



NORTH BRANCH

—Minnesota—

Kevin Schieber
Mayor

Robert Canada
Councilmember/Acting Mayor

Jeff Goulet
Councilmember

Jim Ibinger
Councilmember

Patrick Meacham
Councilmember

**CITY COUNCIL
REGULAR AGENDA
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2026 @ 6:00 PM
CITY HALL, 6408 ELM STREET, NORTH
BRANCH, MN 55056**

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
3. STAFF REPORTS
 - a. Comprehensive Plan Review by City Council, PTOS Commission, EDA Commission, and Planning and Zoning Commission members. INFO
4. ADJOURNMENT

Since we do not have time to discuss every point presented, it may seem that decisions are preconceived. However, background information is provided to the City Council on each Agenda item in advance from Staff and appointed Commissions; and decisions are based on this information and past experiences. In addition some items may also have been discussed preliminarily at Council Work Sessions. If you are aware of information that has not been discussed, please raise your hand to be recognized. Comments that are pertinent are appreciated. Items requiring excessive time may be continued to another meeting.



Prepared By:

Presenter:

Date: 02/12/2026

Board & Commission: City Council

Subject: Comprehensive Plan Review by City Council, PTOS Commission, EDA Commission, and Planning and Zoning Commission members.

Workshop Overview

A workshop is scheduled for **February 18, 2026, at 6:00 PM** at North Branch City Hall. The purpose of this workshop is to continue the comprehensive plan review process, with a specific focus on Chapters 3,5,and 8, as well as to receive a revised project schedule.

Comprehensive Plan Review Process: Chapters 3, 5 and 8

The workshop will focus on a chapter-by-chapter review of the key policy areas within the Comprehensive Plan, specifically Chapters 2 through 8. These chapters typically address the core elements of the city's future development and policy framework.

- **Chapter 3 (Land Use):** Discussion will focus on alignment with community goals and projected growth with an emphasis on density/setbacks and zoning. Other areas of interest include Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and the Central Business District.
- **Chapter 5 (Economic Development):** Examination of priorities and goals.
- **Chapter 8 (Natural Environment, Parks, Trails, and Open Space):** Discussion on the vision and goals.

The workshop will facilitate focused discussion on each of these chapters, gathering feedback to guide necessary revisions and ensuring the plan reflects the current vision for North Branch. Keep in mind that this is a review and not a complete re-do. The next version of the Comprehensive Plan will be in 2028.

Revised Comprehensive Plan Review Schedule

The following revised schedule is proposed to allow adequate time for a thorough review and final approvals:

Date	Time	Location	Activity
February 18	6:00 PM	City Hall	Workshop #1: Review of Comprehensive Plan Chapters 2 through 8
March 18	6:00 PM	City Hall	Workshop #2: Second workshop for final policy review and plan adjustments
April 8	6:00 PM	City Hall	City Council Presentation: Final presentation of the Comprehensive Plan draft to the City Council for review and comment
May 13	6:00 PM	City Hall	City Council Final Approval: Scheduled date for formal adoption of the revised Comprehensive Plan

Other Chapter’s small groups will be meeting in February and March to review Chapters 4,6 and 7 with the same goal to bring initial findings to the April 8th Council meeting.

Voting Requirements:

Voting Options Simple Majority

3

LAND USE & GROWTH

Introduction

The Land Use & Growth Management Chapter is a roadmap that helps guide City officials and staff on how to make policy decisions related to land use and future growth. These policies may influence the type, location and density of future development within the community. This chapter is intended to result in orderly and efficient development that utilizes land efficiently and makes the most of the community's resources. It offers guidance on key initiatives for the community which is consistent with the City's vision and goals.

In this chapter is a description of existing land use patterns, as well as an overview of how the City anticipates land will be used and developed in the future. It accommodates growth and applies the desired qualities of the community.

Another important aspect of this chapter is that it also serves as the foundation for reviewing the City's Zoning Ordinances, Zoning Map, Subdivision Regulations and other implementation tools. Implementation of the Land Use Plan produces several important implications:

USES

Every parcel is placed into a specific land use category. Each category includes a description of the type of land use or uses intended for that category. This description should match with the types and forms of development currently found in North Branch and desired for the future.

RELATIONSHIPS

Much like a jigsaw puzzle, the true picture comes from how each piece fits together into a whole. The Land Use Plan guides how elements of the built and natural environment come together in North Branch. These relationships will determine how North Branch will look, function and feel.

ACTIONS

The Land Use Plan sets the framework for public actions and investments. Utilities, streets, parks, and facilities are all influenced by the form and pace of development.

Figure 3-1: Existing Land Use

Identifies the location, amount, and types of existing land uses in the City of North Branch in 2018. The inventory as conducted as part of this planning process reflects general development patterns and is intended for general planning purposes only.

The City of North Branch is a complete community that provides a well-balanced and wide range of places to live, work, shop and play.

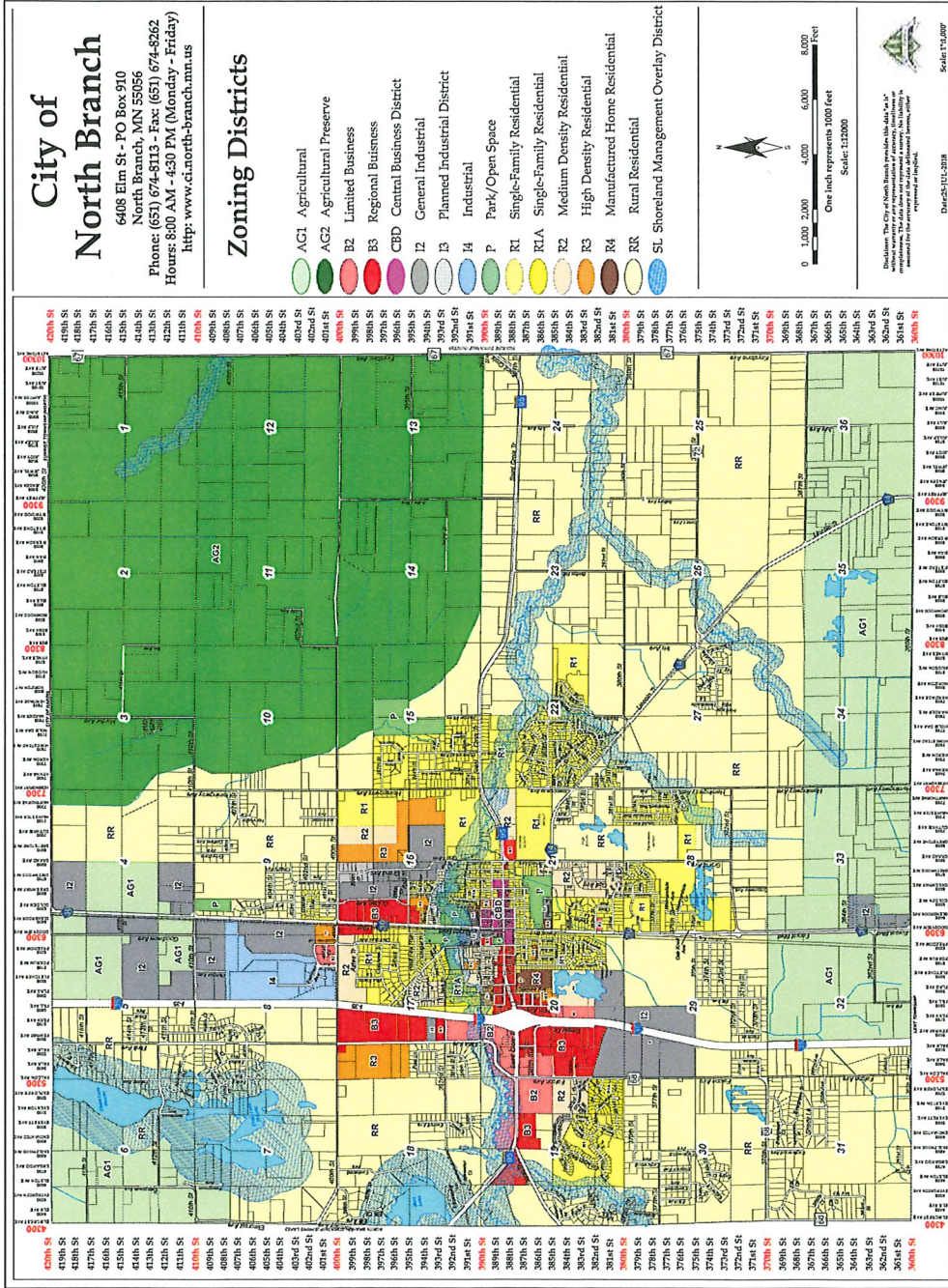


Table 3-A: Summary of Existing Land Use - 2018 summarizes the amount and type of existing land uses designated (whether or not fully developed) in North Branch.

