

MORTON COUNTY LAND USE CODE

Amended as of: July 28, 2020
Adopted on: September 8, 2014

Land Use Code of Morton County, North Dakota

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Document Revision History

Date Amended	Resolution	Description	Sections affected (underline = new)
11/10/14	PZ14-16	Requirements for Energy Conversion Facilities.	2-200, <u>5-085</u> , 12-020
3/12/15	PZ15-02	Terms for utility, drainage, and access easements.	7-070
3/12/15	PZ15-03	Criteria for subdivision exemptions and types.	7-030
6/25/15	PZ15-12	Dam Break Inundation Zone Overlay District.	<u>3-050</u> , 6-010, 7-120, 12
6/25/15	PZ15-13	Updated Flood Insurance Rate Map.	3-010(d)(2)
9/10/15	PZ15-17	Use standards for Telecommunications Facilities.	2-200, <u>5-190</u> , 12
10/8/15	PZ15-18 PZ15-19	Use standards for Outdoor Storage and Long-term Vehicle Storage.	2-200, <u>5-200</u> , <u>5-210</u> , 12
11/24/15	PZ15-20	Use standards for Gravel or Mineral Extraction.	2-200, 5-110
12/22/15	PZ15-21	Amendments to buffer yard table and specific use standards for accessory dwelling units.	4-020(c), 5-010
3/10/2016	PZ16-01	Use standards for Wind Energy Facilities.	5-180(c)
3/10/2016	PZ16-02	Use standards Farm Worker Dwelling Units.	<u>5-220</u> , 12-020
12/29/2016	PZ16-13	Firearm sales added under minor home occupation; Stormwater management exemption removed for Agricultural lands; Long-term Vehicle Storage.	5-120(a)(7), 5-210(b)(1), 8-030(a)(2)
5/11/2017	PZ17-04	Addition of zoning districts E, PI, PR, and O. Transition from CL to CR district. Amendments related to CR district to Agricultural Recreation Use, Off-street Parking Table. Specific use standards for Event Center and for Riding Stable/Riding Arena. Amendments to Specifications for Subdivision Plats. Added and removed definitions related to recreational uses in Article 12.	Article 2, 4-010, 5-030, 7-040, Article 12. <u>5-230</u> , <u>5-240</u>
6/27/2017	PZ17-06	Strike Recreational (RC) District. Re-number sections accordingly.	Article 2, 4-020(c) buffer table, 5-030, 5-120
8/10/2017	PZ17-09,	09-Establishes setbacks for lots under 1.5 acres; automatic lot merges; minimum lot size requirements for structures with plumbing.	2-210 Dimensional Table, Articles 6 & 12
	PZ17-10,	10- Expressly allows building permits on exempt divisions of land that lie within previously platted subdivisions.	7-030
	PZ17-11	11- Specific use standards for Compassion Centers (medical marijuana facilities).	<u>5-250</u>

10/11/2018	PZ18-09	Federal-state conflicts	<u>1-090</u>
11/8/2018	PZ18-10	Clarifies expectations for right-of-way dedications in the subdivision platting process. Adds definitions for road classes and changes the type and naming of road classifications.	2-210(f) Roadway Setback Table, 7-050 Streets, 7-050(g) Road Section Widths Table, Article 12
7/11/2019	PZ19-06	Removes mention of "one acre" minimum for non-conforming lots from footnote in Dimensional Table. Creates specific use standards for Accessory Apartments Accessory dwelling units on 70+ acres change from special use permit to use by right with administrative review.	2-210 Dimensional Table footnote, 2-200 Use Table, <u>5-260</u> , 5-010, Article 12
8/8/2019	PZ19-07	Adds fee of \$50 for administrative review.	10-100 Fee Table
7/28/2020	PZ20-08	Allows industrial and commercial lands to utilize the short-form subdivision process in cases where there will be no net increase in the number of lots (i.e. lot line adjustment or lot merger)	7-030(b)(1)(a)

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Land Use Code of Morton County, North Dakota

Article 1 | GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1-010 Title

The regulations, provisions and procedures contained herein shall be known and may be cited and referred to as the “Morton County Land Use Code.”

Section 1-020 Authority

The Morton County Land Use Code is adopted under the authority granted to the Morton County Board of County Commissioners by NDCC Chapter 11-33 County Zoning and NDCC Chapter 11-33.2 Subdivision Regulation.

Section 1-030 Purpose

The purpose of the Morton County Land Use Code is to promote the public health, safety, morals, comfort, and general welfare through implementation of the goals and objectives of the Morton County Comprehensive Plan.

Section 1-040 Exemptions

- (a) **Farming and Ranching Exemption:** With the exception of Section 3-010 Floodplain Overlay District, no part of this code shall be construed as restricting the use of land or buildings for farming or ranching or any normal incidents of farming or ranching.
- (b) **Public Utilities Exemption:** With the exception of Section 3-010 Floodplain Overlay District, no part of this code shall have control over type or location of any poles, towers, wires, cables, conduits, vaults, or any other similar distributing equipment of a public utility, such utilities being regulated by existing law.

Section 1-050 Severability

- (a) **Invalid Regulation:** If any part of this code is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this code shall not be affected.
- (b) **Invalid Application:** If any application of any part of this code to a particular property, building, or structure, is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall not affect the application of the same provision to any other property, building, or structure not specifically included in said judgment.

Section 1-060 Relation to Previous Zoning Regulations

- (a) **Repeal:** The Morton County Zoning Regulations, adopted in 1967 and reenacted in 1985, and all of its amendments are hereby repealed.

- (b) **Continuance of Provisions:** This Morton County Land Use Code, in part, carries forward some of the provisions governing zoning and related matters, being previously known collectively as the “Morton County Zoning Regulations,” in place prior to the effective date of this code. It is the intention of this code to continue in force such existing provisions so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are preserved and may be enforced, unless explicitly surrendered by specific provisions of this code or altered by the Morton County Zoning Map.
- (c) **Right to Enforce:** The adoption of this code, and any amendment thereto, shall not adversely affect the County’s right to prosecute any violation of the predecessor “Morton County Zoning Regulations,” provided that such violation first occurred while that regulation was in effect.
- (d) **Application Submittal Date:** Development applications that were submitted in complete form and were pending approval on or before the effective date of this code, or any amendment to this code, shall be reviewed wholly under the terms of any regulation as it existed at the time the complete application was submitted.

Section 1-070 **Administrative Liability**

No officer, agent, deputy, or employee of Morton County shall be rendered personally liable for any damage that may accrue to any persons or property as a result of any act required or permitted in the discharge of any duty under the Morton County Land Use Code. Any action brought against any officer, agent, deputy, or employee of Morton County as a result of any act required or permitted in the discharge of any duty under the Morton County Land Use Code shall be defended by the Morton County States Attorney until a final determination of the action is concluded.

Section 1-080 **Effective Date**

The Morton County Land Use Code, and any amendment to this code, shall be effective after its passage, publication and recordation as provided by NDCC Section 11-33-09 and NDCC Section 11-33.2-06.

Section 1-090 **Federal – State Conflicts**

Morton County will not grant, approve or authorize any permit or entitlement for a land use that is in violation of federal law, even in cases where state and federal law may be in conflict.

Article 2 | ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 2-010 Districts and Boundaries

- (a) **Districts Established:** The Board of County Commissioners exercises authority granted through NDCC Section 11-33-02 to divide the county into districts for the purposes of uniformly applying the provisions of this code. The following zoning districts are hereby established for certain unincorporated areas of Morton County:

A	Agricultural District
E	Estate District
R	Residential District
RM	Residential Multifamily District
C	Commercial District
CR	Rural Commercial District
I	Industrial District
IL	Limited Industrial District
PI	Public Institutional District
PR	Parks and Recreation District
O	Conservation and Open Space District

- (b) **Zoning Map:** The location and boundaries of the zoning districts hereby established under the authority of this Morton County Land Use Code are shown on the Morton County Zoning Map, which is made a part of this section. The Morton County Zoning Map is contained within the geographical information system (GIS) files on the Morton County computer server, and is made publically available through the office of the Department of Planning and Zoning. Said digital map file will be regulatory for the purposes of administration and enforcement of this code.
- (c) **Rules for Interpretation of Boundaries:** Where uncertainties exist with respect to the boundaries of the various districts as shown on the zoning map, the following shall apply:
- (1) The district boundaries shall be interpreted as following the centerlines of public roadways, waterways, or railroad rights-of-way, or property lines.
 - (2) In the case that a boundary does not clearly follow any of the above features, it shall be interpreted as following the quarter-quarter section boundaries of the United States Public Land Survey System.
 - (3) Where the exact location of a zoning district boundary remains uncertain, the boundary location shall be determined by the Zoning Administrator.

- (4) Whenever any street, alley or public way is vacated by official action of the Board of County Commissioners, the zoning districts adjoining each side of such street, alley, or public way will be automatically extended to the center of such vacation and all area included in the vacation will be subject to all regulations of the extended district.
- (d) **Extraterritorial Areas:** Unincorporated areas of Morton County that are within a duly-enacted extraterritorial zoning area of any incorporated city, pursuant of NDCC Section 40-47-01.1 or any agreement between Morton County and another government, are not assigned a zoning district on the Morton County Zoning Map. Areas that are designated for joint jurisdiction between Morton County and an incorporated city are assigned a zoning district on the Morton County Zoning Map, and all procedures of said section of NDCC shall be followed in the administration of this code within areas of joint jurisdiction.

Section 2-020 **General Regulation of Districts**

Except as hereinafter provided:

- (a) **Uses Regulated:** No person shall use any premises in any district or area zoned under authority of this code for a use other than those permitted in the district or area in which such premises are located, excepting under the provisions of a non-conforming use as provided for under Article 6 | Non-Conforming Uses of this code.
- (b) **Building Construction Regulated:** No building or structure shall be erected unless it shall be designed to make the premises conform to the regulation for the district in which the premises is located.
- (c) **Building Modification Regulated:** No building or structure shall be enlarged, structurally altered or moved unless such enlargement, structural alteration or moving shall be designed to make the premises conform to the regulation for the district in which the premises is located, excepting under the provisions of a non-conforming use as provided for under Article 6 | Non-Conforming Uses of this code.
- (d) **Lots and Tracts Regulated:** Every building or structure hereafter erected, enlarged or structurally altered shall be located on a lot or tract of land as herein defined, and there shall not be more than one principal building on any one lot or tract of land, except where permitted by Section 5-010.

Section 2-030 **Agricultural (A) District Regulations**

In any Agricultural (A) zoning district the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** An Agricultural (A) District is established as a district in which the predominant use of the land is for general agricultural uses. The specific intent of this section is:

- (1) To encourage economic diversification by permitting a wider variety of land uses in the Agricultural zoning district.
 - (2) To discourage any use, which because of its character, size or location, would interfere with existing agricultural uses, create a nuisance for existing rural residents, create a negative environmental impact, or increase public costs.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Agricultural (A) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Agricultural (A) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-040 **Estate (E) District Regulations**

In any Estate (E) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** An Estate (E) District is established to provide a zoning classification that allows for the transfer of ownership of an agricultural tract that does not meet the acreage minimum to be included in the Agricultural (A) District, until such time as the parcel is combined with other lots to meet the minimum acreage for the Agricultural (A) District or the parcel is rezoned to another use; and only such uses and forms compatible with this purpose.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Estate (E) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Estate (E) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-050 **Residential (R) District Regulations**

In any Residential (R) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** A Residential (R) District is established to provide areas of predominantly residential character, and only such uses and forms compatible with this purpose.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Residential (R) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.

- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Residential (R) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-060 **Residential Multifamily (RM) District Regulations**

In any Residential Multifamily (RM) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** A Residential Multifamily (RM) District is established to provide areas of predominantly residential character, including a greater variety of housing types and densities, and only such uses and forms compatible with this purpose.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Residential Multifamily (RM) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Residential Multifamily (RM) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-070 **Commercial (C) District Regulations**

In any Commercial (C) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** A Commercial (C) District is established to provide areas for local and regional commercial uses, to further economic development of Morton County and facilitate commerce and services. Uses in this district may generate heavy traffic volumes and create other impacts that may not be compatible with residential or agricultural use.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Commercial (C) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Commercial (C) District are subject to the Dimensional Table Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-080 **Rural Commercial (CR) District Regulations**

In any Rural Commercial (CR) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** A Rural Commercial (CR) District is intended to provide areas for commercial uses that are related to a rural setting and which serve, and have a limited impact on, the surrounding rural community.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Rural Commercial (CR) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses,

buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.

- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Rural Commercial (CR) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-090 **Industrial (I) District Regulations**

In any Industrial (I) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** The Industrial (I) District is established as an area in which the principal use of land is for heavy commercial and industrial establishments, which may create some nuisances, and which are not necessarily compatible with a residential district.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Industrial (I) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Industrial (I) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-100 **Limited Industrial (IL) District Regulations**

In any Limited Industrial (IL) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** The Limited Industrial district is intended to provide for non-intrusive light industrial and commercial uses that are more compatible with surrounding or abutting land uses than other, more intensive industrial or commercial uses are. Such uses include small-scale manufacturing, wholesale distribution, warehousing, agricultural and energy equipment sales or rental, and service uses. These uses do not depend on frequent personal visits from customers or clients and do not include commercial uses which are primarily retail in nature.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in Limited Industrial (IL) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Limited Industrial (IL) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.
- (d) **Performance Standards:** It is the intent of this section to provide that uses within the Limited Industrial (IL) District shall be established and maintained with proper appearance from streets and adjoining properties in order to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects of industrial and commercial uses on surrounding properties.

- (1) Direct glare such as from floodlights, welding, or high temperature processes, and as differentiated from general illuminations, shall not be visible beyond any property line.
- (2) Outdoor light fixtures shall be directed so that there will not be any direct light source visible above a height of five (5) feet beyond any property line. Light fixtures near adjacent property may require special shielding devices to prevent light trespass.
- (3) Vibration shall not be discernible at any property line to the human sense of feeling for more than a total of five (5) minutes per day.
- (4) The storage of trash and refuse shall be within principal buildings or otherwise shall be within an accessory enclosure complete with six (6) foot opaque walls or screened from visibility with an adequate buffer.
- (5) Storage of materials in any front yard shall be prohibited. Any storage of materials in rear or side yards shall be located or screened so as not to be visible from public streets or neighboring properties.
- (6) With the exception of temporary construction equipment, noises produced shall neither exceed 65 decibels between the hours of 7:00 am and 11:00 pm nor 60 decibels between the hours of 11:00 pm and 7:00 am, as measured at or beyond any of the property lines from which the noise is emanating.
- (7) Buffer yards shall be installed where required as outlined in Section 4-020.
- (8) Fuel, oil, or chemical tanks shall be in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Section 2-110 **Public Institutional (PI) District Regulations**

In any Public Institutional (PI) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** The Public Institutional (PI) District is established to provide areas for government, quasi-governmental and institutional uses whose core function is to serve the public.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Public Institutional (PI) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Public Institutional (PI) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-120 **Parks and Recreation (PR) District Regulations**

In any Parks and Recreation (PR) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** The Parks and Recreation (PR) District is established to provide areas for the public use and enjoyment of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, parks, and the natural landscape.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Parks and Recreation (PR) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, buildings, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Parks and Recreation (PR) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-130 **Conservation and Open Space (O) District**

In any Conservation and Open Space (O) District the following regulations shall apply:

- (a) **General Description:** The Conservation and Open Space (O) District is established to protect the rural character of Morton County; viewsheds of community-wide importance; unique geological features, riparian and watershed areas; wildlife habitat areas; and other ecologically sensitive areas of Morton County; from incompatible development.
- (b) **Permitted Uses:** Uses are permitted in the Conservation and Open Space (O) District in accordance with the Use Table in Section 2-200 of this code, together with any accessory uses, and structures incidental and directly related to the uses allowed as permitted and special in this article.
- (c) **Dimensional Standards:** Uses within the Conservation and Open Space (O) District are subject to the Dimensional Table in Section 2-210 of this code.

Section 2-140 **Reserved**

Section 2-150 **Reserved**

Section 2-160 **Reserved**

Section 2-170 **Reserved**

Section 2-180 **Reserved**

Section 2-190 **Reserved**

Section 2-200 Use Table

The following table lists all uses allowed within zoning districts of Morton County:

(a) Use Categories

- (1) **P** **Uses Permitted By Right:** A “P” indicates that a use category is allowed by right in the respective zoning district. These permitted uses are subject to all other applicable provisions of this code.
- (2) **P/R** **Uses Permitted By Right, with review:** A “P/R” indicates that a use category is allowed by right in the respective zoning district only after a site plan review by the Zoning Administrator. These permitted uses are subject to all other applicable provisions of this code.
- (3) **S** **Uses Permitted with Special Use Permit:** An “S” indicates that a use category is allowed only if reviewed and approved as a special use, in accordance with the special use review procedures of Section 10-040. Special uses are subject to all other applicable provisions of this code.
- (4) **T** **Uses Permitted with Temporary Use Permit:** A “T” indicates that a use category is allowed only if reviewed and approved as a temporary use, in accordance with the temporary use review procedures of Section 10-050 for a period not to exceed the number of days identified in the Use Table.
- (5) **/C** **Uses Subject to Specific Conditions:** A “P,” an “S,” or a “T” that is accompanied by the symbol “/C” indicates that the listed use type is subject to use-specific conditions. The standards for specific uses are listed in Article 5 | Specific Use Standards and a reference to the section is provided.
- (6) **-** **Uses Not Allowed:** A “-” indicates that a use type is not allowed in the respective zoning district, unless it is otherwise expressly allowed by other provisions of this code. Additionally, all uses not included on this list are not allowed within any zoning district within Morton County, unless they are interpreted as a use type in this table according to Section 2-200(b).

Section 2-200 | Use Table

Zoning Districts

Use Type (with reference to applicable standards)	A	E		R	RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
Agricultural Uses													
Farming or Ranching	P	P		P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Animal Feeding Operation, major - Section 5-060	S/C	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Feeding Operation, minor - Section 5-060	P/C	P/C		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Elevator	S	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winery or Distillery or Brewery - Section 5-030	P/C	P/C		-	-		-	S/C	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Recreational Use - Section 5-030	P/C	P/C		-	-		-	S/C	-	-	-	-	-
Greenhouse, commercial	P	P		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Uses													
Dwelling, single family	P	-		P	P		-	P ¹	-	-	-	-	-
Dwelling, multifamily	-	-		-	P		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accessory Dwelling Unit	P/R	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accessory Apartment	P/R	-		P/R	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactured Home Park - Section 5-140	S/C	-		S/C	S/C		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Home	P	-		P	P		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live-Work Unit	-	-		-	-		-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Bed and Breakfast	-	-		-	-		-	S	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Crew Housing - Section 5-170	S/C	-		-	-		S/C	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Commercial Uses													
Animal Boarding Kennel	S	S		-	-		P	P	-	P	-	-	-
Bank	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Compassion Center (dispensary) - Section 5-250	-	-		-	-		S/C	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Fueling Station - Section 5-090	-	-		-	-		P	P/C	P	-	-	-	-
Livestock Sales Pavilion	S	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Hotel	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	S	-	-	-

¹ An existing residence, on a lot that is subsequently rezoned to the CR District, is allowed. New construction of a single family home on a lot within the CR District is not allowed.

Section 2-200 | Use Table

Zoning Districts

Use Type (with reference to applicable standards)	A	E		R	RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
Office	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	P	P	-	-
Parking Lot or Parking Garage ²	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail, automotive	-	-		-	-		P	-	P	-	-	-	-
Retail, farm implements	-	-		-	-		P	-	P	P	-	-	-
Retail, general	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Retail, grocery	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Services, personal	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Services, automotive repair	-	-		-	-		P	-	P	P	-	-	-
Services, general repair	-	-		-	-		P	P	P	P	-	-	-
Sign, outdoor advertising	-	-		-	-		P	-	P	-	-	-	-
Undertaking Establishment - Section 5-070	S/C	-		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-

Arts, Entertainment and Recreational Uses

Adult Entertainment Center - Section 5-020	-	-		-	-		-	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Amusement Parks / Commercial Recreation	S	-		-	-		P/R	-	-	-	-	S	-
Arts and Crafts Gallery	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Bar or Tavern	-	-		-	-		S	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowling Alley	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drive-in Theater - Section 5-080	S/C	-		-	-		S/C	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Event Center – Section 5-230	-	-		-	-		P/C	S/C	-	-	-	-	-
Golf Driving Range - Section 5-100	S/C	-		-	-		S/C	-	-	-	-	S/C	-
Hunting Cabin	S	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neighborhood Park or Playground	P	P		P	P		P	P	-	-	P	P	P/R
Marina/Boating Facility	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	P	-
Miniature Golf Course - Section 5-100	S/C	-		-	-		S/C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool or Ice Rink, public	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	-	-	P	-
Race Track	S	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

² Only applies to parking facilities that are a principal use. Parking is permitted as an accessory use according to Section 4-010 Automobile Parking.

Section 2-200 | Use Table

Zoning Districts

Use Type (with reference to applicable standards)	A	E		R	RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
Restaurant	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	S	P/R ³	P/R ³	-
Riding Stable / Riding Arena ⁴ - Section 5-240	P/R	P/R		-	-		-	P/R	-	-	-	P/R	-
Recreational Vehicle Camp - Section 5-150	S/C	-		-	-		S/C	-	S/C	-	-	S/C	-
Rodeo Arena ⁵	S	-		-	-		P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Arena	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	S	-	-	-
Shooting Range	S	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	S	-
Theater	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	-	-	-
Trailhead Facility	P	P		P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P/R

Institutional Uses

Cemetery - Section 5-070	S/C	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	S/C	-	-
Church	S	-		P	P		P	P	-	-	P	-	-
Community Center	P	-		-	-		P	P	-	S	P	P	-
Day Care	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	P	-	-
Health Care Facility	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	-	P	-	-
Nursing Home or Assisted Living Facility	-	-		-	-		P	P	-	-	P	-	-
School, college or university	-	-		-	-		P	-	-	-	P	-	-
School, elementary or secondary	P	-		P	P		P	-	-	-	P	-	-
School, technical or trade	-	-		-	-		P	-	P	P	P	-	-
Police, Fire, or EMS Station	P	-		-	-		P	-	P	P	P	-	-
Veterinary Clinic	S	S		-	-		P	P	-	P	-	-	-

Industrial Uses

Asphalt, Concrete Batch, or Aggregate Plant	S	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Compassion Center (growing/processing) - Section 5-250	S/C	-		-	-		-	-	S/C	-	-	-	-

³ Permitted as an accessory use, conditioned on Zoning Administrator review and approval.

⁴ A riding stable for private use in the Residential District is an accessory “Animal Husbandry” use. Any stable or riding arena located in a district other than the Residential District must submit a site plan to the Zoning Administrator for review.

⁵ For commercial use. Rodeo arenas for private use only may be permitted by right in the Agricultural (A) District.

Section 2-200 | Use Table

Zoning Districts

Use Type (with reference to applicable standards)	A	E		R	RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
Contractor Storage Yard	S	-		-	-		-	-	P	S	-	-	-
Energy Conversion Facility – Section 5-085	-	-		-	-		-	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer Facility	S	S		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Extraction and Processing - Section 5-110	S/C	S/C		-	-		-	-	P/C	-	-	-	-
Salvage Yard - Section 5-130	-	-		-	-		-	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Laboratory, research	-	-		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Manufacturing, major	-	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing, minor	-	-		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Oil and Gas Well	P	P		P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Outdoor Storage – Section 5-200	S/C	S/C		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Slaughterhouse	-	-		-	-		-	-	S	-	-	-	-
Warehouse, Storage, and Wholesale Distribution	S	S		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Solid Waste Facility - Section 5-160	S/C	-		-	-		-	-	S/C	-	-	-	-
Sewage Treatment Plant	S	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Storage, fuel	-	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications Facility - Section 5-190	S/C	S/C		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Vehicle Storage, Long-term – Section 5-210	S/C	S/C		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Utility, public facility	P	P		-	-		-	-	P	P	-	-	-
Wind Energy Facility - Section 5-180	S/C	S/C		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transportation-Related Uses

Airport - Section 5-040	S	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railyard	-	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Railroad Track	P	-		-	-		P	-	P	-	-	-	-
Transloading Facility	S	-		-	-		-	-	P	-	-	-	-

Section 2-200 | Use Table

Zoning Districts

Use Type (with reference to applicable standards)	A	E		R	RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
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Additional Accessory Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit - Section 5-010	S/C	-		-	-		-	-	-	P/C	-	-	-
Animal Husbandry - Section 5-050	P	-		P/C	P/C		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At-Home Business - Section 5-120(c)	S	-		-	-		-	P/R	-	-	-	-	-
Home Occupation, Major - Section 5-120(b)	P/C	-		S/C	S/C		-	- P/R	-	-	-	-	-
Home Occupation, Minor - Section 5-120(a)	P/C	-		P/C	P/C		-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Home Occupation, 2 nd on lot or tract ⁶	S/C	-		S/C	S/C		-	P	-	-	-	-	-

Temporary Uses

Concert or fair (21 days)	T	T		-	-		T	-	T	-	T	-	-
Construction staging area (180 days)	T	T		T	T		T	T	T	T	-	-	-
Contractors office (180 days)	T	T		T	T		T	T	T	T	-	-	-
Housing for construction project (180 days)	T	-		-	-		T	T	T	T	-	-	-
Public or religious meeting (60 days)	T	T		-	-		T	-	T	-	T	-	-
Sales stand for produce, Christmas trees, or fireworks (60 days) ⁷	T	T		-	-		T	T	T	-	-	-	-
Any other temporary use (180 days)	S	S		S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S

⁶ A second Home Occupation may be either Minor or Major, but may not be an At-Home Business.

⁷ Rummage sales, yard sales, and garages sales do not require any permit, subject to Section 5-120(a)(6).

(b) **Interpretation of Use Types**

The Zoning Administrator is authorized to classify specific land uses, either proposed or existing, into a use type in the Section 2-200 Use Table based on:

- (1) The definition of that use type in Article 12 | Definitions.
- (2) Any standards for that use in Article 5 | Specific Use Standards.
- (3) Any previous interpretations of a similar nature made in Morton County.

(c) **Rules for Interpretation:** When a specific land use cannot be readily classified into a use type or appears to fit into multiple use types, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to determine the most similar, and thus most appropriate, use type. The interpretation shall be made in writing, and forwarded to the party proposing the use. The interpretation shall be based on the following rules:

- (1) The actual or projected characteristics of the specific use in relationship to the stated characteristics of the various use types.
- (2) The amount of site area, floor space and equipment required for the use.
- (3) The frequency and type of sales activity generated by the use.
- (4) The nature of the customer interaction generated by the use (e.g. on site, remote access, daily or infrequent.)
- (5) The number of employees required for the use.
- (6) The hours of operation.
- (7) The building, site arrangement and access requirements for the use.
- (8) The types of vehicles or equipment used in association with the use.
- (9) The number of vehicle trips generated by the use per day of the week over the course of a week, month or year.
- (10) The means by which the use advertises itself.
- (11) Whether the use is likely to be located independent of other uses on the site or established in a shared use environment.

Section 2-210 **Dimensional Table**

The following table lists all dimensional standards for lots or tracts and buildings as they apply within each zoning district of Morton County. Dimensional standards shall be interpreted according to the following rules:

- (a) **Application of Standards:** All dimensional standards for buildings or structures apply to the principal building or structure together with all accessory buildings or structures on the lot or tract.

- (b) **Calculation of Setbacks:** Setbacks in Section 2-210 Dimensional Table are measured from the foundation of the building or structure to the property line of the lot or tract within which the building or structure is located. The statutory right of way from a section line of thirty-three (33) feet, as determined by NDCC Section 24-07-03, shall be considered a property line for the purposes of administering this section.
- (c) **Calculation of Building Height:** Roof structures and mechanical appurtenances such as belfries, chimneys, cupolas, domes, flag poles, flues, radio towers, and spires shall not be taken into account when calculating the height of buildings for the purposes of determining compliance with height limitations. Furthermore, building height limitations do not apply to bulkheads, monuments, radio towers, tanks, water towers or similar structures. However, no such structure of this paragraph shall have a total area greater than twenty-five (25) percent of the roof area of a building.
- (d) **Airport Height Restrictions Prevail:** Nothing in this section, nor in this code, shall be interpreted to permit the erection of any structure in violation of any applicable Airport Overlay District provisions in Section 3-010(h)(5).
- (e) **Farming and Public Utilities Exemption:** No dimensional standards shall be interpreted to apply to uses that are exclusively related to farming and ranching or for certain public utilities, in accordance with Section 1-040.

Section 2-210 Dimensional Table											
Zoning Districts											
Standard	A	E	R & RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
Minimum Dimensions for Lots/Tracts Served by Public Water and Sanitary Sewer											
Minimum Lot/Tract Area (Sq Ft)	35 acre	NA	7,200		7,200 ⁸	NA	65,000	65,000	7,200	7,200	NA
Minimum Lot/Tract Width (Feet)	640	NA	60		60	NA	150	150	60	60	NA
Minimum Lot/Tract Depth (Feet)	640	NA	120		120	NA	150	150	120	120	NA
Minimum Dimensions for Lots/Tracts Not Served by Public Water and Sanitary Sewer											
Minimum Lot/Tract Area (Sq Ft)	35 acre	65,000	65,000 ⁹		80,000 ¹⁰	65,000 ¹⁰	80,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	No minimum
Minimum Lot/Tract Width (Feet)	640	150	100		200	150	200	150	150	150	No minimum
Minimum Lot/Tract Depth (Feet)	640	150	200		300	150	300	150	150	150	No minimum
Minimum Building/Structure Setbacks for Non-conforming Lots of Record and Lots Served by Water and Sanitary Sewer											
Front Yard (Feet)			25 ¹⁰								
Side Yard (Feet)			15 ¹¹								
Rear Yard (Feet)			20								

⁸ However, a building having one or more party walls and a common roof with one or more similar buildings but individually owned, may be on any size lot or tract as long as the other provisions of this code, including Section 4-010 Automobile Parking, sanitation and other provisions are fully complied with.

⁹ Non-conforming Lots of Record may have sufficient lot size to accommodate an individual sewer system with drain field. Final determination as to suitability of a lot to accommodate an individual sewer system is made by Custer Health or the North Dakota Department of Health and is based on terrain, topography, soils, presence of existing and/or proposed structures, if applicable, among other considerations. See Article 6 for details regarding development on non-conforming lots.

¹⁰ Any lot with a front yard that abuts a state highway or major arterial road must abide by a minimum 60 foot setback for the front yard that abuts the state highway or major arterial road.

¹¹ Or ten (10) percent of the average width of the lot or tract, whichever is greater, except that the side yard need not exceed twenty five (25) feet. Side yards for accessory structures may be less than fifteen (15) feet, but may not be less than ten (10) feet.

Section 2-210 Dimensional Table											
Zoning Districts											
Standard	A	E	R & RM		C	CR	I	IL	PI	PR	O
Minimum Building/Structure Setbacks for Lots/Tracts Not Served by Public Water and Sanitary Sewer											
Front Yard (Feet)	60	40	40		40	40	50	25	40	40	40
Side Yard (Feet)	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹		15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹	15 ¹¹
Rear Yard (Feet)	50 ¹²	50 ¹²	50 ¹²		50 ¹²	50 ¹²	25	25	20	20	20
Other Dimensional Standards											
Maximum Building Height (feet)	35 or 2½ stories	35 or 2 stories	35 or 2½ stories		35 or 2 stories	35 or 2½ stories	50 or 4 stories ¹³	35 or 2½ stories ¹³	40 or 3 stories	35 or 2 stories	NA
Maximum Floor Area Ratio	NA	0.30	0.40		0.50	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.30	NA
Maximum Building Coverage of Lot	NA	20%	30%		30%	25%	30%	NA	30%	20%	NA
Maximum Impervious Surface of Lot	NA	30%	NA		NA	NA	NA	70%	NA	30%	NA

¹² However, an accessory building may be less than fifty (50) feet but no less than ten (10) feet from the rear property line.

¹³ No accessory building may exceed two (2) stories, or twenty five (25) feet in height.

- (f) **Additional Setbacks from Roadways:** All buildings or structures must be at least set back from the centerline of a roadway according to the Section 2-210(f) Roadway Setback Table. Where the setbacks required by the Section 2-210 Dimensional Table and the Section 2-210(f) Roadway Setback Table differ, whichever setback is greater applies.

Section 2-210(f) | Roadway Setback Table

Class of Roadway	Minimum Setback from Centerline
Interstate	250 feet
Arterial	150 feet
Urban Collector	120 feet
Rural Collector	110 feet
Section Line Road	93 feet
Internal Subdivision Road	80 feet

Article 3 | OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Overlay districts are specifically defined areas with unique characteristics, within which the provisions of the zoning districts identified in Article 2 | Zoning Districts of this code are supplemented with additional provisions. This article defines all overlay districts in Morton County and applies additional standards and procedures to each of these areas.

Section 3-010 Floodplain Overlay District

(a) Findings of Fact

- (1) The flood hazard areas of Morton County are subject to periodic inundation which can endanger life, result in loss of property, create health and safety hazards, disrupt commerce and governmental services, cause extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impair the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- (2) Flood losses caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in the special flood hazard areas cause increases in flood heights and velocities. Inadequately flood-proofed elevated or otherwise unprotected structures also contribute to the flood loss.

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

- (1) To protect human life and health.
- (2) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects.
- (3) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- (4) To minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- (5) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges.
- (6) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of special flood hazard area so as to minimize future flood blight areas.
- (7) To ensure that those who occupy special flood hazard areas assume responsibility for their actions.

(c) Methods of Reducing Flood Losses: In order to accomplish its purposes, this section includes methods and provisions for:

- (1) Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.
- (2) Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- (3) Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters.
- (4) Controlling filling, grading, dredging and other development in the floodplain which may increase flood damage.
- (5) Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

(d) **General Provisions**

- (1) **Lands to which this Section Applies:** This section shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Morton County, and outside of any incorporated cities or their extraterritorial areas.
- (2) **Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard:** The special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study for the Morton County, North Dakota," dated October 16, 2015, with an accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map, and as subsequently updated by any Letter of Map Amendment, Letter of Map Revision and/or Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this section. The Flood Insurance Study and the Flood Insurance Rate Map is on file at the office of the Zoning Administrator.
- (3) **Compliance:** No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this section and other applicable regulations.
- (4) **Greater Restrictions:** This section is not intended to repeal, remedy, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this section and another section, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.
- (5) **Interpretation:** In the interpretation and application of this section, all provisions shall be:
 - A) Considered as minimum requirements.
 - B) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body.
 - C) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

- (6) **Warning and Disclaimer of Liability:** The degree of flood protection required by this section is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This section does not imply that land outside the special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This section shall not create liability on the part of Morton County, any officer or employee thereof or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this section or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.
- (e) **Establishment of Floodplain Development Permit:** A floodplain development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard area established in Section 3-010(d)(2). Application for a floodplain development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Zoning Administrator and may include, but not be limited to:
- (1) Plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill storage materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing.
 - (2) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood-proofing methods for any non-residential structure meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 3-010(g)(2).
 - (3) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure is flood-proofed.
 - (4) Estimated market value of structure after completion, and estimated project costs, of labor and materials, for proposed development.
 - (5) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
 - (6) Any additional information requested by the Zoning Administrator that is necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this section.
- (f) **Designation and Duties for Floodplain Management:** The Zoning Administrator is hereby appointed to administer and implement this section by granting or disapproving floodplain development permit applications in accordance with its provisions. The Zoning Administrator shall consult with the Building Inspector and a representative from the applicable Water Resource District, as needed, before granting a floodplain development permit. Duties of the Zoning Administrator include, but are not limited to:
- (1) **Permit Review:** The Zoning Administrator shall:
 - A) Review all floodplain development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this section have been satisfied.
 - B) Review all floodplain development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.

