

CITY OF FALCON HEIGHTS
City Council Workshop
City Hall
2077 West Larpenteur Avenue

AGENDA
February 5, 2020
6:30 P.M.

- A. CALL TO ORDER:
- B. ROLL CALL: ANDREWS ___ GUSTAFSON___ LEEHY___
 MIAZGA ___ WEHYEE___

STAFF PRESENT: THONGVANH___ LOR___
- C. PRESENTATIONS:
- D. POLICY ITEMS:
 - 1. Metropolitan Council Update - Peter Lindstrom
 - 2. City Logo - Draft #1 and #2
 - 3. Vegetation Code Update
 - 4. Parking and Snow Policy
- E. INFORMATION/ANNOUNCEMENTS
- F. ADJOURNMENT:

BLANK PAGE

Policy



The City That Soars!

REQUEST FOR CITY COUNCIL ACTION

Meeting Date	February 5, 2020
Agenda Item	Policy D2
Attachment	City Logo
Submitted By	Amanda Lor, Administrative Coordinator

Item	City Logo
Description	<p>The Strategic Planning Sessions were facilitated by Human Understanding and Engagement (huelife) on December 6 & 7, 2019 at City Hall.</p> <p>During the sessions, City Council, Chair or Vice Chair from each commissioner and city staff discussed about changing the city logo.</p> <p>City staff reached out to a freelance graphic designer who is a Falcon Heights resident at Larpenteur Manor Apartments to design the logo.</p>
Budget Impact	There is no budget impact but must credit the graphic designer on the website, social media and other publications.
Attachment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• City Logo Draft #1• City Logo Draft #2 will be provided at the workshop
Action(s) Requested	Staff recommends discussing the logo and moving forward with implementing this process.

BLANK PAGE



FALCON HEIGHTS

“The City that Soars”

BLANK PAGE



The City That Soars!

REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION

Meeting Date	February 5, 2020
Agenda Item	Policy D3
Attachment	See below
Submitted By	Justin Markon, Community Development Coordinator

Item	Vegetation Code Update
Description	<p>The Planning Commission held a Public Hearing to consider changes to Chapter 54 of the City Code (Vegetation) at their January 28, 2020 meeting. In addition to comments during the Public Hearing, the city received 60 online surveys, with 53 respondents indicating that they “like the proposed changes.”</p> <p>Based on public comments, some additional changes have been recommended to the code. Specifically, all language about tree pests is now consolidated in the “shade tree pests” section. Additionally, the window that plants must be trimmed back was widened to three full months. Staff and the Commissions felt this was an important provision to keep in the code as a maintenance standard.</p> <p>City staff have also began reaching out to the watershed districts, state agencies, and other groups who can provide helpful resources and grant monies for residents who are looking to plant natives once the growing season begins. This information will be available after adoption of the Ordinance on February 12.</p>
Budget Impact	N/A
Attachment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Ordinance • Landscaping diagram
Action(s) Requested	Staff recommend a discussion on possible changes to City Code Chapter 54.

BLANK PAGE

ORDINANCE NO. 20-XX

**CITY OF FALCON HEIGHTS
RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 54
OF THE FALCON HEIGHTS CITY CODE**

THE CITY COUNCIL OF FALCON HEIGHTS ORDAINS:

SECTION 1 Section 54-37 is amended as follows. Additions are shown with an underline, and deletions are shown with a ~~striketrough~~.

Sec. 54-37 – Regulations for public property

(a) *Planting.*

- (1) No trees, shrubs or herbaceous plant materials, including annual or perennial flowers, may be planted in a public right-of-way except by authorized city personnel.
- (2) No tree shall be planted on a public right-of-way, except to replace a tree that has been removed or that has been identified as a new location for a tree by the city administrator ~~forester~~.
- (3) The city administrator ~~forester~~ shall determine the specific location of any tree to be planted on a public right-of-way.
- (4) Any tree to be planted on a public right-of-way must be of cultivated nursery stock, and must be at least 1½ inches in diameter, measured at a point two feet above the ground.
- (5) Any tree to be planted on a public right-of-way must be planted in soil adequate to insure growth, in accordance with standards set by the forester.

(b) *Maintenance of trees.*

- (1) Public trees will be trimmed according to a schedule established by the forester and approved by the city administrator ~~council~~.
- (2) Only persons authorized by the city administrator ~~forester~~ may trim boulevard trees.
- (3) The forester may chemically vaccinate boulevard trees against disease whenever necessary.

(c) *Removal of trees.*

- (1) The city administrator ~~forester~~ has sole authority to order removal of any tree on a public right-of-way.
- (2) Trees will be removed by city staff or contracted firms.

