



AGENDA

North Shore Management Board
Wednesday, March 5, 2024, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM
Duluth Township Hall / Zoom
6092 Homestead Rd, Duluth

1. **CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL & AGENDA REVIEW** – *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*
2. **CONSENT AGENDA for approval of the following**
 - North Shore Management Board Meeting Minutes, October 30, 2024
3. **RESOLUTION:** Authorizing payment to the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission for Staffing services from October 1st, 2024 through December 31st, 2024 (*LeBlanc*)
4. **NSMB membership:** *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*
5. **NORTH SHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE** – *Lynelle Hanson*
 - Community Input and Information Sessions recap
 - Development Shoreland Management Standards recap
 - Next steps
6. **REVIEW ITEMS:** *TAC members*
 - Shoreland Management Standard: Zoning
 - i. Draft included in packet
 - Shoreland Management Standard: Shoreland Alteration
 - i. Draft included in packet
7. **DISCUSSION ITEMS** - *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*
 - Land Applications review - Josh Bergstad, ARDC
 - Letters of Support review
8. **OTHER BUSINESS**
 - Gitchi-Gami Trail Association Update
 - North Shore Scenic Drive Council Update
 - Superior Hiking Trail Update
 - Other updates as identified
9. **FUTURE AGENDA TOPICS AND DISCUSSIONS** - *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*



AGENDA

10. APPRISE FROM BOARD MEMBERS &/OR GUESTS

- Sarah Swedburg, Two Harbors Planning & Zoning
- Alex Happ, Block 62

11. UPCOMING MEETINGS

- FY25 4th Qtr (April-June), Two Harbors
- FY26 1st Qtr (July-August), Grand Marais
- FY26 2nd Qtr (October-December), Silver Bay
- FY 26 3rd Qtr (January-March), Duluth Township

12. ADJOURN

If you are unable to attend in person, but will be attending virtually, please join the meeting via the following Zoom link.

To Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89234365375?pwd=V4jGGY3mWEip5zVgIP2WSlrLp7xDZa.1>

Meeting ID: 892 3436 5375

Passcode: 475260

Phone: 312 626 6799

North Shore Management Board
Wednesday, October 30, 2024, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM
Silver Bay City Hall / Zoom
City Hall 7 Davis Drive, Silver Bay

Minute notes:

1. CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL & AGENDA REVIEW – *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*

Member name Representing			Attendance	Technical Advisors Present		
			10/30/2024			
Wade	LeBlanc	City, Silver Bay	present	Clinton	Little	MNDNR
Kristy	Gregory	City, Beaver Bay	absent	Neva	Maxwell	Cook Co
Tracy	Benson	City, Grand Marais	absent	Christine	McCarthy	Lake Co
Lew	Conner	City, Two Harbors	present	Tara	Solem	Lake SWCD
Deb	White	County, Cook	present	Dani	Braund	MNDNR
Rich	Sve	County, Lake	present	Carson	Polomis	ARDC
Patrick	Boyle	County, St. Louis	absent	Guests		
Jim	Ward	Township, Duluth	absent	Kitty	Mayo	Media
Chuck	Voss	Township, Silver Creek	present	Carolyn	Hudyma	Citizen
Margaret	Watkins	Tribal, Grand Portage	present	Barb	Omarzu	TH Council
				Travis	Houle	ARDC
				Staff		
				Lynelle	Hanson	ARDC

2. CONSENT AGENDA for approval of the following

- North Shore Management Board Meeting Minutes, August 26, 2024
 - i. A motion to approve the minutes of the August 26, 2024 meeting.
 - Motion: Chuck Voss
 - Second: Rich Sve

3. RESOLUTION: Authorizing payment to the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission (ARDC) for Staffing services from July 1st, 2024 through September 30th, 2024 (*LeBlanc*)

- i. A motion to authorize payment to ARDC for staffing services from July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024.
 - Motion: Rich Sve
 - Second: Chuck Voss

4. NSMB Membership: *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*

- Representative from Two Harbors
 1. Barb Omarzu, Two Harbors City Council introduced Lew Connor, Two Harbors Mayor, to the group as the City of Two Harbors representative to the NSMB

- Soil and Water Conservation District Board Supervisors
 1. Membership to the NSMB by representatives of the SWCD Supervisors to was discussed and denied.

5. NORTH SHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – *Lynelle Hanson*

- Update on MLSCP Extension
 - i. The funding for the potential extension was received.
 - ii. A motion to approve sending a letter to Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program to extend the North Shore Management Plan update grant.
 - Motion: Chuck Voss
 - Second: Margeret Watkins
 - iii. A letter to MLSCP was signed by Chair LeBlanc and will be sent by staff.
- Minnesota Rules
 - Discussion regarding the need to revise the Minnesota Rules language with respect to the NSMP ensued. The question, “Is a change needed?” will be submitted to the county attorneys.
- Continue Plan Review
 - i. Discussion regarding the 46 Action and the inclusion of these in a management plan. This discussion lead to information sharing regarding the One Watershed, One Plan (1W1P)
 - Maxwell remarked that keeping action items in the NSMP would ensure that the actions are completed.
 - LeBlanc asked why the 1W1P did not incorporate the NSMP.
 - Watkins stated that impaired waters have to be restored, and the actions are part of a regulatory base. It is not necessary to incorporate the 1W1P into the NSMP.
 - McCarthy continued the discussion about the actions outlined in 1W1P.
 - Sve commented about the two plans. The NSMP is about setting ordinances, the 1W1P is more informational and outlines potential actions.
 - Solem reminded the assembled that Lake Superior is unique and a high value resource. The 1W1P informed a lot of individuals.
 - Public meetings – The members of the NSMB are encouraged to participate in the NSMP update community information and input meetings.
 - The first meeting will be held November 6th, Grand Marais, The Hub. Commissioner White indicated she would attend.
 - The second meeting will be held November 7th, Silver Bay, NSAP community room. Board Chair LeBlanc indicated he would attend.

- The third meeting will be held November 13th, Two Harbors, Aspirus Lake View Hospital conference room. Commissioner Sve indicated he would attend.
- Update Process Next Steps
 - i. Review of the Erosion Hazard Zone
 - Polomis and Little gave an update of the field validation work to date.
 - Maxwell asked about how the selection of area to ground truth were selected. She asked to be included in the field validation work in Cook Co.
 - The selection criteria included ease of access and an even distribution of control and identified high erosion areas.
 - Little stated that erosion susceptibilities are not a DSAS role.

6. DISCUSSION ITEM:

- Wastewater Development Standard
 - i. Hanson relayed information received from MPCA regarding SSTS and wastewater. She reminded the Board that the information in the current NSMP does reference chapter 2080 and the updated NSMP should reference Chapters 2080 to 2083 as these have been adopted by the counties. Additional discussion on this Development Standard will continue with the TAC.

7. DISCUSSION ITEMS - *Wade LeBlanc, Chair*

- The spreadsheet, shared in the meeting packet, containing a list of land applications reviewed by ARDC staff, was discussed.
- A lively discussion followed regarding notification to Board members of land applications with no consensus reached. This item was discussed at the previous NSMB meeting (see 08/26/2024 minutes) and no consensus was reached.

8. OTHER BUSINESS - *Lynelle Hanson*

- PROTECT program MnDOT
 - i. Travis Houle, ARDC, presented this new MnDOT grant program and outlined how funding may be available for the NSMZ.
- Gitchi-Gami Trail Association Update
 - i. Paper copy of the update was distributed to the membership in respect to their time.
- North Shore Scenic Drive Council Update
 - i. Paper copy of the update was distributed to the membership in respect to their time.
- Superior Hiking Trail Update
 - i. Paper copy of the update was distributed to the membership in respect to their time.
- Other updates as identified

i. None

9. FUTURE AGENDA TOPICS AND DISCUSSIONS - Wade LeBlanc, Chair

- Continue discussion on the update of the NSMP.

