

TITLE 17.01 SHORT TITLE

Chapter 17.01 Short Title

17.0101 This Ordinance may be known and may be cited and referred to as "The Zoning Ordinance of Spink County, South Dakota," to the same effect as if the full titles were stated.

TITLE 17.02 DEFINITIONS

Chapter 17.02 Definitions

17.0201 General. For the purpose of this Ordinance, unless otherwise stated, words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word *shall* is mandatory, not discretionary; the word *may* is permissive; the word *person* includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company or corporation, as well as, an individual; the word *lot* includes the word *plat* or *parcel*; and the words *used* or *occupied* include the words *intended*, *designed*, or *arranged to be used or occupied*.

17.0202 For the purpose of this Ordinance, certain terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

Abandoned or Existing Farm Site. Must be a site that includes at least three of the following four criteria:

1. Contains an existing shelterbelt on at least two (2) sides;
2. Contains a usable well;
3. Presently contains outbuildings; and
4. Has an existing approach onto a public road or highway.

Accessory Use or Structure. A use or structure on the same lot with and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to the principle use or structure. Examples are:

1. Is customary and clearly incidental to the principal building or principal use;
2. Serves exclusively the principal building or principal use;
3. Is subordinate in area, extent or purpose to the principal building or principal use served;
4. Contributes to the comfort, convenience or necessity of occupants of the principal building or principal use served; and
5. Is located on the same zoning lot as the principal building or principal use served, with the single exception of such accessory off-street

parking facilities as are permitted to locate elsewhere than on the same zoning lot as the building or use served.

Acre(s), Gross, the Total Acreage of. (1) A sub-division; (2) a contiguous zoning district; or (3) a planned development. Computations shall include all public right-of-ways except: (1) boundary streets of which only one-half of the right-of-way shall be used in any computation; and (2) publicly-owned land used for community facilities such as parks, schools, libraries, etc.

Acre(s) Net. Same as Gross Acres but excluding all public right-of-ways and publicly-owned land utilized for community facilities.

Approach. A public or private roadway or driveway connection between the outside edge of the shoulder or curb line and the right-of-way line of a public or county road, intended to provide vehicular access to, from, or across said public or county road and the adjacent or adjoining property.

Automobile, Abandoned. Any motor vehicle, or portion thereof, which when operated on a public roadway is required to be registered by the State of South Dakota, whose registration has been expired for a period of one (1) month or more. Notwithstanding the foregoing definition, a motor vehicle or portion thereof stored within a permitted building or structure shall not be considered to be an abandoned automobile.

Automobile Service Station. Building and premises where gasoline, oil, grease, batteries, tires and automobile accessories may be supplied and dispensed at retail, and where, in addition, the following services may be rendered and sales made, and no other:

1. Sale and servicing of spark plugs, batteries, and distributors and distributor parts;
2. Tire servicing and repair, but not recapping or re-grooving;
3. Replacement of mufflers and tail pipes, water hoses, fan belts, brake fluid, light bulbs, fuses, floor mats, seat covers, windshield wipers and wiper blades, grease retainers, wheel bearing, mirrors, and the like;
4. Radiator cleaning and flushing; washing and polishing, sale of automotive washing and polishing materials;
5. Greasing and lubrication;
6. Providing and repairing fuel pumps, oil pumps, and lines;

7. Minor servicing and repair of carburetors;
8. Adjusting and repairing brakes;
9. Emergency wiring repairs;
10. Minor motor adjustments not involving removal of the head or crankcase or racing the motor;
11. Sales of cold drinks, packaged foods, tobacco, and similar convenience goods for automobile service station customers, as accessory and incidental to principle operation;
12. Provision of road maps and other informational material to customers; and
13. Provision of restroom facilities.

Uses permissible at an automobile service station do not include major mechanical and body work, straightening of body parts, painting, welding, storage of automobiles not in operating condition, or other work involving noise, glare, fumes, smoke or other characteristics to an extent greater than formally found in automobile service stations. An automobile service station is neither a repair garage nor a body shop.

Basement. Any floor below the first story of a building unless construed to be a story as defined therein.

Billboard. See Sign, Off-Site.

Building. The word *building* includes the word *structure* and is a structure, which is entirely separate from any other structure by space or by walls in which there are no communicating doors or windows or similar openings. A principle building, including covered porches and paved patios, is a building in which is conducted the principle use of the lot on which it is situated. In any residential district, any dwelling shall be deemed to be the principle building on the lot on which the same is situated.

Cannabis (or Marijuana). All parts of any plant of the genus *cannabis*, whether growing or not, in its natural and unaltered state, except for drying or curing and crushing or crumbling. The term includes an altered state of marijuana absorbed into the human body. The term does not include fiber produced from the mature stalks of such plant, or oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant. The term does not include the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp) and any part of that plant, including the seeds

thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent on a dry weight basis.

Cannabis Cultivation Facility. In addition to the definition in SDCL 34-20G-1, this term is further defined as a legally licensed entity that acquires, possesses, cultivates, delivers, transfers, transports, supplies, or sells cannabis and related supplies to a cannabis establishment.

Cannabis Dispensary. In addition to the definition in SDCL 34-20G-1, this term is further defined as a legally licensed entity that acquires, possesses, stores, delivers, transfers, transports, sells, supplies, or dispenses cannabis, cannabis products, paraphernalia, or related supplies and educational materials.

Cannabis Establishment. A cannabis cultivation facility, a cannabis testing facility, a cannabis product manufacturing facility, or a cannabis dispensary.

Cannabis Product Manufacturing Facility. In addition to the definition in SDCL 34-20G-1, this term is further defined as a legally licensed entity that acquires, possesses, manufactures, delivers, transfers, transports, supplies, or sells cannabis products to a cannabis dispensary.

Cannabis Products. Any concentrated cannabis, cannabis extracts, and products that are infused with cannabis or an extract thereof, and are intended for use or consumption by humans. The term includes edible cannabis products, beverages, topical products, ointments, oils, and tinctures.

Cannabis Testing Facility. In addition to the definition in SDCL 34-20G-1, this term is further defined as a legally licensed entity legally authorized to analyze the safety and potency of cannabis.

Commission. The Spink County Planning and Zoning Board.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO). A lot or facility that stables or confines and feeds or maintains animals for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period and where crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post harvest residues are not sustained over any portion of the lot or facility. and meets the criteria for class sizes as found in Table 1.1.1 (See Appendix D).

Conditional use. Use of property in a zone for a particular purpose that is allowed under conditions set forth in the zoning ordinance

County Board. The Spink County Board of Commissioners.

Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation, or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

Drive-in Restaurants or Refreshment Stands. Any place or premises used for sale, dispensing, or serving of food, refreshments, or beverages in automobiles, including those establishments where customers may serve themselves and may eat or drink the food, refreshments, or beverages on the premises.

Dwelling, Mobile Home. See Mobile Home.

Dwelling, Multiple Family. A residential building designed for or occupied by two (2) or more families living independently of each other and doing their own cooking in said building. The number of families in residence shall not exceed the number of dwelling units provided.

Dwelling, Single Family. A detached residential dwelling unit other than a mobile home designed for and occupied by one (1) family.

Family. An individual or two or more persons, related by blood or marriage, living together as a single-housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit, in each instance with no more than two non-related people being housed in the same dwelling unit, but provided further that domestic servants employed on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a family or families. The word *family* shall not include groups occupying nursing homes, group houses, fraternity houses, sorority houses, dormitories, and barracks; however, a portion of a building in this category may consist of one or more dwelling units occupied by a family or families.

Farm. A tract of land together with fields, buildings, farm implements, animals, and personnel for the intended purpose of producing crops of which livestock feeding may be a part of.

Fence. A structure used as a boundary, screen, separation, means of privacy, protection or confinement, and is constructed of wood, plastic, metal, wire mesh, masonry or other similar materials and is used as a barrier of some sort.

Farm Unit. All buildings and structures needed in agricultural operation, including dwellings for owners, operators, farm laborers employed on the farm and other family members.

Flood or Flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). The official map issued by the Federal Insurance Administration where the areas of special flood hazard have been designated Zone A.

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.

Floor Area. The sum of all gross horizontal area of the several floors of a building and its accessory buildings on the same lot excluding basement floor areas and non-enclosed portions of the structure. All dimensions shall be measured between exterior faces of walls.

Habitable Floor. Any floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or a combination thereof. A floor used only for storage purposes is not a "habitable floor".

Hazardous liquids. Hazardous liquids includes petroleum or a petroleum product, nonpetroleum fuel, including biofuel, that is flammable, toxic, or corrosive; or would be harmful to the environment if released in significant quantities; carbon dioxide transported by a hazardous liquid pipeline facility; and any substance the Secretary of Transportation decides may pose an unreasonable risk to life or property when transported by a hazardous liquid pipeline facility in a liquid state and not subject to the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.)

Hazardous liquid pipelines: Hazardous liquid pipelines are defined per U.S. 49 CFR 195 as all parts of a pipeline facility through which a hazardous liquid moves in transportation, or transports hazardous liquid from an interstate pipeline or storage facility to a distribution main or a large volume hazardous liquid or gas user, but not limited to, line pipe, valves and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, metering and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein, and breakout tanks.

High Consequence Areas. Structures containing 10 or more persons with limited mobility, such as nursing homes and hospitals, and for structures with permitted occupancies of 100 or more persons, such as schools, churches, shopping, and entertainment facilities.

Greenhouse. A building whose roof and sides are made largely of glass or other transparent or translucent material and in which the temperature and humidity can be regulated for the cultivation of delicate or out-of-season plants for subsequent sale or for personal enjoyment.

High Water Mark. Point one (1) foot above where permanent vegetation begins.

Home Occupation. An occupation conducted on the premises provided that:

1. The use of the dwelling unit for home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for residential purposes by its occupants and not more than thirty (30%) percent of the floor area of the dwelling shall be used in the conduct of the home occupation.
2. Any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and other than in a required front yard.
3. No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odor, or electrical interference detectable to the normal senses of the lot, if the occupation is conducted in a single-family residence. In the case of electrical interference, no equipment or process shall be used which creates visual or audible interference in any radio or television receiver off the premises, or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises.
4. No more than one other person, in addition to members of the family residing on the premises shall be engaged in such occupation.
5. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises, or other visible evidence of the conduct of such home occupation other than one sign, not exceeding one (1) square foot in area, non-illuminated and mounted flat against the wall of the principle building.
6. Any accessory buildings located on the same legal description as the home may be used as a home occupation provided the above apply. (6-25-08 effective)

Impound Lot. A lot for the temporary storage of automobiles, trucks, buses, recreational vehicles, and similar vehicles. This use excludes vehicle repair, Junkyard/salvage Yard or dismantling. Impound lot shall comply with Chapter 17.15.

Junk Yard. The use of more than fifty (50) square feet of any land, building, or structure, whether for private or commercial purposes, or both, where waste, discarded or salvaged materials such as scrap metals, used building materials, used lumber, used glass, discarded vehicles, paper, rags, rubber, cordage, barrels, machinery, etc., or parts thereof, with or without the dismantling, processing, salvage, sale or other use or disposition of the same. (See Chapter 17.14).

Kennels. Any lot, structure, or premise where four (4) or more dogs and/or ten (10) or more cats four (4) months of age are kept.

Livestock Facilities: Agricultural Facility that contains 100 or more animal units.

Loading Space, Off-Street. Adequate space, logically and conveniently located for bulk pickups and deliveries, scaled to delivery vehicles expected to be used such as trucks, tractors, trailers, etc., and accessible to such vehicles at all times. Required off-street loading space is not to be included as off-street parking space in computation of required off-street parking space.

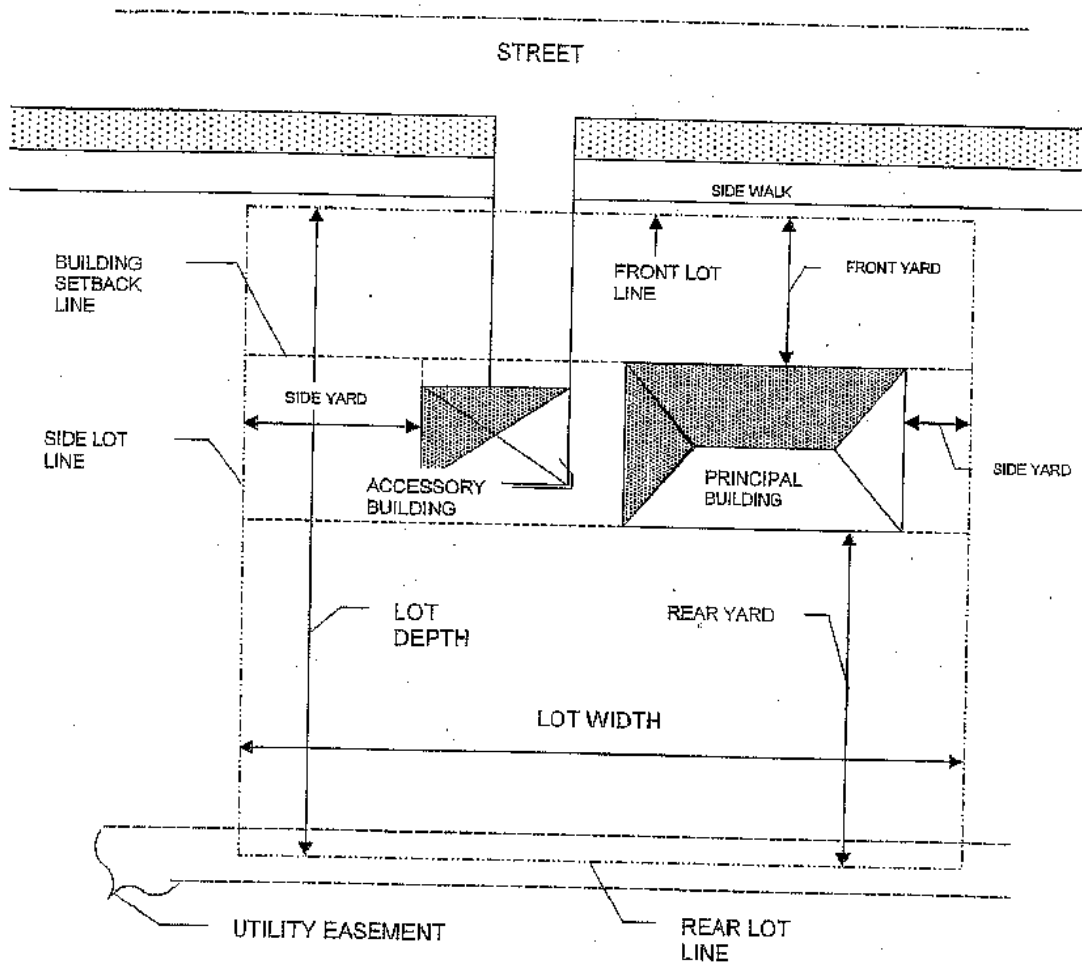
Lot. A parcel of land occupied or intended for occupancy by a use permitted in this Ordinance, including one main building together with its accessory buildings and open spaces and parking spaces required by this Ordinance, an having its principle frontage upon a street.

Lot Depth. The mean horizontal distance between the front lot line and rear lot line of a zoning lot. In the case of a corner lot, the lot depth is the greater of the mean horizontal distances between the front lot lines and respective side lot opposite each.

Lot Frontage. The front of a lot shall be construed to be the portion nearest the street. For the purpose of determining yard requirements on corner lots and through lots, all sides of a lot adjacent to streets shall be considered frontage, and yards shall be provided as indicated under as defined herein.

Lot of Record. A lot or parcel of land that has access to a street, the deed of which has been recorded in the Office of the County Register of Deeds

prior to the adoption of this revised Ordinance and may be used for the uses in the district in which it is located except as hereinafter specified.



LOT AREA = TOTAL HORIZONTAL AREA

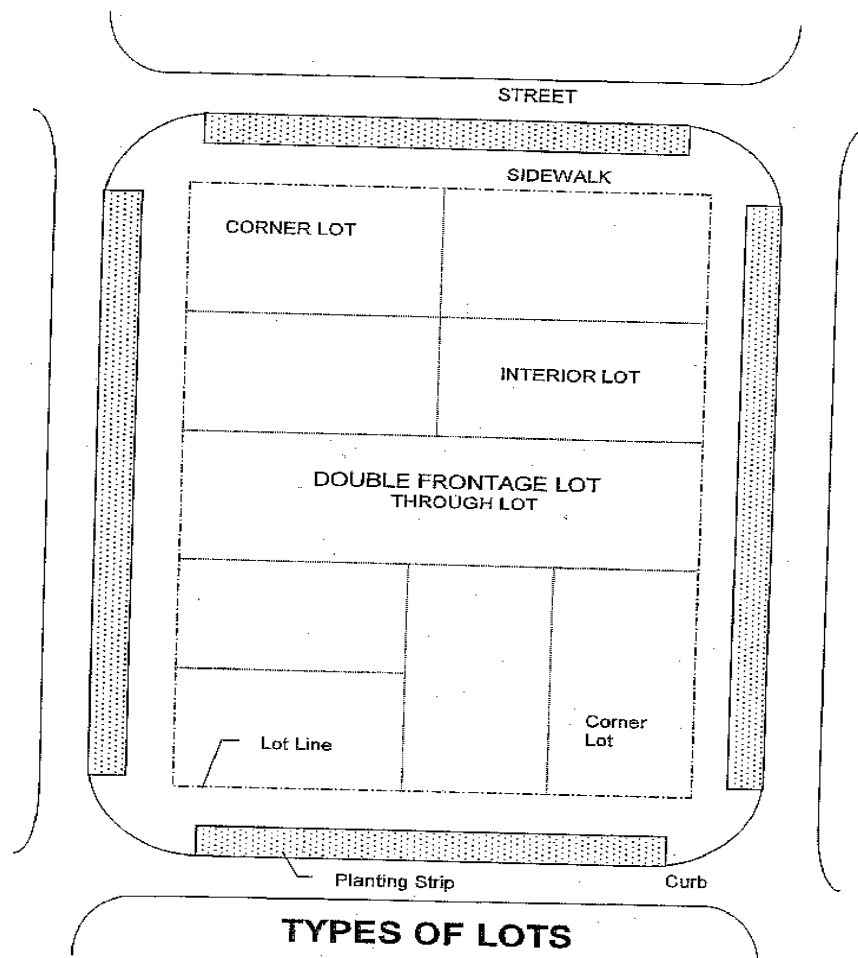
LOT COVERAGE = PERCENT OF LOT
OCCUPIED BY BUILDING

LOT TERMS

Lot Types. Any lot within the jurisdiction of this Ordinance shall be one of the following types:

1. Corner Lot. A corner lot is defined as a lot located at the intersection of two or more streets. A lot abutting on a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot if straight lines drawn from the foremost points of the side lot lines to the foremost point of the lot meet at an interior angle of less than one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees.
2. Interior Lot. An interior lot is defined as a lot other than a corner lot with only one frontage on a street.
3. Through Lot/Double Frontage Lot. A through lot is defined as a lot other than a corner lot with frontage on more than one street. Through lots abutting two streets may be referred to as double frontage lots.