(d) *Miscellaneous.* No person shall:

- (1) Damage, cut, trim, carve, kill or injure any tree or plant on public property;

- (2) Attach any rope, wire or other contrivance to any tree or plant on public property unless authorized by the forester;
- (3) In any way injure or impair the natural beauty or usefulness of any area of public property; nor
- (4) Cause or permit any wire charged with electricity or any harmful gaseous, liquid or solid substances to come into contact with any tree or plant on public property.

(e) Care and maintenance of boulevards and adjacent property

Owners of property abutting the right-of-way of a public street or alley shall properly maintain the grass on the property and on the public right-of-way to the curblin or traveled portion of the street or alley. Proper maintenance shall include sodding, planting, mowing or weed abatement whenever necessary.

SECTION 2 Section 54-38 is amended as follows. Additions are shown with an underline, and deletions are shown with a ~~striketrough~~.

Sec. 54-38 – Regulations for private property

- (a) Purpose and application. It is the purpose of this section to prohibit the uncontrolled growth of vegetation, while permitting the planting and maintenance of landscaping which promotes resiliency, diversity and a richness to the quality of life. There are reasonable expectations regarding the proper maintenance of vegetation on any lot or parcel of land. It is in the public's interests to provide standards regarding the maintenance of vegetation because vegetation which is not maintained may threaten public health, safety, order, and may decrease adjacent property values. It is also in the public's interests to encourage diverse landscaping, particularly that which restores native vegetation. Native vegetation requires fewer inputs of water, fertilizers, and herbicides. It also supports pollinators and birds. The city enacts this section to balance these competing interests.
- (b) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Native plants are those grasses (including prairie grasses), sedges (solid, triangular-stemmed plants resembling grasses), rushes, forbs (flowering broadleaf plants), vines, trees and shrubs that are plant species native to the state of Minnesota prior to European settlement.

Noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the Commissioner of Agriculture designated to be injurious to public health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock, or other property (Minnesota Noxious Weed Law, Minn. Stat. Sec. 18.75-18.91).

Ornamental plants means grasses, flowering annual, biennial, and perennial plants, shrubs, trees, and vines that may not be native to Minnesota, but are adapted. Ornamental grasses do not include turfgrasses.

Turf grass means commercially available cultured turf grass varieties, including bluegrass, fescue and ryegrass blends, commonly used in regularly cut lawn areas.

Planned landscape area means an area where ornamental plants, or native plants are planted pursuant to a plan.

Rain garden means a shallow excavated depression (typically no more than 18 inches deep) with loosened sub-soils in which ornamental or native plants that are adapted to moist conditions and have deep roots are planted for the purpose of infiltrating and filtering rain water and reducing storm water runoff. Temporary ponding of water in rain gardens typically occurs for no more than 48 hours after rainfall assuming no subsequent rainfall.

Restoration area means an area where native plants are being, or have been, intentionally re-established

Weeds are (i) prohibited noxious weeds or (ii) any volunteer plant, except trees and other woody vegetation, which is not customarily or intentionally planted. For the purposes of this definition, weeds do not include dandelions or clover.

(c) Location of restoration areas and planned landscape areas.

(1) Setback. A restoration area or a planned landscape area must provide the following minimum setbacks:

a. Front lot line, corner side lot line, or rear lot line abutting a street or alley: two feet, and two feet from publicly maintained pavement or sidewalk

b. Interior side lot line or rear lot line not abutting a street or alley: two feet;

provided, however, for the exception in the required side yard or rear yard setback, as described in section 54-38(c)(2).

(2) Mitigations for reductions in side or rear yard setback. A required interior side yard or rear yard (not abutting a street or alley) setback may be reduced to zero feet if:

a. A fence at least three feet in height is installed on the lot line adjoining the restoration area or planned landscape area; or

b. The restoration area or planned landscape area abuts:

1. A restoration area on any adjoining lot;

2. A public park or open space;

3. A wetland, pond, lake or stream;

4. Natural area; or

c. The restoration area or planned landscape area is located on slopes equal to, or greater than, three feet horizontal to one foot vertical (3:1).