Table 3 - A: Summary of Existing Zoning 2018		
<i>Existing Land Use Designation</i>	<i>Gross Acres*</i>	<i>Net Percent of City</i>
<i>Agriculture (AG1 and AG2)</i>	<i>8,680.2</i>	<i>37.6%</i>
<i>Rural Residential (RR)</i>	<i>9,961</i>	<i>43%</i>
<i>Low Density Residential (R1 and R1A)</i>	<i>1,869.7</i>	<i>8.1%</i>
<i>Medium Density Residential (R2)</i>	<i>403.4</i>	<i>1.7%</i>
<i>High Density Residential (R3)</i>	<i>216.6</i>	<i>.9%</i>
<i>Manufactured Home Residential (R4)</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>.11%</i>
<i>Central Business District (CBD)</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>.18%</i>
<i>Limited Business District (B2)</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>.9%</i>
<i>Regional Business District (B3)</i>	<i>437.3</i>	<i>1.9%</i>
<i>General Industrial District (I2)</i>	<i>858.1</i>	<i>3.7%</i>
<i>Planned Industrial District (I3)</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>.09%</i>
<i>Industrial District (I4)</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>.7%</i>

*Gross acres of use determined by GIS mapping data.

Figure 3-1:
Existing Zoning



Existing Zoning

Agriculture (AG1 and AG2)

Over one-third of the city's land area (37.6%) is currently used for agricultural purposes. Housing densities are low, and this zoning is characterized by active farms, hobby farms and homes on large lots. The northeast corner of the city is the historic river bottom of the St. Croix River and is framed by the historic river bluff line. Soils are well suited for sod farming and the production of produce. By maintaining a low density of development, it is the City's intent to preserve and protect the many natural resources found in this part of North Branch, including lakes, streams, wetlands and woodlands.

Rural Residential (RR)

Rural Residential makes up 9,961 acres or 43% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. This land use is largely characterized by single family residences set on larger lot sizes to accommodate on-site sewage treatment systems. Some of these areas are located within the city's designated Urban Service Area and no new development is allowed within this zoning district without connecting to municipal services. Areas located outside of the Urban Service Area must meet a minimum buildable acre standard so as to ensure that there is sufficient land area with the appropriate soil separation to support both a primary and a future secondary on-site sewage treatment system.

Low Density Residential (R1 and R1A)

Low Density Residential makes up 1,869.7 acres or 8.1% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. This land use is largely characterized by single-family homes with densities of 1 to 4 dwelling units per acre in those areas served by municipal utilities. Older areas of the city were platted before municipal utilities were established, resulting in larger lot sizes to accommodate on-site sewage treatment systems. The city has a limited inventory of older, historic homes that are located primarily in the one square mile area that had been the original city of North Branch. The areas around the historic center feature homes built approximately 50 years ago, with new development happening neighborhood by neighborhood since that time. 2017 marked the start of a new housing boom with new single family homes being constructed on existing lot inventory and multiple developments platted for the purpose of constructing even more single family homes. The new development that is planned or in process as of the writing of this plan is intended to provide the city with a more diverse mix of housing styles and at a wider range of price points.

Medium Density Residential (R2)

Medium Density Residential makes up 403.4 acres or 1.7% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. Medium Density Residential is characterized by single family homes on smaller lots that required for R1, townhome style development, and two-family attached homes densities of 1 to 6 dwelling units per acre.

High Density Residential (R3)

High Density Residential makes up 216.6 acres or .9% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. High Density Residential is characterized by land use that consists of all forms of multi-family attached housing units such as two-family attached homes, townhomes and apartment buildings.

High density residential has densities of up to 18 dwelling units per acre.

Manufactured Home Residential (R4)

The Manufactured Home Residential zoning classification only exists for the benefit of the four established manufactured home parks. It currently makes up 27.2 acres or .1% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. Changes in Minnesota laws now allow manufactured homes in any zoning district that allows twin homes, subject to all applicable lot standards, such as lot size, frontage, road widths, etc. The new land use map and updates to the zoning map will include areas previously zoned at R4 within either an R2 or R3 zoning class.

Central Business District (CBD)

The Central Business District is a unique classification intended to provide for a planned, unified development of the City's historical downtown area. This zoning classification makes up 43 acres or .18% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. Permitted uses include service based businesses, office uses, retail uses, apartments and hotel uses, among other things, in close proximity to one another to promote pedestrian movement between businesses. The area offers a mix of street and lot parking, with the parking lots being located behind buildings at various locations throughout the district. The existing land use is primarily commercial buildings, many of which are vacant and in need of rehabilitation. The area is dotted with existing single family homes which were intended to be phased out of use and converted to commercial uses over time. The area is adjacent to TH95, with sidewalks that provide pedestrian passage, but pedestrian movement across TH95 is difficult and poses a significant challenge to the goal of this area being an inviting public space offering a "range of retail and civic experiences" as hoped by the authors of the 2009 Comprehensive Plan.

Limited Business District (B2)

The Limited Business District makes up 214.8 acres or .9% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. This land use is characterized by business uses and services, lodging, and retail that are also permitted in the CBD, but that are dependent on automobile traffic. Additionally, the area is intended to serve as a transition zone between the CBD and the Regional Business District (B3).

Regional Business District (B3)

The Regional Business District makes up 437.3 acres or 1.9% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. This land use is characterized by business uses and services, lodging, and retail that are also permitted in the CBD and B2, but also provide for the location of commercial activities that serve primarily regional or nonlocal market. The lot sizes are larger so as to provide the area needed for retail and commercial activities that require very large buildings.

Light Industrial/Office District (I1)

The Light Industrial/Office District is defined as a region characterized by office, manufacturing and warehousing uses, but currently no part of the city is zoned for this use.

General Industrial District (I2)

The General Industrial District makes up 858.1 acres or 3.7% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. This land use is characterized by manufacturing, assembly, warehousing, storage, showrooms and contractor shops.

Planned Industrial District (I3)

The Planned Industrial District is similar to I1, and makes up 21.6 acres or .09% of the total acreage in the city.

Industrial District (I4)

The Industrial District makes up 158.6 acres or .7% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch. This land use is characterized by manufacturing, assembly, warehousing, storage, showrooms and contractor shops as can be found in I2, but its location adjacent to I35 makes this area highly visible and is subject to stricter design standards. Currently, over 200 acres in the I2 and I4 zoning classifications are vacant but ready for development in the industrial park owned by the City through its Economic Development Authority.

Overlay Districts

Sensitive areas, such as those adjacent to bodies of water or within a designated flood plain or flood fringe are managed by the City in accordance with applicable Minnesota Statutes. Setbacks, design standards and other restrictions on use within the overlay district are imposed so as to limit ecological impact and loss.