Lot width. The mean horizontal distance between side lot lines measured at right angles to the lot depth.



Mobile Home. Any occupied vehicle used or so considered as to permit it being used as a conveyance on the public streets or highways and duly licensed as such, and shall include self-propelled or non-self-propelled vehicles so designed, constructed, reconstructed or added to by means of an enclosed addition or room in such a manner as will permit the occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons. Nothing in this definition shall be construed so as to include prefabricated, precut residences or those manufactured in sections or parts away from the site and transported thereto for erection, provided that when completely erected, said prefabricated, precut, or manufactured residences shall be on a permanent foundation and in all respects comply with the International Building Code.

Mobile Home Park. Any premises where two or more mobile homes are parked for living or sleeping purposes, or any premises used or set apart for supplying to the public parking space for two or more mobile homes for living or sleeping purposes, and which include any buildings, structures, vehicles or enclosures used or intended wholly or in part for the accommodation of automobile transients.

Nonconforming Use. Any building or land lawfully occupied by use at the time of passage of this Ordinance, which does not conform after passage of this Ordinance.

Parking Space, Off-Street. For the purposes of this Ordinance, an off-street parking space should consist of a space adequate for parking an automobile with room for opening doors on both sides, together with properly related access to a public street or alley and maneuvering room.

Required off-street parking areas for three (3) or more automobiles shall have individual spaces marked, and shall be so designed, maintained, and regulated that no parking or maneuvering incidental to parking shall be on any public street, walk, or alley, so that any automobile may be parked and un-parked without moving another.

For purposes of rough computation, off-street parking space and necessary access and maneuvering room may be estimated at three hundred (300) square feet, but off-street parking requirements will be considered to be met only when actual spaces meeting the requirements above are provided and maintained, improved in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the case, and in accordance with all ordinances and regulations of the city.

Pasture. A field providing continuous forage to animals and where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover is maintained during the growing season.

Performance Standards. It is a criterion established for the purposes of:

1. Assigning proposed industrial uses to proper districts; and
2. Making judgments in the control of noise, odor, smoke, toxic matter, vibration, fire and explosive hazards, or glare generated by, or inherent in, uses of land or buildings.

Permit. A permit required by these regulations unless stated otherwise.

Permitted Use. Any use allowed in a zoning district and subject to the restrictions applicable to that zoning district.

Planned Development. A means of developing or redeveloping existing larger parcels or combinations of smaller parcels of land within the jurisdiction of this Ordinance, by allowing more flexibility in design to produce a more aesthetic and/or efficient environment, and which through safeguards incorporated elsewhere in this Ordinance will assure that any such planned development will be in harmony and compatible with the intent of this Ordinance and the appropriate zoning district of this Ordinance.

More specifically, a planned development is land which is under:

1. Single ownership; or
2. Unified control, and wherein such land is to be utilized for ultimate use by:
 - a. Single ownership, or
 - b. Unified control, or
 - c. Separate ownership and unified control, or
 - d. Separate ownership without unified control and whereon such land is designed for use as one building or a group of buildings, and whereon such land there may or may not be provisions for multiple purpose uses.

Any such planned development shall be compatible to the Comprehensive Plan for Spink County, South Dakota. Provided further, if the proposed development is only for a portion of the contiguous landholdings of the applicant(s), then a simple, schematic plan showing anticipated uses and densities shall be submitted with application for any planned development.

Plat. The map, drawing or chart on which the subdivider's plan of subdivision is legally recorded.

Principal Use. The primary or predominant use of any lot.

Public Utility Substation. An area where facilities are provided for the distribution of telephone, radio, communications, water, gas, and electricity. These facilities shall be permitted as a conditional use in the various zoning districts subject to conditions, which will assure their harmony, especially aesthetically, with the nature of the respective district.

Recreational Vehicles (RV). A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, self-propelled or non-self-propelled, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel and/or recreational purposes having a body width not exceeding eight (8) feet.

Right-of-Way. Right-of-way shall be defined as the area that intersects a road that extends into a piece of property, whether residential, commercial, or industrial, owned by a private resident, city, county, state, business, or corporation, that can be accessed by individuals, businesses, city, county, and state personnel to conduct road or utility work.

The setback on roads shall be measured from the center of the road extending out directly on one side of the road. A building or other structure shall not be placed or constructed within the setback area. Refer to county road maps for appropriate road setbacks.

A building or other structure may only be placed or constructed after seventy-five (75) feet from where the road right-of-way ends.

Setback/Setback Line. That line that is the required minimum distance from any lot line that establishes the area within which the principal structure must be erected or placed. Unless otherwise noted differently under each district, the setback shall be the following:

Small Towns	Front:	20 ft from lot line
(Included:	Side:	7 ft
Rural Platted	Rear:	20 ft
Additions)		
Agricultural	Front:	75 ft from road right-of-way
	Side:	20 ft
	Rear:	20 ft

Lake: Front/Road: 15 ft
 Side: 7 ft
 Back/Lake: 30 feet or average setback in alignment with the adjoining property main structure from the normal high watermark. Boathouses, piers, & docks are exempted.

Commercial: Buildings located on lots adjacent to a Residential District shall conform on the adjacent side with the Residential side yard requirement.

Highway

Commercial:	Front:	75 ft from lot line
	Side:	25 ft
	Rear:	25 ft

Industrial:	Front:	75 ft
	Side:	25 ft
	Rear:	25 ft

Shall. Shall means that the condition is an enforceable requirement of this regulation.

Shelterbelts/Field belts. A strip or belt of trees or shrubs established to reduce soil erosion and to protect yards, lots, buildings, livestock, residences, recreation areas, and wildlife. Shade and ornamental trees are not considered as shelterbelts.

Should. Means that the condition is a recommendation. If violations of this regulation occur, the County will evaluate whether the party implemented the recommendations contained in this regulation that may have helped the party to avoid the violation.

Sign. Any device designed to inform or attract the attention of persons not on the premises on which the sign is located, provided, however, that the following shall not be included in the application of the regulations herein:

1. Signs not exceeding one (1) square foot in area bearing only property numbers, post office box numbers, names of occupants of premises, or other identification or premise not having commercial connotations;
2. Flags and insignias of any government. Except when displayed in connection with commercial promotion;
3. Legal notices, identification, informational, or directional signs erected or required by governmental bodies;
4. Integral decorative or architectural feature of buildings, except letters, trademarks, moving parts, or moving lights; and
5. Signs directing and guiding traffic and parking on private property, but bearing no advertising matter.

Sign, Off-Site. A sign other than an exterior or interior on-site sign. Off-site signs are more conventionally known as billboards, regardless of size.

Sign, On-Site, Exterior. An exterior sign relating to its subject to the premises on which it is located, or to products, accommodations, services, or activities on the premises. Exterior, on-site signs do not include signs erected by outdoor advertising industry in the conduct of the outdoor advertising business, such as billboards, which are off-site signs.

Sign, On-Site, Interior. A sign on the interior of a structure relating its subject matter to the premises on which it is located, or to products, accommodations, services or activities on the premises. As long as any such sign is not normally viewable from the exterior of the premises, it shall not be regulated by this Ordinance.

Street Line. The lot line abutting right-of-way structure. Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on the ground; among other things, structures including buildings, mobile homes, walls, signs, and billboards.

Structure. Anything constructed or erected the use of which requires permanent location on the ground or attached to something having a permanent location on or below the ground. Among other things, structures include, but are not limited to, buildings, manufactured homes, walls, billboards, and poster panels.

Tree, Ornamental. A deciduous tree which is typically grown because of its shape, flowering characteristics, or other attractive features, and which grows to a mature height of about twenty-five (25) feet or less.

Truck or Equipment Terminal. Any lot, structure or premises used for the parking or storage of capital equipment such as trucks, trailers, or other like equipment, over 3/4 ton capacity.

Utility Substation. *See Public Utility Substation.*

Variance. A variance is a relaxation of the terms of the zoning ordinance where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of this Ordinance would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. As used in this Ordinance, a variance is authorized only for height, area, and size of structure or size of yards and open spaces; establishment or expansion of a use otherwise prohibited shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of non-conformities in the zoning district. This is NOT to be confused with a conditional use.

Violation. The failure of a structure/use or other development to be fully compliant with this ordinance.

Yard. A required open space other than a court unoccupied and unobstructed by any structure or portion of a structure from thirty (30) inches above the grade of the lot upward, provided, however, that fences, walls, poles, posts, and other customary yard accessories, ornaments, and furniture may be permitted in any yard subject to height limitations and requirements limiting obstruction of visibility.

Yard Front. In any required front yard, no fence or wall shall be permitted which materially impedes vision across such yard above the height of four (4) feet and no hedge or other vegetation shall be permitted which materially impedes vision across such yard up to ten (10) feet. In the case of through lots, unless the prevailing front yard pattern on adjoining lots indicates otherwise, front yards that would normally be required on a through lot is not in keeping with the prevailing yard pattern, the administrative official may waive the requirement for the normal front yard and substitute, therefore, a special yard requirement which shall not exceed the average of the yards provided on adjacent lots.

Yard, Corner Lots. In the case of corner lots which do not have reversed frontage, a front yard of the required depth shall be provided in accordance with the prevailing yard pattern and a second front yard of half the depth required generally for front yards in the district shall be provided on the other frontage.

In the case of reversed frontage corner lots, a front yard of required depth shall be provided on either frontage, and a second front yard of half the depth required generally for front yards in the district shall be provided on the other frontage.

In the case of corner lots with more than two (2) frontages, the administrative official shall determine the front yard requirements, subject to the following limitations:

1. At least one front yard shall be provided having the full depth required generally in the district; and
2. No other front yard on such lot shall have less than half the full depth required generally.

Depth of required front yards shall be measured at right angles to a straight line joining the fore most points of the side lot lines. The foremost point of the side lot line, in the case of rounded property corners at street intersections, shall be assumed to be the point at which the side and front lot lines would have met without such rounding. Front and rear yard lines shall be parallel.

Yard, Side. A yard extending from the rear line of the required front yard to the rear lot line, or, in the absence of any clearly defined rear lot line, to the point on the lot farthest from the intersection of the lot line involved with the public street.

In the case of through lots, side yards shall extend from the rear lines of front yards required. In the case of corner lots, yard remaining after full and half depth front yards have been established shall be considered side yards.

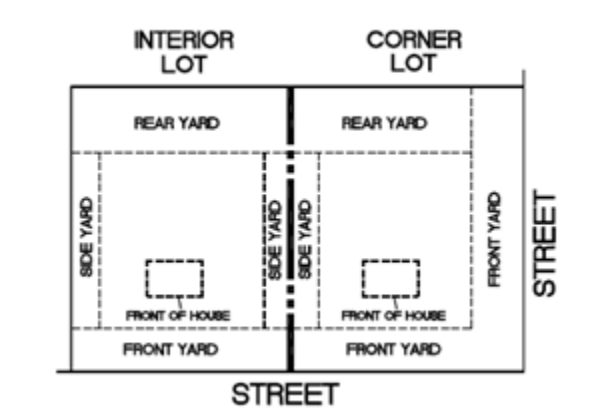
Width of a required side yard shall be measured in such a manner that the yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by the district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the side lot line.

Yard, Rear. A yard extending across the rear of the lot between inner side yard lines. In the case of through lots and corner lots, there will be no rear yards, but only front and side yards.

Depth of a required rear yard shall be measured in such a manner that the yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by the district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the rear lot line.

Yard, Special. A yard behind any required yard adjacent to a public street, required to perform the same functions as a side or rear yard, but adjacent to a lot line so placed to perform like functions as a side yard, but next to a lot line so located or oriented that neither the term side yard nor the term rear yard clearly applies. In such cases, the administrative official shall require a yard with minimum dimensions as generally required for a side yard or a rear yard in the district, determining which shall apply by the relation of the portion of the lot on which the yard is to be placed to the adjoining lot(s), with due consideration to the orientation and placement of structures and buildable areas thereon.

Front, Rear and Side Yard Illustration



Zoning Administrator. The individual(s) appointed by the Board of County Commissioners and designated to administer and enforce the zoning ordinance.

TITLE 17.03 JURISDICTION

Chapter 17.03 Jurisdiction

- 17.0301 Jurisdiction. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply within the unincorporated areas of Spink County excluding area inside the city limits of Redfield; also including the incorporated areas of Ashton, Brentford, Conde, Doland, Frankfort, Hitchcock, Mellette, Northville, Tulare, and Turton, South Dakota, as well as the unincorporated towns of Athol and Mansfield, South Dakota, as established on the map entitled "The Official Zoning Map of Spink County, South Dakota."
- 17.0302 Provisions of This Ordinance Declared to be Minimum Requirements. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare. Whenever the provisions require a greater width or size of yards, courts, or other spaces, or require a lower height of building or less number of stories or require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards that are required, in any other ordinance, the provisions of this Ordinance shall govern. Wherever the provisions of any other ordinance require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards that are required by the provisions of this Ordinance, the provisions of such ordinance shall govern.

TITLE 17.04 OFFICIAL ZONING MAP AND BOUNDARY INTERPRETATION

Chapter 17.04 Official Zoning Map and Boundary Interpretation

- 17.0401 General. The County is hereby divided into zones, or districts, as shown on the Official Zoning Map, which, together with all explanatory matter thereon, is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance. The Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signature of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners attested by the County Auditor and bearing the seal of the County under the following words: "This is to certify that this is the Official Zoning Map referred to in Title 17.04 enacted by Revised Ordinance No. 17 of Spink County, South Dakota," together with date of the adoption of this revised Ordinance.
- 17.0402 Zoning Map Changes. If, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, changes are made in the district boundaries or other matter portrayed on the Official Zoning Map, such changes shall be entered on the Official Zoning Map promptly after the amendment has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners with an entry on the Official zoning Map as follows: "On /Date/, by official action of the Board of County Commissioners, the following change/changes were made in the Official Zoning Map: /brief description of nature of change/," which entry shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and attested by the County Auditor. No amendment to this Ordinance which involves matter portrayed on the Official Zoning Map shall become effective until after such change and entry has been made on said Map.

No changes of any nature shall be made in the Official Zoning Map or matter shown thereon except in conformity with the procedures set forth in this Ordinance.

Any unauthorized change of whatever kind by any person or persons shall be considered a violation of this Ordinance and punishable as provided under Section 17.2402.

Regardless of the existence of purported copies of the Official Zoning Map which may, from time to time, be made or published, the Official Zoning Map which shall be located in the Office of the County Director of Equalization shall be the final authority as to the current zoning status of land and water areas, buildings, and other structures in the County.

17.0403 Zoning Map Replacement. In the event that the Official Zoning Map becomes damaged, destroyed, lost or difficult to interpret because of the nature or number of changes and additions, the Board of County Commissioners may, by resolution, adopt a new Official Zoning Map, which shall supersede the prior Official Zoning Map. The new Official Zoning Map may correct drafting or other errors or omissions in the prior Official Zoning Map, but no such correction shall have the effect of amending the original Official Zoning Map, or any subsequent amendment thereof. The new Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signature of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners attested by the County Auditor and bearing the seal of the County under the following words:

"This is to certify that this Official Zoning Map supersedes and replaces the Official Zoning Map adopted /date of adoption of zoning map being replaced/ as part of Revised Ordinance No. 17 of Spink County, South Dakota." Unless the prior Official Zoning Map has been lost, or has been totally destroyed, the prior map or any significant parts thereof remaining shall be preserved, together with all available records pertaining to its adoption or amendment.

17.0404 Rules for Interpretation of District Boundaries. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts as shown on the Official Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply:

1. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streets, highways, or alleys, shall be construed to follow such centerlines;
2. Boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines;
3. Boundaries indicated as approximately following city limits shall be construed as following such city limits;
4. Boundaries indicated as following railroad lines shall be construed to be midway between the main tracks;
5. Boundaries indicated as following shorelines shall be construed to follow such shorelines, and in the event of change in the shorelines shall be construed as moving with the actual shoreline; boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerline of streams, rivers, canals, lakes, or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow such centerlines;

6. Boundaries indicated as parallel to or extensions of features indicated in subsections 1 through 5 above shall be so construed. Distances not specifically indicated on the Official Zoning Map shall be determined by the scale of the Map;
7. Where physical or cultural features existing on the ground are at variance with those shown on the Official Zoning Map, or in other circumstances not covered by subsections 1 through 6 above, the Planning and Zoning Board shall interpret the district boundaries;
8. Where a district boundary line divides a lot which was in single ownership at the time of passage of this Ordinance, the Board of Adjustment may permit, as a conditional use, the extension of the regulations for either portion of the lot not to exceed fifty (50) feet beyond the district line into the remaining portion of the lot.