(d) Maintenance Standards. Every owner of property shall maintain the vegetation growing thereon according to the minimum standards set forth in this subsection:

- (1) The setback area required by section 54-38(c) shall be composed of a soil retention cover such as mulch, regularly mowed turf grasses or groundcovers maintained at six inches or less, native or ornamental plants maintained at ten inches or less, trees or shrubs, or as may be required by the city administrator to protect the soil and aesthetic values on the lot and adjacent property.
- (2) Non-woody vegetation in a planned landscape area shall be cut at least once annually between April 15 and July 15 to a height no greater than 10 inches.
- (3) It is unlawful to plant any tree or shrub within five feet of a property lot line abutting a right-of-way of a public street or alley.
- (4) Property owners shall prune trees and shrubs located on private property so they will not obstruct pedestrian sidewalk traffic, nor obstruct the view of any traffic sign, street, alley, or intersection. Overhanging portions of trees and shrubs must be pruned to maintain a minimum clearance of eight feet over all sidewalks, and 16 feet over all streets.
- (5) Properties shall be free of blight and blighting factors, as described in section 22-19.
- (6) Properties shall be free of public nuisances, as described in section 22-47.
- (7) The city may require the owner or occupant who has planted, or has allowed to be planted, native plants or other vegetation within a drainage or utility easement to remove the native plants or other vegetation from the drainage and utility easement at no expense to the city if the city determines the native plants or vegetation interferes with the utility easement. The city will not be responsible for damage to turfgrass and/or any landscaped areas resulting from public works improvements or snow removal activities within drainage and utility easements.

(e) Trees. Persons responsible for growing any trees, shrubs or other plants on private property must comply with the following regulations:

(1) Planting.

a. It is unlawful to plant any of the following trees:

1. Box elder, *Acer negundo*;
2. Silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*;
3. Female ginkgo, *Ginkgo biloba*;
4. Eastern cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*;
5. Lombardy poplar, *Populus nigra italica*; or
6. Chinese elm, *Ulmus pumila*.

~~(2) Hazards.~~

- ~~a. Property owners shall prune trees so they will not obstruct pedestrian sidewalk traffic, nor obstruct the view of any traffic sign, street, alley, or intersection. Overhanging portions of trees and shrubs must be pruned to maintain a minimum clearance of eight feet over all sidewalks, and 16 feet over all streets.~~
- ~~b. Property owners shall remove or trim any trees, plants or shrubs determined by city staff to be a public hazard.~~
- ~~c. Property owners shall treat or remove any diseased or pest-ridden tree or plant determined by the forester to be a hazard to other trees or plants in the city.~~

~~(3) Nuisances declared. The following are considered public nuisances whenever they may be found within the city:~~

- ~~a. Any tree infected with the Dutch elm disease fungus (*Ophostoma*, formerly *Ceratocystis ulmi*), or which harbors any of the elm bark beetles (*Scolytus multistratus* or *hylurgopinus rufipes*), or any other pest capable of producing an epidemic; and~~
- ~~b. Any dead elm tree or part, including logs, branches, stumps, firewood or other material that contains elm bark.~~

~~(4) Unlawful storage, transporting and disposing of elm wood. It is unlawful for any person other than licensed tree services to transport, store or dispose of any bark-bearing elm wood between April 15 and September 1 of each year.~~

~~(5) Inspection and investigation of hazards and nuisances.~~

- ~~a. The forester city administrator or duly authorized agents shall inspect all premises as often as practicable, to determine whether any declared hazards or public nuisances exists. The forester city administrator or duly authorized agents shall investigate all reported incidents of infection.~~
- ~~b. The forester city administrator or duly authorized agents may enter private premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out any of the duties assigned under this section, as provided in Chapter 15.05 of Department of Agriculture regulations.~~
- ~~c. It is unlawful for any person to prevent, delay, or interfere with the city administrator, forester, or duly authorized agents while in the performance of official duties related to this chapter.~~

~~(6) Abatement of hazards and nuisances on private property.~~

- ~~a. Order procedure. If the forester city administrator determines that trimming, treatment, or removal of a tree or plant on private property is necessary to abate a public hazard or nuisance, the city shall serve a written order upon the responsible property owner or occupant to correct the condition.~~

~~b.~~ *Dutch elm disease.* If Dutch elm disease is found in trees or wood on private property, the forester shall notify the responsible property owner, and immediately file a written report with the clerk.

~~e-b.~~ *Abatement of disease.* The forester city administrator shall order the treatment or removal of any infected tree or wood constituting a nuisance as described in ~~subsection (3) of this section~~ section 54-39. Removal and abatement shall be in accordance with the technical opinion of the forester or the Department of Agriculture. Trees impacted by a shade tree pest shall be removed or effectively treated so as to destroy and prevent as fully possible the spread of the shade tree pest.

~~d-c.~~ *Time limit.* The order or notification shall set a time limit for compliance, depending on the urgency of the hazard or nuisance.

~~e-d.~~ *Authority to abate.* If, after notification, the responsible person fails to correct the condition within the time prescribed, the ~~forester, administrator or city clerk~~ city administrator may order city staff or a contracted firm to abate the hazardous or nuisance condition.