10. APPRISE FROM BOARD MEMBERS &/OR GUESTS

- None

11. UPCOMING MEETINGS

- A doodle poll will be sent to the membership with potential dates for the 3rd Qtr meeting at the Duluth Township Hall.
- 4th Qtr: April-June, Two Harbors
- 1st Qtr: July-August, Grand Marais

12. ADJOURN

- i. A motion to adjourn the meeting at 8:09 PM.
- Motion: Chuck Voss
 - Second: Margeret Watkins

Wade LeBlanc,
Chair

03/05/2025

Lynelle Hanson,
Recording Secretary

03/05/2025

INVOICE # 6125
Element #170030-02

To: North Shore Management Board
221 W. First Street
Duluth, MN 55802

Date: 03.05.2025

For: Staffing Services from October 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Installment 2 of 4

Total Amount Due: \$3,625.00

Please make checks payable to: Arrowhead Regional Development Commission
221 West First Street
Duluth, MN 55802
Invoice # 6125

NSMB staff activities:

- * Facilitated October 30th NSMB meeting including pre-meeting prep, agenda development, site arrangements, technology set-up, post-meeting logistics. Preparations for next NSMB meeting on March 5th.
- * Meetings with S. Meyer of 1854 TA, T. Luedtke of MPCA, G. Storlie of Cook Co, public input meetings in Grand Marais and Two Harbors, and prep for Silver Bay meeting
- * Reviewed 4 NSMZ land applications, submitted comments as appropriate
- * Continued coordination of citizen input to plan update including update to website, meeting materials, publicity, timeline
- * Draft and submit quarterly and annual MLSCP Plan update reports.

Contract Details to date:

Contracted	Amount:	Invoice #	Date	\$	14,500.00
Element:	170030-01	6014	10.30.24	\$	3,625.00
Element:	170030-02	6125	03.05.25	\$	3,625.00
Element:	170030-03				
Element:	170030-04				
Remaining on Contract				\$	7,250.00

Thank you. Any questions please contact Michelle Pierson - mpierson@ardc.org or 218.529.7536

221 West 1st Street, Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 722-5545 (800) 232-0707 info@ardc.org ardc.org
EOE/AA/M/F/Vet/Disability Employer



March 5, 2025

Resolution

Authorizing payment to the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission for Staffing services from October 1st, 2024 through December 31st, 2024

WHEREAS, North Shore Management Board is an authorized Joint Powers Board between the zoning authorities on Minnesota's North Shore of Lake Superior; and

WHEREAS, the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission (ARDC) is the fiscal agent for the North Shore Management Board; and

WHEREAS, the NSMB has contracted with ARDC for staffing services from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025; and

WHEREAS, ARDC has provided those services to the North Shore Management Board;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the North Shore Management Board authorizes the payment to the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission in the amount of \$3,625.00 for staffing services for the invoice period of *October 1st, 2024 through December 31st, 2024*.





ATTEST:

NSMB Officer

03/05/25

Date

Recording Secretary

03/05/25

Date



FOR REVIEW

The following is a section of the North Shore Management Plan. This section has been reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee. Additional edits may be added to this section before final approval.

Please review the draft edits.

During the next NSMB meeting, you will have the opportunity to make suggestions or comments. If you have no input, you may suggest approval of this draft section as presented.



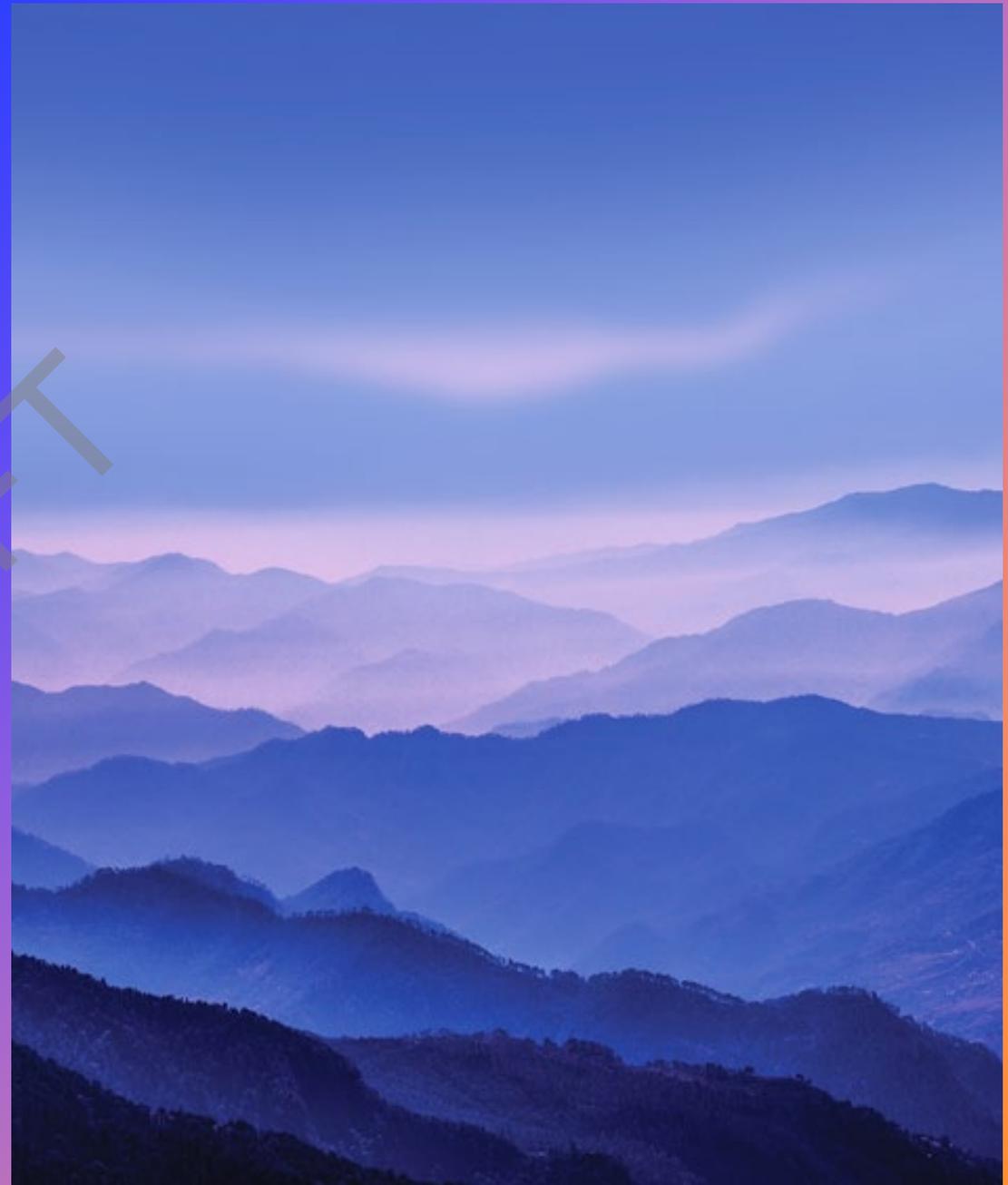
PURPOSE OF THE SHORELAND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Through Minnesota Rule 6120.2800, Subpart 1a, the North Shore Management Plan **provides minimum standards and criteria for the subdivision, use, and development of the shoreland of Lake Superior.**

Local units of government are required to adopt **standards that are as restrictive or more restrictive than those contained in the NSMP.**

These shoreland management standards apply to lots created after the NSMP update is approved.

