order to assess impacts to those historic properties. The zoning administrator may also request the applicant consult with the State Historic Preservation Office.
- C. Voluntary or required compliance with those recommendations in item B may be used in the consideration and reviews by the zoning administrator, advisory committee, and board members.

2400.3125 — DETERMINATION OF SIMILAR USE.

~~When a specific use is not listed in a district, the zoning administrator must make the determination of whether a use is similar to other uses permitted in each district. The decision must be based on the following findings:~~

- ~~A. that the use is similar in character to one or more of the principal uses permitted;~~
- ~~B. that the traffic generated on the use is similar to one or more of the principal uses permitted; and~~
- ~~C. that the use is not first permitted in a less restrictive zoning district.~~

2400.3130 APPLICATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES.

Subpart 1. **Submittal of application.** Applications for the permits and certificates listed in parts 2400.3135 ~~3130~~ to 2400.3160 must be submitted to the zoning administrator. The application for permits and approvals is available on the board's website. ~~The zoning administrator must determine whether all the information required by parts 2400.3135 through 2400.3160 has been provided. The zoning administrator must notify the applicant in writing within ten days of receipt of the application if the application is incomplete and state what information is missing.~~

Subp. 2. **Timing.** The zoning administrator must determine whether all the information required by parts 2400.3135 through 2400.3160 has been provided and . The zoning administrator must notify the applicant in writing within ten business days of receipt of the application if the application is incomplete and state what information is missing. Once the application is complete, the application must be approved or denied within 60 calendar days of the zoning administrator's receipt of the complete application, except as described in items A to C.

- A. If the zoning administrator extends the consideration period, the zoning administrator must provide written notice to the applicant that the time is being extended, the anticipated length of the extension, and the reasons for the extension. The extension may not exceed 60 calendar days unless approved by the applicant.
- B. If the application is for a certificate of design compliance under part 2400.3140, the time limit is automatically extended by 60 calendar days to provide additional time to study the effect of the proposal on the beauty, dignity, and architectural integrity of the Capitol area.
- C. If the application is for a variance under part 2400.3160, the time limit is automatically extended by 60 calendar days to provide additional time to solicit the necessary public input on the proposal.

Subp. 3. **Approval or denial.** Applications must be approved if they meet the requirements of this chapter. If the application is denied, reasons for the denial must be stated in writing as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 15.99.

Subp. 4. **Expiration of permit.** A zoning permit or certificate of design compliance expires one

year from the date of issuance, unless a building permitted for erection or alteration is started and is proceeding with the terms of its permit or certificate.

General Application Process
[insert current flowchart]

2400.3135 SITE PLAN CONTENTS AND REVIEW.

Subpart 1. Drawings requirement. All drawing required in the submittal package are listed in the application for permits and approvals part 4. Drawings Typically Requested. The application for permits and approvals is available on the board's website.

Subp 2. Contents of site plan. A site plan, where required by parts 2400.3135 to 2400.3160, must be drawn to scale and specifications, showing:

- A. the actual shape, location, and dimensions of the zoning lot;
- B. the shape, size, and location of buildings or other structures to be erected, altered, or moved and of any building or other structures already on the zoning lot;
- C. the existing and intended use of the zoning lot and of all structures upon it, including, where applicable, the number of dwelling units the building is intended to accommodate;
- D. the layout of parking and pedestrian and vehicular circulation on the zoning lot;
- E. landscape, screening and fencing plans; and
- F. other information concerning the zoning lot or adjoining lots determined by the zoning administrator as essential for determining whether the provisions of this chapter are being met.

Subp. 3. Consideration of site plan. In reviewing the site plan the board shall consider:

- A. the location and design of driveways providing vehicular ingress to and egress from the site, in relation to streets giving access to the site and in relation to pedestrian traffic, subject to final approval by the city of St. Paul;
- B. traffic circulation features within the site and location of automobile parking areas.
The board may impose requirements that will ensure:
 - (1) safety and convenience of vehicular and pedestrian traffic both within the site and in relation to access streets; and
 - (2) compatibility between the development on the site and the existing and prospective development of abutting land and adjacent neighborhoods;
- C. the arrangement of buildings, uses, and facilities of the proposed development to ensure abutting property or its occupants will not be unreasonably affected; and

D. the extent, location, and level of increased activity anticipated for the use to ensure compatibility with the Capitol area comprehensive plan and any applicable subarea plans that were approved by the board.

