

Code Section No.	Existing Text to Remain as is	Proposed Text (redlined)	Issue/Discussion
<p>Animals</p> <p>§ 91.06</p>		<p><u>Domesticated animals means house pets such as dogs, cats, and birds, or other common pets kept in small containments which can be contained within a principal structure throughout the entire year, provided that containment can be accomplished without special modification to the structure requiring a building permit from the city. In addition, the term "domestic animals" includes birds (other than chickens, ducks and geese) and rabbits normally sheltered outside the home.</u></p> <p><u>Farm animals means cattle, hogs, bees, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, horses and other animals commonly accepted as farm animals in the state, and/or which are kept for agricultural purposes or food production.</u></p> <p><u>Wild Animal: Any animal which is not a domesticated animal as defined herein, or which is not naturally tame or gentle, but is of a wild nature or disposition, or which would constitute a danger to human life or property. The term includes animals and birds, the keeping of which is licensed by the State or federal government, such as, wolves, raptors, and pheasants. By way of example and not of limitation, the term includes: ducks, pheasants, geese, turkeys, birds of prey, squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, coyotes, weasels, wild ferrets, sheep, goats, swine, monkeys, chimpanzees and deer.</u></p>	<p>This section adds definitions for 3 classes of animals: Domesticated, Farm, and Wild.</p> <p>The current regulations in code address how “domestic” animals are regulated, but have no definition.</p> <p>A few farm animals are listed as being prohibited, but the list is not very inclusive, so the ordinance creates a definition, and a list that is more inclusive. (Chickens would continue to be treated as they currently are: prohibited, but with the allowance by Council permit).</p> <p>Finally, a definition for wild animals is created, and then a series of provisions to regulate/prohibit the feeding of such animals is new text. An exception made for songbirds and a few other specific situations.</p>
<p>§ 91.56</p>		<p>KEEPING OF CERTAIN ANIMALS. No person may keep swine, cattle, horses,</p>	<p>The current language allows 2 dogs, or a “kennel” license for</p>

		<p><u>goats farm animals or wild animals as defined in this Code</u>, nor more than 2 dogs or 3 dogs allowed under § 91.01 through 91.05 or fowl, within the city nearer than 500 feet to any human habitation or platted land, without approval of the City Council. The City Council may, before approving or denying any request for approval, request a report from the Health Officer concerning the effect on public health.</p>	<p>3 dogs. No change is proposed in that language. Cats (addressed by some city's codes), are not subject to these limitations.</p>
<p><u>§ 91.57</u></p>		<p><u>KEEPING OF CERTAIN ANIMALS. FEEDING OF WILD ANIMALS.</u> <u>1)) No person shall intentionally feed wild animals within the City. Intentional feeding means the provision of any grain, fruit, vegetables, nuts, salt licks, or any other food that attracts wild animals.</u> <u>a) Living food sources such as trees and other live vegetation shall not be considered food for wild animals.</u> <u>2) Feeding Songbirds. The feeding of songbirds is permitted under the following conditions:</u> <u>a) Feeding is done from a bird feeder that is designed to prevent other wild animals from feeding and is placed at least 5 feet above the ground.</u> <u>b) The bird feeder does not become an attractive nuisance to other wild animals.</u> <u>c) Songbird feeding occurs on private property owned or controlled by the person responsible for the feeder.</u> <u>3) Exemptions.</u> <u>a) Specific to Section 91.57(2a), persons that cannot physically place materials 5 feet or higher from the ground, must place feeder at the highest point physically possible and must comply with the other standards contained in Section 91.57(2).</u> <u>b) Snakes (less than four (4) feet in length), gerbils, hamsters, guinea pigs mice, turtles, fish (not prohibited by</u></p>	