TITLE 17.05 APPLICATION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Chapter 17.05 Application of District Regulations

- 17.0501 General. The regulations set forth within each district shall be minimum regulations and shall apply uniformly to each class or kind of structure or land, and particularly, except as hereinafter provided.
- 17.0502 Zoning Affects Every Building and Use. No building, structure, or land shall hereafter be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part thereof shall hereafter be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered except in conformity with all of the regulations herein specified for the district in which it is located.
- 17.0503 Performance Standards. No building or other structure shall hereafter be erected or altered:
1. To exceed the height or bulk;
 2. To accommodate or house a greater number of families;
 3. To occupy a greater percentage of lot area; and
 4. To have narrower or smaller rear yards, front yards, side yards, or other open spaces, than herein required, or in any other manner contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- 17.0504 Open Space, Off-Street Parking, and Loading Space. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking, or loading space required about or in connection with any building for the purpose of complying with this Ordinance, shall be included as part of a yard, open space, or off-street parking or loading space similarly required for any other building.
- 17.0505 Yard and Lot Reduction Prohibited. No yard or lot existing at the time of passage of this Ordinance shall be reduced in dimension or area below the minimum requirements set forth herein. Yards or lots created after the effective date of this Ordinance shall meet at least the minimum requirements established by this Ordinance.
- 17.0506 Unclassified or Unspecified Uses. May be permitted as a conditional use by the Board of Zoning provided that such uses are similar in character to the principle uses permitted in the district.

TITLE 17.06 ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS

Chapter 17.06 Establishment of Districts

- 17.0601 Planning and Zoning Board Recommendations. It shall be a purpose of the Spink County Planning and Zoning Board to recommend the boundaries of the various original districts and appropriate regulations to be enforced therein. The Planning and Zoning Board shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its final report, and the Board of County Commissioners shall not hold public hearings or take action until it has received the final report of the Planning and Zoning Board.
- 17.0602 Districts Created. For the purposes of zoning, there are hereby created 7 types of districts by which the jurisdictional area defined in Title 17.03 shall be divided:
- (AG) Agricultural
 - (LF) Lake Front Residential
 - (RU) Rural Urban
 - (C) Commercial
 - (HI) Highway Commercial
 - (I) Industrial
 - (FP) Floodplain

TITLE 17.07 AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT (AG)

Chapter 17.07 Agricultural District

- 17.0701 Statement of Intent. The intent of the Agricultural District is to protect agricultural lands and lands consisting of natural growth from incompatible land uses in order to preserve land best suited to agricultural uses and land in which the natural environment shall be continued; to limit residential, commercial, and industrial development to those areas where they are best suited for reasons of practicality and service delivery.
- 17.0702 Permitted Principle Uses and Structures. The following principle uses and structures shall be permitted in the Agricultural District:
1. Any form of agriculture including the raising of crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, and poultry husbandry
 2. A family farm unit and their normal accessory buildings including mobile homes;
 3. Railroad track right-of-way;
 4. Single-family/two family dwellings and their normal accessory buildings, including mobile homes; and
 5. Home occupations. (See definitions)
- 17.0703 Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures shall be permitted in the Agricultural District:
1. Roadside produce stands in conjunction with a bona fide farm operation on the premises;
 2. Artificial lake(s) of three acres or less;
 3. Horticultural endeavors including greenhouses and nurseries; and
 4. Seasonal Fireworks Stands
- 17.0704 Conditional Use. After notice and appropriate safeguards, the Board of Adjustment may permit the following, as well as any other use that is consistent with the use intended with this district, as conditional uses in the (AG) Agricultural District:

1. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (see Appendix D)
2. Fairgrounds, racetracks, and amusement parks;
3. Utility substations; solar panels;
4. Airports;
5. Golf courses, country clubs and golf driving ranges;
6. Amphitheaters, stadiums, drive-in movies, arenas, and field houses;
7. Go-cart tracks, riding stables, playfields, athletic fields, bowling, swimming pools, and automobile parking;
8. Public parks, public recreational areas, churches, and schools;
9. Operation and maintenance terminal for trucks and other equipment;
10. Sand, gravel, or quarry operation;
11. Sanitary landfill sites in accordance with South Dakota Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations;
12. Cemeteries;
13. Kennels and veterinary operations;
14. Farm-related bulk commodities;
15. Farm-related agriculture business or agricultural processing;
16. Wildlife propagation and game management;
17. Signs, per Title 17.16;
18. High-voltage lines of 343 KV or greater;
19. Hunting Lodges and Bed & Breakfast Inns;
20. Lagoons;
21. Landfills;
21. Wireless towers;
22. Gunsmithing, gun sales; and
23. Wind Energy Conversion Systems (WECS) ((See Chapter 17.13))

- 17.0705 Minimum Lot Requirements. The minimum lot width shall be not less than one hundred fifty (150) feet. The minimum lot area shall be one (1) acre.
- In the case of corner lots, the side yard setbacks shall be half of the front yard setback.
- ***A plat is required when less than twenty (20) acres are split out of a larger parcel. The plat is then required to be filed with the Director of Equalization according to Title 17.18, Chapters 17.1809 & 17.1810.*
- 17.0706 Minimum Setback Requirements. All structures shall be set back no less than seventy-five (75) feet from all improved public roads measured from road right-of-way. The minimum side yard and rear yard setback shall each be twenty (20) feet.
- 17.0707 Minimum Shelterbelt Setback. Shelterbelts consisting of one or more rows when parallel to the right-of-way shall be set back in accordance with Appendix C. Replacement trees in existing shelterbelts are exempt from minimum shelterbelt requirements as long as its nonconformance is not increased.
- 17.0708 Approaches. Along all County roads, approaches shall be a minimum of five hundred (500) feet apart. Each side of the road shall constitute a separate road. Before placing or removing any approach the Highway Superintendent must be contacted to see if it is appropriate.
- 17.0709 Service Roads. Service roads may be required at the discretion of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Planning and Zoning Board.
- 17.0710 Pollution. Upon receiving a formal complaint of pollution caused from animal runoff including, but not limited to, runoff into ditches, into any body of water, or a field not owned by the person or persons causing the pollution, an investigation will be conducted by the Planning and Zoning Board and/or the DENR. If the pollution is caused by a permitted confinement operation, DENR will determine the penalty. If the pollution is caused by a non-permitted confinement operation, the Board of Adjustment may require a CAFO permit to be obtained in order to control the pollution and a fine may be assessed to the landowner and/or the operator. For fine information see Title 18.23, Chapter 18.2302. (6-25-08 effective)

17.0711 Height and Fencing Material Restriction.

- (a) No person shall construct, erect or maintain or cause to be constructed, erected or maintained any perimeter fences of any character or material exceeding ten feet in height, unless otherwise permitted or required within this Code. Unslatted chain-link fences and wrought iron fences shall be exempt from the visibility requirements of this section, providing they are kept free of vegetation, debris and any obstacle obscuring vision.

TITLE 17.08 LAKE FRONT RESIDENTIAL (LF)

Chapter 17.08 Lake Front Residential (LF)

- 17.0801 Intent. The intent of the Lake Front Residential District (LF) is to provide for residential uses of shoreline land without altering natural surroundings of the district.
- 17.0802 Permitted Principle Uses and Structures. The following principle uses and structures shall be permitted in the Lake Front Residential District:
- Single-family residential usage including mobile homes, but excluding mobile home parks.
- 17.0803 Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures shall be permitted in the Lake Front Residential District:
1. Accessory uses and structures normally appurtenant to the permitted uses and structures when established within space limits of this district; and
 2. Home occupations.
- 17.0804 Conditional Uses. After the provisions of this Ordinance relating to conditional uses have been fulfilled, the Board of Adjustment may permit as conditional uses in Lake Front Residential District any use that is consistent with the use intended with this district.
- 17.0805 Minimum Lot Requirements. Each lot shall have a depth of no less than one hundred (100) feet and shall have a shoreline frontage width of no less than twenty-five (25) feet. All lots without shoreline frontage shall have a minimum width of twenty-five (25) feet and a minimum depth of one hundred (100) feet.
- In the case of corner lots, the side yard setbacks shall be half of the front yard setback.
- All new platted lots shall have a depth of no less than one hundred (100) feet. The minimum lot road frontage shall be no less than twenty (20) feet in width.

- 17.0806 Minimum Setback Requirements. Each structure shall be set back no less than thirty (30) feet or the average setback in alignment with the adjoining property's main structure from the normal high watermark. The road or front yard setback shall be no less than fifteen (15) feet from the property line, not from public right-of-way or center of road. Each side yard shall not be less than seven (7) feet. Additional tiers of lots that do not have shoreline frontage shall have a frontage width of no less than twenty-five (25) feet and a depth of no less than one hundred (100) feet. Variances will be granted for setbacks only with special circumstances.
- 17.0807 Building or Structure Depth. Any building or structure except boathouses, piers, and docks shall be placed at an elevation such that the lowest floor, including a basement, is three (3) feet above the highest known water level. In locations where sufficient data on known high water levels are not available, the elevation of the line of permanent terrestrial vegetation shall be used as the estimated high water elevation. When fill is required to meet this elevation, the fill shall be allowed to stabilize before construction is begun. The high-water mark will be defined as that point when the water no longer flows over the dam.
- Cabins/residences, sheds, and enclosed porches will all need to meet the thirty (30) foot or average setback requirements. Plot plans will be required to be submitted to the Equalization Office for approval prior to a building permit being issued. Building permits must be obtained before any construction begins.
- All structures moved into or within the Lake Front Residential zone will require a building permit. For those properties where variances have been approved for setbacks closer than allowed in the ordinance the County will be held harmless.
- 17.0808 Permits Required. No building or other structure shall be erected, moved, added to or structurally altered without a permit issued by the Zoning Administrator. Failure of compliance shall constitute a violation of this ordinance.
- 17.0809 Service or Access Roads. Service or access roads may be required at the discretion of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Planning and Zoning Board.
- 17.0810 Sewage Disposal Regulations. It is the responsibility of the landowner to conform to State and Federal sewage disposal regulations. The landowner

must contact the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for the proper regulations.

17.0811 Height and Fencing Material Restrictions.

- (a) No person shall construct, erect or maintain or cause to be constructed, erected or maintained any perimeter fences of any character or material exceeding six feet in height, unless otherwise permitted or required within this Code, or unless the fence is constructed of chain-link and erected on the property of an accredited public or private K-12 school. Then the fence may not exceed 12 feet in height, above the sidewalk or the surface of any lot or parcel of ground. Unslatted chain-link fences and wrought iron fences shall be exempt from the visibility requirements of this section, providing they are kept free of vegetation, debris and any obstacle obscuring vision.
- (b) No person may construct, erect, or maintain any electric or electrified fences, nor any fence constructed of barbed wire or concertina wire, nor any fence consisting solely of horizontal metal wires. However, where fences are permitted (whether as of right or as of exception) in this Code, barbed wire or concertina wire may be used atop another fence where (1) the real property on which the fence is installed is zoned commercial, or industrial; and (2) where the barbed wire or concertina wire is at least eight feet above grade.

TITLE 17.09 RURAL-URBAN (RU)

Chapter 17.09 Rural-Urban (RU)

- 17.0901 Intent. The intent is to provide an environment in small communities where strict application of specific uses and activities are not practical; an intermixing of activities is allowed provided that totally incompatible uses to those already present are not undertaken or those which produce excessive odor, smoke, toxic matter, or vibration.
- 17.0902 Permitted Principle Uses and Structures. The following principle uses and structures shall be permitted in the Rural-Urban District:
1. Single-family/multi-family dwellings and their normal accessory building, including mobile homes;
 2. Noncommercial horticulture; and
 3. Railroad track right-of-way.
- 17.0903 Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures shall be permitted in the Rural-Urban District:
1. Home occupations and professional offices; and
 2. Accessory uses and structures normally appurtenant to the permitted uses and structures when established within space limits of this district.
- 17.0904 Conditional Uses. After the provisions of this Ordinance relating to conditional uses have been fulfilled, the Board of Adjustment may permit as a conditional use any use which is consistent with the intent of this district. Conditional Uses may include:
1. Fairgrounds, race tracks, and amusement parks;
 2. Utility substations;
 3. Recreational activities, whether public or private;
 4. Churches and schools;
 5. Operation and maintenance terminals for trucks and other equipment;

6. Cemeteries;
7. Kennels and veterinary establishments;
8. Signs, per Title 17.15;
9. Wildlife propagation and game management; and
10. Hunting Lodges and Bed & Breakfast Inns.
11. Gunsmithing; gun sales
12. Wind Energy Conversion Systems (WECS)

17.0905 Minimum Lot Requirements. The minimum lot area shall be seven thousand two hundred (7,200) square feet for single-/two-family dwellings. The minimum lot areas for multi-family dwellings in excess of two units shall be seven thousand two hundred (7,200) square feet and an additional one thousand eight hundred (1,800) square feet for each unit in excess of the first two. The minimum lot width shall be fifty (50) feet and the minimum lot depth shall be one hundred twenty (120) feet.

17.0906 Minimum Yard Requirements. For all principle permitted uses and structures, there shall be a front yard of not less than a depth of twenty (20) feet. There shall be a rear yard of not less than a depth of twenty (20) feet. Each side yard shall not be less than seven (7) feet as measured from the outermost edge of structures. All distances are measured from the edge of road right-of-way. Yard requirements for conditional uses and variances shall be determined by the Board of Adjustment.

In the case of corner lots, the side yard setbacks shall be half of the front yard setback.

17.0907 Height and Fencing Material Restrictions.

(a) No person shall construct, erect or maintain or cause to be constructed, erected or maintained any perimeter fences of any character or material exceeding six feet in height, unless otherwise permitted or required within this Code, or unless the fence is constructed of chain-link and erected on the property of an accredited public or private K-12 school. Then the fence may not exceed 12 feet in height, above the sidewalk or the surface of any lot or parcel of ground. Unslatted chain-link fences and wrought iron fences shall be exempt from the visibility requirements of this section, providing they are kept free of vegetation, debris and any obstacle obscuring vision.

- (b) No person may construct, erect, or maintain any electric or electrified fences, nor any fence constructed of barbed wire or concertina wire, nor any fence consisting solely of horizontal metal wires. However, where fences are permitted (whether as of right or as of exception) in this Code, barbed wire or concertina wire may be used atop another fence where (1) the real property on which the fence is installed is zoned commercial, or industrial; and (2) where the barbed wire or concertina wire is at least eight feet above grade.

TITLE 17.10 COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (C)

Chapter 17.10 Commercial District

- 17.1001 Intent. The intent of the Commercial District (C) is to provide a commercial area for those establishments serving the general shopping needs of the trade area, and in particular, those establishments customarily oriented to the pedestrian shopper. The grouping of uses is intended to strengthen the central business area as the urban center of trade, service, governmental and cultural activities, and to provide neighborhood commercial convenience areas.
- 17.1002 Permitted Principle Uses and Structures. The following principle uses and structures shall be permitted in the Commercial District (C):
1. Retail sale of: groceries, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meats, poultry products, fish and seafood, baked goods, candies, nuts, confectionery items; beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages; heating and plumbing equipment; paint, glass and wallpaper; electrical supplies; hardware; dry goods and general merchandise; tires, batteries and accessories; marine and aircraft accessories; clothing/apparel and accessories; furniture, home furnishings and equipment; household appliances; radios, televisions, and music supplies; drugs and proprietary medicines; antiques and second- hand merchandise; books and stationery; sporting goods and bicycles; jewelry; flowers and other plant materials; cigars and cigarettes; newspapers and magazines; cameras and photographic supplies; gifts, novelties, and souvenirs; optical goods;
 2. Finance, insurance and real estate services;
 3. Laundering, dry cleaning and dyeing services; photographic services including commercial services; beauty and barber services; apparel repair, alteration, and cleaning pickup service; shoe repair services;
 4. Business services, excluding any warehousing and storage services;
 5. Automobile washing; electrical repair; radio and television repair, and watch, clock and jewelry repair;
 6. Professional services;
 7. Governmental services;

8. Educational services;
9. Bus passenger terminals and taxicab transportation;
10. Churches, synagogues, and temples; welfare and charitable services; business associations, professional membership organizations; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and civic, social and fraternal associations.
11. Eating and drinking places;
12. Communication and utility uses;
13. Public buildings and grounds;
14. On-site signs;
15. Automobile service stations;
16. Hotels and motels;
17. Automobile parking;
18. Libraries, museums; art galleries, planetariums, aquariums; historic and monument sites; motion picture theaters, legitimate theaters; auditoriums; exhibition halls, penny arcades; gymnasiums and athletic clubs; ice skating, roller skating; and bowling; and
19. Parks.

17.1003 Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures shall be permitted in the Commercial District (C):

1. Signs, as regulated by Title 17.16;
2. Off-street parking; and
3. Accessory uses and structures normally appurtenant to the permitted uses and structures when established within the space limits of this district.

17.1004 Conditional Uses. After the provisions relating to conditional uses have been fulfilled, the Board of Adjustment may permit as conditional uses in the Commercial District (C):

1. Other trade and service uses which are similar to the permitted principle uses and which are in harmony with the intent of this district:
2. Structures containing both commercial and residential uses; and
3. Implements, automobile sales and services.
4. Cannabis Dispensary (subject to Chapter 17.28)
5. Junkyards (subject to Chapter 17.14)
6. Tow/Impound Lots (Subject to Chapter 17.15)

17.1005 Minimum Lot Requirements. The minimum lot area shall be two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet. The minimum lot width shall be twenty-five (25) feet. The minimum lot depth shall be one hundred (100) feet.

17.1006 Minimum Yard Requirements. All buildings located on lots adjacent to a Residential District shall be located so as to conform on the adjacent side with the side yard requirements for the adjacent Residential District.

17.1007 Height and Fence Material Restrictions.

- (a) No person shall construct, erect or maintain or cause to be constructed, erected or maintained any perimeter fences of any character or material exceeding ten feet in height, unless otherwise permitted or required within this Code, or unless the fence is constructed of chain-link and erected on the property of an accredited public or private K-12 school. Then the fence may not exceed 12 feet in height, above the sidewalk or the surface of any lot or parcel of ground. Unslatted chain-link fences and wrought iron fences shall be exempt from the visibility requirements of this section, providing they are kept free of vegetation, debris and any obstacle obscuring vision.
- (b) No person may construct, erect, or maintain any electric or electrified fences, nor any fence constructed of barbed wire or concertina wire, nor any fence consisting solely of horizontal metal wires. However, where fences are permitted (whether as of right or as of exception) in this Code, barbed wire or concertina wire may be used atop another fence where (1) the real property on which the fence is installed is zoned commercial, or industrial; and (2) where the barbed wire or concertina wire is at least eight feet above grade.