~~f-e.~~ *Cost of abatement.* The responsible person shall be billed for the full cost of the abatement plus any additional administrative costs. If the bill is unpaid, the cost shall be certified to the county auditor as a special assessment against the property.

SECTION 3 Section 54-39 is deleted.

SECTION 4 Section 54-40 is deleted.

SECTION 5 Section 54-41 – *Declared shade tree pests, control measures, and control areas* is renumbered to section 54-39 and is amended as follows. Additions are shown with an underline, and deletions are shown with a ~~strikethrough~~.

Section 54-4139 – Declared shade tree pests, control measures, and control areas

Declaration of a shade tree pest. The council may by ordinance declare any vertebrate or invertebrate animal, plant pathogen, or plant in the community threatening to cause significant damage to a shade tree or community tree, as defined by Minn. Stats. § 89.001, to be a shade tree pest and prescribe control measures to effectively eradicate, control, or manage the shade tree pest, including necessary timelines for action. The following are considered public nuisances whenever they may be found within the city:

(1) Oak wilt disease

- a. Oak wilt disease is a shade tree pest and is defined as any living or dead tree, log, firewood, limb, branch, stump, or other portion of a tree from any species of the genus *Quercus* existing within the control area defined that has bark attached and that exceeds three inches in diameter or ten inches in circumference and contains to any degree any spore or reproductive structures of the fungus *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.

a-b. *Control measures.*

Installation of a root graft barrier. A root graft barrier can be ordered installed to prevent the underground spread of oak wilt disease. The city will mark the location of the root graft barrier. The barrier disrupts transmission of the fungus within the shared vascular systems of root drafted trees. The barrier is created by excavating or vibratory plowing a line at least 42 inches deep between any oak tree infected with oak wilt disease and each nearby and apparently healthy oak tree within 50 feet of the infected tree.

b-c. *Removal and disposal of trees.*

1. *On property zoned for residential and commercial use.* On property that is zoned residential and commercial the city may mark for removal of trees that have the potential to produce spores of the fungus *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. After, and in no case before, the installation of the root graft barrier and no later than May 1 of the year following infection, all marked trees must be felled. The stump from such felled trees must not extend more than three inches above the ground or, if taller, must be completely debarked.

If, however, after the city prescribes the location for a root graft barrier, the city determines that installation of the barrier is impossible because of the presence of pavement or obstructions such as a septic system or utility line, the city may mark for removal all oak trees whether living or dead, infected or not and located between an infected tree and marked barrier location. These marked trees must be felled and disposed of no later than May 1 of the year following infection. The stump from such felled trees must not extend more than three inches above the ground or, if taller, must be completely debarked.

2. *On all other property.* On all other property, the city may mark for removal all oak trees whether living or infected or not and located between and infected tree and marked barrier location. These marked trees must be felled and disposed of no later than May 1 of the year following infection. The stump from such felled trees must not extend more than three inches above the ground or, if taller, must be completely debarked.

All wood more than three inches in diameter or ten inches in circumference from such felled trees must be disposed of by burying, debarking, chipping or sawing into wane-free lumber, or by splitting into firewood, stacking the firewood, and immediately covering the woodpile with unbroken four-mill or thicker plastic sheeting that is sealed into the ground until October 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the tree was felled, or by burning before May 1 of the year following infection. Wood chips from infected trees may be stockpiled or immediately used in the landscape.

e-d. *Control area.* The control area for oak wilt disease is defined as all lands within the boundaries of the city.