		<p><u>Minnesota DNR) and birds (not prohibited by Minnesota DNR) kept inside of a residence and within a restrictive cage or habitat</u></p> <p><u>c) Animal Species otherwise allowed and/or licensed by the City.</u></p> <p><u>d) The provisions of Section 91.57 shall not apply to the employees or agents of the City, County, the State, the Federal government or veterinarians who in the course of their official duties have wild animals in their custody or under their management.</u></p>	
§ 91.5758		<p>INTERFERENCE WITH CITY PERSONNEL. No person may in any manner molest, hinder, or interfere with any person employed by the city to capture and impound dogs or other animals while the person is within the course and scope of employment.</p>	<p>This section is renumbered, with no text changes.</p>
Gardens and Yards			
§150.094 (E)		<p>(E) Yard cover. Every yard of premises on which a dwelling stands must be covered by lawns and/or ground cover of vegetation, gardens, hedges, shrubbery or related decorative materials and must be maintained. Once an area has been converted to turf grass the land owner shall not allow the turf grass to exceed the height of 6 inches or be allowed to go to seed. No land owner may permit or maintain on the land any growth of weeds, grass, brush or other rank vegetation to exceed the height of an average height greater than 6 inches, any accumulation of dead weeds, grass or brush, or any noxious weeds or plants as defined by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Gardens (pollinator, vegetable, flower, rock, etc.) are permitted types of yard cover, and must be maintained. and not encroach on other property or the right of way.</p>	<p>This proposal cleans up a reference that should have been removed from the Code as a part of the prior round of updates. That Code established a setback requirement of 3 feet from adjoining property; and it has been the City's policy to allow/promote pollinator-friendly plantings in the right of way. This change deletes the conflicting language. Additional language will help limit the encroachment and extent of natural landscapes in the setback or public areas.</p>
Fences			

<p>§ 150.071</p>		<p><u>BUILDING ZONING PERMITS REQUIRED.</u> A building zoning permit is required for the construction or alteration of a fence, and for any additions to a fence. The permit must be obtained in the name of the owner of the property on which the fence is or will be located. Applications must be made on forms provided by the city. The applicant must provide the Building Inspector with a set of plans and specifications for the fence. Permit fees must be paid in accordance with Ordinance 33.061 of the City Code.</p>	<p>This change corrects the application process and permitting, which is no longer a building permit under that separate code. The zoning ordinance regulations fences, so a zoning permit is the proper avenue.</p>
<p>§ 150.072</p>		<p>REQUIREMENTS. (A) <i>Location.</i> Any fence constructed or altered after 6-3-1982 must be located entirely upon the private property of the owner to whom the building permit was issued. Ownership of the permit passes with ownership of the property. The fence must be setback a distance from the owner’s property line sufficient to avoid encroachment onto adjoining private or public property or a public right-of-way. <u>The city may require the applicant for the permit to locate and mark the property line abutting the public property by having a registered surveyor place permanent survey pins or stakes on the property line. If the survey information is not available and the applicant elects not to establish the property line by survey, the permit will not be issued unless the applicant signs an affidavit stating that the applicant is the owner of the premises upon which the fence exists or is to be located.</u></p>	<p>Add the requirement for survey data to the location section, as it applies to any fence permit (not just when the fence is adjacent to the public right of way as in (B) below).</p>
		<p>(B) <i>Abutting public property.</i> If a fence is or is to be adjacent to a street, alley, public right-of-way, or other public property, the city may require the applicant for the permit to locate and mark the property line abutting the public property by having a registered surveyor place permanent survey pins or stakes on the property line. If the survey information is not available and the applicant elects not to establish the</p>	<p>This section is deleted, with the elimination of the building permit requirement, and the inclusion of the property line notes in (A) above.</p>