TITLE 17.11 HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Chapter 17.11 Highway Commercial District (HC)

17.1101 Intent. The intent of the Highway Commercial District (HC) is to provide commercial areas for those establishments which can function most satisfactorily in an area directly related to a major vehicular circulation route due to the nature of the merchandise handled and the display space required, particularly items requiring expansive display area such as motor vehicles, trailers, and farm implements; the method of transport required of the purchaser for the merchandise handled, particularly goods customarily traded in bulk such as lumber or feed requiring access for the customer to the sales area; primary dependence upon vehicular, as opposed to pedestrian, access such as drive-in facilities and all types of automotive and farm implement services; or the clientele toward which the establishments are primarily oriented, particularly travelers on the highway.

17.1102 Permitted Principle Uses and Structures. The following principle uses and structures shall be permitted in Highway Commercial Districts (HC):

1. Retail sale of: lumber and other building materials, farm equipment, motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, marine craft, aircraft, mobile homes, trailers, farm and garden supplies, fuel and ice;
2. Wholesale sales of: motor vehicles and automotive equipment; drugs, chemicals, and allied products; dry goods and apparel; groceries and related products; electrical goods; hardware, plumbing, heating equipment, and supplies; machinery, equipment and supplies; beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages; paper and paper products; furniture and home furnishings; lumber and construction materials;
3. Funeral and crematory services and supplies;
4. Farm products warehousing and storage;
5. Refrigerated warehousing;
6. Food lockers, provided that any slaughtering, killing, eviscerating, skinning, or plucking be done indoors;
7. Household goods warehousing and storage;
8. General warehousing and storage;

9. Automobile repair and services;
10. Re-upholstery and furniture repair services;
11. Contract construction services;
12. Bus garaging and equipment maintenance;
13. Motor freight terminals;
14. Motor freight garaging and equipment maintenance;
15. Automobile parking; RV utility hookups
16. Libraries; museums, art galleries; planetariums; aquariums; historic and monument sites; auditoriums; exhibition halls; and penny-arcades;
17. Miniature golf, gymnasiums and athletic clubs, swimming pools, tennis courts, ice skating, and roller skating;
18. Parks;
19. Theaters; stadiums; drive-in movies; arenas and field houses; race tracks; fairgrounds; amusement parks, golf driving ranges; go-cart tracks; golf courses and country clubs; riding stables; play fields and athletic fields; bowling; and swimming pools;
20. Communication and utility uses;
21. Drive-in eating and drinking places; restaurants;
22. Automobile service stations;
23. Motels;
24. Livestock sales establishments, buying stations; and
25. Any use listed in the Commercial District

17.1103 Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures shall be permitted in Highway Commercial District (HC):

1. Signs, as regulated by Title 17.16;
2. Accessory uses normally appurtenant to the permitted principle uses and structures when established in conformance within the space limits of this district;
3. Seasonal stands: fruit, vegetable, fireworks, or any product that will be sold during a season and not twelve (12) months; and
4. Any use listed in the Commercial District.

17.1104 Minimum Lot Requirements. The minimum lot area shall be ten thousand (10,000) square feet. The minimum lot width shall be one hundred (100) feet.

17.1105 Minimum Yard Requirements. There shall be a front yard of not less than a depth of seventy-five (75) feet. Each side yard and rear yard shall be no less than twenty-five (25) feet as measured from the outermost edge of the structure.

In the case of corner lots, the side yard setbacks shall be half of the front yard setback.

17.1106 Service or Access Roads. Service or access roads may be required at the discretion of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Planning and Zoning Board.

17.1107 Height and Fence Material Restrictions.

- (a) No person shall construct, erect or maintain or cause to be constructed, erected, or maintained any perimeter fences of any character or material exceeding ten feet in height, unless otherwise permitted or required within this Code. Unslatted chain-link fences and wrought iron fences shall be exempt from the visibility requirements of this section, providing they are kept free of vegetation, debris and any obstacle obscuring vision.
- (b) No person may construct, erect, or maintain any electric or electrified fences, nor any fence constructed of barbed wire or concertina wire, nor any fence consisting solely of horizontal metal wires. However, where fences are permitted (whether as of right or as of exception) in this Code, barbed wire or concertina wire may be used atop another fence where (1) the real property on which the fence is installed is zoned commercial, or industrial; and (2) where the barbed wire or concertina wire is at least eight feet above grade.

TITLE 17.12 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (I)

Chapter 17.12 Industrial District

- 17.1201 Intent. The intent of the Industrial District (I) is to provide space for certain types of industrial and/or manufacturing and/or warehousing or storage operations which are compatible to adjoining districts. Such uses generally require open storage of materials or goods before, during or after the manufacturing process, but are of a low noise or nuisance level. Land designated for this district should be located in relation to the thoroughfare network of the community as well as rail and air if required, and designated so as to not disrupt normal traffic flow. Planned industrial parks are encouraged in this district.
- 17.1202 Permitted Principle Uses and Structures. The following principle uses and structures shall be permitted in the Industrial District (I):
1. Building material sales;
 2. Cartage and express facilities;
 3. Contractor offices, shops and yards—such as building, cement, electrical, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, masonry, painting, plumbing, refrigeration and roofing;
 4. Fuel and bulk sales;
 5. Greenhouses & wholesales;
 6. Highway maintenance shops and yards;
 7. Packing and crating;
 8. Printing and publishing;
 9. Public utility and service uses;
 10. Accessory uses, incidental to and on the same zoning lot as principle uses;
 11. Wholesaling of all commodities, except commercial explosives, automotive and other mechanical equipment salvage;
 12. Office;

13. Fruit and vegetable concentration, preservation, and preparation;
14. Grain elevators, grain and mill products;
15. Poultry and small game dressing and packing
16. Blacksmith shop, body and fender works; bottling works; wholesale; bus terminal;
17. Cabinet shop; carpenter shop; carpet or rug cleaning; clothes cleaning and dyeing;
18. Auto and truck rentals;
19. Public garage;
20. Machine shops, metal processing and fabrication;
21. Parking lot; public buildings; public transit yard;
22. Sand blasting; service station; signs, outdoor advertising; sign painting; stone monument works; stone masonry shop;
23. Veterinary;
24. Novelties;
25. Optical goods;
26. Photographic equipment;
27. Rubber and/or metal stamps;
28. Venetian blinds, window shades and awnings;
29. Food and kindred processing, wholesale; confections, honey extractions;
30. Dairy products;
31. Toiletries;
32. Manufacture, compounding, assembling or treatment of articles of merchandise from the following previously prepared materials: canvas, cellophane, cloth, cork;

33. Feathers, felt, fiber, fir;
34. Glass and plastics;
35. Signs, per Title 17.16
35. Leather; and
36. Any use listed under Commercial or Highway Commercial District.
- 17.1203 Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures shall be permitted in Industrial District (I):
1. Caretaker and watchmen quarters;
 2. Medical facilities accessories to an industrial use; and
 3. Any use listed under Commercial or Highway Commercial District.
- 17.1204 Conditional Uses. After the provisions of this Ordinance relating to conditional uses have been fulfilled, the Board of Adjustment may permit as conditional uses in the Industrial District any use which is consistent with the intent of this district.
- 17.1205 Performance Standards. All uses and structures in an Industrial District should use the performance standards in Appendix B as guidelines.
- 17.1206 Minimum Lot Requirements. The minimum lot area shall be twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet. The minimum lot width shall be one hundred twenty-five (125) feet.
- 17.1207 Minimum Yard Requirements. There shall be a front yard of not less than a depth of seventy-five (75) feet. Each side yard and backyard shall not be less than twenty-five (25) feet as measured from the outermost edge of structures.
- In the case of corner lots, the side yard setbacks shall be half of the front yard setback.
- 17.1208 Service or Access Roads. Service or access roads may be required at the discretion of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Planning and Zoning Board.

17.1209 Height and Fence Material Restriction.

- (a) No person shall construct, erect or maintain or cause to be constructed, erected or maintained any perimeter fences of any character or material exceeding ten feet in height, unless otherwise permitted or required within this Code. Unslatted chain-link fences and wrought iron fences shall be exempt from the visibility requirements of this section, providing they are kept free of vegetation, debris and any obstacle obscuring vision.
- (b) No person may construct, erect, or maintain any electric or electrified fences, nor any fence constructed of barbed wire or concertina wire, nor any fence consisting solely of horizontal metal wires. However, where fences are permitted (whether as of right or as of exception) in this Code, barbed wire or concertina wire may be used atop another fence where (1) the real property on which the fence is installed is zoned commercial, or industrial; and (2) where the barbed wire or concertina wire is at least eight feet above grade.

TITLE 17.13 WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS (WECS)

17.1301 Definitions

Construction — Any clearing of land, excavation, or other action that would adversely affect the natural environment of the site or route but does not include changes needed for temporary use of sites or routes for non-utility purposes, or uses in securing survey or geological data, including necessary borings to ascertain foundation conditions.

High Voltage Transmission Line — A conductor of electric energy and associated facilities.

Large Wind Energy Conversion System or LWECS — All WECS facilities excluding Small Wind Energy Conversion Systems.

Person — An individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, association, firm, public service company, cooperative, political subdivision, municipal corporation, government agency, public utility district, consumers power district, or any other entity, public or private, however organized.

Route — The location of a High Voltage Transmission Line between two endpoints. The route may have a variable width of up to 1.25 miles.

Private Wind Energy Conversion System or PWECS — A WECS facility with a single Tower Height of less than seventy-five (75) feet used primarily for on-site consumption of power.

Tower Height — The height above grade of the fixed portion of the tower, excluding the wind turbine itself

System Height — The height above grade of the tallest point of the WECS, including the rotor radius.

Turbine — The parts of the WECS including the blades, generator and tail.

Utility — Any person engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric energy in this state including, but not limited to, a private investor owned utility, a cooperatively owned utility, a consumer's power district and a public or municipal utility.

Wind Energy Conversion System or WECS — A commonly owned and/or managed integrated system that converts wind movement into electricity. All of the following are encompassed in this definition of system:

- a) Tower or multiple towers, including foundations;
- b) Generator(s);
- c) Blades;
- d) Power collection systems, including padmount transformers;
- e) Access roads, meteorological towers, on-site electric substation, control building, and other ancillary equipment and facilities; and
- f) Electric interconnection systems or portion thereof dedicated to the WECS.

17.1302

Private Wind Energy Conversion Systems (PWECS). The regulations regarding Private Wind Energy Conversion Systems (hereafter referred to as PWECS) shall be as follows:

1. Limited Use. No PWECS installed in accordance with the requirements of these regulations shall generate power as a commercial enterprise as defined by the Public Utility Commission.
2. Setback Requirements. The minimum distance between the property line, overhead utility lines or another wind turbine, and any turbine support base of a PWECS shall be equal to the proposed turbine hub height (plus the radius of the rotor for the horizontal access machines).
3. Contiguous property owners and planned developments may construct a PWECS for their use in common. If property held by more than one (1) single owner is used to meet the setback requirements, a site plan establishing easements or reserved areas must be submitted to the Board of Adjustment for their approval.

4. Turbine Access. Climbing access to the PWECS turbine shall be limited either by means of a fence six (6) feet high around the turbine base with a locking portal, or by limiting turbine climbing apparatus so there is access to it no lower than twelve (12) feet from the ground.
5. Electromagnetic Interference. If a PWECS is installed in any location along or within the major access of an existing microwave communications link, the person desiring to install the PWECS shall be required to provide a letter from the business whose link they are within or adjacent to stating that the business whose link is affected would have no objection to the installation of the PWECS.
6. Air Space. A PWECS shall be located or installed in compliance with the guidelines of the Federal Aviation Administration Regulations with regard to Airport Approach Zones and clearance around VOR stations.
7. Interconnect. The PWECS, if interconnected to an electric utility distribution system, shall meet the interconnect requirements of the electric utility company.

17.1303

Permit Requirements

1. Building Permit. A building permit shall be required for the installation of a PWECS.
2. The building permit shall be accompanied by a plot plan which shall include at a minimum the following:
 - a) Property lines and physical dimensions of the property;
 - b) Location, dimensions, and types of existing major structures on the property;
 - c) Location of the proposed PWECS;
 - d) The right-of-way of any public road that is contiguous with the property;
 - e) Any overhead utility lines;
 - f) Wind system specifications, including manufacturer and model, rotor

- g) diameter, tower height, and tower type (monopole, lattice, guyed);
 - h) Tower foundation blueprints or drawings;
 - i) Tower blueprint or drawing;
 - j) Proof of notification to the utility in the service territory in which the PWECS is to be erected;
 - k) The status of all necessary interconnection agreements or studies.
 - l) Easement agreements and separate landowner agreements;
 - 1) The Board may also request additional information and documents should they deem it necessary in order to properly review the application.
3. Conditional Use Hearing. A Conditional Use hearing shall be required for the installation of a PWECS.
4. Expiration. A permit issued pursuant to this ordinance shall expire if
- a) The PWECS is not installed and functioning within two (2) years from the date the permit is issued; or
 - b) The PWECS is out of service or otherwise unused for a continuous one (1) year period.

17.1304 Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS) Requirements

The requirements of these regulations shall apply to all WECS facilities except private facilities with a single turbine height of less than seventy-five (75) feet and used primarily for on-site consumption of power.

17.1305 Federal and State Requirements

All WECSs shall meet or exceed standards and regulations of the Federal Aviation and South Dakota State Statutes and any other agency of federal or state government with the authority to regulate WECSs.

17.1306 General Provisions

1. Mitigation Measures

- a. Site Clearance. The permittees shall disturb or clear the site only to the extent necessary to assure suitable access for construction, safe operation and maintenance of the WECS.
- b. Topsoil Protection. The permittees shall implement measures to protect and segregate topsoil from subsoil in cultivated lands unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- c. Compaction. The permittees shall implement measures to minimize compaction of all lands during all phases of the project's life and shall confine compaction to as small an area as practicable.
- d. Livestock Protection. The permittees shall take precautions to protect livestock during all phases of the project's life.
- e. Fences. The permittees shall promptly replace or repair all fences and gates removed or damaged during all phases of the project's life unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- f. Roads
 - i. Public Roads. Prior to commencement of construction, the permittees shall identify all state, county or township "haul roads" that will be used during the construction of the WECS project and shall notify the state, county or township governing body having jurisdiction over the roads to determine if the haul roads identified are acceptable. The governmental body shall be given adequate time to inspect the haul roads prior to use of these haul roads. Where practical, existing roadways shall be used for all activities associated with the WECS. Where practical, all-weather roads shall be used to deliver cement, turbines, meteorological towers, assembled nacelles and all other heavy components to and from the site.
 - ii. The permittees shall, prior to the use of approved haul roads, make satisfactory arrangements with the appropriate state, county or township governmental body having jurisdiction over approved haul roads for construction of the WECS for the maintenance and repair of the haul roads that will be subject to extra wear and tear due to transportation of equipment and WECS components. The

permittees shall notify the County of such arrangements upon request of the County.

- iii. Turbine Access Roads. Construction of turbine access roads shall be minimized. Access roads shall be low profile roads so that farming equipment can cross them and shall be covered with Class 5 gravel or similar material. When access roads are constructed across streams and drainage ways, the access roads shall be designed in a manner so runoff from the upper portions of the watershed can readily flow to the lower portion of the watershed.
- iv. Private Roads. The permittees shall promptly repair private roads or lanes damaged when moving equipment or when obtaining access to the site, unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
- v. Control of Dust. The permittees shall utilize reasonable measures and practices of construction to control dust.
- vi. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The permittees shall develop a Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prior to construction and submit the plan to the County. The Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall address the erosion control measures for each project phase, and shall at a minimum identify plans for grading, construction and drainage of roads and turbine pads; necessary soil information; detailed design features to maintain downstream water quality; a comprehensive revegetation plan to maintain and ensure adequate erosion control and slope stability and to restore the site after temporary project activities; and measures to minimize the area of surface disturbance. Other practices shall include containing excavated material, protecting exposed soil, stabilizing restored material and removal of silt fences or barriers when the area is stabilized. The plan shall identify methods for disposal or storage of excavated material.

2. Setbacks

Wind turbines shall meet the following minimum spacing requirements.

- a. Distance from existing off-site residences, business and churches shall be at least one thousand (1,000) feet. Distance from other existing buildings or structures shall be at least five hundred (500) feet. Distance from on-site or lessor's residence shall be at least

five hundred (500) feet. Distance to be measured from the wall line of the neighboring principal building to the base of the WECS turbine.

- b. Distance from the edge of a public right of way shall be five hundred (500) feet. The vertical height of the wind turbine is measured from the ground surface to the tip of the blade when in a fully vertical position. The horizontal setback shall be measured from the base of the turbine to the centerline of the public road.
- c. Distance from any property line shall be five hundred (500) feet of the height of the wind turbine. The vertical height of the wind turbine is measured from the ground surface to the tip of the blade when in a fully vertical position. The horizontal setback shall be measured from the base of the turbine to the adjoining property line unless wind easement has been obtained from adjoining property owner.
 - 1) Exception: The Board of Adjustment may allow setback/separation distances to be less than the established distances identified above, if the applicant obtains waivers from all dwellings and owners of property within the separation distance. If approved, such agreement is to be recorded and filed with the Spink County Register of Deeds. Said agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, successors, and assigns of the title holder and shall pass with the land.
3. Electromagnetic Interference. The permittees shall not operate the WECS so as to cause microwave, television, radio, or navigation interference contrary to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations or other law. In the event such interference is caused by the WECS or its operation, the permittees shall take the measures necessary to correct the problem.
4. Lighting. Turbines shall be marked as required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). With the exception of lighting to illuminate doorway to turbine hub, there shall be no lights on the turbines other than what is required by the FAA. This restriction shall not apply to infrared heating devices used to protect the monitoring equipment. Upon commencement of construction of a turbine, in cases where there are residential uses located within a distance which is three hundred (300) percent of the height of the turbine from the turbine and when required by federal law, dual mode lighting shall be requested from the FAA. Beacon lighting, unless required by FAA, shall not be utilized.