Analysis of Existing Land Use

With over 36 square miles of land, an analysis of the existing land use illustrates several important issues about current and future development:

The largest land use category in terms of area in the City is agriculture. Followed by the rural residential land use category. It is anticipated that the agricultural areas will continue to be used for agricultural production due to its geologic characteristics and the community's desire to support its rich agricultural heritage and industry. The rural residential areas, which are served by private wells and septic systems, will also have agricultural or hobby farm uses. The total land areas for these two uses will not likely change, but development within these areas will occur at a much slower pace than the low density residential uses served by municipal utilities.

The second largest residential land use category is low density residential. It is anticipated that expanded development within this zoning classification will continue to grow throughout the life of this plan, resulting in greater intensity of the use without increasing the overall land area designated for this use. The three primary residential categories (R1 and R2) account for 9.8% of the total land use in the City.

The Central Business District is characterized by a development style common among other older downtowns. It is pedestrian oriented in nature with buildings built to the sidewalk. Parking for these uses is typically on street, in the rear of buildings, or shared among several users. The transition from residential uses to commercial uses did not occur as anticipated when the zoning district was created. There are numerous vacant buildings and the area is ripe for redevelopment.

The City, through its Economic Development Authority, owns over 200 acres of land zoned for industrial uses. Until this land is sold and developed, no additional industrial zoned land is needed within the Urban Service Area. If the city were to allow for heavy industrial uses, consideration should be given for compatibility with adjacent land uses. Controls should be in place that protect against negative impacts to neighboring property.

The nation's third largest solar farm is partially located within the City's limits. Other smaller solar installations are located entirely within the City. The solar installations feature native plantings intended to re-establish prairie habitat and support pollinator species, such as the Monarch butterfly.

The City benefits from existing park facilities, trails and open spaces. Approximately .6% of the total acreage in the City of North Branch is utilized as city owned park and open space uses. The City is also home to the Janet Johnson WMA, owned and managed by Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The Sunrise Prairie Regional Trail and other city sidewalks and trails serve the city's goal of being walkable and bikeable, but it is the goal of the city to expand those opportunities and consideration should be given to identify areas for preservation for these purposes.

There are significant residential development opportunities in the northwest portion of the city. Large tracts of land are currently undeveloped and the opportunity exists to establish traffic corridors without the need for redevelopment.

Vision for Land Use

The City of North Branch is a complete community that provides a well-balanced and wide range of places to live, work, shop and play. Land uses make efficient use of existing infrastructure, contribute to a strong local economy, preserve natural resources and contribute to a high quality of life.

RESIDENTIAL USES

A diverse housing stock allows people at any stage in their life to be able to find a home in North Branch, which may include housing options suitable to multigenerational households. Older housing is well maintained while new development expands housing options to complement existing neighborhoods.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES

A significant amount of commercial and industrial uses can be found within the City that allow residents to work in North Branch, while also being able to meet all of their day-to-day needs. Commercial and industrial uses are compatible with their surrounding land uses.

PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL

Public and institutional uses are viewed as valued resources to the community and contribute to making North Branch a better place to live and do business.

PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND TRAILS

Quality parks and open space are within close proximity to all residents, providing recreational opportunities to encourage an active lifestyle. A wide variety of community facilities are provided to serve a range of interests. The City of North Branch has a proposed trail system that will allow bicycle and pedestrian access to most of the major pedestrian generators within the city, including schools, shopping areas, and parks. Many of the proposed trails are destinations in themselves, offering scenic walks or rides around many of the city's scenic views. With recreational activities such as running, bicycling, and walking increasing in popularity, the city's trail system will not only offer a recreational opportunity in itself, but will also help to connect the community's parks with the neighborhoods.

GOAL 1

Maximize the use of land within the City of North Branch in a way that strengthens the local economy, preserves natural resources, and ensures a high-quality of life for all residents.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

The following is the primary goal for land use followed by a series of objectives and policies intended to influence future land use decisions in a direction that is aligned with the Vision Statement.

OBJECTIVE 1.1

PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE SMALL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE DOWNTOWN.

Policy 1.1.1

Encourage and promote the renovation and rehabilitation of existing buildings within the downtown.

Policy 1.1.2

Connect businesses with façade improvement grants and loans.

Policy 1.1.3

Make infrastructure improvements that enhance the pedestrian realm such as lighting and seating and gathering places for community activities.

OBJECTIVE 1.2

USE LAND IN A MANNER THAT STRENGTHENS THE ECONOMY OF NORTH BRANCH.

Policy 1.2.1

Strive for a balance of areas guided for industrial uses and areas guided for commercial uses.

Policy 1.2.2

Continue to identify all areas prime for redevelopment and analyze the best use for each property. Work to re-zone these properties and amend this plan as appropriate.

Policy 1.2.3

Increase the number of residential housing units in the City to attract new residents to increase the workforce and thereby improve the local market for commercial and industrial opportunities.

Policy 1.2.4

Actively work to infill vacant land within the Urban Service Area that will be connected to municipal services, while preserving a network of functional ecologic areas.



Policy 1.2.5

Allow for mixed uses within some zoning districts to accommodate commercial, retail and residential uses.

Policy 1.2.6

Discourage “leapfrog” patterns of development on municipal utilities.

OBJECTIVE 1.3

PROTECT AND PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR LONG TERM ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENJOYMENT OF RESIDENTS.

Policy 1.3.1

Work with landowners and other governmental entities to either obtain property or ensure protection of natural areas with high ecological value.

Policy 1.3.2

Discourage patterns of development that would stress existing infrastructure and ecosystems.

OBJECTIVE 1.4: USE LAND IN A MANNER THAT ENSURES A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE FOR RESIDENTS.

Policy 1.4.1

Expand parks, trails, sidewalks and other amenities as the City’s population continues to grow.

Policy 1.4.2

Review and encourage methods of development which promote linkages among residential, civic, commercial, industrial and recreational facilities using trails and sidewalks for safe and enjoyable pedestrian uses and provides pedestrian connections between complementary land uses.

Policy 1.4.3

Review and encourage street and sidewalk designs to provide for easy access by police, fire and ambulance services, school buses, and plowing.

Land Use Plan

The land use plan provides the framework for the growth and development of the City. The land use plan serves as a guide for the character and intensity of development and will be supported by other land use controls and public actions taken pursuant to the Comprehensive Plan.

The land use map appears in Figure 3-2: Future Land Use. The plan illustrated by this map evolved from inputs and evaluations received through the planning process. The Plan builds on the existing community pattern to achieve the desired vision for the future of North Branch. Where the Future Land Use map guides property for something different than the existing zoning, zoning approvals such as variances and conditional use permits should not be considered inconsistent with the comprehensive plan if otherwise deemed appropriate.