- C) Review all floodplain development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. If located in the floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of Section 3-010(g)(3) are met.
- (2) **Use of Other Base Flood Data:** When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3-010(d)(2), "Basis For Establishing The Areas Special Flood Hazard Areas," the Zoning Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available, known as best available data, from a federal, state, or other source, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodplain are administered in accordance with Section 3-010(g)(2) "Specific Standards."
- (3) **Information to be Obtained and Maintained:** After a floodplain development permit has been granted and construction has been completed, the Zoning Administrator shall:
- A) Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement. This shall be provided in the form of an elevation certificate, completed by a licensed engineer, architect, or surveyor.
 - B) For all new or substantially improved flood-proofed structures, obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure has been flood-proofed and maintain the flood-proofing certifications required in Section 3-010(g)(2).
 - C) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this section.
- (4) **Alteration of Watercourses:** After finding that a watercourse is proposed for alteration, the Zoning Administrator shall:
- A) Notify nearby communities, the water resource district, and the North Dakota State Engineer, as necessary prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - B) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.
 - C) Notify the appropriate water resource district prior to removal or placement of fill within two hundred (200) feet of the bank of a body of water during normal flow or stage.
- (5) **Interpretation of Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Boundaries:** The Zoning Administrator shall make interpretation where needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the special flood hazards areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field

conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 3-010(h).

- (6) **Notification of State:** The Zoning administrator shall notify the State Engineer of any application for a floodplain development permit within a floodway and supply all technical documentation available and relevant to the application, pursuant of NDCC Section 61-16.2-14.

(g) **Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction**

- (1) **General Standards:** In all special flood hazard areas, the following standards are required:

A) **Anchoring**

- a) All new construction and substantial improvements, including additions, shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.
- b) All manufactured homes shall be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or ties-to-ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B) **Construction Materials and Methods**

- a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- b) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- c) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

C) **Utilities**

- a) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- b) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters.

- c) On-site waste disposal system shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- D) **Subdivision Proposals**
- a) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
 - b) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - c) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.
 - d) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development in the special flood hazard areas which contain at least fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres.
- (2) **Specific Standards:** In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in Section 3-010(d)(2) "Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard Areas" or Section 3-010(f)(2) "Use of Other Base Flood Data", the following provisions are required:
- A) **Residential Construction:** New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation.
 - B) **Nonresidential Construction:** Construction or substantial improvement of any nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation, or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall:
 - a) Be flood-proofed to at least two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, so that below this elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage water.
 - b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
 - c) Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be provided to the zoning administrator as set forth in Section 3-010(f)(3)B).
 - C) **Manufactured Homes:** Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with Section 3-010(g)(1)A). All manufactured homes or those to be substantially improved shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation, and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system.

- (3) **Floodways:** Located within the special flood hazard areas established in Section 3-010(d)(2) are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:
- A) Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited unless certification by a registered professional engineer or architect is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
 - B) If Section 3-010(g)(3)A) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 3-010(g) "Provisions for Flood Hazards Reduction."

(h) **Variations and Appeals**

(1) **Variance and Appeal Procedures**

- A) The Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners shall hear and decide upon requests for variances from the requirements of this section, according to procedures in Section 10-060 and additional criteria of Section 3-010(h)(2) and Section 3-010(h)(3) of this code.
- B) The Board of County Commissioners shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Zoning Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this section, according to the procedures in Article 11 | Appeals and Enforcement.
- C) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of County Commissioners may appeal such decision to the South Central Judicial District, according to procedures of NDCC Sections 28-34-01.

(2) **Additional Approval Criteria for Variations and Appeals:** In addition to the approval criteria listed in Section 10-060, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this code and:

- A) The danger that materials may be swept into other lands to the injury of others.
- B) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage.
- C) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
- D) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.

- E) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable.
 - F) The availability of alternative locations, for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage.
 - G) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development in special flood hazard areas.
 - H) The relationship of the proposed use to the Comprehensive Plan and floodplain management program for that area.
 - I) The safety of access to the property in time of flood for ordinary emergency vehicles.
 - J) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site.
 - K) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (3) **Special Conditions for Variances**
- A) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in this section.
 - B) Variances shall not be issued within any identified floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
 - C) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in Section 3-010(h)(2)), or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (4) **Lot size Considerations:** Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half (1/2) acre to less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (a-k) in Section 3-010(h)(2) have been fully considered. As the lot area increases beyond the one-half (1/2) acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (5) **Applicant Notification:** The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing that:
- A) The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance commensurate with the increased risk of flood damage

- B) Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.
- (6) **Record of Variances and Appeals:** The Zoning Administrator shall maintain the records of all variance and appeal actions, including notifications and justifications for their issuance, and report said actions to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

Section 3-020 **Airport Overlay District**

- (a) **Purpose:** It is hereby found that an obstruction has the potential for endangering the lives and property of users of the Mandan Municipal Airport and the Glen Ullin Regional Airport, and property or occupants of land in their vicinity; that an obstruction may affect existing and future instrument approach minimum of the Mandan Municipal Airport and the Glen Ullin Regional Airport; and that an obstruction may reduce the size of areas available for the landing, takeoff, and maneuvering of aircraft; thus tending to destroy or impair the utility of the airport and the public investment therein. Accordingly, it is declared:
- (1) That the creation or establishment of an obstruction has the potential of being a public nuisance and may injure the region served by the Mandan Municipal Airport or the Glen Ullin Regional Airport.
 - (2) That it is necessary in the interest of the public health, public safety, and general welfare that the creation or establishment of obstructions that are a hazard to air navigation be prevented.
 - (3) That the prevention of these obstructions should be accomplished, to the extent legally possible, by the exercise of the police power without compensation.
 - (4) That the prevention of hazards to air navigation, the elimination or mitigation of hazards to air navigation, or marking and lighting of obstructions are public purposes for which a political subdivision may raise and expend public funds and acquire land or interests in land.
- (b) **Airport Zones:** In order to carry out the provisions of this section, there are hereby created and established certain zones which include all of the land lying beneath the approach surfaces, transitional surfaces, horizontal surfaces, and conical surfaces as they apply to the Mandan Municipal Airport and the Glen Ullin Regional Airport.

Such zones are shown on the Mandan Municipal Airport Zoning Map, in its most recent version, prepared by the Mandan Municipal Airport Authority and the Glen Ullin Regional Airport Zoning Map, in its most recent version, prepared by the Airport Engineer. Both maps are attached to the Morton County Land Use Code and made a part hereof. An area located in more than one of the following zones is considered to be only in the zone with the more restrictive height limitation. The various zones are hereby established and defined as follows:

- (1) **Utility Runway Visual Approach Zone:** The inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is 250 feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of 1,250 feet at a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet from the primary surface. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.
- (2) **Utility Runway Non-precision Instrument Approach Zone:** The inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is 500 feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of 2,000 feet at a horizontal distance 5,000 feet from the primary surface. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.
- (3) **Runway Larger than Utility Visual Approach Zone:** The inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is 500 feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of 1,500 feet at a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet from the primary surface. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.
- (4) **Runway Larger than Utility with a Visibility Minimum Greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile Non-precision Instrument Approach Zone:** The inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is 500 feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of 3,500 feet at a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet from the primary surface. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.
- (5) **Runway Larger than Utility with a Visibility Minimum as Low as $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile Non-precision Instrument Approach Zone:** The inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is 1,000 feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of 4,000 feet at a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet from the primary surface. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.
- (6) **Precision Instrument Runway Approach Zone:** The inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is 1,000 feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of 16,000 feet at a horizontal distance of 50,000 feet from the primary surface. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.
- (7) **Transitional Zones:** The transitional zones are the areas beneath the transitional surfaces.
- (8) **Horizontal Zone:** The horizontal zone is established by swinging arcs of 5,000 feet radii for all runways designated utility or visual and 10,000 feet for all others from the center of each end of the primary surface of each runway and connecting the adjacent arcs by drawing lines tangent to those arcs. The horizontal zone does not include the approach and transitional zones.
- (9) **Conical Zone:** The conical zone is established as the area that commences at the periphery of the horizontal zone and extends outward there from a horizontal distance of 4,000 feet.

- (c) **Airport Zone Height Limitations:** Except as otherwise provided in this section, no structure shall be erected, altered, or maintained, and no tree shall be allowed to grow in any zone created by this section to a height in excess of the applicable height herein established for such zone. Such applicable height limitations are hereby established for each of the zones in question as follows:
- (1) **Utility Runway Visual Approach Zone:** Slopes twenty (20) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and extending to a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet along the extended runway centerline.
 - (2) **Utility Runway Nonprecision Instrument Approach Zone:** Slopes twenty (20) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and extending to a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet along the extended runway centerline.
 - (3) **Runway Larger Than Utility Visual Approach Zone:** Slopes twenty (20) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and extending to a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet along the extended runway centerline.
 - (4) **Runway Larger Than Utility With A Visibility Minimum Greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile Non-precision Instrument Approach Zone:** Slopes thirty-four (34) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and extending to a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet along the extended runway centerline.
 - (5) **Runway Larger Than Utility With A Visibility Minimum As Low As $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile Non-precision Instrument Approach Zone:** Slopes thirty-four (34) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and extending to a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet along the extended runway centerline.
 - (6) **Precision Instrument Runway Approach Zone:** Slopes fifty (50) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the end of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and extending to a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet along the extended runway centerline; thence slopes upward forty (40) feet horizontally for each foot vertically to an additional horizontal distance of 40,000 feet along the extended runway centerline.
 - (7) **Transitional Zones:** Slope seven (7) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the sides of and at the same elevation as the primary surface and the approach surface, and extending to a height of 150 feet above the airport elevation or:
 - A) A height of 2,093 feet above mean sea level for the Mandan Municipal Airport.
 - B) A height of 2,260 feet above mean sea level for the Glen Ullin Regional Airport.

- C) In addition to the foregoing, there are established height limits sloping seven (7) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the sides of and the same elevation as the approach surface, and extending to where they intersect the conical surface. Where the precision instrument runway approach zone projects beyond the conical zone, there are established height limits sloping seven (7) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the sides of and the same elevation as the approach surface, and extending a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet measured at 90 degree angles to an extended runway centerline.
- (8) **Horizontal Zone:** Established at 150 feet above the airport elevation or:
- A) A height of 2,093 feet above mean sea level for the Mandan Municipal Airport.
 - B) A height of 2,260 feet above mean sea level for the Glen Ullin Regional Airport.
- (9) **Conical Zone:** Slopes twenty (20) feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the periphery of the horizontal zone and at 150 feet above the airport elevation or
- A) A height of 2,093 feet above mean sea level for the Mandan Municipal Airport.
 - B) A height of 2,260 feet above mean sea level for the Glen Ullin Regional Airport.
- and extending to a height of 350 feet above the airport elevation, or
- A) A height of 2,293 feet above mean sea level for the Mandan Municipal Airport.
 - B) A height of 2,460 feet above mean sea level for the Glen Ullin Regional Airport.
- (10) **Excepted Height Limitations:** Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the construction or maintenance of any structure, or growth of any tree to a height up to fifty (50) feet above the surface of the land.
- (d) **Use Restrictions:** Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, no use may be made of land or water within any zone established by this section in such a manner as to create electrical interference with navigational signals or radio communication between the airport and aircraft, make it difficult for pilots to distinguish between airport lights and others, result in glare in the eyes of pilots using the airport, impair visibility in the vicinity of the airport, create bird strike hazards, or otherwise in any way endanger or interfere with the landing, takeoff, or maneuvering of aircraft intending to use the airport
- (e) **Marking and Lighting of Non-Conforming Uses:** Notwithstanding Article 6 | Non-Conforming Uses, the owner of any non-conforming structure or tree in existence on or

after May of 2003 is hereby required to permit the installation, operation, and maintenance thereon of such markers and lights as shall be deemed necessary by the applicable airport manager to indicate to the operators of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport the presence of such airport obstruction. Such markers and lights shall be installed, operated, and maintained at the expense of the applicable airport authority.

- (f) **Administration:** Except as specifically provided in this section, no material change shall be made in the use of land, no structure shall be erected or otherwise established unless a permit therefore shall have been applied for and granted from the Morton County Building Inspector.

Section 3-030 Missouri River Overlay District

- (a) **Purpose:** To preserve and enhance the environmental and recreational qualities of the Missouri River, conserve the scenic and historic values of the Missouri River shoreland, protect shoreland development from river bank erosion, and provide for the wise use of the river and related land resources, the following additional development standards for non-agricultural uses are hereby established for land abutting the Missouri River.
- (b) **Application:** This section applies to all lots or tracts zoned by Morton County that abut the Missouri River.
- (c) **Setbacks from Missouri River:** The following structure setback requirements apply to all zones of Morton County:
- (1) All structures on lots or tracts with stabilized banks, either stabilized by an existing Army Corps of Engineers' structure or as permitted and approved by the Army Corps of Engineers, shall be set back a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark of the Missouri River.
 - (2) All structures on lots or tracts without such approved stabilized banks shall be setback a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from the ordinary high water mark of the Missouri River.
- (d) **Additional Development Standards:** The following additional development standards apply to all zones of Morton County, except for land in the Agricultural (A) District:
- (1) **Impervious Surface Coverage:** The percentage of the lot covered by impervious surfaces shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent.
 - (2) **Steep Slopes:** For structures and/or facilities to be placed on steep slopes. The County Building Inspector may attach conditions on the building permit to prevent erosion and preserve existing vegetation.
 - (3) **Topographic Alterations above the Ordinary High Water Mark:** Grading, filling and excavation necessary for the construction of structures, sewage treatment systems or driveways under validly issued permits shall be allowed. Any other topographic alterations shall meet the following standards:

- A) Alterations shall not adversely affect adjacent or nearby properties, and
 - B) Alterations shall be designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes soil erosion, including the installation of erosion control measures as needed.
- (4) **Topographic Alterations below the Ordinary High Water Mark:** All topographic alterations below the ordinary high water mark shall be approved by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Section 3-040 Animal Feeding Operation Setback Overlay District

- (a) **Purpose:** Setbacks from existing animal feeding operations are established for the purpose of reducing the impacts of odor on certain uses in the vicinity of the operation, and protecting operators of animal feeding operations from potential nuisance claims.
- (b) **Establishment of Odor Setbacks:** The setback distances vary by the size of the operation, and are established according to the following schedule:

Section 3-040 | Odor Setback Table

Number of Animal Units in Operation	Setback Distance
Operations with only Animals other than Hogs	
Fewer than 300	None
300-1,000	0.50 mile
1,001 or more	0.50 mile
2,001 or more	0.75 mile
5,001 or more	1.00 mile
Operations including Hogs	
Fewer than 250	None
250-750	0.50 mile
751 or more	0.75 mile
1,000 or more	1.00 mile
2,000 or more	1.50 mile

- (1) The North Dakota Department of Health maintains a list of all permitted animal feeding operations, as defined by NDCC, and the size of each operation. The location and size of operations, as recorded by this department, will be used to determine the center-point and radius of the setback, respectively.
- (c) **Requirements within Odor Setbacks:** An owner of property shall locate and establish a residence, business, church, school, public park or zone for residential use so as to provide a separation distance from any existing animal feeding operation a distance not less than the setback applicable to that operation.

- (1) An owner of property who is an operator of the site from which the setback is established may locate the owner's residence or business within the setback.
- (d) **Setbacks for Future Expansion:** If notified in writing by an operator of a planned future expansion of an animal feeding operation, the local unit of government may implement the corresponding odor setback for a temporary time period not to exceed two (2) years, after which time the setback will remain in effect only if the expansion was completed.

Section 3-050 Dam Break Inundation Overlay District

- (a) **Purpose:** Restrictions on development within dam break inundation zones are established for the purpose of:
 - (1) Protecting life and health in the event of a flood hazard resulting from the break of a dam.
 - (2) Preserving public investments made in dams and reservoirs by preventing an increase in hazard classification and the need to re-engineer existing facilities to a higher standard.
- (b) **Application:** The application of the overlay district shall be determined as follows:
 - (1) **Dam Break Inundation Zone:** This section applies to all lots or tracts that are within a dam break inundation zone, as determined through the following procedures:
 - A) The owner of any publically-owned dam, either existing or proposed for construction, may petition the Board of County Commissioners to establish an inundation zone for that particular dam.
 - B) Any dam owner filing such a petition shall provide a dam break inundation study conducted by a qualified professional engineer, licensed in ND, with experience in dam break inundation studies. The study shall include the delineation of the boundaries of the area below the dam that may be inundated if the dam were to fail or be breached under conditions of no additional precipitation, as well as the elevations of the maximum water surface attained during said failure or breach at each cross-section used to develop the map.
 - C) The Morton County Board of County Commissioners may approve the map if they determine that all technical criteria have been met and the adoption of the map furthers the purpose of this section.
 - D) Approved maps of dam break inundation zones are kept on file with the Morton County Emergency Management Department.
 - (2) **Type of Development:** This section applies to the construction or substantial improvement of any building for residential, commercial, or public use, including a

single family home. However, the following uses are not subject to these restrictions, provided no building is used for human habitation:

- A) The use of land or buildings for agricultural use
 - B) Personal or commercial storage, unless materials stored are buoyant, flammable, explosive or otherwise potentially injurious to human, animal or plant life
 - C) Infrastructure such as roads, parking areas, loading areas, and landing strips.
 - D) Public and private recreation areas, including golf courses, picnic areas, wildlife preserves, and play areas.
- (3) **Floodplain Overlay District:** Any lot or tract that falls within both the Floodplain Overlay District and the dam break inundation Zone shall meet the requirements of both.
- (c) **Standards:** Any applicable development within a dam break inundation zone shall meet the following additional standards:
- (1) **Special Use Permit Required:** A special use permit, issued according to the procedures of Section 10-030, shall be required before any building permit is issued for applicable development. The special use permit shall include the following additional information:
 - A) The elevation of the proposed development, including the elevation of the lowest living floor, if any.
 - B) The current assessed value of any existing structure and the fair market value of any proposed improvements.
 - (2) **Consultation:** Notice of an application for special use permit shall be sent to the owner of the dam to which the inundation zone applies and the applicable water resource district. Sufficient time shall be granted for consulting parties to evaluate the application and relay any recommendation to the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - (3) **Approval Criteria:** In addition to the approval criteria of Section 10-040(b), the following matters shall be taken into consideration during review of the special use permit:
 - A) New construction or substantial improvement of any applicable structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to at least one (1) foot above the estimated breach water surface elevation at that building.
 - B) The structure would not impede flow, such that the spillway design flood standards of the impoundment structure would be significantly altered.

- C) The development does not otherwise substantially increase the potential for loss of life or health as a result of a dam breach or failure.
- (d) **Amendments:** The boundaries or elevations of any approved dam break inundation zone may be amended through the following procedures:
 - (1) Any person provides the Zoning Administrator with one of the following:
 - A) An engineering analysis that shows that boundaries of an approved dam break inundation zone are incorrect, or
 - B) An engineering analysis that shows that the proposed development is protected by works of improvement and that the boundaries of the Dam Break Inundation Area should be amended to include the works of improvement.
 - (2) It is the responsibility of the dam owner to notify the Zoning Administrator of any revisions to an approved dam break inundation zone. If an engineer study is revised, the procedures of Section 3-050(B)(1) shall be followed for the revised study.
- (e) **Warning and Disclaimer:** The boundaries and elevations of dam break inundation zones have been determined based on engineering studies using accepted scientific methods, but flows resulting from a dam breach or failure may exceed the boundaries because of man-made or natural causes, such as additional precipitation, ice jams or bridges clogged with debris. This zoning regulation does not imply that there will be no flooding outside a dam break inundation zone. This zoning regulation does not create any liability on behalf of the Morton County, any official or employee thereof, for any flood damage that may result from reliance on this zoning regulation or administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Article 4 | GENERAL USE STANDARDS

Development and use standards contained within this article apply broadly to all zoning districts of unincorporated Morton County.

Section 4-010 Automobile Parking

(a) **Purpose:** The purpose of this section is to provide adequate off-street automobile parking capacity on the premise of uses, thus reducing parking and travel impacts on surrounding properties and the public rights-of-way.

(b) **Provision of Off-Street Parking**

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

(1) Such off-street parking shall be provided on the basis of the following minimum requirements. The Section 2-200 Use Table may be consulted for more specific types of uses contained under each use category:

Section 4-010 Table | Off-Street Parking

Use Type	Minimum Parking Required
Agricultural Uses	
Winery/Distillery/Brewery	1 space per 400 SF of public Gross Floor Area
Agricultural Recreational Use	1 space per 400 SF of public Gross Floor Area
All other Agricultural Uses	None
Residential Uses	
Dwelling, Single Family	1 space
Dwelling, Multifamily	1 space per dwelling unit
Manufactured Home Park	1 space per dwelling unit
Group Home	1 space per 2 beds + 1 space per regular staff
Temporary Crew Housing	1 space per bed
Commercial Uses	
Hotel	1 space per 2 rooms
Parking Lot or Parking Garage	None
Sign, Outdoor Advertising	None

Section 4-010 Table | Off-Street Parking

Use Type	Minimum Parking Required
Event Center	(Maximum facility capacity, per fire code x 0.4) + the greater of 4 spaces or 1 space for each permanent employee
Riding Stable/Riding Arena	2 spaces + (1 space, capable of accommodating both a vehicle and a horse trailer, for every two horse stalls)
All other Commercial Uses	1 space per 200 SF of public Gross Floor Area + 1 space per 400 SF of non-public Gross Floor Area

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreational Uses

Adult Entertainment Center	Comply with requirements for theater and/or retail
Drive-in Theater	In addition to theater spaces, 30% of theater spaces
Recreational Vehicle Camp	1 space per regular staff
Restaurant or Bar	1 space per 4 seats
Theater	1 space per 5 seats
All other Arts, Entertainment, and Recreational Uses	1 space per 400 SF of public Gross Floor Area

Institutional Uses

Cemetery	None
Church	1 space per 5 seats
Health Care Facility	1 space per practitioner + 1 space per 2 additional regular staff
Nursing Home or Assisted Living Facility	1 space per 2 beds + 1 space per regular staff
All Schools	1 space per 2 regular staff + 1 space per classroom
Police, Fire, or EMS Station	None
Veterinary Clinic	1 space per 200 SF of public Gross Floor Area + 1 space per 400 SF of non-public Gross Floor Area
All other Institutional Uses	1 space per 400 SF of public Gross Floor Area

Industrial Uses

Airport, Railroad Station, or Truck Terminal	Determined by Board of County Commissioners according to Section 4-010(b)(3)
All other Industrial Uses	1 space per 2 regular staff + sufficient space for all company owned or leased vehicles.

- (2) Any one site that contains more than one type of use shall meet the minimum parking requirements for each use for the portion of the site dedicated to that use, unless adequate shared parking between uses on site can be demonstrated.
- (3) For certain uses designated in the Section 4-010(b) Table as under the discretion of the Board of County Commissioners, the following matters shall be taken into consideration during a special use permit process:
 - A) The site plan should provide the minimum amount of parking spaces necessary to adequately serve the public as customers, patrons and visitors.

- B) The site plan should provide at least one (1) additional parking space per two (2) regular staff.
 - C) The Planning and Zoning Commission may require the developer to provide a parking study to justify the number of parking spaces shown on the site plan, and such a study may be considered in determining the number of spaces required for the use.
- (c) **Continuing Character of Obligation:** The schedule of requirements for off-street parking shall be a continuing obligation of the owner of the real estate on which any such structure is located as long as the facilities continue. It shall be unlawful for an owner of any building affected by this regulation to discontinue, change or dispense with, or to cause the discontinuance or change of the required vehicle parking or loading apart from the discontinuance, sale or transfer of such structure, without establishing alternative vehicle parking or loading space which meets with the requirements of and is in compliance with this regulation. It shall be unlawful for any firm or corporation to use such building without acquiring such land or other suitable land for vehicle parking or loading space.

Section 4-020 Buffers between Zoning Districts

- (a) **Purpose:** The buffer yard requirements are intended to provide separation between land uses of differing intensity and reduce potential land use conflicts.
- (b) **Applicability:** Buffer yards shall be required between abutting zoning districts as outlined in this section and shall only be applicable to properties rezoned by petition from the land owner through procedures of Section 10-080 after the year 2012.
- (c) **Location of Buffer Yards:** Buffer yards shall be located along the entire length of any side or rear property line where two or more zoning districts abut as required in the Section 4-020(c) Table. Buffer yards may overlap with other required yards or building setbacks. No buildings, accessory buildings, parking, or impervious surfaces shall be allowed in buffer yards.

Section 4-020(c) Table | Type of Buffer Yard Required

Proposed Zoning	Existing Adjacent Zoning District				
	A or E	R or RM	CR	C or IL	I
A or E	--	Light	--	--	--
R or RM	--	--	Light	Moderate	Heavy
CR	--	Light	--	Light	Moderate
C or IL	--	Moderate	Light	--	Light
I	--	Heavy	Moderate	Light	--

-- = none required

- (d) **Type of Buffer Yard:** There are three different types of buffer yards that may be required between zoning districts: “Light”, “Moderate”, and “Heavy”. The Section 4-020(c) Table stipulates the type of buffer required for each zoning district when it abuts a different zoning district. Each type of buffer yard has different width and vegetation requirements as specified in the Section 4-020(d) Table.

Section 4-020(d) Table | Buffer Yard Requirements by Type

Buffer Type	Buffer Width	Vegetation required per one hundred (100) linear feet		
		Without a fence or berm	With a six (6) foot fence or with a five (5) foot berm	With a fence on top of a berm totaling eleven (11) feet
Light	40'	6 Evergreens 12 Shrubs	3 Evergreens 6 Shrubs	-
Moderate	75'	2 Canopy trees 6 Evergreens 16 Shrubs	2 Canopy trees 3 Evergreens 8 Shrubs	-
Heavy	150'	3 Canopy trees 14 Evergreens 30 Shrubs	3 Canopy trees 7 Evergreens 15 Shrubs	-

- = none required

- (e) **Responsibility for Buffer Yard Installation:** Installation of all required buffer yards shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property that is being rezoned, and must be completed within eighteen (18) months of the approval of the zoning map amendment.
- (f) **Vegetation:** Within each buffer yard there shall be vegetation planted of a type and number specified in the Section 4-020(d) Table. No trees or shrubs, however, shall be required to be planted in any area that is required to remain free of vegetation by this or any other regulation or law, or in any area that may create a safety hazard as determined by the Board of County Commissioners. The vegetation should be suited for *USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 4a* or lower. The required vegetation shall be planted within forty (40) feet of the property line and arranged in rows so as to create a visual screen. Descriptions and examples of the three vegetation types are listed below and minimum size requirements are shown in the Section 4-020(f) Table.
- (1) Canopy trees shall be tall trees with branches that spread to provide a visual screen. Examples of canopy trees include maple, oak, willow, elm, Siberian crabapple, boxelder, linden, Russian olive, and the like.
 - (2) Evergreen trees shall be coniferous trees that maintain their foliage year-round. Examples of evergreens include fir, spruce, pine, juniper, arborvitae, and the like.
 - (3) Shrubs may be deciduous or coniferous. Examples of shrubs include lilac, sumac, caragana, and the like.

Section 4-020(f) Table | Vegetation

Type of Vegetation	Minimum Size at Time of Planting	Minimum Height at Maturity
Canopy	Minimum height of 5 feet above grade.	20 feet
Evergreen	Minimum height of 4 feet above grade.	15 feet
Shrub	Minimum height of 2 feet above grade.	4 feet

- (g) **Provisions for a Fence and/or Berm:** The following provisions apply as described:
 - (1) If an opaque fence of at least six (6) feet in height or an earthen berm of at least five feet (5') in height is installed within the buffer yard, the number of shrubs required may be reduced by fifty (50) percent and the number of evergreens required may be reduced by fifty (50) percent as shown in the fourth column of the Section 4-020(d) Table.
 - (2) If an opaque fence and an earthen berm are installed within the buffer yard, then no vegetation shall be required as shown in the fifth column of the Section 4-020(d) table. In this case, the fence would need to be placed on top of the earthen berm and reach a total height of at least eleven (11) feet.
 - (3) Any fence used in lieu of any required vegetation shall be made of solid wood, composite/vinyl material with the appearance of solid wood, masonry, or a combination thereof.
- (h) **Vegetation Substitutions:** Two (2) evergreen trees may be planted in lieu of any required canopy tree. For example a moderate buffer, which requires two (2) canopy trees, six (6) evergreens, and sixteen (16) shrubs per one hundred (100) linear feet could instead contain ten (10) evergreens, sixteen (16) shrubs, and no canopy trees.
- (i) **Buffer Yards for Agriculturally Zoned Dwellings:** The Board of County Commissioners may require a buffer yard for developments which abut an Agricultural (A) District in situations where there is an existing dwelling unit within 300 feet of any of the proposed development's property lines. For the purpose of defining the type of buffer yard required in these cases, the "R, RM or RC" column of Section 4-020(c) Table shall be used in place of the "A" column.
- (j) **Maintenance and Replacement:** The property owner shall be responsible for regular maintenance of all required vegetation in good condition in a way that presents a healthy, neat and orderly appearance. Dead or diseased plants shall be promptly removed and replaced within the next growing season. Required buffer yard vegetation that is not installed, maintained, or replaced as needed to comply with this section shall be in violation of this code and subject to the enforcement provisions of Article 11 | Appeals and Enforcement.

Section 4-030 Transportation Access Management

- (a) **Purpose:** the Morton County Highway Department manages vehicular approaches to county roads in order to improve roadway sight distances, limit the number of vehicle conflict points, reduce roadway congestion, and mitigate safety hazards resulting from water and ice on roadways.
- (b) **Approach Permits:** Approaches to any road in the unincorporated parts of Morton County, including extraterritorial areas, shall require an approach permit which is issued by the Morton County Highway Department.
- (1) An approach permit is required for all new approaches, and for all existing approaches that provide access to a new or changed use.
 - (2) An approach permit must be signed by the owners of the property on which the approach is proposed.
 - (3) The fee for the approach permit shall be established by the Board of Morton County Commissioners.
 - (4) The County Engineer shall review all approach permits and approve permits that comply with all standards of this section.
 - (5) No building permit or occupancy permit for new construction of a principle use may be issued for any property prior to approval of an approach permit to that property.
 - (6) An approach must be constructed within twenty-four (24) months of the approval of the approach permit or the approach permit shall lapse and the applicant must re-apply. Extensions of two (2) months may be granted by the County Engineer for good cause shown in writing.
- (c) **Number of Approaches:** Only one non-agricultural approach shall be permitted for a lot or tract, unless the applicant demonstrates that an additional approach or additional approaches to and from the site are necessary to accommodate traffic and can be achieved in a safe and efficient manner.
- (d) **Service Roads:** All land subdivided under the jurisdiction of this code, and all structures constructed, reconstructed or moved within the unincorporated parts of Morton County where two (2) or more residential, commercial, or other buildings are constructed shall provide for service roads connecting to an existing road. Access to the adjoining properties shall be made onto the service road and not directly from the properties onto the existing public roadway.
- (e) **Design and Spacing Standards:** All new approaches to county roads shall meet the following design and spacing standards
- (1) Approaches to state roadways shall be approved by the North Dakota Department of Transportation.
 - (2) No approach may intersect with any non-access line, as shown on a recorded plat.

- (3) The total number of approaches to any county road shall be no more than the following, based on the design speed of the county road:
 - A) Roads up to 35 MPH: Ten (10) approaches per mile per side
 - B) Roads between 35 to 45 MPH: Seven (7) approaches per mile per side
 - C) Roads above 45 MPH: Five (5) per mile per side.
- (4) Service road approaches to county roads shall be a minimum of 1,000 feet from any existing or proposed approach or intersection with another road.
- (5) Approach spacing is measured from the end of one approach radius to the beginning of the next approach or intersection radius.
- (6) Approaches shall be constructed in such a manner that water runoff from the approach does not flow on the road, which causes icing problems in the winter.
- (7) Approaches to county roads shall meet all roadway design guidelines for approaches set by the Morton County Highway Department, which includes roadway grades, drainage, widths, turning radii, and other engineering standards.

Article 5 | SPECIFIC USE STANDARDS

Development and use standards in this article apply only to individual, specific uses as identified in the Section 2-200 Use Table. Because of the unique characteristics of each use in this article, additional provisions are required to further the purposes of the Morton County Land Use Code.

Section 5-010 Accessory Dwelling Unit

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** An accessory dwelling unit may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District upon review and approval of the Zoning Administrator and in a Limited Industrial (IL) District with a special use permit, subject to the additional standards to be applied within each district.
- (b) **Standards for Agricultural District:** An accessory dwelling unit in an Agricultural (A) District shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) No more than one (1) accessory dwelling unit is allowed per lot or tract.
 - (2) The lot or tract containing the primary home and an accessory dwelling unit is a minimum of seventy (70) acres.
 - (3) The exterior of the accessory dwelling unit must be numbered conspicuously with the address number.
 - (4) The land owner shall install a permanent sign or placard that displays the address number of the accessory dwelling unit at the nearest public right of way, or alternate location, to the satisfaction of the County Emergency Manager.
- (c) **Standards for Limited Industrial District:** An accessory dwelling unit in a Limited Industrial (IL) District shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) No more than one (1) accessory dwelling unit is allowed per lot or tract.
 - (2) The accessory dwelling unit shall be used exclusively by a watchman, custodian, caretaker, or proprietor and his/her nuclear family whose employment of business is directly related to the principal use.
 - (3) Such dwelling shall be no greater than 900 square feet.
 - (4) Such dwelling shall be within or attached to a principle building, and shall not be a detached single-family dwelling.

Section 5-020 Adult Entertainment Center

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** An adult entertainment center may be permitted in an Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.

- (b) **Standards:** An adult entertainment center shall meet the following standards:
- (1) The center is located no closer than one-half mile (2,640 feet) from any existing church, school, or residentially zoned property and/or property used for residential purposes.
 - (2) The center excludes from its premises those persons less than eighteen (18) years of age.
 - (3) The center displays no signs visible from the exterior of the center except signs identifying the center as an adult bookstore or adult cinema or both.
 - (4) No materials depicting any of the following shall be visible from the exterior of the center.
 - A) Less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region; buttocks; or female breasts below the point immediately above the top of the areola.
 - B) Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.
 - C) Acts of a sexual nature.
 - D) Fondling of human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breasts.
 - (5) The manager and the owners of the center are registered with the County Sheriff and have provided him with such information as he reasonably may require with respect to their identities, including fingerprints, and prior criminal records, if any.
 - (6) The business premises of the center which are generally open to its patrons are open equally at the same time without charge to members of the Sheriff's Department who may wish to enter thereon, provided the entry is in the course of the discharge of the official's duties.
 - (7) The business premises of the center which are generally open to its patrons shall be closed to its patrons from 1:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. daily, except on Sundays from 12:01 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. the following day.

