Cedar Rapids Zoning Ordinance Chapter 32 of the Municipal Code

Effective March 30, 2024









This document is valid through:	With an effective date of:				
Ordinance #013-24	March 30, 2024				

For the most recent version of Chapter 32, go to:

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

or contact the
Community Development and Planning Department
101 1st Street SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
(319) 286-5041

This document contains Chapter 32 of the Municipal Code of the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa — the Cedar Rapids Zoning Ordinance.

A comprehensive rewrite of the City's Zoning Ordinance, known as ReZone Cedar Rapids, was completed in late 2018 with the adoption of Ordinances #052-18 and #056-18 which repealed and replaced the previous zoning ordinance, with an effective date of January 1, 2019. This document reflects the original ReZone Cedar Rapids Zoning Ordinance and any amendments made through the Ordinance Number and date listed at the top of this page.

Text Amendment History:

The table below lists ordinances amending the text of this code since the adoption of ReZone Cedar Rapids with Ordinance #052-18.

Effective Date	Ordinance	Notes
Jan 1, 2019	#052-18	Adoption of new Zoning Ordinance
Jan 1, 2019	#056-18	Corrections and Clarifications
April 1, 2019	#012-19	Corrections and Clarifications
September 14, 2019	#041-19	Election Event Signage Update
March 24, 2020	#010-20	Corrections and Clarifications
June 1, 2020	#025-20	Corrections and Clarifications, including addition of new use (Building Trades and Services) and clarification of various industrial uses
March 14, 2021	#009-21	Annual updates, including building materials, required build line, and others.

Effective Date	Ordinance	Notes	
December 27, 2021	#061-21	Expanded ADU ordinance, updating minor design requirements	
August 9, 2022	#030-22 Amendments to regulations on Level II alcohol sales and expanded public markets. Corrections and Clarifications, includi use tables corrections and clarified language on the expiration of approva		
May 13, 2023	#013-23	Amendments to use and development standards and to the Zoning Map.	
March 30, 2024	#013-24	Annual updates including amendments to zone districts, use specific standards, development standards, review and approval procedures, nonconformities, and definitions.	

To obtain previous versions of this zoning ordinance, dating from January 1, 2019, please contact the Community Development and Planning Department. Information on Ordinances in effect prior to January 1, 2019 may be obtained by contacting the City Clerk.

Map Amendments:

Amendments to the zoning map are routinely made by the City Council through rezonings. These amendments are not reflected in this document, and are incorporated into the Official Zoning Map. The Zoning Map may be found by going to www.cityofcr.com/zoning or by contacting Community Development and Planning.

Document Overview

- Minor modifications to the usability of this document, those which do not alter any provision, table or figure adopted as part of this code, may be made from time to time without being reflected in the text amendment history table. This includes things such as inserting, updating, or removing hyperlinks, improvements to document layout, and adding notes at the margins of the document.
- Tables are labeled sequentially within the section they appear, for example Table 32.02-1, 32.02-2, etc.
- Figures, including illustrations, photos, diagrams, etc., are labled sequentially within the section they appear, for example Figure 32.04.05-1, 32.04.05-2, etc.
- Editing notes are provided at the margins of the the page, and occasionally in-line with text (see example below). These notes are meant to provide useful information, indicate the location of tables or other referenced materials, or identify provisions that have been modified by Ordinances adopted after January 1, 2019. Editing notes appear in the style shown below:

Editing Note Example

- Notes, page numbers, hyperlinks within the zoning code and to external documents, and all documents created to assist in the use of this code are provided to assist users in understanding the requirements of this code and may not reflect all code requirements which may be placed on any particular
- application by this code or any other applicable city, state or federal regulations.

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External Links Zoning Infomration

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
- Fact Sheets and other information

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Using This Document

The Ordinance and Effective date for this document is found at the top of each page.



The Navigation Panel on the left hand side of the page shows a mini Table of Contents.

When viewed on a computer hyperlinks are provided to jump between sections.

The Body of the text shows the adopted zoning code

When viewed on a computer, links on the right hand side of the page will open up external websites with useful information or important documents.

32.01 General Provisions

32.01.01 Short Title

These regulations shall be known, cited, and referred to as the Cedar Rapids Zoning Code (or "this Code").

32.01.02 Authority

This Code is enacted pursuant to powers granted to the City of Cedar Rapids by Chapter 414, Zoning; chapters 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388 and 392 (collectively, the city code) of the lowa Code, and all necessary and implied powers related to those specific grants of power.

32.01.03 Adoption and Repeal

This Code amends the Cedar Rapids Zoning Ordinance that became effective May 24, 1955, that was subsequently codified as Chapter 32 of the Municipal Code of Cedar Rapids, lowa, and as amended on February 7, 1979 by Ordinance 9-79, and amended again on August 9, 2006 by Ordinance 033-06, by repealing that ordinance and all subsequent amendments to that ordinance, except as provided in Sections 32.01.09 and 32.06, and enacting a new ordinance replacing the repealed ordinance to establish comprehensive zoning regulations for Cedar Rapids, lowa, and providing for the administration, enforcement, and amendment of such ordinance; and to repeal all ordinances or resolutions in conflict with this ordinance. This ordinance is adopted by authority of, and for the purpose set forth in the Code of lowa and shall be codified as Chapter 32 of the Municipal Code, City of Cedar Rapids, lowa.

32.01.04 Specific Approvals Preserved

All ordinances previously adopted by city council, whether the same have been published before or after the adoption of this Code, by which zoning map amendments for specific parcels of property were enacted with conditions, site development plans, or other requirements of the property owners, are specifically preserved and exempted from all repealed provisions of this Code, and all such conditions, site development plans, or other requirements are continued in full force and effect as set forth in such ordinances, and are ratified, confirmed, and re-enacted the same as set forth in such ordinances.

32.01.05 Intent and Purpose

A. General

The Cedar Rapids Zoning Code, as set forth in the text of this Chapter 32 and the official zoning map that is incorporated in this Code by reference, is adopted with the purpose of improving and protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people. The fulfillment of this purpose is to be accomplished by seeking to:

- 1. Create an urban environment that promotes economic development through an enhanced quality of life.
- 2. Safeguard and enhance property values and protect public and private investment.
- 3. Improve mobility and connectivity for all modes of transportation.

- 4. Provide a variety of neighborhood and development types that allow options for residents and businesses.
- 5. Establish adequate standards for the provision of light, air, and open spaces.
- 6. Facilitate the provision of adequate transportation, and of other public requirements and services such as water, sewerage, schools, and parks.
- 7. Zone all properties with a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout the city.
- 8. Establish reasonable separation and visual buffering of residential, business, commercial, and industrial areas from incompatible uses.

Notes:

External Links Zoning Infomration

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
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32.01 | General Provisions

- Avoid the inappropriate development of lands and provide for adequate drainage, curbing of erosion, and reduction of flood damage.
- 10. Establish reasonable standards to which buildings and structures shall conform.
- 11. Foster a rational pattern of relationship between residential, business, commercial and manufacturing uses for the mutual benefit of all.
- 12. Prescribe penalties for any violation of the provisions of this Code or of any amendment thereto.
- 13. Encourage preservation of existing trees and other significant vegetation, as well as the selection, installation, and maintenance of plant materials that result in the conservation and enhancement of natural

resources.

- 14. Promote a pattern of development which efficiently utilizes public infrastructure.
- 15. Mitigate pollution and other adverse environmental effects of development.
- 16. Ensure that all development in the city occurs in conformance with the goals, objectives, and future land use map contained in the comprehensive plan.

B. Accord with Comprehensive Plan

The standards and requirements contained in this Code, and the district mapping reflected on the Cedar Rapids Official Zoning Map, have all been made in accordance with the comprehensive plan for the city.

32.01.06 General Provisions

A. Applicability of Regulations

1. Territorial Application

This Code shall apply to all structures, land, and uses within the corporate limits of Cedar Rapids, lowa, unless specifically prohibited by state and/or federal law.

2. General Application

After the effective date of this Code, (a) all buildings and structures erected, (b) all uses of land or buildings established, (c) all alterations or relocations of existing structures occurring, and (d) all enlargements of, additions to, changes in, and relocations of existing uses, shall be subject to all regulations of this Code. Existing buildings, structures and uses that do not comply with the regulations of this Code shall be allowed to continue subject to the provisions of Sec. 32.06, Nonconformities.

3. Conversion of Use or Building

The conversion of any use or building either to another use or to increase the size or area of the existing use, including the conversion of any building or the conversion of any dwelling to accommodate an increased number of dwelling units, families, or residents, shall be permitted only within a district in which a new building for similar occupancy would be permitted under this Code, and only when the resulting occupancy will comply with the requirements in such districts, with respect to minimum

lot size, lot area per dwelling unit, percentage of lot coverage, dimensions of yards and other open spaces, height, floor area ratio, off-street parking and any other applicable requirements, except as may be allowed by the provisions of <u>Sec. 32.06</u>, <u>Nonconformities</u>.

4. General Prohibition

No building or structure, no use of any building, structure or land, and no lot of record or zoning lot, now or hereafter existing, shall hereafter be established, altered, moved, divided, or maintained in any manner except in accord with the provisions of this Code.

B. Interpretation of Regulations

1. Minimum Requirements

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Code shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the promotion of the public health, safety, morals, comfort, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare. Where the conditions imposed by any provision of this Code, upon the use of land or buildings or upon the bulk of buildings, are either more restrictive or less restrictive than comparable conditions imposed by any other provision of this Code or of any other law, ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation of any kind, the regulations that are more restrictive or that impose higher standards or requirements shall govern.

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2. Private Agreements

This Code is not intended to abrogate, annul or otherwise interfere with any easement, covenant, or other private agreement or legal relationship; provided, however, that

where the regulations of this Code are more restrictive or impose higher standards or requirements than such easements, covenants or other private agreements or legal relationships, the regulations of this Code shall govern.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22

32.01.07 Separability of Provisions

It is the intention of the city council that each section, paragraph, sentence, clause and provision of this Code is separable and if any provision is held unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the remainder of this Code, nor any part of this Code, other than that affected by such decision.

32.01.08 When Effective

This Code shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication as provided by law, and the date on which it comes into effect shall be known as the effective date.

32.01.09 Transitional Provisions

A. Violations Continue

Any violation occurring under the previous ordinance will continue to be a violation under this Code and be subject to penalties and enforcement pursuant to <u>Sec. 32.07</u>. <u>Violations and Enforcement</u>, unless the use, development, construction, or other activity complies with the provisions of this Code.

B. Nonconformities Under Prior Ordinance

Any nonconformity under the previous ordinance will also be a legal nonconformity under this Code, as long as the situation that resulted in the nonconforming status under the previous ordinance continues to exist. If a nonconformity under the previous ordinance becomes conforming because of the adoption of this Code, then the situation will no longer be a nonconformity.

C. Approved Projects

1. Validity

a. Except for planned unit developments approved prior to the effective date of this Code, permits and approvals that are valid on the effective date of this Code shall remain valid until their expiration date. Projects with valid approvals or permits may be carried out in accordance with the development standards in effect at the time of approval, provided that the permit or approval is valid and has not expired. [See Note 1]

b. Where a building permit for a building or structure has been issued in accordance with law prior to the effective date of this Code, and provided that construction is begun within six months of such effective date and diligently prosecuted to completion, said building or structure may be completed in accordance with the approved plans on the basis of which the building permit has been issued, and further may, upon completion, be occupied under a certificate of occupancy by the use for which originally designated even if said building or structure is nonconforming under the terms of this Code.

2. Changes

No provision of this Code shall require any change in the plans, construction, or designated use of any structure for which a building permit has been issued prior to the effective date.

3. Extensions

The decision-making body that granted the original approval may renew or extend the time of a previous approval if the required standards or criteria for approval remain valid. Any extension granted shall not exceed the time specified for the extension of the specific permit approval in Sec. 32.05, Review and Approval Procedures.

External Links Zoning Information

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
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Full City Code

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32.01 | General Provisions

[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22

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4. Re-Application

Any re-application for an expired project approval shall meet the standards in effect at the time of re-application.

D. Planned Unit Developments Approved Prior To The Effective Date

1. PUD Final Development Plan Approved

Any planned unit development identified on the zoning map and approved prior to the effective date shall remain valid until its expiration date if it has received PUD final development plan approval for at least one phase of the PUD prior to the effective date of this Code. PUDs that receive PUD final development plan approval for at least one phase of the PUD prior to the effective date may be carried out in accordance with the development standards in effect prior to such date.

2. PUD Final Development Plan Not Approved PUDs approved prior to the effective date that fail to receive PUD final development plan approval for at least one phase of the PUD prior to the effective date shall be required to obtain approval of a PUD preliminary development plan that complies with the standards and criteria in this Code. Wherever possible, the standard and criteria of this Code shall be applied in a manner consistent with the terms of the approved PUD. In the event a standard or criteria in this Code is directly contradictory to a provision of the approved PUD, the latter shall govern.

E. Applications in Progress

1. Completed Applications

Complete applications for permits and other approvals, submitted before the effective date and pending approval 4. at the time of adoption of this Code on the effective date may, at the applicant's option, be reviewed wholly under the terms of the previous ordinance. If approved, these projects may be carried out in accordance with the development standards in effect at the time of application. Any re-application for an expired permit shall meet the standards in effect at the time of re-application.

2. No Applications Submitted

Projects for which no application has been submitted and accepted as complete prior to the effective date shall be

subject to all requirements and standards of this Code.

3. Expiration of Applications

Regardless of whether or not a completed application has been received prior to the adoption of this Code, any permit or approval issued following the adoption of this Code shall be subject to the lapsing provisions of <u>Sec. 32.05.01.</u>

[See Note 1]

F. Expiration of Previous Approvals

If (a) a development permit or approval has been approved prior to the adoption of this Code, and (b) under the prior zoning ordinance that type of permit or approval did not have <u>an expiration date</u>, but (c) under this Code that type of permit or approval is subject to <u>an expiration</u> date under <u>Sec. 32.05.01.P</u>, then the permit or approval shall be subject to <u>expiration</u> under <u>Sec. 32.05.01.P</u>, but the <u>expiration</u> periods set forth in <u>Sec. 32.05.01.P</u> shall be deemed to begin running on the date or approval of this Code (not the date of the prior permit or approval).

[See Note 1]

G. Conditional Use Permits Deemed Approved

- If a use of land or structures was listed as a permitted use in a specific zone district under the previous zoning ordinance, and
- That use of land or structures was established on property in that district prior to the adoption of this Code, and
- 3. The same use of land or property is now listed as a conditional use in the same district in Table 32.03-1 of this Code, then
- 4. The established use shall be deemed to have received a conditional use permit and shall be a legal, conforming use of land. Upon request by the property owner and submission that the use was established prior to approval of this Code, the development services department shall provide written confirmation of the legal, conforming status of the use.

32.02 Zone Districts

32.02.01 General Provisions

A. Official Zoning Map

The Official Zoning Map ("zoning map") of the City of Cedar Rapids is described in this section. The zoning map shall identify the boundaries and classifications of the various zoning districts which are enacted and established as shown on that map, subject to the provisions set out in this Chapter 32 relating to subsequent district boundary classification changes and amendments.

1. Adoption by Reference

The zoning map signed and dated by the mayor and city clerk on December 18, 2018 is hereby approved and adopted. The zoning map shall be available for inspection in the office of the City Clerk and the Community Development Department as well as on the City of Cedar Rapids website.

2. District Boundary Rules

The following rules shall apply with respect to the boundaries of the various districts as shown on the zoning map.

a. General Rule

District boundary lines are the centerlines of highways, streets, alleys; all public rights-of-way and the right-of-way lines of railroads; or section, division of section, tract and lot lines; or such lines extended unless otherwise indicated.

b. Special Areas

In areas not subdivided into lots and blocks, and wherever a district is indicated as an area adjacent to and paralleling a street or highway, the depth of such areas shall be in accordance with dimensions scaled on the map at right angles from the center line of the street or highway, and the length of frontage shall be in accordance with dimensions scaled on the zoning map from section, quarter section, or division lines, or center lines of streets and highways, or railroad rights-of-way, unless otherwise indicated.

3. Urban Districts

Required design standards in the urban districts that are included on the zoning map, such as required building lines or alley and street connections, are governed by the standards of the applicable urban district and Section 32.04.05, Site and Structure Standards.

4. Annexed Territory

All territory that may be annexed to the City of Cedar Rapids after adoption of this Code shall be assigned a zone district classification within 90 days after annexation. All property annexed into the City shall be assigned a zone district that conforms to the underlying Land Use Typology Area on the Future Land Use Map, or the Agricultural (A-AG) district.

5. Vacated Streets

Whenever any street, alley, or other public way is vacated by official action of the City Council, the district adjoining each side of such street, alley, or public way shall be automatically extended to the center of such vacation, and all area included in the vacation shall then and henceforth be subject to all appropriate regulations of the extended districts.

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

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Cedo	Cedar Rapids Zoning Code													
Table 3	Table 32.02-1: Land Use Typology Areas and Zone District Consistency													
Base La	and Use Typology Area	Agricultural Preserve	Rural	Urban-Large Lot	Urban-Low Intensity	Urban -Medium Intensity	Urban -High Intensity	Downtown	Commercial	Industrial	Employment Reserve	Public, Semi- Public	Open Space	Flood Control
Agricult	ural and Rural Districts													
A-AG	<u>Agricultural</u>	•					Se	ee Note	1 Belo)W				
A-RR	Rural Residential													
Resider	ntial Districts													
S-RLL	Suburban Residential Large Lot													
S-RL1	Suburban Residential Low Single Unit					•								
S-RM1	Suburban Residential Medium Single Unit				•	•								
T-R1	Traditional Residential Single Unit					•	•							
S-RL2	Suburuban Residential Two Unit					•								
S-RLF	Suburban Residential Low Flex				•	•	•							
S-RMF	Suburban Residential Medium Flex					•	•							
T-RF	Traditional Residential Flex					•	•							
T-RH	Traditional Residential High						•							
Mixed L	Jse Districts										<u> </u>			
T-ML	Traditional Mixed Use Limited					•	•							
T-MC	Traditional Mixed Use Center					•	•							
S-MC	Suburban Mixed Use Center					•	•			•	•			
S-MR	Suburban Mixed Use Regional Center						•				•			
Urban F	orm Districts													
U-DC	<u>Urban Downtown Core</u>							•						
U-DG	<u>Urban Downtown General</u>						•	•	•					
U-MF	<u>Urban Medical Flex</u>						•							
U-NG	Urban Neighborhood General					•	•	•	•					
U-NR	Urban Neighborhood Residential					•	•	•						
U-NT	Urban Neighborhood Tech Shop					•	•	•						
U-VG	Urban Village General				•	•								
U-VR	<u>Urban Village Residential</u>				•	•								
U-VT	Urban Village Tech Shop					•								
Industri	ial Districts													
I-LI	<u>Light Industrial</u>					•	•			•	•			
I-GI	General Industrial									•	•			
I-SW	Industrial, Solid, and Hazardous Waste									•				
T-IM	Traditional Industrial Mixed Use					•	•			•	•			
	Districts													
P-IN	Public - Institutional	•	•	-		•	•	•	-	•	•	-		•
P-PO	Public - Parks and Open Space	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
P-AP	Public - Airport											•		
Special	Districts													
S-MH	Suburban Mobile and Manufactured					•	•							
	Housing			 										
x-FM	Flood Mitigation Overlay District		al a		11 0:1			f	الصمائيا	 TA =+ 4	1			

^[1] The A-AG District may be established in newly annexed areas of the City regardless of underlying LUTA at the time of annexation. In cases where the LUTA is not Agricultural Preserve (AP) the intent of the zone is to maintain existing land use conditions until such time as an appropriate and consistent zone change is requested.

B. Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan

1. Comprehensive Plan Consistency Required

- a. All approvals granted under this Code shall be consistent with the City's comprehensive plan.
- b. All rezonings and future land use map amendments shall ensure consistency between the zone district and the Land Use Typology Areas (LUTAs) as outlined in Table 32.02-1.
- c. Development shall occur according to the LUTAs identified on the City's Future Land Use Map in the adopted comprehensive plan.

2. Overlay LUTAs

a. Environmental Conversation (EC) Overlay The Environmental Conservation Overlay may be applied over any base LUTA.

b. Urban Reserve (UR) Overlay

The Urban Reserve Overlay is intended to describe areas outside of the City's municipal boundaries that are not intended to be developed in the near future. Development within the UR Overlay LUTA is not subject to the provisions of this Chapter 32. Annexation of Urban Reserve land is generally discouraged in favor of more compact development within the City, but may be considered according to adopted procedures for annexation.

3. Approval not Guaranteed

All approvals are subject to the criteria for approval established in <u>Section 32.05</u>, <u>Review and Approval Procedures</u>. Consistency between a zone district and a LUTA as part of a rezoning or a future land use map amendment is not sufficient to ensure approval.

4. Density

a. Net Density

Net density shall be calculated by dividing the number of dwelling units by the net site area. Net density shall be used when calculating density on urban parcels where no additional street connections are required.

b. Gross Density

Gross density shall be calculated by dividing the number of dwelling units by the gross site area.

Gross density shall be used when calculating density on parcels of land not previously developed and where street dedications are necessary for roadway connectivity.

c. Minimum Density Required

The intent of this Code is not to prevent incremental development of a parcel in conformance with the comprehensive plan or to mandate a timeline for an applicant to complete future development. Development that does not meet the minimum density can be permitted as long as a concept plan showing future development on the site to meet the minimum development standards is approved and actions, as determined by Development Services, are taken to preserve that land for future development. Any necessary design exceptions to accommodate future development should be approved with the initial approval to remove barriers to future growth.

- (i) All new development that is over 50 percent residential (by square footage) shall meet the minimum density requirement of the applicable LUTA. This can be done by either building the required units or demonstrating that the units can feasibly be constructed within future phases of the project.
- (ii) The following land can be excluded from the calculation to determine required minimum density:
 - (A) Land that is preserved for public use or natural preservation (deed restriction or zoned Public);
 - (B) Land that is necessary for roads, utilities, or other necessary infrastructure; and
 - (C) Land that is unbuildable due to topography issues such as being in the flood plain or steep slopes

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

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- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
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(iii) The minimum density requirement can be waived by the Development Services Manager for:

- (A) Existing parcels under 1 acre
- (B) Where redevelopment or expansion of existing structures makes providing the required density infeasible.

d. Maximum Density Not Guaranteed

The number of dwelling units allowed on a site is based on the presumption that all other applicable standards shall be met. The maximum density established for a zoning district is not a guarantee that such densities may be obtained, nor a valid justification for varying other dimensional or development standards.

5. Inconsistencies

Where districts that are inconsistent with the comprehensive plan exist at the time of adoption of this Code, the following shall apply:

- a. All development and uses within that parcel shall be considered Legal, Conforming provided that they are Legal, Conforming within their current zone.
- b. No discretionary approvals (e.g., rezoning, any public site plan process, major design exceptions, conditional use permits, etc.) shall be granted unless the approval body finds that the approval does not increase the existing inconsistency AND that the approval could not be accommodated by a rezoning to a consistent zone district.

C. District Intent and Key Terms

1. Overview

The zone districts created by this Code are intended to allow for a variety of different uses within the city while recognizing the different patterns of development that make up the community. In addition to the zone districts, this Code also establishes four types of character areas: Agricultural and Rural, Suburban, Traditional, and Urban. Each character area is intended to represent a different pattern of development and has different development standards and criteria for compatibility with adjacent development.

2. Terminology

Table 32.02-2 on the next page identifies the districts established by this Code and categorizes them according to the general classifications used throughout this code, identified by the column and row headings. For example, where this Code identifies a specific provision applies to Residential Districts, it shall apply to all districts listed in the Residential row below. Similarly, standards applicable to Urban Districts shall apply to all districts listed in the Urban column below. Where "x" is used in describing Districts, it shall be interpreted to include all of the zone districts that have a name including that character. For example, "T-xx" shall apply to all districts with the prefix T, such as T-R1, T-MC, and T-IM.

3. Commercial Districts

Where commercial districts or commercially zoned property is referenced outside of this Code, including but not limited to other chapters of the City Code, State, or Federal laws or regulations, or in adopted plans, the term shall apply to Mixed Use districts as described in Table 32.02-2.

Table 32.02-2: Applicability of Character Areas

Character Areas

<< More Auto Oriented ----- More Pedestrian Oriented >>

	<< More Auto Oriented More Pedestrian Oriented >>								
			Charact	er Areas					
	Zone District Classifications	Agricultural and Rural (A-xx)	Suburban (S-xx & l-xx)	Traditional (T-xx)					
	Agricultural (A-AG)	A-AG	1						
Use Type << More intense Less Intense >>	Residential (S-Rxx, T-Rx & U-xR)	A-RR	Single/Two-Unit: S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1 S-RL2 Multi-Unit: S-RLF S-RMF S-MH	Single Unit: T-R1 Multi-Unit: T-RF T-RH	<u>U-VR</u> <u>U-NR</u>				
Use	Mixed-Use (S-Mx, T-Mx, U-xG, U-DC & U-MF)	-	<u>S-MC</u> <u>S-MR</u>	<u>T-ML</u> <u>T-MC</u>	U-VG U-NG U-DG U-DC U-MF				
V	Industrial (I-xx, T-IM & U-xT)	I	<u> -L </u> <u> -G </u> <u>-SW</u>	<u>T-IM</u>	<u>U-VT</u> <u>U-NT</u>				
Special Districts	Public Districts (P-xx & x-FM)	x-FM P-PO P-IN P-AP							

Notes:

External Links

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32.02.02 Agricultural and Rural Districts

A. Purpose

The agricultural and rural districts are intended to:

- Implement the vision, goals, and principles of the currently adopted Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan; and
- 2. Allow for and encourage the preservation and conservation of agricultural and environmentally sensitive areas.





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B. Agriculture (A-AG)

1. Intent

The Agricultural (A-AG) district is intended for use in rural areas of the City to preserve farming, agricultural production, and prime farmland soil while minimizing development pressures or conflicts on agricultural uses from residential or other uses. The district allows for agricultural uses and very low-density/very large lot residential development associated with agricultural uses. A-AG may also be used as a base district to preserve existing conditions at the time of annexation prior to development.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The A-AG district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-3: Agriculture (A-AG) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	Minimum Density Required
Agricultural Preserve (AP)	None
All other LUTAs [1]	None

Notes

[1] The A-AG District may be established in newly annexed areas of the City regardless of underlying LUTA at the time of annexation. In cases where the LUTA is not Agricultural Preserve (AP) the intent of the zone is to maintain existing land use conditions until such time as an appropriate and conforming zone change is requested.

3. Dimensions

Table 32.02-4: Agriculture (A-AG) Dimensional Standards			
	Residential	Other	
	Detached	Structures	
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (acres, min.)	40 acres [1]	40 acres [1]	
Frontage (ft., min.)	50	50	
Width at Setback (ft., min.)			
Coverage (%, max.)	25	25	
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	35	35	
Side, Internal	20	20	
Side, Street	35	35	
Rear	20	20	
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	
Footprint Size (sf, max.)		10,000	
Residential Development [2]			
Units per parcel, max	1		
Units per structure, max	1		
Notes:			

Notes

[1] May be reduced to 1 acre provided that a residential density of no more than 1 unit per 40 acres is preserved [2] Does not apply to accessory dwelling units

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to development in the Agriculture (A-AG) district:

Table 32.02-5: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
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C. Rural Residential (A-RR)

1. Intent

The A-RR district is intended to be a setting for very low-density and very large lot residential development at a density of up to one unit per acre. A-RR should be used to preserve rural character and existing natural environmental elements.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The A-RR district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-6: Rural Residential (A-RR) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typolog	y Areas:
Rural (R)	None
Urban Large Lot (U-LL)	None













3. Dimensions

Table 32.02-7: Rural Residential (A-RR) Dimensional **Standards**

	Residential Detached	Other Structures	
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (acres, min.)	1 acre	1 acre	
Frontage (ft., min.)	50	50	
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	150	150	
Coverage (%, max.)	25	25	
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	35	35	
Side, Internal	15/30	15/30	
Side, Street	25	25	
Rear	35	35	
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	
Footprint Size (sf, max.)		10,000	
Residential			
Development [1]			
Units per parcel, max	1	1	
Units per structure, max	1	1	
Notes:			
[1] Does not apply to accessory dwelling units			

Notes:

External Links Zoning Infomration

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

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- **Applications**
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- **EnvisionCR** document
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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Rural Residential (A-RR) development:

Table 32.02-8: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	<u>32.04</u>
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
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32.02.03 **Residential Districts**

A. Purpose

The residential zone districts are intended to:

- 1. Implement the vision, goals, and principles of the adopted Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan;
- 2. Provide appropriately located areas for residential development at a scale and density consistent with the adopted Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan;
- 3. Protect the character of existing residential neighborhoods and the community:
- 4. Establish a range of zone districts at differing scales of density to allow the development of a range of housing types in appropriate locations in Cedar Rapids;
- 5. Discourage any use that would generate traffic or create congestion on neighborhood streets other than the normal traffic that serves the residents of the district: and
- 6. Discourage any structure that, because of its character or size, would negatively impact the character of existing or anticipated residential development or create additional requirements and costs for public services that are in excess of such requirements and costs if the district were developed solely for the intended type of residential uses.

Notes:

External Links Zoning Infomration

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B. Suburban Residential Large Lot District (S-RLL)

1. Intent

The Suburban Residential Large Lot District (S-RLL) district is intended to provide for low-density, large lot residential development at a density of up to approximately four units per acre. The S-RLL district can be located on existing development at this density and designated as a transitional district between very low-density development and smaller lot size medium density residential development. Cluster development is permitted in this district to allow for smaller lot sizes in combination with preservation of open space and sensitive lands.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-RLL district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-9: Suburban Residential Large Lot (S-RLL) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typology	Areas:
Urban – Large Lot (U-LL)	None
Urban - Low Intensity (U-LI)	2 units/acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-RLL:

Table 32.02-10: Suburban Residential Large Lot (S-RLL) Dimensional Standards

Residential	Other		
Detached	Structures		
10,000	10,000		
25	25		
65	65		
40	40		
30	30		
5/14	15/30		
15	15		
30	30		
35	35		
	10,000		
1	1		
1	1		
[1] Does not apply to accessory dwelling units			
	10,000 25 65 40 30 5/14 15 30 35 		

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Residential Large Lot (S-RLL) development:

Table 32.02-11: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
Traffic Impact	32.04.03.C	Major Design Exception	32.05.12

Notes:

External Links

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C. Suburban Residential Low Single Unit (S-RL1)

1. Intent

The Suburban Residential Low Single Unit (S-RL1) district is intended to provide for low-density single unit development at a range of up to six units per acre, depending on location. S-RL1 is appropriate for existing neighborhoods developed at this scale and can serve as a transition between very low-density rural development patterns and smaller lot, denser residential areas.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-RL1 district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-12: Suburban Residential Low Single Unit (S-RL1) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban – Large Lot (U-LL)	None
Urban - Low Intensity (U-LI)	2 units per acre
Urban - Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-RL1:

Table 32.02-13: Suburban Residential Low Single Unit (S-RL1) Dimensional Standards

	Residential Detached	Other Structures
Lot Requirements		
Lot Size (sf, min.)	7,200	7,200
Frontage (ft., min.)	25	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	60	60
Coverage (%, max.)	50	50
Building Placement		
Setbacks (ft.)		
Front	25	25
Side, Internal	5/14	10/20
Side, Street	15	15
Rear	25	25
Structure Size		
Height (ft., max.)	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)		10,000
Residential Development [1]		
Units per parcel, max	1	1
Units per structure, max	1	1
Notes:		
[1] Does not apply to accesso	ry dwelling units	3

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Residential Low Single Unit (S-RL1) development:

Table 32.02-14: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
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Notes:

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D. Suburban Residential Medium Single Unit (S-RM1)

1. Intent

The Suburban Residential Medium Single Unit (S-RM1) district is intended to provide for single-unit residential development at a density range up to seven units per acre, depending on location. S-RM1 is appropriate for existing neighborhoods developed at this scale and can serve as a transition between very low density residential development patterns and smaller lot, denser residential areas.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-RM1 district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-15: Suburban Residential Medium Single Unit (S-RM1) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban - Low Intensity (U-LI)	2 units per acre
Urban – Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-RM1:

Table 32.02-16: Suburban Residential Medium Single Unit (S-RM1) Dimensional Standards

	Residential Detached	Other Structures
Lot Requirements		
Lot Size (sf, min.)	6,000	6,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	25	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	50	50
Coverage (%, max.)	70	70
Building Placement		
Setbacks (ft.)		
Front	25	25
Side, Internal	5/14	10/20
Side, Street	15	15
Rear	25	25
Structure Size		
Height (ft., max.)	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)		20,000
Residential Development [1]		
Units per parcel, max	1	1
Units per structure, max	1	1
Notes:		
[1] Does not apply to access	ory dwelling unit	S

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Residential Medium Single Unit (S-RM1) development:

Table 32.02-17: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
Traffic Impact	32.04.03.C	Major Design Exception	32.05.12

Notes:

External Links

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[1] Setback widths modified by Ordinance #009-21

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E. Traditional Residential Single Unit (T-R1)

1. Intent

The Traditional Residential Single Unit (T-R1) district is intended to provide for single-unit neighborhood development at an urban density of four to 12 units per acre, depending on location. T-R1 is appropriate within areas developed at this density and characterized by a predominance of older residential homes and traditional neighborhood development, which typically will include smaller single unit residential lots, a grid street pattern, and alleys. T-R1 is also intended to be applied to new and infill areas of the community which are intended to be developed in a similar pattern. T-R1 is also an appropriate transition between lower density residential development and mixed-use or non-residential development.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The T-R1 district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-18: Traditional Residential Single Unit (T-R1) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Minimum

Density Required

Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:

Urban – Me	dium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre	
Urhan - Hig	h Intensity (U-HI)	8 units per acre	

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in T-R1:

Table 32.02-19: Traditional Residential Single Unit (T-R1) Dimensional Standards

	Residential	All other Structures
Lot Requirements	residential	Otractares
Lot Size (sf, min.)	3,600	
Frontage (ft., min.)	25	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.]	20	20
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80
Building Placement		
Setbacks (ft.)		
Front	15	15
Side, Internal	3/8	3/8
Side, Street	10	10
Rear	10	10
Structure Size		
Height (ft., max.)	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)		10,000
Residential Development [1]		
Units per parcel, max	1	1
Units per structure, max	1	1
Notes:		
[1] Does not apply to accessor	ry dwelling units	6

4. District Specific Standards

Individual lots shall have driveway access only from an alley or side street unless access is not available due to existing development or lot configuration.

5. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Traditional Residential Single Unit (T-R1) development:

Table 32.02-20: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
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F. Suburban Residential Low Two Unit (S-RL2)

1. Intent

The Suburban Residential Low Two Unit (S-RL2) district is intended to provide for one or two-unit residential development at a density range of up to approximately twelve units per acre, depending on location. The S-RL2 district is appropriate for existing one- and two-unit neighborhoods developed at this density and can serve as a transition between single unit neighborhoods and more dense/smaller lot residential development. S-RL2 can also be used in conjunction with non-residential zoning to create low-density horizontal mixed-use development.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-RL2 district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-21: Suburban Residential Low Two Unit (S-RL2) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Minimum Density

	Required
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban - Low Intensity (U-LI)	2 units per acre
Urban – Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-RL2:

Table 32.02-22: Suburban Residential Low Two Unit (S-RL2) Dimensional Standards

	Single Unit, Detached	Single Unit, Attached and Two Unit	Non- Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)	6,000	3,600 / du	6,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	25	25	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	50	25	50
Coverage (%, max.)	70	70	70
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	25	25	25
Side, Internal [2]	5/14	5/14	5/14
Side, Street	15	15	15
Rear	25	15	15
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)			10,000
Residential Develop	ment [1]		
Units per parcel, max	1	2	2
Units per structure, max	1	2	2

Notes

- [1] Does not apply to accessory dwelling units
- [2] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Residential Low Two Unit (S-RL2) development:

Table 32.02-23: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
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G. Suburban Residential Low Flex (S-RLF)

1. Intent

The Suburban Residential Low Flex (S-RLF) district is intended to provide for residential neighborhood development of either a single housing type (e.g., all single-unit) or range of housing types. S-RLF development can include single-unit, two-unit, and multi-unit development at a density range of up to twelve units per acre, depending on location. S-RLF is appropriate across many parts of Cedar Rapids, from traditional neighborhoods to transitional areas between single-unit neighborhoods and multi-unit or non-residential development. S-RLF districts can also be placed in proximity to non-residential districts to create horizontal mixed-use development.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-RLF district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-24: Suburban Residential Low Flex (S-RLF) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban – Low Intensity (U-LI)	2 units per acre
Urban - Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)	8 units per acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-RLF:

Table 32.02-25: Suburban Residential Low Flex (S-RLF) Dimensional Standards

	Single Unit, Detached	Single Unit Attached, Two Unit, and Multi- Unit	Non- Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)	5,000	3,600 / du	5,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	25	18 / du	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	50	18	50
Coverage (%, max.)	70	70	70
Building Placemen	t		
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	25	25	25
Side, Internal [1]	5/14	5/14	5/14
Side, Street	15	15	15
Rear	25	25	25
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)			10,000
Residential Develo	pment [2]		
Units per structure, max	1	8	

Notes

[1] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.[2] Does not apply to accessory dwelling units.

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Residential Low Flex (S-RLF) development:

Table 32.02-26: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
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Notes:

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H. Suburban Residential Medium Flex (S-RMF)

1. Intent

The Suburban Residential Medium Flex (S-RMF) district is intended to provide for high density residential development at a range of up to 24 units per acre, depending on location. S-RMF permits residential rowhouse and multi-unit housing types.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-RMF district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-27: Suburban Residential Medium Flex (S-RMF) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Minimum Density Required Consistent Land Use Typology Areas: Urban – Medium Intensity 4 units per acre (U-MI) Urban – High Intensity 8 units per acre (U-HI)

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-RMF:

Table 32.02-28: Suburban Residential Medium Flex (S-RMF) Dimensional Standards

		Single-Unit, Attached;	
	Single-	Two Unit;	
	Unit,	and Multi-	Non-
	Detached	Unit	Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)	3,600 / du	1,800 / du	3,600
Frontage (ft., min.)	25	9 / du	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	25	18	50
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	15	15	15
Side, Internal [1]	3/8	3/8	3/8
Side, Street	10	10	10
Rear	10	10	10
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)			10,000

Notes:

[1] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Residential Medium Flex (S-RMF) development:

Table 32.02-29: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
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Notes:

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[1] Amended with Ordinance 010-20 to correct from "multifamily" to "multiunit"

[2] Detached Single Unit frontage and width at setback reduced by Ordinance #009-21

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I. Traditional Residential Flex (T-RF)

1. Intent

The Traditional Residential Flex (T-RF) district is intended to provide for residential neighborhood development of either a single housing type (e.g., all single-unit) or range of housing types. T-RF development can include single-unit, two-unit, and multi-unit development at a density range of four to 24 units per acre, depending on location. T-RF is appropriate within areas developed at this density and characterized by a predominance of older residential homes and traditional neighborhood development, which typically will include smaller single unit residential lots, a grid street pattern, and alleys. T-RF is also intended to be applied to new and infill areas of the community which are intended to be developed in a similar pattern. T-RF can be used in transitional areas between single-unit neighborhoods and multi-unit or nonresidential development and can be placed in proximity to non-residential districts to create horizontal mixed-use development. [See Note 1]

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The T-RF district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-30: Traditional Residential Flex (T-RF) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban - Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre
Urban - High Intensity (U-HI)	8 units per acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in T-RF:

Table 32.02-31: Traditional Residential Flex (T-RF) Dimensional Standards

		Single- Unit,	
	Single	Attached; Two Unit;	
	Single Unit,	and	Non-
	Detached	Multi-Unit	Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)	3,600	1,800 / du	5,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	<u>25</u>	15 / du	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	<u>20</u>	18	30
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	15	15	15
Side, Internal [1]	3/8	3/8	3/8
Side, Street	10	10	10
Rear	10	10	10
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)			10,000
Residential Develop	ment [2]		
Units per structure, max	1	8	
Notoc:			

Notes

[1] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.[2] Does not apply to accessory dwelling units.

4. District Specific Standards

- a. Individual lots shall have driveway access only from an alley or side street unless said access is not available due to existing development or lot configuration.
- b. Primary entrances to buildings must face the front of the lot.

5. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Traditional Residential Flex (T-RF) development:

Table 32.02-32: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
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[1] Residential Attached or Detatched width at setback reduced by Ordinance #009-21

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J. Traditional Residential High (T-RH)

1. Intent

The Traditional Residential High (T-RH) district is intended to provide for very high-density residential development at a range up to 43 units per acre.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The T-RH district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-33: Traditional Residential High (T-RH) **Comprehensive Plan Consistency**

	Minimum
	Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban - High Intensity (U-HI)	8 units per acre

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in T-RH:

Table 32.02-34: Traditional Residential High (T-RH) **Dimensional Standards**

	Residential Attached or Detached	Multi-Unit, Small and Large	Non- Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)	1,000 / du	1,000 / du	5,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	15 / du	5 / du	25
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	<u>18</u>	18	50
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placemen	t		
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	15	15	15
Side, Internal [1]	3/8	3/8	3/8
Side, Street	10	10	10
Rear	10	10	10
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	150	150	150
Footprint Size (sf, max.)			20,000
Notes:			

[1] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.

4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Traditional Residential High (T-RH) development:

Table 32.02-35: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
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32.02.04 Mixed-Use Districts

A. Purpose

The mixed-use districts are intended to:

- 1. Implement the vision, goals, and principles of the currently adopted Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan;
- 2. Create and enhance traditional and urban neighborhoods with a variety of intermixing of uses that complement the established surrounding communities;
- Provide for mixed use centers of activity which accommodate commercial uses along with residential and limited industry throughout the community at a variety of scales;
- Allow for different types of compatible land uses close together in appropriate locations to shorten transportation trips and facilitate multi-modal development; and
- 5. Encourage infill and redevelopment of commercial, residential, and mixed-use development within surrounding uses.

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B. Traditional Mixed Use Limited (T-ML)

1. Intent

The Traditional Mixed Use Limited (T-ML) district is intended to provide a blend of services, amenities, and community spaces along with integrated residential development. The T-ML district promotes small scale retail and service uses that are compact, pedestrian-friendly, and connected to area amenities and surrounding neighborhoods. The T-ML district provides for neighborhood scale mixed-use development with a more limited mix of uses than other mixed-use districts.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The T-ML district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-36: Traditional Mixed Use Limited (T-ML) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Density Required [1]	Maximum Density
Consistent Land Use Typology	/ Areas:	
Urban - Low Intensity	2 units per	12 units per
(U-LI)	acre	acre
Urban - Medium Intensity	4 units per	24 units per
(U-MI)	acre	acre
<u> Urban - High Intensity</u>	8 units per	40 units per
<u>(U-HI)</u>	<u>acre</u>	<u>acre</u>

Notes:

[1] Applies only to projects with over 50% of gross square footage dedicated to residential uses.

[See Note 1]

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in T-ML:

Table 32.02-37 Traditional Mixed-Use Limited Dimensional Standards

	Commercial		
	or	Civic and	
	Mixed-Use	Institutional	Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)			2,400 / du
Frontage (ft., min.)	50	50	12/ du
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	50	50	
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	15 [1]	15 [1]	15 [1]
Side, Internal [2]	3/8	3/8	3/8
Side, Street	10 [1]	10 [1]	10 [1]
Rear	10	10	10
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.) [4]	10,000	10,000	
Residential Develop	ment [3]		
Units per parcel, max			
Units per structure, max [4]	10	10	10
Notes:			

Notes

- [1] May be reduced to 5 feet by Minor Design Adjustment when Development Services finds that a reduction does not conflict with requirement easements, traffic safety, or other restrictions which may prevent a reduced setback.

 [2] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.

 [3] Does not include accessory dwelling units
- [3] Does not include accessory dwelling units
- [4] May be increased by Major Design Exception. [See Note 1]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Traditional Mixed Use Limited (T-ML) development:

Table 32.02-38: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	<u>32.04</u>
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
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C. Traditional Mixed-Use Center (T-MC)

1. Intent

The Traditional Mixed-Use Center (T-MC) district is intended to provide a blend of services, amenities, and community spaces along with integrated residential development. The T-MC district promotes small scale retail and service uses that are compact, pedestrianfriendly, and connected to surrounding neighborhoods. The T-MC district provides for a variety of uses at the neighborhood scale.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The T-MC district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-39: Traditional Mixed-Use Center (T-MC) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

r	/	
	Minimum Density Required [1]	Maximum Density
Consistent Land Use Typolog	gy Areas:	
Urban – Low Intensity	2 units per	12 units per
(U-LI)	acre	acre
Urban - Medium Intensity	4 units per	24 units per
(U-MI)	acre	acre
<u> Urban – High Intensity</u>	8 units per	40 units per
(U-HI)	<u>acre</u>	<u>acre</u>

Notes:

[1] Applies only to projects with over 50% of gross square footage dedicated to residential uses.

[See Note 2]

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in T-MC:

Table 32.02-40: Traditional Mixed-Use Center (T-MC) **Dimensional Standards**

	Commercial		
	Or Missa d Hala	Civic and	Desidential
	Mixed-Use	Institutional	Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)			2,400 / du
Frontage (ft., min.)			12/ du
Width at Setback			
(ft., min.)			
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front [1]	15	15	15
Side, Internal [2]	3/8	3/8	3/8
Side, Street [1]	10	10	10
Rear	10	10	10
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	35	35	35
Footprint Size	10,000	10,000	
(sf, max.) [<u>4</u>]		10,000	
Residential Developr	ment [3]		
Units per parcel,			
max			
Units per structure,	10	10	10
max [<u>4]</u>	10	10	
Notes:			

[1] May be reduced to 5 feet by Minor Design Adjustment when Development Services finds that a reduction does not conflict with requirement easements, traffic safety, or other restrictions which may prevent a reduced setback.

- [2] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.
- [3] Does not include Accessory Dwelling Units
- [4] May be increased by Major Design Exception.

[See Note 2]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23. [2] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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4. District Specific Standards

a. All commercial floor space provided on a ground floor of a mixed-use building must have a minimum floor-to-ceiling height of 11 feet.

5. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Traditional Mixed-Use Center (T-MC) development:

Table 32.02-41: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
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D. Suburban Mixed-Use Community Center (S-MC)

1. Intent

The Suburban Mixed-Use Community Center (S-MC) district is intended for dense, diverse, walkable areas that facilitate residential, commercial, employment, and recreation uses in a single location. Successful mixed-use districts require an active and inviting public realm along with safe and inviting pedestrian amenities. Common community mixed-use development configurations include active uses such as retail, restaurants, and services at the street level, with residential or office space above.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-MC district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-42: Suburban Mixed-Use Community Center (S-MC) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum			
	Density	Maximum		
	Required [1]	Density		
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:				
Urban - Medium Intensity	4 units per	24 units per		
(U-MI)	acre	acre		
Urban – High Intensity	8 units per	40 units per		
(U-HI)	acre	acre		

Notes:

[1] Applies only to projects with over 50% of gross square footage dedicated to residential uses.

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-MC:

Table 32.02-43: Suburban Mixed-Use Community Center (S-MC) Dimensional Standards

	Commercial or Mixed- Use	Civic and Institutional	Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)			
Frontage (ft., min.)			-
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	-		
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	15	15	15
Side, Internal	0	0	0
Side, Street	10	10	10
Rear	0	0	10
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	75	75	75
Footprint Size (sf, max.)	60,000	60,000	40,000

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

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- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
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4. District Specific Standards

- a. All commercial floor space provided on a ground floor must have a minimum floor-to-ceiling height of 11 feet.
- b. Parking for mixed-use and non-residential structures shall be located within either side or rear yard.

5. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Mixed-Use Community Center (S-MC) development:

Table 32.02-44: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
Traffic Impact	32.04.03.C	Major Design Exception	32.05.12

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E. Suburban Mixed-Use Regional Center (S-MR)

1. Intent

The Suburban Mixed-Use Regional Center (S-MR) district provides a diversity of retail, service, office, finance and related business uses, as well as residential uses. The S-MR district accommodates larger-scale buildings and the intensity and density of uses is greater than in neighborhood or community commercial mixed-use districts. The S-MR districts should be concentrated at major activity centers and along high traffic transportation corridors accessible by public transit as well as non-motorized transportation options. Redevelopment within the S-MR district should also enable existing commercial activity centers and corridors to transform over time into more dense, diverse, and walkable places. S-MR districts should be supported and surrounded by adjacent multi-unit and mixed-use development that capitalize on the proximity to services and provide a transition to lower density residential neighborhoods

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-MR district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-45: Suburban Mixed Use Regional Center (S-MR) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Comprehensive Plan Consistency				
	Minimum Density Required [1]	Maximum Density		
Consistent Land Use	Typology Areas:			
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)	8 units per acre	40 units per acre		
Commercial (C)	Shall meet U-HI der	nsity requirements		
Notes:				

[1] Applies only to projects with over 50% of gross square

footage dedicated to residential uses.

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in S-MR:

Table 32.02-46: Suburban Mixed-Use Regional Center (S-MR) Dimensional Standards

	Commercial		
	or	Civic and	
	Mixed-Use	Institutional	Residential
Lot Requirements			
Lot Size (sf, min.)			
Frontage (ft., min.)			-
Width at Setback (ft., min.)			
Coverage (%, max.)	80	80	80
Building Placement			
Setbacks (ft.)			
Front	15	15	15
Side, Internal	0	0	0
Side, Street	10	10	10
Rear	0	0	0
Structure Size			
Height (ft., max.)	100	100	100
Footprint Size (sf, max.)	[1] U-HI: 100,000 C: 250,000	60,000	60,000
Notes			

[1] Land Use Typology area as defined in the Comprehensive Plan

Notes:

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1. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Suburban Mixed Use Regional Center (S-MR) development:

Table 32.02-47: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11

Table 32.02-47: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Traffic Impact	32.04.03.C	Major Design Exception	32.05.12

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F. Traditional Industrial Mixed Use (T-IM)

1. Intent

The Traditional Industrial Mixed Use (T-IM) district is intended to provide areas for the development or continued use of light industrial and storage operations mixed with commercial and limited residential uses. T-IM is focused on providing the users, employees, and owners of the industrial operation already in place with additional options for a diversified range of services, food, shopping, and housing while creating opportunities for the adaptive reuse of structures in the district that are currently underused or abandoned. T-IM is limited to areas of Cedar Rapids where small industrial structures exist as of the adoption date of this zoning code; it is not intended to be used for the expansion of industrial uses into other locations in the city.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The T-IM district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-48: Traditional Industrial Mixed Use (T-IM) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Comprehensive Fight Consistency					
	Minimum Density Required [1]	Maximum Density			
Consistent Land Use Typolog	y Areas:				
Urban-Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre	24 units per acre			
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)	8 units per acre	40 units per acre			
Industrial (I)	Not permitted	Not permitted			

Notes:

[1] Applies only to projects with over 50% of gross square footage dedicated to residential uses.

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in T-IM:

Table 32.02-49: Traditional Industrial Mixed Use (T-IM) **Dimensional Standards**

	Industrial/ Workshop	Commercial and Mixed Use	Civic and Institutional	Residential
Lot Require	ments			
Lot Size (sf, min.)	<u>5,000</u>	5,000	5,000	
Frontage (ft., min.)				
Width at Setback (ft., min.)				
Coverage (%, max.)		-	<u></u>	80
Building Pla	cement			
Setbacks (f	•			
Front	15	15	15	15
Side, Internal [1]	<u>3/8</u>	<u>3/8</u>	3/8	3/8
Side, Street	10	10	10	10
Rear	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	10	10
Structure S	ize			
Height (ft., max.)	100	100	35	35
Footprint Size (sf, max.)	50,000	50,000		
Notes:		diaabla ta tb		

[1] Attached units: applicable to the exterior of the structure, not between individually attached units.

[See Note 1]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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4. District Specific Standards

a. Parking for mixed-use and non-residential structures shall be located within either side or rear yard.

5. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Traditional Industrial Mixed Use (T-IM) development:

Table 32.02-50: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
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32.02.05 Urban Form Districts

A. Purpose

1. Intent

The Urban Form districts are intended to implement the vision, goals, and principles of the currently adopted Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan.

These districts support walkable pedestrian-oriented and transit-ready environments in the City. The district standards are form-based, placing a primary emphasis on placemaking—physical form, character, and intensity—with a secondary focus on land uses, to maintain or create traditional urban design and preserve and enhance community character. The standards aim to create a vital and coherent public realm through the definition and shape of the street-space—the specific physical and functional character—of the urban form districts. The form and function controls on building frontages work together to frame the street-space while allowing greater latitude behind the building facades.

These districts:

- a. Accommodate a broad range of uses, either in the same building or in close proximity, due to the compact, street-oriented building forms;
- b. Emphasize the creation of a vital and coherent public realm:
- c. Are typically multiple parcels organized around an interconnected network of streets and blocks:
- d. Reflect a range of scales, intensities, and forms that are context sensitive to the surrounding areas.

2. Scale

The scale, in decreasing intensity, is:

- a. Downtown core.
- b. Downtown.
- c. Urban neighborhood, and
- d. Urban village.

3. Form Districts

- a. The Form District groups, defined in the following sections, are:
 - (i) Urban General Flex, including: U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG, and Shopfront Overlay
 - (ii) Urban Residential, including: U-NR and U-VR
 - (iii) Urban Medical Flex: including: U-MF
 - (iv) Urban Tech Shop: including U-NT and U-VT
- b. The urban form districts establish requirements related to form, character and design that complement the established pattern, promote compatible infill and redevelopment, and contribute to a greater sense of place within the designated areas of the city.

Notes:

External Links

Zoning Infomration

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
- Fact Sheets and other information

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B. Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG)

1. Intent

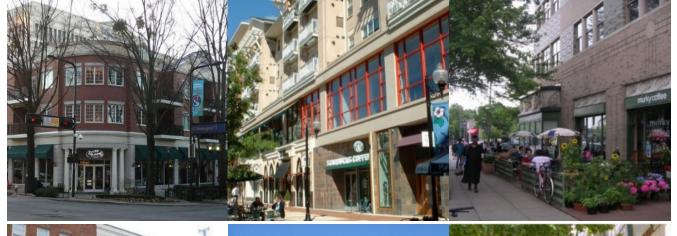
The Urban General Flex districts are intended as the basic urban street frontage. The purpose of these districts is to develop street-oriented, multi-story buildings placed directly at the sidewalk or behind small dooryards, with windows across the facade and one or more entrances. The uses range from commercial to residential, municipal to retail and restaurant, and combinations of all of the above. There could be several buildings lined up, filling out a block, or on smaller blocks a single building might fill the block face. The Urban General Flex Districts are designated in the most intense areas of the urban form districts. It is anticipated that

there will be significant pedestrian traffic along these blocks. Sidewalks are wide and street trees are often interspersed with bridging pavement, rather than in continuous planting strips.

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2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The Urban General Flex districts shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required. There are no minimum or maximum residential density standards for development in Urban Form districts.

Table 32.02-51: Urban General Flex Districts Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Urban Downtown Core (U-DC)	Urban Downtown General (U-DG)	Urban Neighborhood General (U-NG)	Urban Village General (U-VG)
Consistent La	and Use Type	ology Areas	S:	
Urban - Low Intensity (U-LI)				•
Urban – Medium Intensity (U-MI)			•	•
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)		•	•	
Downtown (D)	•	•	•	
Commercial (C)		-	•	

3. Dimensions

Table 32.02-52, showing Dimensional Standards for development in Urban General Flex districts, is shown on the next page

4. District Specific Standards

Where the Shopfront overlay is designated on the zoning map, the ground story configuration shall be that of a shopfront with uses, forward of the parking setback line, limited to commercial (including retail). Development shall comply with the Shopfront Overlay standards in Sec 32.04.05.B.7.g. In all other circumstances, the Urban General Flex district standards apply.

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

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- Up to date zoning code
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Upper Stories

Notes:

[1] Build-to (Required Build Line) location clarified by ordinance #009-21, see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a for directions

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Table 32.02-52: Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-DC	U-DG	U-NG	U-VG
Building Placement					
Build-To	32.04.05.B	To find Re	quired Build Line (RB	L), see Section 32.04	1.05.b.6.a.
Front and Side, Street		RBL	RBL	RBL	RBL
Frontage Build-To (% min)		85	85	75	75
Setbacks (ft.)					
Side, Internal	32.04.05.B	0	0	0	0
Rear, with Alley		5	5	5	5
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.B	15	15	15	15
Structure Size					
Stories Min/Max	32.04.05.B	3 / unlimited	2/10	1/6	1/3
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B	Unlimited	115	70	40
Footprint Gross Area, Primary Structure (sf, max)		42,000	30,000	25,000	15,000
Uses	32.03				
Ground Story	Ground Story Residential/Commercial				

Residential/Commercial

2. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG) development:

Table 32.02-50: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
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Notes:

External Links

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C. Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR)

1. Intent

The Urban Residential districts are intended to provide for residential housing in a walkable urban setting. The districts are intended to provide for a range of unit configurations, including single unit residences, row homes, stacked flats, up to multi-unit buildings. Development in the Urban Residential districts will be at a more moderate intensity than adjacent Urban General Flex development. The street frontage will be developed with frequent entrances along the street, and the character and intensity will vary depending on the street and the location of the required building line.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The Urban Residential districts shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required. There are no minimum or maximum residential density standards for development in Urban Form districts.

Table 32.02-54: Urban Residential Districts Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Urban Neighborhood Residential (U-NR)	Urban Village Residential (U-VR)
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:		
Urban - Low Intensity		
Urban – Medium Intensity (U-MI)	•	•
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)	•	
Downtown (D)	•	

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3. General Dimensional Standards

Table 32.02-55: Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NR	U-VR
Lot Requirements			
Lot Width (ft. min)		18	18
Building Placement			
Build-To [1]	32.04.05.B	To find Required Build Line (RB	L), see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a.
Front and Side, Street		RBL	RBL
Frontage Build-To (% min)		65	65
Setbacks (ft.)			
Side, Internal [2]	32.04.05.B	0	0
Rear, with Alley		2	2
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.B	15	15
Buildable Area Depth (ft, max)			
Front		80	80
Side [3]		14	14
Rear		25	25
Structure Size			
Stories Min/Max	32.04.05.B	1/4	1/3
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B	48	38
Primary Structure (sf, max)		7,500	6,000
Accessory Structure (sf, max)		1,500	750
Uses	32.03		
Ground Story		Residential, Live/Work, or Accessory Commercial [4]	
Upper Story		Resid	ential
Rear Lot Buildable Area		ADU, Accessory Structure, Parking	

Notes:

- [1] Live work shall be designed to U-NR standards except the ground story may be configured at grade as a shopfront.
- [2] Although there is no side setback, the maximum continuous frontage cannot be exceeded without a minimum 10' gap between an attached group of townhouses or small multi-unit buildings. This required gap shall be shared equally between adjacent properties.
- [3] The side buildable area applies to only one side.
- [4] Live-work units may include commercial uses. Accessory support areas such as lobbies, party rooms, management offices, and exercise facilities are permitted.

Notes:

[1] Build-to (Required Build Line) location clarified by ordinance #009-21, see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a for directions

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR) development:

Table 32.02-56: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
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D. Urban Tech Shop (U-NT, U-VT)

1. Intent

The Urban Tech Shop districts are intended to accommodate artisanal to medium-scale manufacturing, repair or workshops, as well as art studios. These structures are of limited height and may be built to the fronting sidewalk or with a small dooryard, depending on the street. Exterior work areas are confined to work courts and/or the center of the block.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The Urban Tech Shop districts shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required. There are no minimum or maximum residential density standards for development in Urban Form districts.

Table 32.02-57: Urban Tech Shop Districts Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Urban Neighborhood Tech Shop (U- NT)	Urban Village Tech Shop (U-VT)
Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:		
Urban - Low Intensity		•
Urban – Medium Intensity (U-MI)	•	•
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)	•	•
Downtown (D)	•	

Notes:



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[1] Build-to (Required Build Line) location clarified by ordinance #009-21, see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a for directions

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3. General Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NT	U-VT
Building Placement			
Build-To	32.04.05.B	· ·	Build Line (RBL),_ 32.04.05.b.6.a.
Front and Side, Street		RBL	RBL
Frontage Build-To (% min)		60	60
Setbacks (ft.)			
Side, Internal [2]	32.04.05.B	0	0
Rear, with Alley		10	10
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.B	15	15
Structure Size			
Stories Min/Max	32.04.05.B	1/4	1/3
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B	60	45
Primary Structure (sf, max)		45,000	20,000
Uses	32.03		
Ground Story		Any Pern	nitted Use
Upper Story		Any Permitted Use	
Back of Lot		:	king and other services n alley



4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Urban Tech Shop (U-NT, U-VT) development:

Table 32.02-59: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
Traffic Impact	32.04.03.C	Major Design Exception	32.05.12

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External Links

Zoning Infomration www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
- Fact Sheets and other information

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- EnvisionCR document
- Future Land Use Map Viewer

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E. Urban Medical Flex (U-MF)

1. Intent

The Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) district is intended to accommodate high occupancy, large-scale hospital facilities (and their subordinate uses such as cafeterias and gift shops), which have special physical/functional requirements as well as significant security and privacy concerns, in a pedestrian-friendly urban environment.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The U-MF district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required. There are no minimum or maximum residential density standards for development in Urban Form districts.

Table 32.02-60: Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

ş. G	Urban Medical Flex (U- MF)
Urban – High Intensity (U-HI)	•
Downtown (D)	







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3. General Dimensional Standards

Table 32.02-61: Urban Medical Flux (U-MF) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-MF
Building Placement		
Build-To	32.04.05.B	To find Required Build Line (RBL), see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a.
Front and Side, Street		RBL
Frontage Build-To (% min)		60
Setbacks (ft.)		
Side, Internal [2]	32.04.05.B	0
Rear, with Alley		10
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.B	25
Structure Size		
Stories Min/Max	32.04.05.B	1/15
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B	Unlimited
Primary Structure (sf, max)		Limited by ROW/block perimeter
Permitted Uses	32.03	
Ground Story		
Upper Story		
Top Story or Roof Deck		
Back of Lot		Loading, Delivery, Parking and other services from alley or internal drive

Notes:

[1] Build-to (Required Build Line) location clarified by ordinance #009-21, see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a for directions

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www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) development:

Table 32.02-62: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
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32.02.06 Industrial Districts

A. Purpose

The industrial districts are intended to:

- 1. Implement the vision, goals, and principles of the currently adopted Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan;
- 2. Preserve important city assets such as agriculturalrelated uses and active industrial areas;
- 3. Provide appropriate locations for an intensive mix of primarily industrial and intensive non-residential uses;
- 4. Protect areas of industrial development from encroachment of incompatible uses;
- 5. Ensure the availability of appropriate locations with convenient access to existing and future arterial thoroughfares and railway lines; and
- 6. Allow the development of large development sites to accommodate parking, screening and buffering.

Notes:



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B. Light Industrial (I-LI)

1. Intent

The Light Industrial (I-LI) district is intended to provide for a variety of businesses, including warehouses, research and development firms, repair shops, wholesale distributors, and light manufacturing. This district may include supporting office and commercial uses where appropriate. The I-LI district is intended to be located away from low- and medium- density residential development.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The I-LI district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-63: Light Industrial (I-LI) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:	
Urban - Medium Intensity (U-MI)	
Urban - High Intensity (U-HI)	
Industrial (I)	
Employment Reserve (ER)	•

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in I-LI:

Table 32.02-64: Light Industrial (I-LI) Dimensional Standards

	All Structures
Lot Requirements	
Lot Size (sf, min.)	20,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	<u></u>
Coverage (%, max.)	<u></u>
Building Placement	
Setbacks (ft.)	
Front	25
Side, Internal	15
Side, Street	25
Rear	25
Structure Size	
Height (ft., max.)	100
Structure Footprint Size (sf, max.)	
Notes:	

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4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to Light Industrial (I-LI) development:

Table 32.02-65: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
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Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
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Notes:

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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C. General Industrial (I-GI)

1. Intent

The General Industrial (I-GI) district is intended to accommodate uses with one or more of the following characteristics: intensive use of property; open uses and/or storage; industrial processes which may involve significant amounts of heat, mechanical and chemical processing, large amounts of materials transfer, extended or multiple shift operation, large scaled structures, etc. Such uses often function best in association with other similar or supportive uses.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The I-GI district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a Conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-66: General Industrial (I-GI) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Consistent Land Use Typology Areas		
Industrial (I)		
Employment Reserve (ER)		

3. Dimensions

The following dimensional standards shall apply in I-GI:

Table 32.02-67: General Industrial (I-GI) Dimension

	All Structures
Lot Requirements	
Lot Size (acres, min.)	1 acre
Frontage (ft., min.)	=
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	=
Coverage (%, max.)	
Building Placement	
Setbacks (ft.)	
Front	35
Side, Internal	15
Side, Street	25
Rear	25
Structure Size	
Height (ft., max.)	150
Structure Footprint Size (sf, max.)	<u></u>
[See Note 1]	

[See Note 1]

4. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to General Industrial (I-GI) development:

Table 32.02-68: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	32.04
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
Parking and Loading	32.04.02	Signs	32.04.08
Bicycle Parking	32.04.02.P	Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11
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Notes:

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- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
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D. Industrial, Solid, and Hazardous Waste (I-SW)

1. Intent

The Industrial, Solid, and Hazardous Waste (I-SW) district is intended is to protect the public health, safety and general welfare by providing a specific zoning district for the use of land for the establishment and operation of solid and hazardous waste facilities. Because these uses are so unique, their demands upon public services are so intense, and their potential for causing harm to the environment, to surrounding uses, and to the public health, safety, and general welfare is so great, a special zoning district is necessary.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The I-SW district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-69: Industrial, Solid, and Hazardous Waste (I-SW) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Consistent Land Use Typology Areas Industrial (I)

3. Dimensions

The dimensional standards in table 32.02-70 on this page shall apply in I-SW.

4. District Specific Standards

a. Conditions for Uses Permitted

Uses permitted in the Industrial, Solid, and Hazardous Waste District are subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Land zoned into the I-SW district will also remain in its original zoning district. Only those uses that are permitted, conditional, or accessory uses in the underlying district will be allowed on land zoned into the I-SW district.
- (ii) Solid and hazardous waste facilities approved by the City and in operation on March 10, 1999 may be continued, without being zoned into

Table 32.02-70: Industrial, Solid, and Hazardous Waste (I-SW) Dimensional Standards

	All Structures
Lot Requirements	
Lot Size (acres, min.)	1
Frontage (ft., min.)	
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	
Coverage (%, max.)	
Building Placement	
Setbacks (ft.)	
Front	35
Side, Internal	15
Side, Street	25
Rear	25
Structure Size	
Height (ft., max.)	150
Structure Footprint Size (sf, max.)	

the I-SW district, subject to the regulations for nonconforming uses set forth in Section 32.06 (Nonconformities) except for solid and hazardous waste facilities proposing to expand. Solid and hazardous waste facilities established and operating on March 10, 1999 that propose to expand shall comply with all requirements of the I-SW district and all other requirements of this Code. Solid and hazardous waste facilities that are not operational on or before March 10, 1999, including solid and hazardous waste facilities that would otherwise have been permitted, or that have obtained all other approvals required by this Code, shall not be allowed unless the proposed solid and hazardous waste facility is a permitted or conditional use in the underlying zoning district, and all requirements of the underlying district have been met; and the zoning lot on which the proposed solid and hazardous

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- waste facility will be located has obtained I-SW district approval pursuant Section 32.05.04, Rezoning.
- (iii) Conditions for permitted uses, yard requirements, height requirements, sign regulations, parking and loading requirements and all other regulations, restrictions, standards, and requirements applicable in the underlying district shall apply in the I-SW district, subject to the additional requirements, regulations, and standards that must be met pursuant to the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code for the establishment and operation of solid and hazardous waste facilities.

b. Location

- (i) In addition to the conditions and requirements applicable to the underlying zoning district, solid and hazardous waste facilities shall be subject to the following additional requirements and conditions that are intended to protect surrounding uses and properties and the public health, safety, and general welfare, from the unique impacts of solid and hazardous waste facilities.
- (ii) Solid and hazardous waste facilities shall be located, operated or maintained only on zoning lots located within areas meeting the following location criteria. The Board of Adjustment, upon recommendation of the Planning Commission, may waive or vary these restrictions upon the applicant providing evidence demonstrating strict compliance with any of these restrictions will result in unnecessary hardship or that the subject property is unique or exceptional as compared to other properties subject to these restrictions, and that the granting of the waiver or variance will not be detrimental to the public welfare or materially injurious to the enjoyment, use, or development of property in the vicinity; would not endanger the public safety; nor

- substantially diminish or impair property value in the vicinity:
- (iii) At least one-half mile separation from a residential zoning district, measured from the nearest point of the two property lines;
- (iv) At least one-half mile separation from any property used for manufacturing, packaging or processing of food products for human consumption, measured from nearest point of the two property lines.
- (v) In addition, such facilities located within ¼ mile of the nearest edge of a state, federal, or interstate highway shall include buffering consisting of a combination of distance, tree planting, berms, and solid fencing to provide an adequate visual screen from said highway as determined by City Council.

c. Operation Requirements

Solid and hazardous waste facilities shall be situated, equipped, operated and maintained so as to minimize to the maximum extent possible, using the best available technology, any impacts on, or interference with other land uses and activities in the general area, or the public health, safety and general welfare. Specific requirements include:

- (i) Odor control;
- (ii) Federal and state requirements;
- (iii) Debris control;
- (iv) Rodent and pest control; and
- (v) Such other requirements as the City Council shall find appropriate and necessary to prevent the proposed facility from becoming a public nuisance or adversely affecting surrounding uses or the public health, safety and welfare.

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
- Fact Sheets and other information

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32.02 | Zone Districts

5. Additional Standards

Standards in the following sections may be applicable to I-SW development:

Table 32.02-71: Additional Standards

Standard	Section	Standard	Section
Uses, Permitted	32.03.02	Mobility and Connectivity	32.04
Uses, Accessory	32.03.04	Alternative Energy	32.04.04
Nonconformities	32.06	Landscaping	32.04.06
Uses, Temporary	32.03.05	Development Standards	<u>32.04</u>
Use Standards	32.03	Exterior Lighting	32.04.07
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32.02 | Zone Districts

32.02.07 Public Districts

A. Public - Institutional (P-IN)

1. Intent

The Public - Institutional (P-IN) district is intended to designate the public facilities and to restrict the possible uses of publicly owned land to particular existing or proposed uses that do not impose adverse height, density, or traffic impacts on surrounding properties.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The P-IN district may be established in any Land Use Typology Area as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map, with the exception of Open Space.