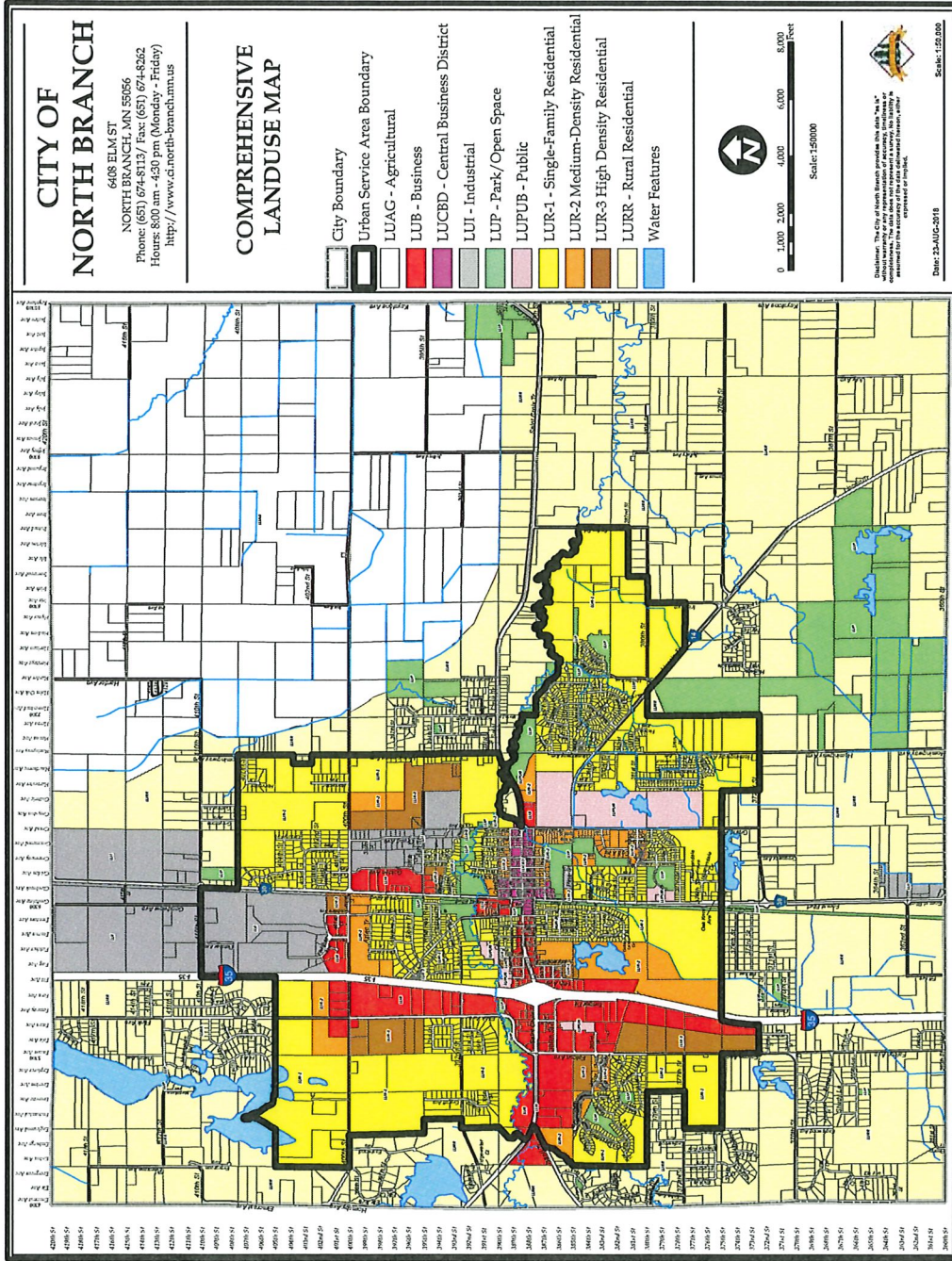
Table 3 - B: Summary of Future Land Use

Future Land Use by Designation	Gross Acres*	Net Percent of City
Agriculture (AG)	5,271.4	22.9%
Rural Residential (RR)	9,992.6	43.3%
Low Density Residential (R1)	3,492.5	15.1%
Medium Density Residential (R3)	577.2	2.5%
High Density Residential (R3)	330.8	1.4%
Central Business District (CBD)	71.4	.3%
General Business District (B)	802.2	3.5%
Industrial District (I)	1,123.7	4.9%

*Gross acres of use determined by GIS mapping data and does not include public and institutional areas which are separately defined under the proposed land use map.



Figure 3-2:
Future Land Use



Residential

Rural Residential

The land use in this category is hobby farms and homes on large lots. The area is outside of the designated Urban Service Area and will be served by wells and individual septic systems. Individual lots must be a minimum size of one acre buildable, and the presence of wetlands and other natural features may result in actual lot sizes much larger than one acre in order to achieve the required one acre buildable standard. This lowest density of residential development is intended to reduce demands on the rural roads and protect the natural resources found in North Branch. The primary zoning district that would generally correspond to this land use designation would be the LURR Rural Residential District.

Low Density Residential

The land use in this category is single-family detached homes served by municipal utilities. This plan anticipates that this is where the majority of new housing units will be added over the next 20 years. One of the biggest strengths of the City of North Branch is its attractiveness to young families. Part of this attraction is due to the anticipated development of quality affordable single-family homes, and the existing parks and trails system, school district and proximity to the metropolitan areas of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Continuing to add new housing units will provide more opportunities for all families to locate in North Branch, while making older housing more affordable. Densities targeted in this category are limited to no more than 4 dwelling units per acre. The primary zoning district that would generally correspond to this land use designation would be the LUR-1 Single Family District.

Medium Density Residential

Medium density residential uses are typically in the form of single family homes on smaller lot sizes, townhomes, duplexes, and small scale apartment and condo buildings and served by municipal utilities. Advantages of these types of housing are that less property maintenance may be required since yards are smaller and some medium density developments may have associations that handle lawn care and snow removal. As a result, these types of housing tend to be very attractive to seniors and professionals. Densities targeted in this category are up to 6 dwelling units per acre. The primary zoning district that would generally correspond to this land use designation would be the LUR-2 Medium Density District.

High Density Residential

The High Density Residential land use category consists of multiple family attached housing oriented in a vertical fashion, more commonly referred to as apartments and condominiums and served by municipal utilities. Housing units may be owner or renter occupied. High density housing is an efficient land use because it contains more dwelling units per acre than other residential uses.

High density residential uses are located in places with compatible adjacent land uses and where the local street system will accommodate the traffic. Ideally, they are located near commercial uses or employment centers to maximize the number of people who can walk or use alternative modes of transportation.

The densities targeted in this category are over 6 dwelling units per acre. The primary zoning district that would correspond to this land use designation would be the LUR-3 High Density Residential.

Agriculture

Agriculture

The city’s strong agricultural heritage is clearly visible in the farm fields located in the northeast corner of the city. The fields, bordered by the historic St. Croix River bluff line, are dotted with artesian wells, have deep pockets of organic soils generally not conducive to development, and are linked by a series of more traditional farm style roads. Single family homes are present and seem accessory to the commercial operations of the farms. Non-agricultural uses will be limited and densities targeted in this category are no more than one dwelling unit per 10 acres. The primary zoning district that would correspond to this land use designation would be the LUAG Agriculture.

Commercial

Downtown Business

Although a number of single family homes currently exist in the Central Business District, new residential development should be part of a mixed use plan with a balance of housing and commercial uses within a single building or complex. Replacing single family homes with mixed use structures and redeveloping existing commercial buildings will help support a healthy business environment and allow more people to be able to walk to their destinations.

Buildings should be located close to the street but with ample space for sidewalks. Parking should generally remain in the rear of the property when on-premise parking is offered. Streetscape improvements that enhance the pedestrian realm, such as planters, hanging baskets, street trees, outdoor seating, public art, street lighting, should be prioritized here. The City should continue to work with business owners and encourage façade improvements by connecting them to grant and funding opportunities. The primary zoning district that would correspond to this land use designation would be the LUCBD Central Business District.

General Business

The General Business guiding designation allows a wide variety of uses including those for convenience oriented, neighborhood-oriented, community-oriented and bulk retail-oriented markets and consumers. These areas provide a wide range of goods and services to serve many of the shopping and dining needs of people who live, work in or visit the City. Certain commercial uses, such as those devoted to motor vehicle-oriented retail or service activities (e.g., vehicle service and fuel sales, drive-through businesses and sales of motor vehicles) depend on access to major transportation routes and often have characteristics that are incompatible with residential areas. Other commercial uses, such as those involving wholesale and retail trade of large volume or bulk commercial items with on-site storage and warehousing, may have both commercial and industrial characteristics.