Section 5-030 **Agricultural Recreation Use**

An agricultural recreation use combines agricultural production with recreational and/or rural commercial use, ancillary to the primary agricultural use. Permitting such uses promotes agritourism in Morton County, and the standards in this section encourage compatibility with the surrounding environment.

- (a) **Application:** The following uses are declared to be Agricultural Recreation Uses:
- (1) Domestic Winery, as licensed through NDCC Section 5-01-17.
 - (2) Domestic Distillery, as licensed through NDCC Section 5-01-19.

- (3) Brewer Taproom, as licensed through NDCC Section 5-01-21.
 - (4) U-Pick orchard or farm.
 - (5) Truck and flower garden with direct sale to customers.
 - (6) Any farm, ranch, orchard, or greenhouse with a seasonally-recurring ancillary recreational use and/or direct sale to customers.
- (b) **Permitted Districts:** An agricultural recreation use may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District and an Estate (E) District by right, or in a Rural Commercial (CR) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (c) **Allowable Activities:** The following activities are permitted within any Agricultural Recreation Use:
- (1) Farming and ranching.
 - (2) Production or manufacture of value-added products derived, in part, from produce grown on site, or on land within Morton County.
 - (3) Direct sale of any produce grown on site, or on land within Morton County.
 - (4) Direct sale of value-added products created on site, or on land within Morton County.
 - (5) Provision of samples of any product allowable for sale in this section through tasting rooms or other means.
 - (6) Storage and warehousing of any product allowable for sale in this section.
 - (7) Weddings, wedding receptions, or any events relating to the principle agricultural use at which fewer than two hundred (200) persons are in attendance at any time.
 - (8) Sale of merchandise related to principal use, as allowable by NDCC Sections 5-01-17 or 5-01-19.
 - (9) Catering related to the principle agricultural use or an allowable event, and kitchen facilities to support this activity.
 - (10) Hayrides.
 - (11) Farm animal viewing and petting.
 - (12) Tours of grounds and facilities.
 - (13) Seasonal outdoor maze of agricultural origin such as straw bales or corn.
 - (14) Exhibits and activities related to the principle agricultural use, as determined by the Zoning Administrator.
- (d) Allowable activities by temporary use permit in the Agricultural (A) District, and by special use permit in the Rural Commercial (CR) District.

- (1) Weddings, wedding receptions, or any event relating to the principle agricultural use at which two hundred (200) persons or more are in attendance at any time.
- (e) **Application of Standards:** All uses other than the primary agricultural use are defined as non-agricultural, and thus not exempt from the provisions of this code according to Section 1-040(a).
- (f) **Additional Standards:** An agricultural recreation use shall meet the following additional standards:
 - (1) Sound generated by outdoor amplified music shall neither exceed sixty-five (65) decibels between the hours of 7:00am and 11:00pm nor sixty (60) decibels between the hours of 11:00pm and 7:00am, as measured at or beyond any of the property lines from which the noise is emanating.
 - (2) Outdoor light fixtures shall be directed so that there will not be any direct light visible above a height of five feet beyond any property line. Light fixtures near adjacent property may require special shielding devices to prevent light trespass.

Section 5-040 **Airport**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** An airport or heliport may be permitted in an Agriculture (A) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** An airport or heliport shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) The area shall be sufficient to meet the Federal Aviation Administration requirements for the class of airport proposed.
 - (2) There are no existing flight obstructions such as towers, chimneys, or other tall structures, or natural obstructions outside the proposed airport which would fall within the approach zone to any of the proposed airport runways or landing strips.
 - (3) There is sufficient distance between the end of each usable landing strip and the airport boundary to satisfy the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration or any other appropriate authority. In cases where air rights or easements have been acquired from the owners of abutting properties, in which approach zones fall, satisfactory evidence thereof shall be submitted with the application.
 - (4) Any buildings, hangers, or other structures shall be at least one hundred (100) feet from any street or property line.
 - (5) The application for authorization of an airport shall be accompanied by a plan, drawn to scale, showing the proposed location of the airport; boundary lines; dimensions; names of the owners of abutting properties; proposed layout of runways, landing strips or areas, taxi strips, aprons, roads, parking areas, hangers, buildings, and other structures and facilities; the location and height of all building structures, trees, and overhead wire falling within the airport

approach zone and less than 500 feet distant from the boundary lines of the airport, other pertinent information such as topography and grading plan, drainage, water, and sewage, etc.

Section 5-050 Animal Husbandry

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** Animal husbandry, including private riding stables, may be permitted by right in an Agricultural (A) District, without regard to the standards of this section, and permitted by right as an accessory use in a Residential (R) District and Residential Multifamily (RM) District, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** Animal husbandry, including private riding stables, in a Residential (R) District or Residential Multifamily (RM) District shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) Such activities are not conducted for commercial purpose.
 - (2) No animal, animal stable, barn or shelter shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of any neighboring residence or structure.
 - (3) The County reserves the right to enter, evaluate and correct any corral-stable area to alleviate odorous and unsanitary conditions at the owner’s expense, after a ten (10)-day written notice to correct these conditions has been issued.
 - (4) The number of animals permitted will be based on one (1) domestic farm animal unit on premises which contains at least two (2) acres and additional domestic farm animal units shall be allowed at the rate of one half (1/2) unit for every additional one and one half (1 1/2) acres on the premises.
 - (5) For the purpose of this section, domestic animal units are calculated as follows:

Section 5-050 Table | Permitted Domestic Farm Animal Units

Animal	Animal Units	Animal	Animal Units
Horse	1	Cattle	1
Llama	1	Alpaca	1
Mule	1	Burro/Donkey	0.5
Sheep	0.5	Goat	0.5
Miniature Horse	0.5	Pony	0.5
Chicken	0.1	Duck	0.1

- (6) The Planning & Zoning Commission shall determine the domestic farm animal unit value of any additions to the list and its appropriateness.
- (c) **Domestic Pet Exemption:** Customary domestic pets, such as cats and dogs, are permitted in all zoning districts, and the standards of this section shall not apply to such animals.

Section 5-060 Animal Feeding Operation

- (a) **Authority:** Notwithstanding the exemption for farming and ranching in Section 1-040(a), animal feeding operations are subject to the provisions of this code, as authorized by NDCC Section 11-33-02.1. No regulation contained herein should be interpreted to preclude the development of animal feeding operations from Morton County.
- (a) **Permitted Districts:** The districts within which an animal feeding operation is permitted are determined by the number of Animal Units capable of being handled by the operation, as designed.
- (1) A minor animal feeding operation, meaning an operation capable of handling less than 1,000 Animal Units, may be permitted in an Agriculture (A) District and an Estate (E) District by right, subject to additional standards in this section.
 - (2) A major animal feeding operation, meaning an operation capable of handling 1,000 Animal Units or greater, may be permitted in an Agriculture (A) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
 - (3) An existing animal feeding operation that expands to handle more than 1,000 animal units shall receive a special use permit to continue operation as a major animal feeding operation. Whenever the capacity of an animal feeding operation is expanded to handle more than 2,000 or 5,000 animal units, the operator shall apply for a new special use permit to continue operation at the expanded capacity.
- (b) **Environmental Protection:** The operator of an animal feeding operation shall locate, construct, operate and maintain the facility so as to minimize, reduce or abate effects of pollution on environmental resources and on public safety and health. The operator of an existing facility shall operate and maintain the facility so as to minimize, reduce or abate effects of pollution on environmental resources and on public safety and health. Each operator shall comply with applicable state laws and rules, including the laws and rules administered by the North Dakota Department of Health and with any permits granted by that department.
- (c) **Water Resource Setbacks:** The operator of a new major animal feeding operation that has more than 1,000 animal units shall not locate or establish that operation:
- (1) Within a delineated source water protection area for a public water system. The source water protection areas for water supply wells include the entire wellhead protection area, as determined by the North Dakota Department of Health. For the surface-water intakes of public water systems, the source water protection area includes all or a portion of the surface water that supplies the water for the public water system, including all or a portion of the surface-water's shoreline
 - (2) Within 1,200 feet of a private ground water well which is not owned by the operator or within 1,500 feet of a public ground water well which does not have a delineated source water protection area.

- (3) Within 1,000 feet of surface water which is not included in a source water protection area.
- (d) **Odor Setbacks**
- (1) The operator of a new animal feeding operation, whether major or minor, shall locate the site of that operation from existing residence, businesses, churches, schools, public parks and areas of property that are zoned residential so as to exceed the corresponding setback listed in the Section 3-040 Odor Setback Table from these places.
 - (2) The Board of County Commissioners may increase or decrease a setback distance for a new animal feeding operation after consideration of the proposed operation's plans, if it determines that a greater or lesser setback distance is necessary or acceptable, respectively, based upon site conditions or demonstrable safety, health, environmental or public welfare concerns.
- (e) **Additional Procedures:** In addition to the general procedures for special use permit applications in Section 10-040, the following provisions shall be practiced:
- (1) The Zoning Administrator shall notify the North Dakota Department of Health that the County has received an application for an animal feeding operation.
 - (2) After receiving approval of a special use permit for an animal feeding operation from the Morton County Board of County Commissioners, the applicant shall then forward the application for a special use permit, together with the approval by Morton County, to the North Dakota Department of Health.
 - (3) Following a review by the North Dakota Department of Health of the operator's application for a state permit, the North Dakota Department of Health will notify Morton County of its decision.
 - (4) The special use permit will become final following the granting of a permit by the North Dakota Department of Health.
- (f) **Additional Application Requirements:** In addition to the general materials required to be submitted with a special use permit application in Section 10-040, the following materials are required:
- (1) Proposed maximum capacity of animal feeding operation, in terms of the number of animal units.
 - (2) Total acreage of the site of the facility.
 - (3) Existing and proposed roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site of the facility.
 - (4) Surrounding land uses and ownership.
 - (5) A copy of any permit application submitted by the applicant to the North Dakota Department of Health.

- (g) **Ownership Change:** An operator of a facility that includes an animal feeding operation having a special use permit granted according to this section shall notify the Zoning Administrator of the sale, or the transfer of the ownership of that operation.
- (h) **Operating Change:** An operator of a facility that includes an animal feeding operation having a special use permit granted according to this section shall notify the local unit of government of intent to include an alternate livestock type. The notice shall be given at least 120 days prior to the anticipated date of the change.

Section 5-070 Cemetery

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A cemetery, mausoleum, columbarium or crematory may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit, or a Public Institutional (PI) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** A cemetery, mausoleum, columbarium or crematory shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) No graves shall be located less than one hundred (100) feet from any property line.
 - (2) In any cemetery in which there will be permitted monuments and grave markers rising above the surface of the ground there shall be a strip at least seventy-five (75) feet in width adjacent to all boundaries of the cemetery landscaped and maintained as a green area; and that as a portion of the landscaped area there shall be a dense evergreen hedge at least six (6) feet in height; and that such dense evergreen hedge shall be at least seventy (70) feet distant from any boundary of the cemetery with a public right-of-way.
 - (3) In any cemetery in which markers or monuments rising above the surface of the ground, and private tombs or mausoleums are prohibited, there shall be planted and maintained a landscaped strips at least seventy-five (75) feet in depth adjacent to all boundaries of the cemetery, but there need not be a dense evergreen hedge planted as part of the landscaping.
 - (4) No public mausoleum, columbarium, crematory, cemetery chapel shall be erected within one hundred (100) feet of any boundary of the lot or tract on which it is located.
 - (5) The owners of any cemetery parcel which lies across any existing roadway or proposed roadway corridors shown on a the Fringe Area Road Master Plan shall reserve and dedicate a right-of-way for such thoroughfare having a minimum width of one hundred (100) feet, or such greater minimum width as the County Engineer or the Board of County Commissioners shall determine necessary; and those portions of said cemetery lying on either side of such dedicated thoroughfare shall be considered a separate cemetery for the purpose of determining grave setbacks, landscaped strips, and building setbacks.

- (c) **Additional Procedures:** The following additional procedures shall be met for all cemeteries pursuant of NDCC Section 23-06-21:
- (1) An application for a cemetery or place of burial shall be submitted to the North Dakota Department of Health.
 - (2) A plat shall be created of the cemetery grounds to be recorded with the Morton County Recorder.

Section 5-080 **Drive-in Theater**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A drive-in theater may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit, a Commercial (C) District with a special use permit, or an Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** A drive-in theater shall meet the following standards:
- (1) No part of such theater shall be located closer to the boundary of any residential district than 1,000 feet, nor closer to any public right-of-way or adjoining property line than one hundred (100) feet.
 - (2) The area accessible to patrons' vehicles shall be treated with a suitable material to prevent dust.
 - (3) Reservoir parking space off the street shall be provided for patrons awaiting admission in an amount not less than thirty (30) percent of the vehicular capacity of the theater, per Section 4-010(b).
 - (4) The vehicular circulation shall be so designed and constructed as to permit only one way traffic within the boundaries of the tract on which the theater is to be located.
 - (5) Ingress and egress from the roadway shall be so designed and constructed as to provide for safe traffic movement.
 - (6) The screen shall be so located and shielded so that the picture shown thereon shall be invisible from any roadway.
 - (7) A structure for the sale and service of food and nonalcoholic beverages may be permitted as an accessory use for a drive-in-theater when approved by the governing health authority.

Section 5-085 **Energy Conversion Facility**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** An energy conversion facility may be permitted in an Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** An energy conversion facility shall meet the following standards:
- (1) The applicant must disclose all planned units of a facility at the time of initial

application for the facility.

- (2) The applicant shall provide the summary portion of any application for an energy conversion facility certificate of site compatibility submitted to the North Dakota Public Service Commission for said facility as required under NDCC Chapter 49-22. If no application is required by the Public Service Commission, the special use permit application shall substantially conform to the requirements of NDAC Chapter 69-06-04.
- (3) The applicant shall submit any and all materials which constitute a ruling by the North Dakota Public Service Commission on the proposed energy conversion facility.

Section 5-090 **Fueling Station**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A fueling station may be permitted in a Commercial (C) District by right, a Rural Commercial (CR) District subject to the additional standards of this section, or an Industrial (I) District by right, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** A fueling station in a Rural Commercial (CR) District shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) Storage of all gasoline in connection with the service shall be below the surface of the ground, and that no major engine, body, or other major repair services are provided.

Section 5-100 **Golf Driving Range, Miniature Golf Course**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A golf driving range or miniature golf course may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit; Commercial (C) District with a special use permit; or Parks and Recreation (PR) District with a special use permit.
- (b) **Standards:** A golf driving range or miniature golf course shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) The area within 500 feet of all boundaries of the lot or tract is not developed in residence to a greater density than one (1) housing unit per acre
 - (2) Any flood lights used illuminate the premises are so directed and shielded as not to be an annoyance to any developed residential property.

Section 5-110 **Gravel or Mineral Extraction and Processing**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A gravel or mineral extraction and/or processing use may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District and an Estate (E) District with a special use permit or Industrial (I) District by right, subject to additional standards in this section.

- (b) **Standards:** A gravel or mineral extraction and/or processing use shall meet the following standards:
- (1) Remediation of excavated areas due to the crushing process shall be complete within six (6) months of termination or abandonment of gravel pit leases.
 - (2) All access roads from sand and gravel operations to public roads shall be treated to minimize dust conditions on all parts of such access roads which are located within one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) mile of a neighboring dwelling unit.
 - (3) All sand and gravel hauling operations shall be conducted during the hours of daylight (meaning to 10 p.m. at the latest) except in the case of public or private emergency. This condition does not apply to processing of material.
 - (4) Any noxious weeds on site shall be controlled as required by the County Weed Control Officer.
- (c) **Exemptions:** Morton County, as well as third parties carrying out activities specifically required under contract(s) with Morton County, shall be exempt from the requirement of obtaining a special use permit for gravel or mineral extraction or processing. This exemption shall not extend to third party activities that are unrelated to, or external to, contractual obligations to Morton County.

Section 5-120 **Home Occupation**

There are three classes of home occupations allowable as accessory uses, according to the Use Table in Section 2-200.

(a) **Minor Home Occupation**

- (1) **Purpose:** To establish standards for home occupations that promote compatibility with the surrounding environment. Due to their incidental and residential nature, minor home occupations are relatively common accessory uses which are not easily detectable and are not reasonable or desirable to regulate through a special use permit.
- (2) **Permitted Districts:** A minor home occupation may be permitted as an accessory use in an Agricultural (A) District by right, or in a Residential (R) District or Residential Multifamily (RM) District by right, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (3) **Standards:** A minor home occupation shall meet the following standards:
 - A) The occupation shall be conducted entirely within a dwelling and clearly incidental to the use of the structure for residential purposes. Accessory buildings or structures shall not be used for the occupation.
 - B) Only residents of the dwelling shall be employed by or participate in the occupation.

- C) The storage of equipment, products, vehicles, or supplies associated with the occupation shall not occur outside the dwelling. Accessory buildings or structures shall not be used for storage. There shall be no display of products visible in any manner when viewed from outside the dwelling.
 - D) No advertising or display signs shall be permitted other than a nameplate attached to the dwelling. The nameplate shall not be illuminated and shall not be more than two (2) square feet in area.
 - E) There shall be only limited and incidental sale of products conducted on the premise.
 - F) The occupation shall not generate more than ten (10) visits per day from clients or customers averaged over a period of seven (7) consecutive days.
 - G) The number of deliveries generated by the occupation shall not significantly affect the character of the area. Delivery vehicles shall be limited to automobile, pick-up, or typical delivery service truck.
 - H) No equipment or process shall be used in the occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, or odor detectable to the normal senses off the property. No equipment or process shall be used in the occupation which creates visual or audible electrical interference in any radio or television receiver off the property.
 - I) Toxic, explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, radioactive or other hazardous materials not commonly found at a residential dwelling are prohibited.
 - J) The occupation shall not result in any additional off-street parking spaces for clients or customers.
 - K) The occupation shall not require external alterations or involve construction features not customary to a dwelling. There shall be no visible evidence of the conduct of the occupation, except for a nameplate as provided in this section.
- (4) Examples of minor home occupations include:
- A) Dressmaker, seamstress, or tailor.
 - B) Music teacher or tutor.
 - C) Artist, painter, or sculptor.
 - D) Author.
 - E) Day care, Family (providing care for 1-7 children).
 - F) Home office.
 - G) On-line business.

- (5) The following uses shall not be considered as minor home occupations:
- A) Body or mechanical repair, including but not limited to any modification, assembly or painting of motor vehicles and repair of internal combustion engines.
 - B) Animal boarding kennels and veterinarian care.
 - C) Body art/tattoo and body piercing services.
 - D) On-site retail sales or rental.
 - E) Day care, group or Day Care Centers (child care services for eight (8) or more children).
 - F) Bed & breakfast or restaurant.
 - G) Medical or dental care.
- (6) Rummage sales, yard sales, or garage sales will be permitted provided that no more than two (2) such sales in any calendar year are held in any one location. Rummage, yard or garage sales may be of up to five (5) consecutive days in duration.
- (7) An individual who holds a valid Federal Firearms License (a firearms dealer) shall be allowed to deal firearms and/or ammunition out of their residence as a minor home occupation, abiding by the other provisions of this section. A firearms dealer is allowed to deal firearms and/or ammunition in a manner whereby individuals may pre-order specific firearms and/or ammunition to be held in the firearms dealer's possession until such time as the firearms dealer tenders them to the buyer. The firearms dealer shall be allowed to collect compensation or a sales margin for the provision of such service.
- (8) Only one (1) minor home occupation is allowed as an accessory use. A special use permit is required for a second minor home occupation on any one lot or tract.

(b) **Major Home Occupation**

- (1) **Purpose:** To establish standards for home occupations that may be appropriate in an agricultural setting or that may require special consideration for use in a residential setting in order to promote compatibility with the surrounding environment.
- (2) **Permitted Districts:** A major home occupation may be permitted as an accessory use in an Agricultural (A) District by right, or in a Residential (R) District or Residential Multifamily (RM) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (3) **Standards:** A home occupation which does not meet the standards for a minor home occupation but does meet the following standards is declared to be a major home occupation:
- A) The occupation shall be conducted entirely within a dwelling and/or

- accessory building and be clearly incidental to the use of the structure for residential purposes.
- B) The occupation shall be operated by a member of the family residing in the dwelling. Employees of the occupation shall be limited to residents of the dwelling and up to two (2) non-resident employees.
 - C) The storage of equipment, products, or supplies associated with the occupation shall not occur outside the dwelling and/or accessory building. There shall be no display of products visible in any manner when viewed from outside the dwelling. No more than two (2) commercial vehicles associated with the occupation may be stored outside of a dwelling and/or accessory building.
 - D) No advertising or display signs shall be permitted other than a nameplate attached to the dwelling or accessory building. The nameplate shall not be illuminated and shall not be more than two (2) square feet in area.
 - E) There shall be only limited and incidental sale of products conducted on the premise.
 - F) The occupation shall not generate more than eighteen (18) visits per day from clients or customers averaged over a period of seven (7) consecutive days.
 - G) The number of deliveries generated by the occupation shall not significantly affect the character of the area. Delivery vehicles shall be limited to automobile, pick up, or typical delivery service truck.
 - H) No equipment or process shall be used in the occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, or odor detectable to the normal senses off the property. No equipment or process shall be used in the occupation which creates visual or audible electrical interference in any radio or television receiver off the property.
 - I) Toxic, explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, radioactive or other hazardous materials not commonly found at a residential dwelling are prohibited.
- (4) Examples of major home occupations include:
- A) Day care, group (providing care for 8-12 children).
 - B) Beauty salons, nail salons, barber shops, and animal grooming.
 - C) At-home service delivery providers which operate off-site but require the storage of vehicles, trailers, or equipment on-site, such as: electrician, plumbing, handyman, HVAC, lawn care, roofing, siding, etc.
- (5) The following uses shall not be considered as major home occupations:

- A) Body or mechanical repair, including but not limited to any modification, assembly or painting of motor vehicles and repair of internal combustion engines.
 - B) Animal boarding kennels and veterinarian care.
 - C) Body art/tattoo and body piercing services.
 - D) On-site retail sales or rental.
 - E) Day care centers (child care services for 13 or more children).
 - F) Bed & breakfast, restaurant.
 - G) Medical or dental care.
- (6) Only one (1) major home occupation is allowed as an accessory use. A special use permit is required for a second minor home occupation on any one lot or tract.

(c) **At-Home Business**

An at-home business that is operated by a member of the family residing in the dwelling on the premises that does not meet the above standards for either minor home occupations or major home occupation is allowed by right, with review, in the Rural Commercial (CR) District and as an accessory use only by special use permit in the Agricultural (A) Zone.

Section 5-130 **Salvage Yard**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A salvage yard may be permitted in an Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** A salvage yard shall meet the following standards:
- (1) All operations shall be conducted wholly within an enclosed building or within an area enclosed on all sides with a solid wall, compact evergreen or equivalent hedge or uniformly painted fence not less than six (6) feet in height.
 - (2) There shall be no burning of wrecked automobiles or other products except within a furnace or incinerator approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 5-140 **Manufactured Home Park**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A manufactured home park may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit or in a Residential (R) District or Residential Multifamily (RM) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Subdivision Process Required:** Substantial compliance with the long form subdivision standards established by Article 7 | Subdivision of Land and the procedures

established by Section 10-040 of this code shall be required with respect to any application for a special use permit for a manufactured home park.

- (1) A plat of all manufactured home parks shall contain the necessary dedication of public streets, alleys, easements, parks and open spaces and shall be approved as in the case of other subdivisions and filed in the Office of the Morton County Recorder.
 - (2) If standards from this section conflict with standards in Article 2 | Zoning Districts or Article 7 | Subdivision of Land, the standards from this section prevail.
 - (3) The fee established for long form subdivisions in this code shall be paid, based on the number of proposed lots in the park, but the fee established for special use permits in this code is not required.
- (c) **Standards:** A manufactured home park shall meet the following standards:
- (1) **Ownership:** The area proposed shall be in common ownership, or if owned by several parties the application for the special use permit shall be filed jointly by all the owners of the properties included in the plan.
 - (2) **Minimum Area:** The plan for a manufactured home park shall cover an area of not less than forty (40) acres.
 - (3) **Density:** The overall density of residential development shall not exceed five (5) families per acre.
 - (4) **Public Space:** No less than ten (10) percent of the gross area of the project shall be devoted to parks and playgrounds, and such parks and playgrounds shall be dedicated to the public use.
 - (5) **Commercial Uses:** Not more than five (5) percent of the gross area of the project shall be set aside for commercial development. Only commercial enterprises determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission or Board of County Commissioners to have a minimal impact on surrounding residential uses are allowed.
 - (6) **Sanitary Sewer:** All units within a manufactured home park must be connected to a shared sanitary sewer system that is permitted by the Custer Public Health District. No individual septic systems shall be allowed.
 - (7) **Minimum Lot Area:** The minimum lot area shall be 5,000 square feet, with a minimum width of fifty (50) feet and a minimum depth of ninety (90) feet. However, because of the manner in which manufactured homes are constructed the Board of County Commissioners may permit various shapes of the lots so long as the minimum width and area requirements are met.
 - (8) **Number Limit:** No more than one (1) single family manufactured home shall be placed on each lot. In addition, incidental and accessory uses authorized in a Residential (R) District or Residential Multifamily (RM) District area are permitted on the same lot.

- (9) **Parking:** The minimum requirements for on-lot off-street parking set forth in Section 4-010 Automobile Parking shall be provided on each lot.
- (10) **Setbacks:** Each lot shall have a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth and the set back line shall be uniform for all manufactured homes facing the same street. There shall be a minimum clearance distance of at least twenty (20) feet between adjacent manufactured homes, and between manufactured homes and other structures. Provided, however, the minimum side yard shall in no event be less than five (5) feet.
- (11) **Conventional Construction Prohibited:** No conventional construction for residential purposes shall be permitted on any lot in a manufactured home park except buildings permitted as an accessory or incidental use of the manufactured home.
- (12) **Additions Prohibited:** No additions shall be attached to the manufactured home unless it is manufactured as a component or auxiliary part of the home, nor shall any manufactured home be attached to any existing structure.
- (13) **Central Water and Sewer:** No manufactured home shall be permitted to occupy any lot in any manufactured home park unless the same is equipped with a central water and sewer system, providing both hot and cold water facilities for family use, including but not limited to kitchen washing facilities, and a flush toilet and bath or shower.
- (14) **Utilities:** No manufactured home shall be occupied until the same is connected to a central sewer and water system approved by the North Dakota Department of Health, and served with central station electricity for artificial lighting and to serve electrical equipment used in the manufactured home.
- (15) **Street Access:** A maximum of two (2) entrance streets which connect the internal streets of a manufactured home park to a public street should be provided in order to control the flow of traffic from the park on to the public street.
- (16) **Storage Facilities:** If the manufactured home does not so provide, the owner of each manufactured home shall provide storage facilities on the lot with ample space for the storage of equipment such as rakes, shovels, garden hoes, lawn chairs and other similar items. Nothing whatsoever shall be stored under any manufactured home in a manufactured home park.
- (17) **Fuel Storage:** No above ground storage or distribution of fuel for heating shall be permitted. No liquid petroleum gas (LPG) or fuel oil container shall be placed inside or beneath any manufactured home, storage cabinet, carport or other structure.

Section 5-150 **Recreational Vehicle Camp**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A recreational vehicle camp may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit, in a Commercial (C) District with a special use permit, in a Parks and Recreation (PR) District with a special use permit, and in an

Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.

(b) **Standards:** A recreational vehicle camp shall meet the following standards:

- (1) The minimum total area of the premises shall be 90,000 square feet.
- (2) The minimum unit area of premises used or occupied by each trailer shall be 2,000 square feet, clearly defined on the ground by stakes, posts or other markers.
- (3) The minimum lane or driveway on which each individual trailer front shall be twenty (20) feet in width surfaced with an all-weather surface, and giving an unobstructed access to public road.
- (4) No recreational vehicle shall be placed within twenty (20) feet of any other recreational vehicle, nor within thirty (30) feet of the right-of-way line of any public street, nor within ten (10) feet of any other boundary of the recreational vehicle camp.
- (5) All entrances, exits, lanes and driveways between rows of recreational vehicles used or occupied in any recreational vehicle camp shall be lighted by electricity; at least 150 watt light shall be provided for each one hundred (100)-linear feet of lane or driveway.
- (6) No business or major home occupation shall be conducted in any recreational vehicle in a recreational vehicle camp.
- (7) Every recreational vehicle camp shall have erected around its border suitable woven wire or open metal fence not less than five (5) feet, nor more than six (6) feet in height, having only necessary openings for ingress and egress to public road or alley. Barbed wire shall not be used in the construction of any fence.
- (8) All provisions for water supply, laundry, sewage, and fire protection to be provided in any recreational vehicle camp shall have been approved by the appropriate county, or state officer or agency.

Section 5-160 **Solid Waste Facility**

(a) **Permitted Districts:** A solid waste facility may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit, and in an Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.

(b) **Standards:** A solid waste facility shall meet the following standards:

- (1) All operations are conducted within an area enclosed on all sides by a solid wall, compact evergreen or equivalent hedge or uniformly painted fence, not less than 6 feet in height
- (2) The operation shall conform to all regulations established by the North Dakota Department of Health.

Section 5-170 Temporary Crew Housing

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** Temporary crew housing may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District with a special use permit, in a Commercial (C) District with a special use permit, and in an Industrial (I) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** Temporary crew housing shall meet the following standards:
- (1) Temporary crew housing should not be located closer than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) mile from any existing residence, business, school, and church and should not be located closer than one-half mile ($\frac{1}{2}$) from a public park or public campgrounds.
 - (2) Off-street parking shall be provided on a one-to-one (1:1) ratio, one parking space per bed.
 - (3) Housing units shall be spaced a minimum of fourteen (14) feet apart to ensure adequate space to accommodate emergency services.
 - (4) Recreational vehicles, campers, and mobile homes are prohibited as housing units in a crew housing facility.
 - (5) No animals are allowed on the premises of a crew housing facility, with the exception of service animals as defined by the American Disabilities Act.
 - (6) No parking is allowed between units.
 - (7) The site is to be maintained free of garbage and refuse.
- (c) **Additional Application Requirements:** In addition to the general materials required to be submitted with a special use permit application in Section 10-040, the following materials are required:
- (1) A description of the units together with a numbering system.
 - (2) A description of how the proposed units are set/and or anchored.
 - (3) A statement that roads to be constructed within the facility will meet county specifications.
 - (4) The name and address and contact information of the on-site manager.
 - (5) A copy of the lease for the land (if applicable).
 - (6) Plot plans drawn to scale showing housing units, additional structures, setbacks, utilities, drainage, ingress and egress, screens, buffers, and fencing.
 - (7) A list of rules and regulations governing the occupants of the facility.
 - (8) An on-site security plan.
 - (9) A fire and emergency evacuation plan.

- (10) A copy of the permit issued by the North Dakota Department of Health, Custer Health Department, and other organizations to include fresh water, refuse disposal plan, and septic or sewer discharge plan.
 - (11) Any additional information deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator, the Planning and Zoning Commission, or the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) **Special Fees:** In order to compensate for additional expenses to Morton County incurred by administration and enforcement for Temporary Crew Housing, a separate fee schedule is established, in lieu of fees required with applications for special use permits generally.
- (1) A temporary housing fee of \$400 per projected occupant within the crew housing camp.
 - (2) A fee of \$35,000 per year of operation is required for a camp with a capacity of up to one hundred (100) occupants. An additional fee of \$5,000 per year of operation is required for each one hundred (100) occupants of capacity thereafter. For example, for a 200 person camp the fee would be \$35,000 times two (2) years plus \$5,000 times two (2) years, equals \$80,000. See Section 5-170(e)(3) for the fee renewal prior to the expiration of the special use permit after two years.
 - (3) The applicable fee shall be paid by the applicant upon approval or renewal of the special use permit by the Morton County Board of County Commissioners.
 - (4) Upon approval of the special use permit for a new temporary crew housing facility, the applicant shall also submit a surety bond for clean-up purposes using the following schedule:

Section 5-160 Temporary Crew Housing Surety Bond Schedule

Occupant Capacity of Camp	Amount of Bond Required
0 - 50 occupants	\$20,000
51 – 100 occupants	\$30,000
101 – 250 occupants	\$50,000
251 – 500 occupants	\$100,000
501 – 1200 occupants	\$250,000

- (e) **Permit Time Period**
- (1) Any special use permit for temporary crew housing granted in accordance with this section shall expire two (2) years from the date it is approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
 - (2) The permit may be renewed for any number of additional two (2) year periods by the Planning and Zoning Commission upon written application for each subsequent period of renewal from the owner of the property or authorized

representative, provided that the extension is for the same use as specified in the original permit and that the applicant is in compliance with the terms and conditions specified in this section and the original permit.

- (3) Upon renewal of a permit, the Board of County Commissioners may increase the fee for the next two (2) year period, if the additional county expenses attributed to the facility exceed the annual fees collected from said facility.

Section 5-180 **Wind Energy Facility**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** A wind energy facility may be permitted in an Agricultural (A) District and an Estate (E) District with a special use permit, subject to additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** A wind energy facility shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) **Appearance Standards**
 - A) Turbines shall be installed on tubular, monopole-type towers.
 - B) Wind turbines and related towers shall be painted a non-reflective, non-obtrusive color.
 - C) Wind turbines and related towers shall not be used for displaying any advertising except for reasonable identification of the manufacturer or operator of the wind energy facility.
 - D) The design of buildings and related structures at wind energy facility sites shall, to the extent reasonably possible, use materials colors, textures and location that will blend the wind energy facility to the natural setting and existing environment.
 - E) Wind turbines shall not be artificially lighted, except to the extent required by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or other applicable authority.
 - (2) **Construction and Maintenance Standards**
 - A) At wind energy facility sites, the location and construction of access roads and other infrastructure shall, to the extent reasonably possible, minimize disruption to farmland, the landscape and agricultural operations within Morton County.
 - B) The applicant shall promptly replace or repair all fences or gates removed or damaged during all phases of the wind energy facility's life, unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner. When the permittee installs a gate where electric fences are present, the permittee shall provide for continuity in the electric fence circuit.
 - C) The applicant shall ensure that, following completion of construction of a wind energy facility, all county roads will be repaired or restored to a

condition at least equal to the condition prior to construction of such facility, as inspected and approved by the County Engineer.

- D) The applicant is responsible for abiding by the state and local overweight load permitting process in accordance with NDCC Chapter 39-12. A special use permit issued under this ordinance to erect a wind turbine facility does not negate a hauler's obligation to obtain overweight load permits for hauling.
- E) The applicant shall take into account, avoid, promptly repair or replace all drainage tiles broken or damaged during all phases of project life unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- F) The applicant shall minimize the removal of trees and shall not remove groves of trees or shelter belts without the written approval of the affected landowner. Trimming or removal of trees within the public right-of-way to allow for safe construction of power lines shall be allowed.