		<p>property line by survey, the permit will not be issued unless the applicant signs an affidavit stating that the applicant is the owner of the premises upon which the fence exists or is to be located.</p>	
		<p>(C) <i>Fence size.</i> All fence and wall heights shall be measured from the finished grade, except that the height of a railing, wall, fence, or screening affixed to a deck constructed on the ground but raised above ground level, will be measured from the elevation of the raised deck for that portion which is affixed to the raised deck. The grade at the fence line shall not be altered in any way that artificially increases the maximum permitted height of the fence. <u>Required fence height shall be measured and applied only at each post, and no section of fence between posts shall exceed the height of the tallest of the two posts between which it is constructed.</u></p>	<p>This addition specifies measurement requirements. Because land can fluctuate, there is a potentially infinite number of locations for fence measurement. By restricting the measurement locations to the posts only, planning, construction, and enforcement of fence regulations is simplified. The proposed language specifies that the fence sections may not exceed the height of the post(s) to which it is attached.</p> <p>These clauses also accommodate fences constructed on a slope, in which the manufactured fence panels can be installed without running afoul of the height regulations as the ground falls away to the next (lower) post location.</p>
		<p>(C)(1) Residential Uses. a. Front Yards. No fence, <u>fence post, or post cap</u> shall be over <u>four (4) feet fifty-two (52) inches</u> in height within a required front yard setback. b. Side Yards. No fence shall be over six (6) <u>seven (7)</u> feet in height. A fence up to six (6) feet in height shall be allowed on corner lots along the corner side behind the nearest front corner of the principal building. c. Rear Yards. No fence shall be over six (6) <u>seven (7)</u> feet in height.</p>	<p>Height is changed here to accommodate the fluctuations noted above by allowing a slight increase over current height limitations, again to accommodate slope, and to acknowledge that posts (and ornamental post caps) will often extend above the top line of the fence itself.</p> <p>Further, the change from 6 feet to 7 feet incorporates the building code change that increased the height threshold for when a building permit is required for fences and other structures.</p>
150.072 C.2, C.3, D, and E.		<p>C. (2) Commercial/Industrial Uses. a. Front Yards. No fence shall be over six (6) <u>seven (7)</u> feet in height within a required front yard setback. Fences</p>	<p>This section incorporates the changes from 6 feet to 7 feet heights into the Commercial District.</p>

		<p>may extend to a total height of eight (8) with a security arm for barbed wire if a conditional use permit is obtained.</p> <p>b. Side Yards. No fence shall be over-six (6) <u>seven (7)</u> feet in height. Fences may extend to a total height of eight (8) with a security arm for barbed wire if a conditional use permit is obtained.</p> <p>c. Rear Yards. No fence shall be over-six (6) <u>seven (7)</u> feet in height. Fences may extend to a total height of eight (8) with a security arm for barbed wire if a conditional use permit is obtained.</p> <p>d. Exemption. <u>Through the approval of a conditional use permit (CUP),</u> Fence heights as listed above in §150.072, C, 2, a-c may be increased for the following types of fencing</p>	<p>No changes are proposed to Industrial or Recreational fencing standards. Sight visibility at intersections is likewise retained as currently stated.</p>
<p>§ 150.073</p>	<p>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. Every fence must be constructed in a substantial manner and of substantial material, reasonably suitable for the purpose for which the fence is intended as listed in the criteria below. Any fence which is dangerous by reason of its construction or state of disrepair or is otherwise injurious to public safety, health, or welfare is hereby declared to be a nuisance.</p>		
		<p>(A) Fences and walls shall be constructed in a manner and of such materials that do not adversely affect the appearance of the neighborhood or adjacent property values. Fences shall not be constructed from poultry netting (chicken wire), <u>non-prefabricated</u> welded wire, snow fence, branches, or materials originally intended for other purposes, unless upon the showing of a high degree of architectural quality achieved through the use of such materials and prior approval is granted by the Zoning Administrator or other Authorized Agent.</p>	<p>Staff discussed the prohibited materials portion of this section, acknowledging that some (particularly the welded wire) were commonly available as fencing material within wood framing or other options. Apart from this note, and because this element has not otherwise been a significant issue, no other changes are proposed.</p>
	<p>(B) Fences and walls hereafter erected shall be</p>		