5. Turbine Spacing. The turbines shall be spaced no closer than three (3) rotor diameters (RD) (measurement of blades tip to tip) within a straight line. If required during final micro siting of the turbines to account for topographic conditions, up to 10 percent of the turbines may be sited closer than the above spacing but the permittees shall minimize the need to site the turbines closer.
6. Footprint Minimization. The permittees shall design and construct the WECS so as to minimize the amount of land that is impacted by the WECS. Associated facilities in the vicinity of turbines such as electrical/electronic boxes, transformers and monitoring systems shall to the greatest extent feasible be mounted on the foundations used for turbine towers or inside the turbine hubs unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.
7. Collector Lines. Collector lines are the conductors of electric energy from the WECS to the feeder lines. When located on private property, the permittees shall place electrical lines, known as collectors, and communication cables underground between the WECS and the feeder lines. The exception to this requirement is when the total distance of collectors from the substation requires an overhead installation due to line loss of current from an underground installation. Collectors and cables shall also be placed within or immediately adjacent to the land necessary for turbine access roads unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner. This paragraph does not apply to feeder lines.
8. Feeder Lines. Feeder lines are the conductors of electric energy from the collector lines to the main electric terminal. The permittees shall place overhead electric lines, known as feeders, on public rights-of-way or private property. Changes in routes may be made as long as feeders remain on public rights-of-way and approval has been obtained from the governmental unit responsible for the affected right-of-way. When placing feeders on private property, the permittees shall place the feeder in accordance with the easement negotiated with the affected landowner. The permittees shall submit the site plan and engineering drawings for the feeder lines before commencing construction. Feeder line support structures (power poles) shall be placed on private property where concrete or other similar materials are used as an exposed or above-ground permanent foundation.
9. Meteorological Towers. Permanent meteorological towers associated with a WECS facility shall be permitted as part of the facility. A temporary meteorological tower shall require a separate conditional use permit, and shall be constructed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

10. Decommissioning/Restoration/Abandonment.

- a. **Decommissioning Plan.** Within 120 days of completion of construction, the permittees shall submit to the County a decommissioning plan describing the manner in which the permittees anticipate decommissioning the project in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) below. The plan shall include a description of the manner in which the permittees will ensure that it has the financial capability to carry out these restoration requirements when they go into effect. The permittees shall ensure that it carries out its obligation to provide for the resources necessary to fulfill these requirements. The County may at any time request the permittees to file a report with the County describing how the permittees are fulfilling this obligation.
- b. **Site Restoration.** The decommissioning of the WECS shall begin within eight (8) months of the expiration of this permit, or earlier termination of operation of the WECS and be completed within eighteen (18) months of the expiration of this permit or earlier termination of operation of the WECS. The permittees shall have the obligation to dismantle and remove from the site all turbines, turbine generators, transformers, overhead and underground cables, foundations, buildings, and ancillary equipment to a depth of four (4) feet. To the extent possible the permittees shall restore and reclaim the site to its pre-project topography and topsoil quality. All access roads shall be removed unless written approval is given by the affected landowner requesting that one or more roads, or portions thereof, be retained. Any agreement for removal to a lesser depth or for no removal shall be recorded with the County and shall show the locations of all such foundations. All such agreements between the permittees and the affected landowner shall be submitted to the County prior to completion of restoration activities. The site shall be restored in accordance with the requirements of this condition within eighteen months after expiration.
- c. **Cost Responsibility.** The owner or operator of a WECS is responsible for decommissioning that facility and for all costs associated with decommissioning that facility and associated facilities.
- d. **Financial Assurance.** After the tenth (10th) year of operation of a WECS facility, the Board may require a performance bond, surety bond, letter of credit, corporate guarantee or other form of financial assurance that is acceptable to the Board to cover the anticipated costs of decommissioning the WECS facility.

- e. Failure to Decommission. If the WECS facility owner or operator does not complete decommissioning, the Board may take such action as may be necessary to complete decommissioning, including requiring forfeiture of the bond. The entry into a participating landowner agreement shall constitute agreement and consent of the parties to the agreement, their respective heirs, successors, and assigns, that the Board may take such action as may be necessary to decommission a WECS facility.
11. Abandoned Turbines. The permittees shall advise the County of any turbines that are abandoned prior to termination of operation of the WECS. The County may require the permittees to decommission any abandoned turbine.
12. Height from Ground Surface. The minimum height of blade tips, measured from ground surface when a blade is in fully vertical position, shall be twenty-five (25) feet.
13. Turbine Hubs.
- a. Color and Finish. The finish of the exterior surface shall be non-reflective and non-glass.
 - b. All turbine hubs shall be singular tubular design.
14. Noise. Noise level shall not exceed 50 dBA, average A-weighted Sound pressure including constructive interference effects at the perimeter of the principal and accessory structures of existing off-site residences, businesses, and buildings.
15. Permit Requirements. Any person who owns, operates, or proposes to own or operate a WECS as defined in these regulations, shall be required to apply for a Conditional Use permit pursuant to these regulations whenever any of the following occurs:
- a. A new WECS is proposed where one does not exist
 - b. A proposed expansion of the existing WECS
16. Permit Expiration. The permit shall become void if no substantial construction has been completed within two (2) years of issuance.

17.1307 Required Information for Permit.

1. Boundaries of the site proposed for WECS and associated facilities on United States Geological Survey Map or other map as appropriate.
2. Map of easements for WECS.
3. Affidavit attesting that necessary easement agreements with landowners have been obtained.
4. Map of occupied residential structures, businesses and buildings.
5. Preliminary map of sites for WECS, access roads and collector and feeder lines. Final map of sites for WECS, access roads and utility lines to be submitted sixty (60) days prior to construction.
6. Proof of right-of-way easement for access to transmission lines and/or utility interconnection.
7. Location of other WECS in the general area.
8. Project schedule.
9. Mitigation measures.
10. Project-specific environmental concerns (e.g. native habitat, rare species, and migratory routes). This information shall be obtained by consulting with state and federal wildlife agencies. Evidence of such consultation shall be included in the application.
11. Final haul road agreements to be submitted sixty (60) days prior to construction

17.14 JUNKYARDS/SALVAGE YARDS

17.1401 Junkyard/Salvage Yards Requirements

1. Storage for junkyards/salvage yards shall be set back a minimum of three hundred thirty (330) feet from any adjoining property line or road right-of-way.
2. Junkyards/salvage yards shall be screened on all sides by a solid wall, with construction materials and design to be approved by the Board of Adjustment, at least two (2) feet above the highest stock pile or by a shelterbelt of shrubs and trees as approved by the Board of Adjustment; screening must be maintained in good repair.
3. No junkyards/salvage yards will be allowed within one thousand (1,000) feet from the property line of the junkyard/salvage yard to the nearest residence; excluding: the residence of the junkyard/salvage yard operator.
4. All junkyards/salvage yards must have a minimum lot of ten (10) acres.
5. The Board of Adjustment may impose other conditions to ensure that the use of property related to the junkyard/salvage yard is conducted in a manner to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

17.15 Automotive Tow Business/Impound Lots

17.1501 Automotive Tow Business/Impound Lots Requirements

Impound lots, incident to the operation of an automotive tow business, may be established within districts pursuant to the zoning laws of the County for the storage of vehicles under the following conditions and requirements:

1. The area used for an impound lot must be free of debris and regularly maintained.
2. The area used for an impound lot must be completely enclosed by a fence or natural vegetation having a minimum height of six (6) feet or a fence which is two (2) feet higher than the tallest vehicle being stored, whichever height is greater; and constructed with a material or have vegetation so dense that ensures that the interior of the impound lot cannot be viewed from adjoining properties.
3. An impound lot may be used for the temporary storage of vehicles from which major parts have not been removed, and which are capable of being made fully operable.
4. An impound lot may be used for the storage of not more than twenty (20) vehicles at any one time.
5. Vehicle parts shall not be stored within an impound lot.
6. Vehicle parts shall not be taken or sold from vehicles stored within an impound lot.
7. Vehicles stored in an impound lot must be parked neatly in rows and meet or exceed all County, State and Federal laws governing the same.
8. The Board of Adjustment may impose other conditions to ensure that the use of property related to the automotive tow business/impound lot is conducted in a manner to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

17.16 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

Article I

Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Purpose, and Methods

Statutory Authorization.

The Legislature of the State of South Dakota has in (statutes) SDCL 9-36 and 7-18-14 delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the County Commissioners of Spink County, South Dakota, does ordain as follows:

Spink County elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended). The National Flood Insurance Program, established in the aforesaid act, provides that areas of the town having a special flood hazard be identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. The National Flood Insurance Program was broadened and modified with the passage of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and other legislative measures. It was further modified by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. The National Flood Insurance Program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a component of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Findings of Fact.

- (1) The flood hazard areas of Spink County are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- (2) These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in flood plains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazards areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are in adequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from damage.

Statement of Purpose.

It is the purpose of this ordinance 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 to:

1. Protect human life and health;
2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
2. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
3. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
4. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
5. Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

Methods of Reducing Flood Losses.

In order to accomplish its purpose, this ordinance uses the following methods:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at times of initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage;
5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase hazards to other lands.

Article II Definitions

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

Area of future-conditions flood hazard means the land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance (100-year) flood based on future-conditions hydrology.

Area of shallow flooding means a designed AO, AH, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a 1 percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

Area of special flood-related erosion hazard is the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion loss. The area may be

designated as Zone E on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After the detailed evaluation of the special flood-related erosion hazard area; on preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone E may be further refined.

Area of special flood Hazard is the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation of publication of the flood insurance rate map, Zone A usually is refined into Zone A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, or V1-30, VE, or V. For purposes of these regulations, the term “special flood hazard area” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “area of special flood hazard”.

Base flood means the flood having a one percent chance of being equal or exceeded in any given year.

Base flood Elevation (BFE) is the water surface elevation of the one (1) percent annual chance flood. The height in relation to mean sea level expected to be reached by waters of the base flood at pertinent points in the floodplains of coastal and riverine areas.

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

Breakaway Wall means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

Building see “structure”

Development means any man-made change to improve or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage equipment or materials.

Erosion means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses. This peril is not per se covered under the Program.

Existing construction means for the purpose of determining rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. “Existing construction” may also be referred to as “existing structures.”

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

Existing structures see “existing construction”

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Flood or Flooding means:

- (a) A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 - (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
 - (3) Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of a current.
- (b) The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this definition.

Flood elevation determination means a determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) means an official map of a community, on which the Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study or Flood Elevation Study means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, elevation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Floodplain or flood-prone area means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of “flooding”).

Flood proofing means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

Floodway see “regulatory floodway”

Floodway encroachment lines mean the lines marking the limits of floodways on Federal, State and local flood plain maps.

Freeboard means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of flood plan management. “Freeboard” tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

Functionally dependent use means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Highest adjacent grade means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Historic Structure means any structure that is:

- a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic reservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - 1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - 2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) is an official revision by letter to an effective NFIP map. A LOMA results from an administrative procedure that involves the review of scientific or technical data submitted by the owner or lessee of property who believes the property has incorrectly been included in a designated SFHA. A LOMA amends the currently effective FEMA map and establishes that a specific property is not located in a SFHA.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) A *LOMR-F* concludes the FEMA has determined whether a structure or parcel has been elevated on fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore excluded from the SFHA.

Letter of Map Revision “Conditional” (CLOMR) is FEMA’s formal review and comment as to whether a proposed project complies with the minimum NFIP floodplain management criteria.

Levee means a man-made structure usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee System means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

Lowest Floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement).

An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building’s lowest floor;

Provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation designed requirements of Sec. 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.

Manufactured Home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent

foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a “recreational vehicle”.

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

Map means the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community issued by the Agency.

Mean sea level means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

New construction means, means for the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974 whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, new construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

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

Recreational vehicle means a vehicle which is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- (d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regulatory floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Special flood area see “area of special flood hazard”

Special hazard area means an area having flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow), or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on as FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, A99, AH, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M or E.

Start of Construction (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)), includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of the 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. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of the construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home. *Structure*, for insurance purposes, means:

- (1) A building with two or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof, that is affixed to a permanent site;
- (2) A manufactured home (“a manufactured home,” also known as a mobile home, is a structure: built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in one or more sections, and affixed to a permanent foundation); or
- (3) A travel trailer without wheels built on a chassis and affixed to a permanent foundation, that is regulated under the community’s floodplain management and building ordinances or laws.

For the latter purpose, “structure” does not mean a recreational vehicle or a park trailer or other similar vehicle, except as described in paragraph (3) of this definition, or a gas or liquid storage tank.

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or
- (2) Any alteration of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure.”

Variance means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a flood plain management regulation.

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community’s flood plan management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Sec. 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), (e)(5) is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Water surface elevation means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the flood plains of coastal or riverine areas.

Article III General Provisions

Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies.

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Spink County.

Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard.

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study for Spink County," dated October 19, 2010, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), dated October 19, 2010, and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

Establishment of Development Permit.

A Development Permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Compliance.

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

1. considered as minimum requirements;
2. liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
3. deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

Warning and Disclaimer of Liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and

engineering considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes.

This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

Severability.

If any section, provision, or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court, the remainder of the ordinance shall not be affected.

**Article IV
Administration**

Designation of the Floodplain Administrator.

The Spink County Emergency Manager is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Insurance Program regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

Duties & Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator.

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Maintain and hold open for the public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
2. Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
3. Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
4. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C 1334) from which prior approval is required.
5. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.

6. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is South Dakota Office of Emergency Management, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
8. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
9. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within in the community.
10. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community **first** applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA (Conditional Letter of Map Revision).

Permit Procedures.

Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:

1. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
2. Elevation in relation to sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be flood-proofed;
3. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non residential flood-proofed structure shall meet the flood-proofing criteria of Article V, Section B;

4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
5. Maintain a record of all such information.

Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:

1. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
2. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
3. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
4. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
5. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
6. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
7. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
8. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
9. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
10. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.

Variance Procedures.

The Appeal Board as established by the community shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

1. Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
2. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State Office of Emergency Management upon issuing a variance.
3. Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base level providing the relevant factors in Section C of this Article have been full considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

4. Upon consideration of the factors notes above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance.
5. Variances shall not be issued within any designed floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
6. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

Prerequisites for granting variances:

- a) Variances shall only be issued upon determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- b) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - 1) showing a good and sufficient cause;
 - 2) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and
 - 3) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
7. Any application to which a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation
8. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct for a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - a) the criteria outlined in Article 4, Section D (1)-(9) are met, and the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

A CLOMR is required only for those projects that will:

1. BFE/no floodway (demonstrate < 1.0 ft increase)

A project on a stream or river that has been studied through detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses and for which Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been specified, **but a floodway has not been designed**. If the developer/property owner/community proposes to allow development that would result in more than a 1.0 foot increase in the BFE, a CLOMR must first be obtained.

44 CFR 60.3 ©(10): Result in an increase in the base flood water-surface elevation (WSEL) of greater than 1.00 foot for streams with BFEs specified but no regulatory floodway designed.

2. BFE/floodway (no-rise)

The second situation requiring a CLOMR is for a project on a stream or river for which detailed analyses have been conducted and BFEs and **a floodway have been designed**. If the community proposes to allow development totally or partially within the floodway that would result in any (greater than 0.0 foot) increase in the BFE, a CLOMR must be obtained.

44 CFR 60.3 (d)(3): Result in any base flood WSEL increase from proposed construction within a regulatory floodway.

LOMRs are required under 44 CFR 65.3; optional for community to add language to ordinance.

Article V Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction

13.1617 General Standards.

In all areas of special flood hazards the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:

1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
4. All new construction or 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.
5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,
7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

17.1618 Specific Standards.

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided the following provisions are required:

1. **Residential Construction** - new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated to one foot above the base flood

elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this ordinance are satisfied.

2. **Nonresidential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot above the base flood level or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with acceptable standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are flood-proofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.
3. **Enclosures** – new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are unable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - a) A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided
 - b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
4. **Manufactured Homes** –
 - a) Require that all manufactured homes be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purpose of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

- b) Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones a1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
 - c) In A-1-30, AH, and AE Zones, require that manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park to be elevated so that the lowest floor is at or above the Base Flood Elevation; OR the chassis is supported by reinforced piers no less than 36 inches in height above grade and securely anchored.
5. **Recreational Vehicles** – Require that recreational vehicles placed on sited within Zones A1-31, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM either:
- a) be on the site for fewer the 180 consecutive days,
 - b) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - c) meet the permit requirements of Article IV, Section C, and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" of this section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

17.1619

Standards for Subdivision Proposals.

1. All subdivisions proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with the provisions of this ordinance.
2. All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of this ordinance.
3. Base flood elevation data shall be granted for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser.
4. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards

5. All subdivisions proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

17.1620

Standard for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO/AH Zones).

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designed as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions apply:

1. All new construction and substantial improvements of **residential** structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number specified).
2. All new construction and substantial improvements of **non-residential** structures;
 - a) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FRIM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or;
 - b) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy
3. A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in Article Section C (1)a., are satisfied.
4. Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

17.1621

Floodways.

Floodways located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article III, are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Designate a regulatory floodway which will not increase the Base Flood level more than 1 foot.

2. Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway *unless* it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
3. All new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article V in this ordinance.
4. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community **first** applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

17.1622

Penalties for Noncompliance.

In accordance with Section 59.2(b) of CFR 44, Chapter 1, of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulation, to qualify for the sale of Federally-subsidized flood insurance, a community must adopt floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed the minimum standards of Section 60. “These regulations must include effective enforcement provisions.” In accordance with Section 60.1(b) of CFR 44, Chapter 1, of the NFIP regulations, “These regulations must be legally-enforceable, applied uniformly throughout the community to all privately and publicly owned land within flood-prone (i.e. mudflow) or flood-related erosion areas, and the community must provide that the regulations take precedence over less restrictive conflicting local laws, ordinances or codes.”