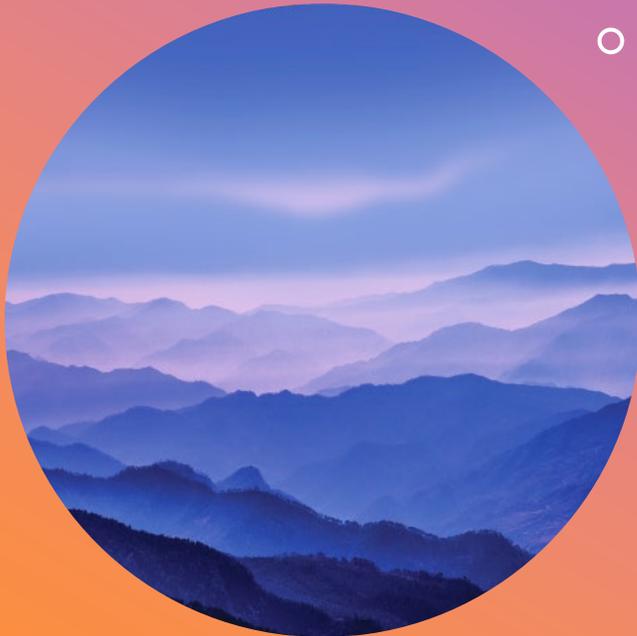
Local units of governments are encouraged to look at innovative policies for dealing with lots that are non-conforming but have been “grandfathered” in since the initial NSMP was completed.



**NORTH SHORE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
SHORELAND
MANAGEMENT STANDARD**

SHORELAND ALTERATIONS

SHORELAND ALTERATION



1. Vegetation Management
2. Wetlands
3. Stormwater Management
4. Erosion Control
5. Shoreland Alteration
6. Shoreland Restoration

INTRODUCTION

CURRENT

This section attempts to represent increased efforts in the past 15 years managing wetlands and in encouraging quality stormwater management.

The passage of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) was a significant event in wetland management. Local units of government are responsible for implementing the standards contained in WCA. Some counties have done separate wetland management plans in addition to adding detailed language regarding wetlands to their zoning ordinances.

There has also been substantial focus on stormwater management since 1988. This section of the plan now contains a specific goal, objectives and policies regarding stormwater management. In addition, a set of Best Management Practices for stormwater management is included in Appendix F as a guide for local units of government.

It should be noted, additional map data on many of the following objectives can only be accessed via the online format of this plan.

DRAFT with EDITS

This section highlights the increased efforts over the past 37 years in managing wetlands and encouraging quality stormwater management.

The passage, in 1991, of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) was a significant milestone in wetland management. Local governments are responsible for implementing the standards outlined in the WCA. Some counties have developed separate wetland management plans and added detailed language about wetlands to their zoning ordinances.

Stormwater management has also received substantial attention since 1988. This section now includes specific goals, objectives, and policies related to stormwater management.

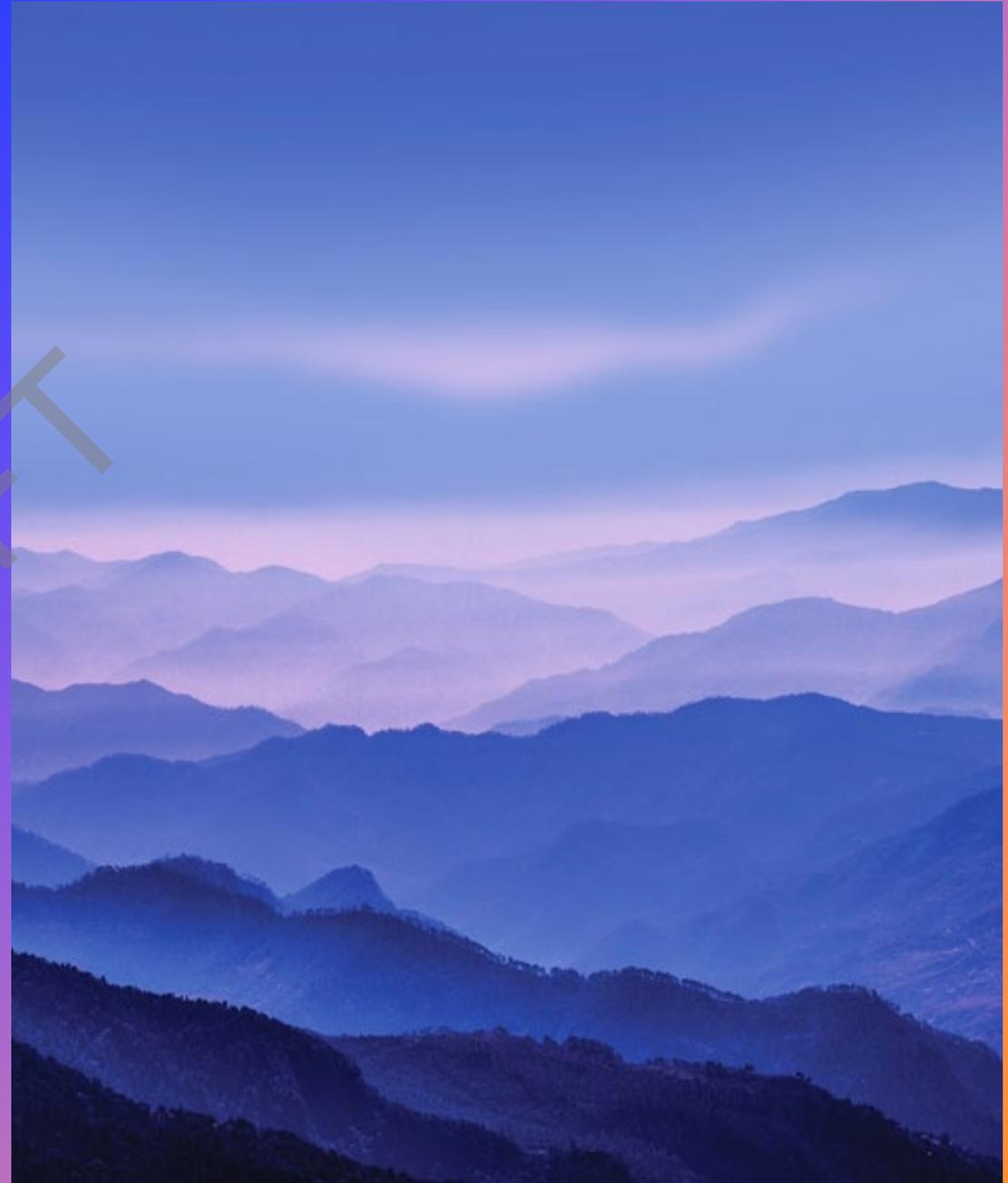
Note that map data for many of the objectives can only be accessed online at northshoremangementboard.org.

SHORELAND ALTERATIONS GOAL

CURRENT

To maintain the natural character of the North Shore as much as possible and minimize soil erosion while allowing for permitted development under the North Shore Management Plan.

Alterations of vegetation and topography will be regulated to prevent erosion to public waters, fix nutrients, preserve shoreland aesthetics, preserve historic values, prevent bank slumping, preserve corridor for movement of wildlife, protect fish and wildlife habitat, conserve cultural resources and to preserve the scenic and aesthetic character of the shoreland. These Best Management Practices for shoreland alterations will protect the water quality of Lake Superior and will therefore sustain the economic values in the corridor.



1. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

To manage vegetation according to applicable statutes with regard to maintaining critical areas, limiting clear cuts, allowing for some selective removal for view purposes, and providing appropriate screening of views from the lake perspective.

To maintain natural vegetative cover in so far as possible.

DRAFT with EDITS

To manage vegetation in accordance with applicable statutes, ensuring the conservation of critical areas, limiting clear-cutting (removal of all or most of trees), allowing selective removal for view purposes, and providing appropriate screening of views from the lake.

To maintain natural vegetative cover as much as possible.