	<p>durable, weather resistant, rust proof, and easily maintained.</p>		
		<p>(C) Fences shall have structural supports (posts/footings) as required <u>by the Building Official to ensure that the fence will continue to be structurally sound.</u></p>	<p>This change replaces “Building Official” review (which does not occur) with general language.</p>
		<p>(D) Fences and walls shall be constructed of new or like new materials. <u>Like new materials used shall require prior approval is granted by the Zoning Administrator or other Authorized Agent prior to issuance of the required zoning permit.</u></p>	<p>Amending this section to clarify the use of materials that may require additional review.</p>
		<p>(E) The finished appearance of fences and walls shall be constructed with the higher quality finish directed toward the exterior of the property outward <u>toward adjoining property or public right of way</u> if the visual quality of the fence or wall is not the same on both sides.</p>	<p>Minor change to clarify intent.</p>
	<p>(F) The framing and posts of wood, chain link, picket, stockade, and decorative metal fences shall face the inside of the parcel area fenced. The side of the fence considered to be the face (facing as applied to fence posts) shall face the abutting property.</p>		
	<p>(G) No more than two (2) types of related fencing materials shall be used in any fence and wall.</p>		
		<p>(H) Both sides of any fence or wall shall be maintained in a condition of reasonable repair and appearance by its owner and shall not be allowed to become and remain in a condition of disrepair or danger, or constitute a nuisance, public or private. <u>Property owners should take due care in selecting maintenance-free fence materials, or in placement of fence location, in areas where ongoing maintenance activities may require</u></p>	<p>This addition reinforces the caution to fence builders that maintenance should be considered and will continue to be a requirement, despite conditions that could restrict maintenance requirements.</p>

		<u>access through adjoining property or is otherwise restricted.</u>	
		(I) The property owner is responsible for providing proof of property line location.	Deleted, covered in 150.072 (A) and (B).
	(J) Retaining walls shall not be placed within any drainage, utility or ponding easements unless also reviewed and approved by the City Engineer.		
Depositing of Snow and/or debris on public ROW			
§ 94.15		OBSTRUCTIONS PROHIBITED. No person, except under a proper building permit issued by the <u>City Manager or otherwise permitted in this code</u> , shall obstruct or encumber any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley, lane, or other public way in the city with <u>yard clippings, leaves</u> , stone, brick, sand, lumber, or other material or property. <u>Consistent with Minnesota Statute 160.2715 Section (a) subdivision (1) which advises that pushing / blowing snow from driveways and sidewalks onto public roads may be punishable as a misdemeanor, no person shall plow, shovel or blow or permit the plowing, shoveling or blowing of snow onto any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley, lane, or other public way in the city. except as permitted in this code.</u>	These two sections relate to use of the public right-of-way, and clarify prohibition to obstruct or deposit materials in the right of way consistent with the relevant statutory sections for each.
§ 96.02		ELECTION TO MANAGE THE PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY Pursuant to the authority granted to the city under state and federal statutory, administrative and common law, the city hereby elects, pursuant Minn. Stat. 237.163 subd. 2(b), to manage rights-of-way within its jurisdiction.	Adding a specific prohibition to blowing leaves, grass, snow, etc. into the public street or alley. This prohibition applies to the traveled portions of streets or alleys only, not the

		<p><u>Except as specifically authorized by this Chapter, no person shall deposit or permit to be deposited onto the traveled portion of any public street or alley, leaves, grass, sand or similar materials, nor shall any person plow, shovel or blow or permit the plowing, shoveling or blowing of snow onto the traveled portion of any public street or alley. Violation of this provision shall constitute a petty misdemeanor. This provision shall not apply to any person who is in the process of constructing or maintaining a yard or drive provided that the materials are immediately removed from the street. Nothing in this section is intended to exempt any person from the requirement for permit under this Chapter.</u></p>	<p>“boulevard” or easement areas.</p>
Brewery Taprooms			Adds language to create a licensing process and requirements for Brewery Taprooms and Brew Pubs
§ 112.01		<p><u>BREWER TAPROOM:</u> <u>A brewer licensed for on-sale of malt liquor produced by a license brewer for consumption on the premises of or adjacent to one brewery location owned by the brewer subject to the restrictions set forth in M.S.A. § 340A.26.</u></p>	Added definition
		<p><u>BREW PUB.</u> <u>"Brew pub" is a brewer who also holds one or more retail on-sale licenses and who manufactures fewer than 3,500 barrels of malt liquor in a year, at any one licensed premises, the entire production of which is solely for consumption on tap on any licensed premises owned by the brewer, or for off-sale from those licensed premises as permitted in section 340A.24, subdivision 2.</u></p>	Added Definition
Alcoholic Beverages			Chapter 112
§ 112.02		<p>OFF-SALE LIMITED TO MUNICIPAL LIQUOR STORES. No intoxicating liquor, intoxicating malt liquor, or wine shall be sold, or caused to be sold, at off-sale within the city by any person, or by any store or establishment, or by any agent</p>	Adds a “Growler” exception to the municipal-only off-sale requirement.