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall be charged with a Class II Misdemeanor, which is a \$500 fine and 30 days in jail. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Spink County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

CERTIFICATION

It is hereby found and declared by Spink County that severe flooding has occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and will certainly occur within the future; that flooding is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death, and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum standards for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program; and in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is necessary that this ordinance become effective immediately.

Therefore, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance, being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

TITLE 17.17 SUPPLEMENTARY DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Chapter 17.17 Supplementary District Regulations

- 17.1701 Visibility at Intersections. On a corner lot in all Residential Districts, nothing shall be erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to impede vision between a height of two and one-half (2 ½) and ten (10) feet above the centerline grades of the intersecting streets in the area formed by a radius of twenty (20) feet from the intersection of street curbs or street edges.
- 17.1702 Erection of More than One Principle Structure on a Lot. In any district, more than one structure housing a permitted or permissible principle use may be erected on a single lot, provided, that yard and other requirements of this Ordinance shall be met for each structure as though it were on an individual lot.
- 17.1703 Exceptions to Height Regulations. The height limitations contained in this title shall not apply to spires, belfries, cupolas, antennas, ventilators, domes, chimneys or other appurtenances usually required to be placed above the roof level and not intended for human occupancy; provided, that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations are met.
- 17.1704 Structures to Have Access. Every building hereafter erected or moved shall be on a lot adjacent to public access and all structures shall be so located on lots as to provide safe and convenient access for servicing, fire protection and required off-street parking.
- 17.1705 Parking and Storage of Certain Vehicles. Not more than two (2) automotive vehicles of any kind or type without current license plates and inoperable shall be parked in any zoning district for longer than thirty (30) days; except those licensed dealers permitted by conditional use. After thirty (30) days the vehicle must be licensed, or moved so it is not in the public's eye sight (i.e. backyard, inside garage, hidden by fence, etc.).
- 17.1706 Minimum Off-Street Parking and Loading Requirements. Off-street motor vehicle parking and loading space shall be provided on any lot on which any of the indicated structures and uses are hereafter established. Such space shall be provided with vehicular access to a street or alley. For the purpose of computing the number of parking spaces available in a given area, the formula of two hundred fifty (250) square feet per parking space shall be required. If minimum off-street parking and loading space; cannot be reasonably provided on the same lot on which the principle structure or use is conducted, the Planning and Zoning Board may permit

such space to be provided on other off-street property, provided that such space lies within four hundred (400) feet of the entrance to such principle structure or use.

17.1707 Approaches. Along all county roads, approaches shall meet the following criteria:

1. Have no two (2) approaches closer than five hundred (500) feet apart;
2. Not be located on the crest of a hill nor other locations where sight visibility will be impaired;
3. Have a slope of four (4) to one (1);
4. Have a minimum driving width of twenty-four (24) feet; and
5. The approval of the County Highway Superintendent.

TITLE 17.18 SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS

Chapter 17.18 Signs and Billboards

17.1801 General. Signs along State Highways are subject to DOT Regulations. Signs are a permitted accessory use in all districts along County or Township roads after a sign application permit has been approved by the Board of Adjustment and is subject to the following regulations: (Effective 3-07-06)

1. For definitions, see Spink County Zoning Ordinance #17, Title 17.02.
2. This title shall not apply to any display of directional signs, street name signs, or other signs which have been authorized and erected by a governmental body.
3. A sign is a structure or a part of a structure for the purpose of applying yard and height regulations.
4. Signs are prohibited within the public right-of-way except that the Board of Adjustment may grant a special permit for temporary signs and decoration to be placed on a right-of-way for a period of time not to exceed ninety (90) days, subject to the laws of South Dakota and all titles listed in the Spink County Zoning Ordinance #17.
5. Signs and their superstructures within the Commercial (C) District may exceed into the public right-of-way a distance not to exceed fifteen (15) inches when flat against the building.
6. Illuminated flashing signs shall not be permitted within the "AG", "LF", and "RU" districts.
7. Illuminated signs or devices giving off an intermittent, steady, or rotating beam, consisting of a collection or concentration of rays of light shall be permitted (except carbon). These lights may be located and used on private property in the "C", "HC", and "I" districts for a period not to exceed three (3) days.
8. Illuminated signs shall be permitted when such signs are accessory to permitted nonresidential uses.
9. One nameplate sign per lot in the "C", "HC", and "I" districts. The sign shall not be more than fifty (50) percent in size than that of a normal sign that is permitted in either the "C", "HC", or "I" district.

10. For the purpose of selling or leasing property, a sign or signs not in excess of eight (8) square feet of sign may be placed within the front yard of such property to be sold or leased. Such signs shall not be less than ten (10) feet from the front lot line unless flat against the structure.
11. For the purpose of selling or promoting a residential project of six (6) or more dwelling units, a sign not to exceed one hundred (100) square feet may be erected upon the project site and maintained until each of the units has been rented or leased. At such time the sign shall be removed and future signs will be subject to Title 17.15.
12. The area within the frame shall be used to calculate the square footage, except that the width of a frame exceeding twelve (12) inches shall constitute advertising space. Should such letters or graphics be mounted directly on a wall or fascia, or in such a way as to be without a frame, the dimensions for calculating the square footage shall be the area extending six (6) inches beyond the periphery area formed around such letters or graphics in a plain figure bounded by straight lines connecting the outermost points thereof.

Each surface utilized to display a message, or to attract attention, shall be measured as a separate sign. Symbols, flags, pictures, wording, figures, or other forms of graphics painted on or attached to windows, walls, awnings, free-standing structures, suspended by balloons or kites, or on persons, animals, or vehicles shall be considered as a sign to be included in calculating the overall square footage.

13. Signs existing after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title which do not conform to the regulations set forth in this title are a nonconforming use or structure and as such shall be under the regulations set forth in the Spink County Zoning Ordinance Title 17.16. All signs prior to the Spink County Zoning Ordinance #17 will be “grandfathered” in. Signs shall not be attached to a roof or project above the roof of a building no more than six (6) feet.
14. No sign shall be placed directly under any power line. All signs will need to be at least six (6) feet on either side of the power line.

17.1802 Signs in the “RU” and “LF” Districts. Within these districts the following signs are permitted:

1. One double-surfaced nameplate sign for each dwelling which shall not exceed one (1) square foot in area per surface. Such signs may indicate the name of the occupation, if such exists.

2. Yard lights and nameplate illumination, provided that such lights are three (3) feet or more from lot lines. Lights for illuminating parking, yards, or safety and security purposes may be provided where necessary, provided that glare is not visible from the public right-of-way or adjacent residential property, and not more than three (3) foot candles of light intensity are present at the residential property line.
3. One double-surfaced nameplate sign for each dwelling group of six or more units, which shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area per surface. Such signs may indicate the names and addresses of the building or project, may be a directory for occupants, or state any combination of the above information.
4. One double-surfaced nameplate sign for each permitted use other than residential which shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area per surface plus one-half (1/2) square foot per surface for each one (1) foot of setback greater than twenty (20) feet.
5. Symbols, statues, sculptures, and integrated architectural features on non-residential buildings may be illuminated by floodlights, provided the direct source of light is not visible from the public right-of-way or adjacent residential property.
6. Signs over show windows or doors of a non-conforming business establishment announcing, without display or elaboration, only the name and occupation of the proprietor and not to exceed two (2) feet in height and ten (10) feet in length.
7. Name, occupation, and warning signs not to exceed two (2) square feet located on the premises of a business.
8. Bulletin boards for public, charitable, or religious institutions shall not exceed thirty-five (35) square feet in area.
9. Memorial signs, tablets, names of buildings, and date of erection when cut into any masonry surface, or when constructed of metal, affixed flat against a structure.

17.1803 Signs in the “C” District. Within the “C” district, nameplate signs, business signs, and advertising signs are subject to the following regulations:

Within the Commercial district, the aggregate square footage of square feet for each front foot of building abutting on sign space per lot shall not exceed the sum of two (2) public right-of-ways fifty (50) feet or more in width with the least width of a corner lot fronting on a public right-of-way being the front for purposed of this title plus one (1)

square foot for each front foot of side yard abutting on a public right-of-way fifty (50) feet or more in width. No individual sign surface shall exceed sixty (60) square feet in area, nor shall two or more smaller signs be so arranged and integrated as to cause a sign surface greater than sixty (60) square feet.

17.1804 Signs in the “HC”, “I”, and “AG” Districts. Within the “HC”, “I”, and “AG” districts nameplate signs, business signs, and advertising signs are subject to the following regulations:

1. The aggregate square footage of sign space per lot shall not exceed the sum of six (6) square feet per front foot of building, plus three (3) square feet per front foot of property not occupied by a building, plus one (1) square foot for each foot of public right-of-way fifty (50) feet or more in width abutting the side of the structure plus a ten (10) percent increase.
2. The least width of such corner lot shall be the front for purposes of this title; individual sign surface shall not exceed two hundred fifty (250) square feet.
3. Wall signs placed against the exterior walls of buildings shall not extend more than six (6) inches outside of a building's wall surface; shall not exceed five hundred (500) square feet in area for any one premises, and shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height above the mean centerline street grade.
4. Projecting signs fastened to, suspended from, or supported by structures shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet in area for any one premises; shall not extend more than six (6) feet into any required yard; shall not extend more than six (6) feet into any public right-of-way; shall not be less than ten (10) feet from all side lot lines; shall not exceed a height of twenty (20) feet above the mean centerline street grade, and fifteen (15) feet above the driveway or an alley.
5. Ground signs shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height above the mean centerline street or grade; shall meet a minimum of one-half (1/2) of the yard requirements for the district in which it is located; shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet on one side nor two hundred (200) square feet on all sides of anyone premise.
6. Roof signs shall not exceed ten (10) feet in height above the roof; shall meet all the yard and height requirements for the district in which it is located; and shall not exceed three hundred (300) square feet on all sides for anyone premise.

7. Combinations of any of the above signs shall meet all the requirements for the individual sign.

17.1805 Billboard Signs. Billboard signs shall be permitted in accordance with regulations outlined only in areas specified in the following sections:

1. Within “HC” and “I” use districts, a lot upon which a principle use other than billboards exist, any portion of the aggregate square footage of sign space for such lot may be allocated to billboard use at the rate of four (4) square feet of billboard surface to one (1) square foot of aggregate square footage of sign space to permit billboards, but no single billboard shall exceed two hundred fifty (250) square feet in area and no billboard shall be less than twenty (20) feet from the front lot line.
2. Also within the “C”, “HC”, and “I” districts, the aggregate square footage of advertising space per lot when a billboard is the principle use shall not exceed ten (10) square feet per front foot of lot on a public right-of-way which is fifty (50) feet or more in width.
3. Billboards shall be subject to all yard requirements within the “LF” and “RU” districts. Billboards shall not be less than twenty (20) feet from the front lot line.
4. Where a billboard is illuminated, the source of light shall not shine upon any part of an existing residence, or into a residential district or into a street.

17.1806 Sign as Obstruction/Deception. Signs shall not resemble, imitate, or approximate the shape, size, form, or color of railroad or traffic signs, signals, or devices. Signs shall not obstruct or interfere with the effectiveness of railroad or traffic signs, signals, or devices. No sign shall be erected, relocated, or maintained so as to prevent free ingress to or egress from any door, window, or fire escape, and no sign shall be attached to a fire escape. No sign shall be placed so as to obstruct or interfere with traffic visibility.

17.1807 Nonconforming Signs. Signs lawfully existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of this Ordinance may be continued although the use, size, or location does not conform to the provisions of this Ordinance. However, it shall be deemed a nonconforming use or structure if the sign changes or is modified, and must conform to the standards set in Title 17.15.

**TITLE 17.19 NONCONFORMING LOTS, NONCONFORMING USES OF LAND,
NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES, NONCONFORMING USES OF
STRUCTURES AND PREMISES, AND NONCONFORMING
CHARACTERISTICS OF USES**

Chapter 17.19 Nonconformance

- 17.1901 Intent. Within the districts established by this Ordinance or amendments that may later be adopted, there exists (a) lots, (b) structures, (c) uses of land and structures, and (d) characteristics of use which were lawful before this Ordinance was passed or amended, but which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted under the terms of this Ordinance or future amendments. It is the intent to permit these nonconformities to continue until they are removed, but not to encourage their survival. It is further the intent that nonconformities shall not be enlarged upon, expanded, or extended, nor be used as grounds for adding other structures or uses prohibited elsewhere in the same district.

Nonconforming uses are declared to be incompatible with permitted uses in the districts involved. A nonconforming use of a structure, a nonconforming use of land, or a nonconforming use of structure and land in combination shall not be extended or enlarged after passage of this revised Ordinance by attachment on a building or premises of additional signs intended to be seen from off the premises, or by the addition of other uses of a nature which would be prohibited generally in the district involved.

To avoid undue hardship, nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to require a change in the plans, construction, or designated use of any building on which actual construction was lawfully begun prior to the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance and upon which actual building construction has been carried on diligently. Actual construction is hereby defined to include the placing of construction materials in permanent position and fastened in a permanent manner. Where excavation or demolition or removal of an existing building has been substantially begun preparatory to rebuilding, such excavation or demolition or removal shall be deemed to be actual construction, provided that work shall be carried on diligently.

- 17.1902 Nonconforming Lots of Records. In any district in which single-family dwellings are permitted, a single-family dwelling and customary accessory buildings may be erected on any single lot of record at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, notwithstanding limitations imposed by other provisions of this Ordinance. Such lots must be in separate ownership and not of continuous frontage with other lots in the

same ownership. This provision shall apply even though such lots fail to meet requirements for area or width, or both, that are generally applicable in the district, provided that yard dimensions and requirements other than those applying to area or width, or both, of the lot shall conform to the regulations for the district in which such lot is located. Variance of other yard requirements shall be obtained only through action of the Board of Adjustment.

17.1903 Nonconforming Uses of Land (or Land with Minor Structures Only). Where at the time of passage of this revised Ordinance lawful use of land exists which would not be permitted by the regulations imposed by this Ordinance, and where such use involves no individual structure with a replacement cost exceeding one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, the use may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, provided:

1. No such nonconforming use shall be enlarged, increased, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance;
2. No such nonconforming use shall be moved in whole or in part to any portion of the lot or parcel other than that occupied by such use at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance;
3. If any such nonconforming use of land ceases for any reason for a period of more than one (1) year any subsequent use of such land shall conform to the regulations specified by this Ordinance for the district in which such land is located; and
4. No additional structure not conforming to the requirement of this Ordinance shall be erected in connection with such nonconforming use of land.

17.1904 Nonconforming Structures. Where a lawful structure exists at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance that could not be built under the terms of this Ordinance by reason of restrictions on area, lot coverage, height, yards, its location on the lot, or other requirements concerning the structure, such structure may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the following provisions:

1. No such nonconforming structure may be enlarged or altered in a way which increases its nonconformity, but any structure or portion thereof may be altered to decrease its nonconformity;
2. Should such nonconforming structure or nonconforming portion of structure be destroyed by any means to an extent of more than seventy-five (75) percent of its replacement cost at the time of destruction, it

shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance; and

3. Should such structure be moved for any reason for any distance whatever, it shall thereafter conform to the regulations for the district in which it is located after it is moved.

17.1905 Nonconforming Uses of Structures or of Structures and Premises in Combination. If the nonconforming use involving individual structures with a replacement cost of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or more, or of structure and premises in combination, exists at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance that would not be allowed in the district under the terms of this Ordinance, the nonconforming use may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the following provisions:

1. No existing structure devoted to a use not permitted by this Ordinance in the district in which it is located shall be enlarged, extended, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered except in changing the use of the structure to a use permitted in the district in which it is located;
2. Any nonconforming use may be extended throughout any part of a building which was manifestly arranged or designed for such use at the time of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, but no such use shall be extended to occupy any land outside such building;
3. Any structure, or structure and land in combination, in or on which a nonconforming use is superseded by a permitted use, shall thereafter conform to the regulations for the district, and the nonconforming use may not thereafter be resumed;
4. When a nonconforming use of a structure, or structure and premises in combination, is discontinued or abandoned for a period of more than one (1) year (except when government action impedes access to the premises), the structure, or structure and premises in combination, shall not thereafter be used except in conformity with the regulations of the district in which it is located; and
5. Where nonconforming use status applies to a structure and premises in combination, removal or destruction of the structure shall eliminate the nonconforming status of the land. Destruction for the purpose of this subsection is defined as damage to replacement cost at the time of destruction.

17.1906 Uses Under Conditional Use Provisions Not Nonconforming Uses. Any use which is permitted as a conditional use in a district under the terms of this Ordinance shall not be deemed a nonconforming use in such district, but shall without further action be considered a conforming use.

TITLE 17.20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND ENFORCEMENT- BUILDING PERMITS AND APPROACH

Chapter 17.18 Administration and Enforcement

17.2001 Zoning Administrator.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall be administered and enforced by a County Zoning Administrator appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, who shall have the power to make inspection of buildings or premises necessary to carry out his duties in the enforcement of this Ordinance.

17.2002 Duties.

The powers and duties of the Zoning Administrator shall be as follows:

1. Issue all building/use permits and make and maintain records thereof.
2. Conduct inspections of buildings, structures, and the use of land to determine compliance with this Ordinance.
3. Notify in writing persons responsible for violations, indicating the nature of the violation and ordering action necessary to correct.
4. Order discontinuance of illegal use of land, buildings, or structures; removal of illegal buildings or structures or of illegal additions; alterations or structural changes; discontinuance of any illegal work being done; or shall take any other action authorized by this Ordinance to ensure compliance with or to prevent violation of its provisions.
5. Revoke any permit, which was unlawfully issued, or any permit wherein defective work has been performed, and when such work has not been corrected within ninety (90) days of notification.
6. Maintain permanent and current records of this regulation, including, but not limited to, all maps, amendments, variances, appeals, and applications.
7. Prepare documents, easements, letters of assurance, waivers, etc. as required by this Ordinance, or at the direction of the Spink County Board of Adjustment and/or Spink County Commissioners.
8. Provide public information relative to all matters arising out of this Ordinance.

9. Forward to the Board of Adjustment, applications for appeals, conditional uses, variances, or other matters on which the Board of Adjustment is required to pass under this ordinance.