DRAFT

1. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



CURRENT

Policies

- a) A vegetation management plan will be required for total vegetation removal of over 10,000 square feet or 25% of lot area, whichever is lesser.
- b) Vegetation shall be maintained on bluffs, steep slopes, and within the shore impact zone (the area within 50 feet of the vegetation line) in order to maintain stable soil conditions.
- c) Removal of vegetation shall be limited so as to screen structures, clear cuts, parked vehicles, or other facilities from public roads and Lake Superior. Selective removal of vegetation shall be allowed to provide a reasonable view of the Lake from individual residences with an emphasis on avoiding removal in the shore impact zone. The shore impact zone is defined as the area within 50 feet of the vegetation line.

DRAFT with EDITS

Policies

- a) A vegetation management plan is required for the total removal of vegetation over 10,000 square feet or 25% of the lot area, whichever is smaller.
- b) Vegetation must be preserved on bluffs¹, steep slopes, and within the shore impact zone—the area within 50 feet of the vegetation line—to maintain stable soil conditions.
- c) Vegetation removal should be limited in areas that screen structures, clear cuts, parked vehicles, or other facilities from public roads and Lake Superior. Selective removal is allowed to provide a reasonable view of the lake from individual residences, with an emphasis on avoiding removal in the shore impact zone. The shore impact zone is defined as 50% of the setback zone.

1. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



CURRENT

DRAFT with EDITS

1. A bluff is defined as:
 - a) Part or all of the feature is located between Highway 61 and Lake Superior, or within 300' of a public watercourse;
 - b) The slope must drain toward the waterbody;
 - c) The slope rises at least 25 feet above the ordinary high water level of Lake Superior (601.5' elevation), or 25 feet above the ordinary high water level of the public watercourse;
 - d) The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to a point 25 feet or more above the ordinary high water level averages 30 percent or greater, except that an area with an average slope of less than 18 percent over a distance of at least 50 feet shall not be considered part of the bluff.

DRAFT

1. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

- d) All proposed clearcutting shall be reviewed and approved by the local unit of government and shall be carried out consistent with this plan. Clearcutting in the shore impact zone is not allowed.
- e) Vegetation shall be preserved as much as possible along North Shore streams to provide for shade coverage, thereby maintaining lower stream temperatures.
- f) Private forest management including pruning, trimming, and planting of vegetation shall be encouraged through consultation with the DNR, Extension Service, or other appropriate agencies.
- g) Private driveways shall blend into the existing terrain as much as possible and public utility lines to private landowners shall be buried if at all possible.

DRAFT with EDITS

- d) All proposed clearcutting shall be reviewed and approved by the local government and shall follow this plan. Clearcutting and intensive vegetation removal in the shore impact zone is not allowed.
- e) Vegetation shall be preserved along North Shore streams to provide shade, helping maintain lower stream temperatures.
- f) Private forest management activities, such as pruning, trimming, and planting, are encouraged through consultation with the DNR, SWCD, University of Minnesota Extension, or other relevant agencies.
- g) Private driveways shall blend into the existing terrain, and public utility lines to private properties should be buried whenever possible.

1. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

- h) Significant public view corridors from public rights of way to Lake Superior or unique uphill features should be identified and vegetation removal encouraged to enhance these views. A plan for vegetation alterations for each should be developed and clear cutting is specifically discouraged for this purpose.
- i) The NSMB will encourage a project to produce a model ordinance that will create vegetation removal and screening standards, with a focus on quantifying the standards and defining appropriate vegetation types for revegetation when necessary. This project will need to balance the need for local units to have flexibility with the need for a shorewide exchange of ideas regarding vegetation management techniques.
- j) Local units of government should provide landowners information on how to make preservation of vegetation part of the covenants for newly platted lots.

DRAFT with EDITS

- h) In accordance with guidelines established by the 'Scenic Byway' and 'All-American Road' designation.
- i) The NSMB will encourage vegetation removal and screening standards together with the sharing of ideas on vegetation management techniques shorewide.
- j) Local governments should provide landowners with information on how to include vegetation preservation in the covenants for newly platted lots.

2. WETLANDS

CURRENT

To maintain and protect Minnesota's wetlands and the benefits they provide through local administration and enforcement of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act.

DRAFT with EDITS

To maintain and protect Minnesota's wetlands and the benefits they provide by locally administering and enforcing the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act.

DRAFT

2. WETLAND

CURRENT

Policies

- a) Anyone proposing to drain, fill, or excavate a wetland must first try to avoid disturbing the wetland.
- b) Any impacts to wetlands must be minimized as much as possible.
- c) Any lost wetland acres, functions, and values must be replaced according to the wetland management strategies employed by local units of government under the auspices of the WCA.
- d) Wetlands shall be identified on site development plans.
- e) Wetlands on the North Shore should be defined, identified, and inventoried and offered special consideration in determining their functional value. These wetlands may be small to be noted on existing maps.
- f) Raise the awareness of natural resource management options that are permitted strategies for wetland mitigation

DRAFT with EDITS

Policies

- The plan acknowledges and references the Minnesota wetland regulatory programs.
- The major wetland regulatory programs include:
- a) Department of Natural Resources Public Waters Work Permit Program (state program)
 - b) Wetland Conservation Act (state & local program)
 - c) Clean Water Act Section 404 permit program (federal program)
 - d) Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification process (state & federal program)

3. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

Minimize the impact of stormwater runoff through professionally designed storm water management plans.

DRAFT with EDITS

Minimize the impact of stormwater runoff through professionally designed stormwater management plans

DRAFT



3. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

Policies

- a) Stormwater management plans shall be required for the following types of development
 - i. Whenever lot coverage by impervious surfaces is proposed to be 25 percent or more
 - ii. Planned Unit Development
- b) Stormwater management plans should meet the following criteria:
 - i. All plans shall be approved by professional engineer licensed by the state of Minnesota
 - ii. Designed to ensure that there is no post-construction increase in the peak rate or volume of stormwater runoff
- c) Local units of government should ask for assistance as needed from appropriate parties in reviewing storm water management plans. If not already in place, formal agreements should be created to facilitate such partnerships.
- d) Utilize Best Management Practices to control post-development stormwater runoff quantity and quality.

DRAFT with EDITS

Policies

- a) Stormwater management plans are required for the following types of development:
 - i. When proposed lot coverage by impervious surfaces is 25 percent or more.
 - ii. Planned Unit Developments.
- b) Stormwater management plans should meet the following criteria:
 - i. All plans shall be approved by professional engineer licensed by the state of Minnesota
 - ii. Designed to ensure that there is no post-construction increase in the peak rate or volume of stormwater runoff
- c) Local units of government should ask for assistance as needed from appropriate parties in reviewing storm water management plans. If not already in place, formal agreements should be created to facilitate such partnerships.
- d) Utilize Best Management Practices to control post-development stormwater runoff quantity and quality.

3. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

Any increase in surface runoff resulting from new development or redevelopment within the North Shore Management Area shall be controlled so that post-development stormwater runoff quantity and quality do not exceed pre-development conditions. Stormwater management can be accomplished through the application of best management practices aimed at maintaining post-development runoff at pre-development levels.

Best Management Practices can be defined as physical, structural, and/or land management practices that, when used singly, or in combination, prevent or reduce pollution of water. Stormwater quality and quantity BMPs include source control, runoff treatment, and streambank erosion control. Source control BMPs aim to prevent pollution from occurring. Examples include using mulches to cover disturbed soils, re-seeding disturbed vegetation, enclosing outside storage areas, and other practices that prevent soil and other pollutants from being transported by runoff. Runoff treatment attempts to remove sediment and other pollutants from runoff

once transport has begun. Runoff treatment BMPs include facilities that remove pollutants by gravity settling of suspended solids, filtration, biological uptake, and soil adsorption. Streambank erosion control BMPs typically control the rate, frequency and duration of stormwater runoff releases. Examples of runoff treatment and streambank erosion control BMPs include detention & retention ponds, biofiltration swales, infiltration ponds & trenches and dry vaults.