(3) Public Safety Standards

- A) Prior to construction, the applicant shall prepare fire protection and medical emergency plans in consultation with the rural fire district, Sheriff's Department, Emergency Management, and local emergency medical service provider having jurisdiction over the area.
- B) Each wind tower shall be marked with a visible identification number to assist with provision of emergency services, and the permittee shall file with the Morton County Emergency Manager a wind energy facility map identifying wind turbine locations and numbers.
- C) The applicant is encouraged to provide educational material to landowners within the site boundaries and, upon request, to interested persons about the project and any restrictions or dangers associated with the project. The applicant is encouraged to also provide any necessary safety measures, such as warning signs and gates for traffic control or to restrict public access to turbine access roads, substations, and wind turbines. The applicant shall comply with provisions outlined in their public safety plan.
- D) Within twenty-four (24) hours of an occurrence, the applicant shall notify the Morton County Emergency Manager of any extraordinary event. Extraordinary events include, but shall not be limited to, fires, tower collapse, thrown blade, collector or feeder line failure, or injured wind turbine facility worker or private person. The applicant shall, within thirty (30) calendar days of the occurrence, submit a report to the County Emergency Manager describing the cause of the occurrence and the steps taken to avoid future occurrences.

(4) Collector System Standards

- A) The permittee shall place electrical lines, known as collectors, and

communication cables underground to a depth of at least four (4) feet when located on private property. Collectors and cables shall also be placed within or adjacent to the land necessary for wind turbine access roads unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner. Overhead collection facilities may be permitted where necessary.

- B) The permittee shall not place overhead feeder lines on public road or drainage easement rights-of-way. When placing feeders on private property, the permittee shall place the feeder in accordance with the easement negotiated with the affected landowner. If the permittee cannot place overhead feeder lines on private property a request may be made to place feeder lines on public rights-of-way with approval from the governmental unit responsible for the affected right-of-way.
 - C) The applicant shall be responsible for compliance with all federal, state, and local laws applicable to the generation, storage, transportation, clean-up, and disposal of hazardous wastes generated during any phase of the project's life.
- (5) **Turbine Setback Standards:** Setbacks shall be measured as the horizontal distance between the monopole of the turbine and any object.
- A) Each wind turbine shall be set back from the nearest occupied dwelling, commercial building, publicly used structure or facility, or state and county park a distance not less than one and a quarter ($1 \frac{1}{4}$) times the height of the turbine or 1,320 feet, whichever is greater.
 - B) Each wind turbine shall be set back from the nearest interstate, state, or county road or above ground communication or electrical lines or railroad right-of-way a distance not less than 1.1 times the height of the turbine plus seventy-five (75) feet from the centerline of the existing right-of-way or object.
 - C) Each wind turbine shall be set back from all section lines a distance not less than one hundred (100) feet.
 - D) Each wind turbine shall be set back from the wind energy facility perimeter a distance not less than one and a half ($1 \frac{1}{2}$) times the height of the wind turbine. A variance may be granted if an authorized representative or agent of the applicant and those affected parties of adjoining properties with associated wind rights sign a formal and binding agreement expressing all parties' support for a variance that may reduce the setback requirements.
 - E) Morton County has many sensitive sites, and the Board of County Commissioners may ask the permittee to avoid these sites in granting a special use permit.
- (c) **Minimum Ground Clearance:** The blade tip of any wind turbine shall, at its lowest point, have ground clearance of no less than seventy (70) feet.

- (d) **Additional Application Requirements:** In addition to the general materials required to be submitted with a special use permit application in Section 10-040, the following materials are required:
- (1) **Electromagnetic Interference Assessment:** The applicant shall submit an assessment of microwave signal patterns in the project area prior to commencement of construction of the project.
 - A) The assessment shall be designed to provide data that can be used in the future to determine whether the turbines and associated facilities are the cause of disruption or interference of microwave patterns in the event residents complain about such disruption or interference after the turbines are placed in operation. The assessment shall be completed prior to operation of the turbines.
 - B) The applicant shall be responsible for alleviating any disruption or interference caused by the turbines or any associated facilities of cell phone, television, radio, computer, satellite or other electronic transmissions, receptions, or services.
 - C) The applicant shall not operate the wind turbine facility so as to cause microwave, television, radio, telecommunications or navigation interference contrary to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations or federal, state or local laws.
 - D) In the event the wind turbine facility or its operations cause such interference as described in this section, the applicant shall take measures necessary to correct the problem within thirty (30) calendar days.
 - (2) **Archeological Resource Survey and Consultation:** Unless the project is under the purview of the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC), and an Archeological Resource Survey is being prepared as part of that process, the applicant shall work with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the State Historical Society of North Dakota at the beginning of the planning process for the wind energy facility to determine whether an archaeological survey is recommended for any part of the proposed project.
 - A) If recommended, the applicant shall contract with a qualified archaeologist to complete such surveys, and shall submit the results to the Zoning Administrator and the SHPO. The SHPO will make recommendations for the treatment of any significant archaeological sites which are identified. Any issues in the implementation of these recommendations will be resolved by Morton County Board of Commissioners in consultation with the SHPO. All information submitted under this provision is subject to NDCC Section 55-02-07.1.
 - B) If any archaeological sites or human remains are found during construction, the applicant shall follow standard operating procedures as established by the SHPO and in accordance with NDCC Section 23-06-27 and associated North Dakota Administrative Code 40-02-03.

- (3) **Biological Resources Survey:** The applicant, in consultation with the US Fish & Wildlife Service - Ecological Services Office (USFWS) and the North Dakota Department of Game and Fish (NDGF) shall, for the project site, conduct a preconstruction inventory of existing wildlife management areas, scientific and natural areas, recreation areas, native prairies and forests, wetlands, and any other biologically sensitive areas and wildlife resources, particularly birds and bats, within the site and assess the presence of state- or federally-listed or threatened species, and other protected species, such as migratory birds. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator, USFWS and NDGF.
- (e) **Road Use Arrangements:** Prior to construction, the applicant shall make satisfactory arrangements (including obtaining permits) for road use, access roads, intersections, maintenance and repair of damages with the governmental jurisdiction with authority over each road. The applicant shall notify the County Engineer of such arrangements upon request.
- (f) **Restoration of Property:** Within six (6) months of termination or abandonment of leases or easements for a wind energy facility in Morton County, the current permittee shall cause, at its own expenses, removal of all structures to a depth of three (3) feet below pre-construction grade. Underground collection cables do not have to be removed, but any easements of record must be released.
- (g) **Changes to Permit:** After a special use permit has been granted, any minor changes in the location or character of wind turbine facilities and structures may be authorized in writing by the Zoning Administrator. All other changes shall require approval of an amended special use permit under these same ordinance requirements.
- (h) **Change of Ownership:** Prior to any change in ownership or controlling interest of any entity owning a wind energy facility permitted in Morton County, application shall be made to the Morton County Board of County Commissioners, requesting transfer of the wind energy facility special use permit. Approval of such transfer shall be conditioned upon explicit agreement by the new permittee to comply with all provisions of this section and the original permit. The application may be in letter form and shall be signed by the authorized representatives or agents of both the current permittee and the prospective permittee.

Section 5-190 Telecommunications Facility

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** a telecommunications facility may be permitted in the Agricultural (A) District and the Estate (E) District by special use permit, and in the Industrial (I) District and Limited Industrial (IL) District by right, subject to the additional standards of this section.
- (b) **Standards:** a Telecommunications Facility shall meet the following standards:

- (1) A site plan, drawn to a scale of not less than one inch = 100 feet shall be required to accompany any and all special use permit applications and building permit applications for a telecommunications facility.
- (2) Development shall be limited to a telecommunications tower, equipment building, generator, and accessory equipment.
- (3) The equipment compound shall not be used for storage of any excessive equipment, hazardous waste, or habitable space. No outdoor storage shall be allowed on site.
- (4) The maximum allowable height of a telecommunications tower shall be determined at the time of the application for a special use permit or at the time of the application for a building permit (as applicable). Determination of maximum height shall be based upon existing conditions of the site, compatibility with surrounding land uses, and applicable state and federal regulations governing the height of such facilities. The height of the tower shall include the antenna and all related and/or attached structures.
- (5) Prior to building permit issuance, the developer shall submit a letter from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) stating that the tower does not exceed the maximum height permitted under FAA rules. The letter shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator and the Tax Director.
- (6) The setback distance of the tower from any non-residential structure or roadway (whether existing, platted, or prescribed by statute) shall be equal to 1.25 times the height of the tower. The setback distance shall be measured from the nearest point on the base of the tower to the nearest point at the base of the existing structure or the nearest boundary of the right-of-way (as defined by this Code), as applicable.
- (7) The setback distance of the tower from any habitable residential structure shall be 1.75 times the height of the tower. The setback distance shall be measured from the nearest point on the base of the tower to the nearest point at the base of the residential structure.
- (8) The developer shall be responsible for all maintenance associated with the tower, the tower compound and the private roads accessing the tower.
- (9) The County encourages the tower developer to allow for and coordinate the co-location of additional providers.
- (10) The developer shall provide a fence, eight-feet in height, around the perimeter of the tower compound. Chain-linked fences shall be painted or coated with a non-reflective color.
- (11) Signs located at the telecommunications facility shall be limited to the ownership and contact information, Federal Communications Commission antenna registration number (if required), and any other information as required by government regulation. Advertising is strictly prohibited.

- (12) Unless required by the Federal Communications Commission or the Federal Aviation Authority, the telecommunications tower shall not be lighted.
- (13) Light projection, emanating from security lighting for the equipment shelter, shall be confined to the boundaries of the tower site.
- (14) The tower shall be constructed of galvanized metal and shall be of an appropriate color to harmonize with the surroundings.
- (15) At such time as the telecommunications tower facility ceases operation, the service provider shall report the cessation of operation to the Morton County Zoning Administrator. The telecommunications tower facility shall be removed, at the service provider's expense, within six months of such notice and the site shall be restored by the service provider to its pre-existing condition.

Section 5-200 **Storage, Outdoor**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** Outdoor Storage may be permitted by right in the Industrial (I) and Limited Industrial (IL) Districts and by special use permit in the Agricultural (A) and Estate (E) Districts, subject to the additional standards in this section.
- (b) **Standards:** Outdoor Storage shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) All stored items shall be screened entirely from the view of public rights-of-way and from the view of R (Residential) and RM (Residential Multifamily) Districts by a compact evergreen or equivalent hedge, or opaque barrier – of uniform material, design, and color – not less than six (6) feet in height, but tall enough to completely screen stored items from the lines of sight described above.
 - (2) Outdoor storage shall be permitted only in rear yards. Where no principal structure is present, rear yard shall be understood to mean the rear half of a lot.
 - (3) Stored items shall be subject to the same setbacks that are applied to structures on the lot or tract.
 - (4) Stored items shall be oriented in such a way as to permit free access of fire-fighting equipment to all areas of the property where structures and/or stored items are present.
 - (5) Semi-trailers, cargo containers, railroad cars and similar structures shall not be used for storage.
 - (6) In all zoning districts, garbage/trash/waste shall be stored in appropriate containers. All garbage cans, dumpsters and waste receptacles shall be stored within the principal structure, within an accessory building, or within a screened enclosure. The only exceptions to this article are solid waste facilities, which are approved through the State Health Department.
 - (7) Junk, scrap and similar items of little to no value shall not be stored under the provisions of this section. In these instances, Section 5-130 Salvage Yard shall apply.

(c) **Exclusions:**

- (1) The provisions of this Section shall not be applied to the following uses:
 - A) Vehicle parking areas required by the Morton County Land Use Code
 - B) Expressly permitted vehicle storage (see Section 5-210 “Vehicle Storage, Long-term”)
 - C) Plant nurseries
 - D) Display of vehicles intended for sale by a licensed dealership (see Article 12 “Retail, Automotive”)
 - E) Outdoor Retail Sales (see Article 12, “Retail Sales, Outdoor”)
 - F) Machinery, implements, equipment and supplies used specifically for farming and/or ranching activities
 - G) Retail Sales of Farm Implements (see Article 12 “Retail, Farm Implements”)

Section 5-210 Vehicle Storage, Long-term

(a) **Permitted Districts:** Long-Term Vehicle Storage may be permitted by right in the Industrial (I) and Limited Industrial (IL) Districts and by special use permit in the Agricultural (A) and Estate (E) Districts, subject to the additional standards in this section.

(b) **Applicability:** The following uses shall abide by the provisions of this section. If such uses occur in a zoning district in which Long-Term Vehicle Storage is not permitted, the land owner shall be compelled to remedy the zoning violation. Applicability of this section shall be triggered when one or more vehicles are stored for a period of time exceeding 21 calendar days.

- (1) Storage of any third-party vehicle or vehicles.
- (2) Storage of vehicles that are used for commercial or industrial purposes and which do not fall under an excluded category, as listed in article (c)(1) of this section.
- (3) Storage of personal vehicles when the number of vehicles stored exceeds the maximums described in article (c)(1)(F) of this section.

(c) **Exclusions:**

- (1) The provisions of this Section shall not be applied to the following uses:
 - A) Daily/short-term parking (less than 21 days) in vehicle parking areas required by the Morton County Land Use Code.
 - B) Storage of operational new or used vehicles for sale by a licensed dealership (see Section 12 “Retail, Automotive”).
 - C) Storage of farm implements or vehicles for sale by an established retailer

(see Section 12 “Retail, Farm Implements”).

- D) Storage of operational farming equipment, used specifically for farming and/or ranching purposes by the landowner or lessee.
- E) Parking of Recreational Vehicles in camps or campgrounds that have been approved by the State Health Department and/or Morton County.
- F) Storage of personal vehicles on one’s own land for any length of time shall not be considered Long-Term Vehicle Storage unless more than twenty (20) vehicles in the Agricultural District or ten (10) vehicles in the Residential District are stored outdoors on the property. Personal vehicles stored within fully enclosed structures need not be counted toward the vehicle maximums. Personal vehicles shall be understood to mean vehicles registered to the property owner, leased or titled in the property owner’s name. Vehicles not required to be registered by the State of North Dakota need not be registered.

(d) **Standards:** Long-Term Vehicle Storage shall meet the following standards:

- (1) All operations shall be located within a fully enclosed structure or screened from public rights-of-way and from the view of R (Residential) and RM (Residential Multifamily) Districts by a compact evergreen or equivalent hedge, or opaque barrier – of uniform material, design, and color – not less than six (6) feet in height.
- (2) All internal parking areas and driveways shall be paved with concrete, asphalt, gravel, or scoria. If gravel is used as a paving material, gravel depth must be maintained at a minimum of 4 inches on parking areas and 6 inches on driveways. Gravel driveways leading to public rights of way must extend to within 60 feet (or closer) of the centerline of each right of way.
- (3) Driveways shall not exceed a maximum grade of 6 percent as measured along the driveway centerline. Parking areas shall have a minimum grade of 2 percent and a maximum grade of 6 percent, measured in any direction.
- (4) Parking configuration for stored vehicles shall be arranged into orderly rows.
- (5) Vehicle storage facilities shall not be used for the storage of vehicle parts, salvage vehicles, trash, or junk.
- (6) No individual(s) shall be allowed to reside, for any length of time, in a recreational vehicle or other vehicle that is stored under the provisions of this section.

Section 5-220 **Farm Worker Dwelling Unit/Facility (FWDU/F)**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** farm worker dwelling units and farm worker dwelling facilities are permitted in the Agricultural District by special use permit.

- (b) **Standards:** a farm worker dwelling unit or a facility consisting of more than one farm worker dwelling unit shall meet the following standards:
- (1) An individual applying for a special use permit for a FWDU/F must have a demonstrated business need that cannot be satisfied by means other than the development of a FWDU/F.
 - (2) A FWDF shall provide residential accommodations for no more than eight (8) workers.
 - (3) Lots upon which a FWDU/F may be located must be a minimum of 35 acres.
 - (4) The FWDUs shall comply with all applicable setback and zoning requirements of the underlying zoning district.
 - (5) The minimum setback between FWDUs shall be 30 feet.
 - (6) FWDU/Fs are expressly prohibited within the Floodplain Overlay District.
 - (7) All FWDU/Fs must comply with the North Dakota State Building Code and the Morton County Land Use Code.
 - (8) FWDFs shall not be considered Manufactured Home Parks (Section 5-140) or Recreational Vehicle Camps (Section 5-150) under the Morton County Land Use Code and shall abide by the provisions of Section 5-220.
 - A) Some FWDFs may be required to obtain a Mobile Home Park license or RV Park license from the North Dakota Department of Health and in such cases FWDFs must abide by the provisions of N.D.C.C. § 23-10.
 - (9) FWDUs shall be considered part of the property owner's farm/ranch business and shall not count toward dwelling unit maximums established for the underlying zoning district.
 - (10) Workers who reside in a FWDU/F must be employed or contracted by the land owner and must be engaged in farming and/or ranching work.
 - (11) The tract on which the FWDU/F is located and the tract on which the workers are carrying out farming and/or ranching activities must be owned, leased or managed by the land owner.
 - (12) Permitted dwelling unit types:
 - A) Mobile homes
 - B) Manufactured homes
 - C) Recreational vehicles
 - a) Recreational vehicles shall be connected to a long-term waste receptacle/facility that meets the approval of Custer Health and/or ND Department of Health. Internal waste storage is expressly prohibited in FWDUs.

- D) Conventional/stick-built housing units may be allowed upon approval of the Commission.
- (13) Dwelling unit occupancy limits shall be established by the zoning administrator and shall be based upon the housing type, size, and floorplan of each FWDU.
 - (14) If the employer permits the worker's family to reside with the worker, the employer shall provide one dwelling unit per farm worker family unit and shall not make a farm worker family unit share a housing unit with other workers or farm worker family units.
 - (15) The FWDF shall be situated on the property so as to provide adequate access for emergency response vehicles.
- (c) **Additional Application Requirements:** In addition to the general materials required to be submitted with a special use permit application in Section 10-040, the following materials are required:
- (1) Description of the business need that will be fulfilled through the development of a FWDU/F.
 - (2) Farm Worker Dwelling Facility Plan. A written narrative that includes descriptions of:
 - A) The general operation of the FWDU/F
 - B) Planned duration of use
 - C) Type of housing unit(s) to be provided
 - D) Potable water supply source(s) to be used
 - E) Method of sewage disposal
 - F) Method of waste disposal
 - (3) A scaled site plan showing:
 - A) Overall dimensions of the site
 - B) Required setbacks
 - C) Location of housing units and numbering of each unit
 - D) Parking areas
 - E) Fences
 - F) Location of existing roads and access ways within and adjacent to the site
 - G) Location of wells, sewage treatment system(s), and waste management areas
 - (4) Diagrams of the internal floorplan of each dwelling unit

- (5) Any other information required by the Zoning Administrator, Planning and Zoning Commission and/or the Board of County Commissioners in order to make an informed decision on the request.
- (6) The Zoning Administrator may attach any conditions or reporting requirements to the special use permit that are deemed necessary and prudent.

(d) **Duration of Special Use Permit**

- (1) Any special use permit granted under the provisions of this section shall be valid for no longer than two years. Applicants who wish to keep a FWDU/F open on an on-going basis must submit a renewal application bi-annually.
- (2) Any landowner who has obtained a special use permit under the provisions of this section and has installed FWDUs on his/her land shall be compelled to remove the housing units from the property within 60 days of the expiration of the special use permit unless the landowner has obtained a special use permit renewal.

(e) **Transferability**

- (1) A special use permit for a FWDU/F shall not automatically transfer upon sale of the property. A grantee who wishes to continue a FWDU/F use must submit a formal application to transfer the special use permit.

Section 5-230 **Event Center**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** an event center is permitted by right in the Commercial (C) District and in the Rural Commercial (CR) District by special use permit.
- (b) **Standards:** an event center shall abide by the following standards:
 - (1) Any noise-generating activities (such as amplified music) shall neither exceed sixty-five (65) decibels between the hours of 7:00am and 11:00pm nor sixty (60) decibels between the hours of 11:00pm and 7:00am, as measured at or beyond any of the property lines from which the noise is emanating.
 - (2) In the Rural Commercial (CR) District, event center hours of operation shall be as follows:
 - A) Use of amplified music shall cease at 12:30am and may resume at 8am.
 - B) Facility operations shall cease between the hours of 1:00am and 6:00am.
 - (3) If the Event Center owner allows alcoholic beverages to be served, the following regulations shall apply:
 - A) Last call for alcohol shall be midnight, except when stricter hours are required by NDCC 5-02-05.
 - B) The event center owner must possess valid liquor licenses from the State of

North Dakota and from Morton County.

- C) Alcohol may be served on an event-by-event basis. Continuous, daily service of alcohol as a bar/tavern is prohibited.
 - D) The event center must include a commercial kitchen with the capacity to cook and/or grill food.
 - E) At any event at which alcohol will be served, prepared food must also be served at tables.
 - F) Individuals under the age of 21 must be accompanied by their parent/guardian, and shall not be allowed to remain on the premises (where alcohol is being dispensed) past 10:00pm.
 - G) All activities related to liquor sales and consumption must abide by applicable state and federal laws, including, but not limited to, NDCC Title 5.
- (4) Light fixtures shall be directed and/or shielded so that there will not be any direct light visible above a height of five feet beyond any property line. Light fixtures near adjacent property may require special shielding devices to prevent light trespass.
- (5) See Section 4-010 Table / Off-street Parking for parking requirements.

Section 5-240 **Riding Stable and Riding Arena**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** a riding stable and/or riding arena use is permitted by right, with review, in the Agricultural (A), Estate (E) and Rural Commercial (CR) and Parks and Recreation (PR) Districts.
- (b) **Standards:** a riding stable and/or riding arena shall abide by the following standards:
 - (1) The minimum acreage for a riding stable use is two (2) acres. The minimum acreage for a riding arena, or combined riding stable and riding arena is five (5) acres. A property must be of an acreage to accommodate any and all setbacks established in this code.
 - (2) Any light fixtures shall be directed and/or shielded so that there will not be any direct light visible above a height of five feet beyond any property line. Light fixtures near adjacent property may require special shielding devices to prevent light trespass
 - (3) Handling and storage of animal waste shall be carried out in accordance with the best practices set forth by the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality.
 - (4) Setback Table for Riding Stable and Riding Arena Use:

Use:	Setback Distance:	Setback from:
Parking areas	40 feet	Any adjacent property line
Arenas and stables	50 feet	Any adjacent property line
Arenas and stables	100 feet	Any residence
Animal waste storage areas	100 feet	Public or private water supply/well; stream, creek or lake; special flood hazard area or residence.

- (5) See Section 4-010 Table / Off-street Parking for parking requirements. Riding stables for private use are exempt from parking requirements.

Section 5-250 Compassion Center

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** a compassion center (growing/processing) is permitted by special use permit only in the Agricultural (A) and Industrial (I) Districts. A compassion center (dispensary) is permitted by special use permit only in the Commercial (C) and Industrial (I) Districts.
- (b) **General Standards:** a compassion center (growing/processing or dispensary) shall abide by the following standards:
 - (1) Must comply with all applicable state laws, including, but not limited to, NDCC Chapter 19-24.
 - (2) Any structure related to the cultivation, processing or dispensing of marijuana must be set back a minimum distance of 300 feet from an off-site dwelling.
 - (3) Any boundary line of the property on which the facility is located must be located a minimum distance of 1,000 feet from the property boundary of a lot or tract upon which a facility of any of the following types is located:
 - A) A public, private, or parochial elementary or secondary school.
 - B) A licensed child care center or licensed preschool.
 - C) A center used primarily for youth activities.
 - D) A public park or playground.
 - E) A church, temple or other facility used primarily for religious worship.
 - (4) Waste generated from the growing, processing or dispensing of marijuana that contains marijuana or contains any element derived from the marijuana plant must be stored in a secured waste receptacle that is only accessible by agents of the compassion center and agents of the contracted waste collection company.

- (c) **Standards for a growing/processing facility:** a compassion center (growing/processing) shall abide by the following standards, in addition to the standards established in part b of this section:
- (1) **Dimensional Standards:**
 - A) The minimum lot size is three (3) acres.
 - B) One (1) principal structure is allowed per site, with a maximum building floor area of 10,000 square feet for the principal structure.
 - C) Accessory structures, directly related to the principal use, are allowed. Accessory structures may not be larger than twenty (20) percent of the total floor area of the principal structure, and the sum of the floor area for all accessory structures may not be greater than fifty (50) percent of the total floor area of the principal structure.
 - D) Principal and accessory structures must be set back a minimum of 100 feet from all lot lines. For the purposes of this section, a fence and a parking lot shall not be required to meet the 100 foot setback, but instead shall meet any applicable setback requirements established for the underlying zoning district.
 - (2) Growing and processing of marijuana is not allowed in the following:
 - A) Greenhouses and other transparent structures.
 - B) Hoop houses and similar non-rigid or non-permanent structures.
 - (3) Noise generated from the use may not exceed 40 dB(A), measured at any property line, between the hours of 10pm and 6am.
 - (4) Facility must be equipped with an air filtration system such that any odor, resulting from the growing or processing of marijuana, does not unreasonably interfere with the surrounding land owners' use and enjoyment of their property.
 - (5) Fencing (including, but not limited to, razor wire) shall be finished in a muted tone that blends with the surrounding natural landscape and shall not be constructed of temporary materials such as plastic sheeting, hay bales, tarps, etc.
- (d) **Standards for a dispensary:** a compassion center (dispensary) shall abide by the following standards, in addition to the standards established in part b of this section:
- (1) Dispensaries shall cease operations between the hours of 9pm and 7am.
 - (2) A dispensary shall not be allowed to locate on a non-conforming lot nor in an existing structure on a non-conforming lot.
 - (3) No physician or psychiatrist shall issue a written certification for medical marijuana on the lot or tract on which the dispensary is located.
 - (4) The public area of the facility must be accessible to persons with disabilities

- (5) Parking spaces shall be provided at the rate for “all other commercial uses” in Section 4-010 Off Street Parking Table of this Code, regardless of the zoning district in which the dispensary is located.
- (6) The following activities and uses are prohibited on the lot or tract on which the dispensary is located:
 - A) Sales of alcohol and tobacco. Tinctures of marijuana that contain alcohol and are legal in the State of North Dakota are excluded from this restriction.
 - B) Consumption of alcohol.
 - C) Any method of consumption of marijuana or any product derived from the marijuana plant. (Consumption of marijuana or products derived from the marijuana plant must take place off-site.)

Section 5-260 **Accessory Apartment**

- (a) **Permitted Districts:** an accessory apartment is permitted by right in the Agricultural (A) and Residential (R) Districts, only upon review and approval by the Zoning Administrator.
- (b) **General Standards:** an accessory apartment use shall abide by the following standards:
 - (1) Only allowed on lots of record that meet the dimensional standards found in Table 2-210 and on tracts in the Agricultural District that meet the 35 acre minimum area standard.
 - (2) Accessory apartments are not permitted to be used as a primary residence nor as a rental housing unit and will not be granted a unique 911 address, separate from the primary residence.
 - (3) Facilities generally associated with living quarters are allowed, such as a full bathroom, full kitchen, living room and a maximum of one bedroom.
 - (4) Only allowed upon a finding from Custer District Health that the existing or proposed septic system is adequate to accommodate the accessory apartment.
 - (5) The accessory apartment must be accessible to emergency response vehicles, including fire trucks. If there is inadequate access to the accessory apartment, the accessory apartment shall not be permitted.
 - (6) A maximum of one accessory apartment is allowed per lot or tract.
 - (7) The accessory apartment may not be a free-standing structure, but must be structurally integrated into an accessory structure such as a garage or shop
- (c) **Process:** requests for an accessory apartment shall be made to the Zoning Administrator in writing. Requests shall be accompanied by the following elements:

- (1) Detailed site plan including lot boundary, existing structures, existing or proposed location for utilities, property access, and any other elements deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator.
 - (2) Drawings, to scale, that illustrate the layout, size and configuration of the accessory apartment in the context of the larger structure.
 - (3) Written determination from Custer District Health as to the suitability of the existing or proposed septic system to accommodate the accessory apartment use
- (d) **Criteria for approval:**
- (1) All the standards of 5-260(b) have been met.
 - (2) The application forwards the goals of the Comprehensive Plan.

Article 6 | **NON-CONFORMITY**

This article defines the legal standing and procedures that apply to uses of land or buildings and platted lots that do not conform to the provisions of the Morton County Land Use Code, as amended. Non-conforming uses are declared by this Article to be incompatible with permitted uses in the affected districts. It is the intent of this Code that all non-conforming uses will eventually be brought into conformity.

Section 6-010 **Application**

- (a) **Continued Validity of Use:** Any lawful use of the land or buildings existing at the date of passage of this code, or an amendment thereto, and located in a district in which it would not be permitted as a new use under the provisions of this code, as amended, is hereby declared to be a non-conforming use, and not in violation of this code at the date of adoption of such regulation.
- (b) **Continued Validity of Lot:** Notwithstanding requirements of Section 2-210 Dimensional Table or Section 3-050 Dam Break Inundation Zone Overlay District, any lawful use or structure may be constructed and used on a lot having less than the prescribed minimum area, width, or depth requirements, or being located within a dam break inundation zone, except where development is restricted according to Section 6-040(a), and provided that said lot was a Lot of Record as of August 10, 2017. Any new use on a non-conforming lot must comply with all other regulations of this code, including building setbacks.
- (c) **Continued Validity of Permit or Variance:** Any valid permit or variance lawfully granted prior to the effective date of this code, or an applicable amendment thereto, and located in a district in which the use for which the permit is granted would not be allowed under the provisions of this code, as amended, is hereby declared to continue in validity, unless otherwise effected by the terms and conditions of the permit or variance.

Section 6-020 **Provisions for Non-Conforming Uses**

Section 6-010 notwithstanding, a non-conforming use shall be subject to, and the owner shall comply with the following regulations:

- (a) **Extension:** The non-conforming use of a building may be extended throughout any part of a building clearly designed for such use but not so used at the date of the adoption of the regulation. No non-conforming use may be extended to occupy land outside the building nor any additional building not used for such non-conforming use at the date of adoption of this regulation. The non-conforming use of land shall not be extended to any additional land not so used at the date of the adoption of this regulation.

- (b) **Additions, Repair, Alteration:** No building used for a non-conforming use shall be enlarged, extended, reconstructed or structurally altered unless the use is changed to one which complies with the provisions of this regulation. Provided, however, repairs and maintenance work may be carried out each year in an amount not to exceed twenty-five (25) percent of assessed value of the building for that year, but such repairs and maintenance work shall not increase the cubical content of the building nor the floor area devoted to the non-conforming use, nor shall it increase the number of dwelling units provided in a building. Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening nor repair of a building which may be necessary to restore the building to a safe condition or to improve the sanitary conditions of the building, provided that such strengthening and repair may not be used to restore a building to the provisions of Section 6-020(c).
- (c) **Destruction:** If any building in which there is a non-conforming use is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, wind, war or other catastrophe, in an amount equal to or greater than fifty (50) percent of its assessed valuation, it shall not be again used or reconstructed to be used for any use except one complying with the provisions of this code for the district in which it is located.
- (d) **Moving Building:** Any building in which there is a non-conforming use shall not be moved unless it is moved to a district in which the use for which the building was designed is permitted by this code, or it is moved outside of the jurisdiction of this code. If any building in which there is a non-conforming use is moved any distance whatsoever, the building shall thereafter be used only in compliance with the provisions of this code for the district in which it is located.
- (e) **Change:** A non-conforming use may be continued in accordance with the provisions of this section, but it shall not be changed to any other use except one which would be permitted as a new use in the district in which the building is located.

Section 6-030 **Continuance and Discontinuance**

- (a) **Continuance:** Any legal non-conforming use may be continued. The Certificate of Occupancy issued by the Building Inspector for a non-conforming use shall state that the use may be continued indefinitely.
- (b) **Discontinuance from Attrition:** If, for any reason, a non-conforming use of land or a building ceases for a continuous period of more than two (2) years, the land shall thereafter not be used except in compliance with the provisions of this code for the district in which the land or building is located.

Section 6-040 Provisions for Non-Conforming Lots

- (a) **General Restriction:** any Lot of Record (see definition in Article 12 |) intended for development of structures containing plumbing fixtures must have sufficient lot area, width and depth, as required in Section 2-210, to provide for an individual sewage treatment system with drain field, or must connect to a public sewer system. Any Lot of Record intended for development of structures containing plumbing fixtures which does not have sufficient lot area, width and depth, as required in Section 2-210, to provide for an individual sewage treatment system with drain field, or does not have the capacity to connect to a public sewer system will not be allowed to develop structures containing plumbing fixtures unless the lot is legally combined with an adjacent lot or lots to meet the dimensional standards of Section 2-210 or unless a variance is granted.
- (b) **Merger of Non-Conforming Lots:** Where two (2) or more contiguous lots or parcels under single ownership are of record on August 10, 2017, and if one or more of the lots or parcels do not meet the requirements of this Code established for lot width, depth, and area, the lots or parcels involved must be merged with adjacent lots or parcels under the same ownership such that the merging of lots or parcels will equal one (1) or more parcels of land each meeting the full lot width, depth and area requirements of Section 2-210 of this Code. No portion of said merged parcel or merged parcels may be used or sold in a manner which diminishes compliance with lot width, depth, and area requirements established in Section 2-210, nor may any division of any merged parcel be made which creates a lot with a width, depth, or area that is smaller than the required minimums established in Section 2-210.
- (c) **No Increase in Non-conformity:** Such a non-conforming lot shall not be further reduced in area, and if it is subsequently merged with other land, it shall not again be subdivided unless through the procedures of Article 7 | Subdivision of Land.

Article 7 | SUBDIVISION OF LAND

Subdivision standards and procedures in this article and Article 10 | Administration govern the division of all land in areas of Morton County subject to the Morton County Land Use Code.

Section 7-010 Purpose

In addition to the purposes stated in Section 1-030, this article is intended:

- (a) To provide for the proper arrangement of streets in relation to other existing and planned streets.
- (b) To provide for adequate and convenient open spaces for recreation, light and air.
- (c) To provide for traffic, utilities, and access of fire-fighting and emergency services apparatus.

Section 7-020 General Provisions

- (a) **Ownership:** All subdivision of land within the jurisdiction of this code must be authorized by all legal landowners of the property to be subdivided.
- (b) **Plat to be Authoritative:** Pursuant of NDCC Section 11-33.2-12, no subdivision shall take effect or improvements be constructed except in accordance with a plat that is approved and signed by the Board of County Commissioners and recorded with the Morton County Recorder.
- (c) **Validity for Recordation:** No plat for subdivision of any land within the jurisdiction of this code may be recorded with the Morton County Recorder nor shall it have any legal validity unless approved under the provisions of this code.
- (d) **Building Permits and Sale of Land:** A lot within a subdivision proposed for approval under the provisions of this code shall not be considered eligible for the issuance of a building permit or transfer of title until the subdivision has been recorded with the Morton County Recorder.

Section 7-030 Determination of Process

All subdivision of land within unincorporated areas of Morton County subject to the County's zoning jurisdiction shall follow one of three processes, as determined by the criteria in this section.