2400.3135 ZONING PERMIT APPLICATION.

All applications for zoning permits, which are available on the board's website, must be submitted in writing to the zoning administrator and contain:

- A. the legal description of the property in question;
- B. the fee owner of the property, and, in all cases where the applicant is not the fee owner of the property, the nature of the applicant's interest in the property;
- C. a concise description of the proposed use, including accessory and conditional uses, if any;
- D. ~~three copies~~ one hardcopy of a site plan, or PDF version via email, meeting the standards of part 2400.31503130; and
- E. other information as may be reasonably necessary to permit the board to determine whether the proposed use, including accessory and conditional uses, satisfies the requirements of this chapter.

Any applicant may present any additional information, in a form the board permits, that is relevant to the nature of the proposed use and its relation to and effect upon adjacent uses and the beauty, dignity, and architectural integrity of the Capitol area.

2400.3140 CERTIFICATE OF DESIGN COMPLIANCE APPLICATION.

A certificate of design compliance ~~is~~ may be required by the zoning administrator following the issuance of a zoning permit issued by the board and a building permit by the city of St. Paul, in order to certify that the plans of the building or structure conform to this chapter~~the design rules in parts 2400.2400 to 2400.2410.~~

All applications for a certificate of design compliance shall be submitted in writing and shall include ~~three copies~~ one hardcopy or a PDF version via email of the following, in addition to the requirements for a zoning permit:

- A. plans, sections, and elevations of the proposed structure drawn to scale, showing the overall dimensions of the exterior faces of the structure, the proposed type and location of any sign; ~~or~~
- B. other appurtenances such as overhangs, housing for utilities, and television or radio antennas, and showing in outline form other adjacent buildings and structures; and landscape features within a reasonable distance that will be seen when looking at any of the elevations of the structure;

- C. the final construction drawings as approved by the city including changes to the design, if any, since the zoning permit was issued;
- D. for all applications except those for one- and two-family dwellings, landscape plans and site plans prepared by a licensed design professional, including any landscaping required for off-street parking; and
- E. other information as may be reasonably necessary to permit the board to determine whether the proposed construction or reconstruction satisfies the requirements of this chapter.

2400.3145 SIGN PERMIT APPLICATION.

Applications for sign permits must be submitted in writing to the zoning administrator. Each application must contain:

- A. the name and address of the applicant and the location at which any signs are to be erected, including the lot, block, and addition, and the street on which they are to front; and
- B. a complete set of plans showing the necessary elevations, distances, size, and other details to fully and clearly represent the construction and placement of the display structure.

The zoning administrator must issue a sign permit provided that plans conform to parts 2400.2900 to 2400.2940.

~~2400.3150 SITE PLAN CONTENTS AND REVIEW.~~

~~Subpart 1. **Contents of site plan.** A site plan, where required by parts 2400.3150 to 2400.3160, must be drawn to scale and specifications, showing:~~

- ~~C. the actual shape, location, and dimensions of the zoning lot;~~
- ~~D. the shape, size, and location of buildings or other structures to be erected, altered, or moved and of any building or other structures already on the zoning lot;~~
- ~~E. the existing and intended use of the zoning lot and of all structures upon it, including, where applicable, the number of dwelling units the building is intended to accommodate;~~
- ~~F. the layout of parking and pedestrian and vehicular circulation on the zoning lot;~~
- ~~G. landscape, screening and fencing plans; and~~
- ~~H. other information concerning the zoning lot or adjoining lots determined by the zoning administrator as essential for determining whether the provisions of this chapter are being met.~~

Subp. 2. **Consideration of site plan.** In reviewing the site plan the board shall consider:

- I. ~~the location and design of driveways providing vehicular ingress to and egress from the site, in relation to streets giving access to the site and in relation to pedestrian traffic, subject to final approval by the city of St. Paul;~~
- J. ~~traffic circulation features within the site and location of automobile parking areas. The board may impose requirements that will ensure:~~
 - (1) ~~safety and convenience of vehicular and pedestrian traffic both within the site and in relation to access streets; and~~
 - (2) ~~compatibility between the development on the site and the existing and prospective development of abutting land and adjacent neighborhoods;~~
- K. ~~the arrangement of buildings, uses, and facilities of the proposed development to ensure abutting property or its occupants will not be unreasonably affected; and~~
- L. ~~the extent, location, and level of increased activity anticipated for the use to ensure compatibility with the Capitol area comprehensive plan and any applicable subarea plans that were approved by the board.~~

2400.31553150 **CONDITIONAL USES.**

Subpart 1. **Conditional use application.** A conditional use application requires submittal to the board of a site plan and description of the proposed use. A conditional use is permitted upon a finding by the board that the use is specifically enumerated as a conditional use for the district and that, if established, the use:

- A. will not materially adversely affect the general character of existing principal uses;
- B. will not adversely affect the beauty, dignity, and architectural integrity of the Capitol area; and
- C. will be established under the conditions and requirements for the uses enumerated in this chapter and additional conditions and requirements as the board may impose to ensure compliance with items A and B.