It should be noted that it is generally less expensive to prevent pollution of runoff using source control BMPs than it is to treat runoff once it has become polluted. However, since source controls cannot prevent all impacts, a combination of measures will always be needed. Sound watershed management requires that both structural and nonstructural measures be employed to mitigate negative impacts on stormwater runoff. For detailed information on suggested BMP's for water quantity treatment and water quality treatment, see the Appendix F.

3. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

DRAFT with EDITS

Any increase in surface runoff resulting from new development or redevelopment within the North Shore Management Area must be controlled to ensure that post-development stormwater runoff quantity and quality do not exceed pre-development conditions. This can be achieved using best management practices (BMPs) designed to maintain runoff levels similar to pre-development conditions.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are defined as physical, structural, and/or land management practices that, individually or in combination, prevent or reduce water pollution. BMPs for stormwater quality and quantity include source control, runoff treatment, and streambank erosion control.

- **Source control BMPs** aim to prevent pollution at the source. Examples include using mulches to cover disturbed soil, reseeding disturbed vegetation, enclosing outdoor storage areas, and other practices that prevent pollutants from being transported by runoff.

- **Runoff treatment BMPs** remove sediment and pollutants once runoff has occurred. These BMPs may include facilities that use gravity settling, filtration, biological uptake, and soil adsorption to remove pollutants.

- **Streambank erosion control BMPs** focus on managing the rate, frequency, and duration of stormwater runoff releases. Examples include detention and retention ponds, biofiltration swales, infiltration ponds and trenches, and dry vaults.

It is generally less expensive to prevent runoff pollution using source control BMPs than to treat polluted runoff. However, because source controls cannot prevent all impacts, a combination of practices is always necessary. Effective watershed management requires the use of both structural and non-structural measures to mitigate the negative impacts of stormwater runoff. For more detailed information on recommended BMPs for water quantity and quality treatment, refer to Appendix F.

4. EROSION CONTROL

CURRENT

To maintain natural topography and minimize soil erosion, the following policies shall apply. An erosion and sediment control plan shall be required under the following circumstances:

- a) For land disturbances exceeding 1,000 square feet or 100 cubic yards
- b) For fill exceeding 1,000 cubic yards
- c) For any shoreland alteration exceeding 50 cubic yards within the structure setback area. Shoreland alterations done in connection with work authorized by a building or sewage disposal permit shall be exempt from the erosion control plan requirements.

DRAFT with EDITS

To preserve natural topography and minimize soil erosion, an erosion and sediment control plan is required in the following cases:

- a) Land disturbances over 1,000 square feet or 100 cubic yards
- b) Fill exceeding 1,000 cubic yards
- c) Shoreland alterations over 50 cubic yards within the structure setback area. However, shoreland alterations linked to building or sewage disposal permits are exempt from this requirement.



4. EROSION CONTROL

CURRENT

Policies

- a) Erosion and sediment control plans shall be reviewed by the local Soil and Water Conservation District and approved by the local zoning office prior to the start of land alteration work.
- b) Alterations must be designed and conducted in a manner that insures that only the smallest amount of bare ground is exposed for the shortest time possible.
- c) Mulches or similar materials must be used, where necessary, for temporary bare soil coverage and a permanent vegetative cover must be established as soon as possible.
- d) Methods to minimize soil erosion and to trap sediment before they reach any surface water feature must be used. Such methods shall be in place before development occurs.

DRAFT with EDITS

Policies

- a) Erosion and sediment control plans shall be reviewed and approved by the local zoning office before land alteration work begins.
- b) Alterations must be designed and conducted to ensure minimal exposure of bare ground for the shortest time possible.
- c) Mulches or similar materials should be used for temporary bare soil coverage, and a permanent vegetative cover must be established as quickly as possible.
- d) Methods to minimize soil erosion and trap sediment before it reaches any surface water feature must be implemented. These methods should be in place before development occurs.



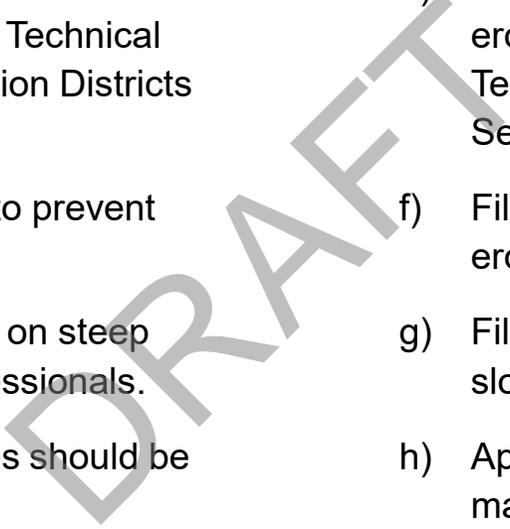
4. EROSION CONTROL

CURRENT

- e) Altered areas must be stabilized to acceptable erosion control standards consistent with Field Office Technical Guides of the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.
- f) Fill or excavated material must be stabilized to prevent erosion and slope failure.
- g) Fill or excavated material must not be placed on steep slopes, except as designed by qualified professionals.
- h) Approved permanent erosion control practices should be maintained.
- i) Any development that disturbs one acre or more of land and smaller sites that are part of a larger development disturbing one or more acre of land must obtain a combined National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

DRAFT with EDITS

- e) Altered areas must be stabilized according to acceptable erosion control standards, consistent with the Field Office Technical Guides of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- f) Fill or excavated material must be stabilized to prevent erosion and slope failure.
- g) Fill or excavated material must not be placed on steep slopes unless designed by qualified professionals.
- h) Approved permanent erosion control practices must be maintained.
- i) Any development disturbing one acre or more of land, or smaller sites part of a larger development disturbing one or more acres, must obtain a combined National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.



5. SHORELAND ALTERATION

CURRENT

Alterations below the Ordinary High Water Level of lakes and streams shall follow accepted practices. Any alterations shall be first permitted by the responsible government entity, which may be the DNR, Army Corps of Engineers or local unit of government.

DRAFT with EDITS

Alterations below the Ordinary High Water Level of lakes and streams shall follow accepted practices. Any alterations shall first be permitted by the responsible government entity, which may include the DNR, Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency or the local unit of government.

DRAFT



5. SHORELAND ALTERATION

CURRENT

Policies

- a) none

DRAFT with EDITS

Policies

**** Current TAC members are working on policies for this objective.****

DRAFT

6. SHORELAND RESTORATION

CURRENT

To encourage restoration of disturbed areas along the North Shore where feasible.

NO EDITS

To encourage restoration of disturbed areas along the North Shore where feasible.

DRAFT



6. SHORELAND RESTORATION

CURRENT

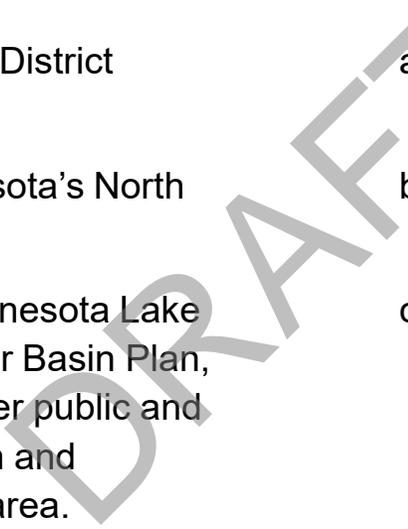
Policies

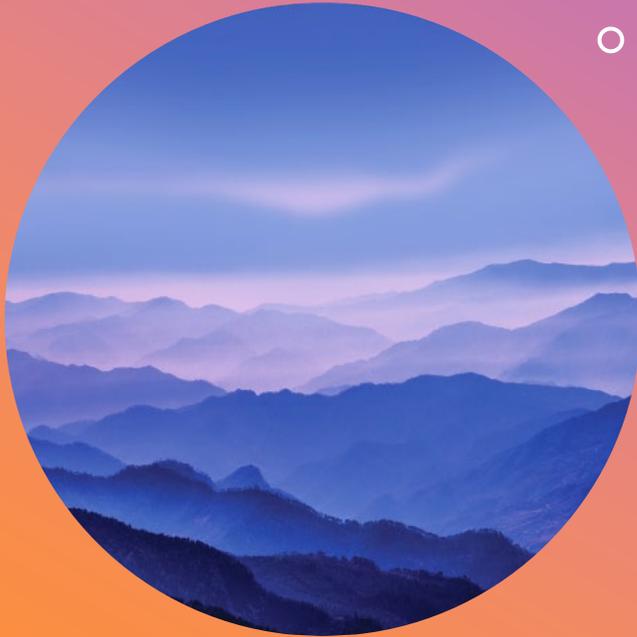
- a) Utilize existing Soil and Water Conservation District Programs
- b) Encourage new programs to beautify Minnesota's North Shore.
- c) Develop partnership by working with the Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program, the Lake Superior Basin Plan, the Save Lake Superior Association and other public and private entities concerned with the protection and enhancement of the Lake Superior Coastal area.