3. Dimensions

No minimum dimensional standards are required for development in the P-IN district.

4. District Specific Standards

To the extent possible, development should be consistent with the design requirements for adjacent land. For example, development adjacent to traditional zone districts should be built in a compatible manner.

B. Public - Parks and Open Space (P-PO)

1. Purpose

The Public - Parks and Open Space (P-PO) district is intended to designate areas of the community reserved for recreation and preservation of natural resources. [See Note 1]

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The P-PO district may be established in any Land Use Typology Area as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map.

3. Dimensions

- a. No minimum dimensional standards are required for development in the P-PO district.
- b. To the extent possible, new structures should match setbacks of adjacent zone districts.

C. Public - Airport (P-AP)

1. Purpose

The Public - Airport (P-AP) district is intended to accommodate those activities associated with the operation of The Eastern Iowa Airport or of smaller private or general aviation airports, and to implement the Cedar Rapids Airport Zoning Regulations contained in Chapter 39A of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code. The Airport district permits the operation of an airport and all associated aviation-related activities and uses, specific uses compatible with and auxiliary to airport operations, accessory commercial and service uses, and agricultural uses compatible with airports.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The P-AP district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-72: Airport (P-AP) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Consistent Land Use Typology Areas:

Public, Semi-Public (P)

3. Dimensions

- a. No minimum dimensional standards are required for development in the P-AP district.
- b. To the extent possible, new structures should match setbacks of adjacent zone districts.

4. District Specific Standards

All activities within the Airport district shall comply with conditions and regulations contained in Chapter 39A of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
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All Other

Residential

Notes:

32.02.08 Special Purpose and Overlay Districts

A. Suburban Mobile and Manufactured Housing (S-MH)

1. Intent

The Suburban Mobile and Manufactured Housing (S-MH) is intended to provide a means to review and accommodate manufactured and mobile home parks in those areas of the City where such use will be compatible with existing and indicated future development. The S-MH District will be used in conjunction with Chapter 65 of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code (Manufactured - Mobile Home and Manufactured — Mobile Home Park Code) that regulates the development of such parks. It is intended that the S-MH District will permit flexibility in park design to provide a quality living environment for park residents and appropriate buffering to adjoining land uses.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The S-MH district shall only be established in the following Land Use Typology Areas as shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. For property in a LUTA not listed below, a different zone district should be considered, or a Future Land Use Map Amendment to a conforming LUTA shall be required.

Table 32.02-73: Suburban Mobile and Manufactured Housing (S-MH) Comprehensive Plan Consistency

	Minimum Net
	Density Required
Consistent Land Use Typolo	ogy Areas:
Urban-Low Intensity (U-LI)	2 units per acre
Urban-Medium Intensity (U-MI)	4 units per acre

3. Dimensions

Table 32.02-74: Suburban Mobile and Manufactured Housing (S-MH) Dimensional Standards

	Structures	Structures
Lot Requirements		
Lot Size (acres, min.)	5,500 sf/du	4,000
Frontage (ft., min.)	50	
Width at Setback (ft., min.)	50	
Coverage (%, max.)		
Building Placement		
Setbacks (ft.)		
Front	15	
Side, Internal	3/10	
Side, Street	15	
Rear	10	-
Structure Size		
Height (ft., max.)	35	
Structure Footprint Size (sf, max.)		

4. District Specific Standards

Manufactured and mobile home park development shall comply with development standards provided under Chapter 65 of the Cedar Rapids Municipal code. Said development standards shall be included in the Manufactured — Mobile Home Park Plan to clearly indicate the location of major elements of the MHP and the extent of peripheral buffering provided to adjoining land uses.

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32.02 | Zone Districts

B. Flood Mitigation Overlay (x-FM)

1. Intent

The Flood Mitigation Overlay (x-FM) district is intended to prevent further development in areas of the City which are affected by the development of flood mitigation measures by the City. This includes land which is necessary for the construction and operation of the Flood Control System, greenways, and other public improvements. The X-FM overlay may also be established on land which is planned for future development. Modifications to the X-FM overlay must be carefully considered. The long-term intent of the X-FM district is for it to be removed as part of the completion of the Flood Control System.

2. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

The X-FM district may be established in any Land Use Typology Area shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. It is intended for areas of high flood risk.

3. Dimensions

Dimensional standards of the underlying zone district shall apply.

4. Exceptions and Modifications

No modifications or design exceptions shall be permitted within the X-FM.

5. District Specific Standards

- a. Except for property owned by the City of Cedar Rapids, on and after the effective date of this section, buildings, structures and uses within the Northwest Flood Mitigation District shall be deemed to be nonconforming and subject to the provision of Section 32.06.
- b. Within the bounds of this district, all of the following shall also apply:
 - (i) No new construction, addition to, or relocation of any structure to this area;
 - (ii) No permits for new fencing shall be issued;
 - (iii) No alteration of surfaces including, but not limited to patios, sidewalks, driveways, or parking areas;

- (iv) No Rezoning, Home Occupation, Conditional Use Permit, Revised Site Development Plan, Site Development Plan, Land Use Change, Major/ Minor Preliminary Plat or Subdivision shall be applied for, nor be considered by city staff or other Board/Commission;
- (v) No new rental registrations shall be issued.

c. Exceptions

- (i) Typical maintenance to structures or buildings to meet existing building and mechanical codes shall be allowed so long as the repairs do not exceed 50 percent of the current market value of the building or structure.
 - (i) Development which will be located within the area Identified for Future Redevelopment within the Ellis Blvd Corridor Viable Business District and, if determined to be necessary by resolution of the City Council, will incorporate and construct any element(s) of the approved Flood Control System are exempt from the standards within this overlay district.
 - a. Any permit applied for within the bounds of this overlay shall be subject to review by Department Services for up to three business days.

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

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- Up to date zoning code
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32.02 | Zone Districts

32.03 Use Specific Standards

32.03.01 General Provisions

A. Explanation of Table Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in Table 32.03-1, Permitted Uses, and Table 32.03-2, Permitted Uses in Special Districts, have the following meanings.

B. Permitted By-Right Uses

/P/ in a cell indicates that the use is permitted by right in that zone district. Permitted uses are defined in this section and are subject to all other applicable regulations of this Code, including the use-specific standards set forth in this section and the requirements of Sections 32.04, Development Standards.

1. Use-Specific Standards

/*/ in a cell indicates that the use is subject to usespecific standards, some use-specific standards may be unique to that district and may either prevent the use from establishing in certain areas or limit the scope, intensity or location of a use or require a conditional use approval in certain circumstances. Uses are subject to all other applicable regulations of this Code, including the use-specific standards set forth in this section and the requirements of Sections 32.04, Development Standards.

2. Conditional Uses

/C/ in a cell indicates that the use is allowed in that zone district only if reviewed and approved as a conditional use in accordance with the procedures of Sec. 32.05.09. Conditional uses are subject to all other applicable regulations of this Code, including the use-specific standards set forth in this section and the requirements of Section 32.04, Development Standards, unless otherwise stated in this Code or in the conditional use approval.

3. Prohibited Uses

A blank cell indicates that the use is prohibited in that zone district.

C. Use-Specific Standards

There may be additional standards that are applicable to the use regardless of the type of approval. The existence of these use-specific standards is noted through a cross-reference in the right-hand column of Tables 32.03-1 and -2. These standards apply in all zone districts unless otherwise specified.

D. Table Organization

In Tables 32.03-1 and -2, land uses and activities are classified into general "use categories" and specific "use types" based on common functional, product, or physical characteristics, such as the type and amount of activity, the type of customers or residents, how goods or services are sold or delivered, and site conditions. This classification provides a systematic basis for assigning present and future land uses into appropriate zoning districts. This classification does not list every use or activity that may appropriately exist within the categories and specific uses may be listed in one category when they may reasonably have been listed in one or more other categories. The use categories are intended merely as an indexing tool and are not regulatory.

E. Use for Other Purposes Prohibited

Approval of a use listed in Tables 32.03-1 and -2, and compliance with the applicable use-specific standards for that use, authorizes that use only. Development or use of a property for any other use not specifically allowed in Tables 32.03-1 or -2 is prohibited.

F. Classification of New and Unlisted Uses

1. Interpretation of Uses

a. New or unlisted uses may be interpreted into the use table through the process outlined in this section. Development or use of a property for any other use not specifically allowed in Tables 32.03-1 or -2 or added through this interpretation process is prohibited.

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b. If a use is identified in a specific use category listed in Table 32.03-1 or -2, it may not be interpreted into a different use category even though it may broadly fit within the non-identified use category definition.

2. Interpretation Process

- a. Cedar Rapids recognizes that new types of land uses will develop and applicants may seek to locate land uses not anticipated in this Code. When a use category or use type is proposed that is not specifically listed in Table 32.03-1 or -2, the Development Services Manager shall make a determination as to the appropriate classification of any new or unlisted form of land use based on the criteria listed below.
- b. If the Development Services Manager is unable to determine the appropriate use category for a proposed use based on the criteria listed below or where the potential impacts of the proposed use on the surrounding area or community are significant, the Development Services Manager is authorized to submit the request to the City Planning Commission for review and determination. The Development Services Manager shall hold permits and certificates for occupancy of the proposed use pending CPC determination.

3. Interpretation Criteria

- a. The Development Services Manager is authorized to classify uses on the basis of the use category, subcategory, and specific use type descriptions of this section.
- b. When a use cannot be reasonably classified into a use category, subcategory, or specific use type, or appears to fit into multiple categories, subcategories, or specific use types, the Development Services

Manager is authorized to determine the most similar, and thus most appropriate use category, subcategory or specific use type based on the actual or projected characteristics of the principal use or activity in relationship to the use category, subcategory and specific use type descriptions provided in this section. In making such determinations, the Development Services Manager shall consider:

- (i) The types of activities that will occur in conjunction with the use;
- (ii) The types of equipment and processes to be used:
- (iii) The existence, number and frequency of residents, customers or employees;
- (iv) Parking demands associated with the use;
- (v) Any special public utility requirements for serving the proposed use type, including but not limited to electricity, water supply, wastewater output, pre-treatment of wastes and emissions required or recommended, and any significant power structures or infrastructure and communications towers or facilities;
- (vi) The impact on adjacent structures, uses, or lands created by the proposed use type, which should not be greater than that of other use types in the zone district; and
- (vii) Other factors deemed relevant to a use determination.
- c. If a use can reasonably be classified in multiple categories, subcategories, or specific use types, the Development Services Manager shall categorize the use in the category, subcategory, or specific use type that provides the most exact, narrowest and appropriate fit.

Zoning Infomration www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer

External Links

Applications

Notes:

Ordinance 025-20

[1] Use Table last amended with

[2] Amended by Ordinance #030-22

to update Tables 32.03-1 and 32.03-2

 Fact Sheets and other information

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32.03.02 Tables of Permitted Uses

Tables 32.03-1 and 32.03-2 identify uses permitted by zone district along with identifying use-specific standards that might be applicable.

Table 32.03-1 starts on the next page and Table 32.03-2 follows.

[See Note 1] [See Note 2]

Table 32.03-1	Ag &	Rural	Residential Di				ts			Mixed	Use D	istricts		ı	Jrban I	District	s	Indus	trial Di	stricts	
Permitted Uses			S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1		S-RLF			T-RH	T-ML					U-DC U-DG U-NG	U-NR	U-NT				I-SW	Definition and Use Specific Standards
Residential Uses			,							,	,										
Household Living																					
Dwelling, single unit, detached	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р													32.03.03.A.1.a
Dwelling, single unit, attached				Р	Р		Р	Р	Р	Р				Site	and St	o 32.04 ructure	; not				32.03.03.A.1.b
Dwelling, two unit				Р	Р		Р	Р	Р	Р				l pe	rmitted w/in 2	on gro 5' of R	und BL in				32.03.03.A.1.c
Dwelling, multiple unit					Р		Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	С			nt Overl					32.03.03.A.1.d
Dwelling(s) in Mixed-Use Structure									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р								32.03.03.A.1.e
Live/Work unit						C*	C*	C*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*					32.03.03.A.1.f
Mobile home																					32.03.03.A.1.g
Group Living																					
Assisted Living Facility				С	Р		Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	С	Р	Р	С					32.03.03.A.2.a
Boarding or rooming house					С		С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	С	С					32.03.03.A.2.b
Emergency residential shelter			С	С	С	С	С	Р	С	С	С	С		С	С	С					32.03.03.A.2.c
Fraternity or sorority house								С	Р	С	С			С	С						32.03.03.A.2.d
Rehabilitation house					С			С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С					32.03.03.A.2.e
Group home, large				С	Р		Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	С	Р	Р	С					32.03.03.A.2.f
Group home, small	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р					32.03.03.A.2.g
Civic and Institutional	Uses																				
Airport																					32.03.03.B.1
Cemetery	С	С	С	С	С																32.03.03.B.2
Correctional facility																		С	С		32.03.03.B.3
Communications and	Inform	nation	Service	Uses																	
Antenna	P/C	P/C	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		32.03.03.B.4.d & Chapter 32D
Communication tower	P/C	P/C	С	С	С	С	С	С	P/C	P/C	P/C	P/C	Р	P/C	P/C	Р	P/C	Р	Р		32.03.03.B.4.d & Chapter 32D

- 11 22 22 4																					
Table 32.03-1	Ag &	Rural		Resi	<u>idential</u>	Distric	ts	ı		Mixed	Use D	istricts			<u>Jrban [</u>	District	S	Indus	<u>trial Di</u>	stricts	
Permitted Uses	A-AG	A-RR	S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1	S-RL2	S-RLF S-RMF	T-R1	T-RF	T-RH	T-ML	T-MC	S-MC	S-MR	T-IM		U-NR U-VR		U-MF	I-LI	I-GI	I-SW	Definition and Use Specific Standards
Educational																					
College or university							С	С	С	С	Р	Р		Р							32.03.03.B.5.a
School Pre-K-12		Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р						32.03.03.B.5.b
Vocational or trade school									C*	P*	P*	P*	P*			P*		Р	Р		32.03.03.B.5.c
Health Care																					
Hospital											Р	Р	Р				Р	Р	Р		32.03.03.B.6.a
Treatment facility								P*	P*	P*	Р	Р	Р	P*		Р	Р				32.03.03.B.6.b
Institutional, Cultural	and As	semb	ly																		
Assembly, Civic and Religious																					
Large			С	С	С	С	С	С	С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	С	Р	Р				32.03.03.B.7.ai
Small	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		32.03.03.B.7.aii
Library, museum, or cultural institution	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	С	Р	Р	Р			32.03.03.B.7.b
Human or Neighborhood Services	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	P*	Р	Р	Р			32.03.03.B.7.c
Parks and Open Spac	е																				
Park and playground	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		32.03.03.B.8.a
Conservation Land	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.8.b
Government or Public	Safety	/																			
Public Safety Facility	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.9.a
Essential public services, not listed separately	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	32.03.03.B.9.b
Transportation and Pa	arking																				
Parking Lot (sole primary use)			C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	Р	Р	Р	С	C*	С	С	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.10.a
Parking Structure (sole primary use)								С	С	С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.10.b

Table 32.03-1	Ag &	Rural		Res	idential	Distric	ts			Mixed	Use D	istricts		ι	Jrban [District	S	Indus	trial Di	stricts	
Permitted Uses	A-AG	A-RR	S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1	S-RL2	S-RLF S-RMF	T-R1	T-RF	T-RH	T-ML	T-MC	S-MC	S-MR	T-IM		U-NR U-VR		U-MF	I-LI	I-GI	I-SW	Definition and Use Specific Standards
Utilities and Public Se	rvices																				
Utility, major	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	32.03.03.B.11.a
Utility, minor	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	32.03.03.B.11.b
Commercial Uses																					
Animal and Pet Sales	or Ser	vices																			
Animal Shelter	С	С								<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	Р	С	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	С	<u>C</u>	Р	Р		32.03.03.C.1.a
Boarding	Р	С							С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р		Р			32.03.03.C.1.b
Dog Breeding	Р	С																			32.03.03.C.1.c
Grooming and Pet Services	Р	С							С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.C.1.d
Stable	Р	С																			32.03.03.C.1.e
Veterinary Hospital	Р	С							С	С	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.C.1.f
Assembly, Entertainm	ent an	d Trad	le																		
Large										С	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р	С			32.03.03.C.2.a
Small									С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р	Р			32.03.03.C.2.b
Child/Adult Care																					
Day care center	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р	Р					32.03.03.C.3.a
Day care home																					
Group	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*	P*	P*					32.03.03.C.3.b
Family	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р	Р					32.03.03.C.3.c
Commercial Services																					
Consumer maintenance and repair									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р				32.03.03.C.4.a
Personal service									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р				32.03.03.C.4.b
Studio or instruction service									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р	Р			32.03.03.C.4.c
Funeral home									С	Р	Р	Р	Р	С		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.C.4.d
Rental services										C*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*		P*	P*		32.03.03.C.4.e
Building Trades and Services									P*	P*	P*	Р	P*	P*		Р					32.03.03.D.2.d

Table 32.03-1											5								5		
Permitted Uses	Ag &	<u>Rural</u>		Res	<u>idential</u>	Distric	ts			Mixed	Use D	<u>istricts</u>	ĺ		Jrban [District I	S I	Indus I	trial Di	<u>stricts</u> I	Definition and
Permitted Oses	A-AG	A-RR	S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1	S-RL2	S-RLF S-RMF	T-R1	T-RF	T-RH	T-ML	T-MC	S-MC	S-MR	T-IM		U-NR U-VR		U-MF	l-Li	I-GI	I-SW	Definition and Use Specific Standards
Financial Institutions			,																		
Financial institution									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р					32.03.03.C.5.a
Alternative financial services										C*	C*	P*	C*	C*		C*					32.03.03.C.5.b
Office																					
Business or professional									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р	С			32.03.03.C.6.a
Medical Clinic or Lab									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р				32.03.03.C.6.b
Retail Sales																					
General Retail									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р				32.03.03.C.7.a
Fireworks																		P*	P*		32.03.03.C.7.b
Alcohol or Tobacco Store										С	<u>P*</u>	Р		Р		Р					32.03.03.C.7.c & <u>32.03.06.C</u>
Eating and/or Drinkin	g Esta	blishm	ent																		
Bar										C*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*		C*			32.03.03.C.8.a & 32.03.06.C
Restaurant									Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р	Р				32.03.03.C.8.b
Restaurant with Alcohol									C*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*	P*				32.03.03.C.8.c & 32.03.06.C
Entertainment and Re	ecreati	on Use	es																		
Amusement, indoor										Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р		С			32.03.03.C.9.a
Amusement, outdoor										С	С	Р	С	С		С		С			32.03.03.C.9.b
Adult entertainment																		P*			32.03.03.C.9.c
Golf Courses	С	С	С	С	С																32.03.03.C.9.d
Visitor Accommodatio	ns																				
Bed and breakfast home	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	P*	C*	P*	P*			P*	P*	P*					32.03.03.C.10.a
Campground or recreational vehicle park	С	С																			32.03.03.C.10.b
Hotel or motel										С	Р	Р		Р		Р	Р				32.03.03.C.10.c

Table 32.03-1	Ag &	Rural	Residential Districts							Mixed	Use D	istricts		l	Jrban [District	S	Indus	trial Di	stricts	
Permitted Uses	A-AG		S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1		S-RLF			T-RH	T-ML					U-DC U-DG U-NG	U-NR	U-NT			I-GI		Definition and Use Specific Standards
Vehicle Sales or Servi	ce I	ı		l	ı	ı	ı	ı		Out	Dit	P*	P*	0.4	ı	P*	ı	Dut	P*		20.02.02.044
Fueling station Car Wash										C*	P*	P*	C*	C*		C*	<u> </u> 	P*	C*		32.03.03.C.11.a 32.03.03.C.11.b
Vehicle maintenance and repair, major										C^	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	P	C^		C		P	P		32.03.03.C.11.c
Vehicle maintenance and repair, minor										С	Р	Р	Р	С		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.C.11.d
Vehicle rental										С	<u>P</u>	Р	Р	Р		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.C.11.e
Vehicle sales										С	<u>P</u>	Р	Р	С		С		Р	Р		32.03.03.C.11.f
Industrial, Wholesale,	and S	torage	Uses																		
Energy Production and	d Natu	ıral Re	source	Extract	tion																
Solar array	С	С	С	С	С						С	С						Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.D.1.a
Wind energy conversion system	С	С																Р			32.03.03.D.1.b
Resource Extraction and Preparation	С																		Р		32.03.03.D.1.c
Industrial Services																					
General Industrial Services										С	С	С	Р	С		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.2.a
Truck and Heavy Equipment Sales and Service													С			С		С	Р		32.03.03.D.2.b
Truck stop/wash												С	С					Р	Р		32.03.03.D.2.c
Manufacturing, Assemb	ly, Proc	essing	, and Te	chnolog	gy																
Artisan/craft	Р								С	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.3.a
Limited										С	С	Р	Р	С		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.3.b
General													С			С		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.3.c
Intensive																			С	С	32.03.03.D.3.d

Table 32.03-1	Ag &	Rural		Res	idential	Distric	ts			Mixed	Use D	istricts		Į	Jrban [District	s	Indus	trial Di	stricts	
Permitted Uses			S-RLL S-RL1 S-RM1		S-RLF			T-RH							U-NR U-VR		U-MF			I-SW	Definition and Use Specific Standards
Warehouse and Storage																					
Outdoor storage													С			С		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.4.a & 32.03.06.D
Self-service storage facility									P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.4.b
Warehouse										<u>C</u>	С	С	Р	С		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.D.4.c
Waste and Salvage																					
Hazardous waste facility																				С	32.03.03.D.5.a
Recycling collection facility											Р	Р	Р					Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.D.5.b
Refuse hauling facility																		С	Р	Р	32.03.03.D.5.c
Salvage yard																			С	Р	32.03.03.D.5.d
Solid waste facility																				Р	32.03.03.D.5.e
Agriculture																					
Agriculture	Р	С																			32.03.03.E.1.a
Urban Agriculture	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		32.03.03.E.1.b
Aquaculture	Р												C*			C*	C*	P*	P*		32.03.03.E.1.c
Greenhouse, nursery, orchard or truck farm	Р	Р									Р	Р	Р	Р		Р		Р	Р		32.03.03.E.1.d

Table 32.03-2: Permitte	d Uses i	n Specia	l Distric	cts		
	P-IN	P-PO	P-AP	S-MH	X-FM	Use Specific Standards
Residential Uses						
Household Living						
Mobile home				P*		32.03.03.A.1.g
Group Living						
Assisted Living Facility	Р					32.03.03.A.2.a
Emergency residential shelter	Р			С		32.03.03.A.2.c
Fraternity or Sorority House	Р					32.03.03.A.2.d
Rehabilitation House	С					32.03.03.A.2.e
Group Home, large	Р					32.03.03.A.2.f
Group Home, small	Р			Р		32.03.03.A.2.g
Civic and Institutional Us	es					
Airport			Р			32.03.03.B.1
Cemetery	С	Р		<u>P</u>		32.03.03.B.2
Correctional facility	Р					32.03.03.B.3
Communications and Info	ormation	Service	Uses			
Antenna	P/C	P/C	P/C	Р		32.03.03.B.4.d & Chapter 32D
Communication tower	P/C	P/C	P/C	С		32.03.03.B.4.d & Chapter 32D
Educational						
College or University	Р					32.03.03.B.5.a
School Pre-K-12	Р			<u>P</u>		32.03.03.B.5.b
Vocational or Trade School	P					32.03.03.B.5.c
Health Care						
Hospital	Р					32.03.03.B.6.a
Treatment Facility	Р					32.03.03.B.6.b
Institutional, Cultural, an	d Assemi	oly				
Assembly, Civic, and Religious						
Larg	e P			С		32.03.03.B.7.ai

Table 32.03-2: Permitted Uses in Special Districts						
	P-IN	P-PO	P-AP	S-MH	X-FM	Use Specific Standards
Small	Р			Р		32.03.03.B.7.aii
Library, Museum, or Cultural Institution	Р					32.03.03.B.7.b
Human or Neighborhood Services	Р			Р		
Parks and Open Space					•	
Park and playground	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.8.a
Conservation Land	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.8.b
Government or Public Safe	ety					
Public Safety Facility	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.9.a
Essential public services, not listed separately	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.B.9.b
Transportation and Parking	g					
Parking Lot (sole primary use)	С		Р	C*		32.03.03.B.10.a
Parking Structure (sole primary use)	С		Р			32.03.03.B.10.b
Utilities and Public Service	s					
Utility, major	С	С	С	С		32.03.03.B.11.a
Utility, minor	Р	Р	Р	Р		32.03.03.B.11.b
Commercial Uses					•	
Animal and Pet Sales or Se	ervices					
Animal Shelter	С					32.03.03.C.1.a
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Veterinary Hospital	С					32.03.03.C.1.f
Assembly, Entertainment a	and Trad	e				
Large	Р		Р			32.03.03.C.2.a
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Table 32.03-2: Permitted	Table 32.03-2: Permitted Uses in Special Districts					
	P-IN	P-PO	P-AP	S-MH	X-FM	Use Specific Standards
Child/Adult Care						
Day care center	Р			<u>C</u>		32.03.03.C.3.a
Day care home						
Group				С		32.03.03.C.3.b
Family				Р		32.03.03.C.3.c
Commercial Services						
Funeral Home	Р					32.03.03.C.4.d
Office		-			-	
Business or Professional	Р					32.03.03.C.6.a
Medical Clinic or Lab	Р					32.03.03.C.6.b
Entertainment and Recrea	tion Use	S			-	
Amusement, indoor	Р					32.03.03.C.9.b
Amusement, outdoor	Р	Р				32.03.03.C.9.a
Golf Course	Р	Р				32.03.03.C.9.d
Visitor Accommodations		•			•	
Bed and Breakfast Home	С			C*		32.03.03.C.10.a
Hotel or Motel	Р					32.03.03.C.10.c

Table 32.03-2: Permitted	Table 32.03-2: Permitted Uses in Special Districts					
	P-IN	P-PO	P-AP	S-MH	X-FM	Use Specific Standards
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Energy Production and Nat	ural Res	ource E	xtraction	1		
Solar array	С	С	Р	С		32.03.03.D.1.a
Wind Energy Conversion System	С					32.03.03.D.1.b
Warehouse and Storage Se	ervices					
Outdoor storage			Р			32.03.03.D.4.a & 32.03.06.D
Waste and Salvage						
Hazardous Waste Facility	Р					32.03.03.D.5.a
Recycling collection facility	Р					32.03.03.D.5.d
Refuse hauling facility	Р					32.03.03.D.5.c
Solid Waste Facility	Р					32.03.03.D.5.e
Agriculture						
Agriculture			Р			32.03.03.E.1.a
Urban Agriculture	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	32.03.03.E.1.b

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32.03.03 Use Categories and Use Specific Standards

A. Residential Uses

This is a category of uses offering habitation on a continuous basis of at least 30 days. The continuous basis is established by tenancy with a minimum term of one month or property ownership. This use category also includes group residential facilities.

1. Household Living

Uses characterized by residential occupancy of a dwelling unit by one or more persons. Uses where tenancy may be arranged for a shorter period are not considered residential; they are considered to be a form of transient lodging. An Accessory Dwelling Unit, if permitted by this code, shall be permitted in addition to the number of units described below.

a. Dwelling, single unit, detached

A building containing one dwelling unit. A manufactured home, as defined in this Code, may be located in any district where a single unit dwelling is permitted, provided the manufactured home complies with the district dimensional standards.

b. Dwelling, single unit, attached

A building containing more than one dwelling unit, which shares one or more common walls with at least one other unit in which no unit is located above another unit, and in which each unit is on a separate, legal lot.

c. Dwelling, two-unit

A building containing two dwelling units on a single lot – also a duplex.

d. Dwelling, multiple unit

A building, or portion of a building, which typically contains three or more dwelling units. A multi-unit dwelling may have fewer than three units. In districts that do not permit a single or two unit dwelling, it shall be subject to all applicable development standards for a multi-unit dwelling and shall not be afforded exemptions granted to single or two unit dwellings by this code.

e. Dwelling(s) in Mixed-Use Structure

A building, or portion of a building, which contains one or more dwelling units in addition to commercial or other non-household living uses.

f. Live/Work Unit

A single unit consisting of both a commercial/ office and a residential component that is occupied by the same resident. The live/work unit shall be the primary dwelling of the occupant. A Live/Work Unit shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) A Live/Work Unit shall comply with all applicable building and fire codes.
- (ii) The commercial or office use shall be operated by the occupant of the dwelling and shall not be separately sold.
- (iii) The commercial or office use may be located in an accessory structure.
- (iv) In districts where a Live/Work Unit is a permitted use, the commercial or office use associated with the Live/Work unit shall be a use that may be permitted or permitted by conditional use in that district.
- (v) A Live/Work use may be considered by Conditional Use Permit in certain residential districts. The intent is to allow for consideration of small commercial uses that may exceed the limitations of a Home Occupation in limited circumstances within residential districts. The Conditional Use process is intended to allow for these uses without permanently changing the zone district. In districts where a Live/Work unit is subject to a Conditional Use, the following standards shall be met:
 - (A) A <u>Special Use Permit</u> shall be obtained for Live/Work in a Residential District.
 - (B) The proposed commercial or office use shall not be a use that is prohibited from being operated as a Home Occupation.

- (C) The total area dedicated to the commercial or office use shall not exceed the total area dedicated to the associated residential use.
- (D) Development standards for a Live/Work unit shall be the same as those for the dwelling unit, except an approved Live/Work unit in a residential may provide up to 24 square feet of wall or monument signage that is not internally lit.
- (E) The applicant shall provide a detailed plan of how the commercial or office use will be operated in a manner to limit impacts on the overall neighborhood, including but not limited to hours of operation, anticipated traffic, provision of parking, trash control, lighting, and signage. Development Services shall evaluate this plan and make recommendations on conditions as part of the approval process.
- (F) Through the Conditional Use Process, additional development standards may be imposed as is necessary to accommodate the use with minimum impact to surrounding properties in a residential district.
- (G) A Conditional Use shall not be approved when the Board of Adjustment finds that the proposed use cannot be accommodated without significant modifications or additions to existing structures, construction of new structures not of a similar size and scale to those of adjacent residential uses, significant off-street parking lots not in character with surrounding residential uses, or other impactful site modifications that are more commonly associated with mixed use districts.

g. Mobile Home

A factory-built structure that is transportable in one or more sections, is built on a permanent chassis, and is so designed and constructed to permit lawful occupancy as a dwelling whether attached

- or unattached to a permanent foundation. A mobile home may have wheels, axles, hitch and other appurtenances of mobility removed, but shall remain a mobile home. Mobile Homes shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:
- (i) A mobile home used for residential purpose, if not meeting the standards and qualifications contained within the definition of a manufactured home in this Code, shall be located only in an approved mobile home park.

2. Group Living

This use type is characterized by residential occupancy of a structure by a group of people who do not meet the definition of "Household Living". Generally, group living structures have a common eating area for residents. The residents may receive care, training, or treatment, and caregivers may also reside at the site.

a. Assisted Living Facility

Use providing housing with services that may include but are not limited to health-related care, personal care, and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living in a physical structure that provides a homelike environment. Assisted living also includes encouragement of family involvement, tenant self-direction, and tenant participation in decisions that emphasize choice, dignity, privacy, individuality, shared risk, and independence. Assisted living includes the provision of housing and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living only if personal care or health-related care is also included. [lowa Code Sec. 231.C.2] [See Note 1]

b. Boarding or Rooming House

A residential building, or portion of a residential building, containing rooms for accommodating, for compensation, three or more persons who are not transients. Lodging may or may not include the serving of meals to the lodgers. Facilities for lodgers may include sleeping or living quarters or rooms, and with or without individual bathrooms, but shall not include individual cooking facilities.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 025-20

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19 [2] New Use, created with Ordinance 012-19

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c. Emergency Residential Shelter

A residential facility providing temporary lodging for families or individuals in immediate need. The facility may also provide limited temporary counseling, referral, mediation and similar human service functions.

d. Fraternity or Sorority House

A building containing sleeping rooms, bathrooms, common rooms, and a central kitchen and dining room maintained exclusively for fraternity or sorority members and their guests or visitors and affiliated with an institution of higher learning.

e. Rehabilitation House

A facility that provides shelter, supervision and shortterm rehabilitative services for persons who have had physical or social disabilities that make operation in society difficult and require the protection of a group setting to facilitate the transition to a functional member of society. Facilities participating in a work release, or similar programs from a state institution, and under the supervision of a court, state or local agency shall be included within this definition.

f. Group Home, Large

A facility for the residence of nine or more individuals 2. Cemetery including resident persons providing care and supervision in a family setting. A group home shall be duly approved and licensed as required by applicable state and local regulations. This use does not include facilities such as a boarding or rooming house, emergency residential shelter, family home, rehabilitation house, fraternity or sorority houses, health care facility, or similar institutions. [See Note 1]

g. Group Home, Small

A facility for the residence of eight or fewer individuals, including resident person providing care and supervision, in a family setting. A group home shall be duly approved and licensed as required by applicable state and local regulations. This use includes a Family Home, which is licensed as a residential care facility under Chapter 135C of the Code of lowa, or as a child foster care facility under

Chapter 237 of the Code of Iowa, to provide room and board, personal care, rehabilitation services and supervision in a family environment exclusively for not more than eight developmentally disabled persons or persons with physical disabilities, and any necessary support personnel. This use does not include facilities such as a board or rooming house, emergency residential shelter, rehabilitation house, fraternity or sorority houses, health care facilities, or similar institutions. [See Note 2]

B. Civic and Institutional Uses

This is a use category for public, quasi-public, and private uses that provide unique services that are of benefit to the public at-large.

1. Airport

Any area of land or water that is used or intended for use for the landing and taking off of aircraft, and any appurtenant areas that are used or intended for use for airport buildings or other airport facilities or rights-of-way, including all necessary taxiways, aircraft storage and tiedown areas, hangars, and other necessary buildings and open spaces. Accessory uses may include restaurants, cafes, hotels or motels, car rental or storage facilities.

An area of land and related facilities used for the interment of the dead. This definition includes columbaria, crematoria, and mausoleums.

3. Correctional Facility

A public or privately operated facility housing person awaiting trial or persons serving a sentence after being found guilty of a criminal offense.

4. Communication and Information Service Uses

This use type includes structures, locations, and equipment for the transmission of voice, data, image, or video programming. All communication towers shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 32D of this code

a. Antenna

A system of electrical conductors that transmits or receives radio frequency waves. Such waves shall include but not be limited to radio-navigation, radio, television, and microwave communications.

b. Communication Tower

A structure in a fixed location used as an antenna or to support antennas for the primary purpose of transmitting and/or receiving electronic signals.

5. Education

This use type includes institutions of learning that provide educational instruction to students. Accessory uses include play areas, cafeterias, recreational and sport facilities, auditoriums, and before- or after-school day care.

a. College or University

An educational institution authorized by the state to award associate, baccalaureate, or higher degrees. This definition shall include dormitories, laboratories, research facilities, libraries, museums, and similar uses or structures tied to academic programs or research, as well as accessory retail uses intended to serve students or visitors to the campus.

b. School, Pre-K-12

An educational institution that satisfies the compulsory education laws of the State of Iowa for students in the elementary grades, middle school grades, or high school grades, respectively. This definition includes both public schools and private, non-boarding schools that have a curriculum similar to that in the permitted public schools.

c. Vocational or Trade School

A secondary or higher education facility primarily teaching usable skills that prepares students for jobs in a trade or in industry, construction, or commerce, and meeting all applicable state requirements for a facility of its type. A Vocational or Trade School shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

 (i) Vocational schools utilizing, servicing, or repairing vehicular or heavy equipment or machinery shall be permitted in the I-LI and I-GI districts, permitted by <u>Conditional Use</u> in the T-IM, U-VT and U-NT districts, and not permitted in any other zone district.

6. Health Care

This use type is characterized by activities focusing on medical services, particularly licensed public or private institutions that provide primary health services and medical or surgical care to persons suffering from illness, disease, injury, or other physical or mental conditions. Accessory uses may include laboratories, outpatient, or training facilities, and parking, or other amenities primarily for the use of employees in the firm or building.

a. Hospital

An establishment providing health services and medical or surgical care, primarily for temporary inpatients, to persons suffering from mental or physical illness, disease, injury, or disability, and including any related facilities such as laboratories, outpatient care, obstetrical, central service, staff offices, or training facilities. "Hospital" does not include establishments that are intended primarily for permanent or long-term care or custodial care.

b. Treatment Facility

A health care facility providing either or both inpatient or outpatient therapy for substance abuse, mental illness, or other behavioral problems. <u>A Treatment Facility shall be subject to the following Use-Specific standards:</u>

(i) In the T-RH, T-ML, T-MC, U-VG and U-NG Districts, a Conditional Use Permit shall be required for overnight inpatient services. [See Note 1]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 025-20 to add Use-Specific Standards.

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[1] New use created by Ordinance 010-20

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7. Institutional, Cultural, and Assembly

Civic and cultural assembly uses are permanent places where persons regularly assemble for religious worship or secular activities, and which are maintained and controlled by a body organized to sustain the religious or public assembly. Institutional and cultural assembly uses include civic and social organizations such as private lodges, clubs, fraternities, and similar private membership organizations as well as places of community assembly such as libraries and museums.

a. Assembly, Civic, and Religious

A building or structure, or group of buildings or structures, that by design and construction are primarily intended for the conducting of organized meetings, public worship and other religious activities, or other activities and accessory uses associated therewith, for non-commercial purposes. This definition may include meeting rooms and childcare facilities provided for persons while they are attending assembly functions. This use does not include home meetings or other activities conducted in a privately occupied residence. Schools and permanent childcare services shall require approval as a separate permitted use.

- (i) Assembly, Civic and Religious (Small)
 Uses designed to accommodate fewer than 500 persons.
- (ii) Assembly, Civic and Religious (Large)
 Uses designed to accommodate 500 or more persons.

b. Library, Museum, or Cultural Institution

A library is a use for the loan or display of books and other media materials, which is sponsored by a public or quasi-public agency, and which institution is open and available to the general public. A Museum of Cultural Institution is use devoted to the procurement, care, study, and display of objects of lasting interest or value.

c. Human or Neighborhood Services

Uses which provide non-commercial activities or support services to individuals or groups that are not otherwise defined by this code. Examples include food pantries, neighborhood or community centers, literacy and language instruction, counseling and therapy, and other human service agencies. A human or neighborhood services use shall be operated by a governmental, quasi-governmental, religious, or non-profit organization. Uses which provide overnight accommodations or shelter are separately defined but may be done in conjunction with a Human or Neighborhood Services use shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

(i) In any Suburban or Traditional Residential
District, a Conditional Use shall be required for
any Human or Neighborhood Services use over
5,000 sq ft. [See Note 1]

8. Parks and Open Space

This use type includes uses that focus on natural areas, large areas consisting mostly of vegetative landscaping or outdoor recreation, community gardens, or public squares. These lands tend to have few structures. Accessory uses may include clubhouses, playgrounds, maintenance facilities, concessions, caretaker's quarters, and parking.

a. Park and playground

A tract of land available to the general public for recreational purposes. This definition includes playgrounds and athletic fields.

b. Conservation Land

A tract of land, either private or public, and intended for use as a wildlife refuge, natural preservation or other long-term conservation uses. Conservation lands are generally undeveloped but may have accessory uses and structures such as trails, shelters, parking lots, or similar. This definition does not include landscaping, bufferyards, or stormwater management areas, which may be required or permitted under this ordinance.

9. Government or Public Safety

This is a use type for locations and structures that provide a place for the regular transaction of governmental business.

a. Public Safety Facility

A building or structure, or part of a building or structure, which is operated by a government agency for the purpose of providing fire protection, police, or other emergency services.

- b. Essential public services, not listed separately
 Service and utilities needed for the health, safety,
 and general welfare of the community. This definition
 includes, but is not limited to Governmental or quasigovernmental buildings and uses that are otherwise
 not described in this code. An essential public
 service shall be established by the following criteria:
 - (i) The City Planning Commission shall consider the compatibility of the proposal with the character of the surrounding area. In making its recommendation, the City Planning Commission shall consider any actions that would minimize any incompatibility.
 - (ii) After review and recommendation by the City Planning Commission, the City Council may establish a new Essential Public Service or expand an existing Essential Public Service by resolution.

10. Transportation and Parking

This is a use type for uses that provide public and private modes of transportation.

a. Parking Lot (sole primary use)

An open-air surface parking facility for the parking of motor vehicles that is the sole primary use on a parcel or tract of land including access driveways. A parking lot as a sole primary use may be shared with adjacent or nearby uses to meet the requirements of Section 32.04.02. A parking lot does not include areas used for display or storage of vehicles that are owned by a licensed business on the site. A Parking Lot in a residential district and subject to approval by conditional use shall meet the following criteria:

(i) A <u>conditional use</u> for a parking lot in a residential district shall not be approved if the proposed parking lot shares a lot line with and is intended to provide parking for a use or uses within an adjacent non-residential district. Such situations shall be considered by an <u>application to rezone</u> the property and expand the adjacent non-residential district.

b. Parking Structure (sole primary use)

A structure used solely for the parking of motor vehicles, which is the sole primary use on a parcel or tract of land including access driveways. A parking structure as a sole primary use may be shared with adjacent or nearby uses to meet the requirements of Section 32.04.02. A parking structure does not include areas used for display or storage of vehicles that are owned by a licensed business on the site.

11. Utilities (and Public Services)

This use type includes structures and locations for public or private lines and facilities related to the provision, distribution, collection, transmission, or disposal of water, storm and sanitary sewage, oil, gas, power, information, telecommunication and telephone cable, and facilities for the generation of electricity. Utility uses may or may not have regular employees at the site and the services may be public or privately provided.

a. Utility, major

Infrastructure services that have substantial land use impacts on surrounding areas. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, water and wastewater treatment facilities, major water storage facilities, railroad infrastructure, and electric generation plants.

b. Utility, minor

Infrastructure services that do not have substantial impacts on surrounding areas or are otherwise necessarily distributed throughout the community to aid in the operation, distribution, collection, conveyance, transmission, storage or other necessary aspect of a public or private utility service. Typical uses include electric substations, pump or lift stations, water towers, electric or control yaults or cabinets, and other similar

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equipment or structures necessary for the operation of any public or franchised private utility or service. A minor utility shall comply with the following use-specific standard:

(i) Mechanical, electrical or similar equipment shall be enclosed located within a vault or cabinet, or shall be screened from any adjacent Urban district, Residential District, Mixed Use District or Public Right of Way. Exceptions may be granted by Major Design Exception

C. Commercial Uses

This is a use category for any retail, consumer service, or office use.

1. Animal and Pet Sales or Services

Uses that include the sale, boarding, and care of animals on-site. This category does not include the retail sale of pet or animal care related products where animals are not present or the keeping of animals for agricultural purposes, where permitted. This category is not intended to regulate or otherwise constrain the private keeping of household pets by their owner as may be permitted by City Code. All uses shall comply with Chapter 23 of the City Code – Cats, Dogs, and Other Animals. All uses shall be conducted within an enclosed structure or an accessory Outdoor Animal Run.

a. Animal Shelter

Uses where stray, lost, abandoned, sick, wounded, or surrendered animals are kept and rehabilitated. This definition shall include wildlife rehabilitators.

b. Boarding

Uses involved in the keeping, sheltering, or boarding of household pets. This use includes establishments for pet day care as well as overnight lodging of pets.

c. Dog Breeding

An establishment for the breeding of dogs.

d. Grooming and Pet Services

Uses where a household pet may be cleaned, styled, have their appearance maintained, be trained, or have other services provided on-site. This definition does not include the medical care or boarding of animals, which may be provided as a separate use, if

permitted.

e. Stable

A facility to house horses and provide riding classes or equestrian activities to the public. This definition includes but is not limited to horse barns and horse boarding and riding facilities, but does not include show arenas or barns for the sale of horses or other animals.

f. Veterinary Hospital

A place where animals are given medical care and the boarding of animals limited to short-term care incidental to the hospital use. Other <u>Boarding</u> activities shall be permitted under that use.

2. Assembly, Entertainment and Trade

A building or portion thereof used for groups of people to gather for an event, or regularly scheduled program. General assembly uses include arenas, auditoriums, banquet facilities, conference and reception centers, concert halls and theaters. Entertainment and trade assembly uses are permanent places where persons regularly assemble for commercial and business purposes, such as conventions, meetings, and public or private entertainment. Excluded are restaurants and nightclubs that provide live entertainment in addition to the sale of food and beverages, which this Code categorizes as "eating and drinking establishments."

- a. Assembly, Entertainment and Trade (Small) Uses that are designed to accommodate fewer than 500 persons.
- **b. Assembly, Entertainment and Trade (Large)**Uses that are designed to accommodate 500 or more persons.

3. Child/Adult Care

A use category that includes a building or structure wherein an agency, person, or persons regularly provides care for a child or adult away from their own home for any part of the 24-hour day for compensation or otherwise.

a. Day Care Center

A Day Care Center is a facility that meets either one of the following definitions:

(i) A facility that receives 12 or more children for

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part or all of a day for care and/or instruction or a facility with 11 or fewer children that is not operated by a resident occupant. The facility shall be approved and licensed by the state. The term "day care center" includes but is not limited to the following: nursery schools, child care centers, day nurseries, kindergartens, preschools and play groups, but does not include bona fide kindergartens or nursery schools operated by public or private elementary or secondary school systems. Day care center does not include a group day care home or family day care home.

(ii) A facility that provides supervised activities as a principal use, on a daily basis, for adults who do not require specialized care and do not remain on the premises overnight.

b. Day Care Home, Group

A facility operated by a resident occupant providing nonresident child day care for 11 or fewer children. No more than six children, at one time, shall be less than six years of age, and there shall never be more than four children under two years of age, present at any one time. The provider's children, not regularly in school full days, shall be included in the total. A Group Day Care Home shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) The applicant shall obtain a <u>Special Use Permit</u> per Section 32.05.15.
- (ii) The resident occupant shall be the principal care provider, registered by the State, and shall be present during operating hours, except when there are six or fewer children being cared for then the resident occupant need not be present. However, the employee of the resident occupant must be present when there are six or fewer children being cared for and the resident occupant is not present. Both the resident occupant and the employee must be present when there are more than six children being cared for. Only one employee, over the age of 14, shall be permitted. Family members are not

considered employees.

- (iii) Any required outside play area shall be effectively screened from adjacent residential uses.
- (iv) If located on a major street, an off-street dropoff/pickup area must be provided.
- (v) Required Parking may be provided in a residential driveway.

c. Day Care Home, Family

A facility operated by a resident occupant that provides nonresident child day care to 6 or fewer children.

4. Commercial Services

This use type includes uses that provide for consumer, business, or personal services and for the repair and maintenance of a wide variety of products.

a. Consumer maintenance and repair

Uses that provide maintenance, cleaning and repair services for consumer goods. Typical uses include laundry and dry cleaning pick-up shops, tailors and other garment repair or medication services, electronics repair shops, taxidermists, picture framing shops, copy shops, locksmiths, and similar establishments. Business that offer repair and maintenance service for large equipment or technicians who visit customers' homes or places of business are classified as an "industrial service."

b. Personal Services

Uses that provide personal support and improvement services. Typical uses include barbers, hair and nail salons, tanning salons, and day spas. Also includes uses involved in providing tattoos, piercing and similar forms of body art.

c. Studio or instruction service

Uses that focus on providing individual or small group instruction or training in fine arts, music, dance, drama, fitness, language or similar activities. Also includes dance studios, ballet academies, yoga studios, martial arts instruction, tutoring, photography studios and other studios for artists that do not involve the use of power tools or power machinery.

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[1] Building and Trade Services Use added by Ordinance 025-20.

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d. Funeral home

An establishment for the preparation of the deceased for burial and the display of the deceased and rituals connected with, and conducted before, burial or cremation. This definition includes other undertaking establishments such as columbaria, crematoria, and may include a facility for the permanent storage of cremated remains of the dead.

e. Rental service

Uses which rent goods and equipment, and may include accessory retails sales related or incidental to the primary rental business. <u>Vehicle rental</u> is separately defined. Rental services shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) Rental of construction equipment or heavy machinery shall be permitted in the I-LI and I-GI districts, Subject to <u>Conditional Use</u> in the T-IM, U-NT and U-VT districts, and not permitted in any other district.
- (ii) In the I-LI and I-GI districts, retail sales shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to the permitted principal rental use and no more than 20% of the total floor area of any establishment shall be used for any such retail sales purpose.

f. **Building Trades and Services**

Uses that are characterized by firms who undertake activities related to building construction projects, as well as those that provide repair and maintenance services to buildings, including building systems, home appliances, and the like. These specialized trade contractors may work on subcontract from the general contractor, performing only part of the work covered by the general contract, or they may work directly for the owner of the building or project. Building and Trade Services uses primarily perform their work at the site of the structure being constructed or serviced, although they also may have shops where they perform work incidental to the job site.

Examples include electrical, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning contractors, painting and

wallpapering services, masons, stone and tile setters, glass and glazing services. If all services are performed off-site and no large equipment or materials are stored indoor or outdoor on the site, building trade uses may be classified as a Business or Professional Office. Building Trades and Services Uses shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

(i) In the T-ML or T-MC Districts

- (A) Outdoor operations or outdoor storage shall be prohibited. This provision may be modified by a Conditional Use Permit, subject to outdoor storage meeting the Supplemental Use Provisions of Section 32.03.06.D.
- (B) Vehicles and equipment shall be limited to pickup trucks, vans, cars, box and stake trucks, and similar vehicles, along with trailers which may be pulled by permitted vehicles. Smaller equipment such as skid loaders, fork lifts, and similar may be permitted, provided they are stored indoors or inside enclosed trailers. Heavy equipment such as concrete or dump trucks, semi tractors and trailers, cranes, road construction equipment, and other large specialty vehicles as determined by Development Services shall be prohibited.
- (C) <u>Uses shall be limited to 5,000 square feet.</u>

 <u>Exceptions to this provision shall be by Conditional Use, up to the maximum size permitted in the zone district.</u>
- (ii) In the S-MC or S-MR (Suburban Mixed Use_districts, the use or storage of heavy equipment shall be subject to Conditional Use. [See Note 1]

5. Financial Institutions

Facilities that have as their primary purpose the custody, loan, exchange or issue of money, the extension of credit and the transmission of funds, including drive-in facilities and automatic teller machines.

a. Financial Institution

Establishments engaged in deposit banking. Banks

and financial institutions may include, but are not limited to, commercial banks, loan or mortgage companies, stockbrokers, savings institutions, credit unions, and other similar uses. For the purposes of this Code, a financial institution shall not include alternative financial services.

b. Alternative Financial Services

The use of a site for the provision of alternative financial services such as vehicle title loans, check-cashing, payday advance/payday loan, or money transfer as defined below. An alternative financial services establishment does not include state or federally chartered banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. An alternative financial establishment does not include an establishment that provides financial services that are accessory to another main use.

- (i) Check cashing business. An establishment that provides one or more of the following: An amount of money that is equal to the face of the check or the amount specified in the written authorization for an electronic transfer of money, less any fee charged for the transaction; An agreement not to cash a check or execute an electronic transfer of money for a specified period of time; or the cashing of checks, warrants, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper for compensation by any person or entity for a fee.
- (ii) Payday advance/loan business. An establishment that makes small consumer loans, usually backed by a postdated check or authorization to make an electronic debit against an existing financial account, where the check or debit is held for an agreed-upon term, or until a customer's next payday, and then cashed unless the customer repays the loan to reclaim such person's check. Such establishments may charge a flat fee or other service charge and/or a fee or interest rate based on the size of the loan amount.
- (iii) Money transfer business. An establishment that transfers funds for a fee.

- (iv) Vehicle title loan business. An establishment that makes small consumer loans that leverage the equity value of a car or other vehicle as collateral where the title to such vehicle is owned free and clear by the loan applicant and any existing liens on the car or vehicle cancel the application. Failure to repay the loan or make interest payments to extend the loan allows the lender to take possession of the car or vehicle.
- (v) All Alternative Financial institutions shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:
 - (A) The use shall be separated at least 1,000 feet from any parcel containing any Child/
 Adult Care use, Educational Use, Public Park, or Civic and Religious Assembly use as well as any other Alternative Financial Institution use.
 - (B) The spacing requirement shall not apply to state-licensed delayed deposit service uses operating within the City on June 11, 2013.

6. Office

This type includes uses where people are engaged primarily in on-site administrative, business, or professional activities. These uses are characterized by activities in an office setting that focus on the provision of off-site sale of goods or on-site information-based services, usually by professionals. Typical examples include real estate, insurance, property management, investment, employment, travel, advertising, law, architecture, design, engineering, accounting, call centers, and similar offices. Accessory uses may include cafeterias, health facilities, parking or other amenities primarily for the use of employees in the firm or building.

a. Business or Professional

A category of establishments in which services are performed involving administrative, professional, business, or clerical operations. This use includes contractors and others who perform services offsite only if heavy equipment and materials are not stored at the site and fabrication or similar work is not carried out on the site.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22 to change "Liquor/Tobacco stores" to "Alcohol/Tobacco" stores

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b. Medical Clinic or Lab

A building or portion of a building containing offices and associated facilities related to diagnosis and treatment of human patients' illnesses, injuries and physical maladies that performed in an office setting with no overnight care. Also a facility for conducting medical or scientific research, investigation, testing or experimentation, or the limited crafting or manufacture of medical devices such as dentures or prosthesis. Typical uses mays include the offices of physicians, dentists, psychiatrists, psychologists, osteopaths, chiropractors, eye clinics, medical laboratories, and the like.

7. Retail Sales

This is a use type for businesses involved in the sale, lease, or rental of new or used products to the general public. Such uses may include, but are not limited to: convenience food store, drug store, hardware store, general merchandise store, pharmacies, garden supplies, furniture, home furnishings and equipment. Accessory uses may include offices, parking, storage of goods, and assembly, repackaging or repair of goods for in-site sales.

a. General Retail

An establishment engaged in the sale of goods to the public at retail. General retail shall include the sale of all goods unless otherwise defined or restricted by this code or other applicable ordinances or laws. Examples include but are not limited to vehicles sales, Truck and heavy equipment sales, firework sales, and alcohol/tobacco stores as defined in this section. General retail may derive less than 50% of its gross receipts from the sale of liquor, wine, beer, or tobacco products, subject to the Supplemental Use Restrictions for Alcohol and Tobacco Related Uses found in section 32.03.06.C

b. Fireworks Sales

A use or part of a use that sells consumer fireworks as defined by lowa Code Chapter 100. The sale of display fireworks within the city limits shall not be permitted. All fireworks sales shall comply with the

following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) Fireworks may only be sold during the dates allowed under lowa Code Chapter 100 and in zoning districts permitted by this ordinance
- (ii) No sale of fireworks shall permitted within 450 feet of any Residential or Urban district.
- (iii) Any person or entity engaged in the sale of consumer fireworks shall meet the definition of a retailer or community group as defined in lowa Code Chapter 100 and shall possess and comply with all requirements of, and possess, a consumer fireworks seller license issued by the State Fire Marshall.
- (iv) Off-street parking shall be provided in addition to parking required for other uses on the site and meet the dimensional and surface standards of this ordinance. Firework sales may not utilize on-street or off-site parking and may not take advantage of any shared parking or reduced parking provisions of this code.

c. Alcohol/Tobacco Store:

Any retail use that derives 50% or more of its gross receipts from the sale of liquor, wine, beer or tobacco products for consumption off-site. Businesses that derive less than 50% of their gross receipts from the sale of liquor, wine, beer, or tobacco would be considered General Retail. An Alcohol/Tobacco Store is subject to the Supplemental Use Restrictions for Alcohol and Tobacco Related Uses found in section 32.03.06.C

[See Note 1]

8. Eating and/or Drinking Establishment

This is a use category for businesses that prepare or serve food or beverages for consumption on or off the premises. Accessory uses may include food preparation areas, offices, and parking.

a. Bar

A bar is a facility that sells alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and derives more than 50% of its gross receipts from the sale of liquor, wine, beer, or tobacco products. A bar

may also sell to consumers only and not for resale, alcoholic beverages in sealed or corked containers, for consumption off the premises. This use may also serve food. A bar is subject to the <u>Supplemental Use Restrictions for Alcohol and Tobacco Related Uses</u> found in section 32.03.06.C.

b. Restaurant

A retail business licensed to serve food and beverages for on-premises consumption and that uses a kitchen on the premises for food preparation. These restaurants may include entertainment and dancing, but do not allow the serving of alcoholic beverages.

c. Restaurant with Alcohol

A retail business licensed to serve food and beverages for on-premises consumption and that uses a kitchen on the premises for food preparation. These restaurants may include entertainment, dancing, and the serving of alcoholic beverages if permitted by applicable state or local law and any required licenses or permits have been official. A restaurant with alcohol derives no more than 50% of its gross receipts from the sale of liquor, wine, beer, or tobacco products. Any business that allows onsite consumption that exceeds this threshold would be defined as a bar. A Restaurant with Alcohol is subject to the <u>Supplemental Use Restrictions for Alcohol and Tobacco Related Uses found in section 32.03.06.C.</u>

9. Entertainment and Recreation Uses

This use type includes a broad array of commercial establishments that operate indoor or outdoor facilities or provide services to meet varied artistic, cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. Uses within this category comprise: (1) establishments involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that create, preserve and exhibit objects and sites of artistic, historical, cultural, sports or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue

amusement, hobby, or leisure time interests. Excluded are <u>restaurants</u> and <u>bars</u> that provide live entertainment in addition to the sale of food and beverages, which this Code categorizes as "<u>eating and drinking</u> <u>establishments.</u>"

a. Amusement, indoor

Uses that provide commercial recreation or amusement indoors, including but not limited to: bowling alleys and poolrooms; indoor sports arenas, movie theaters and live theaters; indoor skating rinks (ice or roller); video arcades; and shooting arcades. This definition does not include Adult Entertainment Establishments as defined below.

b. Amusement, outdoor

Uses that provide commercial recreation or amusement outdoors, including but not limited to: drive-in movie theater; amusement park or theme park; fairgrounds; miniature golf establishments; golf driving ranges; water slides; and batting cages.

c. Adult Entertainment

Uses that are defined as an Adult Entertainment Establishment by Section 32.08.03.AA of this code, including but not limited to adult book stores, adult motion picture theaters, adult mini motion picture theaters, adult mini motion picture theaters, adult massage parlors, adult theaters, adult artist-body painting studios, adult modeling studios, adult sexual encounter centers, adult cabaret and all other adult entertainment establishments. Adult Entertainment Establishments shall conform to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) No Adult Entertainment establishment shall be located within 450 feet of the following uses: any Educational Use, Child/Adult Care use, or Park and Playground.
- (ii) No Adult Entertainment establishment shall be located within 450 feet of the following districts: any Residential District, any Urban District, or the P-PO district.
- (iii) No adult entertainment establishment shall be located within 450 feet of any other such establishment.

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(iv)	Only one adult entertainment use may be located
	on a lot containing an adult entertainment
	establishment.

(v) No nonconforming Adult Entertainment establishment shall be permitted to increase, enlarge, expand, extend or alter such land area, building or structure involved in the use except by change the use to another use permitted in that zone district.

d. Golf Course

A tract of land laid out for the intended primary purpose of playing the game of golf with a minimum of nine holes. Improvements include tees, greens, fairways, and hazards typical for the standard game of golf. Golf Courses may include a clubhouse, restrooms, driving range, food services and shelters as accessory uses. Miniature Golf Courses (also known as putt putt or mini golf) as primary use are not considered golf courses but outdoor amusement categories.

10. Visitor Accommodations

Uses in this use type provide customers with temporary housing for an agreed upon term of less than 30 consecutive days; any use where temporary housing is offered to the public for compensation, and is open to transient rather than permanent guests.

a. Bed and Breakfast home

A dwelling and/or accessory building within which a portion or the dwelling or building is used to provide short-term lodging and meals for compensation for a limited number of overnight guests. A Bed and Breakfast shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:

- Meals prepared or presented for payment are only for the overnight guests and only as part of the lodging fee.
- (ii) Meetings, receptions, parties, or like activities for remuneration are not permitted under this definition.
- (iii) Signs shall comply with Section <u>32.04.08</u>, Signs, with the exception that a single conforming sign

- may be placed within the required front or side yard setback.
- (iv) An accessory building may be used for guest rooms.
- (v) The location and maximum number of guest rooms within a bed and breakfast home shall be limited to rooms designated as bedrooms.

b. Campground or Recreational Vehicle Park A plot of ground on which offers for rent space for two or more recreational vehicles or campsites that are located, established, or maintained for occupancy by camping units as temporary living quarters for

recreation, education, or vacation purposes.

c. Hotel or Motel

An establishment in which lodging is provided to the public for compensation and that is open to transient guests. In contradistinction to a boarding, rooming or lodging house. A hotel/motel includes a motor hotel, tourist court, extended stay hotel or motel, apartment hotel, or similar use, but does not include a mobile home park or any facility in which the majority of lodging units are rented or leased for periods of more than 30 days.

11. Vehicle/Equipment Sales and Services

This use type includes a broad range of uses for the maintenance, sale, or rental of motor vehicles and related equipment. Uses in this category do not include activities related to semi-trucks, agricultural implements, construction or earthmoving vehicles, or other heavy equipment. Accessory uses may include incidental repair, storage, and offices.

a. Fueling Station

A use engaged in retail sales of vehicle fuels for personal vehicles, other than fleet fueling facilities, which shall be defined as Industrial Services and truck stops, which shall be defined as a Truck Stop/Wash. A commercial Fueling Station is often combined with other permitted primary uses, such as General Retail, Car Wash, and Minor Vehicle Maintenance and Repair. All Fueling Stations shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:

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- (i) All driveways, fuel pumps, stacking spaces, and any other vehicle maneuvering areas shall comply with the location and screening requirements for a parking lot within the district it is located.
- (ii) In Traditional and Urban districts, fuel pumps shall be located to the side or rear of the primary structure and shall not be located at the corner of two street frontages. This may be waived for properties with 3 or more street frontages where the primary structure is located at the primary intersection as determined by Development Services.
- (iii) Accessory retail sales of convenience items shall be permitted in the I-LI and I-GI districts.

b. Car Wash

A commercial use that involves the washing of personal vehicles, either through an automated drive-through method or that provide space, water, equipment and/or soap for the complete or partial washing of personal vehicles, either by an operator or by the customer. A car wash shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) All driveways, stacking spaces and other vehicle maneuvering areas shall comply with the location and screening requirements for a Parking Lot within the district it is located.
- (ii) Within Urban districts, all car-washing activities, including accessory activities such as vacuuming or shampoo stations, shall occur within an enclosed structure.
- (iii) In all districts, any outdoor car washing activities, such as vacuuming or shampoo stations, shall be screened along interior side or rear lot lines from adjacent Residential Districts.

c. Vehicle maintenance and repair, minor

Uses that repair, install or maintain the mechanical components of automobiles, trailers, motorcycles or boats. Minor repair does not include vehicle bodywork or painting. Typical uses include service stations, automotive repair shops, oil change shops, tire shops, and the like. This definition does not include Truck

and Heavy Equipment maintenance and repair, which is separately defined.

d. Vehicle maintenance and repair, major

Uses that repair, install or maintain the mechanical components of automobiles, trailers, motorcycles or boats. Major repair includes vehicle bodywork and painting. Typical uses include autobody shops, collision repair centers, and uses permitted under minor Vehicle Maintenance and Repair. This definition does not include Truck and Heavy Equipment maintenance and repair, which is separately defined.

e. Vehicle Rental

Uses involving the rental of personal vehicles such as automobiles, pick-up trucks, motorcycles, personal watercraft and moving trucks which do not require a commercial driver's license to operate. This definition does not include the rental of large trucks, heavy equipment, construction equipment, agricultural equipment, aircraft or similar large or specialized vehicles. Vehicle Rental shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

(i) The storage of vehicles for rent shall occur within an enclosed structure or in a parking lot that meets the design standards, including parking setback line and screening, for that district.

f. Vehicle Sales

Uses engaged in the Retail sales of new or used motor vehicles, boats, motorcycles, trailers, recreational vehicles, and associated sales and service. Vehicle Sales shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

(i) The display of vehicles for sale shall occur within an enclosed structure or in a parking lot that meets the design standards, including parking setback line and screening, for that district.

D. Industrial, Wholesale, and Storage

This is a use category including uses that produce goods from extracted and raw materials or from recyclable or previously prepared materials, including the design, storage and handling of these products and the materials from which they are produced.

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[1] Use description added by Ordinance 025-20

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Energy Production and Natural Resource Extraction

This use category includes energy produced from resources that are regenerative, and the extraction or quarrying of oil, gas, coal, ores, stone, minerals, top soil or aggregate resources from the ground.

a. Solar Array

A free-standing, ground-mounted solar collection system consisting of a linked series of photovoltaic modules, the primary purpose of which is to provide for the collection, inversion, storage, and distribution of solar energy for electricity generation, space heating, space cooling, or water heating on-site; however, the energy output may be delivered to a power grid to offset the cost of energy on-site. Roofmounted solar collection systems are not included in this definition. A Solar Array shall be considered a primary use when it is the principal use on a parcel, or when the total area of a solar array is 50% or more of the land area on a parcel. A ground-mounted solar collection system that is not considered a primary use shall be considered an Accessory Solar Collection System. A Solar Array is subject to the Use-Specific Standards found in Section 32.04.04.B

b. Wind energy conversion system

A wind energy conversion system is an apparatus, over 20 feet in height as measured from the bottom of the base to the highest point of the rotor swath, for converting the kinetic energy available in the wind to mechanical energy that can be used to power machinery (grain mills, water pumps, etc) and/or to operate an electrical generator. A wind energy conversion system is permitted as a primary use and is subject to the Use-Specific Standards of Section 32.04.04.D.

c. Resource Extraction and Preparation

An area where sand, gravel, or other rocks and minerals are removed from the ground or prepared. Includes mining, quarrying, rock crushing, concrete recycling, storing of extracted or recycled material, and other similar processes.

2. Industrial Services

This use type is characterized by companies that are engaged in the repair or servicing of heavy machinery, equipment, products, or by-products, or the provision of heavy services including construction or contracting. Accessory activities and uses may include sales, offices, parking, and storage.

a. General Industrial Services

Uses, not defined separately, that are engaged in the provision of industrial services. This definition includes construction or contracting shops, including uses that may be involved in the servicing of trucks or heavy equipment off-site. Accessory activities and uses may include sales, offices, parking, and storage.

b. Truck and Heavy Equipment Sales and Service
Uses oriented to the sales and service of trucks,
agricultural machinery and implements, industrial
machinery, railroad vehicles, motors, machines,
implements, and other heavy equipment.

c. Truck stop/wash

An establishment that provides for the servicing of trucks with incidental operations similar to those permitted for fueling stations and/or washing semitractor trailers. Also includes truck wash facilities, either as a primary or accessory use.

3. Manufacturing, Assembly, Processing, and Technology

Uses that process, fabricate, assemble, treat, or package finished products. Unless otherwise permitted by this definition, or in conjunction with another permitted use in the same district, uses under this definition generally do not include on-site retail sales or personal services. This definition is also intended to cover research and technology uses not otherwise defined by this code, in particular uses that do not meet the definition of a Business or Professional Office, or Medical Clinic or Lab, under Section 32.03.C.6. This includes research, prototyping, and testing facilities as well as computing, data processing and storage, and other technology uses not otherwise defined. Uses under Manufacturing, Assembly, Processing, and Technology are classified

based on the intensity of use as defined below. The maximum permitted size of uses under this definition may be limited by building footprint limitations in the underlying district. [See Note 1]

a. Workshop

Uses which operate on a small scale with little impact in terms of noise, and no discernible impact in terms of vibration, dust or odor. Examples include artisanal fabrication of craft or custom home goods, furniture, or other products; small-scale food or beverage production and packaging (such as a microbrewery or a wholesale bakery), and any other light fabrication or assembly use that meets the standards defined below. Uses in this category may include retail sale of goods on site. To be classified as Workshop Manufacturing, Assembly, Processing and Technology, uses shall meet the following Use Specific Criteria:

- (i) <u>Uses in this category shall not conduct outdoor</u> operations or storage.
- (ii) This use shall not include any processing that requires explosive or petroleum materials or involve any hazardous chemicals or byproducts.
- (iii) <u>Uses under this definition involve work done</u> <u>using hand tools, or consumer and commercial</u> grade tools and material.
- (iv) The use shall not require frequent commercial truck parking or loading, or the use of heavy or specialized vehicles as determined by Development Services. The use of personal vehicles, vans, pickup trucks or delivery trucks to transport goods is permitted. The loading and shipping of final products shall occur completely within private property and shall not obstruct or utilize the public right of way, unless such activity was established prior to the adoption of this code.
- (v) Where located along a Shopfront Overlay in an Urban district, workshop fabrication and production uses must include retail sales of goods produced on-site, with a sales area of at

least 625 square feet, with direct access from the main building entrance. [See Note 1]

b. Limited

Uses that process, fabricate, assemble, treat, or package finished parts or products without the use of explosive or petroleum materials. This subcategory does not include the assembly of large equipment and machinery. Common examples include apparel manufacturing, bakery products manufacturing, bottling plants, commercial printing and binderies, or electronics manufacturing. This use also includes many technological uses, such as data processing or storage.

- (i) A use shall be classified as Limited, and different from Workshop by the presence of one of more of the following:
 - (A) The use of outdoor storage or operations
 - (B) The use of heavy or specialized equipment in the manufacture, assembly, processing or handling of goods.
 - (C) The need for specialized utility infrastructure to accommodate the use.
 - (D) The regular and non-incidental use of commercial semi-trucks or rail to deliver raw material and ship finished goods.
- (ii) <u>Limited Manufacturing, Assemby, Processing,</u> and Technology uses shall be differentiated from General or Intensive uses as follows:
 - (A) Operations on the site shall not require the extensive and regular use or manufacture of hazardous chemicals, explosives, or petroleum materials. This provision is not intended to prohibit the incidental use of these materials for purposes such as fleet fuel islands, backup power generation, or maintenance. [See Note 1]

c. General

Uses that process, fabricate, assemble, or treat materials for the production of large equipment and machines as well as fabrication and production uses that because of their scale or method of

Notes:

[1] This use updated by Ordinance 025-20.

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[1] This use updated by Ordinance 025-20.