Subp. 2. **Change to conditional use.** A change to a conditional use requires a new permit when one of the following conditions occurs:

- A. a conditional use changes from one conditional use to another conditional use;
- B. the floor area of a condition use expands by 50 percent or more. Floor area does not include floor area that is accessory to a principal use and that does not result in the expansion of a principal use;
- C. the building containing a conditional use is torn down and a new building is

constructed, even if the new building contains the same or less floor area;

D. the principal use of a conditional use expands onto an abutting lot; or

E. the number of residents in a community residential facility increases, or the number of rooming units in a rooming or boarding house increases.

Subp. 3. **Expiration of conditional use permit.** Unless expressly provided by the board, a conditional use permit automatically expires and a new permit must be applied for when any of the following circumstances exist:

A. a use requiring a conditional use permit is discontinued or ceases to exist for a continuous period of 365 calendar days;

B. a conditional use changes to a permitted use not requiring a conditional use permit;

C. the lot area of a conditional use is subsequently reduced in size; ~~or~~

D. a conditional use becomes nonconforming and subsequently is discontinued or ceases to exist for a continuous period of one year; or

E. the conditional use is established as a temporary condition in the zoning district by the board at the time of a conditional use application.

2400.3155 ADJUSTMENTS.

This part establishes procedures for allowing minor deviations from certain standards for specific situations arising from existing site conditions and the strict application of the standards.

A. Applicability. Part 2400.3155 applies to all developments proposed in the Capitol area. The board is allowed to grant adjustments for only the standards identified in part 2400.3155.

B. Review authority. The review authority for adjustment requests shall be the zoning administrator, except for standards which affect visibility at driveways and intersections, or standards in the right-of-way shall be reviewed by the Public Works Director.

C. Application Requirements. Adjustment requests shall be reviewed and processed as follows:

(1) If the development for which an adjustment is requested is being processed consistent with part 2400.3155, the review procedure shall be the same as for the main project application.

(2) Adjustment requests shall be accompanied by a written request by the applicant explaining the need for the adjustment and identifying all existing site conditions or features that prevent compliance with the specific standard(s).

(3) Granting of an adjustment does not eliminate other standards not specified in part 2400.3155.

D. Findings. For the review authority to grant an adjustment, findings for the adjustment, as stated in part 2400.3155, are required.

E. Existing Site Condition. An existing site condition is a legally permitted building or structure constructed on the site with a final inspection or certificate of occupancy or a natural feature that exists as of the date of initial application submittal.

(1) For purposes of part 2400.3155, existing site conditions that prevent compliance with a standard include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) A mature tree with at least one trunk measuring four inches in diameter or greater at four feet six inches above grade in height and not planned for removal or alteration.
- b) Utility infrastructure that is not required to be removed, relocated, or installed underground.
- c) A structure, site, cultural landscape, or feature designated or eligible to be designated historically significant based on the criteria in part 2400.3125.
- d) Retaining wall necessary to retain or support soil.
- e) Easements for the purpose of site access and transit-related infrastructure.

(2) The existing site condition used as a basis for requesting an adjustment shall not be removed or altered in its footprint.

<u>Administrative Relief Type</u>	<u>Findings/Criteria (All That Apply)</u>	<u>Allowed Administrative Relief and Conditions</u>	<u>Reference to Standard</u>
<u>1. Building Setbacks</u>			
<u>a. Front or Interior.</u> Increase or decrease in the minimum or maximum required setback for a principal building.	i. Existing site conditions prevent compliance with the front setback standard. ii. Existing site conditions prevent compliance with the interior setback standard.	2' or 25% of the standard, whichever is greater.	Part 2400.2100
<u>b. Capitol View and Civic Frontage Types.</u> Decrease in the linear extent of the minimum setback.	Existing site conditions prevent compliance with the setback standard.	5' or 30% of the standard, whichever is greater.	Part 2400.2400, subp. 5; Ppart 2400.2400, subp. 6
<u>2. Block Size</u>			

<p>a. Block Dimensions. Allow larger block sizes.</p>	<p>i. <u>Preservation of existing buildings or buildings within the boundaries of a proposed block preents compliance with the standard.</u></p>	<p><u>Maximum block length standard to be increased to encompass the building and all setbacks required by the zoning district.</u> <u>Maximum block length does not exceed 800'.</u></p>	<p><u>Part 2400.2135, subp. 5(E)</u></p>
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2400.3160 VARIANCES.