- (2) Emerald ash borer-
- a. Emerald ash borer is a shade tree pest and is defined as an insect that attacks and kills ash trees. The adults are small, iridescent green beetles that live outside of trees during the summer months. The larvae are grub- or worm-like and live underneath the bark of ash trees.
 - b. Control measures that may be taken to abate emerald ash borer are those described in state statute.
 - c. ~~Definition of e-~~Control area. The control area for emerald ash borer is defined as all lands within the boundaries of the city.
- (3) Dutch elm disease-
- a. Dutch elm disease is a shade tree pest and is defined as a disease of elm trees caused by the fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi* or *Ophiostoma nova-ulmi*, and includes any living dead tree, log, firewood, limb branch, stump, or other portion of a tree from any species of the genus *Ulmus* existing within the control area defined that has bark attached and that exceeds three inches in diameter or ten inches in circumference and could contain bark beetles or any spore or reproductive structures of the fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi* or *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*. Any tree infected with the Dutch elm disease fungus or which harbors any of the elm bark beetles (*Scolytus multistratus*, *S. schevyrewi*, or *Hylurgopinus rufipes*) or any other pest capable of producing an epidemic, and any dead elm tree or part, including logs, branches, stumps, firewood or other material that contains elm bark are considered nuisances.
 - b. Control measures that may be taken to abate Dutch elm disease are:
 1. *Use of fungicide*. Fungicides may be effective in prevent Dutch elm disease when injected into living trees that do not already show symptoms of Dutch elm disease. Fungicide injections on private lands are optional and, if performed, are at the landowner's expense. Treating with fungicide on public lands requires the approval of the city administrator or their designee.
 2. *Removal and disposal of trees*. Prompt removal of diseased trees or branches reduces breeding sites for elm bark beetles and eliminates the source of Dutch elm disease fungus. Trees that wilt before July 15 must be moved by April 1 of the following year. Diseased trees not promptly removed will be removed by the city at the landowner's expense. Wood may be retained for use as firewood or saw logs if it is debarked or covered from April 15 to October 15 with four mill plastic. The edges of the cover must be buried and sealed to the ground.
 - c. *Control area*. The control area for Dutch elm disease is defined as all lands within the boundaries of the city.
 - d. *Unlawful storage, transporting and disposing of elm wood*. It is unlawful for any person other than licensed tree services to transport, store or dispose of any bark-bearing elm wood between April 15 and September 1 of each year.

SECTION 6 Section 113-373 is deleted.

SECTION 7 This ordinance shall be effective upon its passage and a summary published in the official newspaper.

ADOPTED this 12th day of February, 2020, by the City Council of the City of Falcon Heights, Minnesota.

Moved by:

Approved by: _____

Randall Gustafson
Mayor

GUSTAFSON
LEEHY
MIAZGA
WEHYEE
ANDREWS

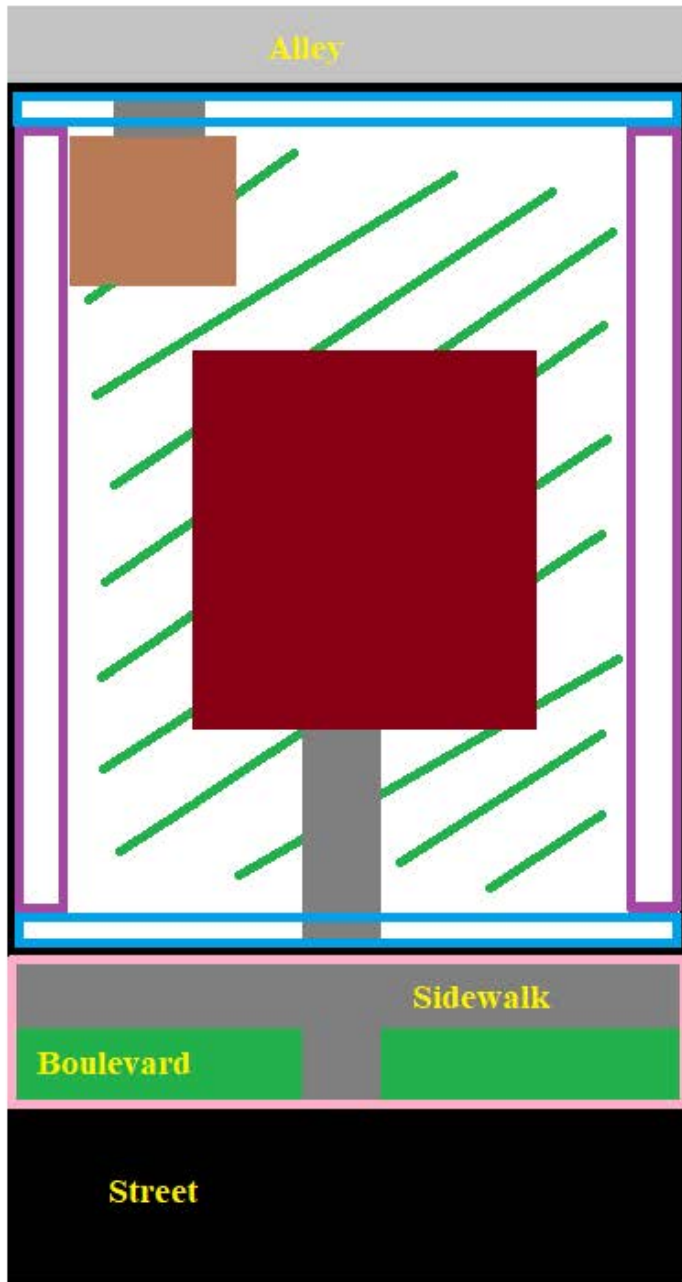
___ In Favor
___ Against

Attested by: _____

Sack Thongvanh
City Administrator

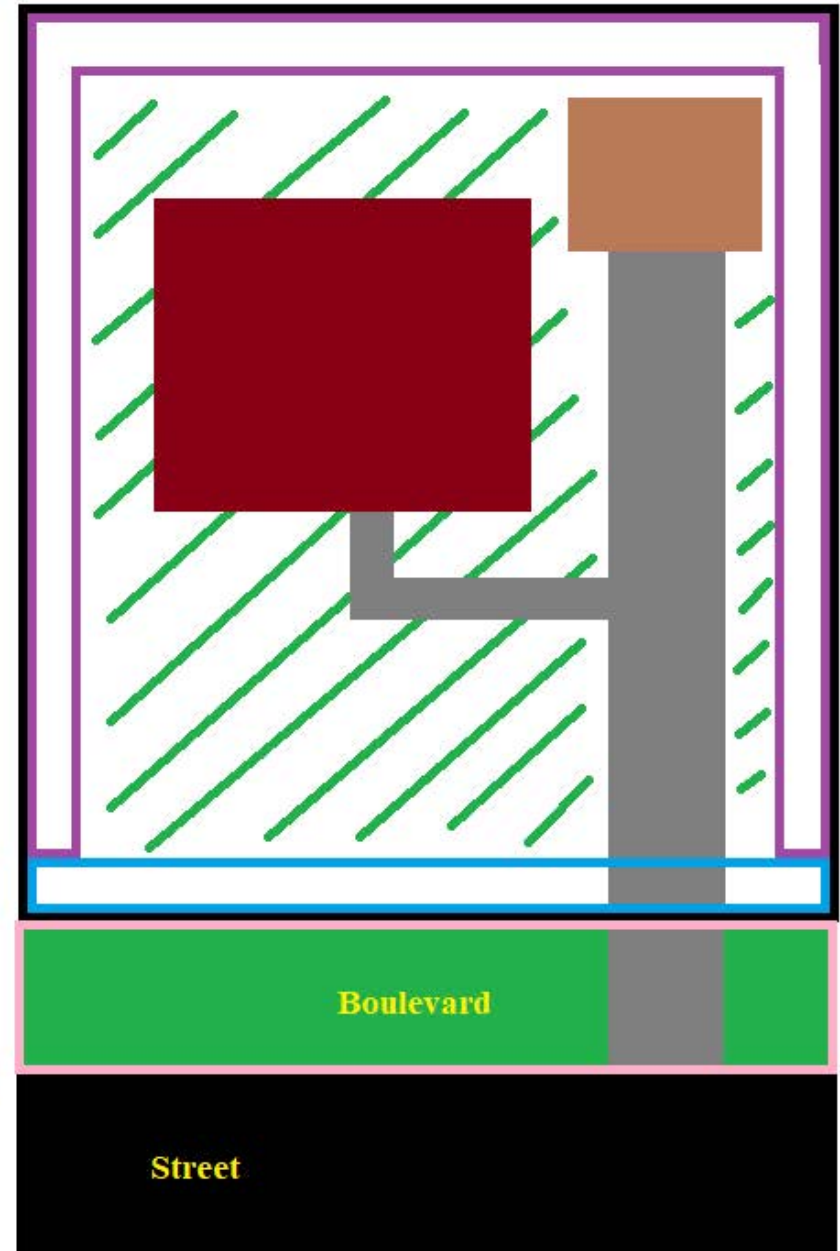
DRAFT

BLANK PAGE



-  Property boundary
-  Public right-of-way
-  ROW setback (2 feet)
-  Yard setback (2 feet)
-  Planned landscape or restoration area

Typical Northome property



Typical Northeast property

This diagram is for illustrative purposes only. Refer to the City Code for complete information.

BLANK PAGE



The City That Soars!

REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION

Meeting Date	February 5, 2020
Agenda Item	Policy D4
Attachment	See below
Submitted By	Justin Markon, Community Development Coordinator

Item	Parking and Snow Policy
Description	<p>After discussion at the January 15, 2020 City Council Workshop, city staff have made a few minor changes to the draft Ordinance pertaining to parking and snow removal period. Additionally, the city has an existing snow and ice control policy, which is officially part of the Administrative Manual. This policy is outdated, and staff are working on a re-write, with the hope to have a clear and concise messaging tool for the City's wintertime policies.</p> <p>City staff would like further discussion on the draft Ordinance and snow policy followed by a public comment period similar to the process just completed for the native landscaping changes. Staff hope to have both the Ordinance and snow policy on the agenda at the February 26 regular meeting.</p>
Budget Impact	N/A
Attachment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Ordinance • Proposed parking restriction diagram
Action(s) Requested	Staff recommend a discussion on possible changes to city code Chapter 46 and a new snow and ice control policy.