DRAFT with EDITS

Policies

- a) Utilize existing Soil and Water Conservation District Programs
- b) Encourage new initiatives to beautify Minnesota's North Shore.
- c) Develop partnerships with organizations like the Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program, One Watershed One Plan, and other public and private entities focused on protecting and enhancing the Lake Superior Coastal area.





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DRAFT

THANK YOU

North Shore Management Plan
2025 update

FOR REVIEW

The following is a section of the North Shore Management Plan. This section has been reviewed the Technical Advisory Committee. Additional edits may be added to this section before final approval.

Please review the draft edits.

During the next NSMB meeting, you will have the opportunity to make suggestions or comments. If you have no input, you may suggest approval of this draft section as presented.



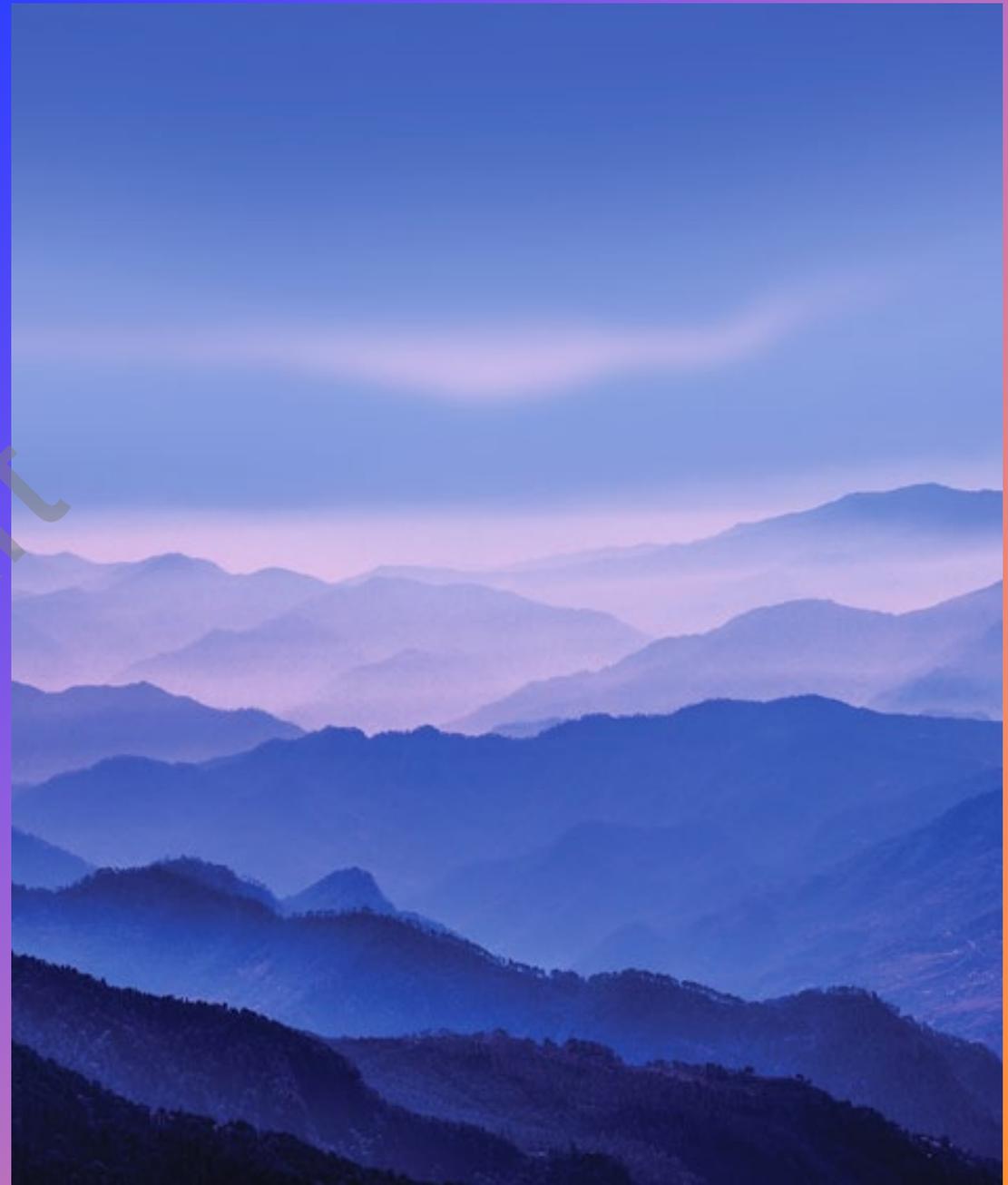
PURPOSE OF THE SHORELAND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Through Minnesota Rule 6120.2800, Subpart 1a, the North Shore Management Plan **provides minimum standards and criteria for the subdivision, use, and development of the shoreland of Lake Superior.**

Local units of government are required to adopt **standards that are as restrictive or more restrictive than those contained in the NSMP.**

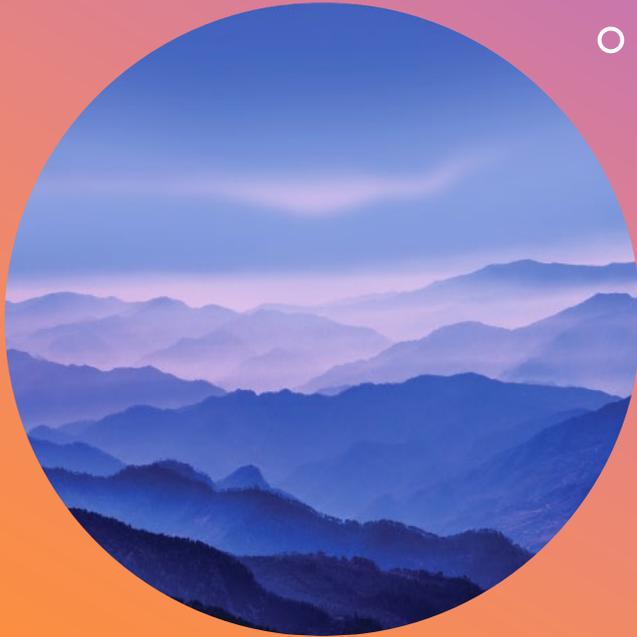
These shoreland management standards apply to lots created after the NSMP update is approved.

Local units of governments are encouraged to look at innovative policies for dealing with lots that are non-conforming but have been “grandfathered” in since the initial NSMP was completed.



NORTH SHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN SHORELAND MANAGEMENT STANDARD

ZONING



Draft

ZONING

1. Lot Area and Lot Width
2. Structure Setback
3. Highway Access Control
4. Building Height Limitations
5. Lot Coverage Standard
6. Subdivision of Property

ZONING

CURRENT

The state shoreland standards, there is a provision for local units of government to adopt different standards if they can demonstrate they meet the defined criteria. Two examples of the criteria are:

- cases in which shorelands have been developed with urban uses for many years and much of the development does not meet the standards and
- cases where the central business district is within shorelands.