Subpart 1. **Variance application.** An application for a variance from the requirements of this chapter must be submitted to the zoning administrator and contain:

- A. a statement setting forth the precise nature and extent of the proposed variance and the reasons the variance is being requested;
- B. supporting documentation necessary to provide a complete description of the proposal including site plan, architectural plans and drawings, topographical information, and project cost data; and
- C. a detailed statement addressing each of the applicable variance criteria contained in this chapter and the reasons the variance request conforms to those criteria.

Subp. 2. **Disposition of variance requests.** The board shall grant or deny a variance request pursuant to the procedures in items A to E and the standards in subpart 3.

- A. Upon receipt of a variance request, or the determination by the zoning administrator that a variance is needed, the zoning administrator must send written notice to all persons who have registered their names with the board for the purpose of being notified of rulemaking proceedings or variance requests and to all parties who may be affected by the decision. The notice must be sent to all owners and possessors of record of property within 350 feet of the property.

The notice must contain a brief description of the variance request, a statement that any person wishing to comment on the request may do so in writing, and a statement that the board will not act on the variance request until interested persons have been afforded at least 30 calendar days after the issuance of the notice to submit their comments.

- B. If, after receiving the variance request, the board determines that additional information is needed, it may direct the person seeking the variance to submit additional data regarding the variance request to the board or the zoning administrator, or appear before the board or the zoning administrator to provide additional information.
- C. To facilitate full consideration of a variance request the board may, in its discretion,

request that the person seeking the variance and other persons who have submitted written comments regarding the variance appear before the board to make arguments to the board. The board must provide persons requested to appear notice of the request at least seven calendar days before the board meeting at which the variance request is to be considered. This procedure does not constitute a contested case as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 14.02, subdivision 3.

D. If a person requesting a variance fails to follow the variance procedures specified in this part, the variance shall be denied.

E. Within 30 calendar days after its action on the request, the board must set forth in writing and submit to the person requesting the variance and other persons who have submitted written comments the reasons why it has granted or denied the variance request.

Subp. 3. Standards for review of variance requests. The board may grant a variance to the application of any of its rules, except for its design standards and sign rules, only if it determines that all of the following criteria have been met:

A. the property in question cannot be put to a reasonable use under the strict application of the rules;

B. the plight of the landowner is due to circumstances unique to the property, and the circumstances were not created by the landowner;

C. the proposed variance is in keeping with the spirit and intent of this chapter and is consistent with the health, safety, comfort, morals, and welfare of the inhabitants of the Capitol area and the city of St. Paul;

D. the proposed variance does not impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent property, nor does it alter the essential character of the surrounding area or unreasonably diminish established property values within the surrounding area;

E. the variance request, if granted, does not permit any use that is not permitted under this chapter for the property in the district where the affected land is located, nor does it alter or change the zoning district classification of the property; and

F. the request for variance is not based solely on the desire to increase the value or income potential of the land parcel.

Subp. 4. Variances to design standards. The board may grant a variance to the application of the design standards in this chapter only if it determines that:

A. strict application of the design rules would prevent implementation of a design that, in terms of meeting the intent of this chapter, is equal to or superior to the design alternatives authorized by this chapter; and

B. the criteria in subpart 3, items B to F, have been met.

Subp. 5. **Variations to sign rules.** The board may grant a variance to application of its sign rules only if it determines that:

- A. unusual conditions exist with respect to a specific building or lot that require the installation of a unique sign;
- B. the granting of the variance does not result in the installation of a sign in a zoning district in which such a sign is not permitted by this chapter; and
- C. the criteria in subpart 3, items B to F, have been met.

2400.3165 REZONINGS AND ZONING AMENDMENTS.

Any person or entity wanting to amend the zoning rules or petition for rezoning must follow the procedures for petition for adoption of a rule in the Administrative Procedure Act, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.

2400.3170 APPEALS.

Any decision of the zoning administrator may be appealed to the board within ten business days of the time the applicant or property owner is notified of the zoning administrator's decision. The board must act upon the appeal following the same procedures specified for variance requests in part 2400.3160.

Decisions of the board may be appealed using the procedures for determination of validity of a rule in the Administrative Procedure Act, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.

2400.3175 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

The zoning administrator must enforce this chapter and has the power to certify zoning compliance and to make inspections of premises necessary to carry out duties as outlined in this chapter.

A person who violates any zoning rule is guilty of a misdemeanor under Minnesota Statutes, section 15B.06. The board may move to abate, by injunction, a violation of these zoning rules.

2400.3180 FEES

Fees for inspection and the issuance of permits or certificates required or issued under this chapter must be collected by the zoning administrator in advance of issuance. The amount of the fees must be established by resolution of the board and shall cover the cost of notification, inspection, and supervision resulting from enforcement of this chapter. The fee schedule is available on the board's website and by request at the board offices.

When any fees are not paid within six months of authorization of any permit or certificate, the authorization is null and void.