10. Initiate, direct, and review, from time to time, a study of the provisions of this ordinance, and to make such reports available to the Planning and Zoning Board.

11. The Zoning Administrator shall receive applications required under this ordinance, specifically but not limited to Building Permits, Conditional Uses, Variances, and Rezonings.

- a. For building permits, the Zoning Administrator shall approve the application only in accordance with the provisions of the County's Zoning Ordinance.
- b. For Conditional Uses and Variances, the Zoning Administrator shall review the application, and shall make recommendations regarding said application to the Board of Adjustment.
- c. For Rezonings, the Zoning Administrator shall review the application, and shall make recommendations regarding said application to the Planning and Zoning Board and Board of County Commissioners.

17.2003 Building Permits Required. Building permits are required in the following instances:

1. For any new structure, or improvements to existing structures, in which the market value of the improvement, including labor done by self or hired labor and materials exceeds twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars.
2. For structures that are being moved, regardless of the cost incurred in moving the structure. (Effective 3-07-06)
3. For any structure, regardless of cost, if additional land or area is required for it to be sited on. No structure, which meets any one of the above criteria, shall be erected, partially erected, moved, added to, or structurally altered without a permit issued by the Zoning Administrator.
4. No building permit shall be issued by the Zoning Administrator except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, unless he/she received a verbal approval from the Board of Adjustment in the form

of an administrative review, conditional use, or variance as provided by this Ordinance.

5. Any mobile home brought into the county requires a building permit. For a building permit to be issued the owner shall provide the title for the mobile home or a governmental document stating age and ownership. Any mobile home that is older than 15 years from the manufacture date will need to apply for a variance. Pictures of the mobile home inside and out will be required in the variance process.

17.2004 Application for Building Permit. All applications for building permits shall show the actual dimensions and shape of the lot to be built upon; the exact sizes and locations on the lot of buildings already existing, if any, and the location and dimensions of the proposed building or alteration. The application shall include such other information as lawfully may be required by the Zoning Administrator, including existing or proposed building or alteration; existing or proposed uses of the building and land; the number of families, housekeeping units, or rental units the building is designed to accommodate; conditions existing on the lot; and such other matters as may be necessary to determine conformance with, and provide for the enforcement of this Ordinance.

One cardboard copy of the building permit shall be given to the applicant by the Zoning Administrator after he/she has marked the application as approved and attested to same by his/her signature on such copy. If a building permit is refused, the Zoning Administrator shall state the reasons for such refusal in writing. The original and one copy of the application, similarly marked, shall be retained by the Zoning Administrator. The issuance of a building permit shall, in no case, be construed as waiving any provisions of this Ordinance.

17.2005 Expiration of Building Permit. If the work described in any building permit has not begun within ninety (90) days from the date of issuance, or is not completed within two (2) years from the date of issuance thereof, said permit shall expire. It shall be cancelled by the Zoning Administrator, and written notice thereof shall be given to the persons affected, together with notice that further work as described in the cancelled permit shall not proceed unless and until a renewed building permit has been obtained at half the price of the original permit cost. A permit may be renewed two (2) times, after that a new permit shall be required. If substantial changes have been made to the original building permit, a new permit shall be required. Building permits issued to move in a mobile home shall expire within six months from the issue date and will only be renewed one time before it is expired.

- 17.2006 Construction and Use to be as provided in Applications and Permits. Building permits issued on the basis of applications approved by the Zoning Administrator authorized only the use, arrangement, and construction set forth in such approved application and no other use, arrangement, or construction. Use, arrangement, or construction at variance which is unauthorized shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance, and punishable as provided by Title 17.23.
- 17.2007 Building Permit Fees. All building permits shall be obtained by application of the owner or builder. It is the owner's and builder's responsibility to obtain a permit prior to construction on property owned or leased. The fee for a building permit will be as follows in Fee Schedule which shall be adopted every January and is available for viewing in the Equalization office, refundable only if the request for a building permit is denied.
- 17.2008 Municipalities May Issue Building Permit. Only the Finance Officer of the City of Doland may issue building permits to residents of such respective community, unless any such Finance Officer prefers the County to issue the permit. All building permits will be forwarded to the Zoning Administrator, along with any money received from the applicant. If an applicant is denied a building permit from the municipality, the applicant may appeal to the Planning and Zoning Board/Zoning Administrator. No other municipality shall be allowed to issue building permits unless authorized by the Zoning Administrator.
- 17.2009 Building Permit in Conspicuous Places. All building permits issued by the Zoning Administrator must be placed in a conspicuous location on the building site for the duration of the construction or work described.
- 17.2010 Matters Coming Before Board of Zoning Adjustment, Fees. Fees for matters coming before the Board of Zoning Adjustment shall be as follows in Fee Schedule.
- 17.2011 Selling Landowner Must Plat Land. Any landowner(s) selling part of his/her property, building a subdivision, or dividing his/her property into smaller pieces is responsible for getting the plat prepared (whether by an engineer or other service), paying for the plat information, and turning the appropriate plat documents over to the County to be filed. Platting of land is required, regardless of whether the land in question is to be rezoned.

The process and regulations that are required for this are listed below as such:

1. Minimum Lot Requirements

A plat is required whenever twenty (20) acres or less are split out of a larger parcel, as required in Chapter 17.07. (Effective 3-7-06)

2. Application Fee

The landowner and the Equalization Office must fill out the Checklist for Filing a Plat. The landowner shall then pay to the Equalization Office all application fees as stated on the checklist.

3. Plat Application

All plat submittals shall be in conformance with the design standards set forth in Appendix E (Spink County Subdivision and Minor Plat and Replat Regulations)

TITLE 17.21 COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD

Chapter 17.21 Planning and Zoning Board/Zoning Board of Adjustment

17.2101 Proceedings of the Planning and Zoning Board. The County Planning and Zoning Board shall serve as a Board of Adjustment . The County Planning and Zoning Board shall adopt rules necessary for the conduct of its affairs and keeping with the provisions of this Ordinance. The County Planning and Zoning Board shall keep a record of all proceedings. Meetings shall be held at the call of the Zoning Administrator and at such other times as the Planning and Zoning Board may determine. The Zoning Administrator, or in his/her absence the Director of Equalization, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings shall be open to public. The Planning and Zoning Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failure to vote indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be a public record and be immediately filed with the Secretary of the Planning Board. The Planning and Zoning Board shall adopt sub-regulations as it deems necessary to carry appropriate provisions of this Ordinance into effect.

17.2102 Powers and Duties of the Board.

1. The Planning and Zoning Board may initiate proposed amendments to this Ordinance.
2. The Planning and Zoning Board shall review all proposed amendments to this Ordinance and make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners.
3. The Planning and Zoning Board shall have all other responsibilities designated to it by this Ordinance and South Dakota Law.

17.2103 Rezoning, Conditions Governing Applications, and Procedures. The Planning and Zoning Board shall have power to hear and decide, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, requests for rezoning or for decisions upon other special questions upon which the Planning and Zoning Board is authorized by this Ordinance to pass; to decide such questions as are involved in determining whether rezoning should be granted; and to grant rezoning with such conditions and safeguards as are appropriate under this Ordinance, or to deny rezoning when not in harmony with the purpose and intent of this Ordinance. A rezoning request shall not be granted by the Planning and Zoning Board unless and until:

1. A Petition for Rezoning is submitted to the Zoning Administrator, indicating the chapter of this Ordinance under which the rezoning is

sought and stating the grounds on which it is requested. An individual landowner may petition the board to change the zoning of all or any part of the landowner's property. Notice shall be given in the legal newspaper ten days prior to the public hearing by the Planning and Zoning Board.

2. Notice shall be sent to the adjacent/abutting landowners and the local government entity by certified letter at least seven (7) days prior to a hearing on the request and shall state the date, time, and place of the hearing. The notice will be sent by the requesting landowner, showing proof of notice to the Zoning Administrator. Property is considered abutting even though it may be separated from the property of the petitioner by a public road or highway.
3. The public hearing shall be held by the Planning and Zoning Board. Any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney.
4. The Planning and Zoning Board shall make a finding of facts that it is empowered under the chapter of this Ordinance described in the application to grant the rezoning, and that the granting of the rezoning will not adversely affect the public interest.
5. Before any rezoning shall be issued, the Planning and Zoning Board shall make written findings certifying compliance with the specific rules governing individual rezoning requests and that satisfactory provisions and arrangements have been made concerning the following to the Spink County Commissioners, where applicable:
 - a. Ingress and egress to property and proposed structures thereon with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety and convenience, traffic flow and control, and access in case of fire or catastrophe;
 - b. Off-street parking and loading areas where required, with particular attention to the items in "a" above and the economic, noise, glare or other effects of the general exception on adjoining properties and properties generally in the district;
 - c. Refuse and service areas, with particular reference to the items in "a" and "b" above;
 - d. Utilities, with reference to locations, availability, and compatibility;
 - e. Screening and buffering with reference to type, dimensions, and character;

- f. Signs, if any, and proposed exterior lighting with reference to glare, traffic safety, economic effect and compatibility and harmony with properties in the district;
 - g. Required yards and other open spaces; and
 - h. General compatibility with adjacent properties and other property in the district.
6. Upon application, pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, conditions, and safeguards may be imposed as are appropriate. These conditions may specify time limits or address other matters pertinent to the issuance of a rezoning request. If conditions and safeguards established are not met, the rezoning request shall be declared unlawful and constitute a violation. Classified rezoning shall be authorized only if they meet the following criteria:
- a. Fire Hazard. The use shall not include any activity involving the use or storage of flammable or explosive material unless protected by adequate fire-fighting and fire-suppression equipment and by such safety devices as are normally used in the handling of any such material.
 - b. Noise. The use shall not include noise which is objectionable due to volume, frequency, or beat unless muffled or otherwise controlled.
 - c. Vibration. The use shall not include vibration which is discernible without instruments on any adjoining lot or property.
 - d. Air Pollution. The use shall not involve any pollution of air by fly ash, dust, vapors, or other substances which are harmful to health, animals, vegetation, or other property or which can cause soiling, discomfort, or irritation.
 - e. Odors. The use shall not involve any malodorous gas or matter which is discernible to any adjoining lot or property.
 - f. Glare. The use shall not involve any direct or reflected glare that is visible from any adjoining property or from any public streets, road, or highway.
 - g. Traffic Hazard. The use shall not involve any activity substantially increasing the movement of traffic on public

streets unless procedures are instituted to limit traffic hazards and congestion. No single use or density of development should generate traffic volumes on any public street in excess of one hundred (100) vehicle trips per day per acre.

- h. Sewer and Water. The use shall not involve an activity which will substantially increase the burden on the water supply or cause sewage treatment problems unless provision is made for necessary adjustments.
 - i. Character of Neighborhood. The use shall not involve any activity not in character with the majority of the uses in the neighborhood unless, by design, setback, nature of operation, and other devices, the character of the neighborhood will be maintained.
 - j. General Welfare of the Community. The use shall not involve any activity which adversely affects the general welfare to the community.
7. Notice is given by the County Auditor in the legal newspaper ten days prior to a hearing of the County Commission.
 8. County Commissioners hold the rezoning hearing and take action based upon the finding of facts recommended by the Planning and Zoning Board. If approved by the County Commissioners, it becomes effective twenty (20) days after a summary of the action is published in the County's legal newspaper.
 9. The Zoning Administrator files the approved meeting minutes with the Register of Deeds.
 9. Any changes to zoning district boundaries must be made in accordance with 17.0402, Zoning Map Changes.
 10. *It is advisable for the notice to list BOTH the Planning and Zoning Board meeting date and the required County Commission meeting dates. This way, if there is any opposition, it will surface at the Planning and Zoning Board level and may affect their recommendation to the full board of County Commissioners.
 11. It is also to be noted that the party responsible for getting the plat prepared (whether by an engineer or other service), if needed, is responsible for turning the appropriate plat documents over to the County to be filed.

TITLE 17.22 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT--POWERS AND DUTIES

Chapter 17.22 Board of Adjustment--Powers and Duties

17.2201 Administrative Review. The Board of Adjustment shall have the power to hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Zoning Administrator, or made in the enforcement of any zoning regulation relating to the location or soundness of structures or to interpret any map.

17.2202 Powers and Duties of the Board.

1. The Board of Adjustment shall have the following powers and duties:
 - a. Administrative Review. To hear and decide where it is alleged by the appellant that there is error in any order, requirement, permit decision, determination or refusal made by the Zoning Officer or other administrative officers in the carrying out or enforcement of any provision of this Ordinance, and for interpretation of the Zoning Map.
 - b. Conditional Uses. To hear and decide applications for conditional uses that are specified in this Ordinance and for decisions on any special questions upon which the Board of Adjustment is specifically authorized to pass.
 - c. Variance. To hear and decide applications for variance from the terms of this Ordinance because of unnecessary hardship and to authorize upon appeal in specific cases such variance from the terms of this Ordinance as which will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance would result in unnecessary hardship.

17.2203 Conditional Uses, Conditions Governing Applications, and Procedures. The Board of Adjustment shall have power to hear and decide, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, requests for conditional uses or for decisions upon other special questions upon which the Board of Adjustment is authorized by this Ordinance to pass; to decide such questions as are involved in determining whether conditional uses should be granted; and to grant conditional uses with such conditions and safeguards as are appropriate under this Ordinance, or to deny conditional uses when not in harmony with the purpose and intent of this Ordinance. A conditional use shall not be granted by the Board of Adjustment unless and until:

1. A written application for a conditional use is submitted, indicating the chapter of this Ordinance under which the conditional use is sought and stating the grounds on which it is requested. Notice shall be given in the legal newspaper ten days prior to the public hearing by the Board of Adjustment.
2. Notice by certified letter shall be given to the adjacent landowners, the property owners requesting the conditional use, and the local government entity at least seven (7) days prior to a hearing on the request. The notice will be sent by the Zoning Administrator.
3. The public hearing shall be held. Any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney.
4. The Board of Adjustment shall make a finding that it is empowered under the chapter of this Ordinance described in the application to grant the conditional use, and that the granting of the conditional use will not adversely affect the public interest.
4. Before any conditional use shall be issued, the Board of Adjustment shall make written findings certifying compliance with the specific rules governing individual conditional uses and that satisfactory provision and arrangement has been made concerning the following, where applicable:
 - a) Ingress and egress to property and proposed structures thereon with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety and convenience, traffic flow and control, and access in case of fire or catastrophe;
 - b) Off-street parking and loading areas where required, with particular attention to the items in "a" above and the economic, noise, glare, or other effects of the general exception on adjoining properties and properties generally in the district;
 - c) Refuse and service areas, with particular reference to the items in "a" and "b" above;
 - d) Utilities, with reference to locations, availability, and compatibility;
 - e) Screening and buffering with reference to type, dimensions, and character;

- f) Signs, if any, and proposed exterior lighting with reference to glare, traffic safety, economic effect and compatibility and harmony with properties in the district;
 - g) Required yards and other open spaces; and
 - h) General compatibility with adjacent properties and other property in the district.
6. Upon application, pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, conditions and safeguards may be imposed as are appropriate. These conditions may specify time limits or address other matters pertinent to the issuance of a conditional use. If conditions and safeguards established are not met, the conditional use shall be declared unlawful and constitute a violation. Classified uses shall be authorized only if they meet the following criteria.
- a. Fire Hazard. The use shall not include any activity involving the use or storage of flammable or explosive material unless protected by adequate fire-fighting and fire-suppression equipment and by such safety devices as are normally used in the handling of any such material.
 - b. Noise. The use shall not include noise which is objectionable due to volume, frequency, or beat unless muffled or otherwise controlled.
 - c. Vibration. The use shall not include vibration which is discernible without instruments on any adjoining lot or property.
 - d. Air Pollution. The use shall not involve any pollution of air by fly ash, dust, vapors, or other substances which are harmful to health, animals, vegetation, or other property or which can cause soiling, discomfort, or irritation.
 - e. Odors. The use shall not involve any malodorous gas or matter which is discernible to any adjacent lot or property.
 - f. Glare. The use shall not involve any direct or reflected glare that is visible from any adjoining property or from any public streets, road, or highway.
 - g. Traffic Hazard. The use shall not involve any activity substantially increasing the movement of traffic on public streets unless procedures are instituted to limit traffic hazards

and congestion. No single use or density of development should generate traffic volumes on any public street in excess of one hundred (100) vehicle trips per day per acre.

- h. Sewer and Water. The use shall not involve an activity which will substantially increase the burden on the water supply or cause sewage treatment problems unless provision is made for necessary adjustments.
- i. Character of Neighborhood. The use shall not involve any activity not in character with the majority of the uses in the neighborhood unless, by design, setback, nature of operation, and other devices, the character of the neighborhood will be maintained.
- j. General Welfare of the Community. The use shall not involve any activity which adversely affects the general welfare to the community.

17.2204 Variances, Conditions Governing Application and Procedures. The Board of Adjustment shall have the power where, by reason of exceptional narrowness, shallowness, or shape of a specific piece of property at the time of the enactment of this Ordinance, or by reason of exceptional topographic conditions or other extraordinary and exceptional situation or condition of such piece of property, the strict application of any regulation under this Ordinance would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to, or exceptional and undue hardships upon, the owner of such property, to authorize, upon an appeal relating to the property, a variance from such strict application so as to relieve such difficulties or hardships, as such relief may be granted without substantially impairing the intent and purpose of this Ordinance.

- 1. No such variance shall be authorized by the Board of Adjustment unless it finds that the strict application of this Ordinance should produce undue hardship; such hardship is not shared generally by other properties in the same zoning district and the same vicinity; the authorization of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property and the character of the district will not be changed by the granting of the variance; and the granting of variance is based upon reasons of demonstrable and exceptional hardship as distinguished from variations for purposes of conveniences, profit, and caprice.
- 2. No variance shall be authorized unless the Board of Adjustment finds that the condition or situation of the property concerned or the intended use of the property concerned is not of so general or recurring

a nature as to make reasonably practicable the formulation of a general regulation to be adopted as an amendment to this Ordinance.