- (a) **Exempt Division of Land**

- (1) **Criteria for Qualification:** The following types of divisions all qualify as exempt divisions of land and are subject to the provisions of this section, and shall not be considered subdivisions as defined by NDCC Section 11-33.2-01 and Article 12 | Definitions of this Code unless the Board of County Commissioners determines that the intent of the division is to avoid the provisions of this article.
- A) **Large-Lot Division of Land:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if it meets all of the following criteria:
- a) The land is entirely within an Agricultural (A) District.
 - b) Each lot being created is thirty-five (35) acres in area or greater.
 - c) No new street, whether public or private, will be dedicated or constructed to provide access to more than one lot or tract.
 - d) Each lot has access to a public right-of-way through one of the following: by abutting a county roadway, by acquiring a private easement to a county-maintained roadway, or by constructing a section line roadway on a section line which meets county standards for section line roads.
 - e) A minimum of sixty (60) foot wide right-of-way easement or dedicated right-of-way exists or is obtained adjacent to each side of all section lines.
- B) **Lot Modification:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if it meets all of the following criteria:
- a) There will be no net increase in the number of lots or tracts as a result of the lot modification or a series of lot modifications.
 - b) All lots proposed for modification are within the same zoning district.
 - c) After modification(s), all lots will conform to minimum lot dimension requirements in Section 2-210. However, existing non-conforming lots may be modified subject to no increase in the degree of non-conformity.
 - d) No plat or any element of a plat will be vacated, pursuant of NDCC Section 40-50.1-16.
 - e) Boundaries are adjusted or eliminated on any existing platted subdivision¹⁴ or tract recorded with the Morton County Recorder, resulting in either a combination of lots or adjustments to the boundary between lots.

¹⁴ The erection of any permanent structure is prohibited on auditor's lots of less than 35 acres, and prohibited on lots of less than 35 acres that are established via by a plat of irregular description, except when such a lot is created through an exempt division of land.

- C) **Existing Homestead:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if it meets all of the following criteria:
 - a) A division of land of any size is created to form an outlot containing an existing single-family residential dwelling.
 - b) The tract of land from which the lot is divided is thirty-five (35) acres in area or greater.
 - c) With the exception of minimum lot size requirements, the new outlot meets all other qualifications of Section 7-030(a)(1)(A) Large-Lot Division of Land and other provisions of this code.
 - d) No division of land has been previously exempted from subdivision requirements as an existing homestead within this quarter section.
 - D) **Public Use:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if is made for the purpose of creating or expanding a public right of way, open space either publically owned or legally-restricted for conservation purposes, or a public utility facility or line. Any plat shall indicate the public use nature of the division, and a subsequent change in the use of the land to a residential, commercial, or industrial use is subject to all subdivision requirements of this Code.
 - E) **Court-Ordered Division:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if it is ordered by a court of record in North Dakota or affected by testamentary or intestate provisions of an estate. Before a court orders any division of land, the court shall notify the Morton County Zoning Administrator of the pending division and allow the county to present written comments on the division.
 - F) **Mineral Interest:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if it creates an interest in oil, gas, minerals, or water that will be severed from the surface ownership of real property.
 - G) **Agricultural Lease:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if land is only created by lease or rental for farming and ranching purposes.
 - H) **Correction of Error:** Any division of land qualifies as exempt if made to correct surveying errors in prior plats pursuant to NDCC Chapter 40-50.1-14.
- (2) **Procedures:** An exempt division of land is exempt from the remainder of this article and all subdivision procedures of Article 10 | Administration, but the following procedures shall be followed:
- A) The applicant may consult informally with the Zoning Administrator to determine eligibility of a proposed division of land.
 - B) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application and an instrument used to effect the division that includes:

- a) The legal description of a lot to be created, only if it can be described as an aliquot part of a section; or
 - b) Legal descriptions reflecting an adjustment to a boundary between lots or tracts only if the adjustment can be described with one numeric measurement for each property; or
 - c) A plat and legal descriptions signed by a certified land surveyor for any lot or lots to be created or modified. The plat must show that all vertices of the lot are marked with a survey monument, either existing or to be set.
- C) The Zoning Administrator, or a designee, shall review the submitted materials for compliance with the criteria of this section-and other provisions of this code.
 - D) The County Engineer, or a designee, shall review technical specifications of plats and sign all approved plats and return to the applicant for recording with the Morton County Recorder.
- (3) **Naming Exempt Divisions of Land:** All new divisions of land approved through these exempt division of land procedures shall be named "Outlot," followed by a letter of the alphabet. The first outlot in a quarter-section shall be known as "Outlot A," with each additional outlot in that quarter section appended with the subsequent letter of the alphabet.

(b) Long Form Subdivision

- (1) **Criteria for Qualification:** Subdivision of land shall follow the long form subdivision procedures whenever it does not qualify as an exempt division of land and one of the following criteria is met:
 - A) The subdivision would result in two (2) or more platted lots, in addition to an existing lot or tract being subdivided.
 - B) A new road would be dedicated or created, other than a private drive for a single individual.
 - C) A new approach not located on a section line or quarter line would be required to a road, and the new approach would cause more than one (1) approach within a half mile to be used for other than agricultural purposes.
 - D) The land proposed to be subdivided, or a portion thereof, has been previously subdivided within two (2) years of the date the application is submitted, and the proposed subdivision would create an additional lot or lot(s).
 - E) The Board of County Commissioners determines that the long form subdivision process is necessary to promote orderly development.
 - F) The land proposed for subdivision is within, or proposed to be within, the Commercial (C) District, Rural Commercial (CR) District, Industrial (I) District, or Limited Industrial (IL) District.
 - a) Cases where lot mergers or lot line adjustments are proposed on lands that lie within the zoning districts listed in 7-030(b)(1)(F) at the time the subdivision application is made, and where the subdivision will result in no net increase in the number of lots, are allowed to use the short-form subdivision process.
- (2) **Procedures:** Subdivisions that qualify as long form subdivisions shall follow the application and review process in Section 10-020 of this code. All standards of this article shall be met.

(c) Short Form Subdivision

- (1) **Criteria for Qualification:** Subdivision of land shall follow the short form subdivision process whenever it does not qualify as either an exempt division of land or a long form subdivision. Generally, subdivisions with one or two platted lot(s) of less than thirty-five (35) acres will qualify as a short form subdivision.
- (2) **Procedures:** Subdivisions that qualify as short form subdivisions shall follow the application and review process in Section 10-030 of this code.

Section 7-040 Specifications for Subdivision Plats

- (a) **Preliminary Plats:** At a minimum, preliminary plats shall contain the following information:
- (1) Proposal name of subdivision, using addendum of “subdivision” rather than “addition.”
 - (2) Location of subdivision by section, township and range to nearest quarter section, or by other legal description.
 - (3) Label clearly marked as “preliminary plat.”
 - (4) Name and address of licensed land surveyor.
 - (5) Name(s) and address(es) of property owner(s). All property owners shall be included.
 - (6) Scale of subdivision plat, which shall be one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet or less.
 - (7) Date of field survey and date of plat preparation (if different).
 - (8) North point indication.
 - (9) Boundary lines of proposed subdivision indicated by a solid heavy line.
 - (10) Total acreage within the subdivision and each individual lot.
 - (11) A location map inset showing the boundary of the proposed subdivision and covering an area sufficient to identify the location within Morton County.
 - (12) Existing access points along public right-of-way within or adjacent to the subdivision. All such adjacent access points within ¼ mile of the subdivision shall be shown or noted.
 - (13) Name, location, width and type of surfacing of all existing or previously platted roadways within or adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (14) Name, dimensions and location of any railroad right-of-way within or adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (15) Name, dimensions and location of any existing utility easements within or adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (16) Name, dimensions and location of any existing permanent buildings or structures within or adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (17) Location of any corporate boundaries within or adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (18) Location of section lines within or adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (19) Existing water mains, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, culverts, bridges, poles, pipelines and other utility structures within or adjacent to the tract, indicating pipe sizes, grades, and exact locations.

- (20) Boundary lines of adjacent tracts of subdivided and un-subdivided land (including any lots being replatted), showing owners' names. Boundary lines and information regarding adjacent tracts should be displayed in a print of approximately 50% lighter intensity than the print of the lot(s) to be subdivided.
- (21) Location of streams, water courses and marshy or swampy areas within or adjacent to the subdivision, including federally designated wetlands (must be labeled).
- (22) Topographic contours with a maximum contour interval of two (2) feet.
- (23) Special Flood Hazard Area and floodway, as determined by FEMA, shown on plat, if any portion of the subdivision is within the floodplain. All elevations must be referenced to a durable benchmark described on the plat with its location and elevation given in mean sea level datum.
- (24) Indication of datum used (NAVD88 preferred for all areas, and Mean Sea Level Datum is required if floodplain is depicted).
- (25) Layout, numbers and dimensions of lots.
- (26) Location and width of proposed streets, alleys, crosswalks and easements.
- (27) Proposed access points to existing or future public rights-of-way.
- (28) Location and dimensions of non-access lines.
- (29) Proposed purpose of any easement shown on plat.
- (30) Identification of parcels of land intended to be dedicated or reserved for public uses, or set aside for use of property owners within the subdivision.
- (31) Proposed names for new streets and public areas.

(b) **Final Plats:** At a minimum, final plats shall contain the following information.

- (1) Sheet size of 24" x 36" or 30" x 36". If more than one sheet is required, an index sheet showing the entire subdivision on one sheet shall be submitted, all sheets shall be numbered, be the same size, and include matchlines. A border of one half (1/2) inch shall be provided on the top, bottom, and right sides of the plat and a border of two (2) inches shall be provided on the left side.
- (2) Name of subdivision, using addendum of "subdivision" rather than "addition."
- (3) Location of subdivision by section, township and range to nearest quarter section, or by other legal description.
- (4) Name and address of registered land surveyor.
- (5) Name and address of property owner or owners.
- (6) Scale, which shall be one (1) inches equals one hundred (100) feet or less and shall be shown graphically.

- (7) The boundary of any platted lot(s) must be tied to a section corner or a previously established and documented quarter section corner, with the document reference indicated on the plat.
- (8) Basis of bearings. Any accepted surveying methodology may be followed, but a digital copy of the features following Section 7-040(c) must be also provided.
- (9) Indication of both vertical and horizontal datum used.
- (10) Date of field survey and date of plat preparation (if different).
- (11) North point indication.
- (12) Boundary line of proposed subdivision based on accurate traverse, with angular and linear dimensions.
- (13) Legal description of property being platted, including any section line right-of-way not previously deeded for roadway purposes.
- (14) Building setback lines shall not be shown on the final plat.
- (15) Accurate locations of all monuments, indicating whether found or set. All set monuments shall comply with currently accepted surveying practice. One monument shall be placed at each corner and at each change of direction in the boundary line of the subdivision.
- (16) True angles and distances to the nearest established street lines or official monuments, not less than two (2) need to be accurately described on the plat.
- (17) Exact location, width and name of all streets within and adjoining the subdivision and exact location of all alleys and crosswalks within the subdivision.
- (18) Accurate outlines and legal descriptions of any areas (not including streets, alleys or public utility easements) to be dedicated or reserved for public use, with the purposed indicated; and of any area to be reserved for common use of all property owners within the subdivision plat.
- (19) All easements for rights-of-way provided for public services and public utilities, as well as easements for stormwater management facilities.
- (20) All lot numbers and lot lines, with accurate dimensions in feet and hundredths.
- (21) Square footage or acreage of land within the subdivision, each individual lot and total area in streets. If the subdivision crosses a quarter-section line, the acreage within each quarter section shall also be noted.
- (22) City, township, county or section lines accurately tied to the boundary lines of the subdivision by distance and angles.
- (23) Radii, internal angles, points of curvature, tangent bearings and lengths of all arc.
- (24) Location and dimensions of non-access lines.

- (25) Flood fringe and floodway elevations and topographic contours with a minimum contour interval of two (2) feet for any portion of the subdivision plat within a Special Flood Hazard Area. All elevations must be referenced to a durable benchmark described on the plat with its location and elevation given in mean sea level datum.
 - (26) Present shoreline locations and water elevations shown and dated for any waterways or bodies of water within the subdivision (meander line).
 - (27) For subdivision plats adjacent to the Missouri River, the 33,000 cfs flow elevation shall be shown, which is considered the ordinary high water mark.
 - (28) Certification by the registered surveyor that the subdivision plat represents a survey made by him/her, or under the surveyor's direct supervision, and that the monuments shown thereon are accurate, all required monuments have been set, and that all dimensional and geodetic details are correct.
 - (29) Notarized certification by all owner(s) of the land of adoption of the subdivision plat and dedication of streets, public areas and any other improvements depicted on the plat. If there are multiple owners, the specific lot(s) owned by each shall be specified.
 - (30) Proper form for approval by the Morton County Planning and Zoning Commission, with signature lines for the chair and secretary.
 - (31) Proper form for approval by the Morton County Board of County Commissioners, with signature lines for the chair and auditor.
 - (32) Proper form for county approval, with signature lines for the County Engineer and the Zoning Administrator.
- (c) **Coordinate System Specifications:** All digital survey work submitted to any Morton County department shall be completed according to the following technical standards:

Section 7-040(c) Coordinate System Standards

Projection:	State Plane Coordinate System
Zone:	North Dakota South Zone (FIPPS 3302)
Datum:	North American Datum (NAD) 83
Units:	International Feet
Metadata (for GIS):	xml format

- (1) Notwithstanding any required standards of this section, Mean Sea Level (MSL) datum shall be used for plats within a Special Flood Hazard Area as required by NDCC Section 40-50.1.

Section 7-050 **Streets**

All subdivisions, except for exempt divisions of land, shall meet the following standards for any streets included on the subdivision plat:

- (a) **Dedication of Streets:** All streets proposed for subdivisions shall be dedicated as public right-of-way, unless otherwise provided for under Section 7-070(f).
- (b) **General Street Design:** The arrangements, character, extent, width, grade, and location of all streets shall meet the following criteria:
 - (1) Be considered in relation to existing and planned streets, to topographical conditions, and to the proposed uses of lands to be served thereby.
 - (2) Provide for the continuance of the appropriate projection of existing streets in surrounding areas, where practical.
 - (3) Conform to the Fringe Area Road Master Plan, where applicable. This includes the dedication of right-of-way that approximates alignments of any corridors shown on the plan that are within or adjacent to land proposed to be subdivided. The applicant may request an amendment to the Fringe Area Road Master Plan, according to the amendment procedures of the plan.
 - (4) Conform to any master plan for the neighborhood or area adopted by the Board of County Commissioners to meet a particular situation where topographical or other conditions make continuance of or conformance to an existing street impractical.
- (c) **Relation to Existing Right-of-Way:** Where a subdivision abuts or contains a public right-of-way, upon which a maintained road exists or is planned to be constructed, the following standards shall apply:
 - (1) The subdivision plat shall incorporate, at a minimum, the segment of the public right-of-way that shares a boundary with the lot or lots that will be created by the subdivision. And the platted right-of-way shall conform to the standards in Section 7-050(g).
 - (2) The Planning and Zoning Commission or Board of County Commissioners may require frontage roads, reverse frontage lots, with a screen planting contained in a no-access line along the rear property lines, or with rear service alleys, or other provisions that it deems advisable to give adequate protection to residential properties and afford separation of through and local traffic.
- (d) **Non-Access Lines:** The Board of County Commissioners may require a non-access line to be recorded on the plat in certain situations wherein providing access to a lot across a certain portion of the lot line would create a traffic safety hazard or disrupt traffic circulation on an arterial or collector roadway.
- (e) **Reserve Strips Prohibited:** Reserve strips controlling access to roads shall be prohibited except where their control is definitely placed with the County under conditions approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

- (f) **Roadway Engineering Standards:** Subdivision streets shall be designed in accordance with Morton County Roadway Design Standards and Specifications, as determined by the County Engineer, to encourage the smooth flow of traffic and safety for roadway users and the general public. Engineering companies shall provide the Morton County Highway Department with plan, profile, and cross-section sheets to demonstrate that the roadway meets said standards.
- (g) **Platted Road Requirements:** In cases where subdivisions are being developed with road sections, the following requirements apply:

Section 7-050(g) Table | Platted Road Requirements

County Roadway Classification	Total Right-of-Way Width	Width of Right-of-Way from Centerline	Minimum Roadway Surface
Arterial	150 feet	75 feet	Varies
Urban Collector	120 feet	60 feet	24 feet
Rural Collector	100 feet	50 feet	24 feet
Internal Subdivision Road	80 feet	40 feet	24 feet
Section Line Road	66 feet	33 feet	24 feet

- (h) **County Roadway Classification System Definitions:** see Article 12 / Definitions

Section 7-060 Layout

All subdivisions, except for exempt divisions of land, shall meet the following layout design standards:

(a) Lots

- (1) Lot dimensions and areas shall conform to the requirements of the applicable zoning district.
- (2) Platting of lots for commercial purposes should be avoided in favor of a comprehensive design of the entire site, providing for off-street parking, loading space, and landscaping.
- (3) All lots shall abut a street or other public right-of-way.
- (4) Double frontage lots should be avoided, in favor of reverse frontage lots.
- (5) Corner lots shall be of extra width sufficient to maintain building lines on both streets.
- (6) Side lot lines shall be approximately at right angles or radial to front and rear lot lines.
- (7) Property lines at street intersections shall be rounded with a radius of twenty-five (25) feet, or of a greater radius where the Planning and Zoning Commission may deem necessary. The Planning and Zoning Commission may permit chords or cutoffs in place of rounded corners.

(b) Blocks

- (1) Length of blocks should usually not exceed 1,320 feet nor be less than 300 feet.
- (2) Pedestrian crosswalks not less than fifteen (15) feet wide may be required in blocks longer than 900 feet where such crosswalks are deemed by the Planning and Zoning Commission to be essential to provide circulation, or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation, or other community facilities.
- (3) The width of blocks shall generally be sufficient to allow two (2) tiers of lots.
- (4) Blocks intended for business and industrial use should specifically be designated for such purposes with adequate space set aside for off-street parking and delivery facilities.
- (5) Where frontage is on an arterial or collector roadway, the long dimension of the block should front thereon.

Section 7-070 Easements

All subdivisions, except for exempt divisions of land, shall meet the following easement standards, as authorized by NDCC 11-33.2-04:

- (a) All easements dedicated with subdivisions shall be indicated on the plat with the proper designation. All plats containing said easements shall reference this section of the Morton County Land Use Code in the owners certificate of dedication. Any amendment to or waiver from the provisions of this section that is included within the owners dedication of certification shall take precedence over the provisions of this section.
- (b) All easements dedicated with subdivisions shall run with the land and remain in full force and effect unless vacated according to state and county law.
- (c) Easements of different types may spatially overlap on plats, provided there is no conflict between the purpose and function of any easements sharing the same area.
- (d) **Utility Easements:** Easements for public utilities shall be provided within a subdivision, where they are necessary for adequate and orderly future infrastructure to serve the public. Utility easements shall be at least forty (40) feet in width, but the Commission may allow a reduced width of no less than twenty (20) feet if shown to be sufficient to meet anticipated needs.
1. Any lands indicated on a duly recorded plat by the term "utility easement" are dedicated to those entities that are defined by NDCC Title 49 as a public utility, and those entities that provide water or sewer service to Morton County residents or businesses for the purpose of the installation, alteration, operation, inspection, monitoring, maintenance, and removal of facilities under, on or over said easement to serve these and other lands with various public utility transmission and distribution systems, including but not limited to, water, sewer, gas, electricity, telephone, or cable.
 2. The rights granted in this section shall not be construed to interfere with or restrict the owner's use of the property, as long as no improvements or alterations of the property are made to interfere with the purpose of said easement as stated herein. The property owner reserves the right to install and maintain pavement, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, facilities included in a stormwater management plan, parking areas, driveways, fences that can reasonably be removed and erected again, low-height landscaping, and sprinkler systems that can be reasonably located by a grantee. A grantee shall be liable for the cost to fully restore any disruption or physical property damage to said improvements or incurred by that grantee's disturbance of the surface and shall promptly restore it, as nearly as practicable, or pay the property owner to restore it to its condition prior to the damage or disturbance regardless if the surface damage is to improved or unimproved land.
 3. Despite anything contained herein to the contrary, a grantee shall not be liable for damage to any permanent improvement of said easement, including but not limited to, structures, buildings, fences that cannot be easily removed and erected again, trees, any edifice or extension of a structure (such as, but not limited to, decks, porches, and patios), retaining walls, permanently installed equipment or machinery, or underground tanks or

pipelines. A grantee reserves the right to remove said improvements that interfere with the purpose of said easement or access to facilities within said easement, and replacement and/or repair of said improvements shall be the responsibility of the property owner.

4. In such cases a utility easement of twenty (20) feet in width is granted, the grantee is further granted the temporary right, during the installation, alteration, maintenance, or removal of a public utility facility, to access lands of up to ten (10) feet on either side of the easement area and pile dirt and other construction materials immediately adjacent to said easement at the construction site, so long as such use of the lands outside of said easement does not interfere with the property owner's reasonable use of the property and any materials are promptly removed upon completion of the project.
 5. All rights granted by said utility easement are non-exclusive and may be used by more than one public utility, provided that a public utility does not interfere with an existing public utility facility in said easement and does not infringe upon any legally required distances of separation between public utilities.
 6. After a subdivision plat is approved by the Board of County Commissioners, Morton County shall not be responsible for enforcing the terms of any easement, whether contained herein or on the plat, nor shall Morton County be a party to any civil dispute between public utilities and/or property owners concerning use of an easement. However, no building permit shall be issued within any utility easement.
- (e) **Drainage Easement:** Where a subdivision is traversed by a water course, coulee, drainage way, channel, or stream, there shall be provided a drainage easement conforming substantially to the line of such watercourse. The width of the easement shall be sufficient to accommodate the expected outflow generated by a 10-year rain event, as determined in a stormwater management plan.
1. Any lands indicated on a duly recorded plat by the term "drainage easement" are dedicated to the public for the purpose of storage and management of stormwater and the prevention of obstruction to the free flow of stormwater on or over the area of said easement.
 2. The owner of the property in which a drainage easement is located shall be responsible for the proper maintenance and function of said easement, unless said responsibility is assigned to another entity on the plat or by agreement. Morton County, any agent assigned by Morton County, or any entity assigned responsibility for the drainage easement is granted the right of access only for the purpose of performing said responsibilities or enforcing the terms of the easement contained herein.
 3. The rights granted herein shall not be construed to interfere with or restrict the use of the property, as long as no improvements or alterations of the property are made to interfere with the purpose of the easement as stated

herein. Morton County, or an agent assigned by Morton County, reserves the right to remove any obstructions, whether natural or manmade, within said easement that interfere with the purpose of the easement or access to drainage facilities. Replacement and/or repair of said items shall be the responsibility of the property owner.

- (f) **Access Easement:** An easement may be granted for public right-of-way only in such cases when the roadway is an existing roadway or an extension of an existing roadway and an easement is already recorded for the extent of that roadway through an adjoining lot or tract of land, or in such cases where the Board of County Commissioners deems appropriate.
- (1) Any lands indicated on a duly recorded plat by the term “access easement” are granted to the public for permanent, non-exclusive access on, over and across the area of said easement for the purpose of vehicular and pedestrian ingress and egress. No right of access to any portion of a property outside the area of said easement is granted..

Section 7-080 **Public Sites and Open Spaces**

Where deemed essential by the Planning and Zoning Commission upon consideration of the type of development proposed in the subdivision and especially in large scale neighborhood unit developments, the Planning and Zoning Commission may request the dedication or reservation of such other area or sites of a character, extent, or location suitable to the need created by such development for schools, parks, and other neighborhood purposes.

- (1) **Land Requirements:** Amounts of usable land shall be dedicated to the public for parks, playgrounds, or open space area in accordance according to the following schedule:

Section 7-0800(1) **Public Land Dedication Table**

Average Lot Area	Dedication Required
Less than two (2) acres	5% of Platted area
Two (2) to five (5) acres	2.5% of Platted Area

- (2) **Location of Land:** The Planning and Zoning Commission shall determine suitable locations for dedicated land.
- (3) **Exemption for Restrictive Covenant:** These requirements may be waived by the Planning and Zoning Commission or Board of County Commissioners if the developer designs the area to contain lands set aside for public use and protected by restrictive covenants that run with the land.

Section 7-090 **Street Names**

- (a) **Application:** A new roadway within a subdivision shall be named if it meets at least one of the following criteria:
- (1) If three (3) or more lots are proposed that would be accessed by the roadway.
 - (2) If the roadway functions as a driveway to an existing or proposed dwelling and is longer than 500 feet.
 - (3) If the roadway is proposed to be maintained by the Morton County Highway Department.
- (b) **Naming Standards:** All names of streets within subdivisions shall meet the standards of the Morton County and City of Mandan Addressing and Street Naming Guide, in its most current version.
- (c) **Review Authority:** Morton County Department of Emergency Management will review all subdivisions for conformance with the street naming policy at the time of the preliminary plat review.

Section 7-100 Improvements

The Planning and Zoning Commission or the Board of County Commissioners may require improvements to the property as set forth in this section as a condition of final plat approval of the proposed subdivision.

- (a) **Examples of Improvements:** The improvements required as a condition for plat approval can include but shall not be limited to the following:
- (1) Street and alley grading and surfacing.
 - (2) Curbs and gutter.
 - (3) Sidewalks, crosswalks, and streetlights.
 - (4) Sanitary sewers and water mains.
 - (5) Buffers, pursuant of Section 4-020.
 - (6) Stormwater management facilities, pursuant of Article 8 | Stormwater Management.
 - (7) Survey Monuments.
- (b) **Assurances of Construction:** To ensure that the improvements have been met, no final plat may be signed by the Board of County Commissioners and recorded pursuant of Section 10-020(e) unless the improvements which have been required are:
- (1) Constructed and approved by the County Engineer; or
 - (2) Assured of completion by the deposit with the County Auditor of a certified check in the amount sufficient to construct such improvements, the amount to be determined by the Board of County Commissioners; or

- (3) Assured of completion by the posting of a performance bond or bonds with the County Auditor in an amount sufficient to construct such improvements, the amount to be determined by the Board of County Commissioners; such bond or bonds to be executed by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the State of North Dakota and naming Morton County as obligee, the bond or bonds shall be approved as to form to insufficiency by the State's Attorney or;
 - (4) Assured of completion by the deposit with the County Auditor of an instrument of credit from one or more financial institutions subject to state and federal regulation pledging that the funds necessary to complete the improvements, as determined by the Board of County Commissioners are on deposit and guaranteed for payment for the required improvements.
- (c) **Construction Timeframe:** If the developer opts to provide an assurance for completion of improvements, the Board of County Commissioners shall set a timeframe and a procedure for extension of the timeframe by which the improvements must be completed by the developer. The County may utilize an amount of assured funds necessary to complete the improvements if the timeline has not been met.
- (d) **Design Standards:** The improvements so required and constructed shall conform to all applicable state and county design standards.
- (1) No improvements shall be made until all necessary plans, profiles, and specifications thereon have been submitted to and approved by the County Engineer as in compliance with all applicable design standards and conditions required by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (e) **Inspection and Approval:** The County Engineer is responsible for inspection and final approval of all required improvements.
- (1) During construction of improvements, the County Engineer may inspect construction and issue guidance to the developer for meeting applicable standards and conditions. The County Engineer may suspend all construction if he determines the construction does not conform to the plans, profiles and specifications approved by him.
 - (2) The County Engineer shall immediately notify the County Auditor that he has suspended construction. The County Auditor shall convene a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners within three (3) days of such action. The Board of County Commissioners at such meeting shall review the action of the County Engineer. The Board of County Commissioners may affirm or reverse the action of the County Engineer. If construction is suspended it shall not commence again until the objections of the County Engineer or the Board of County Commissioners have been satisfied.
 - (3) Upon completion of construction of any improvements, the County Engineer shall inspect all required improvements to determine compliance with county standards and the conditions of any subdivision approval.

- (4) After approval, the County Engineer shall inform the financial institution to release any funds held to assure completion of the project.
- (f) **Enforcement of Assurance:** In accordance with Section 11-060(a) and NDCC 11-33.2-13, the Board of County Commissioners may enforce any assurances of this section with legal and equitable remedies, in order to complete required improvements.

Section 7-110 **Covenants**

Any proposed protective covenants that are to run with the land shall be submitted with the final plat. These covenants may be shown upon the final plat, but if they are not so shown, they shall be submitted with the final plat in a form proper for recording, and shall be recorded with the Morton County Recorder at the same time the final plat is recorded.

Section 7-120 **Hazard Mitigation**

- (a) **Reduction of Flood Hazard:** For any subdivision entirely or partially within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the requirements of Section 3-010(g)(1)D) apply.
- (b) **Dam Break Hazard:** For any subdivision entirely or partially within a Dam Break Inundation Zone, the required consultation of Section 3-050(c)(2) shall be included in the administrative process for review of the subdivision.
 - (1) The layout and design of the subdivision should limit exposure to dam break inundation hazard.
 - (2) The plat must indicate that the subdivision is entirely or partially within a dam break inundation zone.
- (c) **Reduction of Safety Hazard:** In accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-04, every reasonable effort shall be made in subdivision design to reduce or eliminate any anticipated safety hazards due to the location.

Section 7-130 **Large Scale Developments**

The provisions and restrictions of this regulation may be modified by the Planning and Zoning Commission or Board of County Commissioners in the case of a plan for a new town or a complete community or neighborhood unit, with a master plan and development program which, in the judgment of the Board of County Commissioners, provides and dedicates adequate public open spaces and improvements for the circulation, recreation, education, light, air and service needs of the tract when fully developed and populated, and which provides such covenants, financial guarantees, and other legal assurances that the plan will be followed and will be achieved.

Article 8 | **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

This article sets forth uniform requirements for stormwater management systems within areas of Morton County governed by the Morton County Land Use Code.

Section 8-010 **Purpose**

- (a) To promote, preserve, and enhance the natural resources within Morton County.
- (b) To protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the people and property through effective stormwater management practices.
- (c) To protect the County's natural resources from adverse impacts occasioned by development or other activities.
- (d) To regulate land development, land disturbing, or other activities that may have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and environmentally sensitive lands.
- (e) To minimize conflicts and encourage compatibility between land disturbing and development activities and environmentally sensitive issues (e.g. land, water, habitat, etc.).
- (f) To require detailed review standards and procedures for land development activities proposed throughout the County thereby achieving a balance between growth and development, and the protection of water quality.
- (g) To provide for adequate stormwater system analysis and appropriate stormwater system design as necessary to protect public and private property, water quality, and existing natural resources.

Section 8-020 **General Provisions**

- (a) **Conflicting Provisions:** It is the intent of the Board of County Commissioners that the requirements and standards contained in this article comply with all applicable state and federal laws. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this article and the provisions of Section 3-010 floodplain overlay district or any other regulations adopted by a city, county, state or federal authorities, the more restrictive standard prevails.
- (b) **Stormwater Management Criteria:** This article establishes and provides for the following stormwater management criteria:
 - (1) The regulation of development through the issuance of stormwater permits and through the enforcement of general stormwater drainage requirements throughout

the County. It also authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, and provides for the setting of applicable fees for the equitable distribution of costs associated with the administration of the stormwater management program established herein.

- (2) The regulation of, and the establishment of criteria for, public underground storm sewers, artificial and natural open channel drainage systems, stormwater detention and retention ponds, and private stormwater drainage systems discharging into the public system.
- (3) The regulation of development activities as they relate to managing stormwater volumes, rates of runoff, flow duration, and their subsequent impacts to downstream property and stormwater management facilities.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided herein, the County Engineer shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this section.

Section 8-030 **Scope**

(a) **Application to Uses:** Every applicant for a building permit, subdivision approval, special use permit, or a permit to allow land disturbing activities shall submit a stormwater management plan to the County Engineer, unless deemed to be exempt by the provisions of this section. No building permit, subdivision approval, special use permit, or permit to allow land disturbing activities shall be issued until approval of the stormwater management plan or a waiver of the approval requirement has been obtained in strict conformance with the provisions of this article. Exemptions to the requirements of this section include:

- (1) Any part of a subdivision if a plat of the subdivision has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners and recorded with the Morton County Recorder on or before July 11, 2006. A stormwater permit for land disturbing activities on such properties may still be required, however, in accordance with this article.
- (2) Subdivisions that qualify for the short form subdivision procedures per Section 7-030(b) or exempt division of land procedures per Section 7-030(a).
- (3) Land disturbing activity use involving farming or ranching.
- (4) Land disturbing activity involving the construction of a single-family or a two-family dwelling.
- (5) A lot or tract for which a building permit has been approved on or before July 11, 2006.
- (6) Installation of a fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles.
- (7) Emergency work to protect life, limb, or property.

(b) **Waiver from County Engineer:** The County Engineer may waive any requirement of this article upon making a finding that compliance with the requirement will involve an

unnecessary hardship, and the waiver of such requirement will not adversely affect the standards and requirements put forth in this article. The County Engineer may require as a condition of the waiver, such dedication or construction, or agreement to dedicate or construct, as may be necessary to adequately meet said standards and requirements. At the County Engineer's discretion, a waiver request may, or at the request of a County Commissioner a waiver request shall be brought before the Board of County Commissioners for consideration, and approval or disapproval.

Section 8-040 **Stormwater Management Review Process**

(a) **Application**

- (1) The applicant shall submit a stormwater management plan to the County Engineer for all activities that fall within the scope of Section 8-030:
 - A) No more than twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the planning and zoning commission at which the final plat for a long form subdivision is to be considered.
 - B) With an application for a building permit.
 - C) Before the land-disturbing activity is commenced.

(b) **Review by County Engineer**

- (1) The County Engineer shall approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove the stormwater management plan according to the standards of this code and the Stormwater Design Standards Manual.
- (2) If a particular stormwater management plan involves a complex application or has the potential for significant controversy, the County Engineer or the applicant may bring the proposed stormwater management plan before the Morton County Water Resource District and/or the Planning and Zoning Commission for consideration and comment.

(c) **Duration of Validity**

- (1) Approval of any plan submitted under the provisions of this article shall expire one (1) year after the date of approval unless construction has commenced in accordance with the plan.
- (2) However, if prior to the expiration of approval, the applicant makes a written request to the County Engineer for an extension of time to commence construction setting forth the reasons for the requested extension, the County Engineer may grant one extension of not greater than one (1) year. Receipt of any request for an extension shall be acknowledged by the County Engineer within fifteen (15) days. The County Engineer shall make a decision on the extension within thirty (30) days of receipt.
- (3) Any plan may be revised in the same manner as originally approved.

- (4) Any disapproved application may be resubmitted with additional information addressing the concerns contained within the disapproval. The resubmittal is subject to all applicable fees and shall be considered as a new application.

(d) **Special Conditions**

- (1) A stormwater management plan may be approved subject to compliance with conditions reasonable and necessary to ensure that the requirements contained in this section are met.
- (2) The following conditions may be required with approval of a stormwater management plan:
 - A) Limitations on the size, kind or character of the proposed development.
 - B) Required construction of structures, drainage facilities, storage basins and other facilities.
 - C) Required replacement of vegetation, establish required monitoring procedures.
 - D) Requirement to stage the work over time.
 - E) Required alteration of the site design to ensure buffering.
 - F) Required acquisition of certain lands or easements.
 - G) Required transfer to Morton County or other public entity of certain lands or interests therein.
 - H) Required surety bond of sufficient size to ensure completion of all required improvements and conditions of the plan.
 - I) Any other conditions reasonable and necessary to ensure that the requirements contained in this article are met.
- (3) The County Engineer may specify special requirements for specific watersheds within the County. The nature of these requirements will be subject to the unique environmental and natural resource environment of each sub-watershed. Approval of a plan shall bind the applicant to perform all of the conditions and requirements of the plan prior to commencing any land disturbing activities.