This guiding designation also allows a variety of uses including professional offices, administrative offices, research and laboratory facilities, wholesale showrooms, service facilities (e.g., conference

centers, lodging and reception halls), and business uses having limited contact with the general public. These areas may provide for limited retail sale of convenience-type products and services for the immediate surrounding area.

Commercial uses in this classification are expected to develop with the highest standards of design and performance, with a higher level of amenities such as landscaping, preservation of natural features, architectural controls, pedestrian trails and other features. Office parks and campus-style developments are encouraged in these areas. Commercial office uses can also serve as, and provide for, an orderly and progressive transition between higher and lower intensity land uses. Locations adjacent to the Central Business District, TH95 and I35 may be subject to stricter design standards so as to achieve an attractive, inviting and high quality retail shopping and commercial services in areas of high visibility and sensitivity to surrounding uses. The primary zoning district that would correspond to this land use designation would be the LUB General Business District.

Industrial

Industrial uses include all forms of businesses with manufacturing, distribution, warehousing or other industrial uses that may have consequences typically associated an industrial activity such as noise, odor, dust or low quality aesthetics. As a result, when these uses are in close proximity to residential, park and open space uses, additional restrictions may be appropriate. These uses may generate truck traffic and may involve outdoor storage. Locations adjacent to residential uses, I35, TH95 or other high visibility areas may be subject to additional design standards. The primary zoning district that would correspond to this land use designation would be the LUI Industrial District.

Public/Institutional

Public, semi-public or institutional uses are comprised of churches, schools, city offices, public works facilities, fire stations, public utilities, and other governmental or non-profit entities. This use may also include parks, designated open spaces and regional storm water management, such as publicly maintained storm water management ponds. This land use classification is intended to differentiate these sites as providing a common amenity or service and not land that is intended to be developed. The primary zoning district that would correspond to this land use designation would be the LUPUB Public/Institutional District.

Required Zoning Changes

The City has adopted zoning regulations for the purpose of carrying out the policies and goals of the land use plan element of the Comprehensive Plan. The application of zoning districts and the specific regulations should support the objectives of the Plan. As a result, an outcome of adopting the plan will be the review and modification of the Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map as necessary.

The land use plan provides the basis for guiding zoning decisions that will be made by the City and private property owners. Minnesota Statutes Section 462.357 states that “.....the planning agency shall study and propose to the governing body reasonable and practical means for putting the plan into effect. Subject to the limitations of the following sections, such means include, but not limited to, zoning regulations, for the subdivision of land, an official map.....” This statute anticipates that the

zoning regulations will be reviewed and updated to ensure implementation of the land use plan. In a broad sense, this review of the zoning ordinance should examine the following:

- The regulations for each zoning district should be reviewed to determine if they fit with the intent of the Comprehensive Plan.
- Zoning districts should be examined in relationship to the land use designation. Changes in zoning districts may be needed to match zoning with land use.
- The City will need to thoroughly review and update its Ordinances to address inconsistencies and conflicts to integrate the concepts described in this Comprehensive Plan. Updating the Zoning Ordinance will be a large undertaking that will require significant input, time and energy.

One of the policy decisions the City will need to make is how to implement the land use plan through the zoning map. Unlike the Metropolitan Land Planning Act (Minnesota Statutes Section 473), which requires consistency between the land use plan and zoning in cities within the Twin Cities metropolitan area, North Branch may choose to take a number of implementation strategies. Each has varying implications for existing property uses and current zoning. The strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Keep current zoning in place until such time as the use terminates or redevelopment is initiated.
- Rezone property to a zoning district compatible with a land use plan category.
- Develop an interim strategy to address current use situations as they relate to long term objectives.



5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

A strong business community is the cornerstone of a vibrant city. Economic development encompasses the policies and activities that improve the long term economic and social wellbeing of the community. Communities with strong economies have financial resources to support the levels of service that their residents need and desire. Successful communities realize that economic development is about bringing together social, natural, infrastructure, and economic assets in the community to sustain the “whole” community.

The City’s Economic Development Authority recently adopted a strategic plan to guide and inform its decision making over the next 3 - 5 years. The EDA identified the following strategic priorities:

- Expansion of broadband (high speed internet)
- Business growth, including continued land sales and development
- Transportation
- Community
- Housing

Inventory and Analysis

Existing Characteristics of the Economy

A significant number of North Branch residents commute to work, but have indicated via survey and other tools, that they would prefer to work in the city if comparable jobs were available. Therefore, retaining and attracting jobs is an ongoing objective for the City of North Branch. As of 2018 Assessment Year, non-residential property values amounted to \$146,754,700, as follows: commercial \$91,277,300, industrial \$22,953,100 and apartments \$32,524,300. The Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development estimates the unemployment rate in Chisago County at 3 percent, higher than the state average of 2.9 percent.

Table 5-A shows the employment and business profile of North Branch. The highest employment industry is health care and social assistance which provides 17.5 percent of all jobs in North Branch. Educational services is the second highest source of employment (13.1 percent), and construction, and other services provide about 12.6 percent each of the community’s total jobs. (Data-USA.com)

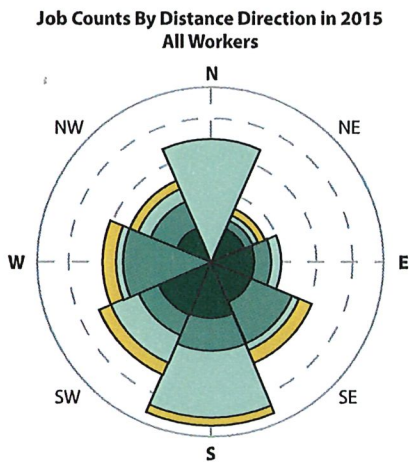
Table 5 -A Business and Employment Statistics

Name	Industry	Approximate # of Employees
North Branch School District	Education	388
Villages of North Branch	Elder Care	185
Andersen Windows	Manufacturing	180
Lakes Region EMS	Emergency Medical Services	92
County Market	Retail	90
Fairview Health System	Health Care	85
Branch Manufacturing	Manufacturing	72
Environmental Stoneworks	Manufacturing	69
Zinpro	Manufacturing	62
ShopKo	Retail	60
Wisconsin Coil Spring	Manufacturing	56

Commuting

According to the US Census as of 2015, 59.4 percent of North Branch residents commute more than 10 miles to work, resulting in an average commute time of 32.3 minutes trip.

Figure 5-1: Commute Distances



Jobs by Distance | Work Census Block to Home Census Block

2015

	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	3,366	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	1,368	40.6%
10 to 24 miles	1,148	34.1%
25 to 50 miles	614	18.2%
Greater than 50 miles	236	7.0%

Finance Tools

Community development actions require a framework for financial decision-making. The investment of public dollars to achieve community development objectives should be guided by several key principles:

- Financial resources are limited. The city has limited funding to apply to community development initiatives, so the use of resources must be targeted to achieve the greatest effect on community needs.
- Financial decisions require a long-term perspective. The current use of financial resources may reduce monies available in the future. In evaluating short-term opportunities, it is important to question the long-term impact on community development.
- Public funds should lead to private investment. While this section focuses on public finance actions, the Comprehensive Plan cannot become reality without private investment. The use of public funds should be targeted to actions that encourage private investment in North Branch.

The area of North Branch located north of TH95 received Opportunity Zone designation by the US Department of Treasury. While the tax credit opportunities that this designation allows are a private sector concern, the City will promote this designation as a tool for land sales and development in the City's Interstate Business Park as well as the other undeveloped portions of the City within the designated Opportunity Zone census tract.

Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing (TIF) is the primary development finance tool available to Minnesota cities (Minnesota Statutes, Sections 469.174 through 469.179). TIF is simple in concept, but complex in its application. Through tax increment financing, the property taxes created by new development (or redevelopment) are captured and used to finance activities needed to encourage the development. The challenge in using TIF lies with the complex and ever-changing statutory limitations.