This plan does not propose that incorporated areas be exempted from the standards of the plan, but it does provide, as mentioned above, some flexibility for incorporated areas and other established development nodes to develop at different densities than more sensitive, undeveloped areas.

DRAFT with EDITS

State shoreland standards allow local governments to adopt different standards if they can demonstrate that they meet the defined criteria. Two examples of these criteria are:

- Shorelands that have been developed with urban uses for many years, where much of the development does not meet the standards.
- Areas where the central business district is located within shorelands.

This plan does not propose exempting incorporated areas from its standards. However, it does allow for some flexibility, as mentioned above, so that incorporated areas and other established development zones can develop at different densities than more sensitive, undeveloped areas.

1. LOT AREA AND LOT WIDTH STANDARDS

CURRENT

During the plan revision process, the main point of discussion regarding both lot area and lot width standards was the notion of computing density on a scale of dwelling units per acre rather than the current standards, which control density through minimum lot area and lot width.

Changing to an allocated density allows for lot area to be flexible when new plats are proposed. This can lead to a more flexible design that takes into account the natural features of the land instead of imposing rigid lot width and size standards. Secondly, allocated density is useful if planning tools such as Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) and Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) are utilized in the future.

The NSMP has a general theme of encouraging development in existing areas and discouraging development in undeveloped areas. With this in mind, the density proposed for unsewered areas is 0.5 units per acre, which corresponds to a two-acre lot size for single-lot developments.

In order to facilitate more open space and less individual septic systems, local units of government could consider bonus densities if a development is proposed that provides some form of a managed wastewater system for the development, dedicated open space, and a comprehensive stormwater management plan, among other items. These types of developments, sometimes called cluster developments, open space development, or conservation subdivisions, are beginning to occur elsewhere in Minnesota. In particular, this technique could be useful as subdivision pressure increases along the ridgeline and in other non-shoreland properties near Lake Superior. Certainly market factors come into play regarding the feasibility of these developments, but it still would be beneficial to have the ordinances in place to accommodate new development techniques. Planned Unit Development ordinances remain in place to address higher-density hotel and/or mixed use developments. Some entities on the North Shore already allow or are considering these types of developments in their own ordinances.



1. LOT AREA AND LOT WIDTH STANDARDS

DRAFT with EDITS

During the plan revision process, the main discussion focused on shifting from the current density standards, which control density through minimum lot area and lot width, to computing density based on dwelling units per acre.

This change allows for more flexibility in lot size when new plats are proposed, enabling designs that better integrate with the land's natural features rather than adhering to rigid lot width and size standards. Additionally, allocated density is beneficial if planning tools such as Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) and Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) are used in the future.

The NSMP encourages development in existing areas and discourages it in undeveloped ones. Therefore, the proposed density for unsewered areas is 0.5 units per acre, which corresponds to a two-acre lot size for single-lot developments.

To promote more open space and reduce the number of individual septic systems, local governments could consider offering bonus densities for developments that include a managed wastewater system, dedicated open space, and a comprehensive stormwater management plan, among other features. These types of developments—often referred to as cluster developments, open space developments, or conservation subdivisions—are becoming more common in Minnesota. This approach could be particularly useful as subdivision pressures increase along the ridgeline and near Lake Superior's non-shoreland properties. While market factors affect the feasibility of such developments, having ordinances in place to accommodate these techniques would still be beneficial. Planned Unit Development ordinances will continue to address higher-density hotel or mixed-use developments. Some North Shore communities already permit or are considering these types of developments in their ordinances.



1.1 LOT AREA

CURRENT

- Density in unsewered areas shall be 0.5 units per acre (2-acre minimum lot size).
- Density in incorporated areas served by a public sewer system shall be a maximum of eight units per acre.
- Density in unincorporated areas served by a public sewer system or decentralized system and designated as development nodes in a County Comprehensive Plan or County-approved Area Plan shall be a maximum of four (4) units per acre.

DRAFT with EDITS

No revisions at this time.

Draft

1.2 LOT WIDTH

CURRENT

- All riparian lots must be a minimum of 200 feet in width.
- Unsewered non-riparian lots in developments of four or less lots must be a minimum of 200 feet in width.
- No minimum lot width shall be established for new platted development of five lots and two acres or more in area located in:
 - a) non-riparian areas
 - b) incorporated areas
 - c) unincorporated areas served by a public sewer system and designated as development nodes in a County Comprehensive Plan or County-approved Area Plan.

DRAFT with EDITS

- The minimum lot width for lots created after the effective date of this plan is 200 feet at the vegetation line and 200 feet at the structure setback line.
- Unsewered non-riparian lots in developments of four or less lots must be a minimum of 200 feet in width.
- No minimum lot width shall be established for new platted development of five lots and two acres or more in area located in:
 - a) non-riparian areas
 - b) incorporated areas
 - c) unincorporated areas served by a public sewer system and designated as development nodes in a County Comprehensive Plan or County-approved Area Plan

2. STRUCTURE SETBACK

CURRENT

The structure setback is one area where the NSMP differs substantially from the statewide shoreland regulations. For example, inland General Development lakes require a setback of 75 feet from the ordinary high water line (OHWL) for new construction, while the NSMP requires a structure setback of 40 feet from the permanent vegetation line of Lake Superior. At the time the NSMP was adopted, the OHWL for Lake Superior was defined as a water surface elevation of 601.5 (mean sea level elevation) which corresponded, more or less, to the water's edge, depending on the lake level.

Due to the topography of the Lake Superior shoreline, implementing this standard would have resulted structures placed 75 feet back from that OHWL were still within the active beach area of the lake. To alleviate this problem, the DNR, by policy, defined the OHWL on Lake Superior as the permanent vegetation line. Also, in the development of the NSMP, the structure setback was set at 40 feet. The reasoning was that a structure set 40 feet back from the vegetation line is always inland of the active beach, which protects both the structure and the beach. Overall, 40 feet from the vegetation line plus the average distance of the vegetation line from the water reasonably matches, or even exceeds, a setback of 75 feet from the water in most cases.

The NSMP update better defines the differences between the vegetation line and the average water level. This two-step process will ensure that all new development is at least 75 from the average water level, regardless of the location of the permanent vegetation line.

Much like non-conforming lots, existing structures in the setback would be “grandfathered” in. However, there was discussion on the idea of mitigation for construction in the setback areas. An action step later in the plan will address this issue.



2. RIPARIAN STRUCTURE SETBACK STANDARDS

CURRENT

- 40 feet horizontal distance from the permanent vegetation line of Lake Superior or 75 feet horizontal distance from the average water level, which is an elevation of 601.5 feet above sea level, whichever is greater
- 75 feet from the ordinary high water level of streams.

DRAFT with EDITS

- 40 feet horizontal distance from the permanent vegetation line of Lake Superior or 75 feet horizontal distance from the average water level, which is an elevation of 601.5 feet above sea level, whichever is greater
- 75 feet from the ordinary high water level of streams, public waterways, and bluffs
- A bluff is defined as:
 - Part or all of the feature is located between Highway 61 and Lake Superior, or within 300' of a public watercourse;
 - The slope must drain toward the waterbody;
 - The slope rises at least 25 feet above the ordinary high water level of Lake Superior (601.5' elevation), or 25 feet above the ordinary high water level of the public watercourse;
 - The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to a point 25 feet or more above the ordinary high water level averages 30 percent or greater, except that an area with an average slope of less than 18 percent over a distance of at least 50 feet shall not be considered part of the bluff.

2.2 ROAD STRUCTURE SETBACK STANDARDS

CURRENT

35 feet from the right-of-way line on Trunk Highway 61, except where municipal ordinances specify otherwise.