- (e) **Fees:** All applications for stormwater management plan approval shall be accompanied by a processing and approval fee established by the County Engineer. In the case of complex applications or regional stormwater facilities, a secondary fee schedule will be used as established by the County Engineer. All fees under this article shall be reviewed and approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 8-050 **Stormwater Management Standards**

(a) **General Standards**

- (1) A stormwater management plan which fails to meet the standards contained in this section shall not be approved by the County Engineer or the Board of County Commissioners.
- (2) Other standards, such as state and federal standards, shall also apply. If two standards of different agencies conflict, the more restrictive standards shall apply. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any required permits from other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over the work to be performed. Typically, such agencies would include cities and their extraterritorial areas within Morton County, the Morton County Water Resource District, the State Water Commission and State Engineer's Office, the State Department of Transportation, the State Department of Health, the State Historical Preservation Officer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and possibly others.

(b) **Stormwater Design Standards Manual**

- (1) The Morton County Stormwater Design Standards Manual, as adopted by the Morton County Board of County Commissioners, contains the principal standards and design criteria for developing an effective and acceptable stormwater management plan.
- (2) Said manual contains an overview of the County's Stormwater Management Policy and design objectives as well as a detailed discussion of the contents of stormwater management plans submitted to the County Engineer for approval.
- (3) Said manual contains detailed criteria for hydrologic evaluations, the design of stormwater management system facility components, water quality protection standards, instructions for the development of an erosion and sedimentation control plan, and requirements for easements and right-of-way.
- (4) Said manual also contains a discussion of operation and maintenance requirements, standard forms to be used, and standard construction details adopted by the County.

(c) **Hydrological Response of Site:** The stormwater management plan shall show how the applicant intends to install or construct, on or for the proposed land-disturbing or development activity, all stormwater management facilities necessary to manage increased runoff so that the two (2) year, ten (10) year and one hundred (100) year storm peak discharge rates existing before the proposed development shall not be increased and accelerated channel erosion will not occur as a result of the proposed land disturbing or development activity.

- (1) In lieu of the installation or construction of required stormwater management facilities, an applicant may have the ability to make an in-kind or monetary contribution for the development and maintenance of regional stormwater management facilities designed to serve multiple land disturbing and development activities undertaken by one or more persons, including the applicant.

- (2) The County Engineer shall establish this fee based upon an approved Watershed Master Plan and an analysis of drainage and flood protection benefits provided to property directly impacted by any regional stormwater management facilities.
- (d) **Natural Features of the Site:** The applicant shall give consideration to reducing the need for stormwater management facilities by incorporating the use of natural topography and land cover such as wetlands, ponds, natural swales and depressions as they exist before development to the degree that they can accommodate the additional flow of water without compromising the integrity or quality of these natural features.
- (e) **Construction Plans and Specifications**
 - (1) The construction plans and specifications prepared for the construction of the stormwater management facilities shall:
 - A) Be consistent with the stormwater management plan approved by the County Engineer.
 - B) Conform to all standards of the Morton County Stormwater Design Standards Manual.
 - C) Conform to any other requirements of Morton County and any other necessary permits issued by other governmental agencies.
 - D) Be sealed and signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.
 - E) Be submitted to the County Engineer for approval.
 - (2) No construction may commence until approval of the construction plans and specifications has been received.
 - (3) The set of construction plans, in a format acceptable to the County Engineer, shall contain a drawing or drawings delineating the erosion and sediment control plan, including details of silt fences, storm drain inlet protection, and other construction erosion control facilities.
- (f) **Standards for Installation and Construction**
 - (1) All stormwater management facilities shall be installed or constructed in accordance with the construction plans and specifications, as approved by the County Engineer.
 - (2) The adequacy of any outlet used as a discharge point for proposed stormwater management facilities shall be assessed and documented to the satisfaction of the County Engineer, according to the standards of the Stormwater Design Standards Manual.

Section 8-060 Construction Activities

Construction operations within the areas under jurisdiction of this code shall at a minimum comply with the following requirements:

- (1) **Site Dewatering:** Water pumped from the site shall be treated by temporary sedimentation basins, grit chambers, sand filters, upflow chambers, hydro-cyclones, soil concentrators or other appropriate controls as deemed necessary. Water may not be discharged in a manner that causes erosion, sedimentation, or flooding on the site, the receiving channels, or any wetland.
- (2) **Waste and Material Disposal:** All waste and unused building materials (including garbage, debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, toxic materials, or hazardous materials) shall be properly disposed of off-site and not allowed to be carried by runoff into a receiving channel, storm sewer system, or wetland.
- (3) **Tracking Management:** Each site shall have roads, access drives and parking areas of sufficient width, length and surfacing to prevent sediment from being tracked onto public or private roadways. Any material reaching or placed on a public or private road shall be removed (not by flushing) before the end of each work day.
- (4) **Water Quality Protection:** The construction contractor shall be required to control oil and fuel spills, and the discharge of any chemicals to prevent such spills or discharges from entering any water course, sump, sewer system, water body, or wetland.
- (5) **Site Erosion and Sedimentation Control:** Construction operations shall include erosion and sedimentation control measures meeting accepted design criteria, standards and specifications contained in the Stormwater Design Standards Manual. Additionally, all requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health shall be met.

Section 8-070 **Operation, Maintenance and Inspection**

- (1) All stormwater management facilities shall be designed to minimize the need for maintenance, to provide access for maintenance purposes, and to be structurally sound.
- (2) All stormwater management facilities shall have a plan of operation and maintenance that assures continued effective removal of pollutants carried in stormwater runoff.
- (3) The County Engineer may inspect all stormwater management facilities at any time. Inspection records will be kept on file at the County Engineering Department.
- (4) It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any necessary easements or other property interests to allow access to the stormwater management facilities for inspection and maintenance purposes.

- (5) The County Engineer shall retain enforcement powers for assuring adequate operation and maintenance activities through permit conditions and penalties for noncompliance orders.

(b) **Management of Site Vegetation**

The applicant shall provide for the installation and maintenance of vegetation on development property in accordance with the following criteria:

- (1) **Use of Impervious Surfaces:** No person shall apply fertilizer to or deposit grass clippings, leaves, or other vegetative materials on impervious surfaces, or within stormwater drainage systems with impervious liners or conduits.
- (2) **Unimproved Land Areas:** Except for driveways, sidewalks, patios, areas occupied by structures or areas which have been improved, all areas shall be covered by plants or vegetative growth.
- (3) **Use of Pervious Surfaces:** No person shall deposit grass clippings, leaves, or other vegetative materials, with the exception of normal mowing or weed control, within natural or manmade drainageways, wetlands, or within wetland buffer areas.

(c) **Plan Applicability**

A plan issued under this article runs with the land and is a condition of plat approval. Any owner or subsequent owner of any lot within the plat shall comply with the plan or any approval, revision or modification of the plan.

Section 8-080 **Stormwater Management Permits**

(a) **Permit Requirement**

- (1) It is unlawful to initiate land development, land disturbing, or other activities which result in an increase in stormwater quantities, degradation of stormwater quality, or restriction of flow in any storm sewer system, open ditch or natural channel, stormwater easement, water body, or wetland outlet within Morton County, without having first complied with the terms of this article.
- (2) Any person proposing a development or project which involves land development, land disturbing, or other activities as defined in this article, shall obtain a stormwater management permit before initiating those activities.

(b) **Permit Procedures**

- (1) **Permit Application:** All persons subject to meeting the requirements for a mandatory stormwater permit shall complete and file with the County Engineer an application in the form prescribed by the County Engineering and accompanied by a fee established by the County Engineer and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

- (2) **Accompanied by Stormwater Management Plan:** The permit application shall be accompanied by a stormwater management plan as prescribed under Section 8-040 of this article. The County Engineer will evaluate the data furnished as part of the stormwater management plan and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the stormwater management plan, the County Engineer may issue a stormwater management permit subject to any terms and conditions deemed necessary.
- (3) **Permit Conditions:** Stormwater management permits are issued subject to all provisions of this article and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the County. Permits may contain any of the following conditions:
- A) The user fee for a stormwater outlet utilizing a regional stormwater management facility;
 - B) Limits on the maximum rate of stormwater discharge;
 - C) Limits on water quality degradation of stormwater discharge;
 - D) Requirements for the installation, operation and maintenance of stormwater detention/retention facilities;
 - E) Compliance schedule;
 - F) Requirements for notification to and acceptance by the County Engineer of any land disturbing activities which have the potential for increasing the rate of stormwater discharge resulting in degradation of stormwater quality; and
 - G) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the County Engineer to ensure compliance with this article.
- (4) **Permit Duration:** Permits shall be issued for a time period specified by the County Engineer. The applicant shall apply for permit renewal a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the applicant's existing permit. The terms and conditions of a permit are subject to modification by the County Engineer during the term of the permit as set forth in Section 8-080(b)(5).
- (5) **Permit Modification:** Permits may be modified by the County Engineer for just cause upon thirty (30) days' notice. Just cause shall include but not be limited to:
- A) Promulgation of a new applicable nationwide permit standard;
 - B) Changes in the requirements of this section;
 - C) Changes in the process used by the permittee or changes in discharge rate, volume, or character; and
 - D) Changes in the design or capability of receiving stormwater facilities. The applicant shall be informed of any proposed changes in the permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes

or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

- (6) **Permit Amendments:** Stormwater permits may be amended only by a written request submitted by the permittee to the County Engineer. This request shall contain the reason for the change and documentation related to any additional impacts which may result from amendment approval. Amendment requests submitted prior to issuance of a stormwater permit shall be considered part of the original submittal. Amendment requests filed after permit approval shall be considered and reviewed under the same procedures and guidelines as used for the stormwater permit applications under this article.
 - (7) **Permit Transfer:** A permit runs with the property it covers and is transferable to new owners in its entirety or by parcel, with each parcel being subject to the permit and any conditions which apply to that parcel.
 - (8) **Monitoring Facilities:** The County Engineer may require the applicant to provide and operate at the applicant's expense a monitoring facility to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurements of each stormwater facility component. Where at all possible, the monitoring facility shall be located on the property of the applicant as opposed to on public rights-of-way. Ample room shall be allowed for accurate flow measuring and sampling and the facility shall be kept in a safe and proper operating condition.
 - (9) **Inspection:** The County Engineer may inspect the stormwater management facilities of any permittee to determine compliance with the requirements of this article. A permittee shall allow the County Engineer to enter upon the premises at all reasonable hours for the purposes of inspection, sampling or record examination. The County Engineer shall be allowed to set up equipment on the permittee's premises as required for the purpose of collecting samples and flow recording.
- (c) **Final Stormwater Management Plan**
- (1) Upon completion of all required construction activities, the permit applicant shall submit to the County Engineer the final stormwater management plan to document any change to the original Stormwater Management concept.
 - (2) The final stormwater management plan shall contain record drawings showing the final configuration for all improvements as constructed.
 - (3) The final stormwater management plan and record drawings shall be certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of North Dakota.

Section 8-090 **Monitoring and Enforcement**

(a) **Emergency Suspension of Permits**

- (1) The County Engineer may for cause order the suspension of the stormwater management permit of a person or property owner when it appears to the

County Engineer that an actual or threatened discharge presents or may present an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons downstream, substantial danger to the environment, or a violation of any permit conditions imposed by this article.

- (2) If any person is notified of the suspension of a stormwater management permit and/or a person fails to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the County Engineer shall commence whatever steps are necessary to obtain compliance, including judicial proceedings. The County Engineer may reinstate the stormwater management permit upon proof of compliance with all permit conditions.
- (3) Whenever the County Engineer orders the suspension of a stormwater management permit pursuant to the emergency provisions of this section, the County Engineer shall serve notice on the permittee personally, by registered or certified mail.
- (4) The permittee has the right to an informal hearing before the County Engineer upon request made in writing and filed with the County Engineer. The informal hearing shall be held within five (5) days of the request. Following the hearing, the County Engineer may affirm, modify or rescind the order.
- (5) Any applicant has a right to appeal this decision, according to Section 11-010.

(b) Revocation of a Permit

- (1) A stormwater management permit may be revoked following notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with Section 8-090(c) and Section 8-090(d). The Board of County Commissioners may revoke a stormwater management permit for cause, including but not limited to:
 - A) Violation of any terms or conditions of the stormwater management permit;
 - B) False statements on any required reports;
 - C) Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - D) Any other violation of this article or related section.
- (2) The Board of County Commissioners may suspend a stormwater management permit and order a temporary work stoppage to bring a project into compliance. Notice of such an order shall be given and a hearing provided in accordance with Section 8-090(c) and Section 8-090(d).

(c) Notification

- (1) Whenever the County Engineer finds that any person has violated or is violating this article, stormwater discharge permit and/or its conditions, or any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained herein, the County Engineer shall serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation.

- (2) Within thirty (30) days of the date of the notice, unless a shorter time frame is set by the County Engineer due to the nature of the violation, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the County Engineer.

(d) **Hearing**

- (1) If the violation is not corrected by timely compliance, the County Engineer may order any permittee who causes or allows a violation to a stormwater permit to show cause before the Board of County Commissioners why the order of the County Engineer should not be upheld.
- (2) A notice of hearing shall be served on the permittee specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the Commission regarding the order of the County Engineer, and directing the permittee to show cause before the Commission why the order of the County Engineer should not be upheld.
- (3) The notice shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail at least ten (10) days before the hearing.
- (4) The evidence submitted at the hearing shall be considered by the Board of County Commissioners which shall then either uphold, modify or rescind the order of the County Engineer. An appeal of the Board of County Commissioner's decision may be taken according to Article 11 | Appeals and Enforcement.

(e) **Legal Action**

- (1) The discharge of deposited or eroded materials onto public rights-of-way or public storm sewer systems within Morton County shall be considered an offense and may result in an order to remove such materials.
- (2) Removal of such materials shall be at the owners expense based on the properties from which they originated. The owner shall have three (3) days after receiving the notice to remove these materials. If such materials are not removed they may be removed under the County Engineer's direction and any associated costs shall be the responsibility of the owner.
- (3) If any person commences any land disturbing activities which result in increased stormwater quantity or stormwater quality degradation into the County stormwater management system contrary to the provisions of this article, federal or state requirements or any order of the County, the Morton County States Attorney may, following the authorization of such action by the Board of County Commissioners, commence action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief.

(f) **Penalty**

- (1) Any person who is found to have violated an order of the Board of County Commissioners made in accordance with this article, or who has failed to comply with any provision of this article and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, is guilty of an offense.

- (2) Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

(g) **Costs of Damage**

- (1) Any person violating any of the provisions of this article or who initiates an activity which causes a deposit, obstruction, or damage or other impairment to the County's stormwater management system is liable to the County for any expense, loss, or damage caused by the violation or the discharge.
- (2) The County may bill the person violating this article the costs for any cleaning, repair or replacement work caused by the violation of stormwater discharge.
- (3) In addition to the civil penalties provided herein, the County may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporter's fees, and other expenses of litigation by appropriate action against the person found to have violated this article or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder.

(h) **Falsifying Information**

Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certification in any applicable record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this article, or stormwater management permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring devices or method required under this chapter, shall be guilty of an offense.

Article 9 | **BUILDING CODE**

The North Dakota State Building Code, in its most current version, is adopted by the Board of County Commissioners and enforced in Morton County. This article contains the adoption of and any amendments to this statewide code.

Section 9-010 **Adoption of Code**

The erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, equipment, uses, height, area and maintenance of buildings or structures in Morton County shall meet with the provisions of the rules and regulations of the North Dakota State Building Code, which includes the International Building Code, and any future updates and amendments to that code, one copy of which is on file with the County Building Inspector and is hereby made part of this article by reference, and Morton County hereby adopts the North Dakota State Building Code.

Section 9-020 **Scope**

Morton County exercises building code jurisdiction over all unincorporated areas of Morton County with the exception of extraterritorial areas of cities, as defined in Section 2-010(d).

Section 9-030 **Amendments**

The North Dakota State Building Code is not amended for application within Morton County in any way by this article.

Section 9-040 **Agricultural Exemption**

Pursuant of NDCC Section 54-21.03-04, no building permit shall be required for any building or structure located on a farm and used for farming or ranching purposes, as defined by this code. For the purposes of this section, no farm shall be less than 150 acres of contiguous agricultural land under common ownership or operation. However, a building permit and occupancy permit shall be required for any building used for human habitation or by the public, regardless of the acreage of the farm.

Section 9-050 **Fees**

A fee for each building or occupancy permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule established by the Board of County Commissioners.

Article 10 | ADMINISTRATION

Any person has the right to request an amendment to the Morton County Land Use Code or the Morton County Zoning Map, or to apply for a permit or variance contained therein. This article details the administrative process for review and decision-making regarding certain permits and amendments to this code.

Section 10-010 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities for reviewing certain applications and rendering a decision are distributed as follows:

Section 10-010 Table | Application Review Roles and Responsibilities

Application Type	Section	Zoning Administrator	Planning and Zoning Commission	Board of County Commissioners
Long Form Subdivision Preliminary Plat	Section 10-020	Recommend	Tentatively Decide	-
Long Form Subdivision Final Plat	Section 10-030	Recommend	Recommend	Decide
Short Form Subdivision	Section 10-030	Recommend	Recommend	Decide
Exempt Division of Land	Section 7-030(a)	County Engineer Decides		
Special Use Permit	Section 10-040	Recommend	Recommend	Decide
Renewal of Special Use Permit (with time condition)	Section 10-040(e)	Recommend	Decide	-
Temporary Use Permit	Section 10-050	Decide	Review	-
Variance	Section 10-060	-	Recommend	Decide
Administrative Variance	Section 10-060(e)	Decide	Review	
Land Use Code Amendment	Section 10-070	Recommend	Recommend	Decide
Zoning Map Amendment	Section 10-080	Recommend	Recommend	Decide
Subdivision Plat Vacation	Section 10-090	Recommend	Recommend	Decide
Appeal of Decision	Section 11-010	-	-	Decide

- (a) The Morton County Board of County Commissioners retains all decision-making authority pertaining to the administration of or amendment to this code, unless such authority is explicitly delegated to another entity.
- (b) The Morton County Planning and Zoning Commission is established by the Board of County Commissioners, according to NDCC Section 11-33-04, to prepare and recommend the comprehensive plan, land use code, zoning map, and the administration of these provisions. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall be governed according to the Morton County Planning Commission Bylaws and NDCC Chapter 11-33.
- (c) Any applicant or any representative of an applicant should attend all public hearings concerning the application. The burden of demonstrating that an application complies with applicable review and approval criteria is on the applicant. The burden is not on the Morton County or other parties to show that the criteria have not been met.
- (d) The Zoning Administrator shall review all applications prior to public hearings, with the exception of appeals of decision, in consultation with relevant departments and agencies and prepare a report documenting findings of fact necessary to establish a rational basis for review.

Section 10-020 **Long Form Subdivisions**

Long form subdivisions require public hearings for both a preliminary plat and a final plat of the proposed subdivision. The following procedures shall be followed before any long form subdivision is approved:

(a) **Approval Criteria**

During the review of a long form subdivision, the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners shall take the following matters into consideration:

- (1) All design standards contained within Article 7 | Subdivision of Land and Article 8 | Stormwater Management, or any other section of this code should be met by the proposed subdivision.
- (2) It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to disapprove the subdivision of lands whose development would be contrary to the goals and objectives of the Morton County Comprehensive Plan.
- (3) It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to encourage the re-platting of lands deemed to be unsatisfactorily subdivided and which because of this are tax delinquent or are underdeveloped and which represent an obstacle to the orderly and efficient growth of the County.
- (4) It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to encourage the coordinated platting of adjacent small lots or tracts lands.

- (5) Any improvements, as authorized under Section 7-100, may be applied as a condition to mitigate impacts of the proposed subdivision and further the purposes of this code.
- (6) Any variances may be granted as a condition of the subdivision, following the conditions for the approval of variances in Section 10-060.

(b) Consultation and Application

- (1) Before preparing the preliminary plat of a long form subdivision, a prospective applicant should consult informally with the Zoning Administrator and such other advisory personnel as the Zoning Administrator may direct concerning the relation of the property to existing conditions, future plans, community facilities, utilities and services.
- (2) A prospective applicant should also consult with potentially interested parties and with the ultimate users of the development, such as mortgage insurance and lending institutions, with a view to reaching a clear understanding of the part of market demand that should be served, suitability of the location of the proposed subdivision, and the most advantageous general plan for arrangement of streets, lots, and other features of the proposed development.
- (3) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application to the Zoning Administrator at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the County Planning and Zoning Commission at which the plat is to be considered. The application shall be submitted with:
 - A) The required fee, set in Section 10-100.
 - B) A digital copy of the preliminary plat in portable document format (pdf), and the number of physical copies, if any, requested by the Zoning Administrator. The preliminary plat shall meet all technical specifications in Section 7-040(a).
 - C) Any other attachments required under the long form subdivision section of the application.
- (4) An application is not considered complete until the application is signed by all property owners and representatives, fees are paid, and all required attachments are included.

(c) Preliminary Plat Review

- (1) Where there is a proposed subdivision one (1) public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission on the proposed preliminary plat shall be required.
- (2) Public notice of the hearing for preliminary plat review with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (3) The Zoning Administrator shall notify by mail all Morton County property owners within one half (1/2) mile of the property to be subdivided, stating the name of the

- applicant, the proposed name of the subdivision, the number of lots being proposed, the location of the proposed subdivision, and the date, time, and location of the scheduled public hearing. Notification procedures shall still be followed whenever such properties are within incorporated cities or the extraterritorial areas of incorporated cities. This requirement shall be considered to be met if reasonable effort is made to contact applicable property owners, even if some are inadvertently omitted from notification.
- (4) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hear testimony and comments regarding the proposed subdivision. The applicant or a designated representative is encouraged to attend the public hearing to provide additional information on the proposed subdivision, as requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - (5) After the public hearing is closed, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make one of the following four decisions:
 - A) Tentatively approve the preliminary plat.
 - B) Tentatively approve the preliminary plat conditionally, stating all improvements, variances, or other conditions of the approval. The reasons for any such conditions or modifications shall be stated.
 - C) Hold a second public hearing to review the preliminary plat during the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission, requesting from the applicant any revisions to the preliminary plat or additional information on the subdivision proposal necessary to facilitate the body's decision. If a second public hearing on the preliminary plat has been held, the Planning and Zoning Commission may not decide to hold a third public hearing on the same request.
 - D) Tentatively disapprove the preliminary plat, stating the reason for the disapproval.
 - (6) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - (7) Tentative approval of a preliminary plat is not an acceptance of the subdivision plat for record, but is rather an expression of approval of a general plat as a guide to preparation of a subdivision plat for final approval and recording, upon fulfillment of all requirements of this code.
 - (8) Upon disapproval of the preliminary plat by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the preliminary plat at the next regularly scheduled meeting and either tentatively approve the preliminary plat for subdivision or disapprove the preliminary plat for subdivision, stating any reason for disapproval. The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners.
 - A) Upon tentative approval by the Board of County Commissioners, the applicant may proceed with final plat review procedures of Section 10-

030(c), including a public hearing with the Planning and Zoning Commission.

- (9) Tentative approval of the preliminary plat by the Planning and Zoning Commission or the Board of County Commissioners shall be effective for a maximum period of twelve (12) months unless the applicant submits a written request within the twelve (12) month period for an extension, and the Zoning Administrator grants the extension. If the final plat has not been submitted, or granted an extension, within this time limit approval of the preliminary plat shall be null and void to no effect.

(d) Final Plat Review

- (1) After the Planning and Zoning Commission or Board of County Commissioners makes a decision on the preliminary plat, an applicant may submit a final plat and stormwater management plan, if required by Section 8-040(a), for the proposed subdivision to be considered for approval.
 - A) The final plat shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator in portable document format (pdf), with the number of physical copies, if any, requested by the Zoning Administrator.
 - B) The final plat must substantially conform to the approved preliminary plat for the subdivision, including all conditions of the approval, if any.
 - C) The final plat shall meet all requirements in Section 7-040(b) and any additional technical specifications required in NDCC Section 40-50.1-01.
 - D) The stormwater management plan shall meet all of the requirements of Article 8 | Stormwater Management of this code.
 - E) These materials shall be submitted at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the Planning and Zoning Commission meeting at which the final plat is to be considered.
 - F) If any information on the Uniform Development Application submitted for the subdivision has changed since it was first submitted for the preliminary plat, including a change of ownership, the final plat shall be accompanied by new signed and completed application before the final plat will be considered by the Planning and Zoning Commission. An additional fee will not be required.
- (2) Public notice of the hearing for final plat review with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (3) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hear testimony and comments regarding the final plat for the proposed subdivision. The applicant or a designated representative is encouraged to attend the public hearing to provide additional information on the proposed subdivision, as requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

- (4) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall review the final subdivision plat.
 - A) The Planning and Zoning Commission shall determine whether the plat contains all the required information and conforms substantially to the approved preliminary subdivision plat.
 - B) The Planning and Zoning Commission shall also determine a schedule for the completion of any improvements required as a condition of subdivision approval.
 - (5) The Planning and Zoning Commission shall make a decision to recommend approval of the final plat or recommend disapproval of the final plat. If the final plat is not approved, the reason for the disapproval shall be stated. The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - (6) After the Planning and Zoning Commission has made a recommendation, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the final plat at the next regularly scheduled meeting and either approve the final plat for subdivision or disapprove the final plat for subdivision, stating any reason for disapproval. The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners.
 - (7) If the final plat for subdivision is disapproved, the decision and any supporting statements of the Board of County Commissioners shall be communicated in writing to the applicant.
 - (8) Final approval of a plat for subdivision shall in no way constitute legal acceptance of any dedicated streets, alleys, or other public lands.
- (e) **Plat Recordation**
- (1) Before an approved subdivision is recorded, any improvements for that subdivision must be completed by the applicant and approved by the County Engineer. Otherwise, sufficient assurances must be provided to Morton County that all conditions will be met by a prescribed deadline, per Section 7-100(c).
 - (2) Following final approval by the Board of County Commissioners per Section 10-020(d)(4), a plat in recordable form shall be furnished to the County Auditor within one (1) year. Extensions of thirty (30) days may be granted by the County Auditor for good cause shown in writing.
 - (3) The applicant shall also provide the digital files for all lot lines, easement boundaries, roadway rights-of-way, and other geographic features recorded on the final plat to the Zoning Administrator in a requested format.
 - (4) Upon review and obtaining required signatures, the final plat shall be returned to the developer, and the developer shall be informed of the number of copies of the final plat requested by county departments, not to exceed ten (10) copies.

- (5) The developer shall file and record the original signed final plat, together with all appropriate certificates and documents, with the Morton County Recorder within thirty (30) days of receiving the signed final plat.
 - A) Failure to file the signed original of the approved final plat within said thirty (30) days shall constitute voidance of approval of the final plat, with reinstatement only possible by final plat re-consideration by the Board of County Commissioners.
 - B) Extensions of thirty (30) days may be granted by the County Auditor for good cause shown in writing.
- (6) The developer shall provide the additional copies of the signed final plat to the County Auditor's office.

Section 10-030 **Short Form Subdivisions**

Short form subdivisions require one public hearing for a final plat of the proposed subdivision. the following procedures shall be followed before any short form subdivision is approved:

(a) **Approval Criteria**

During the review of a short form subdivision, the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners shall take the following matters into consideration:

- (1) All designs standards contained within Article 7 | Subdivision of Land, Article 8 | Stormwater Management, or any other section of this code shall be met by the proposed subdivision.
- (2) It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to disapprove the subdivision of lands whose development would be contrary to the goals and objectives of the Morton County Comprehensive Plan.
- (3) It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to encourage the re-platting of lands deemed to be unsatisfactorily subdivided and which because of this are tax delinquent or are underdeveloped and which represent an obstacle to the orderly and efficient growth of the County.
- (4) It is the duty of the Planning and Zoning Commission to encourage the coordinated platting of adjacent small lots or tracts of lands.
- (5) Any improvements, as authorized under Section 7-100, may be required as a condition to mitigate impacts of the proposed subdivision and further the purposes of this code.
- (6) Any variances may be granted as a condition of the subdivision, following the terms and conditions for the approval of variances in Section 10-060.

(b) **Consultation and Application**

- (1) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application to the Zoning Administrator at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission at which the plat is to be considered. The application shall be submitted with:
 - A) The required fee, set in Section 10-100.
 - B) Any checklist of final plat specifications deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator to facilitate the plat review process.
 - C) A digital copy of the final plat in the Portable Document Format (pdf), and the number of physical copies, if any, requested by the Zoning Administrator. The final plat shall meet all requirements in Section 7-040(b) and any additional technical specifications required in NDCC Section 40-50.1-01.
 - D) Any other attachments required under the short form subdivision section of the application.
- (2) An application is not considered complete until the application is signed by all property owners and representatives, fees are paid, and all required attachments are included.

(c) **Final Plat Review**

- (1) Where there is a proposed subdivision one (1) public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission on the proposed final plat shall be required.
- (2) Public notice of the hearing for final plat review with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (3) The Zoning Administrator shall notify by mail all Morton County property owners within one half (1/2) mile of the property to be subdivided, stating the name of the applicant, the proposed name of the subdivision, the number of lots being proposed, the location of the proposed subdivision, and the date, time, and location of the scheduled public hearing. Notification procedures shall still be followed whenever such properties are within incorporated cities or the extraterritorial areas of incorporated cities. This requirement shall be considered to be met if reasonable effort is made to contact applicable property owners, even if some are inadvertently omitted from notification.
- (4) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hear testimony and comments regarding the proposed subdivision. The applicant or a designated representative is encouraged to attend the public hearing to provide additional information on the proposed subdivision, as requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (5) After the public hearing is closed, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make one of the following four decisions:
 - A) Recommend approval of the final plat to the Board of County

Commissioners.

- B) Recommend conditional approval of the final plat to the Board of County Commissioners, stating all required improvements, variances, or other conditions of the approval. The reasons for any such conditions or modifications must be stated.
 - C) Hold a second public hearing to review the final plat during the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission, requesting from the applicant any revisions to the final plat or additional information on the subdivision proposal necessary to facilitate the body's decision. If a second public hearing on the final plat has been held, the Planning and Zoning Commission may not decide to hold a third public hearing on the final plat.
 - D) Recommend disapproval of the final plat to the Board of County Commissioners, stating the reason the final plat should be disapproved.
- (6) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (7) If the Planning and Zoning Commission recommends approval with conditions or disapproval of the final plat, the applicant shall then be given the opportunity to submit a revised final plat to address statements made by the Planning and Zoning Commission at least ten (10) days prior to the Board of County Commissioners meeting in which the final plat will be reviewed.
- (8) After the Planning and Zoning Commission has made a recommendation, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the final plat at the next regularly scheduled meeting, unless the applicant and zoning administrator agree to defer to a later meeting, and make one of the following decisions:
- A) Approve the final plat.
 - B) Refer the final plat back to the Planning and Zoning Commission for the purpose of hearing additional testimony and gathering additional information. The Board of County Commissioners shall only exercise this option if there is found to be substantial additional information relating to the subdivision, which was not presented to the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - C) Disapprove the final plat, stating the reason for the disapproval.
- (9) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners. The decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall also be communicated in writing to the applicant.

(d) Plat Recordation

- (1) Before an approved subdivision is recorded, any improvements for that subdivision must be completed by the applicant and approved by the County

Engineer. Otherwise, sufficient assurances must be provided to Morton County that all conditions will be met by a prescribed deadline.

- (2) Following approval by the Board of County Commissioners per Section 10-030(c)(8), a plat in recordable form shall be furnished to the County Auditor within one (1) year. Extensions of thirty (30) days may be granted by the County Auditor for good cause shown in writing.
- (3) The applicant shall also provide the digital files for all lot lines, easement boundaries, roadway rights-of-way, and other geographic features recorded on the final plat to the Zoning Administrator in a requested format.
- (4) Upon review and obtaining required signatures, the final plat shall be returned to the developer, and the developer shall be informed of the number of copies of the final plat requested by county departments, not to exceed ten (10) copies.
- (5) The developer shall file and record the original signed final plat with the Morton County Recorder within thirty (30) days of receiving the signed final plat.
 - A) Failure to file the signed original of the approved final plat within said thirty (30) days shall constitute voidance of approval of the final plat, with reinstatement only possible by final plat re-consideration by the Board of County Commissioners.
 - B) Extensions of thirty (30) days may be granted by the County Auditor for good cause shown in writing.
- (6) The developer shall provide the additional copies of the signed final plat to the County Auditor's office.

Section 10-040 **Special Use Permits**

In order to carry out the purposes of this code, the Board of County Commissioners finds it necessary to require that certain uses, because of unusual size, potential safety hazard, infrequent occurrence, effect on surrounding area, or other reasons be permitted only with approval by the Board of County Commissioners.

(a) **General Provisions**

- (1) A special use permit shall be required for uses identified within each zoning district as a special use according to the Use Table in Section 2-200.
- (2) The Board of County Commissioners shall not authorize the location of a special use in any district from which it is prohibited.
- (3) No building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be issued by Morton County until the application for a required special use permit has been granted by the Board of County Commissioners.

(b) **Approval Criteria**

During the review of a request for a special use permit, the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners shall take the following matters into consideration:

- (1) The proposed use is in harmony with the Morton County Comprehensive Plan.
- (2) The proposed use will not adversely affect the health and safety of the public and the workers and residents, or farming in the area, and will not be detrimental to the use or development of adjacent properties or of the general neighborhood.
- (3) The proposed use will comply with all appropriate regulations for the district in which it will be located.
- (4) The proposed use will comply with any special regulations established by Article 5 | Specific Use Standards.

(c) Application and Review Process

- (1) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application to the Zoning Administrator at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the County Planning and Zoning Commission at which the permit is to be considered. The application shall be submitted with:
 - A) The required fee, set in Section 10-100.
 - B) A copy of a site plan, if applicable, or operations plan, if applicable, in a format and scale requested by the Zoning Administrator.
 - C) Any additional materials required for the proposed use in Article 5 | Specific Use Standards.
 - D) Any other information relevant to the need for the proposed use or the expected effect of the proposed use on surrounding areas and Morton County in general, as requested by the Zoning Administrator or the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (2) Where there is a request for a special use permit one (1) public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be required.
- (3) Public notice of the hearing for review of the special use permit with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (4) The Zoning Administrator shall notify by mail all Morton County property owners within one half (1/2) mile of the area for which the special use permit is being requested, stating the name of the applicant, the type of special use being request, the proposed location of the special use, and the date, time, and location of the scheduled public hearing. Notification procedures shall still be followed whenever such properties are within incorporated cities or the extraterritorial areas of incorporated cities. This requirement shall be considered to be met if reasonable effort is made to contact applicable property owners, even if some are inadvertently omitted from notification.