Tax Abatement

Tax abatement acts like a simpler and less powerful version of tax increment financing. With TIF, the city controls the entire property tax revenue from new development. Under the abatement statute (Minnesota Statutes, Sections 469.1812 through 469.1815), the city, county and school district have independent authority to grant tax abatement.

Special Assessments

Public improvements are often financed using the power to levy special assessments (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 429). A special assessment is a means for benefiting properties to pay for all or part of the costs associated with improvements, and to spread the impact over a period of years. This tool can be applied to both the construction of new improvements and the rehabilitation of existing improvements.

Grant Programs

Cities can leverage funding from various grant programs to help take on economic development initiatives. There are numerous grant programs available to cities provided by various state and federal agencies related to economic development and downtown redevelopment. The Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG) administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides grants on an annual basis to states and eligible local governments for community development activities. In some cases, communities may choose to use these dollars for business retention and job growth activities. The City should also explore the use of these dollars for downtown redevelopment. The Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development is another agency with financial assistance available to local governments for business development, infrastructure, community development and site cleanup and redevelopment. Many other funding sources exist and city staff should monitor and pursue these opportunities when appropriate.





A significant number of North Branch residents commute to work, but have indicated via survey and other tools, that they would prefer to work in the city if comparable jobs were available.

GOAL 1

Encourage economic growth to meet the demand for commercial and industrial development.

Vision for Economic Development

The City of North Branch will remain focused on retaining a high quality of life, while at the same time working to encourage and facilitate job growth in its commercial and industrial sectors.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

The following section outlines the primary goals for economic development, followed by a series of objectives and policies intended to influence future economic development efforts that align with the community visions in this plan.

OBJECTIVE 1.1

DEVELOP THE INTERSTATE BUSINESS PARK.

Policy 1.1.1

Strive to maximize the community's strategic location as a valuable resource, promoting the Opportunity Zone designation whenever possible.

Policy 1.1.2

Actively target companies, both large and small, that offer good employment prospects, draw from the local labor pool, and are good corporate citizens.

Policy 1.1.3

Work to maintain a labor force in the immediate area that supports the growth of business and industry in the Interstate Business Park, including but not limited to expanding the inventory of affordable housing, providing transportation alternatives and encouraging expansion of services.

Policy 1.1.4

Coordinate with stakeholders and regional partners to identify users of rail and support development of rail spur adjacent to the Interstate Business Park.



OBJECTIVE 1.2

REVITALIZE THE HISTORIC DOWNTOWN AREAS OF NORTH BRANCH.

Policy 1.2.1

Address unique development challenges including the reuse and redevelopment of vacant buildings in the historic downtown areas.

Policy 1.2.2

Explore and implement plans to enhance pedestrian friendly features, promote available parking, and collaborate with Minnesota Department of Transportation to establish safe pedestrian crossings at intersections within the downtown area.

GOAL 2

Balance the use of undeveloped land and infill development throughout the City.

OBJECTIVE 2.1

CONTINUE AND EXPAND REDEVELOPMENT EFFORTS.

Policy 2.1.1

Foster private investment and economic activity without compromising community objectives to maintain and enhance North Branch's natural environment.

Policy 2.1.2

Promote the areas north of TH95 as being designated for Opportunity Zone tax treatment to further enhance private investment in those areas.



OBJECTIVE 3.1

RETAIN AND SUPPORT LOCAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Policy 3.1.1

Set attracting new, and retention of existing, businesses and industries as a priority of the City's economic development plan.

Policy 3.1.2

Continue outreach by City Staff and Elected Officials whereby the City representatives meet periodically on an individual basis with businesses and industries to listen to concerns and discuss opportunities for success. During these meetings, identify any perceived or real barriers or obstacles (such as overly restrictive ordinances) that the City could potentially remove or minimize to help industries and businesses prosper, while still protecting the overall health, safety and welfare of the community.

Policy 3.1.3

Coordinate with regional organizations, the North Branch School District, higher education institutions, and others in their efforts to promote training opportunities that can help businesses and industries prosper. If appropriate, co-sponsor and/or offer City facilities and/or meeting space for employee training programs.

Policy 3.1.4

Continue to promote North Branch's high quality of life as a means to help attract new businesses and industries.

Policy 3.1.5

Continue to work with local businesses and industries to ensure needs for expansion and development are adequately met.

Policy 3.1.6

Pursue ways to streamline the development approval process while still maintaining high quality development standards, by using consistent work flow practices, checklists, and hosting developer information sessions regularly.

Policy 3.1.7

Periodically review and promote economic development incentive programs such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF), Tax Abatement, utility energy and water efficiency design and improvement programs, county and state waste and pollution prevention assistance and other regional, state and national loan, grant and incentive programs to support business growth and development.

GOAL 3

Enhance North Branch's reputation as a resource to new and expanding businesses.



8

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION

Introduction

Natural resources are beneficial to the social, environmental, and economic vitality of a community. To ensure their quality and benefits, it is essential to plan and manage natural resources and areas as we do residential and commercial areas. The City of North Branch will promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the city and protect them from adverse effects occasioned by poorly sited development or incompatible activities by regulating land disturbances or development activities that would have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality and unique and fragile environmentally sensitive land; by minimizing conflicts and encouraging compatibility between land disturbing and development activities and water quality and environmentally sensitive land; and by requiring detailed review standards and procedures for land disturbing or development activities proposed for such areas, thereby achieving a balance between urban growth and development and protection of water quality and natural areas.

Wildlife Corridor

The Minnesota DNR has identified a regional greenway corridor in North Branch as part of the Metro Wildlife Corridors project (a 12-county metro area). The project, “ensuring that people and nature in the Twin Cities Area can grow together for generations to come” seeks to protect and restore key natural lands in the metro area by:

- Focusing pro-actively on strategic areas, of which North Branch is a part
- Efficiently leveraging private and public partners and resources
- Building upon prior investments in public lands, and
- Enhancing the cost-effectiveness of conservation efforts by coordinating them within a regional framework.