3. A variance from the terms of this Ordinance shall not be granted by the Board of Adjustment unless and until a written application for a variance is submitted demonstrating that special conditions for a variance and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to the lands, structures, or buildings in the same district; that literal interpretation of the provisions of this Ordinance would deprive the applicant of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same districts under the terms of this Ordinance; that special conditions and circumstances do not result from the action of the applicant; that granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by this Ordinance to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same district.
4. No nonconforming use of neighboring lands, structures, or buildings in the same district, and no permitted or nonconforming use of lands, structures, or buildings in other districts shall be considered grounds for issuance of a variance.
5. Notice of public hearing shall be given as in 17.1902 and the adjacent landowners will be sent notice by the Zoning Administrator. The public hearing shall be held and any party may appear in person, or by agent or by attorney. The Board of Adjustment shall make findings that the requirements of 17.1902 have been met by the applicant for a variance. The Board of Adjustment shall further make a finding that the reasons set forth in the application justify the granting of the variance, and that the variance is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, building, or structure. The Board of Adjustment shall further make a finding that the general purpose and intent of this Ordinance will not be injurious to the neighborhood, or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare.
6. In granting any variance, the Board of Adjustment may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with this Ordinance. Violation of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of terms under which the variance is granted, shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance and punishable under Title 17.23 of this Ordinance.
7. Under no circumstances shall the Board of Adjustment grant a variance to allow a use not permissible under the terms of this Ordinance in the district involved, or any use expressly or by implication prohibited by the terms of this Ordinance in said district.

- 17.2205 Reapplication. No application requesting a variance, conditional use, or zoning ordinance amendment or district classification change on any property whose application includes any such property either entirely or substantially the same as that which has been denied by the Board of Adjustment (variances, conditional uses) or Board of County Commissioners (Zoning Amendments, Zoning District Boundary Changes), shall again be considered by the Planning and Zoning Board, Board of Adjustment or Board of County Commissioners before the expiration of six (6) months from the date of the final action of the Planning and Zoning Board, Board of Adjustment, or Board of County Commissioners.
- 17.2206 Board of Adjustment has Power of Zoning Administrator on Appeals Reversing Decision of Zoning Administrator. In exercising the above mentioned power, the Board of Adjustment may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appeal as ought to be made, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.
- 17.2207 Vote Required to Reverse or to Grant Conditional Use or Variance. The concurring vote of three-fourth (3/4) of the full membership of the Board of Adjustment shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of any such officer, or to decide in favor of the application on any matter upon which it is required to pass under this Ordinance or to affect any variation in this Ordinance.

TITLE 17.23 APPEALS

Chapter 17.23 Appeals

- 17.2301 Duties of Zoning Administrator, Planning and Zoning Board/Board of Adjustment and Courts on Matters of Appeals. It is the intent of this Ordinance that all questions of interpretation and enforcement shall be first presented to the Zoning Administrator, and that such questions shall be presented to the Board of Adjustment only on appeal from the decision of the Zoning Administrator and that recourse from the decision of the Board of Adjustment shall be to the courts as provided by the laws of the State of South Dakota.

It is further the intent of this Ordinance that the duties of the Planning and Zoning Board/Board of Adjustment shall include the procedure for deciding such questions as stated in this Chapter under this Ordinance, the Board of County Commissioners shall have the duty of considering and adopting or rejecting proposed amendments or the repeal of this Ordinance as provided by law.

- 17.2302 Appeals to a Court of Record. Any person or persons, jointly or severally, aggrieved by any decision of the board of adjustment, or any taxpayer, or any officer, department, board, or bureau of the county, may present to a court of record a petition duly verified, setting forth that the decision is illegal, in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. The petition shall be presented to the court within thirty (30) days after the filing of the decision in the office of the County Zoning Administrator.

- 17.2303 Stay of Proceedings. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the Planning and Zoning Board/Board of Adjustment after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him, that by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in his opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property.

In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the County Planning and Zoning Board/Board of Adjustment or by a court of record on application of notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.

TITLE 17.24 SCHEDULE OF FEES, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES

Chapter 17.24 Schedule of Fees, Charges, and Expenses

17.2401 Schedule of Fees Charges and Expenses. The Board of County Commissioners shall establish a schedule of fees, charges, and expenses and a collection procedure for building permits, certificates of zoning compliance, appeals and other matters pertaining to this Ordinance. The schedule of fees shall be posted in the Office of the Zoning Administrator and may be altered or amended only by the Board of County Commissioners. Until all application fees, charges, and expenses have been paid in full, no action shall be taken on any application or appeal.

TITLE 17.25 AMENDMENTS

Chapter 17.25 Amendments

17.2501 Whenever the public necessity, safety, and general welfare or good zoning practices justifies such action, and after consideration and recommendation by the Planning and Zoning Board, as provided herein, the Board of County Commissioners may change zoning district boundaries, use groups, or the regulations established by this ordinance. A proposed change of zoning district boundaries or regulations may be initiated by the Board of County Commissioners, the Planning and Zoning Board, or by application of one (1) or more of the owners of property within the area requested to be rezoned. Initiated petitions which create amendments to this ordinance are required to submit signatures of twenty (20) percent of the landowners in the zoning district or districts requesting change. Unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, any change in these regulations, shall require Board of County Commissioners approval of an ordinance describing said changes. The Board of County Commissioners may not consider said ordinance until the Planning and Zoning Board has delivered a recommendation to either approve or not approve said ordinance amendment.

17.2502 The following procedure for requesting a Zoning Ordinance Amendment or Zoning District Boundary Change shall be followed:

The landowner or other person(s) requesting the Amendment/Boundary change shall complete an application, available from the Zoning Administrator. Completed applications shall be returned to the Zoning Administrator for review. To be considered by the Planning and Zoning Board and Board of County Commissioners, the application form shall be completed and shall be accompanied by the following items:

1. Any required attachments and fees, including Registered or Certified Mail.
2. Intention: A complete statement giving reason and intention for the planned future use of the area proposed for amendment.
3. Site Plan: A site plan, drawn to scale, showing existing and proposed structures, uses, open space, and facilities for parking and loading, and arrangements for pedestrian and vehicular circulation of the area proposed for amendment and all abutting properties with their use and

zoning district defined. Water and sewer facilities must also be shown on site plan.

4. A proposed time schedule for beginning and completion of development.
5. Any additional information, as requested by the Zoning Administrator, as lawfully may be required to determine conformance with and provide for enforcement of this ordinance.
6. The Zoning Administrator shall review the application, and shall forward a summary of the application, and his/her comments regarding said application, to the Planning and Zoning Board for their review.
7. The Zoning Administrator shall set the date, time, and place for public hearings to be held by the Planning and Zoning Board and Board of County Commissioners. The Zoning Administrator shall publish notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the proposed amendment; such notice shall be published not less than ten (10) days prior to each board's (Planning and Zoning Board, Board of County Commissioners) public hearing. If the proposed amendment will change the boundaries of a zoning district, the Zoning Administrator shall notify all owners of property within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the proposed boundary change, by Registered or Certified Mail at the expense of the applicant, at least one (1) week before the public hearing.
8. The public hearing shall be held. Any person may appear in person, or by agent or attorney. Minutes of the public hearing shall be recorded and kept in the records of the Planning and Zoning Board.
9. The Planning and Zoning Board shall recommend approval or disapproval of a requested change, either in whole or in part. Recommendations for changes shall be presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
10. Adoption. The Board of County Commissioners shall thereafter by ordinance either adopt or reject the proposed amendment. After passage, the Ordinance Amendment shall take effect on the 20th day after its publication in an official newspaper of the County.
11. When the Board of County Commissioners approves a proposed amendment affecting the zoning classification of property, affected property owners may file a written protest to stop such an amendment from taking effect. If the protest meets the following standard, such amendment shall not become effective unless the amendment is

approved by two-thirds (4 votes) of the Board of County Commissioners.

12. Protest Standard: The protest shall be signed by at least 40% of the owners of equity in the parcels in the area affected by the amendment, and the parcels or parts of parcels within 250 feet of the area affected by the amendment.

TITLE 17.26 VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, PENALTIES, AND REMEDIES

Chapter 17.26 Violations, Complaints, Penalties, and Remedies

- 17.2601 Building Permit Violations. Any person, firm, or corporation in violation of Chapter 17.1701, Article 17.1702 shall be assessed a late fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars. The Zoning Administrator may also take enforcement measures as given in 17.1701. Payment of all fees shall be made in the Office of the Spink County Zoning Administrator within ten (10) days after the person, firm, or corporation in violation of this Ordinance has been notified by certified letter. If payment of the fee is not received at the end of the ten (10) day period, the Spink County State's Attorney shall have the power to prosecute, pursuant to SDCL 7-16-9, 7-19-1, and 11-2-25.
- 17.2602 Violation of This Ordinance. It is declared unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to violate any of the terms or provisions of this Ordinance, except as otherwise specified in Article 17.1702. Violation thereof shall be a misdemeanor and may be punishable by a fine of up to two hundred (\$200) dollars for each and every day that any violator fails to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance. All fines for violations shall be paid to the County and shall be credited to the general revenue fund.

Any architect, builder, contractor, agent, or other person who commits, participates in, assists in, or maintains such violation may each be found guilty of a separate offense and suffer the penalties herein provided.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

TITLE 17.27 LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

Chapter 17.27 Legal Status Provisions

- 17.2701 Separability. Should any article, section, or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this Ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.
- 17.2702 Purpose of Catch Heads. The catch heads herein in connection with the foregoing chapters are inserted simply for convenience to serve the purpose of any index and they shall be wholly disregarded by any person, officer, court, or other tribunal in construing the terms and provisions of this Ordinance.
- 17.2703 Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed to the extent necessary to give this Ordinance full force and effect.

**TITLE 17.28 ISSUANCE OF LOCAL MEDICAL CANNABIS
ESTABLISHMENT PERMITS**

Chapter 17.28 Issuance of Local Medical Cannabis Establishment Permits

17.2801 Maximum Number of Cannabis Dispensaries.

1. In the development and execution of these regulations, it is recognized that there are some uses which because of their very nature, are recognized as having serious objectionable operational characteristics, particularly when several of them are concentrated under certain circumstances thereby having a potential deleterious effect upon the adjacent areas. Special regulation of these uses is necessary to ensure that these adverse effects will not contribute to the blighting or downgrading of the surrounding neighborhood. The primary control or regulation is for the purpose of preventing a concentration of these uses in any one area.
2. The County shall allow up to one (1) cannabis dispensary provided that the time, place, and manner of said dispensaries comply with this ordinance.

17.2802 Required Separation Distances

1. A cannabis dispensary shall be located not less than 2,000 feet from a public or private school existing before the date of the cannabis dispensary application;
2. A cannabis dispensary shall be located not less than 1,000 feet from a public park, library, or recreational facility existing before the date of the cannabis dispensary application;
3. A cannabis dispensary shall be located not less than 1,000 feet from a religious institution existing before the date of the cannabis dispensary application;
4. A cannabis dispensary shall be located not less than 1,000 feet from a residence existing before the date of the cannabis dispensary application;
5. Prescribed separation/setback distances from certain existing uses are to be measured from the lot line of the property where the dispensary is proposed

17.2803 Other Locational Requirements

1. Permanent or temporary dispensaries are prohibited in all other zoning districts other than Commercial and not eligible for a home occupation use.
2. It shall be unlawful to operate a dispensary in a building which contains a residence or a mixed-use building with commercial and residential uses.

17.2804 Controlled Access

1. No cannabis establishment shall share premises with or permit access directly from another medical cannabis establishment, business that sells alcohol or tobacco, or, if allowed by law, other cannabis establishment.

17.2805 Hours of operation

1. Cannabis dispensaries are allowed to be open between the hours of 8 AM and 5 PM on Monday through Friday.
2. No medical cannabis establishment may operate in Spink County on any Federal or State holiday.

17.2806 Documentation of State Licensure

1. No cannabis dispensary shall acquire, possess, store, deliver transfer, transport, supply or dispense cannabis, cannabis products, paraphernalia without providing documentation of licensure from the State of South Dakota.

17.2807 Permit Issuance

The zoning official is authorized to issue permits (building/use) for cannabis dispensaries subject to following:

1. Submission of a site plan containing the following:
 - a. Any information required for applicable building permit,
 - b. Ingress and egress plan

- c. Parking plan
 - d. Lighting plan (including security lighting)
 - e. Screening/security fencing plan,
 - f. Refuse plan;
 - g. Hours of Operation;
 - h. Any other information as lawfully may be required by the Zoning official to determine compliance with this ordinance
3. Documentation of ability to meet setback/separation requirements.
 4. Documentation of State Licensure.

17.2808 Building and Fire Codes

1. All Cannabis Establishments are required to be constructed in conformance with the 2021 Edition of the International Building Code and International Fire Code.

17.2809 Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Manufacturing, and Testing Establishments

1. No medical cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, or testing establishments are to be allowed in Spink County.

TITLE 17.29 HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE (HLP)

Chapter 17.29 Hazardous Liquid Pipeline (HLP)

- 17.2901 Intent. The intent of this Ordinance is to set forth guidelines for routing or location of HLP as allowed by 49 U.S.C. 60104€.
- 17.2902 Applicability. The requirements of this Ordinance shall apply to all HLPs proposed after the effective date of this Ordinance. HLPs for which a permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this ordinance by the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission under South Dakota Codified Law Chapter 49-41B shall not be required to meet the requirements of this Ordinance; provided, that any such pre-existing HLP, which does not provide transportation services for a continuous period of twelve (12) months, shall meet the requirements of this Ordinance prior to recommencing transportation services.
- 17.2903 More Stringent Standards Required. In the event that a permit granted by the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission imposes a similar standard to a County standard, a HLP owner or operator shall comply with the more stringent standard, unless the Public Utilities Commission expressly finds under South Dakota Codified Law Section 49-41B-28 that the County standard is unreasonably restrictive.
- 17.2904 Conditional Use Permit Required. A Pipeline Company that has filed a verified petition with the PUC, Public Utility Commission, asking for a permit to construct, maintain, and operate a new HLP along, over, or across land in Spink County shall submit an Application to the County Zoning Administrator for a Conditional Use Permit.
- 17.2905 Conditional Uses. After notice, the Zoning Board of Adjustment (BOA) and County Commission may permit a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline as Conditional Uses in the following Districts:
1. Ag District
 2. Commercial District
 3. Highway Commercial District
 4. Industrial District
- 17.2906 Minimum Setback Requirements.
1. An HLP shall be setback a minimum of half a mile or 2,640 feet from the following: schools, daycares, churches, residential dwelling, livestock facilities, or any structure that has residential living quarters within.

- a) The setback distance shall be measured from the center line of the proposed HLP to the closest measurement of a parcel's property line.
2. The setback distance for High Consequences Areas shall be a minimum of two (2) miles measured from the center line of the proposed HLP to the parcel property line of the High Consequence Area.

17.2907 Setback Waiver or Variance.

1. With the exception of setbacks from High Consequence areas, the developer of a HLP may apply for a reduction of the minimum setback, in the form of a setback waiver or setback variance, which is set forth in Section 17.2906.
2. Variance from Setback Distance. The developer of an HLP may apply for a setback variance as part of its application for a conditional use permit. The setback variance must be submitted as part of the developer's application for a conditional use permit. The procedure for requesting a setback variance as part of an HLP is as follows:
 - a) After a review of all project plans, and the presentation to the Zoning Board of Adjustment, the Zoning Board of Adjustment will make a recommendation to the Spink County Commission regarding each setback variance.
 - b) The County Commission may approve or deny each submittal of a setback variance based on the project location, area, size, and the property use.
 - c) If the HLP project is approved, any setback variance submitted and approved as part of the conditional use permit application must be filed at the Spink County Register of Deeds Office by the developer towards each individual parcel's legal description for a setback variance to be approved, final and permanent.
3. Setback Waiver. The developer of an HLP may obtain a setback waiver from an individual property owner. The setback waiver must be submitted as part of the developer's application for a conditional use permit. The procedure for submitting a setback waiver is as follows:
 - a) After a review of all project plans and the presentation to the Zoning Board of Adjustment, the Zoning Board of Adjustment will make a recommendation to the Spink County Commission regarding each setback waiver.

- b) The County Commission may approve or deny each individual submittal of a setback waiver based on the project location, area, size, and the property use.
- c) If the HLP project is approved, any setback waiver submitted and approved as part of the conditional use permit application must be filed at the Spink County Register of Deeds Office by the owner towards each individual parcel's legal description for a setback waiver to be approved, final and permanent.

17.2908

Permit Application Requirements for HLP

1. A n HLP Company applying for a Conditional Use Permit for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline pursuant to this Article shall submit the following documents and information to the Planning & Zoning Administrator:
 - a) The information required for a Conditional Use Permit as described in APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL USE form, including all required forms listed in 17.2907.
 - b) A complete copy of the application for a permit filed with the PUC. This requirement is an ongoing requirement, and as the application for the PUC permit is amended or changed, the Pipeline Company shall provide updated information and documents to Spink County.
 - c) A map identifying each proposed crossing of any road or property located in Spink County.
 - d) A map and a list containing the names and addresses identifying each landowner of proposed HLP crossing in Spink County. The map and list shall include and identify all Property Owners who have executed an Easement, Waiver from Setback or who have been or will be contacted about the execution of a Waiver from Setback.
 - e) A map showing locations for all related facilities and above-ground structures, such as pumps, lift-stations, or substations.
 - f) All application fees for the Conditional Use Permit, Building Permit, or any other fees associated with HLP permit, must be paid at time of filing.

2. Complete Application Required. Upon receipt of an application, the Spink County Planning & Zoning Director will review the information provided and follow the guidelines set forth in the PROCEDURE FOR FILING CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT. In the event the application is deficient, the Planning and Zoning Director will reject the application and provide applicant with a list of deficiencies. Applicant may submit a revised application including the omitted information within 10 days of notification.

- a) No HLP may be constructed in Spink County until the County has approved a Conditional Use Permit for the HLP.
- b) A Conditional Use Permit granted to a HLP Company pursuant to this Article is not transferrable to any Person. A Pipeline Company, or its successors in interest, shall apply for a new Conditional Use Permit whenever the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline is transferred, or its use is materially or substantially changed or altered.