- (5) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hear testimony and comments regarding the request for special use permit. The applicant or a designated representative is encouraged to attend the public hearing to provide additional information on the proposal, as requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (6) After the public hearing is closed, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make one of the following four decisions:
 - A) Recommend approval of the special use permit to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - B) Recommend conditional approval of the special use permit to the Board of County Commissioners, stating the recommended terms and conditions to be attached to the permit.
 - C) Hold a second public hearing to review the special use permit during the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission, requesting from the applicant any additional information about the proposed use necessary to facilitate the body's decision. If a second public hearing on a special use has been held, the Planning and Zoning Commission may not decide to hold a third public hearing on the same special use.
 - D) Recommend disapproval of the special use permit to the Board of County Commissioners, stating the reason the special use permit should be disapproved.
- (7) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (8) If the Planning and Zoning Commission recommends approval with conditions or disapproval of the special use permit, the applicant shall then be given the opportunity to submit a revised proposal and supporting documents to address statements made by the Planning and Zoning Commission at least ten (10) days prior to the Board of County Commissioners meeting in which the special use permit will be reviewed.
- (9) After the Planning and Zoning Commission has made a recommendation, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the special use permit at the next regularly scheduled meeting, unless the applicant and zoning administrator agree to defer to a later meeting, and make one of the following decisions:
 - A) Approve the special use permit.
 - B) Approve the special use permit with any terms and conditions deemed necessary to protect the surrounding areas or Morton County in general.
 - C) Refer the special use permit back to the Planning and Zoning Commission for the purpose of hearing additional testimony and gathering additional information. The Board of County Commissioners shall only exercise this

option if there is found to be substantial additional information relating to the special use permit, which was not presented to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

- D) Disapprove the special use permit, stating the reason for the disapproval.
- (10) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners. If the request is not approved, the decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall also be communicated in writing to the applicant.
- (11) If the special use permit is approved, the special use permit shall be filed at the office of the Zoning Administrator, and a copy shall be sent by mail to the applicant.

(d) Duration of Validity

- (1) A special use permit granted under this article must be put into use within twenty-four (24) months or it shall lapse and the applicant must re-apply. Extensions of two (2) months may be granted by the Zoning Administrator for good cause shown in writing.
- (2) When a special use has been established and is discontinued for any reason for a period of two (2) years or longer, the special use permitted shall be considered abandoned and no longer in effect.
- (3) Once a special use permit has been put into use and remains in use, the permit shall not automatically expire, unless the Board of County Commissioners has included a time period of validity as a condition of the permit.

(e) Renewal of Special Use Permit

- (1) In such cases when a special use permit is conditioned with a specific time period, and that time period has lapsed, the permittee must request a renewal of the permit.
- (2) The Planning and Zoning Commission, during their next regularly scheduled meeting, shall determine whether the conditions of the special use permit and all provisions of this code have been met by the applicant and whether the overall conditions of the site or its surroundings have not significantly changed since the permit was previously granted or renewed.
- (3) The Planning and Zoning Commission is hereby granted authority to approve the renewal of a special use permit according to the criteria of this section. The Planning and Zoning Commission may recommend disapproval of the special use permit, and the Board of County Commissioners shall decide whether to approve or disapprove the special use permit renewal at their next regularly scheduled meeting.

Section 10-050 Temporary Use Permits

The Zoning Administrator may authorize certain temporary uses of a property, as identified in the Section 2-200 Use Table by means of a temporary use permit. These temporary uses may be utilized in an interim period as approved by the Zoning Administrator.

(a) Approval Criteria

During the review of a request for a temporary use permit, the Zoning Administrator shall take the following matters into consideration:

- (1) The use is allowed in the zoning district of the proposed location.
- (2) The proposed timeline of the use complies with maximum allowable durations for the use in the Section 2-200 Use Table.
- (3) The use will not create a burden on public facilities and utilities which serve or are proposed to serve the area.
- (4) The use will be sufficiently compatible with surrounding land uses so that there will be no deterrence to the use of adjacent land and uses. Reasonable restrictions on the hours of operation, lighting, and noise levels may be defined where appropriate to maintain compatibility.
- (5) Adequate measures have been taken to provide ingress and egress so designed as to minimize traffic congestion, provide adequate access to public roads, and provide on-site parking.
- (6) Adequate water supply, individual sewage treatment system facilities, erosion control and stormwater management are provided in accordance with applicable standards.
- (7) All applicable permits, licenses, and/or certifications required for the operation of the temporary use have been acquired from the respective governing entities.
- (8) There is a plan in place to return the land to its original condition. Remediation shall be complete by the date specified on the temporary use permit. Extensions to the remediation period may be granted by the Zoning Administrator when completing remediation within the required time creates an extraordinary hardship for the applicant, but extensions may not be granted beyond ninety (90) days in total.

(b) Application and Review Process

- (1) The applicant shall submit a completed temporary use permit application to the Zoning Administrator at least ten (10) days prior to the initiation of the proposed use, along with the following:
 - A) temporary use permit application.
 - B) The required fee, set in Section 10-100.

- C) Information requested by the Zoning Administrator to ensure that the proposed temporary use meets the terms and conditions of this code.
- (2) The Zoning Administrator shall review the application, in consultation with relevant Morton County staff and area service providers, according to the approval criteria in Section 10-050(a).
 - (3) The Zoning Administrator shall issue permits for all applications that meet the criteria of this section, with the following conditions stated:
 - A) The specific date after which the temporary use may be initiated.
 - B) The specific date before which the temporary use must be terminated.
 - C) The specific date by which any remediation of the site must be completed.
 - D) Any reasonable conditions on the use necessary to meet the criteria of this section.
 - (4) The Zoning Administrator shall report the issuance of the permit at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission, and any comments shall be noted.
- (c) **Does not Confer Property Rights:** The issuance of a temporary use permit does not confer any land use entitlement or property right to the holder of the permit.
 - (d) **Permit Revocation:** A temporary permit is revocable with or without cause upon thirty (30) days written notice to the permittee, unless imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare is occurring, in which case the permit will be immediately revocable.
 - (e) **Permit Renewal:** When the stated duration of the permit has expired, a permittee must apply for a Special Use Permit, following procedures of Section 10-040, to continue operation for any period of time, even if the nature of the use has not changed.

Section 10-060 Variances

The Board of County Commissioners may adjust any regulation in this code for a particular application of the regulation if unique circumstances meet the approval criteria of this section. Any adjustments of enforcement, pursuant of NDCC Section 11-33-11, will be made through this variance process.

(a) Approval Criteria

During the review of a request for a variance, the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners shall take the following matters into consideration:

- (1) Strict compliance would result in extraordinary hardship to the landowner, or adversely affect the public welfare, or obstruct or retard the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

- (2) The hardship, which motivates the request for variance, must be related to the size, shape, or topography of the lot or tract or some other physical feature that deprives the landowner of a reasonable use of the property.
- (3) The hardship is unique to the property in question and not a common condition experienced by other landowners in the area.
- (4) Application of this code will deprive the applicant of rights commonly enjoyed by other landowners in the area.
- (5) Granting the variance will not give any special rights or privileges to the applicant that are not already enjoyed by other landowners in the area.
- (6) The hardship has not been created by the applicant for anyone acting on the applicant's behalf.
- (7) Granting the variance will have no adverse effect on the applicant's neighbors or Morton County in general.
- (8) Any variance granted shall be no more than a minimum easing of the regulation necessary to alleviate the hardship.

(b) Application and Review Process

- (1) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application to the Zoning Administrator at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the County Planning and Zoning Commission at which the variance is to be considered. The application shall be submitted with:
 - A) The required fee, set in Section 10-100.
 - B) A written letter of hardship stating the reason for the variance request.
 - C) A copy of a site plan, if applicable, or operations plan, if applicable, in a format and scale requested by the Zoning Administrator.
- (2) Public notice of the hearing for the variance with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (3) The Zoning Administrator shall notify by mail all property owners adjacent to the property in question and within Morton County, stating the name of the applicant, the regulation from which the variance is sought, the location of the variance, and the date, time, and location of the scheduled public hearing. Notification procedures shall still be followed whenever such properties are within incorporated cities or the extraterritorial areas of incorporated cities. This requirement shall be considered to be met if reasonable effort is made to contact applicable property owners, even if some are inadvertently omitted from notification.
- (4) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hear testimony and comments regarding the variance request. The applicant or a designated representative is encouraged to attend the public hearing to provide additional

- information on the variance request, as requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (5) Immediately after the public hearing is closed, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make one of the following four decisions:
 - A) Recommend approval of the variance to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - B) Recommend conditional approval of the variance to the Board of County Commissioners, stating the recommended conditions to be attached to the variance.
 - C) Hold a second public hearing to review the variance during the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission, requesting from the applicant any additional information about the variance necessary to facilitate the body's decision. If a second public hearing on a variance has been held, the Planning and Zoning Commission may not decide to hold a third public hearing on the same variance request.
 - D) Recommend disapproval of the variance to the Board of County Commissioners, stating the reason the variance should be disapproved.
 - (6) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - (7) If the Planning and Zoning Commission recommends approval with conditions or disapproval of the variance, the applicant shall then be given the opportunity to submit a revised proposal and supporting documents to address statements made by the Planning and Zoning Commission at least ten (10) days prior to the Board of County Commissioners meeting in which the variance request will be reviewed.
 - (8) After the Planning and Zoning Commission has made a recommendation, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the variance at the next regularly scheduled meeting, unless the applicant and zoning administrator agree to defer to a later meeting, and make one of the following decisions:
 - A) Approve the variance.
 - B) Approve the variance with any terms and conditions deemed necessary to protect the surrounding areas or Morton County in general.
 - C) Refer the request for variance back to the Planning and Zoning Commission for the purpose of hearing additional testimony and gathering additional information. The Board of County Commissioners shall only exercise this option if there is found to be substantial additional information relating to the request for variance, which was not presented to the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - D) Disapprove the variance, stating the reason for the disapproval.

- (9) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners.
 - (10) If the request is not approved, the decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall also be communicated in writing to the applicant.
 - (11) If the variance is approved, the variance shall be filed at the office of the Zoning Administrator, and a copy shall be sent by mail to the applicant.
- (c) **Conditions Attached to Variance:** In granting a variance, whether by modification or waiver, the Board of County Commissioners may require such conditions that will, in their judgment, achieve the purpose of this code and protect the public welfare.
- (d) **Duration of Validity:** Approval for a variance from the regulation shall be effective for a maximum period of twelve (12) months, unless upon application by the applicant with the twelve (12) month period, the Board of County Commissioners grants an extension. If construction has not begun within the time limit the approval for the variance shall be null and void.
- (e) **Administrative Variances**
- (1) If upon submission of an application for a building permit, the Zoning Administrator determines that a variance would be required for strict compliance with this code, the Zoning Administrator is empowered to make a determination of no public need for a hearing on the variance in accordance with the approval criteria of Section 10-060(a) and the following guidelines:
 - A) Situations where documented county authority can be found for current improvements on a lot or tract of land, and proposed improvements are consistent with the existing improvements.
 - B) Residential development within the unincorporated town sites of Morton County where the lot has a minimum of 20,000 square feet and is already platted and it is proven that no objection exists.
 - C) Residential development on a property that cannot feasibly be developed without infringing on an Animal Feeding Operation Overlay District of Section 3-040, when no objection exists from the owner of the operation.
 - (2) If the Zoning Administrator determines that a hearing would not be in the public interest in accordance with the above guidelines, he is empowered to issue the variance, and impose any reasonable requirements he may feel necessary before granting a variance.
 - (3) This shall be known as an administrative variance, and a fee set in Section 10-100 is required.
 - (4) All administrative variances shall be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Commission at their next regularly scheduled meetings and their comments noted. If the Planning and Zoning Commission disagrees with the administrative variance

a solution shall be worked out which will not cause a hardship to the person who had received an administrative variance.

Section 10-070 **Land Use Code Amendments**

(a) **Authority**

- (1) The Board of County Commissioners may from time to time, amend this code by supplementing, changing, modifying, or repealing any of the regulations, restrictions, or other provisions thereof.
- (2) A proposed amendment may be initiated by said Board upon its own motion, or upon receipt of a request therefore from the Planning and Zoning Commission or upon receipt of a petition therefore from any interested person or persons or their agents.

(b) **Report and Public Hearing**

- (1) The Board of County Commissioners shall require a report from the County Planning and Zoning Commission on a proposed amendment or new regulation before taking final action thereon.
- (2) The Planning and Zoning Commission shall hold a public hearing thereon, at which the proposed amendment or new regulation shall be submitted for discussion, and parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard.
- (3) Public notice of the hearing for the amendment to the Land Use Code with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (4) The Planning and Zoning Commission shall determine whether the proposed amendment is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.
- (5) The final report of the Planning and Zoning Commission to the Board of County Commissioners shall be submitted within ninety (90) days after referral of the proposed amendment to the Planning and Zoning Commission unless the Board of County Commissioners is agreeable to an extension of time.

(c) **Action**

- (1) After the receipt of the final report on any proposed amendment or new regulation from the Planning and Zoning Commission or in the event of the failure of the County Planning and Zoning Commission to so report within ninety (90) days following the time of referral of the proposed amendment or new regulation to the County Planning and Zoning Commission; the Board of County Commissioners may adopt the proposed amendment or new regulation, with such changes as it may deem advisable.

- (2) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners and published in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33-09.
- (3) Any such amendment or new regulation may, from time to time, be amended or repealed by the Board of County Commissioners upon like proceedings as in the case of the adoption of an amendment or new regulation.

Section 10-080 **Zoning Map Amendments**

Amendments to the Morton County Zoning Map are legally equivalent to amendments of the Morton County Land Use Code, because the zoning map is incorporated into this code in Section 2-010. A zoning map amendment may be initiated by the Board of County Commissioners or the Planning and Zoning Commission pursuant of Section 10-070, or a zoning map amendment may be initiated by an applicant following the procedures of this section.

(a) **Approval Criteria**

- (1) Proposed zoning districts shall follow existing property boundaries, or property boundaries that will be created on or before the effective date of the zoning map amendment.
- (2) The map amendment shall be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Morton County Comprehensive Plan.
- (3) The map amendment shall further the intent of the Future Land Use Plan, where applicable.

(b) **Map Amendments with Subdivision**

- (1) An applicant may seek approval for a subdivision and a zoning map change during the same public hearing or hearings. However, separate fees for both must be paid.
- (2) If a zoning map amendment is approved with a subdivision, no zoning map amendment will be recorded or take effect until the subdivision accompanying the amendment is recorded with the Morton County Recorder.

(c) **Application and Procedures**

- (1) The applicant shall submit a completed Uniform Development Application to the Zoning Administrator at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission at which the zoning map change is to be considered. The application shall be submitted with:
 - A) The required fee, set in Section 10-100.
 - B) A map or legal description of the area proposed for a zone change, unless the application is accompanied by a plat that shows the area.

- (2) Where there is a request for a zoning map amendment, one (1) public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be required.
- (3) Public notice of the hearing for review of the zoning map amendment with the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be given in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33.2-5.
- (4) The Zoning Administrator shall notify by mail all Morton County property owners within ½ mile of the area for which the zoning map amendment is being requested, stating the name of the applicant, the type of special use being requested, the proposed location of the zone change, and the date, time, and location of the scheduled public hearing. Notification procedures shall still be followed whenever such properties are within incorporated cities or the extraterritorial areas of incorporated cities. This requirement shall be considered to be met if reasonable effort is made to contact applicable property owners, even if some are inadvertently omitted from notification.
- (5) At the public hearing, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hear testimony and comments regarding the request for a zoning map amendment. The applicant or a designated representative is encouraged to attend the public hearing to provide additional information on the proposal, as requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (6) After the public hearing is closed, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make one of the following three decisions:
 - A) Recommend approval of the zoning map amendment to the Board of County Commissioners.
 - B) Hold a second public hearing to review the zoning map amendment during the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission, requesting from the applicant any additional information about the proposed area necessary to facilitate the body's decision. If a second public hearing on a zoning map amendment has been held, the Planning and Zoning Commission may not decide to hold a third public hearing on the same zoning map amendment.
 - C) Recommend disapproval of the zoning map amendment to the Board of County Commissioners, stating the reason the request should be disapproved.
- (7) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (8) If the Planning and Zoning Commission recommends disapproval of the zoning map amendment, the applicant shall then be given the opportunity to submit a revised proposal and supporting documents to address statements made by the Planning and Zoning Commission at least ten (10) days prior to the Board of County Commissioners meeting in which the zoning map amendment will be reviewed.

- (9) After the Planning and Zoning Commission has made a recommendation, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the zoning map amendment at the next regularly scheduled meeting, unless the applicant and zoning administrator agree to defer to a later meeting, and make one of the following decisions:
- A) Approve the zoning map amendment.
 - B) Refer the zoning map amendment back to the Planning and Zoning Commission for the purpose of hearing additional testimony and gathering additional information. The Board of County Commissioners shall only exercise this option if there is found to be substantial additional information relating to the request, which was not presented to the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - C) Disapprove the zoning map amendment, stating the reason for the disapproval.
- (10) The decision and all supporting statements shall be recorded in the official records of the Board of County Commissioners and published in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33-09. If the request is not approved, the decision of the Board of County Commissioners shall also be communicated in writing to the applicant.

Section 10-090 **Subdivision Plat Vacations**

Recorded subdivision plats may be vacated, either in whole or in part, according to the procedures of this section.

- (a) Any property owner desiring to vacate a part or all of a previously approved and recorded plat shall follow the same procedures as required for approval of that subdivision in either Section 10-020 Long Form Subdivisions or Section 10-030 Short Form Subdivisions of this code. However, the vacation or alteration of building setback lines from a recorded plat is exempt from these procedures, but must be approved by the County Engineer.
- (b) Prior to the Board of County Commissioners' or County Engineer's approval of any plat vacation, the applicant must submit a petition signed by all property owners in the plat proposed for vacation assenting to the vacation, in accordance with NDCC Section 40-50.1-16.

Section 10-100 **Fee Schedule**

No permit or approval as required by this code shall be issued until the fee prescribed in the Section 10-100 Table shall have been paid in full, unless a particular action is explicitly exempted from this fee schedule under a different section of this code.

Section 10-100 Table | Fee Schedule

Permit or Approval	Fee
Short Form Subdivision	\$200
Long Form Subdivision with 2 – 10 Lots	\$400
Long Form Subdivision with 11 – 20 Lots	\$600
Long Form Subdivision with 21 or More Lots	\$800
Special Use Permit	0.001 x Total Project Cost or \$300 (whichever is greater)
Floodplain Development Permit	\$200
Temporary Use Permit	\$50
Variance	\$200
Administrative Variance	\$50
Administrative Review – plat of irregular Description for exempt division of land	\$50
Zoning Map Amendment	\$200

- (a) **Fees not Exhaustive:** All fees required under this section are in addition to any fee for licenses or any other fees or charges required under other regulations.
- (b) **Application to County:** Fees shall not be required for applications initiated by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Board of County Commissioners, or Morton County department heads for official county purposes.
- (c) **Fees Non-Refundable:** All fees are non-refundable, unless a refund is authorized by an action of the Board of County Commissioners.
- (d) **Fees Cumulative:** Applicants seeking multiple permits and approvals at the same time shall pay individual fees for each permit or approval being requested.
- (e) **Special Use Permit Fees:** All fees in this section are to be paid at time of application, with the exception of the .001 x Total Project Cost fee for special use permits, which is to be paid before final occupancy permits are granted, with a \$1,000 portion paid at time of application. If the special use permit cost is calculated to be \$1,000 or less, the entire cost is to be paid at time of application.
- (1) Total project costs for a special use permit are based on capital costs only, and shall not include costs associated with planning, permitting, land acquisition or leasing, and other costs not related to physical construction.
 - (2) Total project costs shall be the same as any equivalent costs reported to any North Dakota state agency for the same project, or the portion of the project proposed for Morton County. In such cases where this does not apply, the total project costs shall be provided by the applicant.
- (f) **General Fund:** All fees will be credited to the Morton County general fund, in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33-18.

Article 11 | APPEALS AND ENFORCEMENT

Section 11-010 **Request for an Appeal Hearing**

Any person may file a petition for a separate hearing before the Board of County Commissioners if aggrieved by any of the following:

- (a) A provision of the Morton County Land Use Code, or any amendment thereto, within thirty (30) days after the first publication of the enactment of such regulation or amendment.
- (b) An approval or disapproval made by the Board of County Commissioners regarding a previous application or petition, within thirty (30) days after the public meeting in which the decision was made.
- (c) An administrative decision made by any officer, board, or agent of Morton County, within thirty (30) days after the decision being appealed was made, either in writing or verbally.

Section 11-020 **Petition Process**

- (a) Before filing a formal appeal of a decision made by an officer or agent of Morton County, a prospective appellant should consult with any manager of this person or individual members of the Board of County Commissioners with oversight over this person before proceeding with an appeal.
- (b) The petition for an appeal shall be in writing and shall specify in detail the grounds for the objection. The petition may request that the Board of County Commissioners take any legal action to rectify the stated objection.
- (c) The petition for an appeal shall be filed with the Morton County Auditor.

Section 11-030 **Procedures for an Appeal Hearing**

- (a) A hearing thereon shall be held by the Board of County Commissioners no sooner than seven (7) days, nor later than thirty (30) days after the filing of the petition with the County Auditor, who shall notify the petitioner of the time and place of the hearing.
- (b) The Board of County Commissioners shall take into consideration any relevant provisions from this code, as well as the comprehensive plan, during the public hearing for the appeal.

- (c) At this hearing the Board of County Commissioners shall consider the matter for which the appeal has been filed and shall notify the petitioner, by certified mail, what actions if any, it proposes to take thereon.

Section 11-040 **Rights and Powers**

The provisions of this section shall not operate to curtail or exclude the exercise of any other rights or powers of the Board of County Commissioners or any citizen.

Section 11-050 **Appeals to District Court**

Any person or person jointly or severally aggrieved by a decision of the Board of County Commissioners under this act may appeal to the district court in the manner provided in NDCC Section 11-33-12 and Section 28-34-01.

Section 11-060 **Enforcement**

The Board of County Commissioners delegates enforcement duties in accordance with NDCC Section 11-33-16. The Planning and Zoning Commissioners, Zoning Administrator, Building Inspector, County Engineer, County Auditor, Sheriff, and their departmental employees, have hereby been delegated the duty of enforcing the Morton County Land Use Code.

- (a) **Violations:** The violation of any portion of the Morton County Land Use Code thereunder shall constitute the maintenance of a public nuisance, and the subject property owner is guilty of a Class B Misdemeanor as per NDCC Section 11-33-21.
- (1) Notice of violations shall be served upon the said property owner.
 - (2) It shall be the duty of the Morton County States Attorney to properly prosecute violations of the Morton County Land Use Code in the appropriate court.
 - (3) Failure to comply with any condition set forth as part of a special use permit or variance shall be considered a violation of this code and is subject to the enforcement process of this article. Continued non-compliance shall be grounds for revocation of the special use permit or variance, as determined by the Board of County Commissioners following a public hearing on the issue.
- (b) **Application to County Personnel:** The failure of any officer or employee of Morton County to perform any official duty imposed by this article shall not subject the officer or employee to a penalty imposed for violation unless a penalty is specifically provided for such failure.
- (c) **Injunction:** In the event of a violation or the threatened violation of any provision of the Morton County Land Use Code, or any provision or condition of a permit issued pursuant to this code, Morton County may institute appropriate actions or proceedings to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate such violation or threatened violation. It shall be the duty of the Morton County States Attorney to institute such action.

- (d) **Right to Enforce:** Nothing in this article shall prevent Morton County from taking such other actions necessary to prevent or remedy a violation as are permitted under law.
- (e) **Civil Penalties:** Unless another penalty is specifically prescribed, a person violating this code, or any rule, order, or condition in a permit issued under this code, may be subject to a civil penalty as per NDCC Section 23-29-12.

Section 11-070 **Complaints Regarding Violations**

Whenever a violation of the Morton County Land Use Code occurs, or is alleged to have occurred, any person may file a written complaint concerning same. Such complaint shall state fully the causes and basis thereof. The complaint shall be filed with the County Auditor, who shall record such complaint and inform appropriate county officials. The County Auditor, Building Inspector, Zoning Administrator, County Engineer, Sheriff, and their department employees shall investigate such complaint as may be appropriate and take action thereon as provided by this article. Complaints regarding violations are to be submitted to the Morton County States Attorney for prosecution when necessary.

Article 12 | DEFINITIONS

Section 12-010 **General Word Usage**

The following rules shall be used to interpret the language of this code:

- (1) Specific words and phrases should be interpreted in the context of the entire section or article within which they are placed.
- (2) Words used in the present tense include the future.
- (3) The singular number includes the plural and plural includes the singular.
- (4) The words “road” and “street” are used interchangeably.
- (5) Masculine and feminine pronouns refer to persons of either gender.
- (6) The words “shall” and “must” are always mandatory and the words “may” and “should” are always permissive.

Section 12-020 **Specific Definitions**

For the purpose of this code certain terms and words are hereby defined:

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A separate, complete housekeeping unit with a separate entrance, kitchen, sleeping area, and full bathroom facilities, which is attached to a principal building or detached but on the same lot or tract as the principal building.

Appeal: A request for review of a decision made by the Board of County Commissioners, Morton County Planning and Zoning Commission, or agent of Morton County, or any of said parties' interpretations of any provision of this code.

Approach: An entrance or exit used by vehicular traffic to or from properties abutting a road. The term includes driveways, service roads, alleys, and access to parking lots.

Accessory: A use, activity, structure, or part of a structure that is subordinate and incidental to the principal use or structure on the site. Examples of accessory uses for residential lots are sheds, detached garages, greenhouses, hoopouses, playhouses, carports, stables, and gazebos.

Adult Entertainment Center: Either of the following:

1. An enclosed building having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock in trade, books, magazines, or other periodicals which are distinguished or characterized by the emphasis on matter depicting or describing specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas.

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

Agricultural: The use of land for planting, growing, cultivating and harvesting crops for human or livestock consumption and pasturing or yarding of livestock.

Airport: Any area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and take-off of aircraft, including all necessary facilities for the housing and maintenance of aircraft and facilitation of travel.

Alley: A public way which affords only secondary access to abutting property.

Animal Boarding Kennel: Any premises, except where accessory to an agricultural use, where domestic animals, such as dogs and cats, are boarded, trained, or bred.

Animal Feeding Operation: Any livestock feeding, handling, or holding operation, or feed yard, where animals are concentrated in an area that is not normally used for pasture or for growing crops and in which animal wastes may accumulate. An animal feeding operation may be classified as either major or minor per Section 5-060. The term does not include normal wintering operations for cattle. Adjoining animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be one animal feeding operation, if they use common areas or system for manure handling. An animal feeding operation is equivalent to a "Concentrated Feeding Operation" defined in NDCC Section 11-33-02.1(a).

Animal Husbandry: The use of land for raising of domesticated farm animals for educational, recreational, or companionship purposes, including stables, barns, and other structures necessary to the use. Animal husbandry does not include the keeping or animals for farming or ranching purposes, and the exemption for farming and ranching uses in Section 1-040(a) does not apply to animal husbandry.

Animal Unit: A unitless number developed from the nutrient and volume characteristics of manure for a specific livestock type. The term "animal units" is used to normalize the number of animals (e.g., head) for each specific livestock type which produce comparable bulk quantities of manure. This definition does not include "domestic farm animal units," which are calculated differently in Section 5-050. The animal unit equivalents for types of livestock and the numbers of livestock for sample facility size thresholds of 300 animal units (AU), and so forth, are listed in the following table:

Animal Units Table

Livestock Type	Animal Unit Equivalent	For 300 AU	For 1,000 AU	For 2,000 AU	For 5,000 AU
1 horse	2	150 hd	500 hd	1,000 hd	2,500 hd
1 dairy cow	1.33	225	750	1,500	3,750
1 mature beef	1	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
1 beef feeder finishing	1	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
1 beef feeder back grounding	0.75	400	1,333	2,667	6,667
1 mature bison	1	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
1 bison feeder	1	300	1,000	2,000	5,000
1 swine, > 55lbs	0.4	750	2,500	5,000	12,500
1 swine, < 55 lbs	0.1	3,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
1 sheep	0.1	3,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
1 duck	0.033	9,090	30,303	60,606	151,515
1 turkey	0.0182	16,500	55,000	110,000	275,000
1 laying hen	0.012	25,000	83,333	166,666	416,666
1 other chicken	0.008	37,500	125,000	250,000	625,000

Animal Wintering Operation: The confinement of cattle or sheep used or kept for breeding purposes in a feedlot or sheltered area at any time between October 15 and May 15 of each production cycle under circumstances in which these animals do not obtain a majority of their feed and nutrients from grazing. The term includes the weaned offspring of cattle and sheep, but it does not include 1) breeding operations of more than 1,000 animal units or 2) weaned offspring which are kept longer than 120 days and that are not retained for breeding purposes.

Apartment, Accessory: An architectural unit, structurally integrated into a garage or shop, consisting of living space that may include a full kitchen, full bathroom, living room and up to one bedroom. For the purpose of providing accessory living space for the occupants of the primary residence or for the purpose of housing guests of the primary resident(s) for a period of less than 14 days at a time. An accessory apartment is expressly not permitted for use as a primary residence, nor for commercial lodging use, and is not permitted below ground-level.

Applicant: Any person wishing to obtain a building permit, special use permit, subdivision approval, stormwater management plan approval, approval of a request to amend the zoning map, or any other permission contained within this code.

Approach Surface: A surface longitudinally centered on the extended airport runway centerline, extending outward and upward for the end of the primary surface and at the same slope as the approach zone height limitation slope set forth in Section 3-010(h)(5) Airport Overlay District of this code. In plan the perimeter of the approach surface coincides with the perimeter of the approach zone.

Arterial: See *Road, arterial*.

Arts and Crafts Gallery: An establishment engaged in the sale, loan, or display of art books, paintings, sculpture, or other works of art or craft. This use may include libraries, museums, or cultural exhibits of a similar nature.

Assisted-Living Facility: A special combination of housing, supportive services, personalized assistance, and health care designed to respond to the individual needs of those who need help with activities of daily living. A facility with a central or private kitchen, dining, recreational, and other facilities, with separate bedrooms or living quarters, where the emphasis of the facility remains residential.

Assurance: A financial deposit or guarantee to ensure that sufficient funds will be available to complete any required improvements. Examples of assurances are certified checks and performance bonds.

Bank: A financial institution that is open to the public and engaged in deposit banking, and that performs closely related functions such as making loans, investments, and fiduciary activities.

Bar: An establishment primarily devoted to sale or provision of alcoholic beverages for consumption on site, and in which the service of food is only incidental to the consumption of such beverages. A bar must have an on-sale liquor license through Morton County. The term does not include breweries, wineries, distilleries, or event centers.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The height of the base flood, also known as a 100-year flood, measured in feet above mean sea level.

Base Flood: The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also referred to as the 100-year flood or regional flood.

Basement: For purposes other than floodplain management, a story of a building all or partly underground and having at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its height, the distance between the ceiling and floor, below grade. However, for the purpose of floodplain management, a basement is any area of a building having its floor below ground level on all sides.

Bed and Breakfast: an owner-occupied single-family dwelling in which no more than five rooms may be used to offer overnight accommodation to temporary lodgers. A bed and breakfast must hold a current license issued pursuant to the provisions of N.D.C.C. 23-09.1. The only meal which may be offered on the premises is breakfast, which shall be offered only to overnight guests.

Best Available Data (BAD): Water elevation information from any source used to estimate or determine a base flood elevation (i.e. high water mark).

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

- Board of County Commissioners:** The Board of County Commissioners for Morton County, North Dakota. The Board of County commissioners functions as the board of adjustment, as provided in NDCC Section Chapter 11-33, for the purposes of administering this code.
- Brewery:** A brewer taproom, as licensed through NDCC Section 5-01-21.
- Building:** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. When a structure is divided into separate parts by unpierced walls extending from the ground up, each part is deemed a separate building.
- Building Inspector:** The Morton County Building Inspector charged by the Board of County Commissioners with the administration and enforcement of the Building Code, or a duly authorized representative.
- Building Lines:** The extreme overall dimensions of a building as determined from its exterior walls or any part of a primary structural support or component, which is nearest to the property line. Horizontally projecting roof overhangs and chimneys into the setback up to two feet (2') shall not be considered when determining the building line.
- Building Height:** The vertical distance from the grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the mean height level between eaves and ridge of gable, hip, and gambrel roofs.
- By Right:** A use that is permitted within a zoning district without the need for a special use permit. Uses permitted by right are still subject to all requirements of this code.
- Cemetery:** Land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes including columbariums, crematoriums, mausoleums, and funeral establishments, when operated in conjunction with and within the boundary of such cemetery.
- Church:** Any building or site whose primary use is public religious assembly or worship, irrespective of the denomination or religion practiced.
- Code:** Morton County Land Use Code, unless specified otherwise.
- Collector:** See *Road, collector*.
- Community Center:** A building to be used as a place of meeting, recreation, or social activity and not operated for profit and in which neither alcoholic beverages nor meals are normally dispensed or consumed.
- Compassion Center:** Facility used exclusively for the growing, manufacture or dispensing of marijuana, as established in NDCC Chapter 19-24.
- Comprehensive Plan:** The Comprehensive Plan most recently prepared by the Morton County Planning and Zoning Commission and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

The Morton County Comprehensive Plan guides public and private development within the County's jurisdiction and provides the purpose for and basis of this code, as mandated by NDCC Section 11-33-03.

Contiguous: (in reference to acres of land), a tract of land that is whole and undivided by a section line, right-of-way corridor, or jurisdiction boundary (i.e. city boundary or extraterritorial area). Land that is divided only by a quarter section line shall be considered contiguous.

Contractor Storage Yard: Any land or buildings used primarily as a contractor's office and for the storage of equipment, vehicles, machinery (new or used), building materials, paints, pipe, or electrical components used by the owner or occupant of the premises in the conduct of any building trades or building craft.

Control Measure: A practice or combination of practices to control erosion and attendant pollution.

Conveyance: A geometric characteristic of a river or watercourse at a given point that determines the flow-carrying capacity at that point.

Corner Lot: A lot located at the intersection of two (2) or more streets, and having the street right-of-way about the front and one or more side lines of the lot.

County Engineer: The County Engineer of Morton County or a duly authorized agent.

Dam Break Inundation Zone: The area downstream of a dam that would be inundated or would sustain other damages as a result of the dam's breach or failure.

Day Care Center: Any facility, other than a dwelling, offering care, maintenance and supervision for hire or compensation, for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day, for children under the age of twelve (12) years, having a fenced outdoor recreation area, and licensed by the North Dakota Department of Human Services as required by law. Child care facilities operated in connection with a church, shopping center, business, or other establishment where children are cared for during periods of time not exceeding four continuous hours while the child's parent, guardian, or custodian is attending church services, shopping, or engaged in other activities, other than employment, on or near the premises, shall not be considered a day care center.

Day Care, family: A detached single family dwelling, which also serves as the primary residence of the operator of the day care, offering care, maintenance and supervision for hire or compensation, for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day, for at least one (1) but not more than seven (7) children under the age of twelve (12) years, having a fenced outdoor recreation area, and licensed by the North Dakota Department of Human Services as required by law.

Day Care, group: A detached single family dwelling, which also serves as the primary residence of the operator of the day care, offering care, maintenance and supervision for hire or compensation, for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day, for at least

eight (8) but not more than twelve (12) children under the age of twelve (12) years, having a fenced outdoor recreation area, and licensed by the North Dakota Department of Human Services as required by law.

Developer: A person, firm, corporation, sole proprietorship, partnership, federal or state agency, or political subdivision thereof engaged in a land disturbing activity and/or development.

Development: Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

Distillery: Domestic Distillery, as licensed through NDCC Section 5-01-19.

District: A portion or portions of the unincorporated area of Morton County, North Dakota, within which the provisions in this code are uniform.