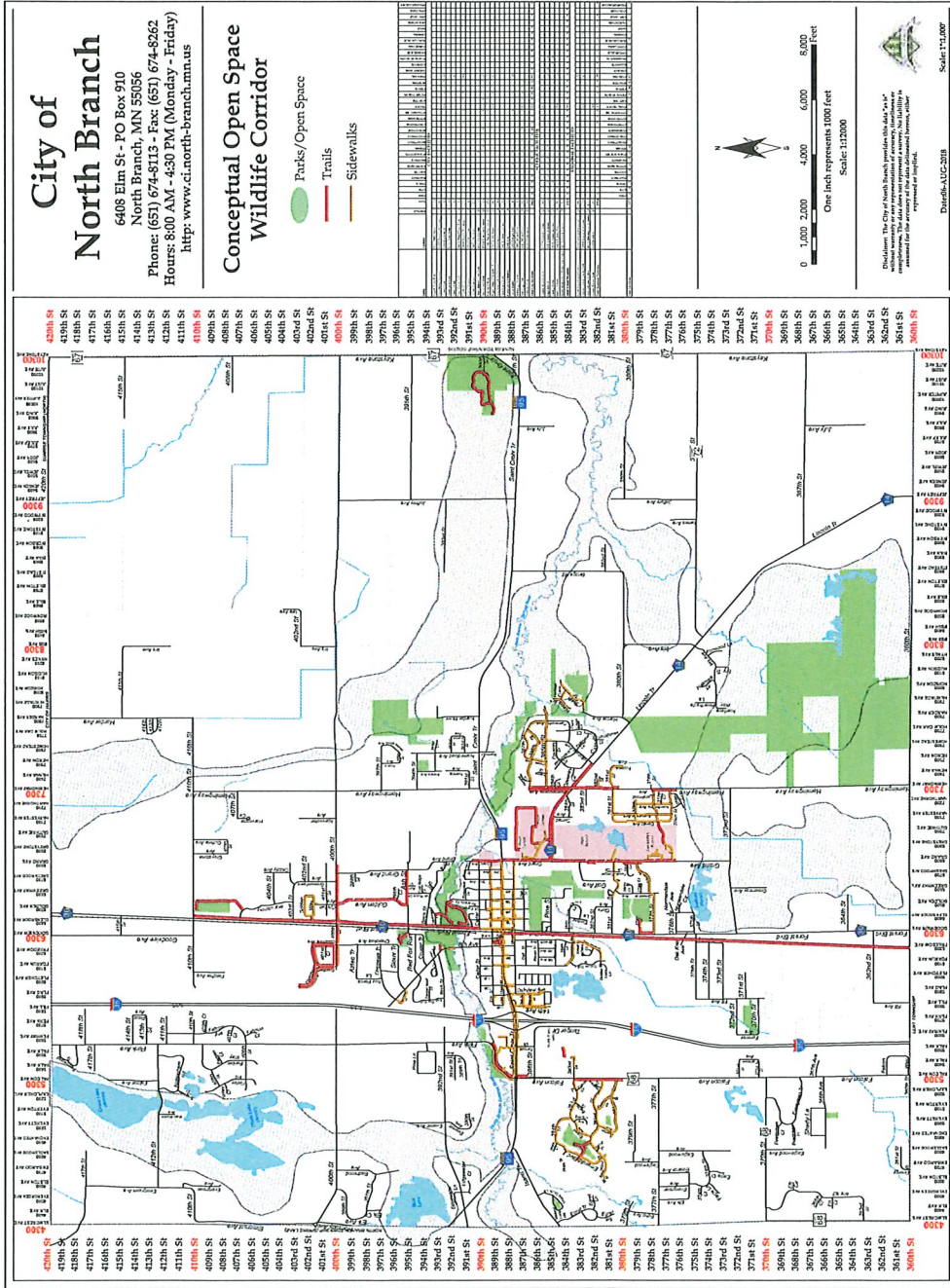
This corridor is specifically designed to incorporate, the high quality natural areas such as those identified in the Natural Resource Inventory or mapped by the MnDNR, natural corridors such as the Sunrise River, and areas that connect these features.

The City of North Branch supports the preservation of natural and open spaces along the north branch of the Sunrise River, the city’s name sake. It has also identified a conceptual greenway corridor, and as much as possible, development within the greenway corridor, should be encouraged to use conservation design strategies, conservation easements, park dedication, parcel evaluation, and the strategic siting of open space and natural areas parks to develop and improve habitat quality and connectivity within the greenways. Strategies to avoid fragmentation of existing natural areas are especially important for maintaining ecological function of the natural areas.



The City of North Branch will promote, preserve and enhance the natural resources within the city

Figure 8-1:
Conceptual Open
Space Wildlife Corridor



Tree Preservation

The City's tree preservation ordinance acknowledges the benefits and amenities trees offer to the community and acknowledges that trees are part of a more complex, interrelated system. Trees protect the environment by moderating climate, improving air quality, reducing erosion and stormwater runoff, and harboring wildlife. The ordinance focuses on protection of quality wooded areas rather than of individual trees. To preserve wooded areas in the City, each new development is required to submit a Tree Preservation Plan. The regulation also provides guidance for permitted tree removal, mitigation procedures, and tree replacement provisions.

Minnesota GreenStep City

In 2018, the Mayor and City Council approved a resolution to make North Branch a GreenStep City through the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and League of Minnesota Cities' program. Minnesota GreenStep Cities is a voluntary challenge, assistance and recognition program to help cities achieve their sustainability and quality-of-life goals. This free continuous improvement program, managed by a public-private partnership, is based upon 29 best practices. Each best practice can be implemented by completing one or more actions at a 1, 2 or 3-star level, from a list of four to eight actions. These actions are tailored to all Minnesota cities, focus on cost savings and energy use reduction, and encourage civic innovation. North Branch is currently a Step 1 City. As North Branch plans for the future, it will continue to consider GreenStep City Best Management Practices as they relate to the goals and objectives of this comprehensive plan.

Parks, Trails and Recreation

The comprehensive parks and recreation plan is the first planning document devoted to establishing park, recreation, and trail planning criteria, guidelines, and standards, for future development of these amenities within the City of North Branch. The existing park system is already fairly developed with a strong emphasis and need placed on youth recreation opportunities. The community has done a good job of including sidewalks in various neighborhoods, but currently lacks a comprehensive trail system along TH 95 and the Sunrise Prairie Trail needs to be extended from 410th north to the city limits. Pedestrian and bike crossings are needed throughout the City. In addition, alternative transportation and exercise options through the use of trails should continue to be expanded and enhanced.

North Branch is part of the Metro Wildlife Corridors project (a 12-county metro area)



Vision for Natural Environment

Natural infrastructure includes all systems that relate to natural resources and contribute to an improved public life. Natural infrastructure considers the full range of natural resource uses including economic, environmental, health, cultural, and aesthetic. This broad view leads us to include surface water, groundwater, stormwater, wastewater, drinking water, geology, topography, soils, natural areas, open space, green spaces, urban forest, habitat, vegetation, scenic views, and parks and trails in natural infrastructure.

Natural infrastructure is a key element in planning where development should or should not take place within a city. This element is important to communities and development as it avoids certain development hazards, provides health benefits to citizens, protects ecological systems and enhances biological diversity, supports economic activities such as mining and forestry, and offers communities unique quality of life components. Consideration of natural infrastructure ensures that homes are built upon stable dry soils, provides clean drinking water, accounts for resource based economic activities, provides scenic views and open spaces, and plans development that respect the integrity of natural systems and incorporate natural features into development.



Natural Environment Goals, Objectives, and Policies

OBJECTIVE 1.1

PRESERVE OPEN SPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDOR.

Policy 1.1.1

Build upon the Metro Area Green Corridor System within North Branch incorporating the wooded edge while maintaining the rural character of the City's major natural amenities into the Open Space System.

Policy 1.1.2

Identify and conserve critical wildlife habitat including nesting sites, foraging areas, and migration corridors within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and the developing urban areas, preserve sensitive habitat sites that support threatened species and urban wildlife habitat.

Policy 1.1.3

Identify and conserve forested and woodland cover and the scenic attributes provide between rural and urban land uses, preserve and protect significant environmental features including unique wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect the cities resource heritage.

Policy 1.1.4

Develop Partnerships with other organizations, institutions, and local units of government on planning and zoning, land use, preservation and conservation related issues, capitalize on the development and promotion of the North Branch of the Sunrise River and take ownership and promote the advantages of the City's relationship to the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway and the importance the North Branch of the Sunrise River has to the river's federally protected status.

GOAL 1

Develop an integrated plan that balances community growth, natural resources, cultural and historical features.



OBJECTIVE 1.2

MAINTAIN HEALTHY URBAN FOREST AND PARK SYSTEM.

Policy 1.2.1

Continue high standards of park and public land maintenance, and management by continued investment in personnel, equipment, and methods, expand sustainable practices and invasive species management (i.e. the Emerald Ash Borer, buckthorn, etc.) and obtain the information, training and resources needed to effectively address planning, preservation and conservation issues.

Policy 1.2.2

Undertake citizen-based planning designed to manage growth and build needed infrastructure, while at the same time preserving the natural qualities with which the region is blessed.

Policy 1.2.3

Increase natural areas and open space linkages within the developing urban areas

OBJECTIVE 1.3

FOSTER NATURAL PARK DEVELOPMENT.

Policy 1.3.1

Promote native landscaping and greening initiatives, support use of best management practices and reduction of chemical use, establish community gardens, and encourage the use and planting of pollinator friendly habitats.