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operation regularly produce odors, dust, noise, vibration, truck traffic or other external impacts that are detectable beyond the property lines of the subject property. Common examples include dairy products manufacturing, foundries, chrome plating, electroplating, fiberglass manufacturing, flourmills and paper products manufacturing. General Manufacturing, Assembly, Processing and Technology shall include all Manufacturing, Assembly, Processing and Technology Uses that do not meet the definition of Workshop or Limited Uses, as defined above and that are not defined as an Intensive Industrial Use below. [See Note 1]

d. Intensive

Uses that regularly use hazardous chemicals or procedures or produce hazardous byproducts, including the following: manufacturing of acetylene, cement, lime, gypsum or plaster-of-paris, chlorine, corrosive acid or fertilizer, insecticides, disinfectants, poisons, explosives, paint, lacquer, varnish, petroleum products, coal products, plastic and synthetic resins, and radioactive materials. This subcategory also includes petrochemical tank farms, gasification plants, smelting, animal slaughtering, oil refining, asphalt and concrete plants, and tanneries. Intensive industrial uses have high potential for external impacts on the surrounding area in terms of noise, vibration, odor, hours of operation, and traffic.

4. Warehousing and Wholesale Sales and Distribution

This use type includes facilities used for the sale, lease, or rent of products primarily intended for industrial, institutional, or commercial businesses. The uses emphasize on-site sales or order taking, and often include display areas. Businesses may or may not be open to the general public, but sales to the general public are limited as a result of the way in which the firm operates. Products may be picked up on site or delivered to the customer.

a. Outdoor storage

A primary Storage of materials, merchandise, stock,

supplies, machines, operable vehicles, equipment, manufacturing materials, or property of any nature that are not kept in a structure having at least four (4) walls and a roof, regardless of how long such materials are kept on the premises. This definition shall not apply to items for sale to the general public such as vehicles or the outdoor display of goods for sale, where such items are permitted for sale in the zoning district in which they are located. Trailers and commercial containers mounted on wheels are not accepted structures for outdoor storage unless such trailers and commercial containers remain movable and are regularly moved to and from work sites as part of the primary use of the property. Storage of wrecked or inoperable vehicle(s) is not included in this definition. Outdoor storage is a primary use when it is the sole primary use on a property, or when outdoor storage is conducted for commercial purposes, such as the lease of land for storage of vehicles or items by a third party. Outdoor storage as an accessory use is permitted by Section 32.03.04. Outdoor storage shall comply with the <u>supplemental</u> Use-Specific Standards of Section 32.03.06.D.

b. Self-service storage facility

Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage space to tenants with access to such spaces for the purpose of storing and removing personal property. All storage of goods and materials under this definition shall occur within a completely enclosed structure. The Leasing of space-outdoors for storage shall-be-defined-as-Outdoor-Storage. Self-Service Storage Facilities shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) No business activity other than rental of storage units shall be conducted within a Self-Service Storage unit.
- (ii) All facade elevations for Self-Service Storage Facilities shall comply with the design requirements for the district. Design exceptions solely to accommodate the development of Self-Service Storage are expressly discouraged.

- (iii) Screening of individual self-storage units, unit doors, loading areas or other service areas shall be provided from a public right-of-way and any adjacent non-industrial districts.
- (iv) Security fencing or gates shall be located behind any required landscaping area. Use of chain-link fencing, barbed wire, razor wire, or other such materials are prohibited
- (v) Security gates shall be located so that two vehicles awaiting entry do not stack into the public right of way or any pedestrian path. This may be reduced to one vehicle for facilities with fewer than 25 units or where security gates are only locked outside of normal business hours.
- (vi) U-xx and T-xx District Standards:
 - (A) Individual storage units or areas shall be located completely within an enclosed structure and shall not be individually accessed from the outside.
 - (B) No more than 2 garage or overhead doors providing access to the individual storage areas shall be permitted. The intent is to permit a secure interior area for the loading and unloading of material to be stored.
 - (C) Individual structures shall not exceed 250 feet on any side.

(vii) S-xx District Standards

- (A) Exterior doors serving individual units shall not be oriented towards a public right of way unless located behind other structures.
- (B) Individual units accessed from outdoors shall be located at least 100 feet from a front or street set property line.
- (C) No self-service storage facility shall exceed 3 acres in size.

c. Warehouse

Uses involving the storage of residential, commercial, industrial, or other goods, including inventory and/ or finished products, and where no such goods are sold either at wholesale or at retail. This use does not include the storage of goods incidental to a different

primary use on the same lot, which is considered an accessory use.

5. Waste and Salvage

This is a use type for uses that collect, store, process, or sell waste or salvage materials, or collect and process recyclable material, for the purpose of marketing or reusing the material in the manufacturing of new, reused, or reconstituted products.

a. Hazardous waste facility

A facility principally or solely used for the processing, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste and subject to compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. See definition for "Hazardous Waste"

b. Recycling collection facility

A lot or parcel of land, with or without buildings, upon which used materials are separated and temporarily stored before they are sent to a processing facility.

c. Refuse hauling facility

To include office buildings, employee parking and structures for the storage of garbage/hauling equipment (only when enclosed), that are utilized for collection and disposal of garbage, trash, junk, waste and rubbish materials, and providing that no open storage or disposal shall be allowed on-site. A Refuse Hauling Facility shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) No open storage or disposal shall be allowed onsite.
- (ii) Outdoor storage of commercial refuse boxes shall be allowed provided that such boxes:
 - (A) Have been emptied;
 - (B) Have been washed out if their prior use was for disposal of restaurant waste or other food produce waste, or if such boxes emit offensive odors;
 - (C) Are arranged in an orderly manner on the site; and
 - (D) Are screened from the view of adjoining roadways or residential units.

d. Salvage yard

Notes:

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A lot or portion of a lot where junk, waste, discarded or salvaged materials are bought, sold, exchanged, baled, stored, packed, disassembled or handled, including auto wrecking activities, building wrecking activities, used lumber places and places for storage of salvaged building materials and equipment; but not including such places where such uses are conducted entirely within a completely enclosed building. This definition includes junkyard. A Salvage yard shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) The minimum front setback shall be at least 100 feet from any street right-of-way.
- (ii) Salvage yards shall not be established within 500 feet of any residentially district or use.

e. Solid waste facility

- (i) A facility principally or solely used for the processing or disposal of solid waste and subject to compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations including:
 - (A) Transfer Stations: Facilities at which solid waste collected from any source is temporarily deposited to await transportation to another solid waste facility. All activities associated with a Transfer Station shall be done within an enclosed structure including but not limited to sorting, reducing, compressing, shredding, compacting, composting, and storage of waste materials, equipment or vehicles.
 - (B) Solid Waste Processing Facilities: Facilities at which solid waste is sorted, reduced, compressed, shredded, compacted or composted for purposes of volume reduction or preparation for burning or landfilling.
 - (C) Waste Burning Facilities: Any incinerator, boiler, percolator or other solid waste facility at which solid waste, including previously processed solid waste is burned for the purposes of volume and weight reduction or steam heat, power or energy generation.

- (D) Sanitary Landfills: Facilities employing a method of disposing of solid wastes on or into land by various forms of excavation, placement, burial, compaction, or covering.
- (E) Recycling Processing Facilities: Facilities at which the primary function is to extract useful materials from the solid waste, and all processing activities are conducted within a completely enclosed building.
- (ii) A Solid Waste Facility shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:
 - (A) All solid waste facilities shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, and this Code.
 - (B) Solid Waste Facility shall not include facilities used for generating steam heat, power or energy generation pursuant to a franchise granted by the City Council.
 - (C) All recycling processing activities shall be conducted within a completely enclosed building, and subject to compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
 - (D) A recycling facility for solid/hazardous waste is only permitted in the I-SW district.

E. Agricultural Uses

1. Use Category Description

This is a category of uses characterized by active and ongoing agricultural uses, activities, and related uses. An agricultural use, in general, means the use of and for the growing and production of field crops, livestock, aquatic, and animal products for the production of income. Other agricultural uses might include fruit and vegetable standards, livestock sales, wholesale nurseries, and stables. Lands in agricultural uses and districts may also be held for preservation and conservation purposes.

a. Agriculture

The raising of food and feed crops and products, and including tree and vine products; animal husbandry including beekeeping, dairying, poultry, and pasturage and the like, but excluding commercial feed lots, fur farms, kennels, and boarding and riding stables. It includes the ordinary accessory uses and structures for preparing, treating, and storing products, equipment and machinery, provided, however, that the operation of any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of ordinary agricultural activities.

b. Urban Agriculture

Agricultural activities permitted within an urban setting. Urban Agriculture under this definition shall be limited to the cultivation of plants and produce and shall not include animal husbandry or the keeping of livestock. Beekeeping or the keeping of Urban Chickens shall not be permitted under this definition but may be separately permitted. Urban Agriculture uses shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) A <u>Special Use Permit</u> shall be obtained when Urban Agriculture is the primary use on any parcel or when Urban Agriculture is established as an accessory use and 10,890 sq. ft. or more of land is disturbed on any parcel.
- (ii) Use of mechanical farm equipment shall be limited to walk-behind equipment or small

garden tractors of a size typical of residential use. Larger machinery intended for industrial agricultural operations shall not be used as part of urban agriculture.

- (iii) Pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers, and other chemical products used in Urban Agricultural operations must be designed for household use. Chemical products designed for commercial agricultural operations shall not be used.
- (iv) All seed, chemicals, tools and equipment stored on-site shall be in a permitted primary or accessory structure.
- (v) Urban Agriculture may encroach into or be incorporated into required landscaping or bufferyards, but a minimum setback of 5 feet shall be maintained from front, street side and rear lot lines.
- (vi) Parcels used for urban agricultural uses shall be situated, equipped, operated and maintained so as to minimize to the maximum extent possible, using the best available methods, any impacts on, or interference with other land uses and activities in the general area, or the public health, safety and general welfare. Specific requirements include:
 - (A) Odor control;
 - (B) Debris control;
 - (C) Rodent and pest control;

c. Aquaculture

The commercial raising of marine animals and plants in an aquatic environment. Aquaculture uses shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:

- (i) Aquaculture shall be conducted within an enclosed structure in all districts except A-AG.
- (ii) This use includes processing of animals and materials and ordinary accessory uses and structures. However, the operation of any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of ordinary aquaculture activities unless otherwise allowed within the Zoning District.

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d. Greenhouse, nursery, orchard, or truck farm

A use primarily dedicated to the cultivation and sale of plants including trees, various decorative or ornamental flowers, shrubs and other plants, fruits, or vegetables. The retail sale of other goods to the public shall be clearly secondary and incidental to that produced by the use unless such sale would otherwise be permitted in the district. This definition is not intended to prevent the construction of what is commonly referred to as a greenhouse structure as an accessory structure to any other use. Uses regulated under this definition are those that primarily fall under one or more of the following definitions:

- (i) Greenhouse Use comprised primarily of buildings or structures whose roof and sides are made largely of glass or other transparent or translucent material and in which the temperature and humidity can be regulated for the cultivation of fragile or out-of-season plants for subsequent sale or for personal enjoyment.
- (ii) Nursery An establishment for the planting, raising, care, and/or sale of plants and appropriate tools/accessories associated with gardening. Any retail sales of goods to the public shall be clearly secondary and incidental to wholesale sales or sales to landscaping, contractors or suppliers.
- (iii) Orchard or Truck Farm A farm where vegetables and/or fruit are grown and harvested. This use does not include raising or breeding livestock or the growing of grains on parcels larger than ten (10) acres.

32.03.04 Accessory Use-Specific Standards

A. Intent

This section supplements the regulations contained in this Code as they apply to accessory uses and structures, except for on premise signs that are governed by the provisions of Section 32.05.18, Signs.

B. Generally Applicable Standards

1. Time of Construction or Establishment

No accessory structure or use shall be constructed or established more than 120 days prior to the time of completion of the construction or establishment of the principal structure or use to which it is accessory. No accessory structure shall be maintained once the principal structure has been removed from a parcel unless construction of a principal structure has commenced or establishment of a principal structure has been completed within 120 days from the date of removal of the principal structure. Extensions to this timeframe may be considered through a Major Design Exception. [Note 1]

2. Interpretation of Unidentified Accessory Uses and Structures

The Development Services Manager shall evaluate applications for accessory uses that are not identified in this section on a case-by-case basis. If the request meets the criteria identified below, the Development Services Manager is authorized to determine the most similar, and thus most appropriate accessory use category and apply the regulations for the similar accessory use to the application.

- a. The definition of "accessory use" in this chapter, and the general accessory use standards and limitations established in this section:
- b. The purpose and intent of the district in which the accessory use is located;
- Potential adverse impacts the accessory use or structure may have on other lots, compared with other accessory uses permitted in the district; and
- d. The compatibility of the accessory use with other principal and accessory uses permitted in the district.

3. Compliance with this Code

- a. All accessory uses and structures shall be subject to the dimensional requirements of the zone district in which they are located except as specifically provided in this section. In the case of any conflict between the accessory use/structure standards of this section and any other requirement of this Code, the more restrictive standards shall control.
- b. Accessory uses shall comply with all standards of this Code applicable to the principal use with which they are associated. Parking requirements shall be met for both the principal use and any accessory use.
- c. No accessory structure shall be constructed or maintained in any residentially zoned district without a primary structure, unless as specifically allowed by this chapter. [Note 2]

4. Location

- a. The accessory use or structure shall be conducted or located on the same lot(s) as the principal use.
- b. No accessory building shall be erected in any required setback nor within five feet of any other building except as specified in this section.

5. Use as a Dwelling Restricted

No accessory structure except an approved accessory dwelling unit shall be used as watchman's quarters as defined in Sec. 32.09, Definitions, or for living, sleeping, or housekeeping purposes. Additionally, no such occupancy shall be permitted prior to issuance of an occupancy permit for the principal structure.

6. Accessory Use Table

Accessory uses may be permitted as shown in Table 32.03-3 in the following districts and subject to applicable standards.

a. Permitted by Right Accessory Use

/P/ in a cell indicates the accessory use is permitted by right in the district. Permitted accessory uses are subject to all other applicable standards of these regulations and the requirements of Article xx, Development Standards.

Notes:

[1] Amended Ordinance 012-19 [2] New Section, Ordinance 012-19

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[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22 to update Table 32.03-3

b. Conditional Uses

/C/ in a cell indicates that the accessory use is allowed in that zone district only if reviewed and approved as a conditional use in accordance with the procedures of Sec. 32.05.09. Conditional uses

are subject to all other applicable regulations of this Code, including the use-specific standards set forth in this section and the requirements of Section 32.04, Development Standards, unless otherwise stated in this Code or in the conditional use approval.

Table 32.03-3: Accessory Uses

1451C 32.03-3. Accessory 03c3	Zone Districts										
Accessory Use	A-AG A-RR S-RLL S-RL1 S-RL2 S-RLF S-MH	S-RM1 S-RM <u>F</u> T-R1	T-RF T-RH U-NR U-VR	T-ML T-MC S-MC U-NG U-VG	S-MR	U-DC U-DG	<u>U-MF</u>	T-IM I-LI U-VT U-NT	I-GI <u>I-SW</u>	P-PO P-IN P-AP	Definition & Use Standards
Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	<u>P</u>	Р			32.03.04.C.1
ATM, Stand-alone ATM	•		•	P	Р	Р	<u>-</u> Р	Р			32.03.04.C.2
Beekeeping	Р	Р	Р	P	P	Р	<u>-</u> <u>Р</u>	P	Р	Р	32.03.04.C.3
Accessory Day Care Facility	P	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	 Р	Р			32.03.04.C.4
Commercial Service Use			Р	Р	Р	Р	 <u>Р</u>	Р	Р	Р	32.03.04.C.5
Drive-Through or Drive-In				Р	Р	Р					32.03.04.C.6
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	<u>P</u>	Р	Р	Р	32.03.04.C.7
Home Occupation	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	<u>P</u>	Р			32.03.04.C.8
Outdoor Animal Run	Р			Р	Р	Р		Р		<u>P</u>	32.03.04.C.9
Outdoor Display or Sales				Р	Р	Р		Р			32.03.04.C.10
Outdoor Alcohol Service Area				Р	Р	Р	<u>P</u>	Р			32.03.04.C.11& 32.03.06.C
Outdoor Storage				Р	Р	Р		Р	Р		32.03.04.C.12 & 32.03.06.D
Solar Collection System	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	<u>P</u>	Р	Р	Р	32.03.04.C.13 & 32.04.04.C
Vehicle Service, Repair, or Maintenance								Р	Р	<u>P</u>	32.03.04.C.14
Urban Chickens	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р						32.03.04.C.15 & Chapter 23A

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C. Standards Applicable to Specific Accessory Uses

1. Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)

A residential dwelling unit that provide complete independent living facilities on the same parcel as a propsoed or existing single unit dwelling. An accessory dwelling unit shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation, which are accessory and subordinate to the single unit dwelling. Accessory dwelling units may be classified as one of the following:

Internal - A dwelling unit that is located wholly within the primary structure without expansion of the footprint. Includes stacked (e.g., basement or attic units) or sideby-side internal ADUs.

Attached - A dwelling unit that is considered part of the primary structure, but results in an expansion of the primary structure's footprint.

Detached - A dwelling unit that is separate from the primary structure (e.g. garage apartment or a standalone structure).

An accessory dwelling unit shall comply with the following **Use-Specific Standards:**

- a. Accessory dwelling units are only permitted on lots with single unit detached or single unit attached dwellings and must be built on the same lot as the primary structure.
- b. Unless specifically addressed in this section. accessory dwelling units shall be subject to the

Internal ADU

Stacked

- regulations for a structure on the underlying zone district with regard to lot and bulk standards (e.g., height, setback/yard requirements, building coverage).
- c. Mobile homes, recreational vehicles, travel trailers. and any other wheeled or transportable structure shall not be used as accessory dwelling units.
- d. The maximum gross floor area of an accessory dwelling unit may be no more than the footprint of the primary structure or 1,000 square feet, whichever is less.
 - (i) Where the existing primary structure has a footprint greater than 1,000 square feet, a Minor Design Adjustment may be considered to increase the gross floor area of a stacked internal accessory dwelling unit up to the footprint of the primary structure.
 - (ii) Where the existing primary structure has a footprint less than 1,000 square feet, a Major Design Exception may be considered to increase the gross floor area of an accessory dwelling unit up to 1,000 square feet.
 - (iii) For purposes of this section, footprint includes attached garages and covered porches or covered decks.
 - (iv) For purposes of this section, gross floor area excludes attached garages, exterior-only accessed storage areas, and uncovered porches or uncovered decks.
- e. For attached or internal accessory dwelling units, only one entrance to the structure may be located

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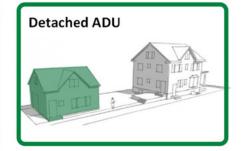


Figure 32.03.04-A: Accessory Dwelling Unit Classifications

32.03 | Use Specific Standards

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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on each street-facing facade. A Minor Design

Adjustment may be granted to waive this requirement if:

- (i) <u>Multiple entrances existed on a street-facing</u> facade prior to April 1, 2024; or,
- (ii) The City determines that topography, screening, or another design solution is effective in deemphasizing the presence of an additional entrance to maintain the structures character as a single-family home. [See Note 1]
- f. An existing primary or accessory structure whose height or setback(s) does not meet the requirements for a dwelling in the zone district may be converted into an accessory dwelling unit but the structure may not be altered in any manner that would increase the degree of non-compliance.
- g. One detached and one attached or internal accessory dwelling unit is permitted per lot.
- h. <u>Home occupations</u> may be permitted in an accessory dwelling unit.
- One parking space is require for each accessory dwelling unit.
- j. Accessory Dwelling Units shall not be considered a unit of density and therefore are not included in the <u>density calculation</u> for a residential property.

2. ATM, Stand Alone ATM

A stand-alone automated teller machine (ATM) that is permitted as an accessory structure. A Stand Alone ATM shall meet the dimensional standards for the subject district and the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. The ATM machine and any drive aisles shall be screened along interior side or rear lot lines from adjacent Residential Districts.
- b. For drive-up ATMs, the vehicle maneuvering areas including the drive aisle and stacking spaces shall meet the setbacks and landscaping standards for a parking lot in the subject district.

3. Beekeeping

The keeping and maintenance of honey-producing bees in hives and the collection of honey and other products created by the hive such as beeswax, propolis or royal jelly. Beekeeping shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. The owner, operator, or tenant shall obtain a <u>Special</u> Use Permit
- b. No more than 1 hive per 5,000 square feet may be located on a lot. A single hive may be located on lots less than 5,000 square feet provided they meet all applicable requirements of this section. A maximum of two extra hives may be provided on a temporary basis of no more than 20 days for the purposes of rescuing a swarm or to accommodate the division of a bee colony into multiple colonies.
- Ground-level beehives shall be elevated at least five inches off the ground and screened to exclude pests.
- d. No hive shall exceed 20 cubic feet in volume.
- e. No hive shall be located closer than three feet from any property line.
- f. Hives are not permitted in a required front setback.
- g. No hive shall be located closer than ten feet from a public sidewalk or 25 feet from a principal building on an abutting lot.
- h. A constant supply of water shall be provided for all hives.
- i. A flyway barrier at least six feet in height and located at within three feet of the entrance shall shield any part of a property line that is within 25 feet of a hive. The flyway barrier shall consist of a wall, fence, dense vegetation or a combination thereof and it shall be positioned to transect both legs of a triangle extending from an apex at the hive to each end point of the part of the property line to be shielded.

4. Accessory Day Care Facility

A child or adult Day Care facility, including nursery and preschool, which is an accessory use to a <u>Civic and Institutional Use</u>, subject to compliance with applicable state, county and city regulations.

5. Commercial Service Use

A coffee shop, snack bar, gift shop, tea room, cafeteria, newsstand, barbershop, pharmacy or beauty shop, or similar uses operated primarily for the convenience of and for service to the patients, residents, guests or

employees occupying the building containing a different primary use. Approval of Commercial Service Use is not necessary for uses that would otherwise be permitted within the subject district. An accessory Commercial Service Use shall meet the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. An accessory commercial service use may be established as an accessory use within a principal building if the principal use meets the following criteria:
 - (i) The principal use is a <u>multi-unit dwelling</u> complex containing at least 50 dwelling units or apartments; or
 - (ii) The principal use is an <u>Educational use</u>, or <u>Institutional</u>, <u>Cultural and Assembly Use</u> with over 200 students.
 - (iii) The principal use is a <u>hospital</u> containing at least 50 patient rooms; or
 - (iv) The principal use has offices containing at least 12,000 square feet of floor area.
 - (v) The principal use is a Parks and Open Space, Government or Public Safety Facility use.
 - (vi) Within I-LI, I-GI, U-VT, U-NT, and T-IM a Commercial Service Use may be permitted for uses that have over 100 employees.
- b. A Commercial Service Use shall be limited to the convenience of the occupants of the principal use.

6. Drive-Through or Drive-In

A Drive-Through (or Drive-Thru) is the use of land, buildings, or structures, or parts thereof, to provide or dispense products or services, either wholly or in part, through an attendant, window or automated machine, to persons remaining in motorized vehicles that are in a designated stacking lane. This definition does not include a vehicle washing facility, a vacuum cleaning station accessory to a vehicle washing facility, or a service station. A Drive-In is a use that, by design of physical facilities or by service or packaging procedures, encourages or permits customers to receive a service or obtain a product that may be used or consumed in an automobile on the premises or to be entertained

while remaining in an automobile. This term does not include sidewalk or patio cafes where service is provided to tables only. A Drive-in or Drive-Through Facility shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standard:

- a. Shall be accessory to a permitted use or an approved conditional use where the conditional use approval specifically permits drive-in or drive-through facilities.
- Any such facility shall be so located and/or soundproofed to prevent any associated noises from violating the City's Noise Ordinance.
- c. All drive-in and drive-through facilities shall comply with the design standards in Section 32.04.02 Parking and Loading. The drive aisles, service window, stacking spaces and maneuvering areas shall comply with the location and screening standards for a parking lot in that district.
- d. In Traditional Districts, all drive-through or drivein facilities shall offer services accessible to pedestrians. Pedestrian access shall be safely independent from drive-through lanes and vehicle traffic. This section shall not apply to businesses which soley provide automobile repair or service. [See Note 1]

7. Electric Vehicle Charging Station

A public or private parking space that provides battery charging equipment with the purpose of transferring electric energy to an electric vehicle. This definition is not intended to regulate the charging of electronic vehicles within a personal garage associated with a Household Living Use or charging stations that may be placed within the public right of way. An electric vehicle charging shall comply with the following use-specific standards:

- a. The Charging Station shall be associated with an approved off-street parking space.
- b. Equipment associated with a charging station shall be located so as to not impede pedestrian movement or create trip hazards within the right of way or any pedestrian pathway.

8. Home Occupation

An activity conducted for gain entirely within a residential building, or an accessory building thereto, that is

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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incidental and secondary to the use of such building for dwelling purposes and that does not change the essential residential character of such building. Home Occupation regulations specifically intended to discourage the conversion of residential structures to commercial uses in residentially zoned areas. The intent of the section is to allow such uses only in situations where the use will not be discernable, except for allowed signage, from neighboring properties and from adjoining streets. Occupations that do not meet the requirements of this section may qualify as a Live/Work use. Licenses for Home Occupations shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

a. All Home Occupations shall obtain a Special Use Permit, except for home office, work-from-home, remote-working or similar arrangements in which no

- a. All Home Occupations shall obtain a <u>Special Use</u>

 <u>Permit</u>, except for home office, work-from-home,
 remote-working or similar arrangements in which no
 goods are sold, manufactured, assembled, stored or
 shipped from the site, and no customers or clients
 are present on site.
- b. The activity shall not involve any outside storage(including but not limited to material, equipment, and vehicles) nor in any way create, outside the building, any external evidence of the operation on both private and public property.
- No alteration of a building shall be made that changes the character and appearance thereof as a residential building.
- d. No more than 20% of floor area of the principal building, and no more than 500 square feet of floor area of an accessory building, shall be devoted to the activity. All home occupation activities shall be carried out wholly within the principal structure or in an accessory building.
- e. Not more than one motor vehicle associated with the home occupation shall be permitted in conjunction with the activity. The motor vehicle shall be parked or stored in a manner that conforms with <u>Section</u> 32.03.02 of this code.
- f. No mechanical, electrical, or other equipment shall be used except of a type normally used on a residential premise.

- g. Home occupations shall be permitted one unlighted wall sign not over 4 square feet in area.
- h. No activity shall be permitted that is noxious, offensive or hazardous by reason of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or by creation of outdoor storage, noise, odor, refuse, heat, vibration, smoke, radiation or any other objectionable emissions, or by interference with televisions or radio reception.
- i. No product sales of any kind shall occur on the premises, excluding online sales.
- j. No more than one customer at any one time.
- k. Improvements necessary to bring a residence into compliance with commercial building code requirements shall not be allowed. The practical consequence of this restriction is that businesses requiring commercial building code improvements are considered not allowed as Home Occupations.
- I. The following occupations are prohibited from being operated as home occupations:
 - (i) Adult Entertainment establishments
 - (ii) Firearms-related occupations.
 - (iii) Businesses which involve the storage, repair, maintenance or cleaning of automobiles on the premises.
 - (iv) <u>Personal Services</u> occupations, such as barbers, hair and nail salons, massage therapists, spas, and other uses where the services are provided on the premises.
 - (v) Animal-Related businesses that bring animals other than those otherwise legally possessed by the owner occupant onto the premises. The keeping of animals for commercial purposes by an owner occupant shall not be permitted under this definition.
 - (vi) Renting of rooms by a resident owner, which shall be considered a Bed and Breakfast
 - (vii) Any occupation that creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference detectable to the normal senses outside the dwelling unit.

9. Outdoor Animal Run

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An area located outside of a building or in a courtyard that is used as an accessory to any Animal and Pet Sales or Services use. This includes areas for animal exercise, training, recreation, and other activities. This definition does not include areas where animals are kept as part of an Agricultural use, or the keeping of <u>Urban Chickens</u> or <u>Bees</u>. This definition is not intended to regulate or otherwise constrain the keeping of household pets, or the development of public recreational facilities such as dog parks. All uses involving animals shall comply with <u>Chapter 23 of the City Code – Cats, Dogs and Other Animals</u>, and the following Use-Specific Standards:

a. Stables

When associated with a Stable use, animals shall be confined within a fenced in enclosure that is of sufficient height to prevent animals from escaping. Chain link fence shall not be permitted for this purpose. No animal run associated with a stable use shall be permitted in a front yard or corner side yard setback.

b. All Other Uses

For outdoor animal runs associated with any other use, all animals shall be confined within a fenced in enclosure that is of sufficient height to prevent animals from escaping.

- (i) In any Urban, Traditional, Suburban or Public District
 - (A) An outdoor animal run shall require a Conditional Use permit to be located within 100 feet of a Residential District.
 - (B) The outdoor animal run shall be located in an interior side or rear yard and screened from any right-of-way or adjacent residential district by a wall or fence at least four feet in height.
 - (C) Animals shall not be permitted in an outdoor animal run unless a handler is present. Loud or disruptive animals shall be promptly removed. Overnight boarding of animals outdoors shall not be permitted.
- (ii) In any Industrial or Agricultural and Rural District

- (A) The outdoor animal run shall not be located within any front or street side setback.
- (B) An outdoor animal run shall be screened from any adjacent residential district by a wall or fence at least four feet in height.

10. Outdoor Display or Sales

An area not including primary circulation space or any public right of way, or public street, located outside of a building or in a courtyard that is provided for the display of goods for sale. This definition of Outdoor Display or Sales shall not include the display of vehicles, trucks or heavy equipment for sale as part of an approved primary use. An Outdoor Display or Sale area is intended to be a permanent, semi-permanent or seasonal display that remains beyond the timeframe permitted by Outdoor Sale/Promotional under Section 32.03.05. Outdoor Display or Sales shall meet the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. Outdoor Display and Sales areas permitted under this definition shall not be located within the public right-of-way. The lease of public right-of-way for outdoor display and sales, if permitted, shall be governed by other Chapters of the municipal code.
- b. Outdoor Display and Sales areas shall be permitted:
 - (i) Within 10 feet of a primary structure where display area is accessible to pedestrians from the front door of the primary use.
 - (ii) Within forecourts permitted in Urban Form Districts.
- c. Outdoor Display or Sales areas not meeting the requirements above may be permitted up to the greater of 500 sq. ft. or 10% the floor area of the primary use. Display areas larger than that, up to the greater of 1,500 sq. ft. or 25% the floor area of the primary use, may be permitted by Conditional Use.
- d. All outdoor display and sales areas shall be maintained in a neat, clean, orderly fashion to assure that no adverse impacts will be caused to adjoining properties due to lack of poor maintenance.
- e. Display areas shall not exceed 8 feet in height.
- f. Display areas shall be screened along interior side or

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rear lot lines from adjacent Residentia	Districts
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- g. Display and sales area shall not be located within required landscaping areas or remove required parking spaces.
- h. Display and sales areas shall not block or reduce any pedestrian circulation to less than 6 feet.

11. Outdoor Alcohol Service Area

An area not including primary circulation space or any public right of way, or public street, located outside of a building or in a courtyard that is provided for the use of serving alcoholic beverages. The lease of public right-of-way for alcohol sales shall be covered by the city's Sidewalk Cafe Policy permitted under Chapter 9 of the City Code. Outdoor Alcohol Service Areas shall comply with the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. An Outdoor Alcohol Service Area shall be accessory to a permitted Primary Use that complies with the <u>Supplemental Use Restrictions for Alcohol and</u> <u>Tobacco Related Uses found in Section 32.03.06.C.</u> The Outdoor Alcohol Service Area shall meet all applicable separation distances for the primary use.
- b. Outdoor Alcohol Service Areas, where permitted by Table 32.03-3, Accessory Uses shall be permitted for the service of alcohol during hours of food service. Other activities may be permitted or be permitted subject to Conditional Use according to Table 32.03-4:
- c. Outdoor Alcohol Service Areas shall provide

- screening at least 6 feet high along an interior side or rear lot line from any adjacent residential district.
- d. Alcohol service area shall clearly be delineated by fence, wall or similar feature that is approved by the Cedar Rapids Police Department and meets the design guidelines for the zone district. Chain link fence shall not be permitted.
- e. Service area is subject to licensing requirement of <u>Chapter 51 of the Municipal Code</u> and any conditions on operations placed by the Cedar Rapids Police Department.

12. Outdoor Storage

The accessory storage of materials, merchandise, stock, supplies, machines, operable vehicles, equipment, manufacturing materials, or property of any nature that are not kept in a structure having at least four (4) walls and a roof, regardless of how long such materials are kept on the premises. This definition shall not apply to items for sale to the general public such as vehicles or the <u>outdoor display of goods for sale</u>, where such items are permitted for sale in the zoning district in which they are located. The commercial leasing of land for the storage of vehicles, shipping containers, or other materials outdoors shall be considered a primary use and is not included in this definition. Accessory outdoor storage is storage that is related to the activities of a primary use on the same parcel. Outdoor Storage is subject to the Supplemental Provisions of Section

Table 32.03-4: Outdoor Alcohol Service Area Locations	Zone Districts								
	U-DG	U-NG U-NT	U-VG U-VT	T-IM T-MC	T-ML	S-MC	S-MR		
During Food Service (Outdoor Dining)									
All Locations	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		
No Food Service (Beer Garden)									
Within 300 feet of Residential District	Р	С	С	С		С	С		
300 or more from Residential District	Р	Р	С	С		Р	Р		
Other Activities									
Amplified Music or Live Entertainment	С	С	С	С		С	Р		

32.03.06.D.

13. Solar Collection System

Either a <u>Solar Array</u> or a solar collection system mounted to a building that is permitted as an accessory use. A Solar Array is an accessory use when it is not the sole use of a parcel and the total area of the solar array is less than 50% of the land area of the parcel. Building-mounted solar collection systems shall be considered an accessory use and shall comply with the <u>Use-Specific Standards of Section 32.04.04.C.</u>

14. Vehicle Service, Repair, or Maintenance

- a. Residential Districts
 - (i) Vehicle repair, service, or maintenance, when done for compensation, shall be limited to only:
 - (A) Emergency services as defined in Section 32.09, Definitions; and
 - (B) Oil change, filter replacement, chassis lubrication, adding or removal of fluids, vacuuming interiors, washing windows, windshield wiper blade replacement, washing of vehicles, engine tune-ups limited only to spark plugs and wires, points, distributor cap, and carburetor adjustment.
 - (ii) All persons providing the services described in subsection J.1.a above shall be required to first register with the City, and at the time of registration also file a copy of any waste oil disposal permit required by the Department of Natural Resources; have a permanent place of business in a commercial and industrial or other district authorizing such use; restrict the service and repair activities on all residential lots to a maximum of four consecutive hours to be conducted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Compliance with this subsection shall not relieve the person providing the services of compliance with all other provisions of applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - (iii) A property owner/occupant shall be permitted to perform vehicle repair, service or maintenance

- only upon vehicles owned by him/her, and also only when such vehicle repair, service or maintenance is done on a property owned or occupied by such vehicle owner, and also subject to the following conditions:
- (iv) When outside an enclosed structure, activities shall be limited to washing, lubrication, replacement of tires, filters, fluids, plugs, points, lights, battery, windshield wipers, fuses, spot body repair and spot painting. Once such activities are commenced, the same shall be completed within 48 hours, and shall be limited to only one vehicle during such period of time. Parts, machinery, equipment, fluid, or debris associated with the repair shall be kept within an enclosed structure.
- (v) When done within an enclosed structure the following additional activities are permitted: engine rebuilding; repair or replacement of drive train, body and frame components; upholstering; painting, undercoating; repair or replacement of mufflers, tail and exhaust pipes; and similar heavier service and repairs not authorized in subsection iii (A), above.
- (vi) Repair, service, and maintenance on a vehicle with a maximum gross weight of 10,000 pounds or more is prohibited.
- b. Mixed Use or Urban General Flex Districts No vehicular repair, service, or maintenance shall be permitted in unenclosed accessory parking facilities or any other unenclosed area in any mixed use or commercial zoning district, except emergency service and repairs defined in Section 32.09, Definitions, and except washing of vehicles. No motor fuel or oil shall be sold in conjunction with any accessory parking facilities provided in a T-ML District. A property owner/occupant of a lot within a mixed use or urban general flex zoning district, whose principal use is residential, will be permitted to perform repair, service, and maintenance authorized under Section 16.a above, notwithstanding other provisions

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prohibiting the same.

c. Industrial or Urban Tech Shop Districts Unless otherwise permitted, no vehicular repair, service, or maintenance shall be permitted in or in conjunction with any unenclosed accessory parking facilities or any other unenclosed area in an industrial or urban tech shop district, except emergency service and repairs defined in Section 32.09, Definitions, and except washing of vehicles. A property owner/occupant of a lot within an industrial or urban tech shop zoning district, whose principal use is residential, will be permitted to perform repair, service, and maintenance authorized under Section 16.a, above, provided that the service is provided in compliance with all other portions of Section 16.a. above, notwithstanding other provisions prohibiting such activities

15. Urban Chickens

The keeping of chickens on a permitted tract of land. The intention of this definition is to permit the keeping of a small number of hens by resident occupants and does not include the keeping of fowl as a permitted Agricultural use. The keeping of urban chickens shall be permitted pursuant to a permit issued under Chapter 23A of the City of Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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32.03.05 Temporary Use-Specific Standards

A. Purpose

This section allows for the establishment of certain temporary uses and structures of limited duration, provided that such uses comply with the standards in this subsection, and are discontinued upon the expiration of a set time period. Temporary uses shall not involve the construction or alteration of any permanent building or structure. [See Note 1]

B. Permit

Temporary uses require the issuance of a temporary use permit pursuant to Section 32.05.08. Temporary use permits shall be issued to those applications that meet all applicable requirements of this Code, including without limitation the use-specific standards of this section. Temporary use permits may be required to be posted on site or available upon request.

C. Temporary Use Table

1. Temporary Uses Permitted

Temporary uses may be approved in the following districts as identified in Table 32.03-5 and the following temporary use standards.

2. Interpretation of Unidentified Temporary Uses

The Development Services Manager shall evaluate applications for temporary uses that are not identified in this section on a case-by-case basis. If the request meets the criteria identified below, the Development Services Manager is authorized to determine the most similar and thus most appropriate temporary use category and apply the regulations for the similar temporary use to the application.

- a. The definition of "temporary use" in this chapter, and the general temporary use standards and limitations established in this section;
- b. The purpose and intent of the district in which the temporary use is located;
- Potential adverse impacts the temporary use or structure may have on other lots, compared with other temporary uses permitted in the district; and
- d. The compatibility of the temporary use with other principal, accessory, and temporary uses permitted

in the district.

Editing Note: Table 32.03-5 appears on the next page

D. General Standards for All Temporary Uses and Structures

All temporary uses shall be subject to the issuance of a temporary use permit, and shall meet the following general requirements, unless otherwise specified in this Code.

Impact on Subject Property and Surrounding Properties and Uses

- a. Permanent alterations to the site are prohibited.
- b. If the property is undeveloped, it shall contain sufficient land area to allow the temporary use to occur, as well as any parking and traffic circulation as required that may be associated with the temporary use, without disturbing sensitive or protected resources including required buffers, 100-year floodplains, river protection setbacks, and required landscaping. At the conclusion of the temporary use, or at expiration of the permit, whichever occurs first, all disturbed areas of the site shall be restored or improved to the condition that existed prior to the use.
- c. If the property is developed, the temporary use shall be located so as to have minimal impact on the regular functioning of the principal use unless the proposed temporary use is a short-term enhancement of the principal use, such as sidewalk sales.
- d. Off-street parking shall be adequate to accommodate the proposed temporary use.
- Trash containers shall be provided on site for debris, and all waste from the permitted use shall be properly disposed of.

2. Compliance with Applicable Regulations

- a. The temporary use shall comply with all applicable general and specific regulations of this section and this Code, unless otherwise expressly stated.
- b. Temporary uses are only permitted on private property with the written permission of the property

Table 32.03-5: Temporar	y Uses												
		Zone Districts								Use Regulations			
Temporary Use	A-AG A-RR S-RLL S-RL1 S-RL2 S-RLF	S-RM1 S-RM <u>F</u> T-R1	T-RF T-RH T-ML U-NR U-VR	T-ML T-MC S-MC U-NG U-VG	S-MR	U-DC U-DG <u>U-MF</u>	T- <u>I</u> M I-LI U-VT <u>U-NT</u>	I-GI <u>I-SW</u>	P-PO P-IN P-AP S-MH	Occur- rence per Parcel per Year	Days per Occurrence	Definition & Use Stan- dards	
	_												
Temporary Residential	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>		<u>P</u>	2 per address	<u>30</u> consecutive	32.03.05.E.1	
Storage Commerical/ Industrial			<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	2 per address	<u>120</u> consecutive	32.03.05.E.1	
Construction Office or Buildings	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Up to 3 y	ear permit	32.03.05.E.2	
Declared State of Emergency											d by circum- emergency	32.03.05.E.3	
Farm Stand	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	60 cur	nulative	32.03.05.E.4	
Public Market	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	Р	Р	Р	Р	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	60 cur	nulative	32.03.05.E.5	
Garage/Yard/ Estate Sale	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р				6, not more than once every 60 days	3 consecutive	32.03.05.E.6	
Temporary Outdoor Alcohol Service Area	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	12	5 consecutive	32.03.05.E.7	
Outdoor Sale/ Promotional Event				Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		7	5 consecutive	32.03.05.E.8	
Public Event on Private Property	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	5	5 consecutive	32.03.05.E.9	
Temporary Residential Occupancy	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р		ned by City Resolution	32.03.05.E.10	
Temporary Public Display	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	2	180 cumulative	32.03.05.E.11	

[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20 to change "Farmer's Market" to "Public Market" and add "Temporary Public Display" as a use

[2] Amended by Ordinance 030-22 to expand permitted Zone Districts for "Public Markets" and add missing Zone Districts in heading.

[3] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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[See Note 1]

[See Note 2] [See Note 3]

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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owner.

- All temporary signs associated with the temporary use shall be properly permitted and removed when the activity ends or the permit expires, whichever occurs first.
- d. The temporary use shall not violate any applicable conditions of approval that apply to a principal use on the site.
- e. The applicant or operator must obtain any other required permits, such as health or building permits prior to the commencement of the temporary use.
- f. Tents and other temporary structures shall be located so as not to interfere with the normal operations of any permanent use located on the property, shall be anchored, and meet all requirements of the Code.

E. Temporary Use Standards

1. Temporary Storage Container

A fully enclosed box-like container that is movable and without any foundation, footings, wheels, or axles; not designed for occupancy of humans, or for conducting business. It is designed and rented or leased for the on-site temporary storage of commercial, industrial, or residential household items or other tangible property. This use includes but is not limited to containers loaded to and from a transport vehicle and delivered and removed by such vehicles, but does not include (a) prefabricated sheds that are not designed for transport after erection. (b) commercial trailers used by construction or industrial uses in the regular performance of their business (as opposed to simply for on-site storage), or (c) containers used for storage on construction sites with a valid building permit. A Temporary Storage Container used for commercial or industrial uses may also be referred to as a "Temporary Commercial/Industrial" Storage Container" and one used for residential purposes may also be referred to as a "Temporary Residential Storage Container." A Temporary Storage Container shall not require a Temporary Use Permit, but shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

a. No Temporary Commercial/Industrial Storage
Container shall be more than eight feet in height, nor

- more than 40 feet in length.
- b. No Temporary Residential Storage Container shall be more than eight feet in height, nor more than 16 feet in length.
- c. <u>Temporary Storage Containers shall not be stacked vertically.</u>
- d. Only two Temporary Storage Containers may be placed or stored on a property at any one time.
- e. A Temporary Storage Container shall not be permitted to store toxic, hazardous, flammable, or any property of an offensive or dangerous nature.
- f. A Temporary Storage Container shall be placed or stored upon a driveway or other concrete, or asphalt surface, providing the container will not disrupt, or impede the flow of vehicular or pedestrian traffic or interfere with the normal operation of the permanent use of the property, or obstruct intersection sight distance.
- g. Temporary Storage Containers are prohibited within any street right of way. If there is no other feasible option on site, an Obstruction Permit is required in accordance with Chapter 9A.02 of the Municipal Code for placement in the right of way.
- h. A Temporary Commercial/Industrial Storage
 Container shall not remain on any site for more
 than 120 days and a Temporary Residential Storage
 Container shall not remain on any site for more than
 30 days. An extension may be granted through a
 Temporary Use Permit. Under no circumstances, shall
 a Temporary Storage Container remain on any site for
 more than 180 days. [See Note 1]

2. Construction Office or Buildings

Temporary buildings and structures, including mobile homes, that are used for office or storage purposes in conjunction with construction work only. Temporary Construction Office or Buildings shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

 a. Temporary construction buildings may be permitted on the same lot or an adjacent lot in any district during the period that the construction work is in progress, but such facilities shall be removed upon completion of the construction work.

- b. The City Council may by resolution permit the temporary establishment in any district of a Portland concrete or asphaltic concrete mixing plant in conjunction with the construction of a highway or other large-scale project. Such permission shall contain a termination time and any other conditions deemed necessary and proper to protect surrounding properties.
- c. Any temporary buildings and structures permitted by this section need not comply with district yard requirements but shall be set back from all lot lines and otherwise be located on the property as may be required by the City to reduce any potential safety hazards to vehicles and pedestrian traffic on adjacent public ways, and to also reduce any adverse effects on adjacent properties.

3. Declared "States of Emergency"

Temporary uses which may be necessary as a result of a "State of Emergency" declared by a federal, state or local government. Because of the unpredictable nature of disasters or other emergencies, the intent of this definition is to give broad authority to Development Services and other departments to issue temporary permits associated with disasters or other emergency situations. The following criteria shall be used when issuing permits during a Declared "State of Emergency":

- a. Temporary use permits may be issued by Development Services upon review and recommendation of appropriate City Departments to government agencies, volunteer organizations/ groups, businesses and residential property owners directly affected by or involved recovery from a disaster or other emergency.
- b. Approval of the temporary use may be subject to any rules, regulations, conditions, and permit fees established by the City Council to protect the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the people.

4. Farm Stand

Open lot sales of farm produce and related products and

is operated in conjunction with a permitted <u>Agriculture</u> or <u>Urban Agriculture Use</u> on the parcel. Farm Stands shall be permitted subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. The operator shall be the original producers of items for sale. Eligible products are fruits, vegetables, herbs, flowers, eggs, meats, seafood, cheese, baked goods, jellies and jams, honey, and handmade crafts, consistent with all federal, state and local laws relating to the production and selling of such goods. A minimum of 75% of the products displayed and offered for sale must be directly linked to farm products.
- b. Live animals or birds shall not be sold or displayed.
- c. Adequate solid waste disposal methods shall be provided for vendors and customers.
- d. Any tent or temporary structure shall meet all applicable codes and disassembled after hours of operation.
- e. Only temporary signage shall be allowed for these temporary uses. A maximum of two temporary signs shall be allowed on site to advertise for the market as a whole.
 - (i) Individual signs shall not exceed 35 square feet in sign area. All permitted signs shall have a maximum height of 6 feet and shall be setback a minimum of 5 feet from any property line.
 - (ii) Illumination of signage is prohibited.
- f. The applicant shall demonstrate safe access to the farm stand. This shall include, at a minimum, adequate parking on the site or on public streets adjacent to the site for two vehicles. Development Services shall have the authority to deny or modify applications with inadequate access.

5. Public Market

An event with one or more vendors permitting the open lot sales of farm produce and other products. A Public Market is specifically defined to permit the temporary sale of goods not covered by the definition of a Farm Stand or Outdoor Sale/Promotional Events. This definition is intended for sales on private property and is

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20 to change "Farmer's Market" to "Public Market" to allow the sales of goods other than agricultural products

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 030-22

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not intended to apply to public markets in parks, streets or other public property permitted through a Special Event Permit. A Public Market is subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. The following restrictions shall apply to items sold at a public market:
 - (i) Alcohol & Tobacco sales for off-premise consumption may be permitted with a Public Market, subject to obtaining appropriate permits.
 - (ii) On premise consumption of alcohol may be permitted subject to an approved permanent or temporary outdoor alcohol service area. [See Note 1]
- b. The applicant shall demonstrate safe access to the Public Market. Ingress, egress, circulation, and parking plans shall describe measures proposed to assure safety and minimize traffic impacts on surrounding areas.
- c. Adequate solid waste disposal methods shall be provided for vendors and customers.
- d. Only temporary signage shall be allowed for these temporary uses. A maximum of two temporary signs shall be allowed on site to advertise for the market as 7. Temporary Outdoor Alcohol Service Area a whole.
 - (i) Individual signs shall not exceed 35 square feet in sign area. All permitted signs shall have a maximum height of 6 feet and shall be setback a minimum of 5 feet from any property line.
 - (ii) Illumination of signage is prohibited.
- e. Tents or other shelters must meet fire safety codes and shall be disassembled after market hours of operation. Tents shall be located so that they will not interfere with the normal operations of any permanent use on the property.
- f. A Public Market is permitted without a Temporary Use Permit subject to the following standards:
 - (i) The market includes no more than 6 vendors.
 - (ii) Vendors are selling only whole, uncut fruits and vegetables and are the original producers of items for sale.
 - (iii) The market shall not obstruct the safe flow of

- vehicular or pedestrian traffic on or around the site, nor encroach onto sidewalks, driveways, or other rights of way.
- (iv) Requirements of subsection 5.c., d., and e. above.

[See Note 1]

6. Garage, Yard, or Estate Sale

A temporary sale event conducted by the occupant of a Residential Use of used or purchased personal property. A Garage, Yard or Estate sale shall be subject to the following use specific standards:

- a. All items for sale shall be the property of the occupant conducting the sale. Items for sale shall not be merchandise purchased for resale or items otherwise manufactured or produced for the purpose of sale.
- b. Garage sales shall be conducted between the hours of 8am and 7pm.
- c. Temporary Signs associated with a Garage, Yard or Estate Sale shall only be placed on the parcel on which the sale is conducted. Signs shall not be placed in the public right-of-way or on other parcels.

A temporary event where a liquor license is issued, transferred or modified to permit the outdoor consumption of alcohol sold on the premises; provided. however, that a routine or special event conducted by a permitted accessory Outdoor Alcohol Service Area or an annual Sidewalk Cafe service area is not a Temporary Outdoor Alcohol Service Area subject to this Section 32.03.05.E.7. Public events held in association with a Temporary Outdoor Alcohol Service Area shall comply with Section 32.03.05.E.9 or, as applicable, apply for a Special Event Permit. A Temporary Outdoor Alcohol Service Area shall comply with the following Use Specific Standards:

- a. All Temporary Outdoor Alcohol Service Area approvals shall be subject to conditions established by Chapter 51 of the Municipal Code and by the Police Department.
- b. The limitation on number of events in a year shall not

apply to Carnivals, Festivals and other public events issued a <u>Special Event Permit</u> by the City Council, and shall not apply to applications made by businesses located within or directly adjacent to the boundaries of an approved Special Event Permit. [See Note 1]

8. Outdoor Sale/Promotional Event

The temporary outdoor displaying of wares, including for temporary parking lot sales, except for sales by a transient merchant which are subject to and shall meet the provisions of Cedar Rapids Municipal Code, Chapter 42-Pushcarts, Peddlers, Solicitors, and Transient Merchants. An Outdoor Sale/Promotional Event shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. Shall be located within the confines of the seller's owned or leased property.
- b. Shall be located at least 25 feet from all property lines:
- c. Shall not block any sight triangle or the view of oncoming traffic;
- d. No merchandise shall block any public pedestrian way, and a minimum clearance width of three feet from any public sidewalk shall be provided;
- e. No merchandise may be placed on landscaping, or within three feet of either side of a working doorway, or within 10 feet directly in front of a working doorway;
- f. Minimum off-street parking requirements shall be maintained:
- g. Merchandise shall not be hung resulting in a clearance less than eight feet above a pedestrian way. Additionally, any display with moving parts shall not come into contact with pedestrians if there is any potential to cause harm, including movement driven by the movement of air or by mechanical or electrical means.
- h. This section shall not apply to the sale of motor vehicles, trailers or boats; and
- Hours of operation shall coincide with the hours of operation for the principal use.
- j. All merchandise shall be secured during nonoperational hours.

9. Public Event on Private Property

An event open to the general public, which may or may not charge admission, located on private property. This definition is meant to encompass temporary uses, which cannot be applied to other permitted, accessory or temporary use standards. This definition specifically is not intended to regulate or limit the holding of public events by Civic and Institutional or Commercial uses in a manner consistent with the permitted use. Event uses that include the use of public property are separately regulated as special events and not subject to this definition. A Temporary Use Permit is required for uses that meet the following standards:

- a. A public event on private property having amplified music or live entertainment outdoors, or
- b. A public event on private property that is anticipated to displace more than 10% of the required parking for an existing residential use, or
- c. A public event on private property that is anticipated to displace more than 25% of the required parking for an existing non-residential use on the site.

10. Temporary Residential Occupancy

The temporary use of recreational vehicles or camp grounds for human occupancy related to a Special Event authorized by City Council. A Temporary Residential Occupancy shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. The temporary occupancy shall be related to a Special Event Permit that is issued by the City Council
- b. The request shall be reviewed by the City's Special Events Committee and/or by Departments deemed necessary by Development Services to review the request and make recommendations on rules, regulations, conditions or restrictions.
- Specific rules, regulations, conditions or restrictions and any associated permit fees for these uses shall established by City Council Resolution.

11. Temporary Public Displays

Structures and/or site improvements made for noncommercial purposes and that are intended to be temporary in nature and are not otherwise defined by

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20 to add "Temporary Public Display" as a use

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this code. Permits under this category include displays or temporary structures with artistic, educational, cultural or similar purposes as determined by Development Services. This definition is intended to encompass a broad range of activities or displays and is explicitly intended to allow for the temporary erection or placement of structures that may not otherwise meet the design requirements for a particular location, including transitional activities on vacant or underdeveloped land. A Temporary Public Display shall be subject to the following Use-Specific Standards:

- a. A Temporary Public Display may modify or waive development requirements found in Section 32.04. In general, a Temporary Public Display shall encompass uses and structures that do not require permanent site alterations, development of parking, or the regular presence of an operator or employees.
- b. The definition of a Temporary Public Display is intended to encompass a broad variety of uses and circumstances for which the development of specific standards is not feasible. The Development Services Department shall have broad discretion to review applications and impose conditions and requirements it deems necessary to ensure public safety, avoid conflicts with adjacent land uses, and ensure compliance with other relevant codes or laws.
- c. A temporary public display shall not be used for commercial purposes or as a means to provide signage as defined by Section 32.04.08. The sale of goods and services as well as the preparation or sale of food or alcohol is not covered under this definition.
- d. The use of public right of way for a Temporary Public Display shall not be granted by a Temporary Use Permit and shall be obtained through appropriate means outside of the zoning code.
- e. Development Services shall not approve a Temporary
 Public Display for a period of time to exceed 180
 days. The Board of Adjustment is authorized to grant
 time extensions for a period of up to 1 year per
 extension. [See Note 1]

32.03.06 Supplemental Provisions

The following supplemental provisions shall apply to all uses defined in this Section 32.03

A. Hours of Operation

- 1. Outdoor uses, such as outdoor dining and performance venues, located adjacent to lots in a residential district shall curtail outdoor activities by 10:00 p.m.
- 2. Loading or unloading activities shall take place only between the hours of 7:00 am and 10:00 pm
- 3. Alternate hours of activities may be approved through the conditional use permit process.

B. Noise

All uses permitted by this ordinance shall comply with Chapter 56 – Motor Vehicle Noise and Noise Limits from Certain Sound Sources. No authority is granted by this ordinance to grant any exceptions, modifications or reductions to the requirements of Chapter 56.

C. Alcohol and Tobacco Related Uses

The following standards shall apply to all uses that require a license for the sale of Alcoholic Liquors and Beer under Chapter 51 of the City Code or a permit for the sale of Cigarette/Tobacco/Nicotine/Vapor products as may be regulated by the lowa Code. The purpose of this section is to determine whether principal or accessory uses in this code meet zoning criteria to be eligible for such licenses, and is not intended to guarantee approval. Approval of any required licenses shall be governed by the applicable regulations for those licenses. Violations of this section shall be considered zoning violations, though they may also violate the terms or conditions of an applicable license. Uses applying for a license to sell Alcoholic Liquors and Beer or Cigarette/ Tobacco/Nicotine/Vapor Products shall be conforming to this code if they meet the following criteria:

1. Alcohol and Tobacco sales regulated in this section shall be categorized by table 32.03-06:

Table 32.03-06: Leve	els of Alcohol-Related I	Jses			
Category	Total Sales	Typical Uses [1]			
Level I Alcohol and Tobacco Use	Less than or equal to 50% of gross receipts from Alcohol and Tobacco Sales	General Retail Restaurant, with alcohol			
Level II Alcohol and Tobacco Use	Greater than 50% of gross receipts from Alcohol and Tobacco Sales	Alcohol/ Tobacco Store Bar			

Notes

- [1] Typical Uses are listed for illustrative purposes. Alcohol and Tobacco Sales may be conducted in association with other uses listed in Sec 32.03.03 where Development Services determines the activity is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the definition of the use.
- 2. The sale of Alcohol or Tobacco products shall be conducted in conjunction with and in a manner that is consistent with the definition of a Permitted or Conditional Use in <u>Sec 32.03.03</u>. In addition to any Use-Specific Standards all Alcohol and Tobacco Uses shall permitted or subject to conditional use according to table 32.03-07:

Table 32.03-07:	Zone Districts						
Use-Table for Alcohol-Related Uses	U-DG U-DC	U-NG U-NT	U-VG U-VT	T-IM T-MC P-xx	T-ML	S-MC	S-MR
Level I Alcohol a	nd Tob	acco l	Jse(s)				
All Locations	Р	Р	Р	Р	С	Р	Р
Level II Alcohol and Tobacco Use(s)							
Within 300 feet of a Residential District	Р	С	С	С		С	С
300 or more from a Residential District	Р	Р	Р	С		Р	Р
Within 300 feet of a Pre-K-12 School	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>

[See Note 1]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22 to change "Liquor/Tobacco stores" to "Alcohol/Tobacco" stores and allow Level II Alcohol and Tobacco Use(s) within 300 feet of a Pre-K-12 School

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For districts not listed in table 32.03-07, a Level I Alcohol and Tobacco use may be permitted by Conditional Use where Development Services determines that such activity is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the definition of the use.

- 4. Upon reasonable suspicion of violation or if requested as part of review of a license renewal, the Development Services Department may require that the owner or operator of a Level I Alcohol and Tobacco use prove, within 45 days, that during the prior 6 months no more than 50% of its gross receipts from sales are derived from the sale of alcoholic liquor, wine, beer or tobacco products. In such event it shall be presumed that more than 50% of the gross receipts from sales are derived from the sale of alcoholic liquor, wine, beer or tobacco products, which presumption may be overcome by the business timely furnishing of a statement prepared and verified by a certified public accountant identifying the total dollar volume of all sales, and separately identifying the total dollar volume of sales derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages, from the sale of tobacco products, and from the sale of all other merchandise and food exclusive of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, from the business premises in the preceding 6 months. Where a Level I Alcohol and Tobacco use fails to overcome the presumption, either by failure to respond or by having sales of alcoholic liquor, wine, beer or tobacco products in excess of 50% of its gross receipts, the following shall be in effect:
 - a. The use shall be considered to be operating as a Level II Alcohol and Tobacco use as defined in this section.
 - b. Where a Level II Alcohol and Tobacco use is not permitted or requires a conditional use, it shall be considered to be operating in violation of this Zoning Ordinance and subject to penalties as may be prescribed by <u>Section 32.07</u>. This shall be in addition to any penalties, suspensions, or revocations that the use may be subject to under the terms of any licenses issued for the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

D. Outdoor Storage

All outdoor storage areas, whether permitted as a principal or accessory use, shall comply with the following standards:

1. Type of Materials

Storage shall be limited to goods and materials customarily stored outside and resistant to damage and deterioration from exposure to the elements. Outdoor storage shall include the parking/storage of vehicles to be serviced at a collision service or towing/ wrecker service use and all parking/storage of vehicular equipment, such as farm or construction machinery or equipment and commercial delivery vehicles. The placement of storage vaults or shipping containers shall be regarded as outside storage, except as may be otherwise permitted by this Zoning Ordinance.

2. Location

When permitted as a principal or accessory use, Outdoor Storage shall be permitted in the following locations:

- a. Outdoor Storage shall not be located within any required front or exterior side setback;
- b. In Urban and Traditional districts, outdoor storage shall not be located in a front yard or street side yard between a primary structure and the street.
- c. Outdoor Storage shall not obstruct or eliminate any required parking or loading space, access drive or fire lane; nor occupy any street right-of-way.
- d. Outdoor Storage shall not be located within any required landscaping area.
- e. Within Urban Tech Shop Districts, outdoor storage is limited to the Work Court area.

3. Secured Storage

All outdoor storage, except for the storage of operable vehicles, shall be located within a secured area

4. Screening

Screening of all outdoor storage areas from right of way and adjacent properties shall be provided according to Service Area Screening and Requirements - Sec. 32.04.06.K.

5. Heiaht:

Storage of stacked materials shall not exceed the height of the screening fence or eight feet, whichever is less.

Individual items of greater height may be stored, but may not exceed one-half the height of the principal building.

6. Surfacing:

Storage areas shall be surfaced as follows:

- a. Storage of goods and materials shall be conducted only on a paved surface or an approved all-weather surface that is maintained in a dust-free condition.
 - (i) Gravel, asphalt millings, or other surfaces may be used, as long as the usrface is maintained in a dust-free condition, with industrial uses for material laydown areas used by heavy equipment and machinery, or outdoor storage.
 - (ii) These surfaces shall not be converted to vehicle parking unless resurfaced in accordance with Section 32.04.02.L.

[See note 1]

b. The storage of vehicles, trailers, and equipment, which is normally intended to be mobile, whether self-propelled or towed, shall be conducted only on a surface that is provided in accordance with the requirements for parking areas.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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32.04 Development Standards

32.04.01 General Applicability

A. Development Standard Range of Compliance

- 1. All development shall conform to the provisions of the following sections to the maximum amount of conformance feasible:
 - a. 32.04.02: Parking Standards
 - b. 32.04.03: Mobility and Connectivity Standards
 - c. 32.04.04: Alternative Energy Regulations
 - d. 32.04.05: Site and Structure Standards
 - e. 32.04.06: Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening Standards
 - f. 32.04.07: Lighting Standards
 - g. 32.04.08: Sign Regulations
- 2. Some development types may seek approval for less than complete compliance with standards in the following sections. The potential amount of reduced compliance is identified in Table 32.04-1.
 - a. 32.04.02: Parking Standards
 - b. 32.04.03: Mobility and Connectivity Standards
 - c. 32.04.05: Site and Structure Standards
 - d. 32.04.06: Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening Standards

B. Measuring Required Compliance

1. New Development¹

The development standards shall apply to all new development unless otherwise specified in the specific development standard.

2. Existing Development

Where existing development is expanded, either by total increase in building permit valuation on a parcel or by the total increase in footprint of all primary structures on a parcel as determined by Development Services, development standards shall apply to all external additions or the construction of new primary structures as follows:

 a. External additions or the construction of new primary structures by less than 10 percent shall not be required to comply with these development

Table 32.04-1: Applicability of Development Standards					
Structure Type	Single Unit	Two-Unit	Multi-Unit	Commercial	Industrial
Development Type					
New Development					
New Development	100	100	100	100	100
Infill, Conforming Lot	90	90	90	90	90
Infill, Nonconforming Lot	70	70	70	70	70
Existing Development					
External additions less than 10 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
External additions between 10% and 75%	See Sec. 32.04.01.B.2 Existing Development				
External additions greater than 75%	100	100	100	100	100
Interior	n,	⁄a	Parkin	g Applica	able [3]
Nonconformities					
Lots	Development standards are not applicable to lot w/o structure				
Uses	Uses may not be enlarged or increased				
Structures [4]	100	100	100	100	100
Uses or Structures on Nonconforming Lots [4]	100	100	100	100	100
Notes					

Notes

- [1] Only standards applicable to the specific development type.
- [2] Increase in building permit valuation based on the area of the individual structure subject to improvements, regardless of the total number of structures on the site.
- [3] Uses that exceed maximum parking standards prior to improvements may not increase overall parking count.
- [4] External changes only; applicable to enlargement or alteration where permitted, as well as reconstruction following damage or destruction.

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 061-21

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standards.

- b. External additions or the construction of new primary structures that increase the building permit valuation of the existing structure by more than 10 percent but less than 75 percent, as determined by the building permit valuation, shall require a corresponding percent increase in compliance with these development standards or until the site reaches compliance, whichever is less. For standards without specifically measurable requirements, the Development Services Manager shall determine required compliance. The Development Services Manager's determination may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment.
- c. External additions or the construction of new primary structures that increase the building permit valuation of an existing structure by 75 percent or greater, as determined by the building permit valuation, shall be required to fully comply with these standards.
- d. Notwithstanding a-c above, the City shall not require the removal of any existing structure or portion of any existing structure. or the removal of any required minimum parking. Development Services is authorized to determine alternative development standards to meet the intent of this code where minimum standards cannot be met due to existing structures and site constraints

3. Internal Modifications and Adaptive Reuse:

- a. The intent of this Code is to permit continued use of existing sites and structures until such time as the site is substantially altered. Internal modifications, renovations, and external expansions of up to 10% shall not be required to meet the requirements of this Section 32.04 unless otherwise stated.
- b. Multi-Unit Residential: The maximum units per residential defined in certain zone districts within Section 32.02 shall not be applied to existing legal structures where only interior modifications or external additions less than 10% are proposed. Any legal structure, otherwise conforming or nonconforming to this code, may be converted to multi-

unit residential or interior modifications made to increase the number of residential units, provided that the number of residential units does not exceed the density permitted within that district, and that required parking is provided or reductions granted according to the provisions of this code.

4. Other Site Improvements

- a. Parking lots
 - (i) Parking lot expansion shall be in conformance with this code, except that, by minor design adjustment, accommodations may be made to accommodate existing drive aisle placement and traffic flow. This provision shall not be interpreted to permit the continued expansion of parking lots that do not meet the standards of this section.
 - (ii) Where existing parking lots are reconstructed, the following shall apply:
 - (A) In all cases Development Services is authorized to require construction of accessible parking and the installation of wheel stops to prevent vehicles from encroaching into the public right of way or conflicting with pedestrian paths.
 - (B) An increase in compliance with ShortTerm bike parking requirement of section
 32.04.02.P shall be provided based on the
 percentage of parking reconstructed. For
 example, if 30% of parking spaces in a lot
 are reconstructed then 30% of the required
 short-term bicycle parking shall be provided.
 Development Services is authorized to modify
 location requirements for short-term bike
 parking based on existing site conditions.
 Short term bike parking provided under this
 provision may be provided elsewhere on the
 parcel or at a nearby location determined by
 Development Services.
 - (iii) Where the reconstruction of an existing parking lot exceeds over 0.25 acres in area:
 - (A) The portion of the parking lot to be reconstructed shall be in conformance

- with this code of the extent practical, as determined by Development Services, taking into account existing site conditions, drive aisle locations, and utilization of the parking lot.
- (B) Headlight screening, pedestrian access to the primary structure, and landscaping shall be provided to the extent practical.
- (C) An increase with the compliance with longterm bike parking requirements of Section 32.04.02.P shall be provided as determined by Development Services, proportional to the percentage of overall parking reconstructed.
- b. Other Site Improvement and accessory uses.

 Where accessory structures and accessory uses of the site are proposed and the requirements of this code cannot be met due to existing site conditions, a Major Design Exception may be reconsidered to permit the structure, site improvement or activity, with relief exceeding the thresholds otherwise permitted by Section 32.05.12, Major Design Exception where the application can demonstrate the design exception is necessary to accommodate the structure, site improvement or activity proposed, that compliance with the requirements of this code is not feasible, and that alternative development standards have been proposed to meet the intent of this code.

C. Ten-Year Timeframe

Any application by property owners to expand structures shall remain on record for 10 years from the date of said work completion. Any subsequent application to expand structures shall be cumulative to any requests made within the previous 10 years. The total shall be used by the city to determine the property owner's necessary level of compliance.

Notes:

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32.04.02 **Parking**

A. General Applicability

1. Intent

The parking and loading provisions of this section are intended to ensure that adequate parking is provided to meet the needs of individual site designs and the community at-large. The provisions of this section are intended to provide the appropriate amount of motor vehicle parking, bicycle parking, stacking spaces, and loading facilities.

2. Minimum Parking Required

Required motor vehicle and bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with this section for the parking context in which such facilities are located, unless one or more of the exemptions or reductions in this section applies.

3. Interpretations

If, for any reason, the classification of any use for the purpose of determining the amount of parking, or the number of spaces to be provided by such use is not readily determinable, the parking class of such use or the number of spaces to be provided shall be determined by the zoning administrator, based on an evaluation of anticipated parking requirements for similar uses, after consulting with appropriate City departments.

4. Definition of Parking

Unless specifically identified in this section as bicycle parking or parking for any other type of vehicle, the term parking shall refer to automobile parking.

B. Calculation of Required Parking

- 1. When determination of the number of parking or loading spaces results in a requirement of a fractional space, any 4. In addition, adequate and safe pedestrian access must fraction shall be rounded up and counted as one parking space.
- 2. When there are multiple structures on a lot or multiple uses in a structure, parking shall be calculated separately for each different use area in a building or on a site, including all accessory uses.
- 3. When the standards use the amount of square footage

- in buildings as a unit of measurement, all calculations may be based on gross floor area minus 10 percent to account for spaces utilized for storage, circulation, and utility and equipment rooms.
- 4. Parking spaces required on a per-employee basis shall be based on the maximum number of employees on duty and/or residing on the premises at any one time.
- 5. Parking spaces required based on the number of beds in a facility shall be calculated based on the number of beds accommodated in the design capacity of the facility.
- 6. When the standards use seating as a unit of measurement, all calculations shall be based on the number of fixed seats. If fixed seats are not provided, then parking shall be determined at a rate of one space per four occupants.
- 7. When the standards use the number of occupants as a unit of measurement, all calculations shall be based on the maximum occupant load, as determined by the adopted building code.

C. Measurement of Distances

Where Section 32.04.02 requires that parking spaces be located within a defined distance of a lot, building entrance, or similar, the following shall apply:

- 1. At least 50 percent of the spaces in any contiguous parking lot must entirely be within the required distance.
- 2. The distance shall be measured from the primary entrance of the use or uses served as measured along the shortest legal and practical walking route.
- 3. This route may include crossing a right-of-way provided it uses a crosswalk.
- be provided from and to the parking areas.