		or employee of the person, store, or establishment, except by the city and on the premises in the city occupied by the municipal stores for off-sale of liquor. <u>The City may, at its sole discretion, issue a properly licensed Brew-Pub or Brewer Taproom a supplemental license to sell Growlers as defined in State law, and as limited in this Chapter.</u>	
§ 112.04		LICENSE TYPES.	
		<u>(I) Brew Pub and Brewer-Taprooms. Permits the production of alcoholic beverages and the on-sale serving of same produced exclusively on the premises, pursuant to MN Statutes Chapter 340A.24 and 340A.26 as may be amended. Holders of this license shall be subject to all other applicable limitations of this Chapter, and nothing shall be interpreted to allow the off-sale of any beverage, with the exception of “growler” sales as authorized in MN Statutes Chapter 340A.285.</u>	<p>Introduces a new license for Brew Pub and Brewer-Taprooms, recently approved under the Commercial zoning district amendments.</p> <p>The last sentence incorporates permission for off-sale “Growler” sales – the City should consider this aspect carefully in the context of its municipal off-sale provisions.</p>
§ 112.11A Special Conditions for Brew Pub and Brewer Taproom Licensees		<u>Brewer's off-sale license.</u> (A) <u>Number of licenses limited; fee. The council may issue a license for the off-sale of malt liquor to a brewer located within city limits. No more than two licenses shall be issued under this section. The annual license fee for a brewer off-sale license shall be as set forth in the city fee schedule.</u> (B) <u>Qualification for licensure. Applicants for the off-sale license must meet the following requirements licensed by the state as a manufacturer or wholesaler under M.S.A. § 340A.301, manufacture fewer than 3,500 barrels of malt liquor in one year at any one licensed premises or hold an on-sale restaurant license issued by the city, and obtain the consent of the commissioner of public safety to hold an off-sale license.</u>	<p>This section limits the number of Off-Sale (Growler) licenses for Brew-Pub and Brewer-Taprooms to 2 in the City, and references the Statutory limitations for such uses.</p>

		<p>(C) <u>Restrictions, conditions and prohibited acts. The off-sale licensee shall be subject to the following restrictions and conditions:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>Off-sale shall be limited to 64-ounce containers known as growlers or in 750 milliliter containers of malt liquor produced and packaged on the licensed premises which have been labeled and sealed in accordance with statutory specifications.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>Off-sale may not exceed 750 barrels per year.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>Total of on-sale and off-sale by the brewer's off-sale license holder cannot exceed 3,500 barrels per year.</u></p> <p>(4) <u>Off-sale hours shall be limited to the hours of operation of the municipal dispensary, and on Sundays between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.</u></p> <p>(5) <u>It is unlawful for any brewer to sell malt liquor in violation of this section.</u></p> <p>(D) <u>Hours and days of brewer malt liquor sales. No on-sale of malt liquor by a brewer shall be made between 2:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on Monday through Sunday.</u></p>	

BUS/TRANSIT BENCHES

This material codifies the regulation of Bus Benches that are placed by private vendors on public right of way at bus stops in the city. This is an aspect of the City's right of way management, not technically a zoning code element, although a few changes to the Sign section of the code will need to accompany this section, included after the Bench Section below. The issues related to such benches have tended to be maintenance of the areas – particularly snow removal during winter months. They are usually located on main roadways, and often on sidewalks.