OBJECTIVE 1.4

IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE NORTH BRANCH'S MULTICULTURAL HERITAGE, TRADITIONS, AND CULTURAL FEATURES WITHIN HISTORICAL SITES, BUILDINGS, ARTWORK, PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND TRAILS TO PRESERVE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A BALANCED SOCIAL EXPERIENCE.

Policy 1.4.1

Identify, designate and protect significant historic structures and sites, establish history and heritage preservation programs utilizing existing resources to help increase knowledge and promote the history and heritage of North Branch.

Policy 1.4.2

Implement natural resources and environmental educational and interpretive programs.

GOAL 1

Plan for a sustainable park and trail system.

Vision for Parks, Trails, and Recreation

To provide a comprehensive and balanced system of parks, greenways, trails, and support for providers of recreation- orientated activities / programs for city residents in an as cost effective manner as possible.

Park Goals, Objectives, and Policies

The following section outlines the primary goals for parks followed by a series of objectives and policies intended to influence future development efforts that align with the community visions in this plan.

OBJECTIVE 1.1

PLAN AND DESIGN PARKS, TRAILS, SIDEWALKS, AND BIKE PATHS IN A WAY THAT ENSURES THEIR LONG TERM VIABILITY.

Policy 1.1.1

All park properties that are set aside (and/or are proposed in the future) must take into account the long-term commitments required to develop, operate, and maintain across their lifecycles, with buildings constructed to the state's SB2030 performance standards for on-going cost reductions, when feasible.

Policy 1.1.2

Balance maintained turf areas with natural areas to add aesthetic appeal, control maintenance costs, infiltrate stormwater, eliminate toxic chemical use and provide wildlife habitat, and reduce carbon emissions.

Policy 1.1.3

Update parks plan every 5-10 years depending on the amount of change and development within the city.

Policy 1.1.4

Explore alternative methods for parkland dedication that will assure sufficient park facilities well into the future.

Policy 1.1.5

Phase Improvements based on replacement needs and available funding. Manage system investments through analysis of applicable data.

OBJECTIVE 1.2

UNDERSTAND CURRENT TRENDS AND COMMUNITY ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND NEEDS AS RELATED TO PARKS WITHIN THE CITY.

Policy 1.2.1

Discuss local and regional park and trails issues and opportunities with the Department of Natural Resources, Chisago County, adjacent communities, environmental organizations, and others.

Policy 1.2.2

Master plans should be prepared for each park prior to their development to ensure that the right mix of amenities are provided and the park's design is cohesive and complementary to the design for other parks and public spaces.

Policy 1.2.3

Ensure public participation in the master planning process is included for each park development project.

Policy 1.2.4

Analyze the placement and use of "nature play" equipment in existing and proposed parks.

OBJECTIVE 1.3

USE SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRACTICES.

Policy 1.3.1

Use renewable energy where possible (i.e. solar lights for trails, solar power at athletic facilities).

Policy 1.3.2: Consider use of recycled materials and promote recycling in all park areas.

OBJECTIVE 1.4

IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVE, SUSTAINABLE REVENUE SOURCES.

Policy 1.4.1

Expand grassroots parks and recreation advocacy.

Policy 1.4.2

Pursue alternative revenue sources such as program fees, community funds, grants, charitable gaming, memorials, commemoratives, and donations, etc.

Policy 1.4.3

Encourage business involvement, sponsorship, and naming rights of parks, recreation facilities and events.

Policy 1.4.4

Apply marketing strategies to increase income potential and broaden awareness.

OBJECTIVE 2.1

SERVICE LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION NEEDS BY PROVIDING NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY PARKS AS RESIDENTIAL GROWTH OCCURS.

Policy 2.1.1

Ensure neighborhood parks are developed as part of new residential neighborhoods with buildings constructed to the state's SB2030 performance standards for on-going cost reductions, when feasible.

Policy 2.1.2

Explore the possibility of including a community park in appropriate areas of the City.

Policy 2.1.3

Locate new parks based on how they can be best integrated with the new development that the park will serve.

GOAL 2

Provide additional park and recreation opportunities in areas of new development throughout the city.



GOAL 3

Adhere to Park
Master Planning
and Facility
Design Quality
/ Development
Standards.

OBJECTIVE 3.1

ENSURE THE QUALITY STANDARD FOR BUILT FEATURES WITHIN THE PARK SYSTEM IS CONSISTENT WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS FOR SAFETY, DURABILITY, AND ACCESSIBILITY.

Policy 3.1.1

Periodically inspect and repair all parks, trails, and recreation facilities for hazardous conditions, including unsafe play equipment, fallen vegetation, etc.

Policy 3.1.2

The design of individual parks should be of a consistent quality, with buildings constructed to the state's SB 2030 performance standards for on-going cost reductions, when feasible.



OBJECTIVE 4.1

CREATE AND SUSTAIN CRITICAL PARTNERSHIP.

Policy 4.1.1

Partner with the North Branch School District, local athletic organizations, private enterprises, surrounding communities, and others to address those community and regional needs that cannot be met exclusively by the city or others.

Policy 4.1.2

Cultivate and support public/private partnerships with organizations like the YMCA, Park Trail Council and similar non-governmental organizations whose mission is to promote active living and recreation.

Policy 4.1.3

Involve representatives from the North Branch School District, athletic organizations, and others when developing new parks that may be co-located with educational and daycare facilities.

Policy 4.1.4

Consider the desire of the community to offer a multi-use athletic facility to the residents and attract regional tournaments and events.

Policy 4.1.5

Explore the impacts of developing such facilities, including impacts to adjacent neighborhoods.

Policy 4.1.6:

New facilities should provide year-round activities and programs for all age groups and all income levels.

Policy 4.1.7

Identify and build relationships with local special interest groups, such as scouting programs, Chisago County Master Gardeners, North Branch Monarch Strategy Group, North Branch Garden Club, North Branch Arts Group, Lions, Rotary, etc.

GOAL 4

North Branch's parks meet the diverse recreation needs of the community.



Policy 4.1.8

Identify and build relationships with regional organizations, such as Chisago County Parks and Recreation Department, Chisago Soil & Water Conservation District, Friends of Wild River State Park and association with the St. Croix River National Scenic Riverway and the Lower St Croix Management Commission, Chisago County Historical Society, etc.

OBJECTIVE 4.2

PROMOTE THE CITY'S PARKS AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Policy 4.2.1

Utilize diverse methods of communication, including social and digital media, and highlight youth, families, volunteers, etc. Provide information on the City's website and in outside publications about parks, facilities and programming that is accessible to all people.

Policy 4.2.2

Highlight the quality of life benefits of parks, trails, recreation and open space.



OBJECTIVE 5.1

USE PARK DESIGN TO MAKE THEM WELCOMING.

Policy 5.1.1

Ensure visible and legible signage at park entrances, use recognizable branding to indicate that parks are open to all people, provide entrances on public streets, and utilize vegetation that does not obscure views into and through the parks.

OBJECTIVE 5.2

IMPROVE THE PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Policy 5.2.1

Utilize planning techniques, designs and site planning to improve safety, such as cluster compatible activities to avoid conflicts and increase social observation, locate parking lots and facilities near streets so they are easily observable at night, locate restrooms and playgrounds in areas that are easily observable, and use the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) in the design of parks.

OBJECTIVE 5.3

ENSURE SAFETY THROUGH REGULAR MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT UPGRADES.

Policy 5.3.1

Conduct annual inspections of parks, buildings, restrooms, shelters, ballfields, play courts, skate park, outdoor ice rinks, parking lots, trails, and nature areas. Input annual inspections into asset management system and use to analyze and prioritize system investments.

GOAL 5

Provide a welcoming and safe parks and recreation system.