DRAFT with EDITS

No revisions at this time.

Draft

3. HIGHWAY ACCESS CONTROL STANDARD

Current

Access management is a critical issue facing the NSMB. Proper access management supports the notion that transportation and land use are linked. This is true in any situation but is more important in an area where there is essentially one major route. With few reliever routes available, land use decisions in one area could potentially affect traffic flow farther up and down the route.

MNDOT is strongly emphasizing access management with new guidelines being devised and steps taken to improve coordination with local units of government.

The designation of CSAH 61 and TH 61 as an All-American Road should also weigh into access management decisions. The scenic qualities of the route may create situations where flexibility is needed in determining access standards.

The steps in this section are meant to formalize the notification procedures between MNDOT and local units of government.

Some of these steps may be taken informally already by some jurisdictions, but a unified shore wide standard will provide consistency to MNDOT. In the long-term, the NSMB could participate in access management planning in the TH 61 corridor.



3.1 HIGHWAY ACCESS CONTROL

CURRENT

- It shall be the goal to minimize access points to County State Aid Highway 61 and Trunk Highway 61. Accordingly, shared driveways shall be encouraged wherever possible. All proposed subdivisions shall be reviewed by appropriate authorities.
- A letter from MNDOT shall be required stating plans have been submitted to MNDOT prior to any LUG accepting an application for a plat, conditional use, change of use, or building permit that includes a new access point on TH 61.
- An access permit from MNDOT shall be received prior to the approval of any proposal.

DRAFT with EDITS

- The North Shore earned the state designation of 'Scenic Byway' and, in 2000, became one of two Minnesota Scenic Byways to receive the national designation of 'All-American Road.' The North Shore Scenic Drive is located in an area rich in natural, cultural, historical, scenic, and recreational opportunities, making it one of the most popular scenic corridors in Minnesota. One federal regulation for designated Scenic Byways prohibits new billboards along routes that are part of a former federal-aid primary road.
- All proposed access points shall be reviewed by appropriate authorities.
- All proposed subdivisions shall be reviewed by appropriate authorities.

4. BUILDING HEIGHT LIMITATIONS

Draft



4.1 BUILDING HEIGHT

CURRENT

- Maximum building height for all structures is 35 feet from top of building to average natural grade line. The top of the building is defined as the peak of the roof.
- No structure, except decks, piers and docks, shall be placed at an elevation such that the lowest floor, including basement floors, is less than three feet above the highest known water level. In those instances, where sufficient data on known water levels are not available, the elevation of the line of permanent shoreland vegetation shall be used as the estimated high water elevation.

DRAFT with EDITS

No revisions at this time.

5. LOT COVERAGE STANDARD

CURRENT

In some jurisdictions, the threshold for a stormwater management plan is 10%. Further work by the NSMB in discussing impervious surfaces on a watershed level could lead to adjustment to this standard in the future.

Draft



5.1 LOT COVERAGE

CURRENT

In all management areas, lot coverage by impervious surfaces shall not exceed 25% unless a surface water runoff plan certified by a registered professional engineer is submitted and approved by the local zoning office. However, in no case shall lot coverage by impervious surfaces exceed 50% of the total lot area. The surface water runoff plan shall contain, at a minimum, provisions for sediment entrapment and erosion control in order to minimize impacts on the receiving waters.

DRAFT with EDITS

No revisions at this time.

6. SUBDIVISION OF PROPERTY STANDARD

CURRENT

Surveys will ensure that non-conforming lots are not created in addition to providing a record for local units of government.

Draft



6.1 SUBDIVISION OF PROPERTY

CURRENT

- A registered survey shall be submitted upon the subdivision of any parcel into two or more parcels.

DRAFT with EDITS

- A registered survey shall be submitted upon the subdivision of any parcel into two or more parcels.
- A registered survey shall be completed within the five-year timeframe for subdivision.

Draft

INCORPORATION OF ZONING STANDARDS FOR AREAS WITHIN THE NORTH SHORE MANAGEMENT

CURRENT

Surveys will ensure that non-conforming lots are not created in addition to providing a record for local units of government.

Draft



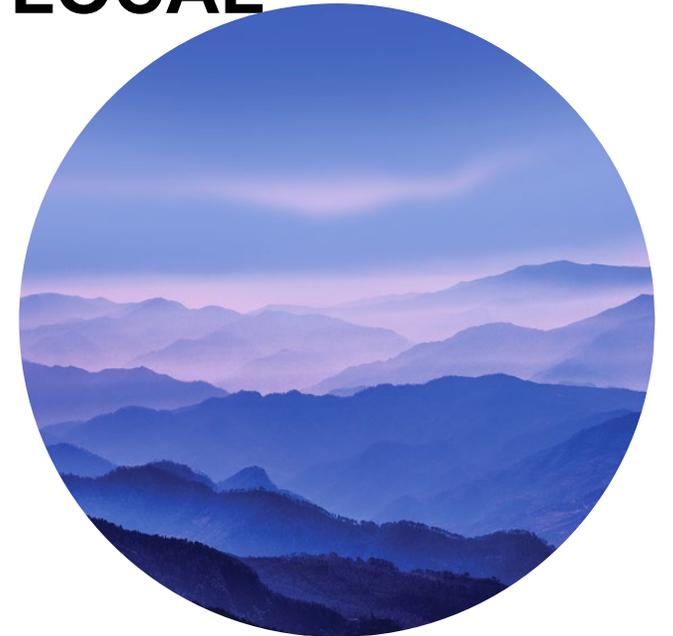
CURRENT

ADOPTION OF ZONING STANDARDS IN LOCAL ORDINANCE

DRAFT with EDITS

REFERENCING OF ZONING STANDARDS IN LOCAL ORDINANCE

Draft



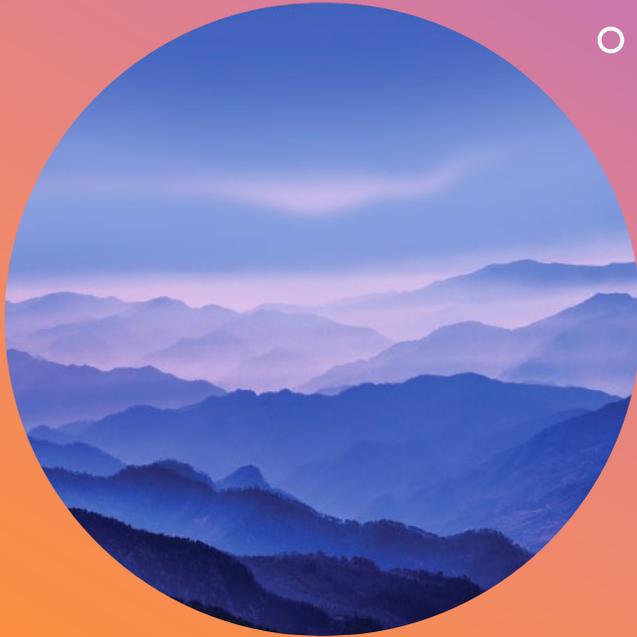
ADOPTION OF ZONING STANDARDS IN LOCAL ORDINANCE

CURRENT

- Members of the North Shore Management Board shall comply with the zoning standards of the North Shore Management Plan using one of the following methods:
 - Referencing of text from the NSMP into their zoning ordinance
 - Creation of an overlay zoning district along Lake Superior that contains standards equal to or more restrictive than those contained in this chapter.

DRAFT with EDITS

- Members of the North Shore Management Board shall reference the zoning standards of the North Shore Management Plan using one of the following methods:
 - Referencing of text from the NSMP into their zoning ordinance
 - Creation of an overlay zoning district along Lake Superior that contains standards equal to or more restrictive than those contained in this chapter.
 - The North Shore Management Plan zoning standards may be adopted, and local governments may adopt more restrictive standards.



x



Draft

THANK YOU

North Shore Management Plan
2025 update