Staff has found that these benches can generate significant income for the bench owners through leasing advertising space on the bench. Staff has also found that neither Metro Transit nor the right of way owners (usually Hennepin and Ramsey Counties) do not regulate these benches in their rights-of-way. This licensing process will allow the city the opportunity to ensure that any such benches are properly placed and maintained. It further provides for appropriate insurance of those occupying the right of way, and requires a clause indemnifying the city in the event of a liability claim.

The benches serve a public purpose in that persons utilizing scheduled transit often rely on them as both markers and rest while waiting for their ride. Because these benches provide advertising, they become a *de facto* sign. As such, the proposed regulations provide for size, location, and various other requirements to ensure that they serve their public purpose, but do not become a nuisance.

Section 96.03 – Definitions

Bus/Transit Bench - A bench maintained on a publicly dedicated street or right-of-way for the convenience and comfort of persons waiting for buses or other vehicles.

Section 96.38 – Bus/Transit Benches

Purpose. The purpose of this section is to regulate the placing and maintenance of bus/transit benches in public rights of ways in order to control location, appearance, proliferation and traffic safety.

A) **License Required:** No bench may be placed or maintained in a public right of way without securing a License from the City Manager, or designee thereof, and the payment of an annual license fee as established in Section 33.061.

B) **Application:** Applications for licenses shall be made to the City Manager. The application shall contain the following:

- (1) A scale drawing showing the size and location of the bus/transit bench relative to all other objects on the property including the layout of applicable.
- (2) Scale drawing showing the size and location details of the bus/transit bench relative to all other objects on the property including the layout of applicable adjacent roadways, intersections, traffic signage, sidewalks, trails, utility poles, fences and other objects in the vicinity.
- (3) Written consent of the road authority, as defined in Minnesota State Statutes 160.02, if the City of Saint Anthony Village is not the road authority.
- (4) Detailed plans and specifications of the proposed bench including the general nature of the advertising matter, if any, to be posted thereon and total surface area intended as

signage not to exceed 12 square feet using the front, or seating side surface only of the bench back.

(5) General liability Certificate of Insurance from an insurance company rated “A” by A.M. Best Company and authorized to do business in the State of Minnesota, naming the City as additional insured in the minimum amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for any and all claims arising out of the use or existence of a bus/transit bench. The certificate shall provide for automatic notification of the City with a minimum thirty (30) days advanced notice in the event of cancellation.

(6) An executed hold harmless agreement from the licensee, protecting the City from any and all claims arising out of the use, existence and potential removal of the bus/transit bench.

C) Bus/Transit Stops: A bench shall only be placed at a bus/transit stop on an established bus route.

D) Location: A bench shall be placed parallel to and no nearer than three (3) feet from the roadway curb or the edge of the roadway where no curb exists and shall not obstruct a pathway.

E) Number: No more than one bus/transit bench, located outside of a shelter, may be placed at a single established bus/transit stop location.

F) Proximity to Other Benches: No bus/transit bench may be placed within 300 feet of any other bench on the same side of the roadway from which service is to be delivered.

G) Materials: A bus/transit bench shall be constructed of durable materials including, but not limited to concrete, wood, plastic, or combination thereof, with colors limited to whites, earth tones of subdued greens, grays, browns, reddish-browns, and golds.

H) Construction and Size: The bus/transit bench shall be of sufficient weight or shall be secured in a manner to minimize the potential of accidental tipping or vandalism. No bus/transit bench shall be fastened, secured, or anchored to any property of the City, County or public utility. Size limitations of bus/transit benches shall be; Height – 42 inches maximum, Width – 30 inches maximum and Length – seven feet maximum.