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Table 32.04.02-2: Urban Parking Context Requirements						
Land Use Minimum Required		Minimum District Shared	Maximum Permitted			
	GFA - Gross Floor Area					
Residential Uses • 1 per studio or 1 bedroom • 1.25 per 2 bedroom • 1.25 + 0.25 for each bedroom over 2		0.25 per dwelling unit	 2 per studio or 1 bedroom 2.5 per 2 bedroom 2.25 + 0.25 for each bedroom over 2 			
Non-Residential Uses	1 per 800 SF GFA	1 per 1,000 SF GFA	1 per 250 SF GFA			

[1[Shared Parking Waiver adopted with Ordinance #009-21 [2] Provision clarified with Ordinance #009-21.

D. Parking Context

1. Identification of Parking Context

Parking and loading facilities shall be provided according to the standards of either the urban or general parking contexts. The applicable parking context shall be determined by district according to Table 32.04.02-1, below. Provisions that do not specifically apply to either urban or general parking contexts shall apply to both.

Table 32.04.02-1: Parking Context		
Districts	Parking and Loading Context	
Urban (U-xx) Districts	Urban	
Traditional (T-xx) Districts	Urban or General standards may be applied at the applicant's discretion, unless urban standards are required by an adopted plan.	
Public (P-xx) Districts	Based on adjacent land uses, as determined by Development Services.	
All other Districts	General	

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2. Urban Parking Context

- a. The minimum required and maximum number of parking spaces permitted in the urban parking context are identified in Table 32.04.02-2. Where this table does not specify a parking requirement, the general context standards shall apply.
- b. All development within the Urban Parking context shall provide the minimum number of District Shared parking spaces indicated in Table 32.04.02-2. District Shared spaces promote a "park once" atmosphere in urban areas of the community by creating parking spaces that may be shared by uses within the district.
- c. District Shared parking may be achieved by one or more of the following:
 - (i) Public on-street parking spaces immediately adjacent to the development
 - (ii) Parking spaces within an off-street parking lot that are available to the general public for at least 12 hours in any 24-hour period and meet the following:
 - (A) Be subject to approval by Development Services and must be based on a finding that the public parking spaces will contribute to the parking needs of the neighborhood at times of high demand;
 - (B) Clearly visible and accessible from the parking lot entrance;
 - (C) Not be marked for the exclusive use of visitors to any particular use or property; and
 - (D) Not be more restrictive than nearby public street parking spaces.
 - (iii) District Shared parking may be reduced or waived by Minor Administrative Adjustment for projects requiring 5 or fewer District Shared Parking Spaces where Development Services determines that there is no practical means to provide public access to shared parking spaces.

 [See Note 1]
- d. As part of a Public Parking District described in Section 32.04.02.E, the City may establish a one-

- time fee in lieu of development of District Shared Parking. Payment of this fee will permanently satisfy the requirement for district shared parking.
- e. Parking shall not be required within the boundaries of the Downtown SSMID. Parking developed within the Downtown SSMID shall be subject to the maximum parking requirements of Section 32.04.02.D.6. [See Note 2]
- f. Reserved Parking: Off-street parking spaces that do not fulfill the District Shared Parking requirement may be restricted to users of the site at the discretion of the property owner or designee. This may include reserved parking for tenants, visitors to a particular use or the property in general, or additional district shared parking

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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3. General Parking Context

a. Minimum Number of Spaces Required

The minimum number of parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with Table 32.04.02-

3. Where this table does not specify a parking requirement, the standards of Sec. 32.04.02.5 shall apply.

Table 32.04.02-3: General Parking Context Requirements				
GFA - Gross Floor Area; GLA - Gross Land Area				
Land Use	Minimum Required			
Residential Uses				
Household Living				
Dwelling, single unit, detached	2 per DU			
Dwelling, single unit, attached	2 per DU			
Dwelling, two unit	2 per DU			
Dwelling, multiple unit	1 per studio; 1.5 per 1 bedroom DU; 2 per 2 bedroom DU; 2 + 0.5 for each bedroom over 2			
Dwelling(s) in mixed-use structure	2 per DU			
Live/work unit	Residential requirement + 1 per 333 SF office space			
Mobile home	2 per mobile home			
Dwelling, Accessory (ADU)	1 per ADU			
Group Living				
Assisted living facility	2 + 0.5 per dwelling unit over 2			
Boarding or rooming house	1 per bedroom			
Emergency residential shelter	2 + 1 per guest room			
Fraternity or sorority house	3 per 5 occupants with a minimum of 10 spaces			
Rehabilitation house	2 + 0.5 per DU			
Group home	2 + 1 per 5 beds			
Civic and Institutional Uses				
Airport	N/A			
Cemetery	1 per 50 SF chapel area			
Correctional facility	1 per 300 SF GFA of space used by the public + 1 per 600 SF GFA of space not used by the public			
Communications and Information Service Uses				

Table 32.04.02-3: General Parking Context Requirements					
GFA - Gross Floor Area; GLA - Gross Land Area					
Land Use	Minimum Required				
Antenna	N/A				
Communication tower	1				
Educational					
College or university	1 per 400 SF GFA				
School K-12	Elementary School: 2 per classroom Middle School: 2 per classroom High School: 6 per classroom and 1 per 300 SF GFA additional enclosed floor space				
Vocational or trade school	1 per 300 SF indoor GFA				
Healthcare					
All uses, unless otherwise specified	1 per 2 beds based on maximum capacity + 1 per 350 SF GFA office and administrative area + spaces as required per accessory use				
Institutional, Cultural and Ass	itional, Cultural and Assembly				
Assembly, Civic and Religious, large or small	1 per 4 seats in assembly area or 1 per 100 SF GFA in assembly area without seats				
Library, museum, or cultural institution	1 per 1,000 SF GFA for museum and art gallery; 1 per 333 SF GFA for library				
Human or Neighborhood Services	1 per 333 SF GFA				
Parks and Open Space					
Park and playground	None				
Conservation	None				
Public Safety					
Public safety facility	1 per 300 SF GFA of space used by the public + 1 per 600 SF GFA of space not used by the public				
Essential public and utility services, not listed separately	N/A				
Transportation and Parking					
Parking lot (sole primary use)	N/A				
Parking structure (sole primary	N/A				

Table 32.04.02-3: General Parking Context Requirements			
GFA - Gross Floor Area; GLA - Gross Land Area			
Land Use	Minimum Required		
Utilities and Public Services			
Utility, major	Table 32.04.02-4		
Utility, minor	Table 32.04.02-4		
Commercial Uses			
Animal and Pet Sales or Servi	ces		
Animal Shelter	1 per 800 SF GFA		
Boarding	1 per 400 SF GFA		
Dog Breeding	2 spaces		
Grooming	1 per 400 SF GFA		
Stable	1 per 5 stalls		
Veterinary Hospital	1 per 250 SF GFA		
Assembly, Entertainment, and	l Trade		
Large	1 per 4 seats in assembly area or		
Small	1 per 100 SF GFA in assembly area without seats		
Child/Adult Care			
Day care center	1 per 500 SF GFA		
Day care home, Group	2 plus 2 drop-off spaces		
Day care home, Family	N/A		
Commercial Services			
Consumer maintenance and repair	1 per 333 SF GFA		
Personal service	1 per 333 SF GFA		
Studio or instruction service	1 per 333 SF GFA		
Funeral home	1 per 200 SF GFA used by general public + 1 per 600 SF GFA not used by general public		
Rental Services	1 per 333 SF GFA		
Building and Trades Services	1 per 333 SF GFA		

[See Note 2]

Table 32.04.02-3: General Parking Context Requirements				
GFA - Gross Floor Area; GLA - Gross Land Area				
Land Use	Minimum Required			
Financial Institutions				
Financial institution	1 per 200 SF GFA used by general public + 1 per 600 SF GFA not used by general public			
Alternative financial institution	1 per 200 SF GFA used by general public + 1 per 600 SF GFA not used by general public			
Office				
Business or professional	1 per 333 SF GFA			
Medical	Medical, dental or optical: 1 per 222 SF GFA; Therapy: 1 per 250 SF GFA			
Retail Sales				
All uses, unless otherwise specified	1 per 333 SF GFA			
Eating and/or Drinking Establ	ishment			
All uses, unless otherwise specified	1 per 200 SF GFA			
Entertainment and Recreation	n Uses			
Amusement, indoor	6 per 1,000 SF GFA			
Amusement, outdoor	1 per 4 occupants			
Adult entertainment establishment	1 per 200 SF GFA			
Golf Course	As determined by Zoning Adminstrator ¹			
Visitor Accommodations				
Bed and breakfast home	2 + 1 space for each guest room			
Campground or recreational vehicle park	1 space per campsite/RV site			
Hotel or motel	1 per room + 1 per 300 SF meeting or restaurant and bar area			
Vehicle Sales or Service				
Fueling station	2 + 1 per 333 SF GFA for retail			
Vehicle maintenance and repair, major and minor	1 per 250 SF GFA			
Vehicle rental	1 per 250 SF GFA plus storage of cars for rent			

Notes:

1[Golf cousre added with Ordinance #061-21

[2] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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Table 32.04.02-3: General Parking Context Requirements				
GFA - Gross Floor Area; GLA - Gross Land Area				
Land Use	Minimum Required			
Vehicle sales	1 per 1,000 SF GFA plus storage of cars for sale			
Industrial, Wholesale, and Sto	orage Uses			
Energy Production and Natur	al Extraction			
Solar array	1			
Wind energy conversion system, large	1			
Mining	Table 32.04.02-4			
Quarrying or rock, sand, or gravel production or preparation	Table 32.04.02-4			
Industrial Services				
Industrial Services	Table 32.04.02-4			
Manufacturing, Assembly, or	Processing Uses			
Artisan/craft	1 per 500 SF GFA			
Limited	Table 32.04.02-4			
General	Table 32.04.02-4			
Intensive	Table 32.04.02-4			
Truck Sales and Service				
Truck and heavy equipment maintenance and repair	1 per 1,000 SF GFA			
Truck stop/wash	N/A			
Warehouse and Storage Serv	ices			
Outdoor storage	Table 32.04.02-4			
Self-service storage facility	Table 32.04.02-4			
Warehouse, including wholesale and distribution facility	Table 32.04.02-4			
Truck and equipment storage	Table 32.04.02-4			
Waste and Salvage				
Hazardous waste facility	Section 32.04.02.D			
Recycling collection facility	Table 32.04.02-4			
Refuse hauling facility	Table 32.04.02-4			
Salvage yard	Table 32.04.02-4			
Solid waste facility	Table 32.04.02-4			

Table 32.04.02-3: General Parking Context Requirements		
GFA - Gross Floor Area; GLA - Gross Land Area		
Land Use Minimum Required		
Agricultural and Resource Uses		
Agriculture	Section 32.04.02.D.5	
Urban agriculture	None	
Aquaculture	Section 32.04.02.D.5	
Greenhouse, nursery, orchard, or truck farm	1 per 1,000 SF GFA	

4. Parking for Industrial and Warehouse Uses

Uses that reference this subsection in Table 32.04.02-3, shall provide the minimum number of parking spaces identified in Table 32.04.02-4.

Table 32.04.02-4: Parking for Industrial, Warehouse, and Waste and Salvage Uses in General Parking Context

Use or Activity		Minimum Required	
Office or Adminis	Office or Administrative Area		
Indoor Sales Area	Indoor Sales Area		
Assembly,	1-3,000 sf GFA	1 per 200 GFA	
vehicular	3,001-5,000 SF GFA	1 per 500 GFA	
service, or manufacturing	5,001-10,000 SF GFA	1 per 750 GFA	
area:	10,001 or more SF GFA	1 per 1,250 GFA	
Indoor storage or warehousing area		1 per 1,000 GFA OR 1 per employee on largest shift	
Outdoor sales, display, or storage area (3,000 square feet or less)		1 per 750 GFA	
Outdoor sales, display, or storage area (more than 3,000 square feet)		1 per 1,000 GFA OR 1 per employee on largest shift	
Notes:			

Notes

The total number of required spaces is cumulative based on the variety of different functions present in a single use.

[See Note 1]

Number of Spaces for Uses with Variable Parking Demand

Uses that reference this subsection in Table 32.04.02-3 have widely varying parking demand characteristics, making it difficult to establish a single parking standard. Upon receiving a development application for a use subject to this subsection, the zoning administrator shall apply the parking standard specified for the listed use that is deemed most similar to the proposed use or establish minimum parking standards on the basis of a parking study prepared by the applicant. Such a study shall include estimates of parking demand based on recommendations of the Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE) Parking Generation, or other acceptable estimates as approved by the zoning administrator, and should include other reliable data collected from uses or combinations of uses that are the same as or comparable with the proposed use. Comparability will be determined by density, scale, bulk, area, type of activity, and location. The study shall document the source of data used to develop the recommendations.

6. Maximum Number of Parking Spaces

a. The maximum permitted number of parking spaces shall be determined as follows in Table 32.04.02-5:

Table 32.04.02-5: Maximum Number of Parking Spaces		
Number of spaces required	Maximum Number of Spaces Permitted	
0-49	The greater of 6 or 150% of the spaces required	
50-99	The greater of 75 or 120% of the spaces required	
100 or more spaces	The greater of 120 or 110% of the spaces required	
эриссэ	Spaces required	

b. Due to the highly variable demand for certain industrial uses, by Minor Administrative Adjustment Development Services may grant an increase in the maximum number of parking spaces permitted for Industrial and Warehouse uses that utilize Table 32.04.02-4 for the calculation of minimum required parking. The increase shall be based on

demonstrated need by the applicant. Examples include, but are not limited to: number of employees on the busiest shift and overlapping shifts.

c. Development of additional parking spaces beyond the maximum number of spaces permitted by this subsection may be granted subject to the provisions of Section 32.04.02.F. [See Note 1]

E. Public Parking District

A public parking district consists of parking spaces approved or constructed by the city for the purpose of providing shared public parking. Where a public parking district is planned or available, the following shall apply:

1. Location

City council may establish, by resolution, boundaries for a public parking district that identify which properties are served by existing or proposed public parking facilities.

2. Availability of Parking Spaces

City council, or its designated operator, shall have sole discretion in determining the location and availability of public parking spaces.

3. Application to Urban Parking Standards

Where planned or existing City-provided public parking is used to meet requirements for public parking in the urban parking context, the City may accept a one-time payment for each space. City council shall establish an amount based on the approximate cost to build structured parking. The one-time payment shall permanently satisfy the requirement for the subject property to provide public parking.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 025-20 to allow for administrative approval of increase to maximum number of parking spaces.

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F. Parking Exceptions and Reductions

1. Downtown Exception

Parking is not required within the boundaries of the downtown Cedar Rapids Self-Supporting Municipal Improvement District (SSMID) in order to minimize disruptive curb cuts and driveways and to encourage the consolidation of parking space in appropriate locations.

2. Exception for Change of Use

A permitted use that does not meet the parking requirements of this section may be converted to another permitted use without full compliance with the required number of parking spaces if one of the following conditions are met:

- a. The applicant provides the maximum amount of parking spaces possible without being required to remove or partially remove a structure or landscaping.
- b. If a structure or a portion of a structure is voluntarily removed, the resulting area shall be used to provide the additional parking spaces necessary.

3. Shared Parking Reduction

The following reductions may apply to general parking contexts at the request of the applicant.

- a. Where two land uses listed in separate use categories in Table 32.04.02-3 share a parking lot, parking lots, or parking structure, the total off-site parking required for those uses may be reduced by the factors shown in Table 32.04.02-6.
- b. Total parking required shall be the sum of the two parking requirements for the two uses divided by the factors in Table 32.04.02-6. For example, where a development includes both (a) civic and (b) retail sales uses, the amount of parking required is the sum of the parking required for the two uses divided by 1.3.
- c. Shared parking spaces shall be located within 500 linear feet of the primary entrance of all uses served.

Table 32.04.02-6: Shared Parking					
Property Use	Mult-Unit Residential or Group Living	Civic and Institutional	Easting & Drinking, Entertainment, or Visitor Accomodations	Retail Sales	Office
(Add the two parking requirements and divide by these factors)					ors)
Multi-Unit Residential or Group living	-	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Civic	1.1	-	1.2	1.3	1.3
Eating and Drinking, Entertainment, or Visitor Accommodation	1.1	1.2	-	1.3	1.7
Retail Sales	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	1.2
Office	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	_

4. Reduced Need Populations

The required minimum number of parking spaces in general and urban parking contexts may be reduced by:

- a. 33 percent for any group living use or multi-unit use in which occupancy of at least 80 percent of the units is restricted for use by those 55 years of age or older.
- b. 50 percent for any group living use or multi-unit use in which occupancy of more than 80 percent of the units is restricted for use by those meeting the definition of "handicapped" individuals under the federal Fair Housing Act.

5. Parking Reductions

The following reductions may be used to provide relief from the parking required in general and urban parking contexts. The reductions listed below shall be considered cumulative and may be combined.

- a. Up to three parking stalls may be waived by the Development Services Manager for each approved driveway connection, or stub-out for future driveway connection between adjoining parking lots under different ownership.
- b. A five percent parking reduction shall be granted if the building or use is within 500 feet of a bus route.
- c. Parking shall be reduced at a rate of one space for each two motorcycle spaces provided up to a maximum of four motorcycle spaces.
- d. A five percent parking reduction shall be granted if the building or use is within one-quarter mile of a recreational trail or bike route and a sidewalk connection is provided between the site and the recreational trail or bike route.

G. Maximum Surface Parking Waiver

1. Applicability

Parking spaces shall not be provided in a surface parking lot in an amount that exceeds the maximum number of parking spaces in the general or urban parking contexts unless the maximum parking requirement is waived as provided in this section.

2. Maximum Surface Parking Calculation Exceptions

For the purpose of calculating parking requirements, the following types of parking spaces shall not count against the maximum surface parking requirement:

- Parking spaces identified as District Shared Parking within the Urban Parking context;
- b. Accessible parking;
- c. Vanpool and carpool parking;
- d. Spaces with electrical vehicle charging stations, up to a maximum of two per 50 parking spaces;
- e. Parking spaces which are used seasonally (March 1-Novermber 1) to provide bicycle parking;
- f. On-street parking adjacent to the lot or lots on which the parking is located; and

g. Structured parking, underground parking, and parking within, above, or beneath the building(s) it serves.

3. Maximum Surface Parking Waiver

a. Maximum Surface Parking Waiver Request

Requests to exceed the maximum surface parking requirement shall be accompanied by a written justification demonstrating how the maximum number of parking spaces specified in Sec. 32.04.02.D is insufficient for the proposed development. The written justification must include an analysis of current parking supply and conditions, an assessment of the ability of existing supply to meet existing peak demand, a projection of future demand, and must demonstrate consideration and evaluation of alternative parking management practices (e.g., shared parking, shuttle, valet, etc.).

b. Review Criteria

A waiver to the maximum surface parking requirement may be allowed by the zoning administrator in situations that meet all of the following criteria:

- (i) The proposed development has unique or unusual characteristics such as high sales volume per floor area or low turnover, that create a parking demand that exceeds the maximum ratio and that typically does not apply to comparable uses;
- (ii) The parking demand beyond the maximum parking standard cannot be accommodated by on-street parking, shared parking with nearby uses, or by increasing the supply of spaces that are exempt from the maximum ratio;
- (iii) The request is the minimum necessary increase from the standards; and
- (iv) The applicant can provide all of the design requirements for excess parking.

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c. Design Requirements for Excess Surface Parking

An applicant that receives a parking waiver to provide parking that exceeds the maximum number of permitted parking spaces permitted in Sec. 32.04.02.D shall be required to include additional internal landscaping and incorporate pervious pavement as described below.

d. Pervious Surfaces

All parking spots in excess of the maximum number of permitted parking spaces shall be constructed with pervious parking lot surfaces, as approved by the City Engineer. To the maximum extent possible, pervious surfaces shall be located at parking spaces, rather than drive aisles.

e. Additional Landscaping

- (i) Parking lot landscaping shall comply with the internal landscaping standards in Section 32.04.06, Landscaping.
- (ii) In addition to the landscaping standards in Section 32.04.06, deciduous trees and shrubs shall be provided in the quantities outlined in Table 32.04.02-7 for parking that exceeds the maximum limit. Any required additional landscaping shall be distributed throughout the site.

Table 32.04.02-7: Additional Landscaping Requirement for Excess Surface Parking

Number of Spaces over Maximum Parking Limit	Number of Deciduous Trees (2-inch Caliper)	Number of Deciduous Shrubs (2-inch Caliper)
0-5	0	4
6-10	1	8
11-15	2	12
16-20	3	16
21+	1 per 4 spaces over maximum	1 per space over maximum

(iii) Where the maximum number of parking spaces in the Urban Parking Context is exceeded, the applicant may provide, as an alternative to the additional landscaping standards in Table 32.04.02-7, public art or street furniture with a value of at least \$500 for each additional parking space provided. The art or street furniture may be installed adjacent to the public right of way on the site or at a public location acceptable to the city and the applicant. The applicant may, at their discretion, provide a lump sum payment to the City's <u>Public</u> Art fund in lieu of installation.

[See Note 1]

H. Parking Layout – Single Unit and Two Unit Residential Uses

1. Applicability

The following standards shall apply to parking for single unit, two-unit, and attached residential uses.

2. Parking Dimensions

The minimum parking space dimension shall be 8.5 feet by 18 feet.

3. Tandem Spaces

Required parking may be provided in tandem spaces to accommodate two vehicles parked end-to-end, under the following circumstances:

- a. May be provided in tandem, either on a driveway, garage, or both; and
- b. For each dwelling unit, including accessory dwelling units, at least one parking space shall be provided that is not blocked by another parking space.

4. Garage and Carports

- a. To allow for vehicle maneuvering, there shall be a minimum clear distance on private property of 20 feet perpendicular to the garage doors or carport openings for any opening that is perpendicular to the public right-of-way.
- b. When garage doors or carport openings face an alley, a minimum of 2 feet shall be provided from the garage door or carport opening to the furthest alley right-of-way boundary. Parking between the garage or carport shall not be permitted unless at least 20 feet of pavement between the garage or carport and the alley is provided.

Parking Layout – All Other Development

1. Applicability

The following standards shall apply to parking for all uses except for single unit and two-unit residential uses.

2. Parking Dimensions

- a. Parking areas shall comply with the dimensions of parking spaces, drives, and aisles in Table 32.04.02-8.
- b. Existing parking structures with parking spaces that do not meet minimum design standards shall be allowed to serve buildings or uses if it can be demonstrated structural constraints prevent the redesign of parking spaces to meet current standards. The design of the structured parking spaces and drive aisles within the parking structure shall be approved by the City Traffic Engineer.

3. Compact Spaces

- a. Parking lots with 20 spaces or more may include up to 20 percent of the spaces as compact spaces.
- b. Each compact stall shall be identified with a sign reading, "Small cars only."

Table 32.04.02-8: Parking Dimensions					
		Standard Space			Compact
Standard			(Feet	t)	Space (Feet)
90 Degree Paring					
Stall width	Α	9	9.5	10	8
Stall length	В	19	19	19	16
Drive/aisle width	С	24	23	22	24
60 Degree Paring					
Stall width	Α	9	9.5	10	8
Stall length	В	19	19	19	16
Curb length/car	С	10.4	11	11.5	9.2
Stall depth	D	21	21.2	21.5	17.8
Drive/aisle width	Ε	18	17	16	18
Island width	F	37.4	37.7	37.9	31.7
45 Degree Paring					
Stall width	Α	9	9.5	10	8
Stall length	В	19	19	19	16
Curb length/car	С	12.7	13.4	14.1	11.3
Stall depth	D	19.8	20.2	20.5	17
Drive/aisle width	Ε	13	12	11	13
Island width	F	33.2	33.6	33.9	28.3
O Degree Paring					
Stall width	Α		8.5		N
Stall length	В	23		Not	
Drive/aisle width	С	13/24		Permitted	

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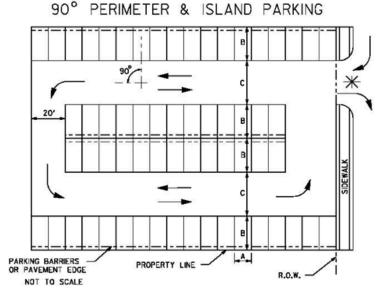
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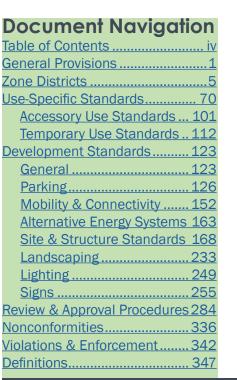
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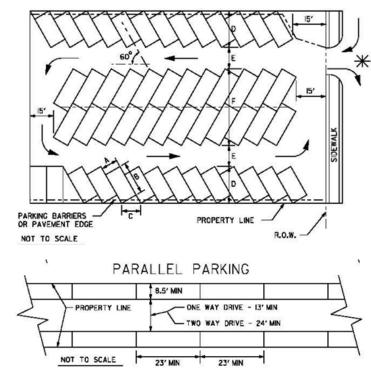
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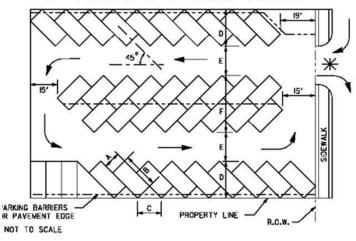


60° PERIMETER & ISLAND PARKING





45° PERIMETER & ISLAND PARKING



4. Tandem Spaces

Required parking may be provided in tandem spaces to accommodate two vehicles parked end-to-end, including garage space, under the following circumstances:

- a. Row house: tandem parking is permitted by right;
- Multi-unit dwelling: Units with more than one parking space may have tandem parking provided that both tandem spaces are clearly assigned to a specific dwelling unit through:
 - (i) Connection of the tandem spaces to a garage or carport of that unit, or
 - (ii) Signage limiting use to the exclusive use of that unit.
- c. Nonresidential uses: tandem parking may be used to provide parking for:
 - (i) Employees where signage limits the use of such spaces to employee parking, or
 - (ii) Customers or visitors where an attendant will be on hand during all hours of business operation to assist in the parking and removal of vehicles in spaces not adjacent to a public street or driveway.

J. Parking Location

Parking Location – Single Unit, Two Unit and Attached Residential Uses

Parking spaces provided for single unit attached, single unit detached, or two unit uses may, at the option of the applicant, comply with the following standards in lieu of compliance with Sections 32.04.02.J.2 through 32.04.02.J.4:

a. Location

Parking shall only be located in one or more of the following locations:

- (i) On the same lot as the primary use served behind the front or street side setback,
- (ii) On an approved hard-surfaced driveway,
- (iii) In an attached or detached garage or carport, or
- (iv) In Traditional and Urban Districts, one on-street parking space adjacent to the property, per parcel and if available, may count towards the minimum required parking.

b. Driveway Design

Residential driveways located within a front or corner side yard shall comply with the following standards:

- (i) All driveways shall be connected to the street or alley. No vehicles shall be permitted to be parked on driveways which do not have an approved access.
- (ii) Where not otherwise regulated by this Chapter, the location and number of approved accesses for driveways shall be governed by the City's adopted public improvement standards.
- (iii) The width of a driveway within a front or corner side setback shall not exceed the width of the approved access. An extension on either side of the driveway, up to 20 feet per parcel, shall be permitted provided that the overall driveway width does not exceed 50% of width of the parcel at the setback line.
- (iv) A Minor Design Adjustment may be considered to permit a vehicle turn-around in the front setback where it can be found that it is necessary

- due to location on an arterial street and the development of a maneuvering area behind the front setback line is impractical.
- (v) No driveway shall be permitted to extend into a front yard unless it provides direct access to the street from the front or corner side yard. The intent of this provision is to prohibit properties with rear-yard access from extending parking areas in front of the primary structure.
- (vi) All driveways, vehicle parking and storage areas established after the effective date of this code shall be constructed of an approved hard-surface material as required by Section 32.04.02.L.3. Existing non-conforming driveways shall not be expanded or altered in a manner that would increase the amount of non-conforming surface.

[See Note 1]

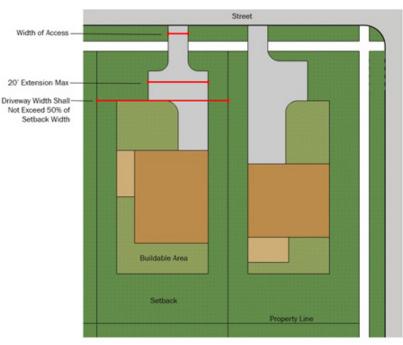


Fig. 32.04.02-A: Residential Driveway Dimensions

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19

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- www.cityofcr.com/zoningUp to date zoning code
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2. Parking Location – All Other Development

Parking spaces provided for all development except single unit and two unit uses shall meet one or more of the following location criteria:

a. On-Site Parking

Parking shall be located on the same lot as the primary use for which the parking is provided.

b. Off-Site Parking

Parking may be located on a different lot than the primary use for which parking is provided, subject to compliance with the following standards:

- (i) Off-site parking lots shall be located within 500 linear feet of the lot line of the subject property. This distance shall not apply if a remote parking shuttle bus service is provided.
- (ii) Off-site spaces shall be under the same possession as the property served. Such possession shall be either by deed, lease, or a shared parking agreement for the duration of the use served and filed with the Linn County Recorder. The deed, lease or shared access agreement shall require the owner, or his or her heirs and assigns, to maintain the required number of parking facilities for the duration of the use served.
- (iii) Properties served by off-site parking shall have a written, legal access right to those spaces.

c. On-Street Parking

On-street parking spaces adjacent to the property served may be counted towards the required spaces subject to the following:

- (i) Marked spaces shall be counted if:
 - (A) 50 percent or more of the stall length of a parallel space is adjacent to the property served; or
 - (B) 50 percent or more of the stall width of a perpendicular or angled parking space is adjacent to the property served.
- (ii) Unmarked spaces shall be determined by dividing the total curb length adjacent to the property served where parking is permitted by 20 feet.

Table 32.04.02-9: Permitted Parking Lot Location On-Site						
	Yard (Side of Structure)			Parking Setback [1]		
Zone District	Front	Street Side	Interior	Rear	Required	Alternate
A-xx districts		Р	Р	Р	30	15
S-RLL, S-RL1, S-RL2, S-RLF, S-RM1, S-RMF, T-R1, T-RF, T-RH		Р	Р	Р	25	15
T-ML, T-MC, T-IM		-	Р	Р	15	5
S-MC	Р	Р	Р	Р	15	5
S-MR	Р	Р	Р	Р	15	10
U-xx Districts			Р	Р	25	15
I-xx Districts	Р	Р	Р	Р	25	15
P-xx Districts	[Note 2]					
PUD	[Note 3]					

Notes:

- [1] When located on an interior (non-corner) lot, or at least 60 feet from a corner, the alternative distance may be used where a 4-foot street or garden wall is constructed with canopy trees planted on 25-foot centers, between the wall and the setback line.
- [2] There is no yard or parking setback requirements in public districts. To the maximum extent possible, parking locations shall match adjacent development, as determined by the Development Services Director.
- [3] Parking for PUD districts shall match the requirements for the T-ML district unless otherwise established by the PUD.
 - (iii) An on-street parking bonus of 1 space per 40 feet of frontage may be applied for the following:
 - (A) Marked nad seperated bicycle lanes on the same side of the street. Shared use lanes of "Sharrows" shall not be counted:
 - (B) Unmarked perpendicular or angled parking;
 - (C) Short-term loading spaces; and
 - (D) reserved parking spaces.

d. Siting of Parking – Yards and Setbacks

Parking shall be sited according to Table 32.04.02-

9. Surface parking shall be permitted in yards as outlined in Table 32.04.02-9. Surface parking and parking structures shall meet the parking setbacks outlined in Table 32.04.02-9.

Zone District	Description	Applicable Exceptions
	Residential development on corner parcels with a width of 60 feet or less	See Section b. below
	Outdoor parking on a corner parcel with a width of 60 feet or less	See Section c. below
All Urban Districts	Parking setback for indoor parking on narrow corner lots	See Section d. below
All Other Districts	Where front or street-side yard parking is prohibited	See Section e. below

3. Exceptions to Parking Lot Location

Exceptions to the requirements of Table 32.04.02-9 shall only be granted as follows:

a. The Required Parking Setback shall not be modified by Major Design Exception, as it would circumvent the intent of the Alternative Parking Setback.

Exceptions to the Alternative Parking Setback may be considered as allowed by Sec. 32.04.05, Site and Structure Standards.

b. Narrow Lot Residential Development in Urban Districts

The parking setback line may be waived for individual driveways serving individual (attached or detached) housing units, provided that the parcel is less than 60 feet in width and the parking is located at least 60 feet from the corner of the parcel.

c. Narrow Corner lots in Urban Districts— Alternative Setback Exception

Within Urban districts, the Alternative Parking
Setback may be eliminated and parking placed
immediately behind a conforming street or garden
wall for parking lots that meet the following
requirements:

- (i) The parking lot is only accessed by an alley, or for parcels that have no alley access;
- (ii) The parking lot is located on a corner lot, and the lot width, as measured along the rear lot line, is equal to or less than 60 feet;
- (iii) The number of parking spaces provided would not exceed the maximum surface parking requirements of this section, 32.04.02.G:
- (iv) Parking spaces are located 60 or more feet from

the street corner; and

d. Narrow Corner Lot in Urban Districts—Ground Floor Parking Setback Exception

- (i) For narrow corner lots in any Urban district, the parking setback restricting ground floor parking along the street may be waived for properties which meet all of the following A-D:
 - (A) The parcel is located on a narrow lot that meets one of the following 1-3:
 - (1) Any parcel that is 85 feet or less wide
 - (2) A parcel 105 feet wide or less that is subject to Neighborhood manners requirements
 - (3) A parcel 105 feet wide or less where a 20 foot bufferyard is proposed to separate the structure from an existing single-unit detached dwelling.
 - (B) The proposed development is 3 stories or higher.
 - (C) The property owner does not own any adjoining vacant parcels.
 - (D) The property is not in a "Shopfront" overlay district.
- (ii) Where the above requirements are met,
 Development Services may, through Minor
 Design Exception, waive the parking setback
 along up to 100' of a building length, permitting
 indoor parking up to the edge of the building
 along a Required Build Line. Under this
 exception, Development Services may modify
 or waive requirements for first floor building
 design found in Section 32.04.05, including

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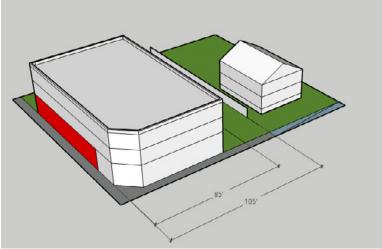


Fig. 32.04.02-B: Example of parking setback relief for significant infill buildings

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85' 105'

Fig. 32.04.02-C: Illustration of impact on first floor development

- ground floor fenestration requirements, entrance requirements, or any other standard deemed necessary by Development Services to meet the intent of this provision.
- (iii) Where a Ground Floor Parking Setback Exception is provided, the following shall be required:
 - (A) Application shall provide an exhibit demonstrating how, if the parking is removed at a future date, the ground floor elevation may be developed into a conforming street facade.
 - (B) One of more of the following shall be provided, as determined by Development Services. This requirement shall not be met solely by landscaping or facade decoration.

 Any use or modifications to the public right of way shall be subject to approval by the City.
 - (1) Enhanced visual appeal of the facade by providing for a mural or other enhancements such as public art along the wall.

 Commercial signs shall not be permitted to meet this requirement.
 - (2) Enhanced street front activity by providing for the use of the sidewalk in front of the building for a use such as for a sidewalk cafe or other approved use.
 - (3) Enhanced street amenities consistent with any adopted design standards for the district and setting, such as benches, planters, decorative pavers, or other enhancements as determined by Development Services.

e. Exceptions to Front Yard or Street-Side Yard Parking Restrictions

Where front yard or street-side yard parking is prohibited in a Suburban or Traditional district, exceptions may be approved as follows:

(i) By Minor Design Adjustment: a single bay of parking, consisting of a single drive aisle and parking on either side, may be granted within a front or street-side yard where:

- (A) There is no alley access or existing driveway that would accommodate parking to the rear or side of the primary structure;
- (B) Front yard parking is not inconsistent with any adopted plan.
- (C) For corner lots, the parking is provided within the street-side yard only.
- (D) At least two of the following are met:
 - (1) No on-street parking is available adjacent to the site;
 - (2) The proposed parking would share an access with or directly connect to an adjacent parking lot, improving overall circulation and access:
 - (3) Front yard parking is provided by a majority of similarly zones development within 300 feet:
 - (4) The adjustment is necessary to avoid significant topography or terrain constraints that would make it uniquely infeasible to provide rear or side yard parking, such as steep slopes, wetlands, or placement of a primary structure in a flood plain.
- (ii) By Major Design Exception: a single bay of parking, or additional parking not exceeding 50 percent of the required minimum, may be granted within the front or street-side yard subject to the criteria for approval criteria for a Major Design Exception and the following:
 - (A) There is no alley access or practical difficulties or significant negative impacts with providing alley access.
 - (B) Front yard parking is typical for similar uses within the neighborhood or corridor.
 - (C) Parking spaces are not located within 60 feet of a street corner. [See Note 2]

K. Access and Circulation

1. Site Access

 a. Site access shall be from a street, frontage road, alley, or vehicle access easement, as permitted by Table 32.04.02-10.

- b. All points of access, including driveways, stacking lane entrances, shall:
 - (i) Comply with the Design Standards Manual and Complete Streets Policy.
 - (ii) Be designed in a manner that will least interfere with traffic movement.
 - (iii) Access points on a corner site shall be located as far as possible from the abutting street intersection.
- c. In areas where street access is not permitted according to Table 32.04.02-10, a Major Design exception may be considered, provided the following approval critieria is met:
 - (i) There are practical difficulties or significant negative impacts with providing alley access.
 - (ii) Front yard parking is typical for similar uses within the neighborhood or corridor.
 - (iii) Parking spaces are not located within 60 feet of a street corner. [See Note 3]

Table 32.04.02-10: Site Access

= Not Permitted; P = Permitted				
District	Alley Access	Frontage Road Access, if alley is not present	Street Access, if alley is not present	Street Access
A-xx	Р	Р	Р	Р
U-xx	Р		P [1]	
T-xx	Р		P [1]	- [2]
S-xx	Р	Р	Р	Р
l-xx	Р	Р	Р	Р

P-xx Shall match the requirements for adjacent development as determined by Development Services

Notes:

- [1] For corner lots, access shall be located on the secondary street, as determined by Development Services. Exceptions may be granted by Major Design Exception.
- [2] Street access may be granted for parcels which qualify for an exception to parking lot location per Sec. 32.04.02.K.1.
 - d. Where right of way trees are proposed to be removed or likely to be damanged by new or expanded access, tree preservation according to Section 32.04.06

Notes:

- [1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19 [2] Amended by Ordinance 010-20 to add relief for parking setback in some situations.
- [3] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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shall be provided. The City may deny or modify any application for new or expanded site access where the proposed access would require removal of right of way trees and the denial or modification does not prevent the application from constructing an otherwise permitted access in a location that meets applicable design standards, including SUDAS.

[See note 1]

2. Vehicle Maneuvering

Parking areas shall be designed to enable:

- a. Access to and egress from each parking space shall be from a drive aisle or driveway with no more than a two-movement maneuver by a vehicle parking there.
- All vehicle maneuvers shall occur on private property and not in the public right-of-way, alley, or walkways.
 An exception for head-in or parallel parking adjacent to an alley may be granted by Minor Design Adjustment subject to approval by Public Works.
- vehicles to access and egress a parking space without moving another vehicle except where tandem parking is permitted per Sec. 32.04.02.I.4.
- d. Parking areas with controlled access shall be designed to accommodate queuing of vehicle on private property and not in the public right-of-way.

L. Surface Parking Design Standards

1. Applicability

The following design standards shall apply in all zone districts to any surface parking area, including parking spaces, drives, aisles, turnarounds, and loading areas.

2. Drainage

Drainage of surface parking areas is subject to the approval of the City Engineer.

3. Surface Materials

- a. All surface parking areas shall be hard surfaced and maintained to provide a durable pavement surface free of dust, weeds, and standing water.
- b. Permitted hard-surface materials include:
 - (i) Permeable or porous surfaces, as approved by the zoning administrator;
 - (ii) Portland concrete
 - (iii) Hot mix asphalt

- (iv) A comparable surface, as approved by the zoning administrator.
- c. The following materials are prohibited:
 - (i) Sealcoat
 - (ii) Gravel or asphalt millings, and
 - (iii) Dirt or grass.
- d. The City may approve the use of prohibited materials for access to agricultural land or utility infrastructure, or along railroad corridors.

[See note 1]

e. Permeable or porous surfaces designed to help mitigate stormwater runoff are encouraged for surface parking areas.

4. Screening and Landscaping

All parking areas containing more than four parking spaces shall be landscaped and screened as required by Sec. 32.04.06, Landscaping.

5. Lighting

Exterior lighting shall comply with Sec. 32.04.07, Lighting.

6. Protection of Landscaping and Pedestrian Areas

- a. Parking spaces shall be provided with wheel guards, bumper guards, or continuous curbing located so that no part of parked vehicles will extend beyond the property line and to prevent vehicles from damaging required landscaping, buffering, or screening.
- b. Parking lots shall be designed to prevent any part of a parked vehicle from extending into any pedestrian or bicycle facility. Under no circumstances shall parked vehicles obstruct pedestrian facilities, including public sidewalks, trails, or any required pedestrian access. [See Note 1]
- c. Parking barriers shall be installed at all locations that are adjacent to public property, so that vehicles will not obstruct public property. A vehicle may overhang parking barriers two feet.

7. Markings

- a. All parking areas shall be follow the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for all markings and signage.
- b. Surface parking areas of three or more automobiles

shall have individual spaces marked.

c. All stall lines shall be a minimum of four inches in width and painted white.

M. Drive-Through Design

1. Required Stacking Spaces

Any parking area that provides access to or from a drive-in or drive-through use on the same property or an adjacent property shall contain adequate space to allow a minimum of the following:

Table 32.04.02-11: Stacking Space Requirements				
Activity	Minimum Stacking Spaces (per lane)	Measured From:		
Bank, Financial Institution	3	Teller or Window		
Retail, ATM	2	Window or ATM Display		
Restaurant, Fast Serve	5	Pick-Up Window		
Coffee Shop	6, min. 4 between menu board and window	Pick-up Window		
School Drop-Off (non- preschool)	6	Drop-Off Zone		
Full Service Vehicle Washing Establishment	6	Outside of Washing Bay		
Self-Service or Automated Vehicle Washing Establishment	2	Outside of Washing Bay		
Fuel or Gasoline Pump Island	2	Pump Island		
Other	As determined by the development services director			

2. Stacking Space and Lane Requirements

- a. Drive-through stacking lanes shall have a minimum width of eight feet and length of 20 feet.
- b. The first position in a drive through station, located at the window, is counted as a stacking space.
- c. When stacking lanes are separated from other stacking lanes, bypass lanes, or from other site areas, the separation shall be by means of a raised concrete median, concrete curb, or landscaping.

- d. All stacking lanes must be clearly identified, through the use of means such as striping, landscaping, and signs.
- e. Stacking lanes shall comply with the applicable setback distance from rights-of-way.
- f. The location and design of required stacking spaces shall not:
 - (i) Encroach into the right-of-way, public streets and alleys; and
 - (ii) Obstruct any required parking space, loading space, or the driving aisles required to access any required parking or loading space.
- g. The entrance to a stacking lane shall be located so as to avoid conflicting with the street access.
- h. Pedestrian/barrier-free access to building entrances shall provide direct pedestrian links to main parking areas and public sidewalks that do not pass through a stacking lane.

N. Loading Spaces

1. Applicability

Loading requirements shall apply to all non-residential uses in the General Parking Context. Loading spaces are not required within the urban parking context.

2. Required Number of Spaces

Table 32.04.02-12: Loading Spaces				
Land Use	Gross Floor Area	Number of Loading Spaces		
Retail and	0-15,000 SF	0		
Storage	15,001-50,000 SF	1		
Primary Uses	50,001-200,000 SF	2		
	200,001-350,000 SF	3		
	350,001 SF or more	4		
All other	0-25,000 SF	0		
Primary Uses	25,001-250,000 SF	1		
	250,001-500,000 SF	2		
	500,001-750,000 SF	3		
	750,001 SF or more	4		

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19

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3. Location

- a. Loading spaces shall be located to comply with the siting standards in Sec. 32.04.02.J on the same lot as the use served.
- b. Loading spaces shall be located 30 feet from the nearest point of intersection of any two streets.

4. Dimensions

A loading space shall be at least 12 feet in width by at least 35 feet in length, exclusive of aisle and maneuvering space, and shall have a vertical clearance of at least 15 feet.

5. Access

Each on-site loading space shall be designed with appropriate means of vehicular access to a street or alley in a manner that will least interfere with traffic movement, shall not be designed so as to require trucks using the loading space to back up onto any public street, and shall meet standard Traffic Engineering Department specifications. All driveways servicing loading spaces shall be in accordance with applicable city standards.

6. Screening

All on-site loading spaces that are within or abut a residence district or intervening alley shall be completely screened from the adjacent residential lot by building walls or by a uniformly painted solid fence, wall, or door, or any combination thereof, not less than eight feet in height.

7. Utilization

Space allocated to any loading use shall not be used to satisfy the number of required motor vehicle parking spaces.

O. Parking, Keeping, and Storage of Motor Vehicles

1. Use

- a. Motor vehicle parking provided for under this code shall be solely for the purpose of:
 - (i) Parking of passenger motor vehicles of patrons, occupants, visitors, or employees of such uses, or
 - (ii) A temporary use specifically permitted on surface parking lots.
- b. No such vehicles or equipment shall be used for

living, sleeping, or housekeeping purposes while so parked or stored.

2. Inoperable Vehicles

a. Applicability

Any vehicle, including but not limited to, automobiles, cars, trucks, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, boats, trailer or semitrailers of any size, that lacks a current state registration valid for that vehicle, and/ or any vehicle that exhibits any one or more of the following characteristics:

- (i) Lacks a component part that renders the vehicle unfit for legal use
- (ii) Any vehicle that does not display license plates or valid stickers indicating current registration
- (iii) Any vehicle with a broken, cracked, or missing windshield or any other broken, cracked, or missing glass.
- (iv) Any vehicle with a broken, loose, or unusable fender, door, bumper, hood, wheel, steering wheel, trunk top, or exhaust system.
- (v) Any vehicle in a state of disassembly, disrepair, or vehicle that is in the process of being stripped or dismantled.
- (vi) Any vehicle lacking a working and installed engine, battery, one or more wheels, or other structural parts.
- (vii) Any vehicle or part of a vehicle which is a habitat for rats, mice or snakes or any other vermin or insects.
- (viii) Any vehicle or part of a vehicle which, because of its condition, constitutes a threat to public health and safety.
- (ix) Any vehicle filled with miscellaneous items, junk, and/or debris, which would prevent a person from entering or operating the vehicle without first having to remove or reorganize the interior items, or so filled with such items as to obstruct the view of a driver, or prevent the safe operation of said vehicle.
- (x) Any vehicle that is not capable of moving and stopping under its own power source in both

forward and reverse gears at all times. [See Note 1]

b. Permitted location

Inoperable vehicles and vehicular component parts shall be permitted to be parked or stored within an enclosed lawful structure. No person shall park, place, keep or store, or permit the parking or storage of an inoperable vehicle or vehicular component parts on any public or private property in any zoning district unless specifically allowed by this chapter.

c. Display of Inoperable Vehicles

Under certain unique circumstances, an Inoperable Vehicle may be permitted to be displayed, placed, or stored in a location other than an enclosed lawful structure or an approved Salvage Yard. The intent of this provision is to provide a mechanism for the display or adaptive reuse of vehicles or vehicle components for purposes including, but not limited to: public art, signage, incorporation into an accessory structure or landscaping, interpretive and historical displays, and other similar uses.

- (i) Vehicles permited for display under this section shall not include the following:
 - (A) Parking of operable antique vehicles.
 - (B) Vehicles under repair or vehicles used for salvage.
 - (C) Vehicles used primarily for storage of goods, household items, or other materials.
 - (D) Vehicles used as habitable dwellings.
 - (E) This provision shall not be used to permit inoperable vehicles from being parked in a manner inconsistent with the code.
 - (F) Other activities inconsistent with the intent of this provision, as determined by Development Services.
- (ii) The Display of Inoperable Vehicles shall only be permitted with the issuance of a Zoning Clearance Permit.
- (iii) A Conditional Use Permit shall be required for the display of vehicles that are not screened from a detached or attached Single Unit Residential Use

or a Two-Unit residential use located within 300 feet.

- (iv) The display shall be consisted with a permitted use or accessory use on the subject parcel, as determined by Development Services.
- (v) Displayed Vehicles shall be intended for permanent or long-term placement on a property. They shall be rendered inoperable and safe for display in a manner determined on a case by case basis by Development Services and indentified in the Zoning Clearance Permit. Examples include, but are not limited to evidence of Salvage Title, removal of batteries and all fluids, or removal of engine and other key components.
- (vi) Displayed Vehicles shall meet setback requirements for an accessory structure.
- (vii) Displayed Vehicles shall be maintained in good condition and not permitted to become a nuisance by means of dterioration, broken glass or other sharp or dangerous conditions, overgrown vegetation, infestation by animals, or other deleterious conditions as determined by Development Services.
- (viii) A Zoning Clearance Permit for the Display of Inoperable Vehicles may be revoked for violation of the terms of this section or conditions of approval placed on it by Development Services. When a permit is revoked the vehicle must be removed from the property or stored in a permitted manner within 14 days.

3. Buses, Trailers, and Recreation Vehicles a. Applicability

The following standards shall apply to the parking and storage of vehicles including, but not limited to buses, trailers, recreation vehicles, campers, boats, or similar vehicles or equipment, on attached or detached single-unit and two-unit developments in residential districts.

b. Permitted Vehicles

Any vehicle stored on a residential lot shall be

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20

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operable and licensed to the occupant or land owner. No more than one vehicle permitted under this section may be related to a home occupation, livework use, or other business use.

c. Permitted Location

- (i) The vehicles listed in this subsection shall be parked or stored on a hard surface in one of the following locations:
 - (A) Within an enclosed lawful structure;
 - (B) Interior side yard behind the street-facing front facade; or
 - (C) Rear yard.
- (ii) No person shall park, place, keep or store, or permit the parking or storage of a bus, trailer, and recreational vehicle on any public or private property in any zoning district unless it is in compliance with all other applicable codes. [See Note 1]

d. Screening

If three or more vehicles are stored on a lot, they shall be screened by a wall, fence, or densely planted compact hedge, not less than five and one-half feet in height.

4. Large Vehicles, Equipment, and Machinery, or other Specialized Vehicles

a. Applicability

The following standards shall apply to the parking and storage of vehicles on residential lots in residential districts.

b. Vehicle Types

The standards in this subsection shall apply to the following vehicles, equipment, and machinery:

- (i) Equipment, vehicles, and machinery used for farming, construction, or repair and maintenance;
- (ii) Stake body trucks;
- (iii) Cube or box vans;
- (iv) Backhoes;
- (v) Semi-truck or tractor truck, including cabs and trailers:
- (vi) Stock cars and race cars; and
- (vii) Other similar specialized vehicles, as determined

by the zoning administrator.

c. Permitted Location

Vehicles, equipment and machinery outlined in this subsection shall be:

- (i) Located within an enclosed lawful structure, or
- (ii) In temporary use to actively accomplish permitted temporary activities on the premises such as construction, repair, moving, and other similar activities. Vehicles, equipment, machinery, or materials in temporary use shall, upon completion of said activity, be promptly removed from the lot or stored in an enclosed structure.
- (iii) No person shall park, place, keep or store, or permit the parking or storage of a large vehicles, equipment, machinery, or other specialized vehicles on any public or private property in any zoning district unless as specifically allowed by this chapter.

P. Bicycle Parking

1. Number of Bicycle Parking Spaces

- a. Bicycle parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with Table 32.04.02-13.
- b. When calculating the number of required bicycle parking spaces, areas to be used to provide bicycle parking may be excluded.
- c. Exemptions

Certain residential units may be considered "bike accessible" and therefore exempted from calculations for short-term or long-term parking requirements, as follows:

- (i) Short-term and long-term bicycle parking shall not be required for parcels developed as single unit attached or detached, or two unit uses.
- (ii) Residential units that meet one of the following may be exempted from the calculation for the number of required long-term bicycle parking spaces:

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Table 32.04.02-13: Bicycle Parking Standards					
Land Use	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces Required				
	Short-Term (as defined in Sec 32.04.02.P.4.a)	Long-Term (as defined in Sec 32.04.02.P.4.b)			
Household Living Residential	1 per 10 units	1 per 2 units			
Group Living Residential	1 per 20 bedrooms	1 per 4 bedrooms			
Office	1 per 4,000 SF GFA	1 per 12,000 SF GFA			
Commercial Sales and Service (retail, bars, etc.)	1 per 2,000 SF GFA	1 per 12,000 SF GFA			
Community Use (non-utility)	1 per 6,000 SF GFA	1 per each 10 employees			
Schools	1 per 2 classrooms	1 per 4 classrooms			
Assembly, Entertainment & Spectator	1 per 50 seats	1 per each 20 employees			
All Other Uses	2 Short-Term Bicycle Parking Spaces shall be provided for all other uses where either: • A new primary structure over 10,000 SF is constructed; or, • An existing primary structure is expanded by the greater of 25% of its floor area or 10,000 SF. In all other situations, bicycle parking is encouraged to be provided. [See note 1]				

- (A) Units located on the ground floor or an elevator-accessible floor that permit bicycles to be stored in-unit and provide a space for bicycle storage near the entrance to the unit; or
- (B) Units that have access to a private ground floor or elevator accessible storage locker which provides adequate space for and is intended to be used for bicycle storage; or
- (C) Units that have access to a private individual or shared garage with adequate space to provide for secure bicycle storage in addition to a motor vehicle parking space.
- d. Reductions

The Development Services Manager may reduce

bicycle parking requirements for uses which it is expected that at least half of the users of the site. whether residents, employees or those seeking services, are disabled or have mobility limitations. Any reduction shall be based on the percentage of all users with mobility limitations.

2. General Bike Parking Standards

a. Bicycle Parking in the Public Right-of-Way

- (i) Bicycle parking may be located in the public right-of-way only if approved and permitted by the public works department.
- (ii) City council may adopt design standards or a standard bike rack for short-term parking in the right of way or visible from the right of way. Such standards may apply either citywide or for defined areas of the city.

b. Bicycle Parking Space Design

Bicycle parking spaces shall be:

- (i) Accessible without moving another bicycle;
- (ii) Provided with an aisle measured perpendicular to one side of the bicycle parking space to allow for access and maneuvering. Aisle widths are listed in Table 32.04.02-14:
- (iii) Connected to an ADA accessible sidewalk or corridor;
- (iv) Hard surfaced:
- (v) Illuminated if accessible to users after dark; and

(vi) Located so they do not interfere with pedestrian



Fig. 32.04.02-D: Inverted U and Post & Ring bike fixtures

or motor vehicle traffic.

c. Long-term and Sheltered Bicycle Parking Long-term and sheltered bicycle parking shall meet the following standards:

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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(i)	Located inside buildings, a secured and enclosed
	area under roof overhangs or awning, or in
	bicycle lockers;

- (ii) Permanent:
- (iii) Designed to protect from rainfall;
- (iv) Provide at least seven feet of clear space above the floor or ground.

d. Distance from Main Entrance to Bike Facilities

- (i) When multiple entrances are provided, bicycle parking may be distributed proportionately between entrances.
- (ii) When multiple buildings are located on a site, bicycle parking shall be distributed based on bicycle parking required per building.

3. Bicycle Fixture Types

- a. The following bicycle racks are permitted: inverted u, inverted u series, post and ring, secured wheel well, tree-guard, modified coat hanger, two-tier, double decker, and wall-mounted racks.
- b. The following bicycle racks are not permitted to meet bicycle parking standards: undulating, spiral, schoolyard grid or comb, wheel well, and coat hanger racks.
- c. Bicycle racks shall:
 - (i) Support the bicycle in at least two places, preventing it from falling down;
 - (ii) Allow locking of the frame and one or both wheels with a U-lock;
 - (iii) Be securely anchored to the ground; and
 - (iv) Resist cutting, rusting, bending or deformation.
- d. Bicycle lockers shall:
 - (i) Fully enclose the bicycle;
 - (ii) Provide weather protection;
 - (iii) Be securely anchored to the ground;
 - (iv) Contain a wheel track in upper lockers to guide the bicycle into the locker; and
 - (v) Resist tampering and vandalism.

4. Bicycle Parking Dimensions

Standard	Minimum Distance (feet)
Ground-Mounted Bicycle Racks	
Parking space width	2
Parking space length	6
Distance between single capacity racks	2
Distance between double capacity racks	3
Aisle width perpendicular to racks	5
Distance from parking space to obstructions (walls, doors, columns, curbs and trees)	2
Wall-Mounted Bicycle Racks	
Parking space width	2
Parking space length (measured perpendicular to wall)	5
Distance between parallel racks	2
Distance between staggered racks	1.5
Aisle width perpendicular to racks	6
Parking space distance from obstructions, including walls, doors, columns, curbs, walkways.	2
Bicycle Lockers	
Aisle width perpendicular to locker door	7

a. Short-Term Bicycle Parking

Short-term bicycle parking is intended for visitors, customers, those seeking services, and other users of a site who may park for two hours or less. Shortterm parking shall be:

- (i) Bicycle racks located in a contiguous area where the closest point is no more than 50 feet from a main building entrance;
- (ii) Located in convenient, visible, well-lit areas with easy access to a main entrance; and
- (iii) Along the desired travel path from adjacent bike paths.

b. Long-Term Bicycle Parking

Long-term bicycle parking is intended for residents, employees or other users of a site who may park for two hours or more. Long-term parking shall be:

(i) Located in a sheltered storage facility that provides weather protection, such as bicycle

- lockers, or bicycle racks located in cages or bicycle rooms;
- (ii) Located no more than 300 feet to its closet point from a main building entrance;
- (iii) Identified via effective guide signage;
- (iv) Secure with access-controlled lockers, cages, and bicycle rooms or monitored by security while in use by providing:
 - (A) Access control with keyed locks, self-locks, smartcards, keycards, or code access; or
 - (B) Monitoring indoor facilities with video surveillance cameras or security guards.
- (v) Accessible at all times for users of the site as follows:
 - (A) For residential uses, the parking shall be accessible to residents 24 hours a day.
 - (B) For employment uses, the parking shall be accessible to employees at all times employees are permitted on the site.
 - (C) For other uses, the parking shall be accessible at all times when the building is open to general public.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19

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32.04.03 Mobility and Connectivity

A. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to:

- Support the creation of a highly connected transportation system within Cedar Rapids in order to provide choices for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians;
- Increase effectiveness of local service delivery; promote walking and bicycling; connect neighborhoods to each other and to local destinations such as employment, schools, parks, shopping, and entertainment;
- 3. Reduce vehicle miles of travel and travel times; improve air quality; reduce emergency response times;
- Mitigate the traffic impacts of new development, and free up arterial capacity to better serve local and regional travel needs; and
- 5. Avoid the creation of large, disconnected tracts without routes for through traffic or pedestrian and bicycle connections.

B. Circulation Plan

Except for development in urban and traditional design areas with existing street systems and pedestrian/bicycle facilities and new residential developments with fewer than three dwellings, all new developments and redevelopment shall require a circulation plan or diagram as part of the site development plan review.

- The circulation plan may be conceptual in nature or incorporated into other site plan exhibits and shall illustrate the movements of all modes of transportation into and through the site.
- 2. The circulation plan shall address street, pedestrian, and bicycle connectivity; emergency and service vehicle access; parking ingress and egress; accommodation of loading operations; turning radii; traffic calming measures where future "cut-through" traffic is likely; application of the City's complete streets policy; and similar circulation issues.
- The circulation plan shall identify how bicycle and pedestrian paths shall connect to existing facilities on adjoining parcels and/or to paths, trails, and routes as shown on the Comprehensive Trails Plan.

C. Traffic Impact Evaluation and Mitigation

The transportation system for new development shall be capable of supporting the proposed development in addition to the existing and future uses in the area. Evaluation of system capacity shall be undertaken through a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA), that should consider the following factors: street capacity and level of service; vehicle access and loading; on-street parking impacts; the availability of transit service and connections to transit; impacts on adjacent neighborhoods; and traffic safety including pedestrian safety.

Applicability of Traffic Impact Analysis Requirement

- a. When required by this section, preparation of a TIA shall be <u>completed</u> at the applicant's cost. The work shall be <u>signed</u> and <u>sealed</u> by a <u>Licensed</u> <u>Professional Engineer from</u> an engineering firm approved by the City. [See Note 1]
- b. A TIA shall be required with applications for development review and approval when:
 - (i) Trip generation is expected to exceed 100 trips during any one-hour peak period, based on traffic generation estimates of the Institute of Transportation Engineers' Trip Generation Manual (or any successor publication);
 - (ii) There are current traffic problems or issues in the project area such as high traffic accident frequency: or
 - (iii) A TIA is required by the City Planning Commission or City Council as a condition of any land use application.
- c. The Development Services Manager may require a TIA for:
 - (i) Any application for a rezoning that involves an intersection traffic control modification:
 - (ii) Sites where proposed entrances and exits are too close to an intersection:
 - (iii) Site where there are potential negative impacts on pedestrian or bicycle movement or public safety issues;

- (iv) Any case where the previous TIA for the property is more than five years old;
- (v) Any case where increased land use intensity will result in increased traffic generation per the Traffic Impact Analysis Categories in Table 32.04.03-1, below; or
- (vi) Any case in which the Development Services Manager determines that a TIA should be required after consultation with the Public Works Department because of other transportation concerns that may be affected by the proposed development.
- d. For developments that are not projected to exceed the 100 trips during any one-hour peak period threshold, a letter describing the project and documenting its trip generation potential will be

required. The letter shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer.

2. Traffic Impact Analysis and Development Review Process

- a. A scoping meeting, either in person or via electronic communication, between the applicant, Development Services, and the Traffic Engineering Division shall be required prior to the start of the TIA in order to determine the parameters of the study. This may be conducted as part of a pre-application meeting.
- b. The TIA study shall be defined for as limited a vicinity as is feasible to make adequate traffic determinations for the project.
- c. Where a larger boundary is necessary to make adequate traffic determinations, the City shall work with the applicant to provide traffic information as

Notes:

Table 32.04.03-1: Traffic Impact Analysis Categories			
Analysis Category	Development Characteristic	Study Horizons	Minimum Study Area
I	Traffic Impact Statement Less than 100 peak hour trips	Opening Year	Site access drives Any existing driveways or intersections in the vicinity
II	TIA Small Development 100-200 peak hour trips • Opening Year • 5 year • All driveways/intersections where new driveway traffic movements		All major intersections within 1/4 mile of the study site, either signalized or unsignalized All driveways/intersections where traffic movements could be affected by
III	TIA Moderate Development 200-300 peak hour trips	Opening Year 10 year	Site access drives All major intersections within 1/4 mile, either signalized or unsignalized All driveways/intersections where traffic movements could be affected by new driveway traffic movements Additional locations as requested
IV	 10 year 20 year All driveways/intersections where new driveway traffic movements 	 All major intersections within 1/2 mile, either signalized or unsignalized All driveways/intersections where traffic movements could be affected by new driveway traffic movements 	
V	TIA Regional Development >500 peak hour trips	Opening Year10 year20 year	Site access drives All signalized intersections and major street intersections without signal control within 1 mile, All driveways/intersections where traffic movements could be affected by new driveway traffic movements Additional locations as requested

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is necessary to study the	area outside	of the project
vicinity.		

- d. When access points are not defined or a site plan is not available at the time the TIA is prepared, additional studies may be required when a site plan becomes available or the access points are defined.
- e. Cedar Rapids Transit shall be consulted when development adjacent to a bus route requires a TIA.
- f. The TIA shall be submitted with the applicable development application at the preliminary stage.
- g. The Traffic Engineering Manager or designee shall review the TIA and identify any required revisions.
- h. Verification by Traffic Engineering Manager or his designee is required as part of the City's approval of the final TIA report.

3. Traffic Mitigation Measures

- a. The TIA shall recommend measures to reduce and mitigate traffic safety and capacity concerns anticipated from the development site. Mitigation measures may include:
 - (i) Access management location, number and layout of entrances to limit direct access to major roadways, reduce conflict points, and preserve functional area of intersections. Use of non-traversable medians to manage turning movements.
 - (ii) Geometric improvements to streets and intersections such as turn lanes, intersection radii, and roundabouts.
 - (iii) Sight distance improvements to the street and Rights-of-Way.
 - (iv) Improve pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities.
 - (v) Intersection traffic control modifications, including roundabouts, adding or removing traffic signals to intersections or upgrade existing signalized intersections and constructing limited access intersections.
- b. The scope and schedule to complete traffic mitigation and responsibilities for funding and constructing the improvements will be formally detailed as part of a project approval, such as by ordinance, resolution,

development agreement, petition and assessment agreement, or acceptance of conditions.

D. Mobility

The following standards are designed to improve walking and cycling opportunities, offer a variety of mobility choices, reduce the number of daily trips by single occupancy vehicles, and preserve the capacity of existing roadways. Consideration shall be given to bicycle and pedestrian ways, and paths, and these mobility options shall be included in site master planning.

1. Sidewalks

a. Sidewalks Required

- (i) Sidewalks shall be installed on both sides of all streets (including loop streets and cul-de-sacs) pursuant to the City's sidewalk installation policy. Construction deferral shall be subject to the same policy.
- (ii) The placement of street furniture and other decorative or functional items on the sidewalk shall not narrow the sidewalk at any point to less than five feet wide.
- (iii) Installation of sidewalk shall be provided for in a timeframe as close as feasible to the completion of roadways and other public improvements. The City's sidewalk installation policy may permit a reasonable delay in installation for undeveloped and newly platted parcels to allow sidewalk installation to occur at the end of construction. Such delay shall only apply to the frontage or portion of frontage where access shall be granted or construction traffic is anticipated. All other frontages, in particular along streets classified as collectors or higher or entrances into a development, shall occur as soon as feasible.
- b. New development should include provisions for the common maintenance and snow removal of sidewalks along double fronted parcels at the perimeter of a development or other common sidewalks that serve to provide access to the community as a whole.

2. Mid-Block Pedestrian Connections

All new or newly extended streets with length greater than 600 feet between the centerlines of the nearest pair of intersections shall have a mid-block pedestrian connection with accessible pedestrian ramps on both sides of the street.

- a. Mid-block pedestrian connections shall:
 - (i) Be located approximately equidistant from either intersection in the pair;
 - (ii) Be located along property boundaries wherever possible:
 - (iii) Be located at least 25 feet from the nearest driveway curb-cut;
 - (iv) Contain a minimum of a 20-foot easement width, such easement to be dedicated for public pedestrian access, and minimum-width improved travel surface of five feet. At a minimum, the connection surface shall be striped. Connections may be improved with patterned pavement and shall be designed with a center pedestrian refuge (e.g., accessible median or island) if located on streets with collector or above status or when located on wide, two-way streets with four or more lanes and high traffic volumes, high travel speeds, and large pedestrian volume;
 - (v) Connect at both ends to either: (i) a public sidewalk or similar pedestrian feature; or (ii) another public off-street pedestrian pathway;
 - (vi) Not conflict with utility structures, manhole covers, and storm sewer grates.
- b. The mid-block crossing may be waived by Development Services in consultation with the Traffic Engineering Manager or his designee where:
 - (i) The ADT is lower than 1,000 vehicles per day,
 - (ii) Pedestrian safety concerns exist from diminished sight lines or other physical constraints: or
 - (iii) The crossing would encroach on a significant natural feature (e.g., stream channel, wetland, steep slope).



Figure 32.04.03-A: Mid-Block Pedestrian Connection Example

3. Public Transportation

Provision of bus pads, turn-outs, or shelters is required where deemed necessary by Development Services in consultation with Cedar Rapids Transit pursuant to the following standards:

- a. Where shelters are provided they shall be installed outside of the sidewalk area. Required turnouts may encroach into the perimeter landscape area.
- b. A concrete bus pad linked to the sidewalk shall be provided for any existing bus stop that does not already have a pad.

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4. Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections

- a. Provisions shall be made in all new developments to encourage the use of bicycle and pedestrian travel through the integration of bicycle and pedestrian paths, trails and/or bicycle lanes that connect to parks, open spaces, schools, public transit, and shopping areas. Within new residential subdivisions, bicycle and pedestrian paths, trails, and/or bicycle lanes shall also connect to collector and minor arterial streets.
- b. Easements and/or rights-of-way shall be provided for bicycle/pedestrian paths/trails between and within developments as necessary to provide pedestrian and bicycle linkages between developments, unless the applicant can demonstrate that to do so would be infeasible based on topography or constraints posed by the site layout of pre-existing development.
- c. A continuous internal pedestrian walkway shall be provided from the perimeter public sidewalk to the each of the following connections:
 - (i) Entrances to each building on the site, including pad site buildings;
 - (ii) Public sidewalks, walkways, paths, or trails on adjacent properties that extend to the boundaries shared with the subject development;
 - (iii) Public sidewalks along the perimeter streets adjacent to the development;
 - (iv) Adjacent public park, trail or other public or civic use; and
 - (v) Adjacent public transit station areas, transit stops, park and ride facilities, or other transit facilities.

- d. Internal pedestrian walkways shall be provided through surface parking areas in excess of 50 spaces. The required pedestrian connectivity shall be provided by one of the following:
 - (i) Pedestrian walkways through the parking lot provided at least every three driving aisles or a not more than a 200-foot interval.
 - (ii) Any alternative layout where all parking spaces are within 150 feet of a pedestrian path which provides direct access to all building entrances and the public sidewalk.

 [See Note 1]
- e. Pedestrian walkways that are provided through areas with paved or other impervious surfaces shall be constructed of materials distinguishable from the non-walkway surface through one of the following methods:
 - (i) Changing paving material, patterns, or paving color;
 - (ii) Changing paving height;
 - (iii) Decorative bollards:
 - (iv) Painted crosswalks;
 - (v) Raised median walkways with landscaped buffers; or
 - (vi) Stamped asphalt along asphalt streets only.
- f. Bicycle paths and lanes required by this Code shall be provided and designed in accordance with the City's currently adopted standards and specifications.
- g. Bicycle and pedestrian facilities located within private communities shall be maintained by the private community through a homeowner's association or other method as approved by the City.

5. Trail Linkages

- a. All development, either at the time of platting or during site plan approval, shall be required to demonstrate that the design of the proposed development includes open space and trail linkages pursuant to the Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Trails Plan.
- Trails shall be constructed at the time of development in accordance with City Policy.