BLANK PAGE

ORDINANCE NO. 20-XX

CITY OF FALCON HEIGHTS
RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 46
OF THE FALCON HEIGHTS CITY CODE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF FALCON HEIGHTS ORDAINS:

SECTION 1 Section 46-27 is amended as follows. Additions are shown with an underline, and deletions are shown with a ~~strikethrough~~.

Sec. 46-27 - Parking; restrictions; uniform parking fine

- (a) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Passenger vehicle means a passenger automobile, pickup truck, van, and motorcycle.

Recreational vehicle means travel trailers include those that telescope or fold down, chassis-mounted campers, motor homes, tent trailers, and converted buses that provide temporary human living quarters. Recreational vehicle is a vehicle that is not used as the residence of the owner or occupant, is used while engaged in recreational or vacation activities, and is either self-propelled or towed on the highways incidental to the recreational or vacation activities.

Street or public grounds means all public streets, highways, roads, alleys, lanes and park roads in the city and all public property in the city, whether owned by the city or some other public entity.

Trailer means any vehicle designed for carrying property or passengers on its own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

Truck means every motor vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

~~Unlawfully parked vehicle~~ means any vehicle that is unlawfully parked, abandoned or left unattended upon the streets or public grounds of the city in violation of state laws or this Code.

Vehicle means any ~~motor~~ passenger vehicle, recreational vehicle, trailer, truck, ~~van~~ or other vehicle used or intended to be used for the transportation of persons or property, including all property or cargo located within, loaded upon or attached to any such vehicle.

- (b) *Restrictions on parking of vehicles.*
- (1) No recreational vehicle, truck, unhitched trailer, bus or school bus shall be parked on any street or public grounds within the city for an additional time than is necessary to load or unload such recreational vehicle, truck, unhitched trailer, bus or school bus, not exceeding 90 minutes.
 - (2) No vehicle shall be parked on any alley within the city except for normal pickup and delivery of passengers or commercial goods, not exceeding 30 minutes.
 - (3) No passenger vehicle or hitched trailer in combination with a passenger vehicle shall be parked on any street or public grounds within the city for more than 48 consecutive hours.
 - (4) No vehicle shall be parked on any street or public ground that has been designated a "No Parking" area or an area where parking has been restricted to certain hours or days, by motion or resolution of the city council, and posted as such.
 - (5) No vehicle shall be parked on any boulevard within the city.
 - (6) No person shall park a vehicle, except an authorized emergency vehicle, within an area designated a fire lane.
 - (7) No vehicle shall be parked on any street or public grounds in front of a public or private driveway or alley or within five feet of any public or private driveway or alley ~~without permission of the owner of the driveway or his or her agent.~~
 - (8) No vehicle shall be parked on any public or private property, including commercial property, without the express or implied consent of the property owner or his or her agent and shall not remain parked in violation of the terms of such consent. The terms of such consent may be posted in a conspicuous place by the owner or his or her agent.
 - (9) No vehicle shall be parked on any city street during snow removal, as described in section 46-28 ~~(refer to section 46-5).~~
- (c) *Uniform parking fine.* ~~There is hereby established a~~ The uniform fine of \$35.00 for each violation of any this section regulating the parking of motor vehicles within the city shall be set according to the City fee schedule. The fine established by this section shall be imposed regardless of the time of the year of a violation.

SECTION 2 Section 46-28 is amended as follows. Additions are shown with an underline, and deletions are shown with a ~~strikethrough~~.

Sec. 46-28 - Parking of motor vehicles during snow removal periods

- (a) *Purpose and policy.* The purpose of this section is to regulate the parking of motor vehicles on the public streets of the city during periods of snow removal. Any motor vehicle parked on a public street of this city during a period of snow removal, as specified in detail herein, is declared to be a public nuisance which interferes with and impedes the orderly removal of snow from said streets, interferes with and impedes the safe movement of emergency and other vehicular traffic, and is thus a danger to the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this city.
- (b) *Parking restrictions during snow removal.* Parking of a motor vehicle on an unplowed public street or within 30 feet of an intersection during a snow removal period shall be prohibited. The term "snow removal period" means:

1. For a maximum of 72-48 hours commencing after a snowfall where at least two inches of snow has accumulated on the public streets of this city, or

2. ~~Until a street has been plowed full-width snow plowing has been completed on each street; whichever comes first.~~

(c) A snow removal period is in effect if section 46-28(b)(2) has been satisfied and an additional two inches or more of snow falls during the same storm event.