Double Frontage Lot: A lot with frontage on more than one street or public thoroughfare which do not intersect one another.

Dwelling: Any building, or portion thereof, which is designed or used for residential purposes.

Dwelling, multifamily: A building, or portion thereof, designed exclusively for occupancy by two (2) or more families living independently of each other in individual dwelling units.

Dwelling, single family: A building designed exclusively for and occupied by no more than one (1) family.

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

Energy Conversion Facility: Any plant, addition, or combination of plant and addition, designed for or capable of generation, by any means other than wind energy conversion, exceeding forty (40) megawatts of electricity; manufacture or refinement of fifty million cubic feet or more of gas per day, regardless of the end use of the gas; manufacture or refinement of twenty thousand barrels or more of liquid hydrocarbon products per calendar day; or enrichment of uranium minerals.

Erosion: Any process that wears away at the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice, or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan: A written description of the number, locations, sizes, and other pertinent information about best management practice methods designed to meet the requirements of this ordinance.

Exempt Division of Land: A division of land that is exempt from the short form and long form subdivision procedures of this code, meeting the criteria of Section 7-030(a).

Existing: Unless otherwise explicitly stated in the context, “existing” refers to anything in place and operational on the date a complete application is submitted to which the particular regulation would be applied.

Extraterritorial Area: An unincorporated area of Morton County under the extraterritorial authority of an incorporated city within Morton County, as exercised through NDCC Section 40-47-01.1 or by agreement with the Morton County Board of County Commissioners.

Event Center: A professionally managed facility available for use by private groups for events such as meetings, weddings, receptions, live music, and dances. An event center may have a commercial kitchen for on-site catering activities and may serve alcohol on an event-by-event basis, with the required permits. See Section 5-230 for specific use standards.

Family: A group of one or more persons occupying a premise and living as a single housekeeping unit as distinguished from a group occupying a boarding house, lodging house or hotel, as herein defined.

Farm: A single tract, or contiguous tracts, of agricultural land in Morton County which is used for the growing of the usual farm products such as vegetables, fruit trees, and grain, and their storage on the site, or for raising thereon the usual farm poultry and farm animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Farming or Ranching: Cultivating land for the production of agricultural crops or livestock, or raising, feeding, or producing livestock, poultry, milk, or fruit. The term does not include the production of timber or forest products; the provision of grain harvesting or other farm services by a processor or distributor of farm products or supplies in accordance with the terms of a contract; or animal feeding operations.

Farm Worker Dwelling Unit/Facility: a dwelling unit or facility (collection of two or more dwelling units) designed for the use of eight or fewer workers, provided by an employer whose principal business is farming and/or ranching, so that workers may reside on the same piece of property upon which they carry out farming and/or ranching duties for their employer. See section 5-220 for specific standards.

Farm Worker Family Unit: immediate family unit consisting of a parent or both parents and a minor child or minor children and characterized by one or both parents being employed full-time as a seasonal farm and/or ranch worker.

Fertilizer Facility: An establishment with the primary purpose of processing, storage, or retail of bulk fertilizer for commercial agricultural purposes, other than storage on the site of an agricultural operation. Anhydrous ammonia facilities licensed under NDCC Section 12-20.2 are included in this definition.

Flood Fringe: That portion of the flood plain outside of the floodway.

- Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):** The official map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency where special flood hazard areas are designated as Zone A, AE, AO, AH, A1-A30 or A-99.
- Flood Insurance Study:** The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the water surface elevation of the base flood.
- Flood:** A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters and/or; from the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
- Floodplain:** The areas adjoining a water course or water basin that have been or may be covered by a regional or base flood.
- Floodplain Development Permit:** A permit that must be obtained before any construction or development occurs within the Special Flood Hazard Area within the jurisdiction of Morton County.
- Floodplain Management:** The regulation of the nature and location of construction on (or other occupancy of) lands subject to inundation by flood waters, so that foreseeable (probable) flooding damages will have an average annual risk smaller than some preselected amount. Floodplain management consists of technical and nontechnical studies, policies, management strategies, statutes and ordinances that collectively manage floodplains along rivers, streams, major drainages, outfalls, or other conveyances. The federal government normally plays a major role in floodplain planning and management, whereas in urban stormwater management and design, local governments dominate the decision-making process.
- Flood-proofing:** Protection provided a structure, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, which is watertight two feet above the base flood elevation with walls that are substantially impermeable to the passage of water.
- Floodway:** The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.
- Floor Area Ratio (FAR):** The total floor area of all buildings or structures on a lot, divided by the area of that lot. A floor area of a building or buildings is the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of all buildings on the lot, measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls, or from the center line of walls separating two (2) buildings. Floor area shall include the area of basements when used for commercial or residential purposes. In calculating floor area, the following need not be included:
1. Attic space providing structural head room of less than seven (7) feet, six (6) inches;
 2. Uncovered steps;

3. Terraces, breezeways and open porches;
4. Automobile parking space in basement or private garage, but not to exceed 600 square feet for single-family dwelling, 800 square feet for a two-family dwelling, and 200 square feet per car space required by the provisions of this resolution for any other use.

Fringe Area Road Master Plan: The plan, most recently adopted by the Morton County Board of County Commissioners, to preserve certain arterial and collector road corridors, and to guide decisions relating to land development in the Mandan metropolitan fringe area.

Front Lot Line: The line separating the front of the lot from the street. In the case of a corner lot, either of the two lot lines separating the front of the lot and public street right-of-way may be considered the front lot line, based on the orientation of any buildings and access to public right-of-way.

Front Yard: A yard extending across the full width of the lot and measured between the front lot line and the building or structure, or any projection thereof, other than the projection of the usual steps. On corner lots each yard adjacent to a street is a front yard and shall comply with the regulations for front yards.

Frontage: The distance of a front lot line as measured along the public thoroughfare

Frontage Road: A minor road, parallel to and adjacent to an arterial roadway, whose primary purpose is providing access to abutting properties.

Future Land Use Plan: The Regional Future Land Use Plan, most recently adopted by the Morton County Board of County Commissioners. The plan establishes general land use patterns in the area around Mandan to provide a resource for guiding land development in these areas.

FWDU/F: see farm worker dwelling unit/facility.

Garage, private: A private garage is an accessory building housing motorized vehicles and/or household goods and equipment for the use of the occupants of the lot on which the private garage is located.

Garage, public: A public garage is any building or premises used for equipment, repairing, hiring, selling or storing motorized vehicles.

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

- Golf Driving Range:** A limited area on which golf players drive golf balls from a central driving tee, such area to include the driving tee and other incidental activities pertaining to this activity.
- Gravel Pit:** Land used for the purpose of extracting or processing gravel, stone, sand, or another mineral resource for sale or use of that processed resource. Operations that process said materials that are not extracted from the site are still considered gravel pits.
- Grain Elevator:** Any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded.
- Greenhouse:** An establishment where flowers, shrubbery, vegetables, trees, and other horticultural and floricultural products are grown both in open and enclosed buildings, all or part of which may be available for retail or wholesale on the site, unless the greenhouse is an accessory structure to a residential property.
- Gross Floor Area, non-public:** The total area of a building measured by taking the outside dimensions of the building at each floor level, including only areas intended for functions unrelated to the principal use of the property, such as storage, utilities, unused space, and other areas generally off-limits to customers or patrons.
- Gross Floor Area, public:** The total area of a building measured by taking the outside dimensions of the building at each floor level, including only areas intended for functions related to the principal use of the property and for which customers and patrons are generally given access to.
- Group Home:** A residence for up to eight (8) service-dependent or developmentally-disabled people, along with additional support staff or caretakers, that is licensed by the North Dakota Department of Human Services.
- Health Care Facility:** A facility or institution, whether public or private, principally engaged in providing services for health maintenance, diagnosis or treatment of human diseases, pain, injury, deformity, or physical condition, including but not limited to a general hospital, diagnostic center, treatment center, rehabilitation center, extended care center, nursing home, hospice, intermediate care facility, outpatient laboratory, or central services facility serving one or more such institutions.
- Home Occupation:** Any occupation, profession, or business activity in a home which is carried on by a resident of the premises; which is conducted in whole or part in the dwelling unit or accessory building; and which is clearly an accessory or incidental use and subordinate to the residential use of the dwelling unit.
- Horizontal Surface:** A horizontal plane 150 feet above an established airport elevation, the perimeters of which in plan coincide with the perimeter of the horizontal zone.

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

Hunting Cabin: A building containing basic amenities providing sleeping accommodations and reserved for hunters during the hunting season.

Hydric Soils: Soils that are saturated, flooded, or covered by water long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile.

Hydrophytic Vegetation: Macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil, or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

Impervious Surface: A surface composed of any material which impedes or prevents the natural infiltration of water into the soil. Such surfaces include all concrete, asphalt and gravel surfaces. These include, but are not be limited to, streets and parking areas, sidewalks, patios, and rooftops which cover the land.

Improvement: Street pavements or resurfacing, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, water lines, sewer lines, drains, street lights, flood control and drainage facilities, utility lines, landscaping, and other related matters normally associated with the development of undeveloped land into building sites. Also, see definition of "Substantial Improvement" specific to Floodplain Management.

Laboratory, research: A building or group of buildings in which are located facilities for scientific research, investigation, testing, or experimentation, but not facilities for the manufacture or sale of products, except as incidental to the main purpose of the laboratory.

Land Disturbing Activity: Any man-made change of the land surface including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling and grading, but not including agricultural land uses such as planting, growing, cultivating and harvesting of crops, growing and tending of gardens; and harvesting trees.

Landowner: Any person, agent, firm, corporation, or partnership that alone, jointly, or severally with others has legal or equitable title to any premises or dwelling, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof; or has charge, care, or control of any premises or dwelling as agent of the owner or as executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the beneficial owner. The person shown on the records of the Morton County Recorder to be the owner of a particular property shall be presumed to be the person in control of that property. A person in contract for deed for ownership shall be considered the landowner for the purpose of administering this code.

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

Livestock Sales Pavilion: An enclosure or structure designed or used for holding livestock for purposes of sale or transfer by auction, consignment, or other means.

Live-work unit: a permanent structure that includes spaces for a commercial enterprise as well as the housekeeping unit of the individual(s) responsible for managing the commercial enterprise. One (1) live-work unit is allowed per lot, parcel or tract in permitted zoning district(s).

Lot: A parcel of land occupied or intended for occupancy by one (1) main building together with its accessory buildings, including the open space required by this code and having its principal frontage upon a street or upon an officially approved place. Any parcel of land created pursuant of NDCC Section 57-02-39, commonly known as an "Auditor's lot" or "Outlot," shall not be considered a lot for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of this code, except when defined as an exempt division of land by Section 7-030(a)(1) of this code.

Lot Area: The gross area, exclusive of streets or other public rights-of-way, within the boundary lines of a lot.

Lot Depth: The horizontal distance between the midpoints of the front and rear lot lines.

Lot Lines: The horizontal lines bounding the perimeter of a lot.

Lot Width: The horizontal distance between side lot lines measured at the required front setback.

Lot of Record: a lot that is established legally; specifically a lot that was established according to the regulations of the Morton County Land Use Code in effect at the time the lot was created, or a lot that was created via a plat or instrument that was filed with the Morton County Recorder prior to the adoption of the Morton County Zoning Regulations of 1967.

Lowest Floor: For the purposes of floodplain management, the lowest floor of a structure including the basement.

Manufactured Home: A structure that is transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis, and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle", but does include "mobile home."

Manufactured Home Park: A lot or contiguous lots of land which has been developed for the placement of manufactured homes and is owned in its entirety by an individual, firm, trust, partnership, public or private association, or corporation.

Manufacturing, major: An establishment engaged in manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, packaging or other industrial processing of products primarily from extracted or raw materials or the bulk storage and handling of such products and materials, or an industrial establishment having potential to produce noise, dust, glare, odors or

vibration beyond its property line. This term includes but is not limited to: (a) processing and packaging of alcohol beverages (other than agricultural recreation uses); (b) chemical manufacturing; (c) stonework or concrete product manufacturing; (d) fabrication of metal products; (e) manufacturing of agricultural, construction, or mining machinery; (f) oil and gas refinery; (g) lumber milling; (h) tannery or curing or storage of raw hides (h) boat, vehicle, manufactured house construction.

Manufacturing, minor: An establishment engaged in the indoor manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, packaging or other industrial processing of finished parts or products, primarily from previously prepared materials, or the indoor provision of industrial services, where there are few external effects across property lines. This term includes but is not limited to a business engaged in the processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, or packaging of food, non-alcoholic beverages, textile, leather, wood, paper, plastic, ceramic, or metal products, but does not include basic industrial processing from raw materials.

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

Miniature Golf Course: A novelty version of golf played with a putter and a golf ball on a miniature course, typically with artificial playing surfaces, and including obstacles such as bridges and tunnels.

Mobile Home: A structure, either single or multi-sectional, which is built on a permanent chassis, ordinarily designed for human living quarters, either on a temporary or permanent basis, and as further defined by NDCC Section 57-55-01.

NDCC: North Dakota Century Code.

New Construction: Pertaining to floodplain management, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after March 5, 1985, the effective date of the Morton County "Model D Floodplain Ordinance," currently known as the Floodplain Overlay District.

Non-Access Line: A line on a subdivision plat that follows a segment of a lot line adjoining a public right-of-way. The non-access line prohibits ingress and egress between that lot and the public right-of-way across this segment of the lot line.

Non Precision Instrument Runway: An airport runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing air navigation facilities with only horizontal guidance, or area type navigation equipment, for which a straight-in non-precision instrument approach procedure has been approved or planned.

Non-Conforming Use: Any building or land lawfully occupied by a use at the time of passage of this code or amendments thereto, which does not conform after the passage of this code or an amendment thereto.

- Nursery, plants:** Any land used to raise trees, shrubs, flowers, and other plants for sale or for transplanting, either through retail or wholesale.
- Nursing Home:** A use providing bed care and inpatient services for persons requiring regular medical attention but excluding a facility providing surgical or emergency medical services and excluding a facility providing care for alcoholism, drug addiction, mental disease, or communicable disease.
- Obstruction:** Any structure, growth, or other objects, including a mobile object, which exceeds a limiting height set forth in the Airport Overlay District or causes an increase in flood volume or velocity.
- Office:** A room, suite of rooms, or building in which a person transacts the affairs of a business, profession, service, industry, or government.
- Official Monument:** Any survey monument listed in the Morton County GIS database of survey monuments, or any monument officially recognized by any public agency within North Dakota. The County Engineer may, upon inspection, determine any monument to qualify as an official monument.
- Oil and Gas Well:** A site used for drilling and production of oil and gas.
- Operator:** An individual or group of individuals, a partnership, a corporation, a joint venture, or any other entity owning or controlling one or more operations or businesses.
- Ordinary High Water Mark:** The elevation of the Missouri River at a flow rate of 33,900 cubic feet per second. In areas where there are multiple channels, the ordinary high water mark is the landward extent of the floodway, as delineated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Boundary and Floodway Map for Morton County.
- Outdoor light fixture:** Outdoor artificial illuminating devices, lamps, and other devices, permanent or portable, used for illumination or advertisement. Such devices shall include but are not limited to search, spot, or flood lights for buildings and structures, recreational areas, parking lot lighting, landscape lighting, billboards and other signage, and street lighting.
- Outlet:** Any outlet including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.
- Outlot:** A lot created through the exempt division of land procedures of Section 7-030(a).
- Parking Lot:** An off-street, ground level area improved for the temporary storage of motor vehicles.
- Parking Structure:** A structure or portion thereof comprised of one or more levels or floors used exclusively for the parking or storage of motor vehicles. A parking structure may be totally below grade (as in an underground parking garage) or either partially or totally above grade with those levels being either open or enclosed.

Permittee: Any person who applies for and receives a permit according to the provisions for this code, holds title to land for which a permit has been grant, or has been transferred a permit according to the provisions of this code.

Person: An individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association or government entity; includes a trustee, a receiver, an assignee, or a similar representative of any of them.

Planning and Zoning Commission: The Planning and Zoning Commission of the Morton County, North Dakota as appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to maintain and implement the Morton County Comprehensive Plan and advise the Board of County Commissioners on matters of land use and development.

Plat of Irregular Description: A plat certified by a registered land surveyor that complies with the standards of NDCC Section 25-02-39.

Precision Instrument Runway: An airport runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing an Instrument Landing System (ILS) or a Precision Approach Radar (PAR). It also means a runway for which a precision approach system is planned and is so indicated on an approved airport layout plan or any other planning document.

Primary Surface: In relation to airport runways, a surface longitudinally centered on a runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface extends 200 feet beyond each end of that runway; for military runways or when the runway has no specially prepared hard surface, or planned hard surface, the primary surface ends at each end of that runway. The width of the primary surface is set forth in Section 3-020(b) of this code. The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline.

Principal Use: The main use of land or structures as distinguished from an accessory use.

Public Utility: Any association, person, firm, corporation, limited liability company, or agency engaged or employed in any business enumerated in NDCC Title 49 Public Utilities, with the exception of energy conversion facilities. The term includes electric utilities, water providers, natural gas companies, telecommunications facilities other than cellular towers or radio towers.

Public Storm Sewer: A storm sewer located entirely within publicly owned land or easements.

Race Track: A facility consisting of a paved roadway used primarily for the sport of automobile racing. A racetrack may include seating, concession areas, suites, and parking facilities, but does not include accessory offices, residences, or retail facilities.

Railyard: An area of land, a portion of which is covered by a system of tracks, that provides for the making up of trains by one or more railroads or private industry concerns. Necessary functions of a railyard include but are not limited to the classifying, switching, storing, assembling, distributing, consolidating, moving, repairing, weighing, or transferring of cars, trains, engines, locomotives, and rolling stock.

Rear Lot Line: The rear lot line is that boundary which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In case of an interior triangular or gore-shaped lot, it shall mean a straight line ten (10) feet in length which:

1. Is parallel to the front lot line or its chord.
2. Intersects the two (2) other lot lines at points most distant from the front lot line.

Rear Yard: A yard extending across the full width of the lot and measured between the rear lot line and the building or any projections other than steps, unenclosed balconies or unenclosed porches. On interior lots, it is the opposite end of the lot from the front yard.

Reasonably Safe from Flooding: Base flood waters will not inundate the land or damage structures to be removed from the special flood hazard area, and that any subsurface waters related to the base flood will not damage existing or proposed buildings.

Recreational Vehicle: A vehicle which is built on a single chassis, is 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, and is designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck. A recreational vehicle is designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Recreational Vehicle Camp: A privately-run lot or tract of land, together with open spaces required by this or any other regulation, used, designed, maintained, or held out to accommodate three (3) or more recreational vehicles, including all buildings, vehicles, and accessories used or intended as equipment for such recreational vehicle camp, whether or not a charge is made for the use of the camp or its facilities. A recreational vehicle camp does not include automobile or trailer sales lots on which unoccupied trailers are parked for inspection and sale. A recreational vehicle camp may have sites for tent use only.

Regular Staff: The maximum number of employees expected to be on-site during any given shift or average day of business operations.

Reserve Strips: A narrow strip of land overlying a dedicated street reserved to the county for control of access until such time as additional right-of-way is accepted by the city for continuation or widening of the street.

Retail, automotive: Any establishment that sells or leases new or used automobiles, trucks, vans, trailers, recreational vehicles, boats, or motorcycles or other similar motorized transportation vehicles. An automotive retail establishment may maintain an inventory of the vehicles for sale or lease either on-site or at a nearby location and may provide on-site facilities for the repair and service of the vehicles sold or leased by the dealership.

Retail, farm implements: Any establishment that sells or leases machinery and tools used in the production, harvesting, and care of farm and ranching products.

- Retail, General:** Any establishment that sells or leases goods, other than automobiles, farm supplies and implements, or food items directly to the ultimate consumer or persons.
- Retail, Grocery:** Any establishment selling food or beverages for consumption off-premises either immediately or with further preparation. Such establishments may include, but not be limited to, supermarket, grocery store, bakery, candy store, butcher, delicatessen, convenience store, and similar establishments.
- Retail Sales, Outdoor:** Use of a property for the display of sales inventory of products that are intended for outdoor use, including but not limited to, manufactured homes, burial monuments, swimming pools, storage sheds, and the like, by a person or persons whose primary occupation is the retail of such items.
- Reverse Frontage Lot:** A corner lot, the side street line of which is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the first interior lot to its rear.
- Riding Stable:** A structure in which horses, mules or ponies used exclusively for pleasure riding or driving are housed, boarded, or kept for hire, including riding tracks or academies. A riding stable may be private, commercial, or part of a public recreation area.
- Right-of-Way:** A strip of land taken or dedicated for use as a public way. In addition to a roadway surface, it may include inslopes, backslopes, drainage ditches, curbs, sidewalks, lighting, trails and related public facilities.
- Right-of-way, section line:** A sixty-six (66) foot-wide open access right-of-way on all section lines in the unincorporated areas of Morton County, as granted by NDCC Section 24-07-03. The existence of the right-of-way does not create the imperative for the County to construct a road on the section line. A section line right-of-way may be improved or unimproved. The County may also opt to classify a segment of roadway, that runs along a section line, as a higher class of road, with a wider right-of-way corridor than the 33 feet specified in NDCC Section 24-07-03.
- Road, county:** A roadway within Morton County, along with any dedicated right-of-way or easement, that is under county jurisdiction.
- Road, interstate:** A road of national or statewide significance, predominantly serving through traffic with controlled access points. Roads on the Interstate Highway System are designated by the Federal Highway Administration.
- Road, state:** A public road accepted and officially numbered as a State Highway by the North Dakota Department of Transportation.
- Roadway Classification System, County:** Morton County classifies all road segments that are improved or may be necessary to improve in the future. The purpose of the classification system is to provide an established and orderly schedule for the setting-aside of right of way corridors in order to ensure there is adequate circulation among existing and planned development and community facilities. The County Roadway Classification System does not have a direct correlation to North Dakota Department

of Transportation roadway designations. County Roadway Classifications are as follows:

Road, arterial: A road of regional or statewide significance, predominantly serving through-traffic with minimal direct service to abutting land uses. Roads designated as either major arterial or minor arterial by the North Dakota Department of Transportation are included in this definition, as well as any roads within the Federal-Aid Highway System.

Road, internal subdivision: A road, the primary function of which is to carry vehicles from the lots within a platted subdivision to a higher class of roadway.

Road, urban collector: A road of area-wide significance that provides a balance between regional mobility and access to adjoining land uses. An urban collector road will generally serve areas where there is existing development or areas where it is anticipated that future development will occur.

Road, rural collector: A through-road, the function of which is to carry vehicles from rural lots to higher classes of roadway.

Road, section line: A road, constructed to county standards, for the purpose of providing access to one lot, or a limited number of lots, where the right-of-way for the road is established by NDCC Section 24-07-03, and where the road is not planned to function as a through-road.

Runoff: The rainfall, snowmelt, dewatering or irrigation water flowing over the ground surface and into open channels, underground storm sewers, and detention or retention ponds.

Runway: A defined area on an airport prepared for landing and take-off or aircraft along its length.

Runway, larger than utility: A runway that is constructed for and intended to be used by propeller driven aircraft of greater than 12,500 pounds maximum gross weight and jet powered aircraft.

Safety Hazard: Any actual or projected hazard to public health and safety, or any condition that increases the frequency or severity of an existing hazard. A safety hazard includes, but not is limited to, hazards identified in the Morton County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Sales Stand: A temporary structure not permanently affixed to the ground and is readily removable in its entirety, which is used solely for the display or sale of farm products, Christmas trees, or other similar seasonal natural products. A sales stand is not greater than 300 square feet in area.

Salvage Yard: The use of more than 200 square feet of the area of any lot or tract, whether inside or outside a building, for the storage, keeping, or abandonment of material or equipment of minimal or no value, including scrap metals, rags, paper or other scrap

materials, used lumber, salvaged house wrecking and structural steel materials and equipment, or for the dismantling, demolition or abandonment of automobiles, other vehicles, appliances, or machinery or any parts thereof.

Sediment: Solid material or organic material that is being transported or has been moved by air, water, gravity, or ice, and deposited at another location.

Service Road: A private roadway that provides access to two (2) or more properties abutting a public roadway.

Services, automotive repair: An establishment primarily engaged in the repair or maintenance of motor vehicles, trailers, and similar mechanical equipment, including brake, muffler, upholstery work, tire repair and change, lubrication, tune ups, and transmission work, provided it is conducted within a completely enclosed building.

Services, general repair: An establishment primarily engaged in repair services to individuals and households, rather than businesses, but excluding automotive and equipment repair use types. Typical uses include appliance repair shops, shoe repair, watch or jewelry repair shops, or repair of musical instruments.

Services, personal: Enterprises primarily serving individual necessities, such as barber shops, beauty salons and spas, clothing rental, coin-operated laundromats, massage services by masseurs/masseuses, personal laundry and dry cleaning establishments, photographic studios, tattoo parlors, and travel agencies.

Setback: The distance by which a structure, parking area or other development feature must be separated from a property line, roadway centerline, easement, other structure, or development feature. For purposes of this code, the term "yard" may be used interchangeably with the term "setback."

Sewage Treatment Plant: Any facility designed for the treatment of sewage that serves in excess of two (2) structures or dwelling units.

Shooting Range: An area or structure specially designed for the safe discharge and use of rifles, shotguns, pistols or any similar firearm for the purpose of sport shooting or military/law enforcement training.

Side Lot Line: Any lot boundary line not a front lot line or a rear lot line.

Side Yard: A yard extending from the front yard to the rear yard and measured between a side lot line and the building or any projection thereof. Each lot or tract has two (2) side yards.

Sign: Any structure, including but not limited to a device or display, other than buildings or landscaping, used primarily for visual communication for the purpose of or having the result of bringing the subject thereto to the attention of a person, group of persons, or the public generally. The term "sign" includes but is not limited to any and all reading matter, letters, numerals, pictorial representations, emblems, trademarks, inscriptions,

and patterns, whether affixed to a building, painted or otherwise depicted on a building, or separate from any building. Nothing in this code shall be construed so as to prohibit ideological or noncommercial advertising on any sign on which commercial advertising is permitted.

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

Site: The entire area included in the legal description of the lot or tract on which land development, land use, or land disturbing activity is proposed.

Slaughterhouse: A facility for the slaughtering and processing of animals and the refining of their byproducts.

Solid Waste Facility: Any land used for the disposal or storage of solid waste material, including garbage, sewage, trash, rubble, construction debris, and all other kinds of organic or inorganic refuse by abandonment, discarding, dumping, reduction, burial, incineration, or any other similar means. Facilities for "Special Waste" and "Industrial Waste," as defined by NDCC Section 23-29-03 are included.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): An area of land that would be inundated by a flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Special Use: A use with special conditions that is not automatically permitted within a zoning district, but is permitted with a special use permit granted by the Board of County Commissioners according to the procedures and standards of this code.

Stabilize: To make the site steadfast or firm, minimizing soil movement by mulching and seeding, sodding, landscaping, concrete, gravel, or other measures.

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

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

installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

State: The State of North Dakota.

Storage, fuel: The storage of petroleum products, natural gas, or hazardous materials in above ground or below ground storage containers designed for wholesale distribution or mass consumption. This term does not include storage of fertilizer.

Storage, outdoor: The keeping of any equipment, machinery, inventory, goods, materials, substances, or merchandise, including raw, semi-finished, and finished materials or products for more than 72 hours in an outdoor environment (an environment that is not completely enclosed), and covering a surface area of 200 square feet or greater. See Section 5-200 for exclusions to this definition.

Storm Sewer: A pipe or conduit for carrying storm waters, surface runoff, street and wash waters, and drainage, excluding sewage and industrial wastes.

Stormwater Detention Facility: Temporary storage of stormwater runoff in ponds, parking lots, depressed grassy areas, roof tops, buried underground tanks, etc., for future or controlled release. Such a facility is used to delay and attenuate flow.

Stormwater Management: The planned set of public policies and activities undertaken to regulate runoff under various specified conditions within various portions of the drainage system. It may establish criteria for controlling peak flows or runoff volumes, for runoff detention and retention, or for pollution control, and may specify criteria for the relative elevations among various elements of the drainage system. Stormwater management is primarily concerned with limiting future flood damages and environmental impacts due to development, whereas flood control aims at reducing the extent of flooding that occurs under current conditions.

Stormwater Retention Facility: Storage designed to eliminate subsequent surface discharge. Wet ponds are the most common type of retention storage (though wet ponds may also be used for detention storage).

Story, half: A space under a sloping roof which has the line of intersection of the roof decking and wall face not more than three (3) feet above the top floor level and in which space not more than two-thirds (2/3) of the floor area is finished off for use. A one half (1/2) story containing an independent apartment or living quarters shall be counted as a full story.

Story: That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it, or if there is no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it. A basement is counted as a story, when determining building height, if it is subdivided and used for commercial or residential purposes.

Street Line: A dividing line between a lot or tract of land and a continuous street.

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

Structure: An object, including a mobile object, constructed or installed by man, including but without limitation, building, towers, cranes, smokestacks, liquid storage tanks, earth formation, and overhead transmission lines. For the purposes of floodplain management, a structure must have at least two rigid walls and a roof.

Subdivision: The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land, creating one or more lots, tracts, or parcels for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development, and any plat or plan which includes the creation of any part of one or more streets, public easements, or other rights of way, whether public or private, for access to or from any such lot, tract, or parcel, and the creation of new or enlarged parks, playgrounds, plazas, or open spaces. Subdivision includes the resubdivision of one or more lots in a subdivision made and recorded prior to or after the date this code is adopted. Subdivisions in Morton County are classified by type according to Section 7-030.

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

Substantial Improvement: Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure either:

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

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

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

Telecommunications Antenna: The physical device through which electromagnetic, wireless telecommunications signals authorized by the Federal Communications Commission are transmitted or received, and/or any appurtenances mounted on such a device. Antennas used by amateur radio operators are excluded from this definition.

- Telecommunications Equipment Shelter:** The structure in which the electronic receiving and relay equipment for a wireless telecommunications facility is housed.
- Telecommunications Facility:** A facility consisting of the equipment and structures involved in receiving telecommunications or radio signals from a mobile radio communications source and transmitting those signals to a central switching computer which connects the mobile unit with land-based telephone lines.
- Telecommunications Tower:** A tower, pole, or similar structure that supports a telecommunications antenna operated for commercial purpose above ground in a fixed location, freestanding, guyed, or on a building or other structures.
- Temporary Crew Housing:** Modular residential structures used to house workers on a temporary basis for a specified period of time. It may include one or more lodging units which are not mobile homes as defined in NDCC Section 57-55-01.
- Temporary Structure:** A structure such as a tent or a building of sectional construction whose design and construction is such that it will be used only for a short period of time or that it can be readily moved to another location.
- Theater:** A building or part of a building devoted to showing motion pictures, or for dramatic, dance, musical, or other live performances.
- Tract:** A unit or contiguous units of land under single ownership and not within a subdivision, meaning that no part of the tract is platted pursuant of Article 7 | Subdivision of Land of this code. The Zoning Administrator shall decide whether a roadway easement or prescriptive right-of-way for a county roadway functions as a break in contiguity or not, based on specific conditions of the land.
- Trailhead Facility:** A facility intended to support public use of a hiking, walking, biking or multi-use trail, including parking lot, vault toilet, and trailhead signage.
- Transitional Surface:** A surface extended outward at ninety (90) degree angles to an airport runway centerline and a runway centerline extended at a slope of seven (7) feet horizontally for each foot vertically from the sides of the primary and approach surfaces to where it intersects the horizontal and conical surfaces. A transitional surface for those portions of the precision approach surfaces, which project through and beyond the limits of the conical surface, extends a distance of 5,000 feet measured horizontally from the edge of the approach surface and at ninety (90) degree angles to the extended runway centerline.
- Transloading Facility:** A site or facility at which shipments are transferred from one mode of surface transportation to another, typically between truck and rail carriers. Transloading facilities include accessory warehouse and rail yard uses necessary to facilitate the transfer.

Undertaking Establishment: An establishment engaged in undertaking services such as preparing the dead for burial, and arranging and managing funerals. Typical uses include funeral homes or mortuaries.

Unincorporated Townsite: Those unincorporated townsites located within Morton County, including surrounding areas, as identified on the Morton County Zoning Map.

Use: Any purpose for which buildings, other structures or land may be arranged, designed, intended, maintained or occupied; or any occupation, business activity or operation carried on (or intended to be carried on) in a building or other structure on land

Utility, public facility: A building or structure used or intended to be used by any public utility, including but not limited to any pumping and booster station; water treatment plant, well, reservoir, tank, or other storage facility; electric substation; telephone switching or other communications plant, earth station, or other receiving or transmission facility; any storage yard for public utility equipment or vehicles; and any parking lot for parking vehicles or automobiles to serve a public utility. The term does not apply to energy conversion facilities, wind energy facilities of 100kw capacity or greater, or facilities for storage and treatment of petroleum or natural gas. The term also does not include transmission structures and the like, as exempted from this code in Section 1-040(b).

Utility Runway: A runway that is constructed for and intended to be used by propeller driven aircraft of 12,500 pounds maximum gross weight and less.

Variance: Permission to deviate from the literal standards of this code.

Vehicle Storage, Long-Term: use of a site for the storage of cars, trucks, vans, recreational vehicles, ATVs, motorcycles, other vehicles, trailers, and/or boats for a period of 21 or more calendar days. No individual(s) shall be allowed to reside, for any length of time, in a recreational vehicle or other vehicle that is in Long-Term Vehicle Storage. See Section 5-210 for exclusions to this definition. See also the definition of a vehicle under North Dakota Century Code 39-01-01.101.

Veterinary Clinic: An establishment for the care and treatment of the diseases and injuries of animals and where animals may be boarded during their convalescence.

Visual Runway: An airport runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures.

Warehouse: An establishment engaged in storage, wholesale, and distribution of manufactured products, supplies, and equipment, excluding bulk storage of materials that are inflammable or explosive or that present hazards or conditions commonly recognized as offensive.

Watershed Master Plan: The plan that an engineer/designer formulates to manage urban stormwater runoff for a particular project or drainage area. It typically addresses such subjects as characterization of the site development and grading plan; peak rates of runoff, flow duration, runoff volumes for various return frequencies; locations, criteria

and sizes of detention or retention ponds and conveyances; runoff control features; land parcels, easement locations, opinions of probable costs, measures to enhance runoff quality, salient regulations, and how the plan addresses them, and consistency with secondary objectives such as public recreation, aesthetics, public safety, and groundwater recharge. It is usually submitted to regulatory officials for their review for adoption.

Wetlands: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this definition, wetlands must have the following three attributes.

1. A predominance of hydric soils;
2. Are inundated or saturated by the surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and
3. Under normal circumstances support the prevalence of such vegetation.

Wind Energy Facility: One or more wind turbine(s) rated at one hundred (100) kilowatts nameplate capacity or larger.

Winery: A domestic winery, as licensed through NDCC Section 5-01-17.

Yard: An open space on the same lot with a building, occupied and unobstructed by any portion of a structure from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided herein measuring a yard for a purpose of determining the width of a side yard, the depth of a rear yard, the minimum horizontal distance between the lot line and the main building shall be used.

Zoning Administrator: A person who shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to administer and enforce certain provisions of the Morton County Land Use Code, or a duly authorized agent of the Zoning Administrator.