E. Internal Connectivity

Urban (U-xx) and Traditional (T-xx) Design Areas Internal Connectivity: Grid Pattern

- a. In general, blocks shall have sides greater than 240 feet and less than 600 feet. The typical City block length of 300 feet shall be the design standard where feasible. New or reconfigured blocks shall not have a perimeter greater than 1,800 feet. Exceptions to block dimensional standards may be granted as follows:
 - (i) The Development Services Manager may waive the requirement for projects where critical natural features, the riverfront, parks, railroads, high access controls, existing development lacking street connections, or other unique topographical challenges prevents the creation of conforming blocks.
 - (ii) The block dimensional standards shall not apply in the U-MF (Urban Medical Flex) district.
 - (iii) Other exceptions may be requested through Section 32.05.13, Major Design Exception.
- Street and block patterns shall include a clear hierarchy of well-connected streets that distribute traffic over multiple streets and avoids traffic congestion on principal routes.
- c. The arrangement of streets in a development shall provide for the alignment and continuation of existing or proposed streets into adjoining neighborhoods.
- d. Within each development, the access and circulation system shall accommodate the safe, efficient, and convenient movement of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians through the development, and provide ample opportunities for linking adjacent neighborhoods, properties, and land uses.
- Local neighborhood street systems shall provide multiple direct connections to and between local destinations such as residential neighborhoods, parks, schools, and shopping.

2. Suburban (S-xx) Design Area Internal Connectivity: Connectivity Index

- a. Circulation plans prepared for all new development in suburban design areas (S-xx) and areas with topographic changes that hinder the development of a gridded street pattern shall maintain internal street connectivity through the use of a connectivity index, in accordance with the following standards.
- All development shall achieve a connectivity index score in accordance with Table 32.04.03-2, Minimum Connectivity Index Score:

Table 32.04.03-2: Minimum Connectivity Index Score	
Base Zone District	Minimum Index Score
Agricultural (A-xx), Industrial (I-xx) Public (P-xx)	None
Residential (S-Rx)	1.5
Mixed-Use (S-Mx)	1.65

- c. The connectivity index for a development shall be calculated by dividing its links by its nodes.
 - (i) Nodes (shown as stars in Figure 32.04.03-B) exist at street intersections and cul-de-sac heads within the development.
 - (ii) Links (shown as circles in Figure 32.04.03-B) are segments of road that connect nodes.
- d. For purposes of calculating the index for a development:
 - (i) One link beyond every node that exists in the development and provides access to the street network shall be included in the index calculation. Street stub-outs are considered as links.
 - (ii) Temporary dead-end streets internal to a development, gated streets, private streets in gated sections, or alleys shall not be counted as links.
 - (iii) Temporary dead-end streets terminating at the perimeter of a development shall be counted as a link.
- e. A request to change the required connectivity index score may be made through Section 32.05.12, Minor

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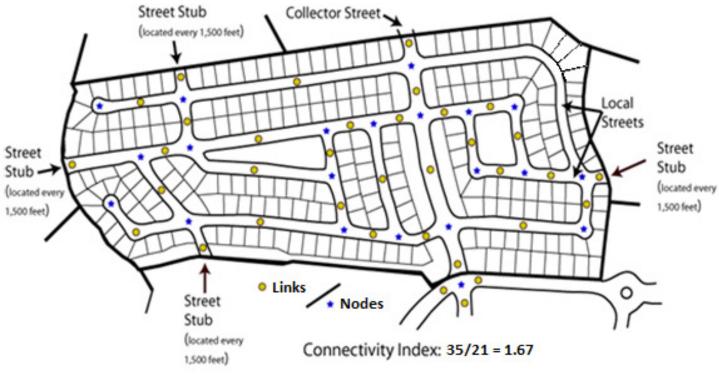
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Figure 32.04.03-B: Connectivity Index

This figure provides an example of how to calculate the connectivity index. In the diagram, there are 35 links (circles) and 21 nodes (stars); therefore the connectivity index is 1.67 (35/21 = 1.67). In addition, each side of the development includes at least one street stub or connection to the greater street system.

Design Adjustments if the applicant demonstrates it is impracticable to achieve due to topographic conditions, natural features, or adjacent existing development patterns.

3. Mixed-Use and Non-Residential Block Pattern

- a. Blocks shall generally be square or rectangular, but may vary in shape to protect to natural features or respond to site constraints.
- b. To the maximum extent feasible, streets and access lanes should be oriented to create block and lot configurations with their longest dimension along an east-west axis to facilitate the use of passive solar principles.
- c. Block length shall not exceed 600 feet except that blocks up to 800 feet in length are permitted if a mid-

block pedestrian connection is provided.

- (i) Larger block sizes may be approved in Industrial districts through Section 32.05.13, Major Design Exception.
- (ii) A request to change the maximum block length may be made through Section 32.05.12, Minor Design Adjustments if the applicant demonstrates it is impracticable to achieve due to topographic conditions, natural features, or adjacent existing development patterns.
- d. Blocks shall be measured from curb to curb, regardless of whether the street is public or private.
- e. New development and redevelopment shall establish a regular pattern of blocks to the extent feasible to avoid creating large "superblocks" that limit

pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation.

f. On large sites or where block consolidation is proposed as part of development or redevelopment (by right-of-way abandonment), pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation access to surrounding neighborhoods shall be maintained to the maximum extent feasible.

4. Residential Streets

- a. Residential streets shall be laid out so that use by through-traffic will be discouraged. Traffic-calming techniques such as diverters, neck-downs, street gardens, and curvilinear alignments to reduce speeds and cut-through traffic are encouraged.
- b. Should topography or other constraints require the use of streets that extend more than 600 feet without being punctuated by cross streets, an oblong median, traffic-calming device, or similar feature shall be used to slow traffic and break-up the "runway" appearance. Location, dimensions, and design of such features shall be coordinated with required mid-block pedestrian connections so as to maximize pedestrian safety.
- c. To the maximum extent practicable, streets shall be arranged to follow the natural contours of the site.
- d. Cul-de-Sacs and Dead-End Streets
 - (i) Permanent cul-de-sacs and dead-end streets should only be used when topography, the presence of natural features, and/or vehicular safety factors make a vehicular connection impractical.
 - (ii) All permanent dead-end streets shall be developed as cul-de-sacs and extend no further than 600 feet. By Minor Design Adjustment, the maximum cul-de-sac length may be extended if the applicant demonstrates that no other alternatives exist due to topographic conditions. natural features, traffic engineering standards, or adjacent existing development patterns. [See Note 11
 - (iii) All cul-de-sacs shall conform to the requirements of the present adopted Cedar Rapids Fire Code

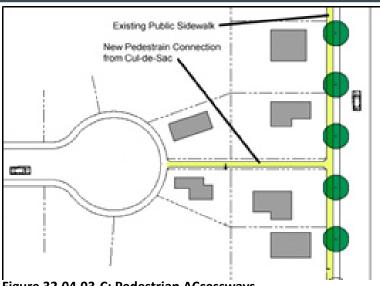


Figure 32.04.03-C: Pedestrian ACcessways

- or City adopted SUDAS standards as approved by the Fire Marshal or their designee.
- (iv) Whenever cul-de-sac streets are created, at least one ten-foot-wide pedestrian access easement shall be provided, to the maximum extent practicable, between each cul-de-sac head or street turnaround and the sidewalk system of the closest adjacent street or pedestrian sidewalk or pathway. See Figure 32.04.03-C: Pedestrian Accessways.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 025-20.

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F. External Connectivity

1. Streets and Blocks

In addition to the internal street connectivity requirements, circulation plans for all new development or redevelopment shall maintain external street connectivity in accordance with the following standards:

- a. The arrangement of streets in a development shall provide for the alignment and continuation of existing or proposed streets into adjoining lands in those cases in which the adjoining lands are undeveloped and intended for future development or in which the adjoining lands are developed and include opportunities for such connections. Traffic calming measures shall be integrated into the development to mitigate the impact of potential future "cut-through" traffic.
- b. Street rights-of-way shall be extended to or along adjoining property boundaries such that a roadway connection or street stub shall be provided for development in each direction (north, south, east, and west) in which development abuts vacant lands. Such street stubs shall not be required to abut adjacent development lacking existing or planned street connections, highways with access control, railroads, floodplains, the river, wetlands, riparian buffers, slopes exceeding 20 percent, or other unique site conditions preventing a street connection in the opinion of the Development Services Manager. The minimum spacing for new external connections is as follows:
 - (i) Urban and Traditional design areas: at least every 600 feet.
 - (ii) Suburban design areas: at least every 800 feet.
- c. All development shall connect to any existing, abutting street stubs. Such connections shall be integrated into the proposed development and, where feasible, provide a means to connect to other adjacent development. The manner these connections shall be consistent with the proposed road classification and intended land use. Adjacent stub streets shall not be terminated in a cul-de-

- sac unless provided for as part of an adopted plan or constrained by topological features or existing development which makes further connections impossible.
- d. Street and sidewalk connections shall be made between neighborhood commercial centers and adjacent residential neighborhoods. Residential streets affected by external street connectivity requirements may be candidates for traffic calming treatments upon the recommendation of the Zoning Administrator.

2. Cross-Access between Adjacent Mixed-Use and Non-Residential Development

To To

Figure 32.04.03-D: Sidewalk Connections

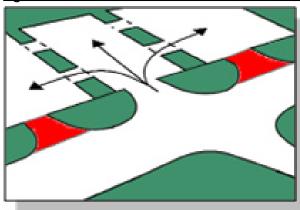


Figure 32.04.03-E: Cross-access concept

encourage shared parking and shared access points on public streets, circulation plans prepared for all nonresidential and mixed-use development shall comply with the following standards:

- a. Internal vehicular circulation areas shall be designed to allow for cross-access with adjacent lots that have non-residential or mixed uses.
- b. A stub for future cross-access with a public access easement shall be provided from the vehicular use area to all adjacent vacant land designated for attached multi-unit residential, nonresidential, or mixed use.
- c. Cross-access ways shall allow for two-way traffic between parcels through the use of a single drive aisle with a minimum width of 24 feet or through two one-way aisles each with a minimum width of 12 feet. The maximum median separation width shall be 15 feet with a left-turn pocket or four feet without a left-turn pocket. See Figure 32.04.03-E.

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32.04.04 Alternative Energy Systems

A. Alternative Energy Systems - General

The purposes of these provisions relating to alternative energy systems are to:

- 1. Promote the use of wind, solar, ground source heat pumps and other alternative energy systems;
- 2. Provide opportunities for homeowners to save fuel costs;
- 3. Ensure that site elements do not excessively shade potential solar system locations;
- 4. Preserve access to wind for small wind energy systems;
- 5. Establish standards to encourage the use of ground source heat pumps; and
- 6. Ensure that alternative energy system are safe and compatible with surrounding developments.

B. Solar Array

All solar arrays shall comply with the following requirements. If there is any conflict between the provisions of this section and any other requirements of the zoning or subdivision ordinances, the provisions of this section shall take precedence.

- 1. A solar array shall not be located in the front yard or a street side yard between the principal structure and the public right-of-way except in public or industrial districts.
- 2. A solar array shall be located a minimum of six feet from all property lines and other structures.
- 3. An accessory solar array in any residential district shall not exceed one-half the footprint of the principal structure or 600 square feet, whichever is greater. The size of accessory arrays in mixed-use and non-residential districts shall not exceed one-half of the footprint of the principal structure.
- 4. There shall be no size limits on solar arrays as a primary use on a site in any industrial district. However, the maximum lot coverage of any solar array shall not exceed 80 percent.
- 5. A solar array shall not exceed 20 feet in height.

C. Solar Collection Systems

All small solar collection systems shall comply with the following requirements. If there is any conflict between the provisions of this section and any other requirements of

the zoning or subdivision ordinances, the provisions of this section shall take precedence.

- A solar collection system shall not exceed by more than three feet the maximum height permitted in the zoning district in which it is located or shall not extend more than 12 inches above the roofline of the structure upon which it is mounted, whichever is less.
- A solar collection system may be located on an accessory structure.
- 3. A development proposed to have a solar collection system located on the roof or attached to a structure, or an application to establish a system on an existing structure, shall provide a structural certification as part of the building permit application. [See Note 1]

D. Wind Energy Conversion System

1. Intent

The purpose of this section is to provide regulations for the construction and operation of wind energy conversion systems over 20 feet tall subject to reasonable restrictions, which will preserve the public health and safety.

2. Location

Wind energy conversion systems are allowable as a conditional use in all districts.

3. General Requirements

a. Setbacks and Height

- (i) The setback of a wind energy conversion system shall be no less than 110% of the height to the nearest property line.
- (ii) The property line of an adjacent property may be exempt from the setback requirement if the owner is participating in the wind energy conversion system project.
- (iii) Guy wires shall not be closer than 15 feet from the property line.

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20 to clarify requirements

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b. Aesthetics and External Impacts

- (i) The exterior of the wind energy conversion system shall not be reflective.
- (ii) No signs shall be allowed on any part of the wind energy conversion system, other than the nacelle. The signage shall be limited to reasonable identification of the business or organization that operates the wind conversion system. No advertisement shall be allowed. Warning and safety images shall be allowed.
- (iii) No illumination of the turbine or tower shall be allowed unless required by the FAA.
- (iv) All wire between wind energy conversion systems and substations shall be underground.
- (v) Sound produced by the turbine under normal operating conditions, as measured at the property line, shall comply with the decibel limits set forth in Chapter 56 of the Municipal Code.
- (vi) Where regulations and requirements of this section conflict with those of the FAA or FCC, the federal requirements shall take precedence.
- (vii) The shadow flicker from a Large Wind Energy Conversion System may not exceed 30 hours per year on a residential property.
- (viii) The City makes no assurance of wind access other than the provisions of this chapter. The applicant may provide evidence of covenants, easements or similar documentation from abutting property owners providing access to wind for the operation of a wind energy conversion system.

4. Registration of Wind Energy Conversion Systems a. Fees

The City Council shall set, by resolution, whatever fees it deems appropriate to cover the cost of administering the registration of wind energy conversion systems as described in this chapter.

b. Small Wind Energy Conversion System

The following information shall be requested on the registration form and shall be supplied by the wind energy conversion system owner and/or operator:

- (i) Name and address of the wind energy conversion system owner
- (ii) Name and address of the wind energy conversion system operator
- (iii) Name, address, phone number, and title of primary contact person
- (iv) Address of the wind energy conversion system
- (v) Principal use of the wind energy conversion system
- (vi) Wind energy conversion system height
- (vii) Site plan
- (viii) A wind energy conversion system shall provide proof of an automatic braking, governing or feathering system to prevent uncontrolled rotation, over speeding and excessive pressure on the wind energy conversion system structure, rotor blades and turbine components.
- (ix) A person seeking a building permit to erect a wind energy conversion system shall provide evidence, in the form of a certificate of insurance satisfactory to the City showing general liability insurance coverage for the installation and operation of the system under a standard homeowner's or standard business owner's insurance policy, separate and distinct from any insurance requirements of a public utility.
- (x) No wind energy conversion system shall be installed until evidence has been given that the utility company has authorized interconnection of the wind energy conversion system to its electric distribution or transmission, under an agreement approved by and subject to regulation adopted by the lowa Utilities Board. Properties not connected to the public utility system shall be exempt from this requirement.

c. Large Wind Energy Conversion System

In addition to the registration information required for small wind energy conversion systems, the registration of large wind energy conversion systems requires the following information:

(i) The latitude and longitude or GPS location of the

- wind energy conversion system;
- (ii) A USGS topographical map, or map with similar data, of the project site;
- (iii) Boundaries of the project area, surrounding property, and any other wind energy conversion system within ½ mile;
- (iv) Location of wetlands, scenic, and natural areas within one mile of the proposed wind energy conversion system;
- (v) FAA determination of no hazard to air navigation;
- (vi) Location of all known communications towers within two miles of the proposed project:
- (vii) Evidence that the wind energy conversion system will not interfere with emergency or other microwave transmission;
- (viii) A noise study, prepared by a qualified professional, that demonstrates that except for intermittent episodes, the wind energy conversion system shall not emit noise in excess of the limits established in Chapter 56 of the Municipal Code;
- (ix) A shadow flicker study, including the following:
 - (A) Map with a 1,000-foot radius of the proposed wind energy conversion system showing the topography, existing residential structures, and land zoned for residential use.
 - (B) Calculate the locations of shadow flicker caused by the proposed project and the expected durations of the flicker at these locations, and calculate the total number of hours per year of flicker at all locations.
 - (C) Identify areas where shadow flicker will interfere with existing or future residences and describe proposed mitigation measures, including, but not limited to, a change in citing of the wind energy conversion system, a change in the operation of the wind energy conversion system, or grading or landscaping mitigation measures.

5. Installation

- a. Prior to the construction of a wind energy conversion system in the City, building permits shall be obtained from the Building Services Department by the owner, operator, or the contractor who is installing the wind energy conversion system. All wind energy conversion systems built after the passage of this chapter shall be registered at the time the building permit is obtained.
- b. Wind energy conversion system shall be subject to all applicable city codes.
- c. The wind energy conversion system shall meet local utility interconnect requirements, state and local codes, IEEE 1547 (national standard for distributed generation) and UL 1741 (anti-islanding inverters) where they apply.

Removal of Abandoned Wind Energy Conversion Systems

- a. At such time that an owner or operator plans to abandon or discontinue operation of a wind energy conversion system and/or associated facilities, such carrier will notify the Building Services Department by certified U.S. mail of the proposed date of abandonment or discontinuation of operations. Such notice shall be given no less than 30 days prior to abandonment or discontinuation of operations. In the event that a licensed carrier fails to give notice, the wind energy conversion system and associated facilities shall be considered abandoned upon discontinuation of operations.
- b. Upon abandonment or discontinuation of use, the carrier shall physically remove the wind energy conversion system and associated facilities within 90 days from the date of abandonment or discontinuation of use. "Physically remove" shall include, but not limited to:
 - (i) Removal of mount, equipment shelters, and security barriers from subject property in accordance with local permitting and regulations.
 - (ii) Proper disposal of waste materials from the site in accordance with local and state solid waste

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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disposal regulations.

- (iii) Restoring the location of the wind energy conversion system and associated facilities to its natural condition, except that any landscaping and grading shall remain in the after-condition.
- c. The Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to allow the wind energy conversion system and associated facilities to remain in place based upon evidence submitted for review in each specific case.
- d. If a wind energy conversion system owner fails to remove a wind energy conversion system and associated facilities in accordance with this section, the City shall have the authority to enter the subject property and physically remove the facility. The City Council may levy an assessment on the subject property to cover costs for removal of the wind energy conversion system and associated facilities in the event the City must remove the facility.

7. Additional Review Criteria

In addition to the review criteria for conditional uses as set forth in Section 32.05.09, the City Planning Commission will also consider the following in taking action on an application for a wind energy conversion system.

- a. The wind energy conversion system shall not negatively affect or dominate the aesthetics of a registered historic district or property, or a designated State of lowa scenic by-way.
- b. The color of the wind energy conversion system shall not be obtrusive to the neighborhood

E. Accessory Wind Energy Systems

An Accessory Wind Energy Conversion System is an apparatus, permitted as an accessory structure, for converting the kinetic energy available in the wind to mechanical energy that can be used to power machinery (grain mills, water pumps, etc.) and/or to operate an electrical generator. Accessory Wind Energy Conversion systems have a height of 20 feet or less as measured from the bottom of the base to the highest point of the rotor swath. An Accessory Wind Energy Conversion System is permitted subject to the requirements for an accessory structure in the district it is located in.

F. Ground Source Heat Pump System

1. Permitted Districts

Ground source heat pump systems in accordance with the standards in this section are allowed as an accessory use in all zoning districts.

2. Installation of Vertical Systems

- a. Vertical systems may only be installed by a geothermal installer or vertical closed loop (VCL) driller accredited by the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (IGSHPA) or installer with an equivalent accreditation or certification from a nationally recognized organization, as determined by the Development Services Department.
- b. Detailed plans of a vertical system shall be reviewed and approved by the Development Services Department prior to installation.

3. Standards

a. System Requirements

- (i) Only closed loop ground source heat pump systems utilizing heat transfer fluids are permitted. Open loop ground source heat systems require review and approval by the city utilities director or designee. [See Note 1]
- (ii) Ground source heat pumps and related boreholes shall conform to applicable industry standards, including those of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (IGSHPA), the American Society

for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), or other similar certifying organization and shall apply with adopted building code standards. The manufacturer specifications shall be submitted as part of the application.

b. Depth

All horizontal closed loop systems shall be installed to no more than 20 feet in depth.

c. Setbacks

- (i) All components of ground source heat pump systems including pumps, borings, and loops shall be setback at least five feet from all property lines.
- (ii) Aboveground equipment associated with ground source heat pumps shall not be installed in a front yard of any lot or in the side yard of a corner lot adjacent to a public right-of-way except in industrial districts.
- (iii) All parts of the heat pump system shall be located a minimum distance of 25 feet from any on-lot or adjacent lot wells.
- (iv) Ground source heat pumps systems shall not be located in or encroach upon any public drainage, utility roadway, or trail easement.

d. Screening

Ground source heat pump systems are considered mechanical equipment and are subject to mechanical screening requirements of the zoning district.

4. Abandonment

If the ground source heat pump system remains nonfunctional or inoperative for a continuous period of one year, the system shall be deemed to be abandoned and shall constitute a public nuisance. The property owner shall shut down the system as follows:

- a. The heat pump and any external mechanical equipment shall be removed.
- b. Pipes or coils beneath the land surface shall be drained and filled with grout. The top of the pipe, coil, or boring shall be uncovered and grouted.

Notes:

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32.04.05 Site and Structure Standards

A. Generally Applicable Standards

1. Applicability

- a. The site and structure standards in this subsection apply to all districts.
- Section 32.04.01, Development Standards General Applicability, identifies how these provisions apply to redevelopment and infill development.

2. Siting

a. Topography

To the extent possible, natural topography, waterways, and existing mature vegetation should be preserved and incorporated into the project design. This objective may require higher intensity of development on portions of a site as may be permitted through the cluster development process.

b. Connections

Sidewalks shall be provided as necessary for efficient pedestrian circulation within the project and to neighboring properties pursuant to Section 32.04.03, Mobility and Connectivity.

c. Safety and Security

Site design should include consideration of visibility within the site and relationships to enhance security and safety for residents.

3. Measurement of Separation or Distance

Where a standard includes a separation or distance requirement, it shall be measured as follows:

a. Between Buildings

The horizontal distance between the two closest portions of each building's exterior walls.

b. Between Uses

The horizontal distance shall be measured from the nearest point of a structure or part of a multiple use structure occupied by the use requiring separation to the nearest point of a structure or part of a multiple use structure occupied by a use from which the separation is to be established.

c. Between a Use and a Zone District

The horizontal distance shall be measured from the nearest point of a structure or part of a multiple use structure occupied by the use requiring separation to the nearest point of a zone district boundary from which the separation is to be established.

4. Minimum Level of Service

A minimum level of service shall be required of all development in the City. The intent of this provision is to maintain a high quality of development, prevent leapfrog development prior to the availability of City services, protect the public's investment in infrastructure, and ensure safe access to emergency services. Development that does not meet the requirements below shall be considered non-conforming and subject to expansion of non-conforming use provisions of this chapter. The Minimum Levels of Service for a site shall be met by either a. OR b. below.

- a. The site meets all of the following minimum levels of service requirements:
 - (i) Public and emergency service access to the site is provided via hard surfaced streets or roads,
 - (ii) The site is served by the City's public water system, and
 - (iii) The site is served by the City's sanitary sewer system.
- b. Alternatively, an Agreement for Development of Services shall be agreed upon by the developer of the property and approved by the City Council. The agreement shall establish an interim plan to provide alternative services to the site and a timeline for the provision of minimum levels of service in the future. The agreement shall also establish the responsibility of the developer or future property owners to install or financially contribute to the future extension of public services. This agreement shall be in place prior to the approval of any site plan or zoning permit associated with development on the site.

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Minimum Standard Single-Unit Residential Structure Dimensions

a. Applicability

The following regulations are intended to provide minimum standards for detached single-unit residential structures as provided for under Chapter 414.28 of the State Code of Iowa, including minimum dimensions of the structure and floor area, foundation and exterior elevation materials.

- (i) Development in Urban Districts is exempted from these standards but is subject to all other applicable design standards.
- (ii) Small lot development in Traditional districts may meet the standards of Section 32.04.05.C.4.b.
- (iii) Small house development, where expressly permitted, shall meet the standards of Section 32.04.05.C.4.c.

b. Minimum Dimensions

The minimum gross floor area of the primary structure footprint shall be 500 square feet and the minimum body width shall be 22 feet.

c. Foundation

- (i) All single-unit residential structures shall have a continuous and complete frost protected perimeter foundation for the main body.
- (ii) Porches shall only be required to have such a perimeter foundation if required by the adopted building code or other applicable life safety regulations.
- Site Definitions, Measurements, and General Exceptions

a. Applicability

The following standards are applicable to all suburban,

traditional, and urban form districts unless a more specific standard applies in a specific district or in Section 32.04.05.B, Urban Design Standards.

b. Site

Any lot or group of contiguous lots owned or functionally controlled by the same person or entity, assembled for the purpose of development.

c. Site Area

(i) Gross Site Area

The total area of a site, including proposed and dedicated rights-of-way and private easements, such as detention basins.

(ii) Net Site Area

The total area of a site, excluding proposed and dedicated rights-of-way and private easements, such as detention basins.

d. Lot Types (Figure 32.04.05-A)

- (i) Interior Lot: Any lot that is not a corner lot.
- (ii) Corner Lot: A lot at the junction of two or more intersecting or intercepting streets where the

Conner Lot Conner Lot Interior Lot Dendric Frentage (Through Lot Corner Lot

Figure 32.04.05-A: Lot Types

Notes:

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- angle of intersection of the lot lines does not exceed 135 degrees.
- (iii) Reverse Corner Lot: A corner lot the street side lot line of which is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the first lot to its rear.
- (iv) Double Frontage (Through) Lot: A lot having a pair of opposite lot lines along two relatively parallel public rights-of-way, and that is not a corner lot.
- (v) Flag Lot: A lot not meeting the minimum lot width or public street frontage requirements, and where access to a public street is limited to a narrow strip of land or private access way.

e. Lot Line Designations

- (i) Interior Lots (Figure 32.04.05-B)
 - (A) The front lot line shall be the lot line abutting a named or numbered street.
 - (B) The rear lot line shall be the lot line opposite the front lot line.
 - (C) All other lot lines shall be side interior lot lines

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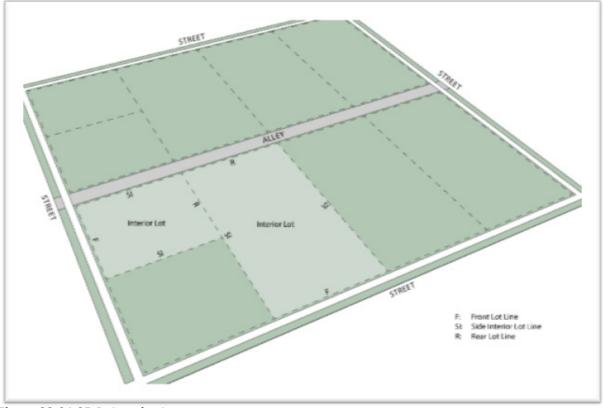


Figure 32.04.05-B: Interior Lots

(ii) Corner Lots of Oblong Blocks (Figure 32.04.05-C)

- (A) The lot line abutting the long side of the oblong block shall be the front lot line.
- (B) The lot line abutting the short side of the oblong block shall be the side street lot line.
- (C) The rear lot line shall be the lot line opposite the front lot line.
- (D) All other lot lines shall be side interior lot lines.
- (E) Exception: the lot line abutting the short side of the oblong block shall be the front lot line if:
 - (1) there are three or more existing lots along the short side of the oblong block, and
 - (2) The lot line abutting the short side of the oblong block is 50% or less of the length of the block.

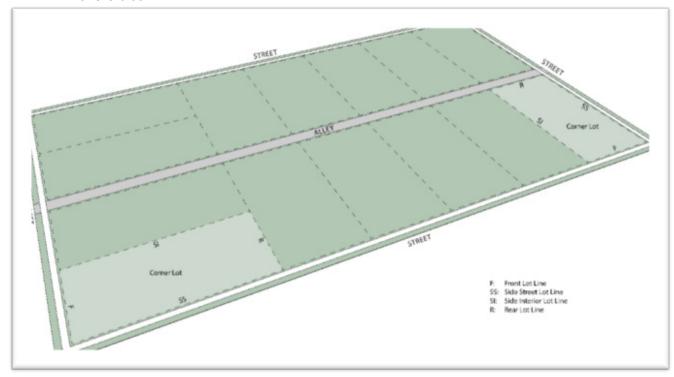


Figure 32.04.05-C: Oblong Block

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STREET ZA (RUSI)	Corner Lot
Corner Lot	F: Front Lot Line SS: Side Street Lot Line SI: Side Interior Lot Line R: Rear Lot Line ZA: Zoning Administrator

Figure 32.04.05-D: Square Block

(iii) Corner Lots of Square Blocks (Figure 32.04.05-D)

- (A) The front lot line shall be the lot line abutting the street frontage in which the greater number of primary structures face. If each street frontage has an equal number of primary structures, then the zoning administrator shall designate the front lot line.
- (B) The rear lot line shall be the lot line opposite the front lot line.
- (C) All other lot lines shall be side interior lot lines.

(iv)Through Lots, Curvilinear Lots, and Frontage on Three or More Streets

The zoning administrator shall determine the lot lines.

f. Lot Frontage Distance

The distance between lot lines intersecting the front lot line, measured along the front lot line.

g. Lot Area

The land area contained within the property lines of a lot or parcel, excluding adjacent or abutting public or private streets or rights-of-way.

h. Buildable Area

The permitted lot area in which buildings may be located, except permitted encroachments, is the lot area behind the required building line, if applicable, and excluding any required setbacks, open space, and bulk plane requirements.

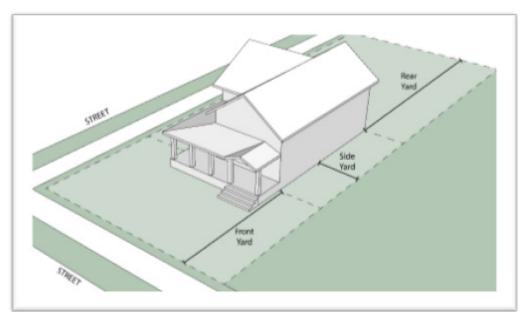


Figure 32.04.05-E: Yards

i. Yard, Measurement (Figure 32.04.05-E)

The horizontal distance measured perpendicular from the lot line to the face of the building's exterior wall.

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j. Setback (Figure 32.04.05-F)

(i) Definition

The minimum horizontal distance that must remain unobstructed from the ground to the sky, measured perpendicular from the lot line.

(ii) Setback Encroachments

- (A) Setback encroachments are building and site elements that project into or are located on the "non-buildable" side of a setback line, typically in a required setback area.
- (B) Permitted encroachments. identified below, are allowed where the required dimension is measured by a setback line, not a required building line (RBL) or build-to line. Urban form districts setback lines are only applicable to side interior and rear lot lines, unless otherwise specified.

(iii) Measurement

- (A) Each setback encroachment shall be measured from the minimum required setback line towards the lot line; setback encroachments are always measured from the same point and are not cumulative.
- (B) No permitted setback encroachment shall be closer than two feet to any lot line with the exception of fences and walls and gardens and landscaping.

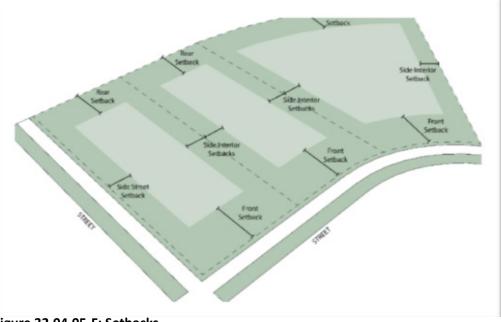


Figure 32.04.05-F: Setbacks

(iv)Contextual Setback

A contextual setback, which reduces the required setback for the property, shall be granted under the following circumstances:

- (A) Front and Corner-Side Contextual Setbacks Regardless of the minimum front setback requirements imposed by a specific district, applicants shall be allowed to use a contextual front setback determined as follows:
 - (1) Contextual front setback may fall at a point between the required front setback and the front setback that exists on the lots that are adjacent and oriented to the same street as the subject lot, as long as the contextual setback is compatible and consistent with the setbacks of the adjacent lots.
 - (2) If the subject lot is a corner lot, the contextual setback may fall at any point

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- between the required front setback and the front setback that exists on the lot that is adjacent and oriented to the same street as the subject lot.
- (3) If lots on either side of the subject lot are vacant, then a contextual setback may be granted based on similar structures oriented to the same street within 300 feet.
- (4) This provision shall not be interpreted as requiring a greater front setback than imposed by the underlying zoning district, and it shall not be interpreted as allowing setbacks to be reduced to a level that results in right-of-way widths dropping below established minimums.
- (5) This provision shall not be used to modify a Required Build Line (RBL)
- (B) Other contextual setback modifications
 Adjustments to any setback may be granted
 where it can be demonstrated that the

- reduced setbacks were approved as part of a previously Planned Unit Development or site plan.
- (C) Effect of Contextual Setback
 Where a Contextual Setback reduction is
 granted, the reduction shall apply to all
 standards measured from the setback line,
 including permitted encroachments subject
 to Section (D) below. In addition to standards
 measured from a setback line, Street Front
 Landscaping widths and Alternative Minimum
 Parking Setbacks may be adjusted to match
 the newly established setback.
- (D) Limitations on Contextual Setback
 A contextual setback shall not be approved to permit encroachments beyond a property line or if it would interfere with any existing or required Right of Way or Easement dedication.

[See Note 1]



Figure 32.04.05-G: Contextual Setback Example

Notes:

[1] Section (iv) added with Ordinance 012-19

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[1] Updated by Ordinance #010-20 [2] Column headings updated with Ordinance #009-21

[3] Solar energy collection system updated and window wells, gutters, and downspouts removed with Ordinance #061-21

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		achment		- d.	Table 32.04.05-1:	Permitted S	Setback Enc	roachments		
			are permitt	ea:	[See Note 2]	All District	-	All Districts		
Table 32.04.05-1:					[See Note 3]	<u>Urban Dis</u>	<u>tricts</u>			
[See Note 2] [See Note 3]	All Districture Urban Dis	ts, Except tricts	All Districts			Front	Side Street	Side Interior	Rear	
	Front	Side Street	Side Interior	Rear	Chimneys not greater than 6 ft.	2'	2'	2'	2'	
Mechanical, Elect	tric, and Plu	ımbing Eler	nents		in width					
Evaporative coolers or air conditioners (window)	2'	2'	2'	2'	Eaves, roof overhangs, and cornices	3'	3'	3'	3'	
Evaporative coolers or air conditioners (ground)	Not permitted	Not Permitted	Not permitted	Any Distance	Porches, stoops, decks, terraces, balconies, and associated					
Gas and electric meters	2'	2'	2'	2'	stairs: May be covered May be multiple	8'	,, ,,	ND	NP	Any
Solar energy collection system [See Note 1]	Not permitted	Not Permitted	3' Or on permitted accessory structure	d permitted accessory structure	stories Shall be at least 75% open on all sides not abutting a	8	5'	NP	distance	
Transformers	Not permitted	Not Permitted	Not permitted	Any Distance	building facade. Shading devices					
Building Elements	S				such as awnings	5'	5'	3'	5'	
Approved accessibility ramps	Any distance	Any distance	Any distance	Any distance	and canopies Stairs and fire escapes	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	4'	
Bay windows	4'	4'	4', Not permitted in Urban	4'	(unenclosed)	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Belt courses, sills, lintels, pilasters, pediments	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.						
Breezeways, unenclosed	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Any distance]					

Table 32.04.05-1:	Table 32.04.05-1: Permitted Setback Encroachments				
[See Note 2] [See Note 3]	All District Urban Dis	ts, Except tricts	All Districts		
	Front	Side Street	Side Interior	Rear	
Site Elements					
Accessory Structure	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Within 3' of lot line plus 1' roof overhang	Within 3' of lot line plus 1' roof overhang	
Clothes lines and poles	Not permitted	Not Permitted	Not permitted	Any distance	
Fences and walls	Any	Any	Any	Any	
	distance	distance	distance	distance	
Flagpoles and signs	Any	Any	Any	Any	
	distance	distance	distance	distance	
Flatwork	Any	Any	Any	Any	
	distance	distance	distance	distance	
Gardens and landscaping	Any	Any	Any	Any	
	distance	distance	distance	distance	
Ornamental lights	Any	Any	Any	Any	
	distance	distance	distance	distance	
Play equipment	Not permitted	Not Permitted	Not permitted	Any distance	
Swimming pools and hot tubs including mechanical equipment and deck	Not	Not	Not	10' from	
	permitted	Permitted	permitted	lot line	
Trash containers	Not	Not	Not	Any	
	permitted	Permitted	permitted	Distance	
Underground shelters	Not	Not	Not	Any	
	permitted	Permitted	permitted	Distance	

k. Fence or Wall

(i) Applicability

The following standards apply to fences, walls, and dense shrubs in all districts except as follows:

- (A) Street and Garden Walls, when permitted or required in Urban Form Districts shall comply with the applicable standards in Section 32.04.05.B.6.i
- (B) The standards of this section 32.04.05.A.6.k may be exceeded or modified where fences, walls, or other screening is required by:
 - (1) Section 32.04.06 Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening.
 - (2) Any use-specific standard in Section 32.03, which requires screening, walls, or fencing.
 - (3) Any other code section which requires fencing, screening, or transition standards in excess of the standards of this section.
 - (4) Fences or screening in excess what is permitted by this section may be approved by the Board of Adjustment as part of a Rezoning or Conditional Use if it is found necessary to mitigate or screen potentially incompatible uses or situations.

(ii) Permit Required

A Zoning Clearance Permit shall be required to erect, move, or fully reconstruct any permanent fence, wall, or combination thereof, or to add gates or other means of ingress or egress to an existing fence. A permit shall not be required to maintain existing and previously permitted fences, including replacing destroyed, worn, rotted, or otherwise damaged components or materials where they are replaced with the same or similar materials and the dimensions of the fence remain the same.

- (iii) Design Requirements & Restrictions
 - (A) Fence design shall not hinder required egress

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(B) Height Limitations

- (1) Height shall be measured from the side (inside or outside) of the fence, wall, or street wall with the lower finished grade to the topmost point of the fence, wall, or street wall. The following exceptions may be applied:
 - (a) Decorative ornamentation or extensions up to 12 inches in height, provided at an interval of not more than once every 8 feet.
 - (b) Between fence posts, variation in fence height shall be allowed up to 10% to account for undulating, sloping, or otherwise uneven terrain.
- (2) Height limits shall be determined according to Table 32.04.05-2 unless otherwise stated below.
 - (a) Reversed Corner Lot
 When a driveway is present in the
 rear adjoining lot's front yard, the
 maximum height within the rear 10
 feet of the side setback area of the
 reversed corner lot shall be 4 feet.
 Alternatively, the maximum height
 within the rear 10 feet of the side
 setback area can be increased to 7
 feet if the fence is angled 45 degrees
 toward the rear property line. The
 angle shall start at the point within
 the side setback area, 10 feet from
 the rear property line.
- (3) Through a Minor Design Adjustment, the City may waive any 4-foot height limitation provided the following requirements are met:
 - (a) The fence or wall does not exceed 7 feet in height;
 - (b) The fence or wall is consistent with

- neighborhood character;
- (c) The fence or wall does not inhibit sight distance or visual clearance area requirements; and
- (d) The lot includes unique or unusual characteristics that preclude the erection of a fence for a private enclosed yard in conformance with the height limitations contained in Section 32.04.05.A.6.k.(iii)(B).

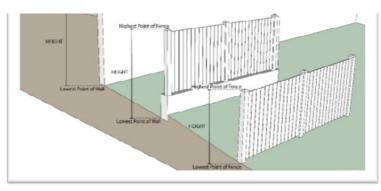


Figure 32.04.05-H: Wall Height

Table 32.04.05	5-2: Fence/Wall Height Limitations				
Setback Area	Maximum Height	Alternatives or Exceptions			
Urban (U-xx) Distr	icts				
Along street frontage	See section 32.04.05.B.6.i. and district specific standards				
All other Districts					
Front Yard setback area	4 feet				
Street Side setback area	4 feet	7 feet when located behind a primary structure on the lot See section 32.04.05.A.6.K(iii)(B) (2)a if a reverseved corner lot			
Interior Side setback area	 7 feet if abutting residential uses or zone districts 10 feet if abutting non-residential uses or districts 				
Rear setback area	 7 feet if abutting residential uses or zone districts 10 feet if abutting non-residential uses or districts 				

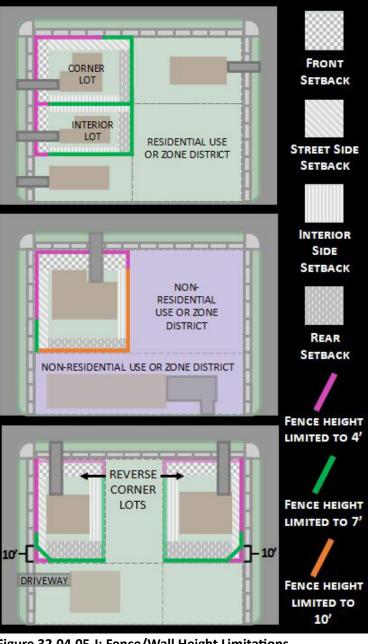


Figure 32.04.05-I: Fence/Wall Height Limitations

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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(C) Temporary Fences

- (1) A temporary fence is any fence which is constructed in a manner that is not permanent. Temporary fences shall include both fences intended to be installed in a temporary manner as well as fences constructed in a manner defined by this section. Temporary fences shall include the following:
 - (a) Any moveable fence or fence not permanently secured to the ground or structure such as event fencing and construction fencing.
 - (b) Any fence where the fence is not securely fastened to fence posts in a permanent manner.
 - (c) Any fence constructed of materials which render it unable to be installed permanently
 - (d) Snow fences or any other fence constructed with pins, T-posts, or similar posts.
- (2) A temporary fence erected for less than 60 days shall not require a permit but, in all instances, shall conform to building and fire code requirements. A temporary fence with a Zoning Clearance Permit may be erected for up to 1 year. Issuance of a permit shall be at the discretion of the City, who shall consider the necessity of the requested fence and the length of time the fence is necessary. Renewals shall be at the discretion of the City. This provision shall not be used to permit the construction or continued existence of a permanent fence that does not meet the material requirements of this code. Temporary fences meeting the below requirements shall not require a Zoning Clearance Permit:
 - (a) Any fence associated with and re-

- moved within 48 hours of any permitted Temporary Use or Special Event.
- (b) Fences associated with permitted construction activities.
- (c) Temporary fencing required by Law Enforcement or any other government entity.
- (d) Seasonal fencing around gardens or urban agriculture plots and not more than 4 feet in height.
- (e) Seasonal snow fencing erected between November 1 and April 15.
- (f) Seasonal fencing required for swimming pools or other temporary uses, where required.
- (g) Temporary fences erected in emergency situations where an existing fence is damaged or destroyed and a permit for permanent repair or replacement is promptly obtained.

(D) Prohibited Materials

- (1) Materials which are sharp or otherwise hazardous are prohibited along the public right of way or any property line except for Barbed Wire fences conforming to the requirements of 32.04.05.A.6.k(iii)(F).
- (2) Materials not intended for or properly treated for installation outdoors. The City may order the removal of rotting or rusting fences.
- (3) Chain link fences shall not be permitted along street frontages of non-residential uses in Urban or Traditional zone districts. This shall include fences located within 15 feet of and parallel to a street.
- (4) Chain link fences with slats or mesh screens shall not be permitted in situations where a solid screen is required.
- (E) Electrical Fences The use of an electrical fence is prohibited in all zoning districts except as permitted below:

- (1) An electrical fence may be erected in an agricultural district.
- (2) Electrical fences may be permitted if used in conjunction with a permitted temporary or permitted animal grazing or confinement activity, whether such activity is permitted by this chapter or another chapter of the Municipal Code.
- (3) Where permitted, electrical fences shall provide posted notice, at regular intervals, to warn the public of any potential dangers should they come in contact with the fence. Such notice shall indicate the amount of current being carried by said fence.

(F) Barbed Wire

For the purposes of this section barbed wire shall include razor wire or other similar forms of fencing. The use of a barbed wire for any fence is prohibited except as follows:

- (1) A fence in an Industrial District may be topped with barbed wire provided that no barbed wire shall be maintained below a height of seven feet, nor shall any barbed wire be permitted to project over public property.
- (2) A fence in a Mixed-Use district may be topped with barbed wire provided that no barbed wire is maintained below a height of seven feet nor projected over public property, and further provided that said fence is not in the general area of public and business use access.
- (3) A fence in an Agricultural district or use may be constructed, replaced, or repaired with barbed wire except that no barbed wire shall be erected in a boundary fence adjacent to a platted residential area or lot.

(iv) Fence Required

(A) The City may order a protective fence erected

around an attractive nuisance, an unsafe excavation or structure, or a dangerous building or structure. Such fence shall be:

- (1) At least 4 feet high.
- (2) Completely and consistently restrictive from the grade to the top of the fence.
- (3) Without holes, horizontal openings, or indentations which are wider than two inches.
- (B) Upon the failure of the owner or his agent to comply with said order of the City within seven days' time, the City may cause such protective fence to be erected, with the costs of such materials and construction to be assessed against the property.

 [See note 1]

I. Corner Visual Clearance Area

Notwithstanding the provisions of Table 32.04.05-1,

(i) Urban and Traditional Districts

No Corner Visual Clearance Area shall be reuired in all U-xx and T-xx districts.

(ii) All other Districts

Nothing shall be erected, placed, or allowed to grow on a corner lot in such a manner as to significantly impede vision between a height of two and one-half (2.5) feet and 10 feet above the center line street grades of the area described as follows: that triangular shaped area bounded by the street or road right-of-way lines of a corner lot or tract and a straight line joining points on said right-of-way lines that are 30 feet from the point of intersection of said right-of-way lines. No more than two pole or post supports of no more than 10 inches shall be permitted within such unobscured area unless approved by the Public Works Department. This provision may be modified by Minor Design Adjustment upon consultation with the Public Works Department.

m.Building Footprint in All Districts

The gross floor area of an individual structure on a lot measured to the furthest exterior wall face at the

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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ground floor.

n. Lot Coverage

Lot coverage is measured as the percentage of the gross lot area covered by buildings. It is calculated by dividing the gross area of building footprints, measured to the furthest exterior face of the structure including above-grade enclosed projections, by the area of the lot. The following shall be counted as covered areas for purposes of determining building coverage:

- (i) Areas covered by swimming pools and hot tubs;
- (ii) Decks, stoops, patios, porches, and their associated stairs that are 30 inches or more above grade;
- (iii) Structures covered by a roof; and
- (iv) Structures that are more than six feet tall and enclosed on three or more sides with walls that are less than 25 percent open.

o. Usable Open Space (Figure 32.04.05-J)

Usable open space is measured as a percentage of the lot area, by dividing the total usable open space by the lot area. Usable open space shall not include areas used for driveways, parking areas, or minimum required setbacks. Remainder of page intentionally left blank.



Figure 32.04.05-J: Useable Open Space

Structure Descriptions, Definitions, and Measurements

a. Street-facing

A building element is street-facing if it faces a named or numbered street, which is determined if a perpendicular line at any point along the building element width intersects or touches the lot line adjacent or abutting the right-of-way of the named or numbered street.

b. Facade

A primary elevation, which provides the public "face" of a building. A facade elevation shall be subject to all building composition standards described in this section. A non-facade elevation shall only be subject to standards described as applicable to all elevations, and shall not be subject to standards that are only applicable to facades.

- (i) In Urban Districts, facade elevations shall be all elevations that face a Required Build-to Line (RBL). Elevations, which front a public park, trail, or the Cedar River shall also be considered facade elevations, but shall only be subject to building composition standards unless a RBL is identified on the zoning map.
- (ii) In Traditional and <u>Suburban</u> Districts, facade elevations shall be all elevations that face a public right-of-way, adjacent Residential district, or a parking lot that has a primary building entrance.

[See Note 1]

c. Distance between Facade Entrances (Figure 32.04.05-K)

The maximum distance between functioning facade entrances within a single building or proposed project shall be measured from the centerline to centerline of each opening. Distance shall not be measured from existing entrances on adjacent sites.

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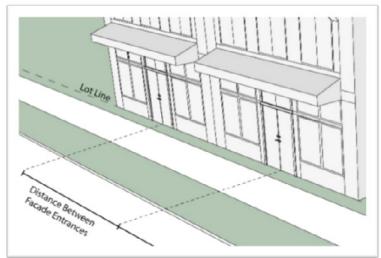


Figure 32.04.05-K: Distance between Facade Entrances

[1] Antenna Height Encroachment modified by Ordinance 009-21 to align standards with Chapter 32D.

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d. Height in All Districts Except Urban Form Districts

- (i) Height in feet is measured as the vertical distance from the finished grade to the uppermost point of the structure. Figure 32.04.05-L. Finished grade is the final elevation of the average ground level adjoining a building at all exterior walls after development.
- (ii) The measurement of building height in Urban Form Districts is defined in 32.04.05.B.



Figure 32.04.05-L: Height in All Districts Except Urban Form Districts

e. Building Height Encroachments

(i) Measurement

- (A) Each height encroachment shall be measured from the maximum building height.
- (B) Building height encroachments are not cumulative in that they are always measured from the same point.

(ii) Permitted Building Height Encroachments Permitted Building Height Encroachments are shown

Permitted Building Height Encroachments are shown in Table 32.04.05-3.

8. Location of Outdoor Activity Areas

a. Loading docks, delivery areas, truck parking, outdoor storage, utility meters, waste containers, fuel containers, trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection areas, and other similar service functions shall be located so that they are not visible from adjacent residential properties and public streets.

Table 32.04.05-3: Permitted Building Height Encroachments				
Projection	Height Increase, Max (stories)	Height Increase, Max (feet)		
Attic story in urban form districts (U-)	1	20'		
Air conditioner and evaporative coolers	na	20'		
Chimneys and smoke stacks	na	15'		
Antennas and towers [See Note 1]	na	Greater of 30' or as permitted by Chapter 32D		
Flues and vents	na	15'		
Emergency sirens and similar devices	na	Any distance		
Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment	na	25'		
Parapet walls, safety railings, and screening walls	na	25'		
Parking decks in urban form districts (U-)	2	Not pevrmitted		
Solar panels	na	3' above max. height or no more than 10' above roofline, whichever is less		
Unoccupied belfries, flagpoles, spires, silos, water towers, and windmills	na	30'		
Unoccupied elevator and stair penthouses, and associated mechanical equipment	1	25'		

 Screening shall be provided pursuant to Section 32.04.06, Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening Standards.

[See Note 1]

9. **Building Materials**

Traditional, sustainable, durable materials appropriate to the lowa climate are encouraged. All building materials shall be durable and long lasting and are subject to applicable building codes, fire codes, historic preservation standards, and other regulations. Building Material Standards shall apply to all Facade elevations are defined in Section 32.04.05.A.7.b above.

a. Type A Residential Material Standards

(i) Intent and Applicability

Type A Residential Material Standards are intended to permit a wide variety of building materials for single and two-unit residential construction in Suburban and Traditional Zone Districts.

(ii) Standards

Any durable and long-lasting building material intended for use as an exterior cladding material shall be permitted, subject to other applicable

codes or standards.

b. Type B Small Residential Building Materials

(i) Intent and Applicability

Type B Small Residential Building Material Standards are intended to provide flexibility for smaller residential structures including row homes, small multi-unit residential structures and other "missing middle" housing types. These standards are intended to be used by structures which are compatible with providing a variety of housing types within neighborhoods otherwise predominately comprised of detached single-unit housing, as well as structures which

(ii) Lap Siding Option

Lap siding, including wood, cement fiber board, vinyl and other similar materials may be used over 20% of any facade elevation subject to the following:

(A) The Lap Siding Options shall not be permitted

Notes:

Table 32.04.05-4: Building Material Standards					
Zone District	Development Type	Building Material Type			
Suburban Districts	Single or Two-Unit Residential	Type A Residential			
(S-xx)	Multi-Unit Residential structures with less than 100 feet of facade length	Type B Small Residential			
	All other primary structures	Type C General			
Traditional Districts	Single or Two-Unit Residential	Type A Residential			
(T-xx)	Multi-Unit Residential structures with less than 100 feet of facade length	Type B Small Residential			
	All other primary structures	Type C General			
Urban Districts	All residential structures with less than 100 feet of street frontage	Type B Small Residential			
(U-xx)	All other primary structures	Type C General			
Agricultural & Rural	Residential	Type A Residential			
Districts (A-xx)	All other primary structures	Type D Industrial			
Industrial Districts	All Civic & Institutional and Commercial Uses	Type C General			
(I-xx)	All other uses and structures	Type D Industrial			
Public and Institutional Districts (P-xx)	All primary structures	See Section e. Public and Insti tutional Districts Below			

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in any Urban Downtown (U-DG or U-DC)
district or in a shopfront overlay except by
Major Design Exception

- (B) Vinyl siding and shall not be permitted on any elevation located within 10 feet of a public sidewalk, trail, or other pedestrian area intended for use by the general public unless protected by a permitted fence, street wall, or a landscaped area with a minimum depth of 5 feet.
- (C) Structures using the Lap Siding Option shall incorporate at least two of the design standards listed below, provided that they do not conflict with building design standards applicable for structures in the same district.
 - (1) Provide a covered front porch of at least 12 feet in width and 8 feet in depth for each unit with an entrance along the façade.
 - (2) Provide changes in the projection of the façade of at least 18 inches for at least 30% of the total width of the façade.
 - (3) Provide a change in the color, texture, or orientation of the lap siding material for at least 30% of the facade area, excluding fenestration
 - (4) Incorporate detailing of the exterior facade including banding, window shutters, trim, bay windows, or other detailing as approved by Development Services, of at least 15% of the facade area, excluding fenestration.
 - (5) Create at least one significant variation of the roofline, such as the incorporation of dormer windows, a cross gable, clerestory, or other variation approved by Development Services, of at least 30% of the total facade width.

(iii) Other Materials

Structures not using the Lap Siding Option shall be subject to the Type C General Building

Material Standards below.

c. Type C General Building Materials

(i) Intent and Applicability

Type C General Building Material Standards are intended to provide for high quality and durable construction of a variety of structures including commercial, mixed use, and larger scale multiunit residential structures.

(ii) Standards

- (A) A minimum of 80% of any facade elevation shall fenestration or high quality materials such as brick, stone, architectural concrete masonry units (CMU), wood, cementitious siding, glass, metal (flat, perforated, composite, or ribbed less than 8 inches on center), architectural paneling, or other similar high-quality materials.
- (B) Vinyl siding, EIFS, and stucco shall be limited to a maximum of 20% of any facade elevation. Materials such as vinyl and EIFS which are prone to damage in highly trafficked areas shall not be permitted adjacent to any sidewalk or pedestrian path unless protected by a minimum 5 foot depth landscaped area.
- (C) Where the roof is visible, acceptable materials shall include metal, clay or concrete tiles, slate, Masonite, or heavy duty/hail resistant dimensional composition, and asphalt. All composition shingle roofing shall be constructed using high profile, textured shingles.

d. Type D Industrial Building Materials

(i) Intent and Applicability

Type D Industrial Building Material Standards are intended for use on industrial or agricultural structures located in I-xx or A-xx zone districts.

Type D standards shall not apply to structures in the T-IM zone district.

(ii) Standards

Any durable and long-lasting building material

intended for use as an exterior cladding material shall be permitted, subject to other applicable codes or standards.

e. Public and Institutional Districts

In Public and Institutional (P-xx) zone districts, Type C General Building Standards shall be applied except where adjacent land on the same street is predominately zoned Industrial, as determined by Development Services, in which case Type D Industrial Building Material Standards shall apply.

f. Exceptions and interpretation of new or unlisted materials

- (i) Where materials not listed above are proposed,
 Development Services shall evaluate
 each application on a case-by-case basis.
 Development services may, at its discretion,
 approve the use of materials which meet the
 following criteria:
 - (A) The material will be used in a manner consistent with the Intent and Applicability statement for the Material Standards to be applied as well as the Intent statement for the applicable zone district.
 - (B) The material is similar to, or has the same aesthetic effect and durability as, a material listed above OR the material is new or is being used part of a new construction method not otherwise contemplated by this code.
- (ii) Exceptions to any of the provisions of this Section 32.04.05.A.9 Building Materials, may be granted by, and subject to the approval criteria for, Major Design Exception.

 [See Note 1]

10. <u>Interpretation of Site and Structure Standards for</u> Districts not otherwise listed.

Where applicability to particular zone district cannot be determined for any standard or provision set forth in this Section 32.04.05 – Site and Structure Standards, Development Services shall determine the appropriate standard(s) as follows:

- a. <u>Development in Agricultural and Rural (A-xx) and Industrial (I-xx) districts shall be exempt from Site and Structure Standards unless explicitly stated.</u>
- b. <u>Development in Public and Institutional (P-xx)</u>
 <u>districts shall apply the standards applicable to a</u>
 <u>non-residential structure in an adjacent zone district</u>
 <u>oriented towards the same street, as determined by</u>
 <u>Development Services.</u>
- c. If standards applicable in Suburban (S-xx),
 Traditional (T-xx) or Urban (U-xx) design areas do not
 clearly state applicability to a particular zone district,
 Development Services shall determine applicability
 on a case-by-case basis considering the intent of the
 provision, type of development proposed, and intent
 statement for the applicable zone district.

 [See Note 2]

Notes:

[1] Section 32.04.05.A.9 and Table 32.04.05-3 added with Ordinance #009-21, consolidating and updating material standards.

[2] Section 32.04.05.A.10 added with Ordinance 009-21.

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B. Urban Design Standards1. Applicability

The design standards in this section apply to all new construction in the Urban design areas, including the following urban form districts: U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG, U-NR, U-VR, U-NT, U-VT, and U-MF.

2. Description of Standards Specific to Urban Form Districts

The urban form standards define the relationship between private development and the public realm, and establish a range of development intensity and character within each individual form district, at a range of scales.

The urban form standards set the basic parameters governing building form, including the building envelope (in three dimensions) and certain required or permitted functional elements, such as fenestration (windows and doors), stoops, balconies, front porches, and street walls.

This section provides a general description of the aspects of urban design that are regulated in the urban form standards for each form district. Specific regulations can be found in the zone district standards and Section 32.04.05, Site and Structure Standards. Measurement instructions can also be found in Section 32.04.05, Site and Structure Standards.

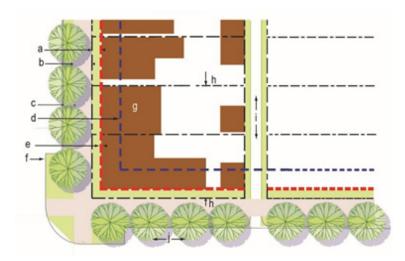
3. Site Layout Elements

The following design elements each play a role in the site design. They are provided here for general explanation and regulated specifically in each group of form districts.

- a. Dooryard: The space between the back of the public sidewalk and required building line.
- b. Clear Walkway: The portion of the sidewalk within a street-space that shall remain clear of obstructions and allow public passage.
- c. Tree Lawn: A continuous strip of soil area—typically covered with grass, other vegetation, bridging pavement, or sometimes porous pavers—located between the back of curb and the clear walkway area.
- d. Parking Setback Line: A line or vertical plane behind

- which parking shall be located if it is provided on the lot.
- e. Required Building Line (RBL): A line or plane indicated on the zoning map, that extends vertically and generally parallel to the street, at which the building facade shall be placed. The RBL is often not the same as the property line.
- f. Curb: The border or edge between the vehicular realm and the pedestrian realm.
- g. Potential building footprints are provided in brown for illustration purposes.
- h. Property Lines.
- i. Alley.
- j. On-Street Parking.

Figure 32.04.05-M: Site Layout Elements



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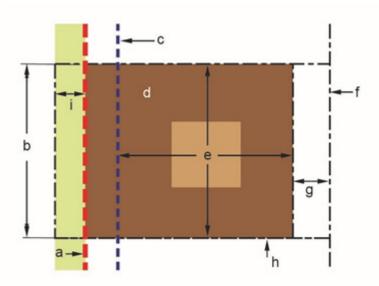


Figure 32.04.05-N: Building Placement Elements

4. Building Placement Elements

The regulations in the dimensions table of each group of form districts identify the building envelope parameters for development through establishing standards for the following elements:

- a. Required Building Line (RBL)
- b. Minimum Build-To
- c. Parking Setback Line
- d. Buildable Area
- e. Private Open Area: An occupiable area within the buildable area and generally behind the parking setback line and (primarily) open to the sky, accessible only to occupants of the particular development.
- f. Alley or Rear Lot Line
- g. Rear Setback
- h. Side Setback
- i. Dooryard

5. Building Height Elements

The structure size table provides regulations for the following aspects of building height that are applicable to each group of form districts.

a. Minimum Building Height

- b. Maximum Building Height
- c. Ground Floor Elevation
 - (i) Commercial: left
 - (ii) Residential: right
- d. Upper Story Clear Height
- e. Ground Story Height
- f. Attic Story Height
- g. Required Building Line (RBL)
- h. Street Wall: A wall that assists in defining the streetspace in the absence of a building.
- i. Parking Setback Line

Notes:

[1] Section 32.04.05.b.6.a.(i) updated and Table 32.04.05-4 added with Ordinance #009-21

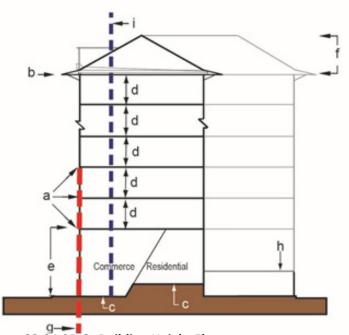


Figure 32.04.05-O: Building Height Elements

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6. Siting

a. Build-to (Table 32.04.05-5)

(i) Building facades shall be built to the Required Building Line (RBL) to the percentage designated in the individual urban form district. The RBL is intended to allow for the creation of walkable urban neighborhood by requiring buildings located at or near the public sidewalk. In the U-NR and U-VR Districts the RBL is intended to allow for the creation of small landscaped front yards adjacent to the sidewalk. Where an RBL is not indicated on the official zoning map, the RBL may be chosen by the applicant according to Table 32.04.05-5 below. To the extent feasible the RBL should be located in line with existing

Table 32.04.05-5: Finding the Required Build Line Location

structures on the same block, creating a uniform street wall.

[See Note 1]

- (ii) The required building line incorporates a depth of three feet behind that line allowing for jogs, facade articulation, etc. Therefore, where the facade is placed within that three-foot zone, it is considered to be "built-to" the required building line.
- (iii) Required build-to is calculated by dividing the total length of the building facade located at the required building line by the total length of the development site along that frontage.

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District:	U-DG and U-DC	U-NG, U-NT, U-VG, U-VT, and U-MF	U-NR and U-VR	
If indicated on the Zoning Map	In all Urban Districts, where the RBL is indicated on the official zoning map with a red line, all buildings shall be built to that RBL. This provision may only be modified by the Flood Plain exception in Section 32.04.11.F or by a zoning map amendment.			
On blocks with existing structures	RBL shall match the closest setback for any structure located within 5 feet of the public right of way along the same block face.	RBL shall be no further back than the closest setback shared by two or more structures along the same block face, not to exceed 10 feet.	 RBL setback shall be no closer than 10 feet unless two or more structures on the same block have an existing setback of less than 10 feet. RBL setback shall not exceed 15 feet unless all existing structures on the same block face have a setback which exceeds 15 feet. 	
Maximum RBL setback in all other locations	5 feet	10 feet	15 feet, may be modified by Minor Design Adjustment where Development Services determines existing development in the neighborhood exceeds 15 feet.	

(iv) On corner lots, the building facade shall be built to the required building line within the first 30 feet of the block corner. Figure 32.04.05-P.

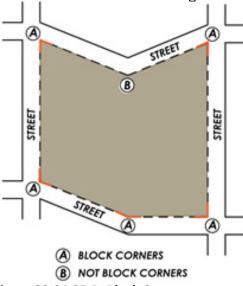


Figure 32.04.05-P: Block Corners

 (v) All lots, including corner lots and through lots, shall satisfy the build-to requirements for all their required building line frontages. Figure 32.04.05-Q.



Figure 32.04.05-Q: RBL Frontages

(vi) Where a street wall is required, it shall be located along the required building line.

(vii) Build-to Inclusions

Where specifically permitted in the individual urban form district, the following building elements may be permitted to achieve a portion of the required minimum build-to.

(A) Forecourt

A forecourt may be constructed along up to 30 percent or 30 feet of the required building line, whichever is smaller, subject to the following requirements.

- (1) The forecourt is not within 30 feet of a block corner.
- (2) The forecourt is surrounded on three sides by the building;
- (3) The surrounding elevations meet all facade requirements;
- (4) The forecourt side elevations shall be limited to a maximum blank wall of 10 feet;
- (5) The forecourt is at least 10 feet and no more than 30 feet deep; and
- (6) The forecourt shall not provide automobile access other than for emergency services.
- (B) Ground Story Corner Chamfer At the block corner, the ground story facade of a shopfront may be placed at an angle within 12 feet of the block corner.

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b. Build-to Encroachments (Table 32.04.05-6)

- (i) Measurement
 - (A) Each build-to encroachment shall be measured from the required building line away from the subject property.
 - (B) Build-to encroachments are not cumulative in that they are always measured from the required building line.
- (ii) Permitted Encroachments
 - (A) The following build-to encroachments are permitted as indicated in the urban form district standards.
 - (B) Unless otherwise stated, encroachments are not permitted into the clear walkway.
- (iii) Requests for encroachments into the public rightof-way are subject to City review and approval, which approval is not guaranteed.

Table 32.04.05-6: Encroachments Maximum **Building Element** Encroachment Limitations May encroach to back-of-curb or where the tree lawn meets the sidewalk, whichever is less; Awnings Clear height: 10 ft.; Min. depth, measured from facade: 4 ft. Approved May encroach within the public right-of-way, accessibility ramps subject to the issuance of applicable permits and steps May encroach within the public right-of-way, **Balconies** subject to the issuance of applicable permits May encroach above clear **Bay Windows** 3.5 walkway. Overhanging Eaves May encroach above the clear walkway 2' Shopfronts Landing, excluding steps: Max. depth: 4 ft. Stoop Max. Width: 6ft Depth: 8-10 ft. Porch 2 Min. Width: 65% or more of facade width

c. Form District Designation

When the urban form district shown on the zoning map changes along a property's required building line, the applicant has the option, for that property's street frontage only, of applying either urban form district's standards for a maximum additional distance of 50 feet from the transition point shown on the zoning map, in either direction along that required building line. This shall be limited by and within the parcel lines as shown on the zoning map at the time of its adoption and shall not be affected through lot line adjustments, lot mergers, or subdivisions, except through a formal rezoning process.

d. Building Footprint (Figure 32.04.05-R)

The gross floor area of a single building on a lot measured to the furthest exterior wall face at the ground floor.

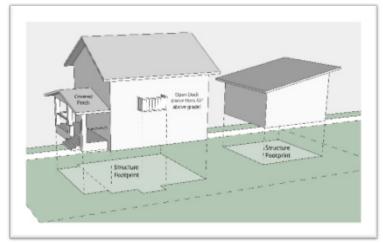


Figure 32.04.05-R: Building Footprint

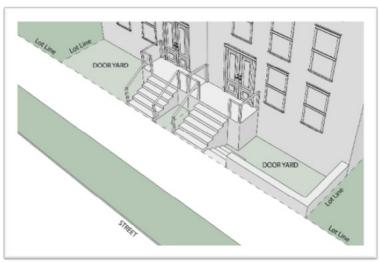


Figure 32.04.05-S: Dooryard

e. Dooryard (Figure 32.04.05-S)

The space between the back of the public sidewalk and the required building line.

f. Setback Plane

Where identified as a required measurement, a setback plane shall extend from a lot line at an angle of 60 degrees above the horizontal towards the subject lot. No building or structure shall extend above the setback plane.

g. Private Open Area (Figure 32.04.05-T)

When required, a minimum private or semi-private usable open area shall be provided at or above grade in a variety of configurations.

- (i) Any required private open area located at grade shall be behind the required building line and required street wall and have no more than 50 percent impervious surface.
- (ii) Any balcony used to fulfill private open area requirements shall be a minimum of eight feet wide and five

feet deep; be enclosed by balustrades, railings, or other means; and not otherwise be enclosed above a height of 42 inches, except with insect screening and/or columns or posts supporting a roof or connecting with another balcony above.

- (iii) Private open area shall not be used to satisfy minimum storm water best management practice areas if thereby excluding active tenant use or parked or driven upon except for emergency access.
- (iv) Exception: any development on a lot that is exclusively reusing existing structures, without external expansion, is exempt from the private open area requirement.
- (v) Private open area is measured as a percentage of the buildable area, determined by dividing the total private open area by the buildable area.

ALLEY Lot Lines Not Behind Street Wall PRIVATE **OPEN** AREA PRIVATE **OPEN** AREA **PRIVATE PRIVATE OPEN OPEN AREA** AREA Behind Street Wall Reg. Building Line

minimum of eight feet wide and five Figure 32.04.05-T: Private Open Area

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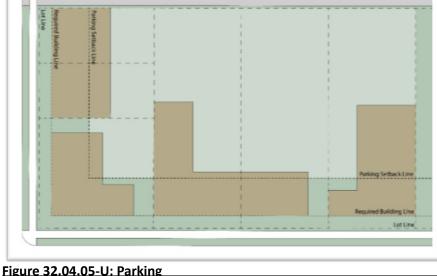
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[1] Building Material standards consolidated in Section 32.04.05.A.9 as part of Ordinance #009-21



h. Parking (Figure 32.04.05-U)

(i) Location and Access

- (A) On-site parking shall be located behind the parking setback line, except where the parking floor level is within or below the structure and at least five feet below grade.
- (B) The parking setback line is generally 25 feet behind the required building line extending vertically from the first floor level as a plane unless otherwise specified in Sections 9.c and d. below.
- (C) Where an alley is present, parking and service access shall be from the alley side.
- (D) No project with alley access may create new curb cuts unless designated on the zoning map; or providing publicly available parking.
- (E) New curb cuts or driveways, except those along alleys, shall be located at least 75 feet away from any block corner or parking structure entry on the same block face.
- (F) No portion of a parking structure, except for elevator penthouses, shall exceed the individual form district maximum building

- height in feet; however: a garage may include additional levels of parking in excess of the form district story limit, and parking on the open, roof level is permitted.
- (G) A parking structure otherwise built according to the standards of an urban form district shall follow the Neighborhood Manners requirements, (see Section 32.04.05.B.5. below) where applicable.
- (H) Exceptions to the parking setback may be considered for structured parking through Section 32.05.13, Major Design Exception. The exception shall be the minimum necessary deviation from the code and the design of all facades shall comply with the requirements for the zone district.