SECTION 3 This ordinance shall be effective upon its passage and a summary published in the official newspaper.

ADOPTED this 12th day of February, 2020, by the City Council of the City of Falcon Heights, Minnesota.

Moved by:

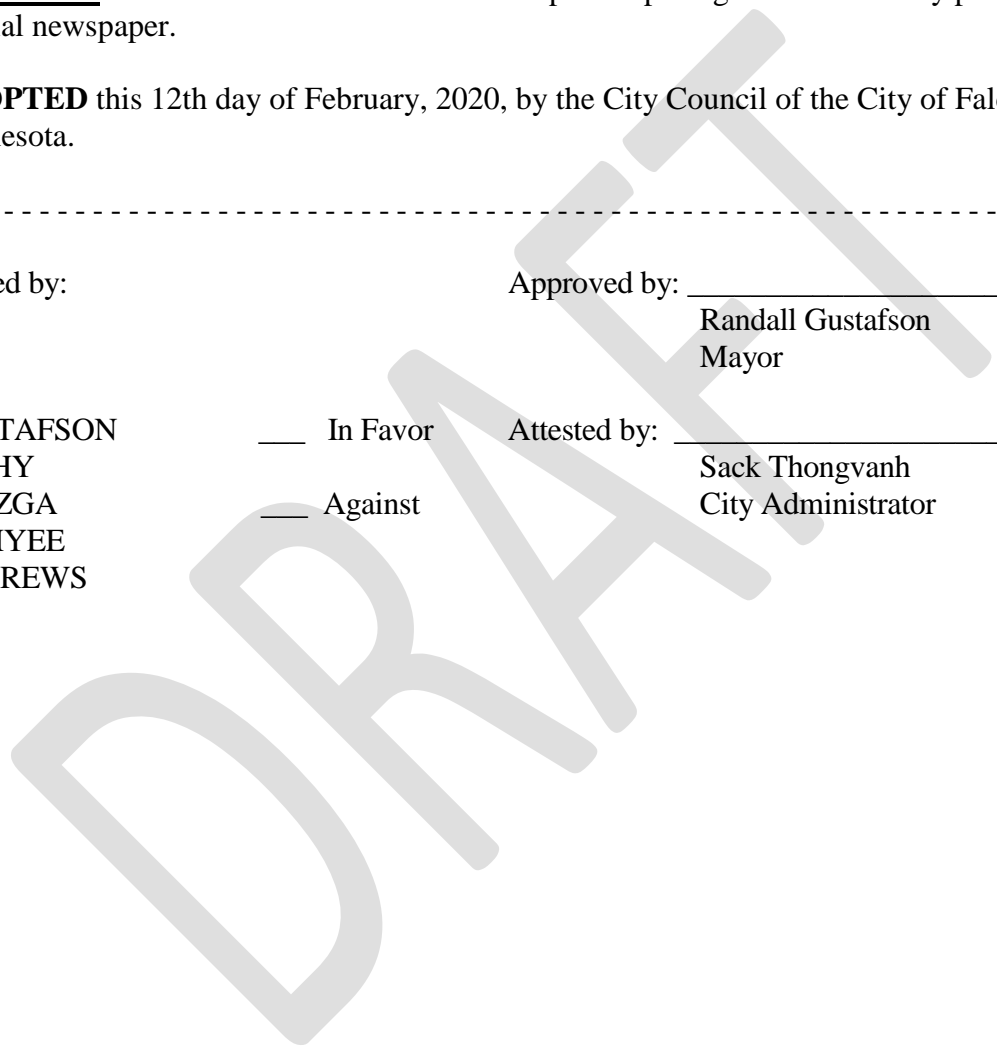
Approved by: _____
Randall Gustafson
Mayor

GUSTAFSON
LEEHY
MIAZGA
WEHYEE
ANDREWS

___ In Favor

___ Against

Attested by: _____
Sack Thongvanh
City Administrator



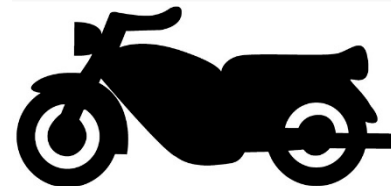
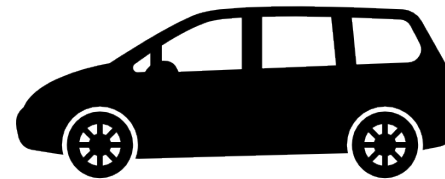
BLANK PAGE

Parking restrictions in Falcon Heights

90 minutes maximum on street



48 hours maximum on street



- No vehicle of any kind may be parked in an alley for more than 30 minutes.
- Refer to the City Code for complete information.