I) Structure Maintenance: When directed by the Code Official, Licensee shall with fourth-eight (48) hours remedy any report of refuse and litter issues. Within 72 hours of a snow fall or other weather event, removal of ice and snow in a manner such that each bench shall be fully accessible to and from any sidewalk or roadway adjacent to the bus/transit bench shall be achieved. Licensee shall inspect benches monthly for any grass or weeds in excess of six (6) inches, graffiti, damaged or broken parts and shall remedy deficiencies within 48 hours after being discovered or reported.

J) Revocation of License: The City Council may revoke a license for failure to comply with the conditions of the license by three (3) affirmative votes.

K) Removal: At the request of the City, a bench shall be removed within thirty days of notice, at the permittee’s sole expense, if; 1) to permit right of way improvements or maintenance, 2) the location of the bench is a safety hazard or if it interferes with pedestrian or vehicular traffic on

the right of way, 3) if the bus stop location is removed from service or 4) the license issued by the City is allowed to expire or is revoked. The licensee shall incur the cost of removal within thirty (30) days of notice to remove. Licensee shall make repairs to the vacated space within the right-of-way to make it visibly consistent with the surrounding space. If licensee fails to remove the bench within the prescribed time, the City shall remove licensee's bench and hold at the City Public Works facility for no less than thirty (30) days, after which time the bench may be disposed of. All costs for removal, disposal and remediation of ground shall be payable to City by licensee.

L) Advertising Matter: Advertising matter may be displayed only on the front (roadway side) surface of the backrest of bus/transit bench and shall not exceed 12 square feet in surface area. Advertisements for liquor or beer, tobacco, political advertisements, obscene, immoral or illegal matter is prohibited on all transit bench signs. No advertising matter on any transit bench may display the words "Stop", "Look", "Drive In", "Danger" or any other word, phrase or symbol, reflective material, or illumination device, which might interfere with, mislead or distract traffic.

155.03 DEFINITIONS.

Bus/Transit Bench Sign: A bench maintained on a publicly dedicated street or right-of-way for the convenience and comfort of persons waiting for buses or other vehicles, which may include off-premise advertising content, not to exceed 12 square feet in surface area.

155.22 PROHIBITED SIGNS.

(20) Off-premise signs; with the exception of bus/transit bench signs as defined in Section 96.03

155.23 SIGNS REQUIRING NO PERMITS.

(D) Signs affixed on benches at public bus stops or signs within bus/transit benches as defined in Section 96.03

“Mobile Food Unit” means a food and beverage service establishment that is a vehicle mounted unit, such as:

1. Motorized or trailer, operating no more than twenty-one (21) days annually at any one place with the approval of the regulatory authority as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 4626.0020, subpart 70; and a self-contained unit, in which food is stored, cooked, and prepared for direct sale to the consumer.
2. Operated in conjunction with a permanent business licensed under Chapter 157 or Chapter 128A of the Minnesota State Statutes at the site of the permanent business by the same individual or company, and readily movable, without disassembling, for transport to another location; and a self-contained unit, in which food is stored, cooked, and prepared for direct sale to the consumer.
3. Food Cart: A food and beverage service establishment that is a non-motorized vehicle self-propelled by the operator.
4. Ice Cream Truck: A motor vehicle utilized as the point of retail sales of pre-wrapped or prepackaged ice cream, frozen yogurt, frozen custard, flavored frozen water, or similar frozen dessert products.

Section ____ Mobile Food Units (MFUs). Mobile food units (MFUs) are required to meet the additional following standards:

1. MFU licenses issued by the City require approval from the City Clerk. Licenses are issued on an event basis, and permit MFUs to operate at up to four locations in the community during the course of the year, not to exceed twenty-one (21) days per location.
2. MFUs must be licensed by the Minnesota Health Department and must adhere to State regulations for food trucks as provided in Food Code Chapter 4626.1860 Mobile Food Establishments; Seasonal Temporary Food Stands; Seasonal Permanent Food Stands. Evidence of the State license must be provided to the City as part of the local license application.
3. With the exception of MFUs serving special events for public, institutional, or non-profit uses, located at parks, schools, or churches sites in residential zoning districts, MFUs operations are limited to the business and industrial districts. Ice cream truck vendors may operate in all zoning districts.