Measurement in All Districts Except **Shopfront Overlay**

The parking setback line is a vertical plane at the ground story measured as the minimum horizontal distance perpendicular from the:

- (A) Front or side street lot line in all districts except urban form districts, and
- (B) Required building line in urban form districts.

(iii) Measurement in Shopfront Overlay

- (A) The parking setback line is a vertical plane measured as the minimum horizontal distance perpendicular from the required building line.
- (B) A parking structure otherwise built according to the standards of an urban form district shall follow the Neighborhood Manners requirements, (see Section 32.04.05.B.5, below) where applicable

i. Privacy Fences, Street Walls and Garden Walls

- (i) Street Walls shall be brick or masonry in construction, except in U-VG, U-VR, and U-NR zone districts a solid privacy fence at least 5 feet in height may be used in lieu of a Street Wall.
- (ii) Privacy fences may be constructed along common lot lines behind the required building

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- line, and along alleys.
- (iii) Where not otherwise specified, privacy fences shall have a maximum height of seven feet.
- (iv) Where a street wall is required, as indicated in the individual urban form districts, it shall be located along the required building line.
- (v) Any street or garden wall above four feet in height shall meet the fenestration requirements of the applicable urban form district.
- (vi) The following may be permitted in any required street wall:
 - (A) One vehicular access point no wider than 24 feet to provide access to shared/publicly accessible parking where there is no alley access, and
 - (B) One pedestrian access point no wider than five feet.

7. Structure Design

a. Functioning Entry

- (i) At least one functioning entry door shall be provided along each ground story facade.
- (ii) A chamfered entry door, placed at an angle within 12 feet of a block corner, shall satisfy the requirement for an entry door along each adjacent facade.
- (iii) The maximum distance between functioning street entrances is established in each urban form district.
- (iv) A functional entry door shall lead to an occupied public or private space. Doors leading to utility or service areas, such as garbage rooms and utility closets, shall not satisfy this requirement. Depending on building occupancy, individual doors may be locked or access restricted at the discretion of the occupant so long as pedestrian access to the use from a street-facing door is maintained.
- (v) The requirement for an entry door on each facade may be waived for single-unit detached homes and row homes developed within any Urban Village (U-VX) and Urban Neighborhood (U-NX) district not located in a Shopfront Overlay.
 - (A) The structure is comprised of a single residence, or row of residences all oriented towards the primary street as determined by Development Services.
 - (B) The length of the structure on the facade without an entry door does not exceed 60 feet.

b. Porches and Stoops

- (i) All required front porches shall be completely covered by a roof.
- (ii) Front porches may be screened when all architectural elements (columns, railings, etc.) occur on the outside of the screen on the side facing the street.

c. Exterior Materials

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See Section 32.04.05.A.9 - Building Materials
[See Note 1]

d. Facade Composition

Facade composition is the arrangement and proportion of facade materials and elements (windows, doors, cornices, columns, pilasters, bays, etc.). Modulation of the facade breaks down the perceived scale of large buildings, distinguishes one part of the facade from another, and provides the appearance of distinct facades, to create or maintain a better pedestrian experience.

(i) Applicability

- (A) Facade composition standards apply to large projects in the Urban General Flex, and Medical Flex form districts and the shopfront overlay.
- (B) Individual infill buildings on lots with street frontage of less than 100 feet on a block face are exempted from the overall facade composition requirement for that block face but shall still include a functioning street entry.

(ii) Module

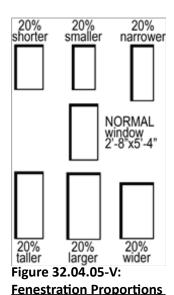
Each facade shall present a distinct vertical module to maintain and/or create a pedestrian-scale for the public realm. The maximum average street frontage for facade compositions is provided in the applicable district specific standards. This requirement may be achieved for large footprint uses, such as grocery stores or parking structures, through the use of liner shops.

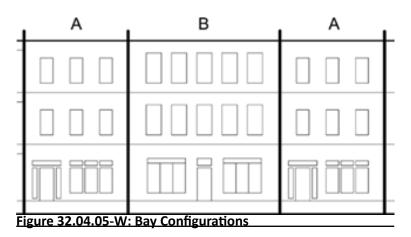
(iii) Composition

Each facade composition shall include:

- (A) A functioning street entry door;
- (B) A different ground story facade composition (framing materials and fenestration proportions); and
- (C) Two additional features from the list below:
 - (1) Minimum 20 percent change in fenestration proportions, or a change in fenes-

- tration rhythm or configuration. (Figure 32.04.05-V)
- (2) Different bay rhythm or configurations (Figure 32.04.05-W);
- (3) Change in wall material (changes in color are insufficient);
- (4) Minimum 12 percent change in total upper story fenestration; or
- (5) For buildings less than four stories tall, changes in the cornice projection of at least 24 inches or cornice alignment of at least 36 inches.





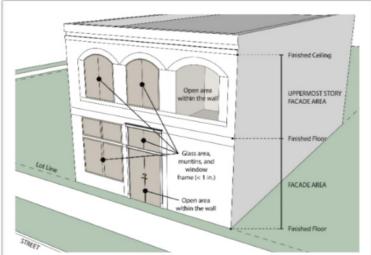


Figure 32.04.05-X: Facade Elements

e. Facade Elements (Figure 32.04.05-X)

(i) Measurement

- (A) Fenestration shall be measured as the percentage of glass and open area of the facade, and shall be calculated by dividing the total glass and open area by the total facade area between finished floors. Fenestration in the uppermost story shall be measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.
- (B) The following elements shall be included as fenestration: glass area, including muntins and similar window frame elements with a dimension less than one inch; and open area within the wall, including functioning doors, windows and open-air entryways.

(ii) Ground Story Fenestration in Shopfront Overlay

- (A) Ground story windows may not be made opaque by window treatments or tinting (except operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).
- (B) A minimum of 75 percent of the window surface shall allow a view into the building

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interior for a depth of at least 15 feet.

(iii) Forecourt (Figure 32.04.05-Y)

- (A) Width shall be measured as the distance between the two closest edges of the exterior walls facing each other across the courtyard.
- (B) Depth shall be measured as the horizontal distance between the required building line and the closest facade of the exterior building, measured perpendicular to the required building line.



Figure 32.04.05-Y: Forecourt

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f. Continuous Frontage Length (Figure 32.04.05-Z)

The horizontal distance of the facade of a building or buildings that do not have an interruption of more than 5 feet, unless noted otherwise in the urban form district standards.

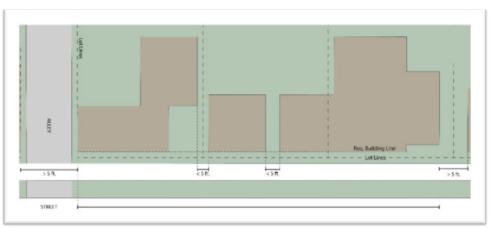


Figure 32.04.05-Z: Continuous Frontage

g. Blank Facade Wall Length (Figure 32.04.05-AA)

The horizontal distance of a facade of a building that does not contain fenestration, as measured from the edge of fenestration to the next edge of fenestration, measured per story.

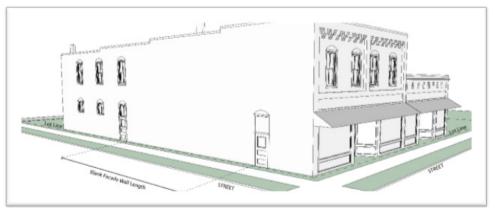


Figure 32.04.05-AA: Blank Facade Wall Length

h. Average Sidewalk Elevation (Figure 32.04.05-AB)

The average sidewalk elevation shall be established by averaging the elevation of the back of sidewalk directly in front of the facade.

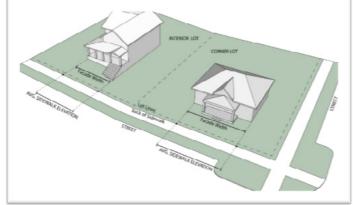


Figure 32.04.05-AB: Average Sidewalk Elevation

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8. Building Height (Figure 32.04.05-AC)

a. Minimum and Maximum Heights

- (i) The height of all buildings is measured in stories, with a maximum height limit measured in feet.
- (ii) Where designated in an individual form district, the minimum building height shall be satisfied at the required building line back to a minimum depth of 30 feet.

b. Measuring Height in Stories

- (i) The maximum height in stories shall not be exceeded. A story shall be included in the total number of stories when the story has its finished floor entirely above the average sidewalk elevation.
- (ii) Exceptions:
 - (A) A single attic story constructed according to the standards of the urban form districts (see below c. Attic Story Requirements) shall not be included in the building height measurement in stories or feet.
 - (B) Mezzanines that have a floor area less than one-third of the floor area of the story below shall not count as an individual story, but shall be included in the height limit in feet.

c. Attic Story Requirements

- (i) Where permitted, a story shall constitute an attic story if it meets the following requirements:
 - (A) On the required building line or facade side of the roof pitch (block interior elevations are not restricted) attic story windows shall only be located in dormers and/or gable-ends.
 - (B) Attic story dormers are permitted so long as they do not break the primary eave line, are individually

- less than 15 feet wide, and their collective width is not more than 60 percent of the length of the building elevation below.
- (C) An attic story may not occupy an area greater than 65 percent of the gross floor area of the story immediately below.
- (ii) Attic story height shall be measured vertically from the top of the highest horizontal wallframing member (wall plate, beam, girder) to the uppermost point of the roof.

d. Measuring Height in Feet

Measuring building height in feet is only applicable when a minimum building height is required or to enforce the maximum building height.

- (i) Sloped Roofs Minimum and maximum building height shall be measured from the average sidewalk elevation to the top of the highest horizontal wall-framing member (wall plate, beam, girder) of the highest story. Any additional height under a sloped roof shall meet all attic story requirements.
- (ii) Flat Roofs
 - (A) Minimum building height shall be measured from the average sidewalk elevation to the top of the roof deck.



Figure 32.04.05-AC: Building Height

(B) Maximum building height shall be measured from the average sidewalk elevation to the top of the parapet wall.

e. Ground Story Heights

- (i) Shall be measured from the average sidewalk elevation and maintained within 30 feet of the required building line.
- (ii) Exceptions:
 - (A) Main entrances may be at grade with transitions to meet the minimum finished floor elevation with the building interior.
 - (B) If required to meet FEMA minimum elevation standards, measurement to be taken from such elevation.

9. Neighborhood Manners

a. Intent

The most intense urban form districts have additional standards in order to complement and transition to adjacent single unit neighborhoods in a compact area.

b. Applicability

Neighborhood manners shall apply to Urban General Flex, Medical Flex, and Tech Shop districts that share a side interior or rear lot line with single-unit residential districts.

c. Required Screening

- (i) A garden wall or solid fence, four to eight feet in height, shall be constructed within one foot of the common lot line.
- (ii) Trees from the City's approved tree list shall be planted at a maximum of 30 feet on center, between five and 10 feet from this wall.

d. Setback (Figure 32.04.05-AD)

- (i) There shall be a 20-foot setback from the common lot line. Trees, a driveway, and surface parking are permitted within this setback, but there shall be no structures, other than the required garden wall or fence, within this area.
- (ii) There shall be an additional setback plane, beginning at the common lot line and extending

e. Clear Height

(i) Shall be measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling.

Figure 32.04.05-AD: Neighborhood Manners Setback

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(ii) At least 80 percent of the gross floor area of each story shall meet the minimum clear height.

f. Awning Clear Height

- (i) Shall be measured from the adjacent sidewalk.
- (ii) at an angle of 60 degrees above horizontal, beyond that no building or structure is permitted.

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Document Navigation

- 10. Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG)
 Development Standards
 - a. Site and Building Placement

The following site and building placement standards are applicable in the Urban General Flex form districts:

- a. Required building line
- b. Minimum build-to
- c. Parking setback line
- d. Buildable area (brown)
- e. Private open area (at grade parameters)
- f. Alley or rear lot line
- g. Rear setback
- h. Side Setback

Notes:

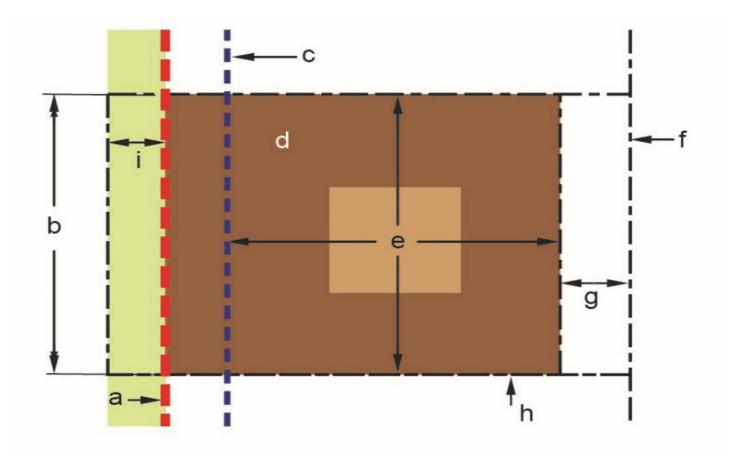


Figure 32.04.05-AE: Urban Residential Site and Building Placement

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Table 32.04.05-7: Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-DC	U-DG	U-NG	U-VG
Lot Requirements					
			No minimum lo	t requirements	
Building Placement					
Build-To	32.04.05.B	To find Re	quired Build Line (RB	L), <u>see Section 32.04</u>	. <u>.05.b.6.a.</u>
Front		RBL	RBL	RBL	RBL
Side, Street		RBL	RBL	RBL	RBL
Frontage Build-To (%, min)		85	85	75	75
Setbacks (ft, min)					
Side, Internal	32.04.05.D	0	0	0	0
Rear, with Alley		5	5	5	5
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.D	15	15	15	15
Private Open Area (POA)	32.04.05.B.6	At or above grade	At or above grade	At or above grade	At grade
Total (% min)		15	15	15	10
% in Single Area (min)		50	50	50	66
Contiguous Area (sf, min)		40	40	40	120
Balconies as POA	32.04.05.B.6	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Not Permitted
Parking Placement					
Setback Line, behind RBL (ft)	32.04.05.B.6	25	25	25	25
Alternative Distance (ft)[1]		15	15	15	15
Notes					

[1] When located on an interior (non-corner) lot, or at least 60 feet from a corner, the alternative distance may be used where a 4-foot street or garden wall is constructed with canopy trees planted on 25-foot centers, between the wall and the setback line.

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b. Building Height and Footprint

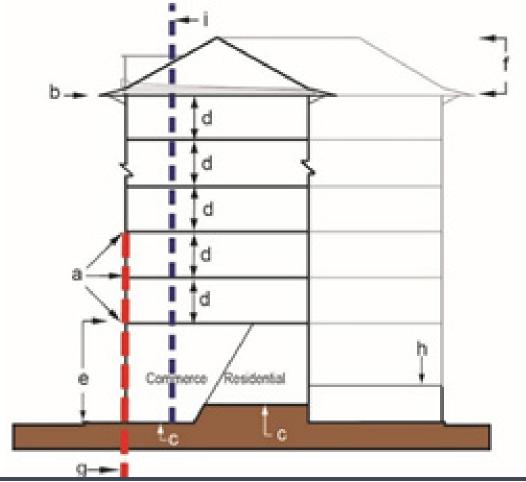
The following building height and footprint standards are applicable in the Urban General flex form districts:

- a. Minimum building height
- b. Maximum building height
- c. Ground floor elevation
 - (i) Commercial: left
 - (ii) Residential: right
- d. Story clear height
- e. Ground story height
- f. Attic story height

- g. Required building line
- h. Street wall
- i. Parking setback line



Figure 32.04.05-AF: Urban General Flex Building Height and Footprint



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Table 32.04.05-8: Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-DC	U-DG	U-NG	U-VG
Structure Size					
Building Height					
Stories Min/ Max	32.04.05.B.8	3 / unlimited	2 / 10	1/6	1/3
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B.8	Unlimited	115	70	40
Story Height (ft)					
Ground Story	32.04.05.B.8				
Height Min/Max [See Note 1]		<u>15/25</u>	<u>15/25</u>	15/20	15/20
Clear Height		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Upper Story Clear Height (min)	32.04.05.B.8	9	9	9	9
Attic Story Parameters	32.04.05.B.8				
Max Roof Height (ft)		n/a	20	20	20
Roof Pitch, Min/Max		n/a	3:12 12:12	3:12 16:12	3:12 16:12
Ground Floor Finished Floor Elevation (ft)	32.04.05.B.8				
Residential with RBL frontage, Min/Max		3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
Non-Residential Min/ Max		0 / 1.5	0 / 1.5	0 / 1.5	0 / 1.5
Building Size					
Footprint Gross Area, Primary Structure (sf, max)		42,000	30,000	25,000	15,000
Continuous Frontage (ft)	32.04.05.C.5 and 6	300	300	150	150

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c. Building Composition

Table 32.04.05-9: Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG) District Specific Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-DC	U-DG	U-NG	U-VG
Facade Design	32.04.05.B.7				
Length (ft, max)					
Blank Facade Wall [1]		20	20	20	20
Fenestration (%)					
Ground Story Min/Max		Residential: 25/90 Other: 33/90	Residential: 25/90 Other: 33/90	Residential: 25/90 Other: 33/90	Residential: 25/80 Other: 33/80
Upper Story Min/Max		20/70	20/70	20/70	20/70
Facade Composition (ft) [2]					
Average Module Length		75	75	75	75
Distance Between Facade Entrances (max)		75	75	75	75
Uses	32.03				
Ground Story			Residential/	Commercial	
Upper Stories		Residential/Commercial			
Walls and Fences					
Street Wall	32.04.05.A.6				
Required/Permitted		Required	Required	Required	Permitted
Min/Max Height(ft)		6/12	6/12	3 / 12	n/a/ 10
Notes					

- [1] A facade is the side(s) of the building fronting a public ROW.
- [2] Required for structures with 100' or more of continuous frontage.

[See Note 1]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22

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d. Shopfront Overlay Standards

Table 32.04.05-10: Urban General Flex (U-DC, U-DG, U-NG, U-VG) Shopfront Overlay Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-DC	U-DG	U-NG	U-VG
Facade Design	32.04.05.B.7				
Ground Story Fenestration Min/Max (%)		50/90			
Distance Between Facade Entrances (max, ft)		60			
Building Height					
Ground Story Clear Height (min, ft)		15			
Setback Encroachments					
Shopfront [1]	32.04.05.B	Up to 2' into dooryard			
Additional Standards	32.04.05.B				
Ground Story Corner Entry Chamfer		Permitted within 12' of a block corner for a corner entry			
Parking		See 32.04.05.B.3.d			
Curb cuts		By Major Design Exception			
Uses					
Uses		Retail sales and service; commercial and professional services only within the first 25 feet of required building line			
Notes					
[1] Chanfranta may anaroach h	ayand the feedle or	required building	lina inta tha daaru	ard but not into th	o oloor wollowov

[1] Shopfronts may encroach beyond the facade or required building line into the dooryard, but not into the clear walkway.

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11. Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR) Development Standards

a. Site and Building Placement

The following site and building placement standards are applicable in the Urban General Flex form districts:

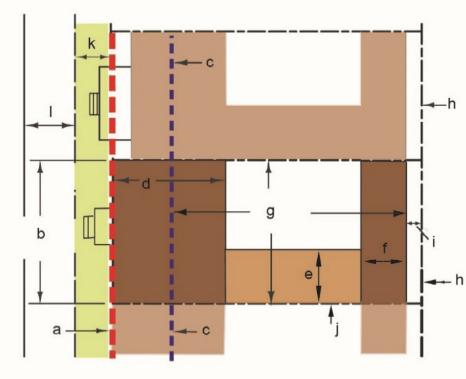


Figure 32.04.05-AG: Urban Residential Site and Building Placement

Notes:

- a. Required building line
- b. Minimum build-to
- c. Parking setback line
- d. Buildable area depth front
- e. Buildable area depth side
- f. Buildable area depth rear
- g. Private open area (at grade parameters)
- h. Alley or rear lot line
- . Rear setback
- . Side Setback
- k. Dooryard
- I. Clear walkway

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Table 32.04.05-11: Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NR	U-VR
Lot Requirements			
Lot Width (ft, min)		18	18
Building Placement			
Build-To	32.04.05.B	To find Required Build Line (RBI	L), see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a.
Front		RBL	RBL
Side, Street		RBL	RBL
Frontage Build-To (% min) [1]		65	65
Setbacks (ft, min)			
Side, Internal [2]	32.04.05.D	0	0
Rear, with Alley		2	2
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.D	15	15
Buildable Area Depth (ft, max)			
Front		80	80
Side [3]		14	14
Rear		25	25
Private Open Area (POA)	32.04.05.B.6	At grade [4]	At grade [4]
Total (% min)		15	15
Percent in a Single Area (min)		50	50
Contiguous Area (sf, min)		100	100
Balconies as POA		Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Parking Placement	32.05.05.B		
Setback Line, Behind RBL (ft) [5]		15	15
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- [1] A front porch constructed to the minimum standards prescribed below in Elements can be used to achieve the percentage build-to.
- [2] Although there is no side setback, the maximum continuous frontage cannot be exceeded without a minimum 10' gap between an attached group of townhouses or small multi-unit buildings. This required gap shall be shared equally between adjacent properties.
- [3] The side buildable area applies to only one side.
- [4] Required to be at grade, except for lots less than 90 feet deep measured from RBL to rear lot line, where it may be at or above grade.
- [5] Applies to garage doors and entrances.

b. Building Height and Footprint

The following building height and footprint standards are applicable in the Urban General flex form districts:

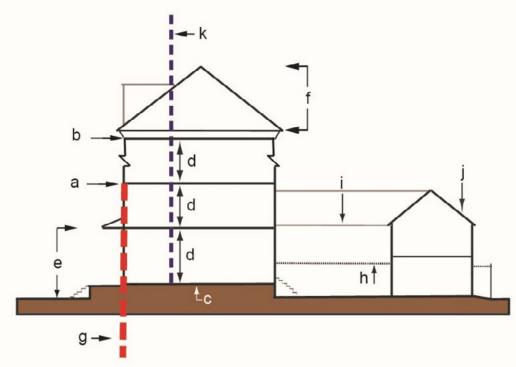


Figure 32.04.05-AH: Urban Residential Building Height and Footprint

Notes:

- a. Minimum building height
- b. Maximum building height
- c. Ground floor elevation
- d. Story clear height
- e. Ground story height
- f. Attic story height
- g. Required building line
- h. Privacy fence
- i. Height in rear 50 feet of lot
- j. Accessory structure
- k. Parking setback line

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Table 32.04.05-12: Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NR	U-VR
Structure Size			
Building Height [1]			
Stories Min/Max	32.04.05.B.8	1/4	1/3
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B.8	48	38
Height in rear 50 ft. of lot (ft, max)		18	18
Story Height (ft)			
Ground Story	32.04.05.B.8		
Height Min/Max		14/18	14/18
Clear Height		n/a	n/a
Upper Story (ft, min)	32.04.05.B.8	9	9
Attic Story Parameters	32.04.05.B.8		
Max Roof Height (ft)		20	20
Roof Pitch Min/Max		3:12 16:12	3:12 16:12
Ground Floor Finished Floor Elevation (ft) [2]	32.04.05.B.8		
Residential Units with RBL frontage, Min/Max [3]		3/6	3/6
Non-Residential, Min/Max [4] [5]		0/1.5	0/1.5
Footprint Gross Area			
Primary Structure (sf, max)		7,500	6,000
Accessory Structure (sf, max)		1,500	750
Continuous Frontage (ft, max)	32.04.05.C.5 and 6	120	100
Notes			

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- [1] Height in Urban Form districts is measured to the eave.
- [2] Measured from the average fronting sidewalk elevation and within 20 feet of the required building line.
- [3] Main entrances may be at grade, with transitions to meet the minimum finished floor elevation within the building interior.
- [4] See uses for those activities that are permitted at grade.
- [5] Live-work shall comply with U-VR except that the ground story may be configured at grade, as a shopfront.

a. Building Composition

Table 32.04.05-13: Urban Residential (U-NR, U-VR) District Specific Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NR	U-VR	
Facade Design	32.04.05.B.7			
Length				
Blank Facade Wall (ft, max)		15	15	
Fenestration (%)				
Ground Story Min/Max		25/70	25/70	
Upper Story Min/Max		25/70	25/70	
Frontage and Facade Elements	s			
Location			On the Facade	
Facade Entrances		At least 1 per townhouse or multi-unit building		
Required Entrance Type		Porch or Stoop		
Uses				
Ground Story		Residential, Commercial [1]		
Upper Story		Residential		
Rear Lot Buildable Area		ADU [2], Accessory Structure, Parking		
Walls and Fences				
Street Wall	32.04.05.A.6			
Required/Permitted		Permitted	Permitted	
Height Min/Max (ft)		0/6	0/6	
Fence				
Required/Permitted		Req. on side and rear lot lines where no building.		
Height Min/Max (ft)		6/8	6/8	
Notes				

- [1] Live-work units may include commercial uses. Accessory support areas such as lobbies, party rooms, management offices, and exercise facilities are permitted.
- [2] Townhouse lots only; only one accessory unit is permitted per townhouse. It may be configured as: a) an English basement; b) a stacked flat; or c) a unit located in the buildable area at the rear lot line, at grade or above a garage, with a maximum footprint of 750 square feet

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12. Urban Tech Shop (U-NT, U-VT) Development Standards

a. Site and Building Placement

a -	→ C	h
b	d	-g

- a. Required building line
- b. Minimum build-to
- c. Parking setback line
- d. Buildable area depth
- e. Work court (at grade parameters)
- Alley or rear lot line
- Lot building limit
- h. Property lines

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Figure 32.04.05-AI: Urba	n Tech Shop Site and	Building Placement

Table 32.04.05-14: Urban Tech Shop (U-NT, U-VT) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NT	U-VT
Lot Requirements			
		No min. lot r	equirements
Building Placement			
Build-To	32.04.05.B	To find Required Build Line (RBI	_), <u>see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a.</u>
Front		RBL	RBL
Side, Street		RBL	RBL
Frontage Build-To (% min)		60	60
Setbacks (ft, min)			
Side, Internal	32.04.05.D	0	0
Rear, with Alley		10	10
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.D	15	15
Work Court [1]		At grade	At grade
Total (min)		10%	10%
Percent in a Single Area (min)		50%	50%
Contiguous Area (sf, min)		100	100
Parking Placement			
Setback Line, behind RBL (ft)		25	25
Alternative Distance (ft) [2]		15	15
Notes			

^[1] Work court may be paved.

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^[2] When located on an interior (non-corner) lot, or at least 60 feet from a corner, the alternative distance may be used where a 4-foot street or garden wall is constructed with canopy trees planted on 25-foot centers, between the wall and the setback line.

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b. Building Height and Footprint

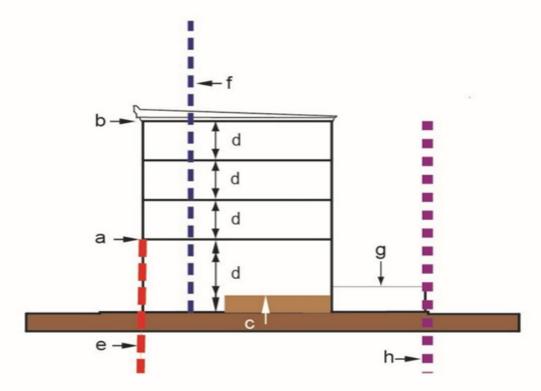


Figure 32.04.05-AJ: Urban Tech Shop Building Height and Footprint

- a. Minimum building height
- b. Maximum building height
- c. Ground floor elevation
- d. Story clear height
- e. Required building line
- f. Parking setback line
- g. Street wall
- h. Lot building limit

Table 32.04.05-15: Urban Tech Shop (U-NT, U-VT) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NT	U-VT
Structure Size			
Building Height			
Stories Min/Max	32.04.05.B.8	1/4	1/4
Height (ft, max)	32.04.05.B.8	60	45
Story Height			
Ground Story Min/Max (ft)		12/25	12/25
Upper Story (ft, min)		9	9
Attic Story Parameters			
Height (ft, max)		20	20
Roof Pitch Min/Max		3:12 12:12	3:12 12:12
Ground Floor Finished Floor Elevation	32.04.05.B.8		
Residential Units Min/Max (ft)		3/6	3/6
Non-Residential Min/Max (ft)		0/1.5	0/1.5
Footprint Gross Area			
Primary Structure (sf, max)		45,000	20,000
Continuous Frontage (ft, max)	32.04.05.C.5 and 6	300	200

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c. Building Composition

Table 32.04.05-16: Urban Tech Shop (U-NT, U-VT) District Specific Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-NT	U-VT
Facade Design	32.04.05.B.7		
Length			
Blank Facade Wall (ft, max)		60	50
Distance between Facade Entrances (ft, max)		100	100
Fenestration (%)			
Ground Story Min/Max		33/70	33/70
Upper Story Min/Max		20/70	20/70
Uses	32.03		
Ground Story			
Upper Story		Permit limited residential (max. 800 SF)	Permit limited residential (max 800 SF)
Back of Lot		Loading, Delivery, Parking and other services from alley	
Walls and Fences			
Street Wall	32.04.05.A.6		
Required/Permitted		Required	Required
Height Min/Max (ft)		5/12	5/12
Privacy Fence			
Required/Permitted		Req on side and rear lot	lines where no building.
Height Min/Max (ft)		6/10	6/10

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13. Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) Development Standards a. Site and Building Placement

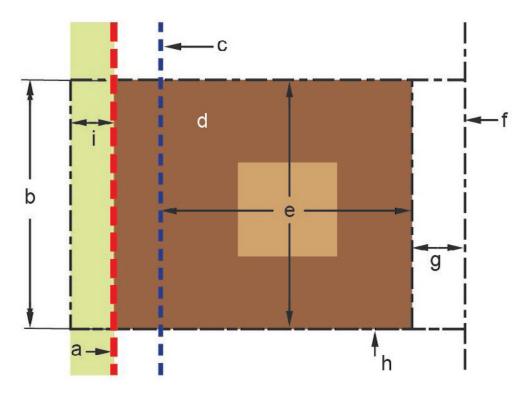


Figure 32.04.05-AK: Urban Medical Flex Site and Building Placement

Notes:

- a. Required building line
- b. Minimum build-to
- c. Parking setback line
- d. Buildable area (brown)
- e. Private open area (at grade parameters)
- f. Alley or rear lot line
- g. Rear setback
- h. Side Setback
- i. Dooryard

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Table 32.04.05-17: Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) Dimensional Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-MF
Lot Requirements		
		No min. lot requirements
Building Placement		
Build-To	32.04.05.B	To find Required Build Line (RBL), see Section 32.04.05.b.6.a.
Front		RBL
Side, Street		RBL
Frontage Build-To (%, min)		60
Setbacks (ft, min)		
Side, Internal	32.04.05.D	0
Rear, with Alley		10
Rear, without Alley	32.04.05.D	25
Private Open Area (POA)	32.04.05.B.6	
Total (min)		10%
Percent in a Single Area (min)		
Contiguous Area (sf, min)		
Location		
Parking		
Setback Line, behind RBL (ft)	32.04.05.B.6	25
Alternative Distance (ft) [1]		15
Notes		

[1] When located on an interior (non-corner) lot, or at least 60 feet from a corner, the alternative distance may be used where a 4-foot street or garden wall is constructed with canopy trees planted on 25-foot centers, between the wall and the setback line.

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b. Building Height and Footprint

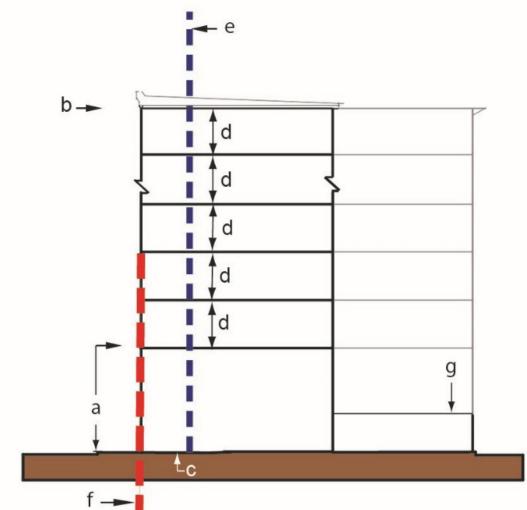


Figure 32.04.05-AL: Urban Medical Flex Building Height and Footprint

Notes:

- a. Minimum building height
- b. Maximum building height
- c. Ground floor elevation
- d. Upper story clear height
- e. Parking setback line
- f. Required building line
- g. Street wall

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Table 32.04.05-18: Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) Dimensional Standards

Instructions and Exceptions U-MF Structure Size **Building Height** 1/15 Stories Min/Max 32.04.05.B.8 Height (ft, max) 32.04.05.B.8 Unlimited Story Height Ground Story Min/ 15/25 Max (ft) Upper Story (ft, min) 9 **Ground Floor** Finished Floor 32.04.05.B.8 Elevation (ft) Non-Residential 0/1.5 Min/Max (ft) **Footprint Gross** Area **Primary Structure** Limited by ROW/ (sf, max) block perimeter Continuous 300 (or existing 32.04.05.B.7 Frontage (ft, max) block length)

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c. Building Composition

Table 32.04.05-19: Urban Medical Flex (U-MF) Specific Standards

	Instructions and Exceptions	U-MF
Facade Design	32.04.05.B.7	
Length		
Blank Facade Wall (ft, max)		50
ntrance Frequency		At least 1 per block face
Fenestration (%)		
Ground Story Min/ Max		25/70
Upper Story Min/ Max		20/70
Permitted Uses	32.03	
Ground Story		Any permitted use
Upper Story		Any permitted use
Top Story or Roof Deck		Any permitted use
Back of Lot		Loading, Delivery, Parking and other services from alley or internal drive
Walls and Fences	32.04.05.A.6	
Street Wall		
Required/ Permitted		Required around service areas
Height Min/Max (ft)		4/10
Privacy Fence		
Required/ Permitted		Required on side and rear lot lines where adjacent to residential uses.
Height Min/Max (ft)		6/10

C. Traditional Site and Structure Standards

1. Applicability

The design standards in this section apply to all new construction in T-xx districts.

2. Adjacent-to-Residential Compatibility Standards

a. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to protect existing residential districts, neighborhoods, and uses from the potentially adverse impacts arising from the development of more intense uses in close proximity to residences.

b. Applicability

The residential compatibility standards in this subsection apply when one of the following is met.

- (i) Nonresidential or mixed-use development that is proposed adjacent to lots in a Traditional or Suburban Single or Two-unit residential district.
- (ii) Residential buildings with 5 or more units that is proposed adjacent to lots in a Suburban Single or Two-unit residential district.

c. Screening Required

- (i) A garden wall or solid fence, four to eight feet in height, shall be constructed within one foot of the common lot line.
- (ii) Trees from the City's approved tree list shall be planted at a maximum of 30 feet on center, between five and 10 feet from this wall.

d. Setback (Figure 32.04.05-AM)

- (i) There shall be a 20-foot setback from the common lot line. Trees, a driveway, and surface parking are permitted within this setback, but there shall be no structures, other than the required garden wall or fence, within this area.
- (ii) There shall be an additional setback plane, beginning at the common lot line and extending at an angle of

60 degrees above horizontal, beyond that no building or structure is permitted.

e. Accessory Uses and Equipment

Outdoor vending machines, ice dispensers, vacuums, and air pumps shall not be permitted within 100 feet of any residential district and shall be screened to be completely out of view from adjacent residential uses.

f. Noise Generating Equipment

- (i) Noise-generating service areas, equipment, and functions (including but not limited to loading areas, truck parking, trash collection and compaction, and recycling collection areas) shall be located so that they are as far as reasonably possible from adjacent residential properties.
- (ii) Any external sound system shall be so designed, located, and operated to minimize impact on the said residential district or use, and all sounds generated on the premises shall not exceed the maximum permissible sound levels established in the City's Noise Ordinance, Chapter 56 of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.

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3. Contextual Front Set-to Line

a. Consistency with Like Building Type

- (i) Lots with buildings of the same building type as proposed are to be used as the contextual basis for street set-to lines.
- (ii) Lots with buildings of a different building type are not to be used as the contextual basis for street set-to lines unless it can be demonstrated that the pattern of structure location for both building types is fundamentally the same within a radius of 500 feet.
- (iii) Civic buildings are not to be used as the contextual basis for street set-to lines of noncivic buildings. Likewise, non-civic buildings are not to be used as the contextual basis for civic buildings.
- (iv) The determination of the appropriate street setto line may take into account the presence of recorded easements or utility obstructions that prevent meeting any of the criteria above.

b. Contextual Criteria

- (i) Street set-to lines shall be consistent with the predominant pattern of structure location either as established in an adopted plan or that existed when the block was originally designed that are located within a distance of three lot widths along both sides of the same or intersecting street frontages, as applicable.
- (ii) If the lot is a corner lot, street set-to lines shall be consistent with the street set-to line of any building that previously occupied the same corner lot when the site was originally designed or built. If that information is not available, street set-to lines shall be consistent with the structure location of any original building located on any of the other corner lots at the same intersection.
- (iii) If there are no original buildings located on adjacent or nearby lots, street set-to lines shall be consistent with the pattern of street set-to lines shown at that location on original plat maps.

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4. Residential Single and Two-Unit Standards

a. Minimum Standard Residential Structure Dimensions

The following exceptions to Section 32.04.05.A shall apply in zone districts where traditional site and structure standards are applicable.

b. Standard Residential Structures on Small Lots

The minimum structure size and floor area requirements may be modified to allow for development of small lots with single-unit residential structures. The minimum width of the facade of the primary structure may be reduced to not less than 16 feet when placed on an existing lot of record with a width of 30 feet or less or an area of 4,000 square feet or less.

c. Small House Residential Structures

The minimum gross floor area for a home may be reduced by application for a major design exception. This provision is intended to allow for planned multiunit developments such as cottage courts, or for the consideration of single-unit development that falls below the minimum structure size required by this Code. In addition to the criteria for approval for major design exceptions, the application shall meet the following:

- (i) The homes to be constructed shall have continuous frost-free foundation.
- (ii) The design of the proposed home meet all applicable codes, including building and fire codes.
- (iii) The proposed development does not require approval under Chapter 65, Manufactured/ Mobile Home and Manufactured/Mobile Home Code, of the municipal code.

d. Garage Design

On blocks where the existing garage layout is predominately detached, side-facing, recessed, or alley-loaded, attached garages shall meet the design standards in Table 32.04.05-20.

Table 32.04.20: Design Standards for Attached Garages in a Traditional District

Attached Garages	
Front-Loaded Attached Garages	
Distance garage doors are recessed from the street-facing Facade enclosing the garage (ft, min)	1
Percent of ground floor facade enclosing the primary use located closer to the front lot line than the attached garage (min)	50%
Number of street-facing garage doors (max)	3
Garage door width for 2-car garage (ft, total max)	18
Garage door width for 3-car garage (ft, total max)	27
Side-Loaded Attached Garages	
Offset from facade enclosing the primary use (ft, min)	4
Number of windows in facade (min)	2

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5. Multi-Unit, Mixed-Use, and Commercial Uses a. Pedestrian Access – Traditional Design

For each structure at least one functioning entry door shall be provide that is either located along a street-facing facade or located on an interior-facade facade within 50 feet of a street-facing facade elevation.

b. Facade Composition – Traditional Design

Facade composition is the arrangement and proportion of facade materials and elements (windows, doors, cornices, columns, pilasters, bays, etc.). Modulation of the facade breaks down the perceived scale of large buildings, distinguishes one part of the facade from another, and provides the appearance of distinct facades, to create or maintain a better pedestrian experience.

(i) Applicability

Buildings with an elevation greater than 100 feet in length shall be designed to reduce apparent mass by dividing facades and rooflines into a series of smaller modules.

(ii) Module

Each facade over 100 feet in length shall be divided into distinct vertical modules to maintain and/or create a pedestrian-scale for the public realm. Each module shall be at least 15 feet in width and the average width of all facade composition modules along a particular elevation shall not exceed 75 feet.

c. Facade Variation – Traditional Design

Each facade composition module shall provide a variation in form from adjacent modules by one of the following:

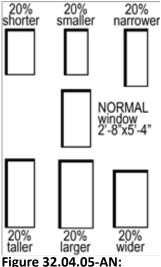
- (i) A different ground floor composition (framing materials and fenestration proportions).
- (ii) A recess or projection of the facade of at least three feet, or
- (iii) The addition of an arcade or second floor galleries/balconies.

d. Detail Variation – Traditional Design

Each facade composition module shall be further distinguished in detail from adjacent modules by at least two of the following:

(i) Minimum 20 percent change in fenestration proportions, or a change in fenestration rhythm or configuration. (Figure 32.04.05-AN)

- (ii) Different bay rhythm or configurations (Figure 32.04.05-A0);
- (iii) Change in wall material (changes in color are insufficient);
- (iv) Minimum 12 percent change in total upper story fenestration:
- (v) For buildings less than four stories tall, changes in the cornice projection of at least 24 inches or cornice alignment of at least 36 inches; or
- (vi) The addition of dormers or a roof gable to break up the mass of the roof.



Fenestration Proportions



Cedar Rapids Zoning Ordinance

e. Materials – Traditional Design

See <u>Section 32.04.05.A.9 - Building Materials</u>
[See Note 1]

f. Roof Configuration

- (i) Detached garages and carports shall have pitched roofs with a minimum slope of 4:12.
- (ii) All sloped roofs shall have overhanging eaves of at least one foot.
- (iii) Roofs with a pitch of less than 2:12 shall be screened by a parapet wall.

g. Awnings and Canopies

- (i) The material of awnings and canopies shall complement the building.
- (ii) Awnings shall not be internally illuminated.
- (iii) Canopies shall not exceed 40 linear feet without a break.
- (iv) Canopies shall respect the placement of street trees and lighting and shall not interfere with them.
- (v) All large canopies that require structural columns for support shall have a minimum six-foot masonry (or other approved material) finish measured from the finished grade. Materials used on columns and canopies shall be complementary to the building.

h. Structured Parking Design

- (i) Parking structures shall be constructed of materials of similar quality and shall be compatible in appearance with adjacent buildings and shall contain lighting sufficient for security as approved by the zoning administrator.
- (ii) Ground floor facades of parking structures not occupied by active uses shall be articulated through the use of three or more of the following architectural features.
 - (A) Windows or window-shaped openings with decorative mesh or similar features as approved by the zoning administrator;
 - (B) Masonry columns;
 - (C) Decorative wall insets or projections;
 - (D) Awnings;

- (E) Changes in color or texture of materials;
- (F) Approved public art;
- (G) Integrated landscape planters; or
- (H) Other similar features approved by the Director.
- (iii) Wrapping of Parking Structure
 Where feasible, the ground floor of parking
 structures in mixed-use or non-residential
 districts shall be wrapped with active public or
 residential uses along at least 60 percent of the
 ground-floor street frontage.

Notes:

[1] Building Material standards consolidated in Section 32.04.05.A.9 as part of Ordinance #009-21

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1. Applicability

The design standards in this subsection apply to new construction in Suburban districts.

2. Single and Two-Unit Structures

a. Mix of Facades

- (i) Developments containing 10 or more single unit houses (aggregated if the development is phased) shall offer a minimum of two distinctly different facades.
- (ii) Development containing 20 or more single unit houses (aggregate if the development is phased) shall offer a minimum of four different facades.
- (iii) The number of different facades required shall increase by two for each addition of ten single unit houses.
- (iv) Mirror images of the same facade are not considered distinctively different. Mirror images of the same facade are permitted on both sides of a duplex or similar attached dwelling.
- (v) Each facade used to satisfy this requirement shall distinctly differ from other facades in a minimum of four distinct ways, including but not limited to:
 - (A) Placement of windows and doors;
 - (B) Use of different materials;
 - (C) Substantial variation in the location and proportion of garages and garage doors;
 - (D) Variation in the use, location, or proportion of front porches;
 - (E) Substantial variations in rooflines, that may include roof pitch;
 - (F) Use of dormers;
 - (G) Variation in number of stories;
 - (H) Window shapes that are substantially different; or
 - Other distinct and substantial facade design variations approved by the zoning administrator.

3. Multi-Unit, Mixed-Use, and Commercial Uses a. Pedestrian Access – Suburban Design

- (i) To the maximum extent feasible, the principal building entrance shall face:
 - (A) An adjacent public street;
 - (B) An adjacent publicly accessible plaza; or
 - (C) An adjacent primary public walkway.
- (ii) In cases where the long axis of a building is perpendicular to the primary street, the portion of the structure facing the primary street shall be configured with at least one functioning entry and one or more transparent windows.
- (iii) In cases where the principal entrance does not face the principal street, the entrance shall be connected to the street and adjacent parking areas with a sidewalk(s).
- (iv) Primary entrances oriented towards parking lots, garages, or carports and away from the public street are discouraged. Elevations containing primary entrances shall be considered facade elevations and subject to the design requirements of this section.
- (v) Primary entries shall be clearly visible from the street and accentuated from the overall building facade by:
 - (A) Differentiated roof, awning, or portico;
 - (B) Covered walkways or arcades;
 - (C) Projecting or recessed entries from the surrounding building facade;
 - (D) Detailed doors and doorways with transoms, sidelights, trim details, and/or framing; and
 - (E) Windows within doorways equivalent in size to 50 percent of door surface area.
- (vi) Secondary entrances shall have minor architectural detailing that adds visual interest to that portion of the facade.

b. Facade Composition – Suburban Design

Facade composition is the arrangement and proportion of facade materials and elements (windows, doors, cornices, columns, pilasters, bays, etc.). Modulation of the facade breaks down the perceived scale of large buildings, distinguishes one part of the facade from another, and provides the appearance of distinct facades, to create or maintain a better pedestrian experience.

(i) Applicability

Buildings with an elevation greater than 100 feet in length shall be designed to reduce apparent mass by dividing facades and rooflines into a series of smaller modules.

(ii) Module

Each facade over 100 feet in length shall be divided into distinct vertical modules to maintain and/or create a pedestrian-scale for the public realm. Each module shall be at least 15 feet in width and the average width of all facade composition modules along a particular elevation shall not exceed 75 feet.

c. Facade Variation – Suburban Design

Each facade composition module shall provide a variation in form from adjacent modules by one of the following:

- (i) A different ground floor composition (framing materials and fenestration proportions).
- (ii) A recess or projection of the facade of at least three feet, or
- (iii) The addition of an arcade or second floor galleries/balconies.
- (iv) Change in wall material (changes in color are insufficient);

d. Detail Variation – Suburban Design

Each facade composition module shall be further distinguished in detail from adjacent modules by at least two of the following:

(i) Minimum 20 percent change in fenestration proportions, or a change in fenestration rhythm or configuration. (Figure 32.04.05-AP)

- (ii) Different bay rhythm or configurations (Figure 32.04.05-A0):
- (iii) Change in wall material, if a change in Wall Material is not used to achieve the required Facade Variation (changes in color are insufficient);
- (iv) Minimum 12 percent change in total upper story fenestration:
- (v) For buildings less than four stories tall, changes in the cornice projection of at least 24 inches or cornice alignment of at least
- (vi) The addition of dormers or a roof gable to break up the mass of the roof.

36 inches; or

(vii) A change in wall color.

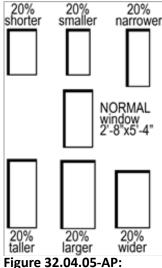
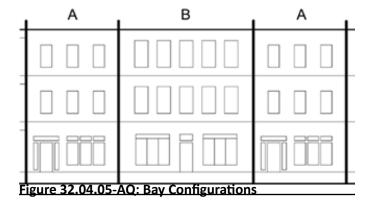


Figure 32.04.05-AP:
<u>Fenestration Proportions</u>



Notes:

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[1] Building Material standards consolidated in Section 32.04.05.A.9 as part of Ordinance #009-21

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e. Materials – Suburban Design

See <u>Section 32.04.05.A.9 - Building Materials</u> [See Note 1]

f. Residential Garage Doors

For residential structures, no more than six garage doors may appear on any facade elevation containing entry doors. No more than four garage doors may be grouped together without an intervening wall surface of at least 20 linear feet (measured horizontally).

g. Roof Configuration

- (i) All sloped roofs shall have overhanging eaves of at least one foot.
- (ii) Roofs with a pitch of less than 2:12 shall be screened by a parapet wall.

h. Awnings and Canopies

- (i) The material of awnings and canopies shall complement the building.
- (ii) Awnings shall not be internally illuminated.
- (iii) Canopies shall not exceed 40 linear feet without a break.
- (iv) Canopies shall respect the placement of street trees and lighting and shall not interfere with them.
- (v) All large canopies that require structural columns for support shall have a minimum six-foot masonry (or other approved material) finish measured from the finished grade. Materials used on columns and canopies shall be complementary to the building.

i. Structured Parking Design

- (i) Parking garages and carports should be compatible with the architectural form and material of the principal building(s) served, incorporating similar forms, proportions, materials, colors, and details.
- (ii) Parking structures shall be constructed of materials of similar quality and shall be compatible in appearance with adjacent buildings and shall contain lighting sufficient for security as approved by the Development Services Manager.

- (iii) Ground floor facades of parking structures not occupied by active uses shall be articulated through the use of three or more of the following architectural features.
 - (A) Windows or window-shaped openings with decorative screen, mesh, or similar materials as approved by the Development Services Manager;
 - (B) Masonry columns;
 - (C) Decorative wall insets or projections;
 - (D) Awnings;
 - (E) Changes in color or texture of materials;
 - (F) Approved public art:
 - (G) Integrated landscape planters; or
 - (H) Other similar features approved by the Development Services Manager.
- (iv) Wrapping of Parking Structure

 The ground floor of parking structures in mixeduse or non-residential districts shall be wrapped with active uses along at least 60 percent of the ground-floor street frontage.

4. Design of Multiple Buildings a. Building Layout, Multiple Buildings

- (i) To the maximum extent feasible, parking, whether surface or structured shall be internalized within building groups so as not to be directly visible from the street frontage, and
- (ii) Buildings shall be organized to promote a compact pattern of development, pedestrianfriendly spaces, streetscapes, areas of naturalized landscaping, and to screen parking areas.
- (iii) Buildings shall be arranged and grouped to define one or more of the following:
 - (A) Framing the corner of an adjacent street intersection or entry point to the development;
 - (B) Framing and enclosing a pedestrian and/ or vehicle road or access corridor within or adjacent to the development site:
 - (C) Framing and enclosing parking areas, public

- spaces, or other site amenities on at least three sides:
- (D) Framing and/or enclosing outdoor dining or gathering spaces for pedestrians between buildings; or
- (E) Framing one or more areas of natural vegetation.

b. Mix of Building Types

- (i) Multi-unit residential developments with more than one multi-unit building shall incorporate a variety of distinct building designs according to the scale of the development, as follows:
 - (A) 3-6 buildings: two models minimum;
 - (B) 7-12 buildings: three models minimum; and
 - (C) 13 or more buildings: four models.
- (ii) Distinct building designs, as required above, shall be easily distinguished through a minimum of two of the following:
 - (A) A variation in length of 30 percent or more;
 - (B) A variation in the footprint of the building of 30 percent or more;
 - (C) A distinct variation in color and use of materials:
 - (D) A variation in the type of dwelling unit contained in the building that results in a significantly different scale and mass, i.e., apartments vs. townhomes or duplexes; or
 - (E) A distinct variation in building height and roof form.

Notes:

External Links

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E. Cluster Development

A cluster subdivision is a residential subdivision in which the lots are allowed to be smaller or narrower than otherwise required in the zoning district ("cluster lots"), but in which the overall number of lots does not exceed the maximum number of lots allowed in a standard subdivision on the property by the zoning district in which it is located. Cluster subdivisions are intended to be used at or near the outer edges of the city to create a more compact residential development in order to preserve and maintain open areas and natural lands in excess of what would otherwise be required by the applicable zone district, and to offer an alternative to the creation of large lot "estates" that make contiguous urban development more difficult and more expensive.

1. Applicability

At the applicant's option, as an alternative to conventional or standard subdivision layout and design, cluster subdivisions shall be permitted by right in all districts except Urban Form Districts (U-xx).

2. Minimum Development Parcel Size

a. Reduction in Minimum Lot Area Allowed

The minimum lot area for cluster lots shall be the larger of 60 percent of the minimum lot area required in the applicable zoning district.

- **b. Reduction in Minimum Lot Frontage Allowed**The minimum lot frontage requirements, where applicable, may be reduced by no more than 10 feet.
- c. Increase in Maximum Lot Coverage Allowed
 The maximum lot coverage may be increased by no
 more than 10 percent.

d. Reduction in Setbacks

- (i) The minimum front setback for a principal residential dwelling may be reduced to 15 feet.
- (ii) The minimum side setback for a principal residential dwelling may be reduced to 7 ½ feet on a side adjacent to another principal residential dwelling on a cluster lot.

e. Preservation of Open Space

(i) A minimum of 60 percent of the gross land area within a cluster subdivision shall be permanently

- deed restricted as open space.
- (ii) Such designated open space shall be located so as to include as many of the following types of land as possible:
 - (A) Wetlands,
 - (B) Heavily wooded areas,
 - (C) Riparian habitat areas,
 - (D) Steep slopes, and
 - (E) Geological hazard areas.
- (iii) Such designated open space shall be located so as to connect with similar features of land on adjacent parcels, if possible.
- (iv) No portion of the designated open space may be located within the boundaries of a platted lot, unless such land is permanently deed restricted as open space. Proof that such a deed restriction or easement has been recorded shall be submitted before any building permits for construction on a cluster lot is issued.

32.04.06 Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening

All development shall comply with the landscaping, buffering, and screening provisions in this section as applicable. Specific uses may also be subject to more extensive landscaping requirements, as set forth in Section 32.03, Use-Specific Standards.

A. Intent

Landscaping, buffering, and screening are identified in the Cedar Rapids Comprehensive Plan as essential design elements that must be included as part of new development and expanded development of existing properties. The purposes of landscaping and buffering include:

- 1. To provide visual appeal to buildings and paved areas through the use of trees, shrubs, plants and other landscaping materials;
- To ensure the numerous economic, social, health, and communal benefits provided to the built environment and community through the establishment of landscaping and tree standards;
- To encourage the conservation areas of established native forest, woodlands, glades, prairies, wetlands, and natural communities to be preserved within a project or development site, and to properly protect preserved areas during construction;
- 4. To encourage the replanting of trees and vegetation lost to land development activity;
- 5. To reduce stormwater runoff pollution, temperature, rate, and volume of flow:
- 6. To preserve healthy environmental conditions by providing shade, air purification and oxygen generation, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff retardation, water quality treatment, and noise, glare, and heat abatement through preservation of areas of native forest and installation of landscaping;
- To improve the quality of plant and tree selection through the implementation of landscape standards and specifications;
- 8. To promote tree species diversity and the planting of locally native vegetation;
- 9. To aid in energy conservation by providing shade from the sun and shelter from the wind;
- 10. To buffer uncomplimentary land uses; and

11. To require timely replacement of landscape components lost after installation.

B. Applicability

- 1. The provisions of this section are applicable in the following districts except as modified by Section 32.04.01, General Applicability.
- 2. Public road rights-of-way and utility easements are exempt from the provisions of this section.

Table 32.04	.06-1: Lands	dscaping Applicability				
Landscape Type	Section	Single and Two Unit	Multi- Unit	Mixed- Use and Urban Form	Industrial	
Minimum Landscape Area	32.04.06.F	U, T, S	U, T, S	U, T, S	G	
Street Frontage Landscaping	32.04.06.G	U, T, S	U, T, S	U, T, S	G	
Bufferyards	32.04.60.H	U, T, S	U, T, S	U, T, S	G	
Parking Lot Landscaping	32.04.06.J	n/a	U, T, S	U, T, S	U, T, S	
Tree Preservation	32.04.06.1	G	G	G	G	
Service Area Screening	32.04.06.K	G	G	G	G	

Key: U = Urban, T = Traditional, S = Suburban, G = General

C. Plans, Permit, and Inspections

A landscape plan and/or tree mitigation plan shall be required as part of an application submittal as described in this section.

1. Landscape Plan

A landscape plan is required where new or replacement landscaping, buffering, or screening is required pursuant to this section.

Notes:

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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a.	Landscape plans shall be provided for each phase
	of site development plan review and building
	permit processes, and each such plan shall provide
	landscaping, buffering, and screening meeting the
	requirements of this section.

- General landscaping, buffering, and screening requirements may be included with Preliminary Site Development Plans.
- c. Detailed landscape plans, species size and quantity, and planting details shall be provided for Administrative Site Development Plans, and building permit plan reviews.
- d. Landscaping plans may be combined with other elements of Site Development Plans.

2. Tree Mitigation Plan

Tree mitigation plans shall be provided for each phase of Site Development Plan review and building permit processes. Where a Site Development Plan is not required, applicants shall submit this information as landscape plan with a Zoning Clearance Permit per Section 32.05.15:

a. Intent

The intent of the tree mitigation plan process is to ensure that development sites are not cleared of trees prior to development.

b. A tree mitigation plan shall include the information outlined in Section 32.04.06.I.5. [See Note 1]

3. Review and Approval Criteria

Development Services may approve a landscape plan upon a finding that the application meets all of the following criteria, as applicable:

- a. The landscape plan conforms to all requirements of this section, and is consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan.
- b. The plant materials or landscape features are designed and situated in a manner that makes the project visually compatible with its surroundings to the greatest extent possible.
- c. The landscape design includes the installation of a diversity of vegetative species and sizes with preference given to locally native vegetation.

- d. If required, preservation of existing, locally native vegetation is incorporated into the landscape design.
- e. No plant materials or landscape features are situated in such a manner so as to inhibit vehicle sight distances or otherwise create a traffic hazard.
- f. No woody plant materials are situated within any utility easement unless shrubs or other limited height materials have been approved by the utility provider.
- g. The facilities for watering and drainage are adequate to ensure the landscape area is maintained and that no soil, bark, mulch, gravel, stone, or similar materials are allowed to wash off the landscape area into parking areas, driveways, public streets, sidewalks, gutters, or storm drainage facilities.
- h. The design, selection, and layout of such landscaping is such so as to minimize maintenance requirements.

4. Installation

All landscaping and screening material, living and nonliving, shall be healthy and in place prior to issuance of the final certificate of occupancy. If installed, irrigation systems shall be fully functional prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. This requirement shall be verified by a final landscaping inspection that shall be requested by the applicant and completed by the City prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy.

5. Maintenance Inspection

All landscaping may be subject to periodic inspection for compliance to approved plans.

6. General Modifications

The City Arborist may reduce the required Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) for new trees required by this code where there is insufficient tree stock available in the regional market. [See Note 1]

D. Landscape Area Types

Where specifically identified in this section, the following landscape area types may be applicable:

- 1. The amount of landscaping required in Table 32.04.06-2 is measured per linear foot of property line. Access driveways shall not be subtracted from the linear
- frontage in calculations of the amount of landscaping required.
- 2. If there are driveways along the frontage or property line, required landscaping shall be condensed into the remaining site perimeter landscaping area.
- 3. The landscape area width is measured from the property line inward.

Notes:

[1] New Section, Ordinance 012-19

Table 32.04.06-2: Landscape Area 1	ypes					
Requirement		Bufferyard I	Street Front Landscaping			
	LI Edge Treatment	L2 Buffer	L3 Separation	L4 Screening [2]	SF-1 Traditional	SF-2 Suburban
Planting Area Width (min. avg., ft) [1]	5	10	20	30	5	<u>15</u>
Planting Area Width (min. avg. at any point) [1]	5	8	12	20	3	10
Total Landscape Units (LU) Required [3] (per linear foot of property line or street frontage)	0.30 LU per lin. ft.	0.40 LU per lin. ft.	1.1 LU per lin. ft.	2.2 LU per lin. ft.	0.15 LU per lin. ft.	0.15 LU per lin. ft.
Min. Landscape Units in Trees	none	0.25 LU per lin. ft.	0.60 LU per. lin.ft.	1.5 LU per.lin.ft	0.1 LU per lin. ft.	0.1 LU per lin. ft.
Min. Landscape Units in Shrubs or Fence	0.20 LU per lin. ft., either hedge or fence	0.05 LU per lin. ft.	0.10 LU per lin. ft.	0.15 LU per lin. ft.	0.025 LU per lin. ft.	0.025 LU per lin. ft.
Notes				-		

- [1] Minimum width of planting area shall be measured from the property line. Where there will be vehicle overhang along any curb edge, add two feet to the required minimum width.
- [2] Existing, locally native vegetation in any required L4 Screening site perimeter landscaping area shall not be disturbed. If necessary, additional landscaping shall be provided if that vegetation does not meet the standards for L4 Screening. If existing vegetation is disturbed to achieve the screening standard through supplemental plantings, it shall be restored.
- [3] Landscape unit conversions are provided in Table 32.04.06-3.

[See Note 1]

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[1] Table 32.04.06-2 Amended with Ordinance 012-19 to add Street Front Landscaping Types

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E. Plant Calculations and Materials

1. Landscape Units

a. Calculation

Required landscaping is calculated in landscaping units (LU). The following table 32.04.06-3 identifies the landscape units awarded for various planted or preserved landscape materials.

Table 32.04.06-3: Landscaping Units						
Landscape Material	Landscape Units Rewarded					
	Newly	Existing				
	Installed	retained				
	(caliper)	(diameter)				
Deciduous Trees:						
Greater than 8"	n/a	14				
From 4" to 8"	n/a	11				
From 2.5" to 4"	7	9				
From 1.5" to 2.5"	4	4				
Qualifying Trees	Per City maintained plant material listing					
Evergreen Trees, Height:						
Greater than 10'	n/a	11				
From 8' to 10'	8	9				
From 6' to 8'	6	7				
Qualifying Trees	Per City maintained plant material listing					
	Per City maintained plant material					

Table 32.04.06-3: Landscapi	ng Units			
Landscape Material	Landscape Units Rewarded			
	Newly	Existing		
	Installed	retained		
	(caliper)	(diameter)		
Shrubs		lare feet (see lards for sizes)		
Prarie Grasses	1 per 10	00 sq. ft		
Perennials/ground cover	1 per 50	00 sq. ft		
Annual flower bed	1 per 50	00 sq. ft		
Lawn grass	1 per 10	00 sq. ft		
Earthen berm, minimum 18" high	0.05 per linear foot			
Hardscape Materials	Units A	warded		
Split rail fence	0.20 per	lineal foot		
Screening fence (solid)	0.40 per	lineal foot		
Shredded bark	1 per 50	00 sq. ft.		
Ornamental pavers	1 per 25	50 sq. ft.		
Landscape boulders, 3 feet or greater in height	1 per b	ooulder		
Seating	0.40 per l	inear foot		
Landscape lighting, sculpture, art, water feature, sheltering structure	1 at 9	\$500		

[See Note 1]

b. Bonus Calculations

(i) Bonus LU points may be awarded for landscaping that meets the following standard:

Table 32.04.06-4: Bonus Calculations	
Bonus Calculations	Bonus Landscaping Units Awarded (%)
Retained Existing Vegetation Mass	
Trees of exceptional quality due to size, large canopy cover, trunk diameter, rareness, age, or species	10
A minimum of 3 deciduous trees (4" caliper or greater), 3 evergreen trees (minimum six feet high) or any combination thereof	15
A minimum of 5 deciduous trees (4" caliper or greater), 5 evergreen trees (minimum six feet high) or any combination thereof	20
A minimum of 8 deciduous trees (4" caliper or greater), 8 evergreen trees (minimum six feet high) or any combination thereof	25
Use of Native Vegetation in New Planting	
Greater than 15% but less than 25% of plant materials	5
Greater than 25% but less than 50% of plant materials	10
Greater than 50%but less than 75% of plant materials	15
Greater than 75% but less than 99% of plant materials	20
100% of plant materials	25

- (ii) Bonus Credit Standards
 - (A) Points awarded for retained vegetation in buffers may only be applied in the buffer area

- along the same lot line or street frontage where the vegetation is found.
- (B) Any tree for which credit is given shall be in a condition that encourages long-term survival and in a location that conforms to the intent and standards of this section.
- (C) Existing trees that are preserved and receive credit shall be marked on the landscape plan and the amount of credit shall be indicated. Any trees which receive credit and are later removed shall be replaced with the number of trees for which credit was received.
- (D) Natural forest shall be defined as a biological community dominated by native trees and other woody plants covering a land area of 10,000 square feet or greater as reviewed and approved by the City Arborist. A site plan must be submitted and approved identifying the areas to be protected, and measures to protect areas from damage during construction as outlined in this article, will be required to be approved by the zoning administrator.

2. Plant Materials

All plant materials included in required landscaping shall be suitable for the lowa climate and the individual site characteristics as identified and approved by the City Arborist. All plant material shall be approved by the City Arborist. A listing of suggested plant materials shall be maintained by the City to assist in plant selection.

a. Material Requirement

- (i) Landscape plans shall identify the minimum size and number for required trees, shrubs, and provision for living groundcover such as grass.
- (ii) Rock mulch or other inorganic mulch shall not be used under tree and shrub canopies. Only water penetrable fabrics may be used under mulch.
- (iii) Impervious materials, such as concrete or asphalt paving, shall not be used within required landscape areas with the exception of sidewalk areas or edging.

Notes:

[1] Table 32.04.06-3 amended with Ordinance 012-19 to add Prairie Grasses as a landscaping option.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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b. Quality

All trees and shrubs used for landscaping shall have well-developed leaders, tops, and roots characteristic of the species, cultivar, or variety per American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z60.1 and shall show evidence of proper nursery pruning per the same standard. All plant materials must be free of insects, diseases, mechanical injuries, and other objectionable features at the time of planting. All trees and shrubs are required to have two-year survival warranties. [See Note 1]

c. Avoidance of Visual Clearance Areas and Underground Infrastructure

Location of trees and shrubs shall be designed to avoid all required Visual Clearance Area as defined by Sec 32.04.05.A.6.I (or sight triangles as defined by PW?) and to meet city requirements regarding distance from utility lines and underground utility easements. Development Services may grant credit by Minor Design Adjustment for landscape material which cannot be provided due to this provision.

d. Installation, Maintenance and Replacement All landscaping and buffering elements (both living and non-living) shall be installed in a manner consistent with sound landscaping practice and permanently maintained in good condition or replaced as necessary by the property owner. In the event said required plant materials die, or become unsightly due to overgrowth, lack of groundcover, or erosion, as determined by the City Arborist, such materials shall be replaced by the property owner upon notification by the city. Replacement materials shall be installed within a reasonable time based on the time of year, as approved by the City Arborist, and availability of suitable plant materials, but in no event

later than six months after notification by the City.

F. Minimum Landscape Area

1. Urban Design Areas

a. Urban form districts are exempt from minimum landscaping requirements but shall comply with district-specific private open area and street tree

- lawn requirements.
- b. Where permitted in an individual district, dooryards may be provided and either paved or planted.

2. Traditional and Suburban Design Areas

- a. All new single and two-unit developments on lots or parcels less than 20,000 square feet in size shall be landscaped pursuant to this section prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- b. The front setback area between the required front setback line and the curb, not including driveways, walkways, or permitted encroachments, shall be landscaped. The depth of the required landscaping shall be reduced accordingly when the Alternative Parking Setback is applied.
 - (i) The landscaping shall be located within the entirety of the front setback between the front plane of the building and the right of way.
 - (ii) The landscaped area shall consist of at least 75 percent living, organic material.
 - (iii) One large shade tree shall be required per 30 feet of frontage on a public right-of-way. If the location of overhead utility lines inhibits large shade trees, then ornamental trees may be permitted per 20 feet of frontage, subject to approval by the City Arborist. Trees shall be a minimum of 1.5-inch caliper. Existing trees within the required front yard area are subject to the tree mitigation and preservation requirements of this section.
 - (A) When determination of the number of trees results in a requirement of a fractional tree, any fraction shall be rounded down to a whole number. [See Note 1]
- c. Multi-unit, mixed-use, and commercial development shall have a minimum landscaped area of 15 percent of the parcel in traditional design areas and 25 percent of the parcel in suburban design areas.
- d. Industrial development shall have a minimum landscaped area of 15 percent of the parcel in either traditional or suburban design areas.

3. Measurement of Minimum Area and Placement of Landscaping

- a. The minimum landscape area is measured as follows: Required percent landscaped area × (lot area – structure footprints). For the purposes of this section, structure footprint shall include any outdoor storage, display areas, and off-street parking areas.
- b. At least 50 percent of the required landscape area shall be placed so that it abuts the adjoining public street rights-of-way, excluding alleys. Required front yard, perimeter, and parking lot landscaping may be counted toward this total.

4. Work within Right-of-Way

Appropriate permits issued by the Public Works Department shall be required for all work and planting within public right-of-way.

G. Street Frontage Landscaping

- 1. Right of Way Improvements
 - a. Unless otherwise specified in a district, street trees shall be planted along public and private streets at a rate of one tree per 30 feet of frontage, not including driveway openings, with a minimum of one tree per lot regardless of minimum spacing. Public street trees shall include large shade trees with a minimum 2. Private Street Front Landscaping size of 1.5-inch caliper planted at 30-foot spacing. If the location of overhead utility lines inhibits large shade trees, then ornamental trees may be permitted per 20 feet of frontage, subject to approval by the City Arborist. Tree types shall be selected from the city approved tree list. [Note 2]
 - b. The specific location and type of tree shall be approved by the City Arborist based on the character of the right-of-way including overhead and underground utilities, required clear zones, and necessary vehicle site distances. The location, size, and number of trees within the right-of-way may be modified if the City Arborist determines that the character and location of improvements within said right-of-way is not suitable for such tree locations. All such areas shall include living groundcover.
 - c. Small ornamental trees may be substituted for large

- shade trees due to the location of overhead utility lines where permitted by the City Arborist.
- d. In Urban Design Areas (U-xx): Except for Street Trees as described above, no street frontage landscaping shall be required. Existing streetscape improvements to the right of way shall be maintained or the adjacent streetscape right-of-way shall be improved in a manner consistent with any adopted City streetscape policy. Unless otherwise required by any adopted City policy, the public sidewalk in front of mixed use or commercial buildings in an Urban district is encouraged to be hardscaped between the curb and right of way line with tree pits provided for street trees and landscaping at regular intervals.
- e. In all other districts, living ground cover, such as grass, shall be provided within right-of-way areas of all districts. Non-living materials (such as walk-on bark, mulch, and ornamental rock) may be used for up to 25 percent of the right-of-way. The type of ground cover and planting schedule shall be approved by the City Arborist and City Engineer as part of the review of street trees.

[See Note 2]

All areas adjoining public or private street frontage shall be landscaped to include trees, shrubs, and living ground cover as required by this section. Landscaping in this section shall provided according to Table 32.04.06-2. A Minor Design Adjustment may be granted to modify the number or type of landscape units provided for sites constrained by factors such as utilities.

- a. Urban Design Areas (U-xx): Where a Required Build Line (RBL) set back from a property line, the area between the property line and the RBL shall be improved as an amenity space for pedestrians in a manner consistent with adjacent public right of way improvements. In the U-VR and U-NR districts a landscaped lawn shall be provided.
- b. Traditional Design Areas (T-xx): Street frontage landscaping shall be provided as follows based on Table 32.04.06-2:

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19 [2] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19

(i) All frontages: SF-1

- c. Suburban Design Areas (S-xx, I-xx): Street frontage landscaping shall be provided as follows based on Table 32.04.06-2:
 - (i) All frontages: SF-2
 - (ii) Lots with a depth of less than 150 feet and an area of less than 20,000 square feet: SF-1 [See Note 1]

H. Bufferyards

1. Requirement

- a. Bufferyards are required when two districts of different types are adjacent to each other, not separated by a public street, and the different character or scale of development in the two districts may create adverse impacts on the less intensive or more restricted district. In Urban design areas neighborhood manners requirements shall supercede a bufferyard requirement where neighborhood manners are applicable.
- Required bufferyards shall be provided on-site.
 Existing adjacent but off-site vegetation shall not be included in a bufferyard calculation.

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Table 32.04.06-5: Required Bufferyards								
District of Proposed								
Development	Agricultural A-XX	Suburban Residential (S-Rxx)	Traditional Residential (T-Rx)	Suburban Mixed Use (S-Mx)	Traditional Ind. or Mixed Use (T-ML, T-MC, T-IM)	Urban Form (U-xx)	Industrial (I-xx)	Non-residential structure in S-Rxx or T-Rx
Agricultural (A-xx)						-		
Suburban Residential (S-Rxx)			L1	L2	NM [2]	L2	L4	
Traditional Residential (T-Rx)		L1			NM [2]		L4	
Suburban Mixed Use (S-MC, S-MR)		L3	L3			L2	L4	L3
Traditional Mixed Use or Industrial (T-ML, T-MC, T-IM)		L2 & AR [1]	AR [1]				L3	AR [1]
Urban Form (U-xx)		L2 & NM [2]	NM [2]	L2			L3	NM [2]
Industrial (I-xx)	-	L4	L3	L4	L3	L3		L3
Non-residential structure in Suburban or Traditional Residential district		L1	L1	L2			L4	

Table 32.04.06-5: Required B	ufferyards							
District of Proposed								
Development	Agricultural A-XX	Suburban Residential (S-Rxx)	Traditional Residential (T-Rx)	Suburban Mixed Use (S-Mx)	Traditional Ind. or Mixed Use (T-ML, T-MC, T-IM)	Urban Form (U-xx)	Industrial (I-xx)	Non-residential structure in S-Rxx or T-Rx
Public (P-xx)	Shall match the requirements for a non-residential structure in the adjacent zone district, as determined by Development Services							

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^[1] Where "AR" is indicated, the Traditional district development shall conform to the Adjacent-to-Residential requirements of Section 32.04.05.C.2

^[2] Where NM is indicated, the Urban district development shall conform to the Neighborhood Manners requirements of Section 32.04.05.B.9

2. Use of Topography and Existing Vegetation

- a. Existing on-site topography and vegetation shall be included in the design of the bufferyard to the maximum extent feasible, as approved by the City Arborist.
- b. Retention of existing mature trees with at least a fiveinch DBH within the bufferyard shall be considered in meeting the requirements of this section, provided that they are not on the prohibited species list.

3. Rear Bufferyards

A rear lot line bufferyard shall meet the requirements of one or more of the following options. Elements from different options may be combined, provided that the degree of buffering equals that of one of the options listed.

a. Live Screen Option

Applicants shall provide planting as required to meet the applicable requirement of Table 32.04.06-3.

b. Fence Option

Applicants may use a solid six-foot high wall or fence with two evergreen trees, two flowering trees, and five large shrubs per 100 feet of linear distance. The use of chain-link fence with slats is not permitted.

c. Berm Option

Where an L3 or L4 landscape type is applicable, berming not to exceed 3:1 slope, three evergreen trees (minimum height at planting of six feet), two flowering trees per 100 feet of linear distance, and sufficient evergreen shrubs with a combined height (berm and mature shrub) of five feet to form a continuous screen within three years of planting and/or sufficient deciduous shrubs with a combined height of five feet to form a continuous screening within three years of planting.

4. Side Bufferyards

A side lot line bufferyard shall meet the requirements of one or more of the following options. Elements from different options may be combined, provided that the degree of buffering equals that of one of the options listed.

a. Live Screen Option

Applicants shall provide planting as required to meet the applicable requirement of Table 32.04.06-3.

b. Evergreen Screen Option

Applicants may use four evergreen, two flowering trees, and 10 evergreen shrubs per 100 feet of linear distance.

c. Deciduous Screen Option

Applicants may use four shade trees, two flowering trees, and 15 large shrubs per 100 feet of linear distance.

d. Fence Option

Applicants may use a solid six-foot high wall or fence with two evergreen trees, two flowering trees, and five large shrubs per 100 feet of linear distance.

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I. Tree Preservation

1. Purpose

Development of land for different uses and intensity often necessitates the removal of trees to accommodate roads, parking, buildings, and facilities. It is the objective of this section that every effort be made through the design, layout, and construction of development projects to incorporate and save as many trees as possible. Trees take generations to mature, yet they can be irreparably damaged or killed within seconds, or subjected to conditions which may take five to ten years to kill them. Improper planting may result in short-term death, structural failure, or a long-term senescence. Most of these situations can be prevented.

2. Applicability

When a demolition, land disturbance, or building permit is requested for a property, the applicant shall use the landscape plan process to identify how areas of natural vegetation, specified trees, and natural forest areas will be protected during the development and construction of the project.

- a. For purposes of this code:
 - (i) "Significant Tree" is defined as have a DBH of 10 inches or more.
 - (ii) "Natural Forest" shall be defined as a biological community dominated by native trees and other woody plants covering a land area of 10,000 square feet or greater, as recieved and approved by the City Arborist.

3. Tree Preservation

- a. Natural Forests should be prioritized for preservation.
- b. No healthy Significant Tree shall be removed from private property prior to issuance of a building permit. It shall be considered an unauthorized removal if a tree is removed without first obtaining a permit or is killed by means of grading, grubbing, placement of fill, or other unacceptable construction methods.
- c. An inventory of all Significant Trees must be shown on the landscape plan. All existing, healthy Significant Trees must be preserved or transplanted on the site

- unless their removal is approved by the City Arborist.
- d. Existing Significant Trees that are removed from the site must be replaced per Section 32.04.06.I.4 below.

4. Tree Replacement

- a. Tree canopy removed from the site shall be replaced at a rate of one tree of at least 1.5 inch caliper per 1,000 square feet of canopy removed. Tree replacement required for Significant Tree removal shall count towards the canopy replacement requirement.
- b. Significant Trees removed from the site must be replaced in a number and size that replaces the caliper inches of all destroyed Significant Trees, as shown in Figure 32.04.06-A. [See note 2]

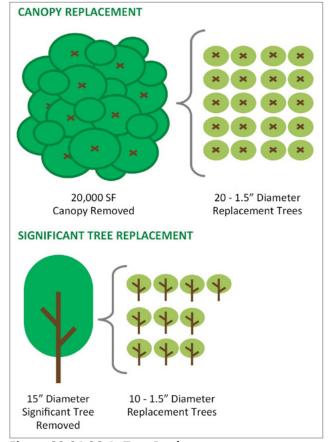


Figure 32.04.06-A: Tree Replacement

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23. [2] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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- c. <u>Tree types shall be selected from the city approved</u> tree list.
- d. Tree replacement shall be made within 180 days of the removal. Any tree or tree areas identified to be retained on the landscape plan that do not remain alive for a period of at least 10 years after the development of the site, or stage ceases, shall be considered damaged in violation of this Code and shall be replaced at the rate required by this subsection.
- e. Subject to approval by the City Arborist, trees that are standing dead or severely damaged by termites, lightning, or other acts of God, shall be removed as a safety precaution, and shall be exempt from the replacement and removal requirements of this section unless the site is subject to an approved landscape plan. [See Note 1]

5. Tree Mitigation Plan

- a. The tree mitigation plan shall include the following information:
 - (i) An aerial map dated on or before July 1, 2018.
 - (ii) Depending on the size and quality of trees on the site and as directed by the City Arborist:
 - (A) Significant trees that will be preserved and/ or replaced with the proposed development;
 - (B) A calculation of the number and size of trees to be planted per the Significant Tree replacement requirements of Section 32.04.06.I.4.a; and
 - (C) The following canopy measurements:
 - (1) An outline of the canopy of the trees required to be replaced with the proposed development; and
 - (2) A calculation of the number and size of trees to be planted per the canopy replacement requirements of Section 32.04.06.I.4.b.
 - (iii) Natural forests to be protected and measures to protect areas from damage during construction.
- b. <u>If the review of submitted tree mitigation plan causes</u> the City Arborist to identify that the site has a majority

- of invasive, diseased, or poor-quality trees, the tree inventory shall be revised to include an evaluation of the diameter at breast height (DBH), condition, quality, and identity of all trees larger than five inches DBH. The site evaluation shall be certified and signed by an ISA Certified arborist.
- c. Replacement trees that are required for mitigation shall be planted on the site and approved by the City Arborist. If the City Arborist determines that there is insufficient room on the site for additional trees, the applicant may pay the City to plant the trees elsewhere in the area. The total payment is calculated by taking the number of trees not planted on site and multiplying it by the average cost of a City planted tree. These funds are to be deposited into the reforestation CIP account. [See Note 1]

J. Parking Lot Landscaping

1. Purpose

It is the objective of this section to provide safe passage for pedestrians and shade within parking areas, as well as break up large expanses of parking lot paving.

2. Applicability

- a. Pursuant to Section 32.04.01, General Applicability, all new and expanded parking lots shall include landscaping and trees located within the parking area as required by this section.
- Trees required to be installed in the interior of parking areas shall be in addition to trees and landscaping required under other sections of this Section.

3. Screening of Parking Areas in Urban (U-xx) and Traditional (T-xx) Design Areas

- a. Any boundary of a surface parking lot that that abuts a public street or lot used for detached residential dwellings shall be landscaped according to this subsection.
 - (i) Corner-lot buildings with side-yard parking, if the parking lot boundary is adjacent to the streetfacing side property line, it shall be landscaped or screened adjacent to the right-of-way according to one of the following options:
 - (A) A minimum four-foot-wide planting strip containing a low, continuous hedge a minimum of 30 inches tall at installation consisting of a double row of evergreen shrubs with up to 50% deciduous shrubs if planted in an interlocking arrangement, planted a minimum of three feet on-center in a triangular pattern; or
 - (B) A minimum two-foot-wide planting strip containing an ornamental metal fence or masonry wall, with a minimum height of three and one-half feet and a maximum height of four feet, combined with a single row of evergreen shrubs planted a minimum of three feet on-center.
 - (ii) For all other parking lot boundaries, the boundary

shall be landscaped or screened according to one of the following options:

- (A) A minimum six-foot-tall solid opaque fence; or
- (B) A minimum four-foot-wide planting strip containing a low, continuous hedge a minimum of 30 inches tall at installation consisting of a double row of evergreen shrubs planted a minimum of three feet on center in a triangular pattern with a combined height of six feet to form a continuous screening within three years of planting.

 [See note 1]
- b. As applicable, landscaping materials shall be planted on the side of the fence/wall closest to the street, alley, or residential property.
- c. The interior landscaping requirements of Section 32.04.06.J.5 shall apply to all parking areas that meet the applicability standards of that section.

4. Screening of Parking in Suburban Design Areas

a. Adjoining Residential and Civic Uses

All open vehicular parking areas containing four or more parking spaces shall be effectively screened on each side adjoining property in a residential use or a civic or institutional use, by a wall, a solid opaque fence, or a continuous wall of shrubs. Such screen shall be not less than 5 ½ feet. When a bufferyard between the parking area and the adjacent property is being provided pursuant to any other portion of this Section 32.04.06, no additional screening shall be required to meet the requirement of this subsection.

Adjoining Public or Private Street, Sidewalk, or Multi-Use Path or Trail

- (i) All open vehicular parking areas containing four or more parking spaces shall be effectively screened on each side adjoining a public or private street, by a wall or by the use of continuous plantings that effectively screen headlights of parking cars.
- (ii) Where required street frontage landscape areas extend between the public or private street and a

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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parking area, and such landscape areas have a
depth of 10 feet or more, Berming may be used
to enhance screening of vehicles from the street,
provided the berming does not exceed one foot in
rise for every three feet of run.

- (iii) If plant materials are utilized for the screen they shall be a minimum of three feet in height after planting and pruning; shall be composed of plants approved for such use by the City Arborist; and shall be installed in such a manner that will assure an effective year-round visual screen. Berming may be used in conjunction with fencing or plantings to provide the required screen. If utilized, the berming must be completely upon the lot with the parking area, and shall not exceed one foot in rise for each three feet of run, unless other means approved by Development Services are used to hold the slope.
- (iv) Where a parking area does not adjoin a public street, shrubs shall be provided at the rate of six per 1,000 square feet of planting area with a minimum width of 5ft.

c. Trails and Multi-Use Paths

All open vehicular parking areas containing four or more parking spaces shall be effectively screened on each side adjoining a public or private trail or multi-use path, by a wall or by the use of continuous plantings that effectively screen headlights of parking cars.

5. Internal Landscaping in All Design Areas

- a. For parking lots with more than 20 spaces, one large shade tree shall be provided for every 5 parking spaces. This can be achieved through a combination of interior and perimeter trees. At a minimum, 20% of required trees shall be interior to the parking lot.
 - (i) For parking rows greater than 20 spaces, a landscape strip shall be provided that meets the following standards:
 - (A) Minimum eight-foot wide planting strip that extends the length of the parking row. Strips may be wider to accommodate curbs and

- sidewalks.
- (B) Provide one large shade tree every 27 feet.
- (C) <u>Include two deciduous shrubs at a rate of two</u> per 100 square feet.
- (D) <u>Incorporate perennials and grasses for</u> seasonal color.
- (E) Contain a minimum of 60 percent living landscaping material, with a maximum of 40 percent nonliving landscaping material.

 Approved sidewalks are not counted toward the non-living landscape material percentage.
- (ii) Where Development Services determines that landscape strips are infeasible, landscaped islands are permitted such that the number of trees planted meets the number and location requirements of Section 32.04.06.J.5.a.

 Landscaped islands shall meet the following standards:
 - (A) Be a minimum of eight feet in width.
 - (B) Be at least 200 square feet.
 - (C) Have a minimum of four, five-gallon, deciduous shrubs and one deciduous tree that is a minimum of 1.5 caliper inch per 200 square feet.
 - (D) <u>Incorporate perennials and grasses for seasonal color.</u>
 - (E) Contain a minimum of 60 percent living landscaping material, with a maximum of 40 percent nonliving landscaping material.

 Approved sidewalks are not counted toward the non-living landscape material percentage. [See Note 1]

K. Service Area Screening and Enclosures

1. Single Unit Residential

To the maximum extent practicable, utility equipment on residential lots should be located behind the front building line of the house and screened from public view by an opaque wall, fence, or landscaping screen.

2. Multi-Unit and Non-Residential

a. Screening Generally

All multi-unit residential projects, manufactured and mobile home parks, and all mixed-use and non-residential projects shall provide a detailed drawing of enclosure and screening methods to be used in connection with trash bins, recycle bins, storage yards, service areas, loading docks, and equipment areas on the property.

b. Mechanical Equipment

(i) Applicability

The standards of this section shall apply to all of the following:

- (A) Electrical and gas-powered mechanical equipment;
- (B) Ductwork and major plumbing lines used to heat, cool, or ventilate: and
- (C) Power systems for the building or site upon which the equipment is located.
- (D) Roof or wall-mounted antennas and vent openings shall not be considered mechanical equipment for purposes of these screening standards. The standards of this section are not intended to apply to solar arrays, solar energy collection systems, or small wind energy systems, if such systems are otherwise in compliance with applicable building codes and development standards requirements.

(ii) Screening Standards

(A) Roof-Mounted Mechanical Equipment: Roofmounted mechanical equipment shall be screened by a parapet wall or similar feature that is an integral part of the building's architectural design. The parapet wall or similar feature shall be of a height equal to, or greater than the height of the mechanical equipment being screened. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment, except solar energy collection systems, is prohibited on single-unit residential dwellings.

- (B) Wall-Mounted Mechanical Equipment: Wall-mounted mechanical equipment, except air conditioning equipment (e.g., window AC units), shall be screened from view by structural features that are compatible with the architecture of the subject building.
- (C) Ground-Mounted Mechanical Equipment: Ground-mounted mechanical equipment shall be screened from view by landscaping, a fence, or a decorative wall that is integrated into the architecture of the structure. The fence or wall shall be of a height equal to, or greater than the height of the mechanical equipment being screened.
- (D) Alternate Screening: Alternate screening methods that meet the intent of this section may be approved by the planning and development director. Alternative screening might include, but shall not be limited to, increased landscaping, grouping the equipment on specific portions of a site, architectural elements, and painting or otherwise causing the equipment to blend with the site or structure.

c. Service, Loading, and Storage Areas(i) Applicability

These screening requirements are applicable to all service, loading, and storage areas. Applicants are encouraged to locate the types of features listed in this subsection where they are not visible from off-site, or from public areas of a site, so that screening is unnecessary.

(ii) Placement

(A) All service areas shall be placed at the rear, on the side of, or inside buildings.

Notes:

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- (B) No service area shall be visible from a public right-of-way, not including an alley, or from adjacent residential areas.
- (C) Service areas and access drives shall be located so they do not interfere with the normal activities of building occupants or visitors on driveways, walkways, in parking areas, or at entries.

(iii) Outside Storage Areas and Loading Docks

- (A) All storage areas, service areas, and loading docks visible from any public street right-ofway shall be screened according to one or more of the screening options provided in these standards. Property zoned industrial must also screen from view, all outside storage areas that are adjacent to, or can be seen from non-industrial zoned property, unless the adjacent non-industrial-zoned property is located in the Industrial LUTA by the City's Future Land Use Map.
- (B) Screening shall be a minimum height of eight feet to screen truck berths, loading docks, areas designated for permanent parking, or storage of heavy vehicles, equipment, or materials.
- (C) Screening shall be long enough to screen the maximum size trailer that can be accommodated on site. Sites that can accommodate a full-size tractor-trailer shall provide a 48-foot wing wall, where wing walls are used.

d. Shopping Cart Storage

All shopping carts shall be stored outside of operating hours inside the building they serve. Shopping cart corrals shall be made of a material suitable for withstanding weathering and rusting.

e. Dumpster, Garbage, or Trash Enclosure

(i) Each required garbage enclosure shall be accessible for truck pick-up. Access drives shall be constructed of material and thickness

- to accommodate truck loading. Year-round accessibility to the enclosure for service trucks area shall be maintained by the property owner or tenant.
- (ii) The container shall not be visible from any adjacent property or from any public right-ofway. Each required enclosure shall be screened through the use of a solid wall on at least three sides to a height of at least six inches above the height of the top of the container. The use of materials that are not solid, such as slates in chain-link fencing, shall not be used to meet this requirement.
- (iii) Enclosure openings directly visible from a public right-of-way and/or adjoining properties shall have a gate constructed of solid material.
- (iv) Enclosure structures shall be designed to protect the walls from damage by containers. Such protection may include use of barrier curbing reinforced masonry walls, or other similar means.
- (v) Trash enclosures shall not be located within a required street front or street side setbacks or buffer yard or occupy area used for required parking spaces.

3. Existing Screening

No existing screening or landscape buffer shall be removed from any developed or undeveloped commercial property which directly abuts a residentially zoned property without first submitting and obtaining approval for a landscaping plan which provides for replacement screening conforming to all provisions of this section.

32.04.07 Exterior Lighting

A. Intent

The general purpose of this section is to require outdoor lighting that is adequate for safety and convenience; in scale with the activity to be illuminated and its surroundings; directed to the surface or activity to be illuminated; and designed to clearly render people and objects and contribute to a pleasant nighttime environment in an efficient manner. Additional specific purposes are to:

- Provide safety and personal security as well as convenience and utility in areas of public use or traverse, for uses where there is outdoor public activity during hours of darkness;
- 2. Permit reasonable use of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, enjoyment, and commerce;
- Control glare and excessive brightness to improve visual performance, allow better visibility with relatively less light, and reduce trespass light onto neighboring properties to protect inhabitants from the consequences of obtrusive light;
- 4. Conserve energy by reducing the use of electricity and gas and cut down on greenhouse gas emissions;
- 5. Control light pollution to minimize the negative effects of misdirected light and recapture views to the night sky

B. Applicability

Exterior lighting meeting the standards of this section shall be provided for:

- 1. New development; and
- 2. Redevelopment or expansion of any use, other than an agricultural, single-unit, or two-unit use, in an A-xx, U-xx, T-xx, S-xx, or PUD district.
- 3. The following table 32.04.07-1 indicates areas that are subject to the standards of this section.

C. Exemptions

The following types of lighting are exempt from the requirements of this section

 Soffit or wall-mounted luminaires that are permanently attached to single- and two-unit residential dwellings, not to exceed the height of the eave, except as provided in Section 32.04.07.E, Generally Applicable Outdoor Lighting Standards.

2. Lighting for transportation corridors, public streets and rights-of-way, and abutting pedestrian sidewalks, trails, paths, and walkways. No exemption shall apply to any street or other public right-of-way lighting when the

Table 32.07-1: Exterior Lighting Matrix				
District	Adjoining District/Use of ROV			
	Residential	Urban and Traditional Districts (U-xx or T-xx)	Suburban and Industrial Districts (S-xx or I-xx)	Right-of-Way
Single-Unit & Two-Unit Residential [1]	Required	Required		Required
Multiple Unit Residential	Required	Required	Required	Required
Urban and Traditional Districts (U-xx or T-xx)	Required	Required	Required	Required
Suburban or Inddustrial Districts (S-xx or I-xx)	Required	Required		Required
Notes:				

[1] Standards apply only to non-residential uses.

purpose is to illuminate areas outside the public right-ofway.

- 3. Lighting for public monuments, statuary, and landmark sites.
- 4. Temporary decorative seasonal lighting.
- 5. Temporary lighting for emergency conditions, nighttime work and construction, theatrical, television, and

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performance areas, or for special	public events or private
events approved by the City.	

- 6. Lighting for a special district, street, or building that, according to an adopted municipal plan or ordinance, and as approved by the Development Services Director is determined to require special lighting aesthetics as part of its physical character.
- 7. Lighting required and regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration or other federal or state agency.
- 8. Lighting for tunnels, covered parking garages (not including uncovered floors), garage entrances, and similar conditions, provided that lighting at entrances to such facilities employ full cut-off shielding to prevent light from causing glare on adjacent properties or exceeding 0.10 foot-candles at the property line within or adjacent to any residential district or 0.2 foot-candles in nonresidential districts.

D. Submittal Requirements

1. Exterior Lighting Plans

A site plan, or if no site plan is required then a scale drawing, containing the following information shall be submitted and approved prior to issuance of structural Building Permits, but preliminary building permits for site preparation, installation of utilities, and foundations may be issued prior to review of lighting information. The plan shall include at least the following:

- a. One scaled exterior lighting plan for lighting during operating hours, and
- b. One scaled exterior lighting plan for after-hours lighting.

2. Exterior Lighting Plan Requirements

Exterior lighting plans shall include:

- a. The proposed location, type of lighting device, mounting height, and aiming point of all exterior lighting fixtures.
- A detailed description of the illuminating devices, fixtures, lamps, supports, reflectors, and other devices. The description shall include manufacturer's catalog cuts and drawings, including sections when requested;
- c. A point-by-point foot candle array, photometric data,

- such as that furnished by manufacturers, showing the angle of the designed full cutoff, aiming angle and light emissions;
- d. Average illuminance over the site and foot-candles as the property line;
- e. If building elevations are proposed for illumination, drawings shall be provided for all relevant building elevations showing the fixtures, the portions of the elevations to be illuminated, the illuminance levels of the elevations and the aiming point of any remote light fixture.

E. General Standards

The following standards shall apply to all outdoor lighting associated with both residential and non-residential uses.

- Lighting fixture design and specifications should be in accordance with definitions established by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) as partially illustrated in Figure 32.04.07-A:
- 2. No flickering or flashing lights shall be permitted, except for temporary decorative seasonal lighting.
- 3. Maximum lighting level uniformity (maximum to minimum) for residential parking lots that have outdoor lighting shall be 15:1 and for nonresidential 10:1.
- 4. The following light fixtures and sources are permitted for use: Incandescent for single unit and two unit residential uses, fluorescent, metal halide, color-corrected high-pressure sodium, LED, magnetic induction lamps, and other light sources as permitted by the Development Services Manager or his designee.
- 5. The following light fixtures and sources shall not be used: low-pressure sodium and mercury vapor light sources; cobra-head type fixtures that contain dished or drop lenses or refractors; lighting on towers except as required by regulation of the Federal Aviation Administration; laser source light or any similarly high intensity light; and, searchlights and other high-intensity narrow-beam fixtures.

F. Light Trespass

1. Measuring Light Trespass

Lighting installations shall not have an adverse impact on traffic safety and shall comply with the following

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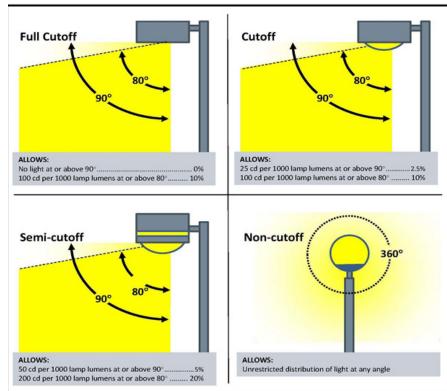


Figure 32.04.07-A: IESNA lighting cutoff shielding standards



Figure 32.04.07-B: Wall pack lighting with cut-off (left) and without (right)

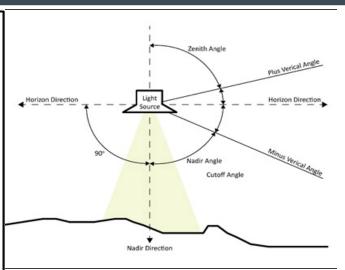


Figure 32.04.07-C: Diagram of Light Angle

maximum illumination standards:

- a. Residential and Public Right-of-Way:
 Illumination measured at the property line
 adjoining residential uses, including residential
 uses in mixed-use development, and public rightsof-way shall not exceed 0.5 horizontal foot-candles.
- Mixed Use, Industrial, and Agricultural:

 Illumination measured at the property

line adjoining commercial, industrial, and agricultural parcels shall not exceed 1.0 horizontal foot-candles.

c. Full Cut-Off Fixture: Any luminaire rated at more than 1800 lumens shall be designed with a full cut-off fixture except those used for lighting recreational facilities, which shall comply with Section 32.04.07.H.3.

2. Methods of Compliance

a. Methods of complying with the requirements of this section, where not specifically indicated, include: fixture shielding as partially illustrated in Figure 32.04.07-A, directional control designed into the fixture, fixture location, fixture

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height, and fixture aim.

b. Any luminaire rated at more than 1800 lumens shall be designed with a full cut-off fixture except those used for lighting recreational facilities, which shall comply with Section 32.04.07.H.3.

G. Fixture Design

1. Fixture Height

- a. Lighting fixtures located within 50 feet of property lines for existing or future residential, mixed-use, or agricultural districts, shall not exceed 25 feet in height.
- b. The maximum height for directional lighting fixtures (designed so that no light is emitted above a horizontal line parallel to the ground) located in areas beyond 50 feet of residential uses shall be 35 feet.
- c. The maximum height for non-directional lighting fixtures shall be 15 feet and shall be translucent or have baffles to prevent direct view of the light source. Non-directional lighting is not recommended for lighting sidewalks, streets, or parking areas.

2. Canopy Lighting

- a. In order to minimize direct glare, light fixtures mounted on canopies shall be recessed so that the lens cover is flush with the bottom surface of the canopy or shielded by the fixture or the edge of the canopy so that light is restrained to 85 degrees or less from horizontal.
- b. As an alternative (or supplement) to recessed lighting, indirect lighting may be used where light is beamed upward and then reflected down from the underside of the canopy. When this method is used, light fixtures must be shielded so that direct light is focused exclusively on the underside of the canopy and is not visible from any single-unit or two-unit use adjacent to or across a street or alley from the subject property, or from any public right-of-way.
- c. Lights shall not be mounted on the top or sides (fascia) of the canopy.

3. Upward-Directed Lighting

The following standards shall apply to upward-directed architectural, landscape, and decorative lighting, direct

light emissions:

- a. Illumination shall not be visible above the building roof line or beyond the property line,
- b. The lighting source shall be located within five feet of the vertical structure that is being illuminated,
- The illumination shall not exceed an average maintained vertical foot-candle measurement of 10, and
- d. The illumination shall not have a vertical foot-candle measurement that exceeds 30.

4. Wall Pack Lights

- a. Except in industrial districts, wall pack outdoor light fixtures located on a front or side elevations of a building or structure shall be full cutoff.
- In all urban form, mixed-use, or industrial districts, wall pack outdoor light fixtures oriented toward a residential district or use shall be full cutoff.
- c. Low intensity (i.e., 100 watts or less), architectural style wall pack outdoor light fixtures (which may be cutoff, semi cutoff or non cutoff) may be used to accent architectural elements of the building or structure or to illuminate entrance areas.

H. Use-Type Specific Lighting

1. Residential Districts and Uses

- a. Except for motion-activated security lighting and floodlighting permitted by this section, all lamps and bulbs more than 600 lumens that are located in residential districts shall be within a fully shielded fixture or must be within a light fixture where the bulb or lamp is obscured from view by a material that diffuses the light (e.g., frosted glass).
- Shielded directional floodlighting must be aimed away from adjacent properties and not exceed 1800 lumens.
- c. Lighting installed with a vacancy or motion sensor must be set to extinguish the light no more than 15 minutes after the area is vacated or motion ceases. Motion sensors shall not activate lighting when motion is generated from a source outside the property boundary.
- d. Lighting systems that provide lighting for recreational

purposes such as sports courts and similar facilities shall direct lighting downward and inward from the perimeter lot boundary, shall not exceed 16 feet in height, and shall be turned off between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

e. All lighting associated with landscaping shall comply with the requirements set forth above and shall not be aimed onto adjacent properties.

2. Non-Residential Districts and Uses

- a. Controls shall be provided on all nonresidential lighting that automatically extinguish all outdoor lighting when sufficient daylight is available. Control devices or systems may be photoelectric switches, astronomic switches or equivalent functions from a programmable lighting controller, building automation system, lighting energy management system, or an equivalent system approved by the Director. Automatic controls shall not be required for tunnels, parking garages, garage entrances, and similar conditions.
- b. All nonresidential uses shall extinguish all outdoor lighting or reduce it by a minimum of 50 percent in terms of lumens two hours after the close of business or activity on the site. Lighting reductions are not required for any of the following:
 - (i) When there is only one conforming luminaire on the property;
 - (ii) Building code required lighting for steps, stairways, walkways, trails, and building entrances;
 - (iii) Motion-activated lighting;
 - (iv) Security lighting;
 - (v) Lighting governed by a conditional use or other city approval in which times of operation are specifically identified;
 - (vi) Uses that operate on a twenty-four hour basis; or
 - (vii) Uses that the Director of Development Services determines for purposes of safety and other public welfare considerations lighting levels must be maintained.

3. Recreation Facilities

Lighted recreational facilities shall satisfy the requirements set forth in the most current editions of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) RP-6 Recommended Practice for Sports and Recreational Area Lighting and the IESNA Lighting Handbook. Appropriate lighting criteria shall be selected based on the Class of Play of the facility and participants, as defined by the IESNA.

- a. No outdoor recreational facility, public or private, shall be illuminated after 10:00 p.m. except to conclude a specific activity that is in progress under such illumination prior to 10:00 p.m.
- b. Luminaires shall be installed to meet the criteria of a cutoff fixture, as defined in Figure 32.04.07-A.
- c. Luminaires shall be aimed no greater than a distance two mounting heights or less from the base of the pole (a maximum angle of 63 degrees up from nadir or a minimum of 27 degrees down from horizontal), displayed as follows:
- d. Light trespass attributable to the recreational facility lighting system shall not exceed one-half (0.5) initial horizontal foot-candles and two initial vertical footcandles on adjacent properties within a residential district, except public ways.

[See Note 1]

4. Uses with High-Intensity or Special-Purpose Lighting Subject to Conditional Use Review

The following uses with high-intensity or special-purpose lighting shall be subject to the issues of a conditional use permit that imposes appropriate conditions on the proposed use to mitigate any potential adverse impacts of outdoor lighting associated with the use.

a. Very Intense Lighting

Any use that proposes light that exceeds:

- (i) 200,000 lumens or an intensity in any direction of more than two million candelas such as aerial lasers, searchlights, or other directional luminaire.
- (ii) Temporary lighting in which any single luminaire exceeds 20,000 lumens or the total lighting load

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20 to add clarification

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exceeds 160,000 lumens.

b. Complex, Special Purpose Lighting

Any lighting not complying with the technical requirements of this Code that is used for special purposes such as construction site lighting, lighting for industrial sites with special requirements such as petrochemical manufacturing or storage, theme and amusement parks, decorative and architectural lighting of bridges and overpasses, and similar uses as determined by the Development Services Manager.

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32.04.08 Signs

A. Measurements

1. Lot Frontage in Calculating Sign Size

If a lot fronts on two streets, the sign area for each street shall be computed separately. Unless otherwise provided by this Code, the area of signage allowed for each lot frontage shall not be combined and placed on a single frontage to determine the permitted size of signs. For example, a corner lot with 200 ft. of frontage on Street A and 100 ft. of frontage on Street B is not deemed to have 300 ft. of lot frontage on either one street

2. Sign Area

- a. For those signs with a defined background (such as sign frame, trim, molding, or color panel) the calculated sign area shall be measured by determining a minimum imaginary rectangle parallel to the plane of view that completely encloses any lettering, copy, or illustrations and any background created so as to distinguish the sign or the message contained therein from the building, structure, marquee, awning, or canopy upon which the sign is located, provided that, the sign area of a free-standing sign shall include all elements of the sign structure, except any supporting columns, uprights, or braces. Each face of a sign shall be counted toward the maximum permitted sign area.
- b. For signs without a defined background or signs that consist of individually applied letters, symbols, or graphics, the sign area shall be measured by determining the surface area of the face of a minimum imaginary rectangle parallel to the plane of view that completely encloses all of the extremities of the largest side of the sign, excluding its supports. The rectangle shall enclose the extreme limits of each word and written

- representation, including any series of letters, emblems or figures of similar character, including all frames, face plates, nonstructural trim or other component parts not otherwise used for support If elements of a sign are movable or flexible, such as a flag or a string of lights, the measurement is taken when the elements are fully extended and parallel to the plane of view.
- c. The area for a sign with more than one face shall be computed by adding together the area of all sign faces visible from any one point, provided, however, that for double-sided signs whose two faces are either parallel or diverge by no more than 15 degrees, only the area of one sign face shall be counted towards sign area.
- d. The area of an embellishment is computed as the area of the minimum imaginary rectangle parallel to the plane of view that completely encloses the embellishment.

parallel to sign face ICE CREAM perpendicular to sign face

Fig. 32.04.08-A: Parallel and Perpendicular Planes of View

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3. Sign Area, Maximum

The total amount of sign area permitted on a lot.

4. Sign Height

- a. The vertical distance from the average ground level at the base of the sign to the top of the sign.
- b. Where a freestanding sign or sign structure is mounted along a roadway that has a higher grade level as compared to the grade level directly below the freestanding sign or sign structure, then the freestanding sign or structure's height will be measured from the roadway grade level to the highest point of the freestanding sign or sign structure.

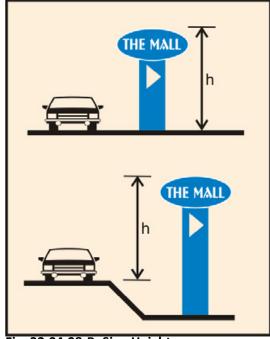


Fig. 32.04.08-B: Sign Height

5. Spacing

The spacing between sign structures shall be measured as a straight-line distance between the edges of each sign face closest to each other.

B. General Regulations

1. Purpose

This section establishes the standards for the design, location, installation and maintenance of signs on private property. Signs are an important means of visual communication for organizations and businesses for location identification and way-finding. The intent of this section is to provide standards that result in a reasonable balance between the right of an individual to identify a business or activity location and the right of the public to be protected from the visual discord that results from the unrestricted proliferation of signs. Regulations contained in this section are a result of consideration of the compatibility of signs with adjacent land uses and the total visual environment of a particular area and the entire community.

The purpose of these sign standards is to:

- a. Promote the effectiveness of signs by preventing their improper placement, deterioration, excessive size, and number.
- b. Protect the public from hazardous conditions which result from structurally unsafe signage;
- c. Ensure that signage does not obscure or distract the vision of motorists, such as signs which compete or conflict with necessary traffic signs and warning signals, and which may cause a severe traffic hazard;
- d. Ensure that public benefits derived by expenditures of public funds for the improvement and beautification of streets and other public structures and open spaces shall be protected by exercising reasonable control over the size and placement of signs and sign structures;
- e. Control and reduce visual clutter and visual blight;
- f. Protect the public from profuse signage which distracts rather than facilitates identification of businesses and other land uses;
- g. Provide appropriate identification in pedestrianoriented areas as well as in vehicular-oriented areas;

- h. Provide a process for large commercial developments to propose signage that complements and is compatible with the site design and architecture;
- Generally, ensure that signage is appropriate to a particular use and location so that the cumulative effect is an attractive City environment, thereby reinforcing community values; and
- Provide no more restrictions on speech than necessary to implement the purpose and intent of this section.

2. Savings and Severability

- a. Signs containing noncommercial speech are permitted anywhere that advertising or business signs are permitted, subject to the same regulations applicable to such signs. Any sign that can be displayed under the provisions of this Section 32.04.08 may contain a noncommercial message.
- b. If any clause, section, or other part of the application of these sign regulations shall be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, it is the intent of the City that such clause, section, or specific regulation be considered eliminated and not affecting the validity of the remaining clauses, sections, or specific regulations that shall remain in full force and effect.

3. On-site/Off-site Distinction

Distinctions between on-site and off-site sign regulations in this section apply only to commercial messages, not non-commercial messages.

C. Applicability

1. Applicability

- a. The regulations contained in this Sec. 32.06.020, as well as the requirements of Chapter 33E of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code, shall apply to and regulate signs and support structures in all districts.
- No sign shall be located, erected, or maintained except in compliance with the regulations contained in this Chapter and those of Chapter 33E of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.
- c. No permit shall be issued unless the applicant demonstrates that the proposed sign complies with

- these regulations.
- d. When a sign permit is requested for a parcel where illegal, or prohibited signs exist, the permit shall not be issued until all such signs are removed or brought into conformance with this code.

2. Works of Art

Works of art that do not identify, whether by text, graphics, symbols, or colors, a commercial business, establishment, product, service, or political candidate or party, and that are not thematically linked to a commercial business, establishment, product, service, or political candidate or party will not be considered a sign regulated by this section.

3. Sign Permit Required

- a. A sign permit shall be required to erect, place, allow the continued placement, or convert any portion of a sign, including a conversion from temporary to permanent or from non-digital to digital unless otherwise provided in this section.
- b. Where a sign is both legal and in conformance with these regulations, the following activities do not require a permit:
 - Routine change of copy for either manual changeable copy signs or digital displays.
 - (ii) The customary maintenance of any sign.

4. Signs Exempt from Permit Requirement

The following non-illuminated signs may be erected in compliance with this section without obtaining a sign permit. Exempt signs may be allowed in addition to all other signs permitted and shall conform to setback, height, and other applicable requirements of this section.

a. Public Signs

(i) Signs and other visual displays approved by the controlling public agency for placement on or over the public right-of-way, signs for traffic, schools, safety, wayfinding, railroad crossing, bike share facilities, bus shelters, civic and special events, public notices, and other official and legal notices. If the controlling public agency is the City, such approval shall be based on standards or criteria approved by the City Council pursuant

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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to applicable law.

- (ii) Signs conforming to or required by the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices as published by the Federal Highway Administration.
- (iii) Signs and notices required to be displayed, maintained, or posted by law or by any court or governmental order, rule, or regulation.
- (iv) Any sign not intended to be visible from a public right-of-way or abutting property.

b. Flags and Insignia

c. Incidental and Integral Signs

- (i) Grave markers, statues, or remembrances of persons or events.
- (ii) Signs or tablets no larger than two square feet that are cut into any masonry surface or, when constructed of bronze or other incombustible materials, attached to the surface of a building.
- (iii) Building plaque signs, not exceeding two square feet in surface area, limited to no more than one sign for every 40 feet of lot street frontage.
- (iv) Religious symbology and stained glass, religious in nature or not.

d. Seasonal Displays

Temporary decorations or displays celebrating the occasion of a holiday, such as, but not limited to, the Fourth of July, Halloween, Mother's Day, Christmas Day, or Hanukkah.

e. Approved Vehicle Signs

- (i) Signs applied directly or attached to the body of a car, bus, trailer, bike, or other vehicle are exempt from the regulations of this chapter if such vehicle has a valid registration, is utilized in the normal course of business or in the operator's usual routine activities and is not used primarily for the display of such sign or signs.
- (ii) If a sign bearing vehicle does not meet all these exemption criteria it shall be considered a freestanding sign and be governed as such by the regulations of this chapter.
- (iii) However, any such vehicular signs that are no larger than one square foot in area shall be

exempt from the regulations contained within this Chapter even though the vehicle which bears them does not meet the exemption criteria listed previously in this paragraph.

f. Access Point and Internal Signs

- (i) Accessory signs displayed strictly for the direction, safety or convenience of the public, including signs that identify restrooms, telephones, danger areas, parking area entrances or exits, freight entrances, navigation, menu-board signs for drive-through or driveup customers, or the like, shall not exceed six square feet in surface area. When viewable from a public right-of-way, these signs shall meet all of the following criteria:
 - (A) No more than <u>six feet</u> in total height (mounted on wall or in ground);
 - (B) No more than two such signs per approved entry/exit point; and
 - (C) Permanently anchored or fastened. [See note 1]
- (ii) Signage intended solely for internal use on site or campus setting, not intended for view or readily legible from the public right-of-way.
- (iii) The placement of any video or digital display with a screen area of less than one sq. ft. on a permitted primary structure, accessory structure, or piece of equipment and designed to be viewed only by an individual obtaining services or goods at that location. This includes digital or video screens on fuel pumps, car washes, and air filling stations.

g. Window Signs

- (i) Window signs that are less than six square feet in area, provided that the total area covered by window signs:
 - (A) Does not exceed 25 percent of the area of the architecturally distinct window in which they are located;
 - (B) Does not exceed 25 percent of the sign allowance permitted for the use or structure;

and

- (C) The window signs are not illuminated.
- (ii) Signs located within a building are exempt from sign permit requirements provided that any interior sign located within six feet from a window shall not have any flashing or moving lights, including digital displays.

5. Prohibited Locations

- a. Sign or sign structure placed on or over any street or highway right-of-way unless approved for placement by the controlling public agency. If the controlling public agency is the City, such approval shall be based on codes and regulations adopted by the City Council pursuant to applicable law.
- b. Sign or sign structure placed on private or public property without the consent of the owner or authorized agent of the owner of such property.
- c. Sign or sign structure shall be erected at any location where it may, by reason of its size, shape, design, location, content, coloring, or manner of illumination, constitute a traffic hazard or a detriment to traffic safety by obstructing the vision of drivers, by obscuring or otherwise physically interfering with any official traffic control device, or that may be confused with an official traffic control device.
- d. Sign or sign structured erected so as to prevent free ingress to, or egress from, any door, window or any other exit way required by the Building Code or Fire Code of the City of Cedar Rapids, or by any other Ordinance.
- e. Sign or sign structure attached to a standpipe, gutter drain, unbraced parapet wall, or fire escape unless the safety of such sign and such mounting are has been verified in writing by a structural engineered licensed to practice in the state of lowa.
- f. Sign located in or overhanging a utility easement unless approved by the holder of the easement.

6. Prohibited Signs

This section identifies signage and devices that are determined to be a nuisance by the City and are prohibited in all districts. The City shall require removal

of any sign that is determined to be prohibited.

- a. Portable signs unless otherwise allowed by Sec.32.04.08.D.3.
- b. Mechanical motion signs.
- c. Private signs that resemble public authority signs.
- d. Posters, handbills, and painted signs unless placed on approved message boards.
- e. Pennants, streamers, lighter-than-air objects, and wind signs.
- f. Signs that incorporate projected images, emit any sound that is intended to attract attention, or that emit odor or visible matter such as smoke or steam.
- g. Signs that are of such intensity or brilliance as to cause glare or impair the vision of any motorist, cyclist, or pedestrian using or entering a public way.
- h. Abandoned or inoperable signs.
- i. Signs with strobe lights, moving spotlights, floodlights/searchlights, or rotating beacon lights.
- j. Signs with chasing or flashing lights determined to be construed as traffic regulation, emergency vehicles, or judged to be distracting to motor vehicle traffic. [See Note 1]

7. Content and Message Substitution

- a. No sign shall be approved or disapproved based on the content or message it displays except that the following content, without reference to the viewpoint of the speaker, shall not be displayed on signs:
 - (i) Text or graphics that are obscene, fighting words, defamation, incitement to imminent lawless action, or true threats, as such words and phrases are defined by controlling law;
 - (ii) Text or graphics that present a clear and present danger due to their potential confusion with traffic control signs; or
 - (iii) Signs that provide false information related to public safety (e.g., signs that use the words "stop" or "caution" or comparable words, phrases, symbols, or characters) that are presented in a manner as to confuse or imply a safety hazard that doesn't exist.
- b. A constitutionally protected noncommercial message

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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may be substituted, in whole or in part, for any allowed commercial message or any other protected noncommercial message, provided that the sign structure or mounting device is legal. The purpose of this provision is to prevent any favoring of commercial speech over noncommercial speech or favoring of any particular protected noncommercial message over any other protected noncommercial message.

- (i) Any substitution shall require the property owner's written consent.
- (ii) The message substitution policy does not:
 - (A) Create a right to increase the total amount of sign display area on a site or parcel;
 - (B) Create a right to substitute an offsite commercial message in place of an onsite commercial message or in place of a noncommercial message;
 - (C) Affect the requirement that a sign structure or mounting device must be properly permitted;
 - (D) Authorize changing the physical method of image presentation (such as digital or neon) display without a permit; or
 - (E) Authorize a physical change to the sign structure without compliance with applicable building codes, safety codes, and neutrally applicable rules for sign size, height, orientation, setback, separation or illumination.

D. Sign Regulations by Sign Type

Wherever the following types of signs are permitted they shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. Class A Signs

Class A signs are signs which are intended to promote, advertise or otherwise draw attention to an entire property.

Calculation of sign area for Class A signage shall be based on the length of frontage for a parcel along a public or private street or other right-of-way.

a. Roof Signs

A sign erected upon and constructed wholly on and over the roof of a building, supported by the roof structure, and extending, and extending vertically above the roof. Roof Signs shall be subject to the following standards:

- (i) Roof signs shall not be permitted in residential districts:
- (ii) Roof signs shall not project or extend beyond, nor overhang any exterior wall or parapet line of any roof.
- (iii) No roof sign shall result in a combined height of the principal structure and the roof sign that exceeds the height limit established for principal structures in that district.

b. <u>Free Standing Sign</u>

Any non-movable sign not affixed to a building, and including bracket signs, monument signs, polo signs, and construction signs.

c. Wall Sign, Upper Story

A Wall Sign, as defined in Section 32.04.08.D.2.d below, which is located above the finished floor elevation of the fourth floor of a structure OR at least 27 feet above the ground floor elevation of a structure.

2. Class B Signs

Class B Signs are intended to promote, advertise or otherwise draw attention to a building or structure on a property. Class B signs are signs which affixed to permanent structures and do not meet the definition of a Class A sign as defined above. Calculation of sign area for Class B signage shall be based on the occupancy frontage along the face of a

particular building or tenant space within a building.

a. Canopy and Awning Signs

Any sign attached to an awning that includes trademark or copyright material. Corporate colors are not considered a sign. Signs painted or sewn on retractable or removable canopies or awnings shall be exempt from the limitations imposed by this Ordinance on the projection of signs from the face of the wall of any building or structure, provided that:

(i) Location of Sign

Any sign located on the canopy or awning shall be affixed flat to the surface of the canopy or awning, and shall not extend beyond the edges of the canopy or awning.

(ii) Vertical Clearance

Canopy or awning sign shall maintain a vertical clearance of not less than eight (8) feet above grade or the clearance established for the canopy or awning by the provision of the Cedar Rapids Building Code, whichever requires the lesser height.

(iii) Horizontal Encroachment

Canopy or awning signs shall not project closer than two feet to a curb line. Canopy or awning signs that extend over the public right-of-way or other public property shall have their extension restricted unless (a) the applicant has first obtained an encroachment permit from the City Council, or (b) the structure is retractable and is generally retracted to a position relatively flush with the building wall at the end of each business day.

(iv) Design Criteria

Canopy or awning sign may be used to meet design guideline criteria related to the creation of entry treatments or facade interest.

(v) Materials

Canopy or awning sign materials must meet all requirements of the Building and Fire Code.

b. Marquee Signs

Any permanent construction that projects from a wall

of a building, usually above an entrance, and that does not meet the definition of an awning or canopy. Where limitations are imposed on the projection of a sign from the face of the wall of any building or structure, such limitations shall not apply to signs affixed to an approved marquee, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(i) Location of Sign

Any sign located on a marquee is affixed flat to the vertical face of the marquee, and shall not extend beyond the edges of the marquee structure.

(ii) Vertical Clearance

Marquee signs shall maintain a vertical clearance of not less than eight (8) feet above ground surface grade, or the clearance established for the marquee by the provisions of the Cedar Rapids Building Code, whichever requires the lesser height.

(iii) Horizontal Encroachment

Marquee signs shall not project closer than two feet to a curb line. Marquee signs that extend over the public right-of-way or other public property shall have their extension restricted unless the applicant has first obtained an encroachment permit from the City Council.

(iv) Design Criteria

Marquee sign may be used to meet design guideline criteria related to the creation of entry treatments or facade interest.

c. Projecting Sign

A building mounted sign with the faces of the sign projecting from and not parallel with the building fascia.

d. Wall Signs

A sign, not including a window sign, that is attached directly to or painted on a wall and with the exposed face of the sign in a plane parallel to the building wall such that the sign extends forward of that wall by 12 inches or less. A wall sign, when permitted as set forth in Section 32.04.08.E below, shall be restricted

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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to remain within the outline of the wall to which it is attached, which may include a mansard roof wall or parapet wall.

e. Wall Sign, Mural

A mural wall sign is a type of wall sign which is painted or installed on the surface of a non-facade elevation, which is any elevation that is not subject to building design standards as defined in Section 32.04.05. The intention of this provision is to permit additional space for wall signs which include decorative or artistic elements. A mural wall sign may or may not include commercial speech as defined by Section 32.08.03.AB.

(i) Permitted Locations

A mural wall sign may be painted, applied, or installed over any non-facade elevation on a structure located in any Mixed Use, Urban, Industrial, or Public district.

[See note 1]

(ii) Calculation of Sign Area

Where a mural wall sign is permitted, the calculated sign area shall be based only on the portion of the sign which displays any sign copy, logos, or portions of logos of an entity which is located, conducts business, or otherwise operates within the City of Cedar Rapids. This area shall be subject to and included in the calculation for allowable wall sign area for the structure. Other elements of a mural wall sign may cover all portions of a non-facade elevation provided that it does not obscure or remove any required building design features, block any required building access, or otherwise violate any other applicable codes or regulations.

(iii) <u>Timeframe</u>

Except for removal of the sign, a mural wall sign shall not be refaced more than once every 6 months.

3. Temporary Signs

a. Banner Signs

Any sign in which the characters, letters, illustrations,

or ornamentations are applied to cloth, paper, fabric, or other similar material, with or without a frame.

- (i) General Standards
 Banner signs, when located on or over public property, shall be safely installed and secured and shall also conform to the adopted regulations of the City of Cedar Rapids, the controlling public agency, or the State of Iowa Department of
- (ii) Areas of banner signs shall be included in, and not in addition to, the maximum sign areas permitted for permanent signs in each district as shown in Table 32.05.08-1, -2, and -3.
- (iii) Where banner signs are erected, the maximum permitted sign area of other permitted permanent signs shall be reduced by an amount equal to the area of the banner sign.
- (iv) Dimensions and Limitations

Transportation, as applicable.

- (v) When banner signs are located on or over private property such signs shall be safely installed and secured, and shall not exceed the height of the principal structure on the same lot.
- (vi) A maximum of one sign shall be permitted to remain in place for up to one continuous year.
- (vii) Additional banner signs shall be limited to a total of 75 days during each calendar year.
- (viii) <u>Unless otherwise restricted, banner signs shall</u> not exceed 32 square feet in area within an <u>Urban district or 60 square feet in area in any</u> other district.

b. Portable Signs

A sign designed to be transported, and not permanently attached to the ground, a structure, or to other signs, including but not limited to signs:

- (i) With wheels or with wheels removed.
- (ii) With chassis or support constructed without wheels.
- (iii) Designed to be transported by trailer or wheels.
- (iv) "A" or "T" frame signs.
- (v) Attached temporarily or permanently to the ground, a structure, or to other signs.

- (vi) Strings, pennants, and balloons.
- (vii) Menu and sandwich board signs.
- (viii) Portable signs may be permitted as temporary signs as set forth by City Council resolution based on considerations of traffic safety, consistency with the adopted Comprehensive Plan, and compliance with all applicable state and federal laws, and shall be limited to those limitations on size, location, and other matters contained in the City Council resolution approving such sign.

c. Sandwich Board Signs

Any static, temporary and portable sign of A-Frame construction with two faces.

(i) Intent

Businesses may have portable signs places near the entrance of the business for the purposes of advertising to pedestrians. The intent of this section is not to permit signage directed towards vehicular traffic.

(ii) Materials and Design

- (A) The sign's durable materials shall not be impacted by rain or other elements.
- (B) The sign shall be self-standing and without attachment to any existing planting material, pole, sidewalk, or other device located within the public right-of-way.
- (C) The sign shall be of sufficient weight and design that it will withstand the elements of weather and remain in position at the designated location without sandbags or other temporary weighting devices.
- (D) All parts of the sign shall be made in such a manner that it does not present a hazard to pedestrians and does not present an attractive nuisance to children or other individuals who may be walking or standing adjacent to the sign.
- (E) It shall be the sole responsibility of the applicant to remove the sign when these standards cannot be met.
- (F) Sandwich board signs that are not of A-Frame

construction may be permitted, but shall meet the size, durability, construction and placement standards set forth in this section.

(iii) Permitted locations

- (A) Placement in Public Right of Way
 - (1) Sandwich Board signs may be placed in the public right-of-way adjacent to and in front of any business provided that such placement meets the criteria set forth in this section. The City does not guarantee that the public right-of-way may be used in front of any single parcel.
 - (2) A permit for placement is not required on city-owned streets, although businesses are encouraged to contact the City's Building Services Department to review proposed locations prior to placement of a sign. A permit is required on public right-of-way under the control of the lowa Department of Transportation (DOT).
- (B) Placement on Private Property
 Sandwich board signs may be placed on
 private property provided that they meet
 the requirements of this section. Any other
 portable sign placed on private property shall
 meet the requirements of other applicable
 sections of this Code.

(iv) On-Premise Advertising

Sandwich board signs shall only advertise for the business it is located adjacent to. Other uses, such as but not limited to off-premise advertising and political campaigning are not permitted under this section.

(v) Number Permitted

The number of signs placed on public or private property permitted shall be limited to one per storefront.

(vi) Sign Type and Size

- (A) Signs shall not exceed 36 inches in width on any side
- (B) Signs shall not exceed 36 inches in height

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(vii) Appearance of the Sign

All signs shall be neat in appearance and unobtrusive. At any time that the appearance of the sign does not meet this standard due to physical deterioration, vandalism, or failure to meet any standard set forth in this section, the sign shall be immediately removed by the applicant upon notification by the City.

(viii) Placement Criteria

All sandwich board signs placed on public rightof-way or private property shall meet the following criteria:

- (A) Signs shall not be placed further than 10 feet from a public entrance to the business which it advertises.
- (B) A minimum six-foot wide pedestrian clear walking path shall be maintained between the sign and any other obstruction.
- (C) To the extent possible, signs should not be placed in a manner to cause pedestrians on a public sidewalk to deviate from a straight line path. Placement should avoid requiring pedestrian to deviate from the main portion of the sidewalk into any decoratively paved portion of the sidewalk.
- (D) Signs shall not obstruct the access to or use of parking spaces, parking meters, benches or any other public facility or amenity located in the public right-of-way.
- (E) <u>Signs shall not be placed in any landscaped</u> area of the public right-of-way, such as flower beds, grass, or mulched planters.
- (F) The location of any sign in the public rightof-way may be limited by other criteria as
 determined by the City. This includes but
 is not limited to: corner visual clearance
 areas, fire and building codes, street and
 sidewalk maintenance activities, special
 events, placement of public amenities in the
 sidewalk and any other policy or event which
 would affect the placement of a sign.

(G) The City shall have the authority to alter the placement or require the removal of any sign located in the public right-of-way.

(ix) Sign Installation Time Period

Display of any sandwich board sign shall be limited to only those hours when the adjacent business is open, and the sign shall be in place for a period not to exceed the operating hours of the business. The business owner shall be solely responsible for placement and removal of the sign within those times.

(x) Sign Removal and Appeals

- (A) Relocation or replacement of signs
 The City shall have the authority to require
 the immediate relocation or replacement
 of any sign which does not meet the
 requirements of this ordinance.
- (B) Permanent removal of signs
 - (1) The City may require that a sign be permanently removed if it is determined that an appropriate location for the sign does not exist, if the sign is deemed to be dangerous, or if there are repeated violations of this ordinance.
 - (2) Any sign which has been permanently removed may not be replaced unless a determination is made in writing by the Zoning Administrator that the proposed placement of the sign is in compliance with this ordinance.

(C) Appeals

Any appeal to a determination made by staff shall be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator, who shall make a determination of whether the sign in question complies with the intent of this ordinance.

Any appeal of the decision of the Zoning Administrator shall be made according to the provisions of Section 32.07.04.

d. Information Signs

(i) Information signs larger than three square feet in

- surface area shall be included in the calculation of total sign surface area on the site.
- (ii) Information signs are exempt from the separation requirements applicable to free-standing signs.
 [See Note 1]

E. General Regulations for Permanent Signs

1. Static Illumination, Internal and External

- a. Non-digital signs may be illuminated where permitted in this section, provided that the illumination is focused upon the sign itself, so as to prevent glare upon the surrounding areas.
- b. Externally illuminated signs may be illuminated by either ground-mounted lights or wall-mounted light bars. Except for overhanging arms, the mechanical parts of the light source shall not be permitted for supporting lighting fixtures and shall be shielded from view.
- c. Internal illuminated signs when permitted, shall be lighted so that they comply with the requirements of Section 32.04.07 Lighting.
- d. Chasing lights shall not exceed a speed of illuminating more than two lights per second, with only one bulb on at a time, and will stay "on" for no less than a half second each. Details of the design and operation of the timer control shall be submitted with the sign permit application. [See Note 2]

2. Digital Signs

a. Scope of Regulations

The requirements contained in this section shall apply to digital signs unless modified by specific sign type or district regulations.

b. Exceptions

The requirements contained in this section shall not apply to the following types of digital displays:

- (i) Digital displays not intended to be viewed from the public right of way, which includes but is not limited to menu-board signs and scoreboards.
- (ii) Digital displays used as part of an approved special event permit.
- c. Regulations for Digital Signs

- (i) Digital signs that meet all requirements of the definition of a digital sign are permitted in all zoning districts unless expressly prohibited.
- (ii) The following display attribute requirements shall apply to all digital signs. Digital signs existing on the effective date of this ordinance shall comply with the following criteria by January 1, 2014.
 - (A) Full-motion video
 - (1) Full-motion video shall be permitted as a conditional use in the Suburban design area as a conditional use.
 - (2) Full-motion video shall not be permitted in any other district unless allowed as part of an approved PUD.
 - (B) Digital signs shall not be operated in a way that flashes, blinks, flutters, mimics traffic control devices or emergency vehicles, or distracts the public without providing content to the message.
- (iii) Digital signs must be equipped with automatic dimming technology that automatically adjusts the display's brightness based upon ambient light conditions. An applicant for a building permit must supply the Building Official with sign brightness settings prior to the issuance of the permit.
- (iv) Digital signs shall contain a default design that will freeze the design in one position if a malfunction occurs.
- (v) Miscellaneous Regulations Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if it is determined that the operation of a digital sign constitutes a public safety or traffic threat as defined by Federal, State or local regulations, the sign owner, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, may be ordered to modify the operation of a digital sign to eliminate such threat.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20 to differentiate between Class A and Class B signs

[2] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 061-21

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F. Regulations for Permanent Signs

1. Scope of Regulations

The requirements contained in this section shall apply to permanent signs. The total sign area permitted on any parcel under this code may be allocated between one or more of the following:

- a. On-premise signs
- b. Off-premise sings containing commercial speech as defined by 32.04.08 and advertising for a premise located on a parcel within 500 feet of the sign. The total area of any individual sign advertising for an offpremise use shall not exceed 200 square feet.
- c. Any sign displaying non-commercial speech.

2. Signs in all Residential and Agricultural & Rural Districts

The following standards shall apply to all Residential and Agricultural Districts as defined in Table 32.02-2.

- a. A sign shall not be illuminated unless specifically permitted in Table 32.04.08-1.
- b. A sign may be located in a required yard unless specifically restricted by the provisions of this Code.
 Signs shall not be located within 30 ft. of corner lot lines at a street intersection unless sign is less than 2.5 ft. in height.
- c. No projecting sign shall be permitted.
- d. Exceptions for Civic and Institutional Uses: Exceptions to dimensional standards for signage, including sign type, area and height, may be granted by Development Services for Civic and Institutional Uses permitted within any Residential or Agricultural and Rural Zone district, as follows:
 - (i) By Minor Administrative Adjustment, signage for a Civic Institutional Use may conform with the standards of Section 32.04.08.F.3 - Signs in Urban Form and Traditional Districts, provided that one of the following (A) through (C) is met. This provision is intended to allow for signage consistent with adjacent mixed-use zones or consistent with higher volume corridors where commercial signage is common.

- (A) The sign is oriented towards an adjacent Mixed-Use or Industrially zoned property, or
- (B) The sign is oriented towards the same street as an adjacent Mixed-Use or Industrially zoned property, or
- (C) The sign is oriented towards and intended to be visible from a collector or higher classified street where commercial signage is common, as determined by Development Services.
- (ii) By Major Design Exception, a permitted Civic and Institutional Use in a Residential or Agricultural and Rural Zone District that does not meet the above criteria for a Minor Administrative Adjustment may have permitted signage up to the maximum dimensional standards of Section 32.04.08.F.3 Signs in Urban and Traditional Districts. This section is intended to permit consideration of appropriately scaled and visible signage on larger Civic and Institutional Uses located within residential settings on an individual basis.¹

Table 32.04.08-1 Permanent Signs in Residential Districts

Sign Type	Surface Area, Max	Location & Setbacks	Height, Max (ft.)	Number Permitted, Max.	Illumination
Single-Unit Residential Use, Bed and Breakfast, or Home Occupation	4 sq. ft.	In required yard or flat against building	5	1 per each dwelling unit street frontage	Not Permitted
All Other Non- Residential Use					
Wall, Flat Against Building	24 sq. ft.	Flat against the building		1 per lot frontage establishment	Not Permitted
Free-standing	48 sq. ft.	In required yard; 5 ft. minimum from any lot line; if yard is less than 5 ft. in width or depth, sign shall be set back against building	8; above grade	1 per lot frontage	Permitted
Multiple Unit	2 sq. ft. for each dwelling unit contained in the building; (32 sq. ft. maximum SA) (Note 2)	In required yard	15; above grade	1 sign for each building's street frontage	Not Permitted
Multiple Unit Dwelling Buildings	32 sq. ft.	Wall sign/Projecting Sign	Cannot extend above the wall to which it is attached by more than 5 ft.; subject to minimum clearance.	1 sign for each building's street frontage	Not Permitted
Parking Areas (entrances or exits)	2 sq. ft.	In required yard	12; above grade	1 sign per exit or entrance; one sign per parking area	Not Permitted
Roadside Stand	12 sq. ft.	Located on the same lot as the roadside stand; Not less than 15 ft. from any lot line	12	1 for each lot frontage	Not Permitted
Entryway for Subdivision, Mobile Home Park, or Estate Uses [See Note 1]	64 sq. ft.	In required yard or outparcel	15	2 signs located at each entrance to the subdivision, park, or estate	Permitted

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20

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3. Signs in Urban Form and Traditional Districts

The following standards shall apply to all non-residential Traditional or Urban Districts as defined in Table 32.02-2.

- a. Signs permitted may be located in a required yard unless specifically restricted by the provisions of this Code.
- No sign or sign structure shall be located within 25 feet of an adjoining residential district on the same frontage except signs as permitted in the residential district.
- c. Building signage in multitenant structures shall be allocated on a pro-rata basis to each tenant unit based on the overall signage allotted to the structure.
- For example, for a multitenant structure with 100 sq ft allotted signage, a tenant unit occupying 40% of the frontage shall be allocated 40 sq ft of signage. At the applicant's option, signage may be considered for the structure as a whole and allocated to tenants at the discretion of the applicant. When this option is taken the applicant shall provide an inventory all existing signage on the property.
- d. A 20 percent sign area bonus will be granted for the replacement of existing, legal – including legal nonconforming - pole signs in mixed-use, commercial, and industrial districts with other approved permanent signage, such as monument or wall signs.

Table 32.04.08-2 Permanent Signs in Urban Form and Traditional Districts

Class A Signage

Primary Sign Allowance: 2 SF per lineal foot of Lot Frontage. In U-xx Districts, this shall apply to all RBL street frontages and in T-xx districts all primary frontages.

Secondary Sign Allowance: 1 SF per lineal foot of Lot Frontage not exceeding 50% of the area allowed for the primary lot frontage. In T-xx districts, this shall apply to all secondary frontages. In U-xx Districts, this shall apply to any lot frontage to which RBL standards shall not apply, such as rivers, trails, railroads and highways.

Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other Conditions
Freestanding Signs	Any location within the property boundaries; subject to required sight lines per Traffic Engineering Dept.	Up to 15 feet to top of sign structure	No maximum	Permitted	Pole Signs not permitted
Roof Sign	Above building roof line	Not higher than the maximum structure height allowed in the district.	1 per building face	Permitted	

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Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other Conditions
Wall Sign, Upper floor	Located entirely above the finished elevation of third floor of any structure. To be located within the outline of the wall to which it is attached and flush mounted on the wall, projecting no more than 24 inches.	Cannot extend above the wall to which it is attached by more than 5 ft.	No maximum; subject to the total maximum area allowed per occupancy frontage	Permitted	

Class B Signage

Primary Sign Allowance: 2 SF per lineal foot of occupancy frontage. Applies to all RBL or Facade elevations. **Secondary Sign Allowance:** 2 SF per lineal foot of occupancy frontage, not to exceed 50% of Primary Sign Allowance. Applies to all non-RBL or non-Facade elevations.

Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other Conditions
Wall Sign	To be located within the outline of the wall to which it is attached and flush mounted on the wall, projecting no more than 24 inches	Cannot extend above the wall to which it is attached by more than 5 ft.	No maximum; subject to the total maximum area allowed per occupancy frontage	Permitted	
Wall Sign, Mural	To be located within the outline of the wall to which it is attached and flush mounted on the wall, projecting no more than 24 inches	Within wall to which it is attached	1 per primary or secondary occupancy frontage	Internal illumination of mural is not permitted	

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20

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Table 32.04.08-2 Permanent Signs in Urban Form and Traditional Districts

Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other Conditions
Projecting Sign	Projecting from wall of primary occupancy frontage	Cannot extend above the wall to which it is attached by more than 5 ft; subject to min. clearance.	1 per primary or secondary occupancy frontage	Permitted	Cannot project more than 10 ft.
Canopy or Awning Sign	Wall surface of the primary or secondary occupancy frontage.	Bottom of the 2nd story window; subject to min. clearance	No maximum; subject to location and height standards	Permitted	
Marquee Sign	To be located within the outline of the wall to which it is attached	Top edge of the wall to which it is attached; subject to min. clearance	1 per primary and/or secondary occupancy frontage	Permitted	

[See Note 1]

4. Signs in Suburban Mixed Use and Industrial Districts

The following standards shall apply to all non-residential Suburban districts and I-xx districts as defined in Table 32.02-2.

- a. Signs permitted may be located in a required yard unless specifically restricted by the provisions of this Code.
- No sign or sign structure shall be located within 25 feet of an adjoining residential district on the same frontage except signs as permitted in the residential district.
- c. Building signage in multitenant structures shall be allocated on a pro-rata basis to each tenant unit based on the overall signage allotted to the structure.

For example, for a multitenant structure with 100 sq ft allotted signage, a tenant unit occupying 40% of the frontage shall be allocated 40 sq ft of signage. At the applicant's option, signage may be considered for the structure as a whole and allocated to tenants at the discretion of the applicant. When this option is taken the applicant shall provide an inventory all existing signage on the property.

d. A 20 percent sign area bonus will be granted for the replacement of existing, legal – including legal nonconforming - pole signs in mixed-use, commercial, and industrial districts with other approved permanent signage, such as monument or wall signs. Notes:

Table 32.04.08-3 Permanent Signs in Suburban Mixed Use and Industrial Districts

Class A Signage

Primary Sign Allowance: 2 SF per lineal foot of primary Lot Frontage.

Secondary Sign Allowance: 1 SF per lineal foot of secondary Lot Frontage not exceeding 50% of the area allowed for the primary lot frontage. In T-xx districts, all secondary frontages.

Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other
Freestanding Sign	Any location within the property boundaries; subject to required sight lines per Traffic Engineering Dept.	Up to 45 feet to top of sign structure	No maximum	Permitted	
Roof Sign	Above building roof line	Not higher than the maximum structure height allowed in the district.	1 per building face	Permitted	

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Table 32.04.08-3 Permanent Signs in Suburban Mixed Use and Industrial Districts

Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other
Wall Sign, Upper floor	Located entirely above the finished elevation of third floor of any structure. To be located within the outline of the wall to which it is attached and flush mounted on the wall, projecting no more than 24 inches.	Cannot extend above the wall to which it is attached by more than 5 ft.	No maximum; subject to the total maximum area allowed per occupancy frontate	Permitted	

Class B Signage

Primary Sign Allowance: 2 SF per lineal foot of occupancy frontage. Applies to all primary or Facade elevations. **Secondary Sign Allowance:** 2 SF per lineal foot of occupancy frontage, not to exceed 50% of Primary Sign Allowance. Applies to all non-primary or non-Facade elevations.

Number of Signs, Sign Type Location and Setbacks Height, Max. Illumination Other Max. To be located within the No maximum; Cannot extend subject to the outline of the wall to above the wall which it is attached and total maximum Wall Sign to which it is Permitted flush mounted on the area allowed attached by wall, projecting no more per occupancy more than 5 ft. than 24 inches frontage To be located within the outline of the wall to 1 per primary Within wall or secondary which it is attached and Internal illumination of Wall Sign, Mural to which it is flush mounted on the occupancy mural not permitted attached wall, projecting no more frontage than 24 inches

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Table 32.04.00-3 Permanem	- SIRUS III SUDUIDAN IVII	ixed Use and Industrial Districts

Sign Type	Location and Setbacks	Height, Max.	Number of Signs, Max.	Illumination	Other
Projecting Sign	Projecting from wall of primary occupancy frontage.	Cannot extend above the wall to which it is attached by more than 5 ft.; subject to min. clearance	1 per primary or secondary frontage	Permitted	Cannot project more than 10 ft.
Canopy or Awning Sign	Wall surface of the primary or secondary occupancy frontage	Bottom of the 2nd story window; subject to min. clearance	No maximum; subject to location and height standards	Permitted	
Marquee Sign	To be located within the outline of the wall to which it is attached	Top edge of the wall to which it is attached; subject to min. clearance	1 per primary and/or secondary occupancy frontage	Permitted	

[See Note 1]

5. Signs in Public Districts

- a. <u>Permitted signage in Public Districts shall follow the</u> <u>standards for Signs in Urban and Traditional Districts</u> <u>above, except as</u>
- b. Where Development Service determines that the majority of adjacent properties along the same street are zoned either Industrial (I-xx) or Suburban Mixed Use (S-MC or S-MR), then the standards for Signs in Suburban Mixed Use or Industrial Districts above may be used. [See Note 2]

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20 [2] New section added by Ordinance 010-20

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 014-19

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G. Temporary Signs

1. Purposes

The purposes of these temporary sign regulations are as follows:

- a. Enhance opportunities for visual communication, including promoting the legibility of such communications;
- b. Create a more attractive economic and business climate within the city;
- c. Enhance and protect the physical appearance of all areas of the city; and
- d. Reduce the distractions, obstructions, and hazards to pedestrian and automobile traffic caused by the excessive number, excessive size or height, inappropriate means of illumination or movement, indiscriminate placement, overconcentration, or unsafe construction of signs

2. Permits

- a. Required. A temporary sign permit is required unless otherwise specified.
- b. Display duration
 - (i) Unless otherwise defined within this article, the display of temporary signs shall be limited to a maximum of 30 days per address, cumulative total per calendar year.
 - (ii) The 30-day per address cumulative total per calendar year requirement shall be restarted when a business at a specific address changes ownership within any given year.
- c. Number of signs. Unless otherwise specified in this section, a maximum of one temporary sign shall be allowed per premises at any time.
- d. Printing and placement. Signs may be printed on both sides or two-single sided banners may be placed back-to-back. V-type configurations are not allowed.

[See Note 1]

3. General Standards

The following standards shall apply to all temporary signs:

a. Yard, banner, and sandwich board signs are

permitted as temporary signs subject to the requirements of this section.

- b. Location
- i. No temporary signs shall be placed on public property except that sandwich board signs in urban and traditional design areas may be placed on the public sidewalk directly in front of the business, but shall be placed so they do not interfere with or impede the flow of pedestrian movement
- ii. Temporary signs may be posted on a person's own property or on someone else's property with that owner's express permission.
- iii. Temporary signs may be located within a required yard in any district, except that none shall located within the Corner Visual Clearance Area, as specified in Sec. 32.04.05.A.6.L. Signs may be located within a required yard in any district but not shall not be located within 30 feet of corner lot lines at a street intersection unless the sign is less than 2.5 feet in height.
- iv. Sandwich board signs shall be located within ten feet of a pedestrian entrance, and shall be removed when the business is closed and during severe weather events
- c. Temporary signs shall not be used as a method to circumvent the regulations that apply to permanent signs or to add a permanent sign to a parcel in addition to the permanent signage permitted on that parcel.
- d. Temporary signs may not be illuminated.
- e. Temporary signs may not contain any digital components or a changeable message component or mechanism.
- f. Temporary signs shall not interfere with the provision of a safe route for automobile traffic, pedestrians, or bicyclists.
- g. Temporary signs may not become a public danger or nuisance during high winds or inclement weather.
- h. Display of temporary signs is calculated on a calendar year from January to December. Temporary sign permits must be renewed annually.

4. Removal

Temporary signs shall be removed as follows:

- a. Subdivision development shall be removed by applicant or property owner no later than one year following issuance of sign permit, unless a renewal permit is requested and granted.
- b. Model home signs shall be removed when the display or model home is no longer used, or when the home is used as a residence.
- c. Open house signs shall be displayed only one day before the open house and on the day of the open house.
- d. Signs for active real estate listings shall be removed no later than 10 days after the closing date of a sale or rental or lease agreement has been signed or the date the property is taken off the market.
- e. Construction activity signs shall be removed no later than 10 days after completion of the construction activities

- a. Base Temporary Sign Allowance
 In all districts, a Base Temporary Sign Allowance
 is hereby granted. The intent of this provision is to
 permit yard signs and similar signage in all districts:
 - (i) No permit shall be required for signage under the the Base Temporary Sign Allowance provision.
 - (ii) There shall be no time limit on the duration for signs placed using hte Base Temporary Sign Allowance.
 - (iii) Signs which become damaged, hazardous, or are located in the public right of way shall be promptly removed.
 - (iv) Signage under this provision shall not exceed 6 square feet in size or 3 feet in height.
 - (v) The amount of Base Temporary Sign Allowance shall be 6 square feet for each parcel

The following tables provide temporary sign regulations by district:

Notes:

5. Temporary Signage Regulation by District

Table 32.04.08-4: Temporary Signs in Residential Districts

Sign Type	Surface Area, Max (SA)	Height, Max (ft.)	Other Conditions
Subdivision Development	12 sq. ft. for each lot for sale or rent; 200 sq. ft. maximum SA	15	1 sign for each entrance to subdivision, must be located least 10 feet from any property line
Model Homes	24 sq. ft.	6	1 sign per lot of each dwelling used for a model or display home
Open House	16 sq. ft.	6	1 sign for each street frontage of the lot
Active Real Estate Listing	16 sq. ft.	6	1 sign for each street frontage of the lot
Construction Activity	32 sq. ft. in surface area per fifty ft. of lot frontage, cumulative	6	No maximum

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 014-19

Table 32.04.08-5 Temporary Signs in Mixed-Use, Urban Form, and Industrial Districts Height, Max. Sign Type Surface Area, Max Number Permitted, Max. (ft.) 32 sq. ft. in overall exterior 12 Active Real Estate Listing 1 sign for each street frontage of the lot dimension 32 sq. ft. in surface area **Construction Activity** per fifty ft. of lot frontage, 18 No maximum cumulative 1 on owner's property and up to 2 others, on nearby properties, with permission of Open House 16 sq. ft. 6 sq. ft. the owner of such properties

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6. Temporary Signage by Event

- a. Temporary signs may be allowed as part of a special event or temporary use permit pursuant to this section.
 - (i) Maximum sign calculation. Temporary signs permitted through a special event or temporary use permit may be off-premises with the permission of the property owner and may be allowed on a parcel in addition to the maximum amount of temporary signage permitted on that parcel.
 - (ii) Temporary sign types. Temporary signs permitted as part of a special event or temporary use permit are restricted to the types, sizes and heights identified in Table 32.04.08-3 and -4 unless otherwise specified in this section.
- b. The following maximum signage is permitted for each type of temporary event:

Table 32.04.08-6 Temporary Signage by Event			
Event	Number and Type of Signs Permitted		Duration
Election	See Ele	ction Event	Signs, below.
Garage/Yard Sale	2	Yard	Placed and removed within 72 hours.
Open House	4	Yard	Placed and removed same day as event
Public Event	10	Yard	Placed no more
	5	Banner	than 7 days before; Removed no more than 2 days after
Special Event	10	Yard	Placed no more
	5	Banner	than 7 days before; Removed no more than 2 days after

- c. Election event signs [see Note 1]

 For a period of 60 days prior to a state, local, or national election, including primary elections and caucuses, additional temporary signage shall be granted in addition to amount of signage permitted by this Code. The content of this additional signage is not subject to regulation by the City. Election event signage shall conform to the following:
 - (i) No permit shall be required for the additional temporary signage during an election event.
 - (ii) During an election event the amount of additional temporary signage per parcel shall be increased as follows:
 - (A) 24 square feet per primary dwelling unit for the following Residential Uses: Single Unit Detached Dwellings, SIngle Unit Attached Dwellings, and Two Unit Dwellings.
 - (B) 32 square feet per 50 feet of lot frontage for all other uses.
 - (iii) Permitted Location
 - (A) Election Event signs may encroach into any setback except that no signs over 30 inches in height may be placed within the Corner Visual Clearance Area.
 - (B) Election Event signs shall not be placed on the public right-of-way or on any property without the permission of the property owner.
 - (iv) Election event signage shall be removed immediately following the election.
- d. Auction, Yard, Porch, Garage, and Other Similar Sales
 - (i) No more than two signs shall be posted on an individual lot.
 - (ii) No sign shall remain posted longer than 72 hours.
 - (iii) Signs shall be no larger than two square feet.
- e. Open house signs may be provided as permitted by district.
- f. Public Event
 - (i) A maximum of five banner signs and ten yard signs may be issued in conjunction with a temporary use permit.

Notes:

[1] Core Area Exclusion created with Ordinance #009-21

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(ii)	The temporary use permit shall specify the
	installation and removal dates of the temporary
	signs allowed in conjunction with the permit.

(iii) Banner signs shall not exceed 32 square feet of sign area, per side. Yard signs shall not exceed six square feet in area, per side. A-frame signs are not permitted.

g. Special Event

- (i) A maximum of five banner signs and ten yard signs may be issued in conjunction with a special event permit.
- (ii) The special event permit shall specify the installation and removal dates of the temporary signs allowed in conjunction with the permit.
- (iii) Yard signs shall not exceed six square feet in area per side. A-frame signs are not permitted.

7. Substitute for Permanent Signage

In the event that a permanent sign is substantially damaged through fire, natural disaster or similar emergency, or in the case of major construction projects, where existing permanent signage is removed for construction purposes, a temporary sign may be allowed for display for a period of time not exceeding 60 days. Temporary signage is limited to a maximum of 32 square feet per address, unless the temporary signage is affixed to any wall face of the main structure. When temporary signage is affixed to any wall face of the main structure, the maximum size of temporary signage may be increased to allow for a maximum coverage of 20 percent of the area of the wall face to which it is affixed. In no case shall any temporary signage exceed a maximum size of 250 square feet.

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H. Billboard Signs

1. Where Permitted

Unless expressly permitted as part of a Planned Unit Development, Billboard Signs shall only be permitted as follows:

a. Permitted by Right

Billboard signs shall be permitted uses in the S-MC, S-MR, I-LI, I-GI, and I-SW districts.

b. Conditional Use

Unless otherwise prohibited, Billboard Signs shall be permitted by Conditional Use in the A-AG district.

c. Core Area Exclusion

Regardless of the underlying zone district, no
Billboard Sign shall be permitted that is oriented
towards and intended to be viewed from Interstate
380 between Wilson Avenue SW to the south and
29th Street NE/Coldstream Avenue NE to the north.
[See Note 1]

2. Number Permitted

The total number of billboard signs shall not exceed the total number of billboards legally existing in the City on June 4, 2013, minus any billboards which are removed and not replaced according to section 32.06.06 of this code. Billboards are permitted to be replaced on a billboard-by-billboard basis. A variance of dimensional standards or a conditional use granted for the placement of a new billboard sign shall not waive the requirement for removal of an existing sign to place a new one.

3. Replacement of Existing Billboards

- a. A permit for a new billboard sign shall require the removal of an existing billboard of equal or greater size.
- b. Two or more smaller billboards may be removed to satisfy the removal requirement, provided that the proposed sign conforms to the dimensional requirements for a new billboard sign and the combined size of the two or more signs removed is equal to or greater than the size of the proposed sign. Multiple billboard signs removed shall not be combined to allow for more than one new billboard

- sign. The additional signs removed to satisfy the replacement criteria shall reduce the overall number of billboard signs permitted by Section 32.04.08.H.2 of this code.
- c. If the owner of a proposed new billboard sign owns a billboard sign that is nonconforming to Section 32.04.08.H of this code, then the sign removed to satisfy the requirements to construct a new sign must be a nonconforming sign.
- d. Any proposed billboard sign shall meet all of the dimensional standards set forth in this section, including separation distance from other billboard signs and from certain districts and uses.
- e. Upon removal of an existing sign, the City shall record the size of the sign and other relevant information about the sign and keep a record of the sign for five years from the date of removal. A removed billboard that is part of the City's removed billboard record can be used to satisfy the removal requirement. If the sign is not claimed within five years, the sign shall be considered removed and the total number of billboard signs permitted in the community shall be reduced by one.
- f. An application for a new billboard sign may be made in anticipation of removal of an existing billboard sign. Such an application may be approved on the condition that no permit for the construction of the new sign shall be issued until the existing sign is removed and documentation of the removal is submitted to the City.
- g. The owner of a legal billboard sign within the community may transfer the right to build a new billboard sign to another party. The transfer shall be stated in a letter signed by both parties which is submitted with an application for a new billboard sign.
- h. Digital Display Billboard Signs are permitted under the following criteria:
 - (i) The following location standards shall apply to digital display billboard signs erected after

- the effective date of this ordinance, including existing non-digital billboard signs that are converted to digital display signs after said effective date, also referred to as "new".
- (A) A digital display billboard sign fall shall be located to have the visible face a minimum of 500 feet from any residential district, historic district, park, school, religious facility or cemetery.
- (B) The 500-foot separation requirement shall be measured as a semicircle radiating outward from the center of the sign. This standard shall apply to all newly constructed digital display billboard signs regardless of sign visibility due to topography, tree cover, the designed viewable angle of the digital display or other considerations.
- (ii) Erection of a new digital display billboard sign shall require the removal of:
 - (A) An existing digital display billboard sign with an equal or greater sign area
 - (B) Two or more existing non-digital display billboard signs, with combined sign area equal to or greater than twice the sign area of the proposed digital display billboard sign.
 - (C) Multiple billboard signs removed shall not be combined to allow for more than one new digital display billboard sign.
- (iii) Conversion of an existing non-digital Billboard Sign to a Digital Display Billboard Sign shall meet the following requirements:
 - (A) The location and size of the proposed digital display billboard sign shall conform to all of the dimensional standards for billboard signs set forth in this Section 32.04.08.H of the City Code. Signs which do not conform to the Cedar Rapids Zoning Ordinance shall not be converted to digital displays.
 - (B) Conversion of an existing billboard sign to a digital display billboard sign shall require the

[1] Size adjusted with Ordinance #009-21

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removal of one existing billboard sign other than the one to be converted.

4. Height

Maximum height measured from the ground to top of the sign structure shall be:

- a. 60 feet where the sign is placed alongside the right-of-way of highway where the posted speed limit exceeds 55 miles per hour.
- b. 45 feet where the sign is placed alongside a major arterial road.
- c. 35 feet where the sign is placed alongside any other road in the community.

5. Yard Requirements

Billboard signs shall be subject to the yard requirements established for principal uses for the district in which they are located.

6. Maximum Sign Surface Area and Number

A billboard sign structure shall contain no more than two signs per face and for each side facing one direction of traffic, the maximum surface area of all such signs shall be:

- a. 672 square feet where placed alongside a highway where the posted speed limit exceeds 55 miles per hour, with extensions not to exceed 100 square feet and not to extend more than five feet from the sign structure. Extensions are embellishments added to the sign to enhance the advertising message.
- b. 378 square feet in all other locations.

[See Note 1]

7. Separation Distance

The minimum distance between each billboard sign shall be 1,000 feet, with the distance to be measured from the nearest part of each sign. This dimensional standard shall apply to all newly constructed billboard signs regardless of sign visibility due to topography, tree cover, or other considerations.

8. Illumination

Illumination of billboard signs shall be permitted if the lighting is non-flashing, and is so shielded to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any

adjacent premises or at any portion of the main traveled way of any street or highway.

9. Distance from Residential Districts

No billboard sign shall be permitted within 200 feet of any residential district, as measured from the nearest part of each sign to the nearest property line in a residential district. In addition, no billboard sign shall be located within 200 feet of a public park, public or private school, church, cemetery or any local historic district or a National Register Historic District. In each case, the required distance shall be measured from the edge of the sign nearest linearly to the closest point on the parcel of land containing the residential use, park, school, church, cemetery, or historic district, as applicable. These dimensional standards shall apply to all newly constructed billboard signs regardless of sign visibility due to topography, tree cover, or other considerations.

Painting or Affixing Sign Copy Directly To Wall or Fence Prohibited

Billboard sign message or copy shall not be painted or affixed directly on a building wall, nor on a masonry fence, nor on any other type of fence.

11. Digital Display Billboard Sign Display Criteria The following criteria shall apply to all digital display

billboard signs. Digital display billboard signs existing at the date of the adoption of this ordinance. Such existing signs shall comply with all of the provisions of this section by January 1, 2014.

- a. No animation, flashing, video or scrolling text shall be permitted on a digital display billboard sign during or in transition between messages. Any image or message or part of a message displayed on the sign shall have a minimum duration of eight seconds and shall be static display. Transition time between images or messages or part of a message must be no longer than two seconds.
- b. In the event of a public emergency, such as an Amber Alert, natural disaster, or other state of emergency, the owner of a digital display billboard

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- sign shall grant access to the sign to public authorities and allow them to display relevant messages to the public.
- c. Off-Premises Digital Billboard Sign Illumination Off-premises digital display billboard sign must be equipped with automatic dimming technology that automatically adjusts the display's brightness based upon ambient light conditions.

I. Sign Construction and Maintenance

The construction, installation, erection, anchorage and maintenance of all signs shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the Chapter 33E of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code and the Building Code of the City of Cedar Rapids.

1. Sign Construction

All signs shall be mounted in one of the following manners:

- a. Flat against a building or wall.
- b. Back to back in pairs, so that the backs of such signs will be screened from public view.
- c. In clusters in an arrangement that will screen the backs of the signs from public view.
- d. Or otherwise mounted so that the backs of all signs or sign structures showing to public view shall be painted and maintained a neutral color or a color that blends with surrounding environment.

2. Sign Height

Unless a greater or lesser minimum height is specifically listed for a particular sign, any part of a sign that projects into or over any public way or other access way shall have a minimum height of not less than 14 feet above any vehicular way and not less than eight feet above any pedestrian way.

3. Sign Maintenance Required

All signs and sign structures shall be erected and maintained in a safe condition. It shall be the responsibility of the sign owner, property owner, or proprietor of the premises to keep all signs on the premises properly maintained. The area around the base of any sign shall be kept free and clear of any weeds, sign material, debris, trash, and other refuse.

J. Sign Removal Required

1. Signs to be Removed by Owner

The following types of signs shall be removed by the sign owner or property owner, pursuant to the procedure described in the following subsection (2):

- a. Any sign that is abandoned, in a state of serious disrepair, or is no longer functional.
- b. Any abandoned sign, including but not limited to the following:
 - (i) A sign left blank, or having significant portions of letters, words, or other copy missing.
 - (ii) Any sign that advertises goods or services no longer available.
 - (iii) Any sign that advertises an event or purpose that has passed or no longer applies.
- c. Any sign that becomes insecure, is in danger of falling, or is otherwise unsafe.
- d. Any sign that has been erected, placed or otherwise established or maintained in violation of the then existing sign regulations or has in any way been unlawfully installed, erected or maintained.
- e. Any sign that is in violation of the provisions of Sec. 32.04.08.

2. Procedure for Removal of Signs

Following written notice from the Zoning Administrator, the owner, agent or person who benefits from the use of the land, building, or sign structure shall have a minimum of thirty (30) days to remove the subject sign and/or sign structure that is identified in said notice. The written notice shall identify the sign or sign structure and state the specific reasons why removal is required. Said notice shall also provide a minimum of 15 days from receipt of the notice for an appeal to be filed with the Board of Adjustment. However, if notice involves any sign that is creating an unsafe or hazardous condition or involves a temporary sign as defined in this chapter, then the notice shall provide for removal within a maximum of seven days and four days for filing an appeal. If said notice is not complied with and there

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is no appeal as provided, or if an appeal is denied, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to cause removal of such sign and structure and any related expenses incurred shall be paid by the owner of the sign or land, building or structure where said sign is located. If costs of removal of the sign and/or sign structure pursuant to this section are not paid within sixty (60) days of the City's issuance of an invoice for said costs, the City shall be authorized to assess the costs against the property.

K. Sign Alteration for Nonconforming Off-Premise or On-Premise Signs

Any sign that has been made nonconforming, either through the adoption of this Code or alterations made to the sign by the owner, shall follow the requirements in Sec. 32.06.06.

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[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20[2] Amended by Ordinance 030-22

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32.05 Review and Approval Procedures

32.05.01 General Procedures

Section 32.05 is divided into two categories. Section 32.05.01, General Procedures, describes the general application procedures that may be applicable to any type of specific application. Sections 32.05.02 through 32.05.18 provide the application-specific requirements for review and submission of each type of application or permit available.

A. Applicability

The following requirements are common to many of the procedures contained in this Code and apply to applications submitted pursuant to this Sec. 32.05. Applications are typically processed in accordance with the steps shown in Figure 32.05-A. Additional details may be included in each specific procedure.

- 1. Neighborhood meetings (Sec. 32.05.01.C)
- 2. Pre-application meetings (32.05.01.C)
- 3. Application submittal and fee payment (32.05.01.D and E)
- 4. Completeness review (32.05.01.F)
- 5. Staff review (32.05.01.G)
- 6. Public notice (32.05.01.H)
- 7. Action by review and decision-making bodies (32.05.01.J)
- 8. Timeframes for action (32.05.01.K)
- 9. Inactive applications (32.05.01.L)
- 10. Withdrawal of applications (32.05.01.M)
- 11. Successive applications (32.05.01.N)
- 12. Modification of approvals (32.05.01.0)
- 13. <u>Expiration</u> and extension of approvals (32.05.01.P) [See Note 2]
- 14. Appeals (32.05.01.R)

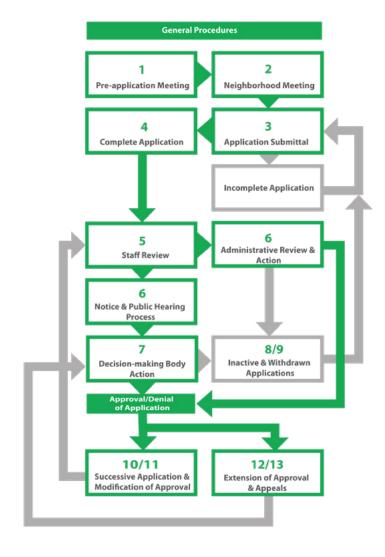


Figure 32.05-A [See Note 1]

B. Summary Table of Specific Application **Procedural Steps**

Table 32.05-1 summarizes the application procedures

in this Code and identifies whether pre-application and neighborhood meetings are required. Exceptions to these general rules apply and may be specified in the regulations for the individual procedure.

Application Types		Pre-Meetings			Application and Review			
Procedure	Section	Pre-app Mtg. Sec. 32.05.01(C.2)	Neigh. Mtg. Sec. 32.05.01(C.1)	Written App. Sec. 32.05.01(D)	Fee Payment Sec. 32.05.01(E)	Det. Complete. Sec. 32.05.01(F)	Staff Review Sec. 32.05.01(G)	Notice/Hearing Sec. 32.05.01(H)
			R =	Required; (R	t) = Require	d if Request	ed by Staff o	r Applicant
Comprehensive Plan or Future Land Use Plan Amendment	32.05.03	R	(R)	Х	х	Х	Х	Х
Rezoning Amendment	32.05.04	R	(R)	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Zoning Code Text Amendment	32.05.05			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
PUD Preliminary or Master Plan	32.05.06	R	(R)	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Site Development Plans	32.05.07	(R)						
Concurrent application			Foll	ows requirei	ments of prin	nary applica	tion	
Administrative				Х	Х	X	Х	
Temporary Uses	32.05.08			Х	Х	X	Х	
Conditional Uses	32.05.09	R	(R)	Х	Х	X	Х	Х
Conditional Expansion of Legal Non- conforming Use	32.05.10	R	(R)	х	х	Х	х	Х
Minor Design Adjustment	32.05.11			Х	Х	Х	Х	
Major Design Exception	32.05.12	R	(R)	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Variances	32.05.13	(R)		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Zoning Clearance Permit	32.05.14			Х	Х	Х	Х	
Special Use Permit	32.05.15			Х	Х	Х	Х	
Certificates of Occupancy	32.05.16			Х	Х	Х	Х	

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 013-24.

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C. Pre-Application and Neighborhood Meetings

Table 32.05-2: Pre-Application Meeting Requirements				
Application Types Pre-Meetings				
Procedure	Pre-app Mtg. Sec. 32.05.01(D)	Neigh. Mtg. Sec. 32.05.01(C)		
		equired;		
(R) = Required if Requested by S	Staff or A	pplicant		
Comprehensive Plan or Future Land Use Plan Amendment	R	(R)		
Rezoning Amendment	R	(R)		
PUD Preliminary or Master Plan	R	(R)		
Site Development Plans				
Concurrent application	Follows pri- mary			
Administrative	(R)			
Conditional Uses	R	(R)		
Conditional Expansion of Legal Non- conforming Use	R	(R)		
Variances	(R)	(R)		
Minor Design Adjustment	(R)			

As identified in Table 32.05-2, applicants may be required to attend pre-application meetings or host neighborhood meetings prior to submitting an application. The requirements for each are described in this section.

1. Neighborhood Meetings

a. Purpose

The purposes of a neighborhood meeting are to inform neighboring property owners of the details of a proposed development, to identify how the developer intends to meet the standards contained in this Code, and to receive public comment on the proposal.

b. Applicability

Where an applicant has filed or intends to file an application, and Table 32.05-1 indicates that a neighborhood meeting may be requested, Development Services may request that the applicant conduct a neighborhood meeting before further processing of the application. Reasons to request a neighborhood meeting may include but are not limited to situations where it appears that the potential uses, size, scale, traffic impacts, or operating impacts of the proposed activity or development may materially affect the surrounding area.

- (i) If the applicant is requested to conduct a neighborhood meeting and does not do so, that fact may be noted in the staff report on the application and may be just cause for the denial of the application.
- (ii) If the applicant makes a substantive change(s) to the application following the neighborhood meeting which change(s) was not discussed at the meeting, that fact may be noted in the staff report on the application and may be just cause for the denial of the application.
- (iii) An applicant may voluntarily conduct a neighborhood meeting prior to submission of any application.

c. Notice

Where Development Services has requested that the applicant conduct a public meeting, Development Services may also require that the applicant post the property with a sign meeting the requirements of Sec. 32.05.01.H and/or that the applicant mail notices meeting the requirements of Sec. 32.05.01.H.4 to the adjacent property owners.

d. Written Summary

The applicant shall provide Development Services with a written summary or transcript of the neighborhood meeting within five days of its conclusion or with the completed application, whichever is sooner. The written summary shall

include a list of those in attendance, a summary of the issues discussed, comments by those in attendance, and any other comments the applicant deems appropriate. The written summary of the meeting shall be made available to the meeting attendees and the public for inspection.

2. Pre-Application Meetings

a. Purpose

The purposes of a pre-application meeting are to familiarize the applicant with the provisions of this Code that will be applicable to the proposed development and to inform the applicant about the preparation of the application and the application process.

b. When Required

- (i) All applicants are encouraged to attend a preapplication meeting with the Development Services Department.
- (ii) Applicants with the following application types are required to prepare a concept plan and attend a pre-application meeting with Development Services:
 - (A) Rezoning,
 - (B) Zoning Code Text Amendment, or
 - (C) Planned Unit Development.

c. Submittal Waivers

At or following a pre-application meeting, the Development Services Manager may waive specific submittal requirements, except for fees, in order to reduce the burden on the applicant and tailor the requirements to the information required to review a specific application. The Manager may waive such requirements where the Manager finds that the project size, complexity, anticipated impacts, or other factors associated with the proposed development clearly justify such waiver. This discretion may only be exercised if a pre-application meeting is held.

D. Application Submittal Requirements

All applications for all permits and approvals, or modifications of permits or approvals, pursuant to this Sec. 32.05, shall be submitted in accordance with the application

submittal schedule, required forms, and required numbers of copies of each document, established from time to time by the Development Services Department.

E. Fees

A non-refundable fee shall be paid by the applicant at the time any application is filed. Application fees for each type of application shall be established by resolution from time to time by the City Council to defray estimated staff costs and expenses of processing applications pursuant to this Code.

- 1. Such schedule of fees may include additional fees if an applicant submits more than two incomplete or revised applications for the same proposed development.
- 2. The City may establish fees for special meetings of approval bodies or priority review of applications.
- 3. The application fee shall not be required for actions initiated by the City.
- 4. The application fee may be waived, at the discretion of the City, where a determination is made that the application arises out of an error or technical omission on the part of the City.

 [See note 1]

F. Determination of Completeness

1. Complete Application Required

All applications must be complete prior to any processing by the City. A complete application includes all of the submittal information identified on the application form and any items or exhibits requested by the Director of Development Services that are consistent with the standards and requirements of this Code. A complete application is also accompanied by the applicable fee.

2. Completeness Review

Development Services shall review all applications and permit requests to determine if the application includes all material required by the applicable application submittal schedule (including required supporting material) in sufficient detail to evaluate the application and determine whether it complies with the requirements of this Code. A completeness determination will be made within five business days of receipt of an application.

3. Application Complete

When an application is determined to be complete, the

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 013-24.

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applicant shall be notified and the application shall be reviewed pursuant to the procedures and standards of this Code. A determination of completeness only indicates that the information provided with the application is sufficient for processing the application. It does not indicate that the application is technically compliant with this Code nor that the application will be approved.

4. Application Incomplete

If an application is determined to be incomplete, the applicant shall be notified of the general nature of the deficiencies, in writing, within five business days from the date of receipt of the application. The notice shall indicate that the application has been determined to be incomplete and that no further action shall be taken by the City until a complete application has been received.

- a. The applicant may correct the deficiencies and resubmit the application for a new completeness review. The applicant may also request a meeting Development Services to clarify what additional materials, or what level of detail, will be required to obtain a determination of completeness.
- b. If the applicant submits additional information but the application is still incomplete, Development Services will notify the applicant of the incomplete application within five business days from receipt of the additional information.
- c. An application will be considered withdrawn if an applicant fails to respond to a notice of identified deficiencies within 30 calendar days after the notification is mailed or delivered.

5. Notice to Applicants

Notice of a determination that an application is complete or incomplete be provided via email or through the City's electronic application tracking system. Notice occurs upon dispatch or publication, not upon receipt.

G. Staff Review

1. Review by Other Departments and Divisions

 a. In addition to internal review, City staff may distribute the complete application to other City departments and divisions and to any other appropriate

- governmental or quasi-governmental agencies and bodies to solicit comments and ensure that the proposal complies with all applicable standards, requirements, and review criteria. The applicant shall be responsible for submitting any additional information or revised plans required by staff or the referral agencies in a timely manner. As applicable, the review and decision-making bodies shall consider the services and facilities provided by the referral agencies as a factor in approval of the complete application. The criteria for evaluating sufficiency of the services that must be satisfied for the approval of the application shall be provided to the review and decision-making bodies as a part of any referral response.
- b. Referral agencies shall comment in writing after receiving a complete application. The failure of any agency to respond shall be considered "no comment" on the application by that agency. As applicable, referring agencies will provide the review and decision-making bodies with a summary of any capacity evaluation study that assesses the availability of city-provided facilities or services to the proposed development. The summary will include an explanation of the agency's assumptions regarding available capacity.

2. Subsequent Requests for Information

Staff and referral agencies shall use best efforts to identify all major issues and to request additional information, data, or reports from the applicant, during the review period described above. This provision shall not be interpreted to preclude staff or referral agencies from requesting revisions or corrections to previously submitted materials if such materials are subsequently found to be inaccurate, incomplete, or if subsequent plan revisions do not comply with this section.

3. Preparation of Application Staff Report and Recommendation

Staff shall prepare a written report summarizing the review process. The report shall include discussion of the relevant issues pertaining to the compliance of

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the application with the standards of this Code. The Application Staff Report shall:

- a. Identify where revisions are required for any elements of the application that are not in conformance with this Code or any other applicable standards or codes.
- b. Incorporate the relevant responses and comments from reviewing departments and agencies;
- c. Report the results of any neighborhood meeting;
- d. Provide preliminary recommendation for application approval, approval with conditions, or denial:
- e. Recommend conditions for approval that eliminate any areas of noncompliance or mitigate any adverse impacts from the development proposal; and
- f. Provide any other information deemed appropriate.

4. Additional Revisions and Review

Where the Application Staff Report identifies revisions that are required for an application, no further action shall be taken on the application, including scheduling of hearings before a decision-making authority, until one of the following has been met:

- a. The applicant submits a revised application correcting any deficiencies or errors found in the Application Staff Report. An additional fee, as determined by the City's fee schedule, may be imposed for repetitive applications. This fee may be waived by the Development Services Manager for minor revisions.
- The required revisions are no longer necessary due to other approvals being granted, such as a variance, design exception, or rezoning that render revision of the application unnecessary.
- c. The applicant may elect, in writing, to have an application proceed to action by a decision-making authority without revision. In such case the application shall proceed with either a recommendation for denial or a recommendation for approval with conditions, if the Development Services Director determines reasonable conditions for approval can be placed on the application to address any outstanding revisions.

d. Applications requiring revisions shall be deemed inactive and may be subject to termination if no further action is taken by the applicant per the requirements of Section 32.05.01.L

5. Distribution of Application Staff Report

- a. Staff shall make available the Application Staff
 Report to the applicant and/or their assignee, and
 other City Departments. The staff report shall also be
 made available, upon request, to adjacent property
 owners or any member of the public. Staff shall make
 available the same documents prior to any necessary
 City Council or Board of Adjustment hearing, except
 that the City Council or Board of Adjustment shall
 also be sent copies of the CPC recommendation or
 other authority as appropriate.
- Staff may prepare an updated Application Staff
 Report to reflect changes in information received
 by the City, updated application status, or other
 information relevant to the decision-making process.

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[1] Notice for Major Design Exception amended with Ordinance 009-21.[2] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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H. Public Notice Requirements

Applications for development approval shall comply with the lowa Code and the provisions of this section with regard to public notification. The required notice for each application type is identified in Table 32.05–3.

Table 32.05-3: Public Hearing Notice					
Application Types	Application Types Required Public Hearing Notice				
Procedure	Posted, Min. Days Prior to Hearing/ Meeting	Mailed to Neighbors	Published, Prior to Hearing/Meeting		
Comprehensive Plan/Future Land Use Plan Amend.	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 7 days		
Rezoning Amend- ment	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 7 days		
Zoning Code Text Amendment			Not more than 20 days and not less than 7 days		
PUD Preliminary or Master Plan	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 7 days		
Site Development Plans					
Concurrent application	Fo	llows primary	application		
Administrative					
Temporary Use					
Conditional Uses	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 4 days		
Conditional Expansion of Legal Nonconforming Use	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 4 days		
Minor Design Ad- justment					

Table 32.05-3: Public Hearing Notice					
Application Types	Required Public Hearing Notice				
Procedure	Posted, Min. Days Prior to Hearing/ Meeting	Mailed to Neighbors	Published, Prior to Hearing/Meeting		
Major Design Exception	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 4 days		
Variance or Appeal	13	Х	Not more than 20 days and not less than 4 days		
Zoning Clearance Permit					
Special Use Permit					
Certificates of Occupancy					

[See Note 1 and 2]

1. Incomplete or Inactive Applications

No public notice under this section shall be made for incomplete applications per Section 32.05.02.F, or for applications requiring additional revisions and review per Section 32.05.02.G. Applications that remain incomplete or requiring revision after the posting deadline in Table 32.05-3 shall be removed from the applicable meeting agenda and placed on the next available meeting agenda. An exception may be granted for the posting of signs where both of the following are met:

- a. The Development Services Director determines that any outstanding revisions are minor in nature and do not substantially alter the request being made.
- b. The applicant agrees that revisions shall be submitted in a timely manner so that they can be evaluated and incorporated into the Public Hearing Staff report made available to the public and the approval authority prior to the meeting. Failure to do so shall result in the cancellation or postponement of the hearing to a future meeting date.

2. Content

All notices required by this section shall comply with the requirements of Iowa Code Secs. 362.3 and 414, as applicable, and shall:

- a. Indicate the name and address of the applicant or the applicant's agent where additional information about the proposed development may be obtained:
- b. Sufficiently describe the property involved; for example, by legal description, general vicinity, street address, size, and/or nearest cross street, and the zoning district in which the property is located:
- c. Describe the nature, scope, and purpose of the application or proposal being advertised and the type of approval or decision being sought;
- d. Indicate the date, time and place of any required neighborhood meeting or any meeting or public hearing of any recommending or decision-making body regarding the application;
- e. Indicate that interested parties may appear at the meeting or public hearing and speak on the matter or may file written comments with Development Services: and
- f. Provide contact information for Development Services.
- g. Contain any additional information required by the applicable decision-making body for the type of application being proposed.

3. Public Notice by Posted Sign

Where Table 32.05-3 requires posted notice, the notice shall contain the content listed in Subsection H.2.d and f. above, and shall meet the following requirements:

a. Provision and Posting of Signs

The City shall provide notification signs for all applications which require a meeting or hearing before the City Planning Commission or Board of Adjustment. The notification signs shall state the type of request being made, the date, time, and location of the initial meeting or hearing on the request, and instructions on how to view the full notification letter for the request.

b. Number and Location of Signs

The signs shall be clearly posted by the applicant on the property for which a request has been made. At least one sign must be placed so that it may be seen from an abutting street.

- (i) One sign shall be posted for interior lots with a frontage less than 125 feet.
- (ii) A minimum of two signs shall be posted for properties with multiple street frontages or a single frontage of 125 feet or more.
- (iii) On large parcels, or parcels that are difficult to see from the exterior boundary lines, additional posted signs, as may be necessary to reasonably ensure that notice is provided around the property, may be required.

c. Time of Posting

- (i) Notification signs shall be posted on the property no more than 20 and no less than 13 days prior to the initial hearing or meeting before the City Planning Commission or Board of Adjustment. Photographic evidence of placement prior to the placement deadline shall be provided to the City.
- (ii) It shall be the applicant's responsibility to see that the signs remain posted during the entire period up to the date and time of the initial meeting or hearing. In the event signs are damaged or destroyed, the City shall provide replacement signs within 1 business day of notification.
- (iii) If the signs are not posted in accordance with the preceding requirements, the decision-making body shall delay action on the petition unless the applicant satisfies the decision-making body that the signs were initially posted in the applicable timeframe prior to the meeting and the applicant made diligent efforts to keep the signs posted during the entire period but circumstances beyond applicant's control prevented a continuous posting, in which case the decisionmaking body may act on the petition.

d. Reposting

(i) In the event that the application is withdrawn.

Notes:

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

delayed, or the meeting is otherwise canceled prior to the initial meeting or hearing stated on the sign, then new signs shall be required as part of the notification for future meetings.

(ii) If the meeting or public hearing indicated on the sign(s) is held and consideration of the request is continued, tabled, or otherwise delayed to a later date, the applicant may be required to obtain and post new signs with the new dates, at the discretion of the City.

e. Sign Removal

Notice signs shall be removed by the applicant <u>upon</u> <u>completion of the meeting or hearing indicated</u> <u>on the sign.</u> No person other than the applicant or applicant's agent shall erect, remove, or alter such signs. No one shall deface nor in any way affect the visibility or interfere with such signs.

[See note 1]

4. Public Notice by Mail

Where Table 32.05-3 requires mailed notice, the notice shall contain the content listed in Subsection H.2 above. The applicant shall provide mailing labels and the City shall complete the mailing of notice based on information provided by the applicant. Mailing labels are determined by the following:

- a. Where Table 32.05-3 requires mailed notice, the applicant shall provide mailing labels for properties within 300 feet.
- b. When applying for conditional use approval for a large wind energy conversion system, the applicant must provide a shadow flicker map and mailing labels for all residential property that may be affected by shadow flicker.

5. Public Notice by Publication in Newspaper

Where Table 32.05-3 requires published notice, the notice shall be provided in a newspaper of general circulation within the City, shall contain the content listed in Subsection 2 above, and shall meet the timing requirements of Table 32.05-3.

6. Electronic Notice

The City may, as a courtesy, send electronic notice

to any persons or organization in the City, or to any governmental, public, or quasi-public organization regarding any matter related to this Code that may affect the interests of that person or organization, or on any matter on which any such person or organization has requested notice. The failure of the City to send such notice or the failure of any resident or property owner to receive such notice shall not affect the validity of any City action with respect to an application or permit.

7. Constructive Notice

- a. Minor defects in any notice shall not impair the notice or invalidate proceedings pursuant to the notice if a bona fide attempt has been made to comply with applicable notice requirements. Minor defects in notice shall be limited to errors in legal descriptions, typographical or grammatical errors, or errors of actual acreage that do not impede communication of the notice to the affected parties.
- b. Failure of a party to receive written notice shall not invalidate subsequent action.
- c. When City records document the publication, mailing, or posting of notices as required by this section, it shall be presumed that notice of a public hearing was given as required by this section.

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I. Review and Decision-Making Bodies

1. City Council

a. Powers and Duties

The City Council shall have the following powers and duties:

- (i) To approve amendments to this Code or the future land use map, including any related PUD master plan or PUD preliminary plan.
- (ii) To approve major amendments to approved PUD preliminary plans.
- (iii) By a majority vote, the City Council may elect to review and provide comment on any site development plan.

b. Membership and Procedures

The membership and procedures for the City Council are established in Chapter 4 of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.

2. City Planning Commission (CPC)

a. Powers and Duties

The City Planning Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- (i) To review and make a recommendation to the City Council on applications for amendments to this Code or the future land use map, including any related PUD master plan or PUD preliminary plan.
- (ii) To review and make a recommendation to the City Council on applications for PUD master plans or PUD preliminary plans.
- (iii) To review and make a recommendation to the Board of Adjustment on applications for conditional expansions and major amendments to approved conditional expansions of legal nonconforming uses.
- (iv) To complete additional studies and/or to review or make recommendations on other matters related to the planning or development of the city or as requested by City Council.
- (v) To review and make recommendations on the comprehensive plan, any amendments to that plan or other plans and development policies in

Cedar Rapids.

b. Membership and Procedures

The membership and procedures for the Planning Commission are established in Sec. 6.03 of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.

3. Board of Adjustment

a. Creation and Membership

There is hereby created a Board of Adjustment ("Board" or "BOA") consisting of five members.

b. Appointment and Terms

- (i) Members of the Board shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council to serve staggered five-year terms.
- (ii) Vacancies shall be filled by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by City Council, for any unexpired term. Members may be removed by the Mayor, with consent of City Council, for cause after written charges have been filed and after a public hearing has been held.

c. Chairperson

One of the members of the Board shall be designated by the Mayor, with the consent of the City Council, as chairperson of the Board and shall hold office as chairperson until a successor chairperson is appointed.

d. Powers and Duties

The Board of Adjustment shall have the following powers and duties:

- (i) To approve conditional uses and major amendments to approved conditional uses.
- (ii) To approve conditional expansions and major amendments to approved conditional expansions of legal non-conforming uses.
- (iii) To approve variances from the regulations of this Code.
- (iv) To hear and decide appeals of any final administrative decision made by authorized personnel in Development Services, including the Manager or Zoning Administrator.

e. Meetings

Meetings of the Board of Adjustment shall be held at

Notes:

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the call of the chairperson, and at such other times as the Board may determine. Meetings shall be held if so requested by any three members of the Board. All meetings and hearings conducted by the Board shall be open to the public. Any person may appear and testify at a hearing either in person or by duly authorized agent or attorney. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence, the acting chairperson may administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses. In addition, the Board shall comply with the following requirements.

f. Rules and Procedures

The Board shall adopt its own rules and procedures not in conflict with this Code or with the Code of Iowa.

g. Records

The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall also keep records of its hearings, examinations, and other official actions. Every decision of the Board shall be by written record that shall include findings and set forth the specific relief or use granted or relief denied, and shall expressly set forth any limitations or conditions imposed on any relief granted, or work or use authorized. A copy of every rule or regulation, order, requirement; decision, or determination of the Board shall be filed immediately in the office of the Zoning Administrator and shall be a public record.

h. Finality of Decisions and Necessary Vote

All decisions and findings of the Board on any appeal or upon any application for a variance, conditional use, or conditional expansion, shall be the final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review as may be provided by law. The concurring vote of three members of the Board shall be necessary to:

- (i) Reverse an administrative order, requirement, decision, or determination,
- (ii) Decide in favor of the applicant on any matter before it under this Code, or

(iii) Effect any variance of the standards and requirements of this Code.

4. Development Services Department

The Development Services Department, through action by the Development Services Manager or the Manager's designee(s), shall have the following powers and duties:

- a. To accept applications and act as the primary point of contact with applicants for all Review Procedures established by this code.
- To review and make recommendations on any application which is decided on by the City Planning Commission, Board of Adjustment or City Council.
- c. To review and decide on applications for a site development plan, Minor Design Adjustments, Zoning Clearance Permit, Special Use Permit, Certificate of Occupancy, or Sign Permit.
- d. The Zoning Administrator shall have the principal responsibility in enforcing this Code. In furtherance of such authority, the Zoning Administrator or the Administrator's designee(s) shall do, or cause to be done, the following:
 - (i) Issue all building permits and certificates of occupancy and make and maintain records thereof.
 - (ii) Conduct inspections of buildings, structures, and use of land to determine compliance with the terms of this ordinance.
 - (iii) Maintain permanent and current records of this ordinance, including but not limited to all conditional uses, variances, appeals, and applications therefore.
 - (iv) Provide and maintain a public information service relative to all matters arising under his jurisdiction.
 - (v) Forward to the planning commission copies of all applications for conditional uses and for amendments to this ordinance that are initially filed with the office of the zoning administrator.
 - (vi) Forward to the Board of Adjustment applications for appeals, variances, conditional uses, and other matters on which the board is required to

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- pass under this ordinance; and keep all records of the board.
- (vii) Such other reasonable and appropriate actions necessary to effectively administer and enforce this ordinance when not prohibited nor assigned to other agents by the terms of the ordinance.
- (viii) Charge and receive such reasonable fees, as set by the city council from time to time, to help defray administrative costs related to applications for building permits and certificates of occupancy.

5. Community Development Department

The Community Development Department, through action by the Community Development Director or the Director's designee(s), shall have the following powers and duties:

- a. To provide guidance and make determinations on compatibility of any application with the Comprehensive Plan or Future Land Use Map.
- b. To assist in the review and make a recommendation for the following types of applications:
 - (i) Amendments to the Future Land Use Map
 - (ii) Establishment or Modification of a Planned Unit Development;
- c. To review and evaluate the effectiveness of the Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Code and to make recommendations on amendments to the Comprehensive Plan or the Zoning Code.
- d. To review and make a recommendation on any other applications when requested by the Development Services Department or the Applicant.

J. Action by Review and Decision-Making Bodies

Actions of Review Body and Decision-Making body

a. A review body shall evaluate the application, referral comments, staff report, and public testimony, if any, and make a recommendation to the decision-making authority to approve, approve with conditions, continue for additional information or for further study, or deny the application. The review body's actions shall be based on the evidence presented

- and compliance the specific review criteria for each application.
- b. A decision-making body may take action on an application or appeal by approving, approving with conditions, continuing, or remanding for additional information or for further study, or denying the application or appeal. In taking action, the decision-making body shall evaluate the application, referral comments, staff report, public testimony, if any, and the review authority's recommendation. All final decision actions shall be based on the application or appeal's compliance with the specific review criteria for each application.

2. Approval with Conditions

- a. A review or decision-making body shall be authorized to recommend or impose such conditions, restrictions, or safeguards upon any application or upon the property benefited by an approval, as may be necessary to:
 - (i) Carry out the general purpose and intent of this Code or the comprehensive plan; and/or
 - (ii) Bring the application into compliance with the requirements of this Code or any previously approved preliminary plan, PUD master plan, PUD preliminary plan or site development plan, applicable to the property; and/or
 - (iii) Prevent or minimize adverse effects upon other property in the vicinity or upon public facilities and services.
- b. Such conditions shall be expressly set forth in the approval document, and violation of such conditions shall be a violation of this Code.
- c. All conditions or approval shall be reasonably related to the anticipated impacts of the proposed use or development and shall be based upon duly adopted standards.
- d. Any condition of approval that requires an applicant to dedicate land or pay money to a public entity in an amount that is not calculated according to a formula applicable to a broad class of applicants shall be roughly proportional both in nature and extent to the

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anticipated impacts of the proposed development, as shown through an individualized determination of impacts.

3. Continuation of Public Hearings

The review or decision-making body may continue the public hearing for its consideration of the application for a definite time not to exceed 60 days, unless a longer period is agreed to by the applicant in writing or at a public hearing. The continuance may be granted by the review or decision-making body on its own initiative or at the request of the applicant or affected property owners. A review or decision-making body may also deny a request for continuation.

K. Timeframes for Action

1. Regularly Scheduled Meetings

If this Code requires a hearing by the City Council or Board of Adjustment, then the hearing shall not occur earlier than the next regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council or Board of Adjustment, as applicable, following the publication of required notice.

2. Approval Timeframe

Where a public hearing and decision are required by a decision-making body, the decision shall be made within the timeframes shown in Table 32.05-4, unless such dates are extended by mutual consent of the applicant and the decision-making body. Such timeframes shall not begin to run until a determination of completeness has been made. The timetables in Table 32.05-4 shall be extended by the number of days during which a request has been made to the applicant for corrected or additional materials and a response has not been received by the decision-making body.

Table 32.05-4: Timeframe for Decision by Type of Application				
Type of Application Timeframe for Decision				
Rezoning	60 days after public hearing; where applicant has requested further delay: 180 days after public hearing			

Table 32.05-4: Timeframe for Decision by Type of Application	
Type of Application	Timeframe for Decision
Conditional Use, Conditional Expansion, Variance or Appeal	45 days after public hearing
Site Development Plan	45 days after determination of completeness
Minor Design Adjust- ment	30 days after determination of completeness

L. Inactive Applications

1. Failure to Provide Requested Information

An inactive application is any application for which the City has requested additional information or revisions and the applicant has not provided this information within 60 calendar days. Inactive applications shall not receive further review and shall be considered withdrawn by the application and shall be terminated by the City without further notice. Time of delay shall commence on the date on which the City requests additional information.

2. Applicant Request for Delay

The applicant may request that an application be postponed from further action for specified length of time not to exceed 180 days. If the applicant does not restart the application process by the 180th day, the application shall be considered withdrawn and review shall be terminated by the City without further notice. The application shall be considered only upon the filing of a new application. Time of delay shall commence upon the date the applicant requests a delay in the review procedure.

3. Inaction by City Council

If the City Council is the decision-making body and has not acted on an application within 180 days after the Council receives the City Planning Commission recommendations, and such time is not extended by mutual consent of Council and the applicant, the application shall be deemed to have been denied.

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M. Withdrawal of Applications

An applicant may withdraw an application by providing written notice to Development Services of the applicant's intent to withdraw the application. After such withdrawal, no further City action on the application shall take place. To re-initiate review, the applicant shall re-submit the application with a new fee payment, and the application shall in all respects be treated as a new application for purposes of review and scheduling.

N. Successive Applications

1. Limitation on Successive Applications

Whenever any application requesting an approval under this section has been: (a) denied by the decision-making body, or (b) withdrawn by the applicant after the issuance of a recommendation for denial by any reviewing body and prior to a decision by the decision-making body, an application requesting the same or essentially the same approval shall not be accepted during the succeeding 12 months unless the decision-making body determines that sufficient new information has been provided to justify acceptance of another such request. New information sufficient to justify acceptance of a successive application within the 12-month period shall include one or both of the following:

- a. A substantial change in the proposed use and/or development of the subject property; or
- b. A substantial change in any conditions important to the previous denial or recommendation.

2. Procedure for Consideration

a. Application

The owner shall submit an "Application for a Successive Application" to Development Services along with any fee established by the City.

b. Content

The application shall identify the subject property, the substance of the previous denial or recommendation, include a listing and description of the new information relied on to justify submission of another application. Other documents, exhibits, material, and information in support of the application may be included in the submission.

c. Review and Recommendation

If the Application for Successive Application is for a type of approval or decision that requires review by the City Planning Commission, then the recipient of the application shall forward it to the Commission for review and recommendation. The City Planning Commission shall review the application within 60 days of receipt and report its findings and recommendation to the decision-making body within 30 days after the review date. The decision-making body shall not act on the application until it has received the City Planning Commission's recommendation, unless the recommendation is not received within 90 days of the submission of the application to the City.

d. Action by Decision-Making Body

The decision-making body shall determine whether the information submitted in the Application for Successive Application justifies acceptance of a successive application. If the decision-making body determines that a successive application is justified, the applicant may then submit a substantive application pursuant to the procedures set forth for that type of application.

O. Modification of Approvals

1. Application

If, at any time, the owner of land with an existing development approval desires to modify the terms of that approval or the conditions attached to that approval, the owner shall submit a written application requesting such revision.

2. Review and Determination of Major/Minor Modification Status

Applications for modification shall be reviewed by Development Services to determine whether the proposed modifications constitute a major or minor revision to the existing approval.

- a. Minor modifications are those that qualify as Minor Design Adjustments pursuant to Sec. 32.05.12.
- b. Major modifications are those that do not qualify as Minor Design Adjustments pursuant to Sec.

Notes:

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[1] Amended by Ordinance #030-22

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32.05.12.

3. Action by Decision-Making Body

- a. Applications for minor modifications shall be treated as applications for Minor Design Adjustments. Development Services may require that an application for minor modification be treated as an application for a major modification if the Director determines that:
 - (i) The application raises a significant public controversy in which numerous parties other than the owner of the property may want to offer testimony; or
 - (ii) The applicant has requested Development Services to interpret this Code in a novel or ambiguous manner in order to obtain an approval, or has attempted to influence the decision of Development Services in an improper manner.
- b. Applications for major modifications shall be treated as new applications for an approval of the same type being modified, unless Development Services determines that an application for modification of is not consistent with an approved preliminary plan or plat for the property, as applicable. If so, Development Services shall inform the applicant that a new application will need to be submitted.

4. Effect of Modification

If approved, the modification shall then supersede the previous approval, and subsequent development on the property shall be in accord with such approved revised plan.

P. <u>Expiration</u> and Extension of Approvals

1. Expiration Periods

Approvals granted pursuant to this Sec. 32.05 shall expire at one year following the date of approval if action is not taken to initiate development unless otherwise specified in the development application section or specific project approval.

[See Note 1]

2. Extensions of Time for Lapsing

In each case where <u>an approval has expired</u>, the decision-making body that granted the approval may extend the date <u>once</u>, for a period not to exceed one year, provided that:

- a. A written request for extension must be filed before the date on which the approval <u>expires</u>; and
- b. There have been no significant changes in the zoning Code since the date of the original permit or approval that would <u>require higher review</u> or prevent the development of the property pursuant to the permit or approval.

3. Effect of Expired Approvals

If an approval <u>expires</u> pursuant to this section, the approval shall be of no further force or effect, and the applicant shall be required to file and to obtain approval for another such approval and to pay applicable fees for such application, before development may proceed. [See Note 1]

Q. Other Permits and Approvals Still necessary

1. City Permits and Approvals

The approval of any application pursuant to this Sec. 32.05 shall not relieve the applicant of the requirement to apply for and receive any other permits or approvals required from the City prior to development (such as building permits, certificates of occupancy, subdivision approval, and any similar permits or approvals). Any such later permits and approvals shall be consistent with the terms and provisions of any approval pursuant to this Sec. 32.05.

2. Other Permits and Approvals

The approval of any application pursuant to this Sec. 32.05 shall not relieve the applicant of the requirement to apply for and receive any and all other permits or approvals from the state or federal government or from other local entities with jurisdiction over the property.

R. Appeals

1. Scope of Appeals

An appeal may be taken to the Board of Adjustment by any person affected by any decision of the Zoning Administrator, and where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of this Code provided, however, that specific conditions attached to approval plans may not be appealed. Appeals from decisions of the Board of Adjustment shall be to the courts.

2. Procedure for Filing

The appeal shall be submitted within such time as shall be prescribed by the Board of Adjustment by general rules, or if no such time has been established by the Board, then within 30 days after finalization of the decision being questioned. The appeal shall be initiated by filing a Notice of Appeal application and stating the grounds for the appeal.

3. Effect of Appeal

An appeal shall stop all proceedings related to the enforcement or implementation of the decision being questioned, unless the Zoning Administrator certifies to the Board, after the notice of the appeal has been filed, that for specific reasons stated in the certification, stopping such action would cause imminent peril to life and property, in which case the proceedings shall not be stopped other than by a restraining order that may be granted by the Board or by a court of record on application, on notice of the Zoning Administrator, and on due cause shown.

4. Hearing, Decision, and Records

a. Date of Hearing

Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal Application the appeal shall be placed on the next available Board of Adjustment agenda. Either the Zoning Administrator or applicant may request the appeal be placed on a subsequent agenda, not more than 60 days from the filing of the appeal, if necessary to prepare for a hearing.

b. Timeline for Decision

The Board shall reach its decision within 45 days of the date of the public hearing unless such time is extended by mutual consent of the applicant and the Board.

c. Decision

The Board may affirm or reverse, wholly or in part, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made to correct the error, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken. The Board shall promptly provide its written decision to all parties to the appeal. The Zoning Administrator shall maintain records of all actions of the Board relative to appeals.

d. Notification

Notification signs shall not be required when an appeal is made regarding an order, requirement, decision, or determination on a property not owned or controlled by the appellant. Courtesy notices, where required, shall be mailed based on the property which is the subject of the appeal. Notification signs and courtesy notices may be waived at the discretion of Development Services when the order, requirement, decision, or determination being appealed does not pertain to an identifiable tract of land. [See Note 1]

5. Criteria for Decision

The Board of Adjustment shall grant or deny appeals on the basis of:

- a. An appeal shall not be granted if the Board finds the order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Zoning Administrator or other administrative official in question is consistent with the intent of the Zoning Code.
- b. An appeal shall not be granted solely to provide relief from the Zoning Code.
- c. Appeals shall not be granted if the effect would be to alter the intent of a policy made by the City Council or by any board, commission or other entity empowered by City Council to make policy decisions.
- d. An appeal shall not be granted for matters in which the Zoning Administrator or other administrative official is granted discretion by this Code to approve or deny.
- e. An appeal may only be made to the interpretation of

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

External Links Zoning Information

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

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requirements within this Code.

6. Abandoned Appeal

If an appeal is filed but not pursued, either withdrawn or continued at the applicant's request, for a period of 90 days, the appeal shall be considered abandoned and the decision or administrative action that was the subject of the appeal shall be considered final.

S. Petition for Certiorari

Following the processing of any appeal pursuant to Sec. 32.05.01.R, above, and the issuance of the written decision of the Board of Adjustment, or following any other decision of the Board of Adjustment under this Code, any person or persons, jointly or severally, aggrieved by any decision of the Board, or any officer, department, board, or bureau of the City, may present to a court of record a petition, duly verified, alleging that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, and specifying the alleged grounds of the illegality. Such petition shall be presented to the court within 30 days after the filing of the decision of the Board.

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32.05.02 Overview of Specific Procedures

This section provides the detailed procedural steps for the specific application and permit requests authorized by this Code. In general, the procedures described in this section follow the review process described in Table 32.05-5:

Table 32.05-5: Summary of Review Procedures **Procedure Review and Decision-Making Bodies** Comm. **Dev. Services** CPC **BOA** CC Dev. Dept. R = Review; (R) = Review if Requested by Staff or Applicant; D= Decision; H = Hearing; M= Meeting; A= Appeal Comp. Plan/Future Land D/H R R R/M Use Map Amend. R R/M D/H Rezoning Amendment (R) **Zoning Code Text** R R R/M D/H Amendment **PUD Master or PUD** R R R/M D/H Preliminary Plan D Site Development Plans (R) Α Follows primary application process Concurrent application Administrative Temporary Use D Α R D/H Conditional Uses (R) **Conditional Expansion** of Legal Nonconforming (R) R R/M D/H Use Minor Design Adjust-D Α ment (R) Major Design Exception R R/M D/H R Variance or Appeal (R) D/H **Zoning Clearance Permit** (R) D Α Special Use Permit D Α D **Certificates of Occupancy** Α Sign Permit D Α

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[1] Updated by Ordinance #010-20

32.05.03 Future Land Use Map and Comprehensive Plan Amendments

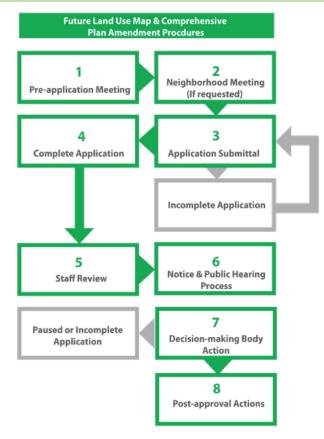


Figure 32.05-B [See Note 1]

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A. Purpose

1. Future Land Use Map Amendment

A Future Land Use Map Amendment shall refer to any change to any element on the Future Land Use Map, as maintained by the Community Development Department. This includes but is not limited to changes to Land Use Typology Areas (LUTA), the addition or removal of land within the City's future plan area, addition or removal of future street connections, or any other map element which may be described within the adopted Comprehensive Plan. Changes to the Future Land Use Map may be requested by property owners as part of the land development process, as well as initiated by the City as part of necessary community planning and policy development activities.

2. Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment

A text amendment shall refer to any modification to the Comprehensive Plan document, including text, graphics, tables or other elements of the adopted document. As a comprehensive policy document of the City of Cedar Rapids, it is not intended that the Comprehensive Plan be amended as part of a land development application. Requests to change to the Comprehensive Plan shall only be initiated by the City Council, City Planning Commission or staff.

B. Initiation of Amendment

1. Future Land Use Map

An amendment to the Future Land Use Map may be initiated by:

- a. The filing of an application by a property owner or their authorized representative;
- b. A motion of City Council or the City Planning Commission; or
- c. The Community Development Department as part of any study, plan or review in which it is determined by the Community Development Director that an amendment to the Future Land Use Map should be considered.

2. Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment

An amendment to the text of the Comprehensive Plan may be initiated by:

- a. A motion of City Council or the City Planning Commission; or
- b. By the Community Development Department as part of the annual update to the plan or any study, plan or review in which it is determined by the Community Development Director that an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Text should be considered.

C. City Initiated Amendments

When action is initiated by the City Council, City Planning Commission, or staff, certain requirements for public notice may waived, including but not limited to the requirements for notification signs, and payment of application fee. The Community Development Director shall make a determination on the criteria listed below.

- 1. The request is a text amendment that does not impact a particular property or properties.
- 2. The amendment is based on an adopted study, plan or other process for while public outreach has been conducted.
- 3. Other factors make it impractical to provide notice by traditional means and the City has taken steps to provide 3. Other Applications notice where feasible.

The City shall have the discretion to determine which alternative forms of notice are given for amendments initiated by the City.

D. Minor Modifications

Minor modifications to the Comprehensive Plan text or Future Land Use Map may be made by the Community Development Department without further approvals in the following situations:

- 1. To correct errors, typos or similar defects which may be found and do not alter the original intent of the plan or map.
- 2. To replace, add or update illustrative graphics or figures that do not alter the intent of the plan or map.

E. Application Submission and Processing

Future Land Use Map and Comprehensive Plan Amendment applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1.

F. Simultaneous Processing

1. Annexation

An amendment to the Future Land Use Map may considered prior to or simultaneously with a request to annex property into the City of Cedar Rapids.

2. Rezoning

An amendment to the Future Land Use Map may be considered prior to or simultaneously with a request to rezone. An amendment to the Future Land Use Map to a conforming LUTA shall accompany any request to rezone where the requested district does not conform with the existing LUTA. If both a rezoning and Future Land Use Map amendment are considered at the same meeting, action shall be taken first on Future Land Use Map amendment. In the event the Future Land Use Map amendment is required for a rezoning request and the Future Land Use Map amendment is denied, the rezoning application shall be considered withdrawn and no action on it shall be taken.

If a Future Land Use Map Amendment is deemed necessary for any other approval, the request may be processed simultaneously with that approval. No action other than a recommendation shall be taken on the approval which requires a Future Land Use Map Amendment until final action on the Future Land Use Map Amendment.

4. Objection to Simultaneous Processing

In certain circumstances the simultaneous processing of a Future Land Use Map Amendment with another application may be denied.

- a. The Community Development Department may, at its discretion, determine that final action on the Future Land Use Map shall precede any hearing on a similar application if:
 - (i) There are known or likely objections to the case.
 - (ii) The requested amendment represents a

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- Up to date zoning code
- **Zoning Map Viewer**
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substantial change in the future growth of the City and it is determined that it is in the best interest of either the City or the applicant to have final action on the Future Land Use Map Amendment prior to review of subsequent applications.

- (iii) Any other information is made available during staff review which would support not processing the Future Land Use Map Amendment simultaneously with another application.
- b. The City Planning Commission may elect to take action only on the Future Land Use Map Amendment and table the rezoning or other application until the City Council has taken action on the Future Land Use Map Amendment.
- c. The City Council may take action on a Future Land Use Map amendment and remand the rezoning or other application back to a recommending body for further consideration.

G. Review and Decision-Making Process and Criteria

1. Recommendation by City Planning Commission

a. Timeline for Recommendation

A hearing before the City Planning Commission shall be scheduled once staff review of a project is completed. The City Planning Commission shall submit its recommendation within 30 days from the date of the initial Commission Meeting to City Council for final action, unless additional delay is agreed upon by the applicant and the Commission.

b. Criteria for Review

In its review, the Commission shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection G.3. The Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications or conditions, or denial of any application.

2. Action by City Council

a. Timeline for Action

The City Council shall take final action on an application within 45 days of receiving the recommendation of the City Planning Commission unless further delay is requested by the Applicant.

The City Council may act without City Planning Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which the application was determined to be complete.

b. Method of Action

The City Council shall consider a request to amend the Future Land Use Map or the Comprehensive Plan by resolution after holding a public hearing according to Table 32.05-1

c. Criteria for Review

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the City Council may approve, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny any application for an amendment.

Criteria for Recommendation and Action on Future Land Use Map Amendment or Comprehensive Plan Amendments

a. Future Land Use Map Amendment Criteria The City Planning Commission and City Council shall consider the following criteria in making a recommendation or determination about an application. The application shall meet all requirements of either part (i) or (ii) below.

- (i) The requested Future Land Use Map Amendment corrects a technical mistake or oversight in the map and is necessary to protect the existing character of the neighborhood or enable development that is in line with what currently exists in the neighborhood.
- (ii) The requested Future Land Use Map Amendment represents a change in City policy and shall meet all of the criteria below:
 - (A) Facilities, services and utilities necessary to serve proposed land uses are available or are planned to be available at the time development occurs.
 - (B) If a map amendment represents an increase in allowed or required density or intensity of use on the property, the property is suitable for such development.

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- (C) If a map amendment represents a decrease in the allowed or required density or intensity of use on the property, the request is supported by unique site conditions which make such development infeasible.
- (D) The resulting land use policy change of the map amendment is either (1) consistent with the Comprehensive Plan or any plans, studies or resolution by City Council which would support a change in the future land use or (2) is found to protect existing development from nearby development at heights and densities which are out of scale with the existing development.
- b. Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment Criteria

The City Planning Commission and City Council shall consider the following criteria in making a recommendation or determination about an application. The amendment may meet one or more of the criteria below:

- (i) The proposed amendment corrects errors, technical mistakes or omissions which may existing the plan.
- (ii) The proposed amendment is supported by new information presented by studies, reports or public outreach.
- (iii) The proposed amendment is either consistent with existing goals and objectives of the plan or represents a change in policy that is supported by any studies, reports, plans, or public outreach conducted in its development.
- (iv) The proposed amendment to the plan is in line with the public interest.
- 4. Delay of Action on a Future Land Use Map or Comprehensive Plan Amendment Request

A rezoning application may be held from further action if the City Planning Commission or City Council requests additional information. Processing of the application may be delayed by up to 60 days to permit the applicant to respond to such request. If the applicant fails to respond within that period, the application shall be treated as an

inactive application pursuant to Sec. 32.05.01.L. Time of delay shall be measured from the date on which the City requested additional information.

Notes:

External Links

Zoning Infomration

- www.cityofcr.com/zoningUp to date zoning code
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[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20

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32.05.04 Rezoning

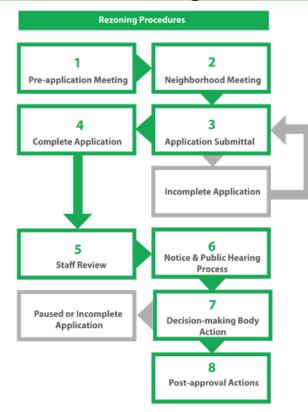


Figure 32.05-C [See Note 1]

A. Purpose

The purpose of the rezoning process is to provide a means for changing the zone district applicable to a specific area and to reflect that change on the official zoning map.

B. Initiation of Rezoning

A rezoning may be initiated by:

- 1. A motion of the City Council, City Planning Commission, or the Community Development Department, or
- 2. The filing of an application for such action by a property owner.

C. City Initiated Amendments

When action is initiated by the City Council, City Planning Commission, or staff, certain requirements for public notice may waived including, but not limited to, the requirements for notification signs, and payment of application fee. The Community Development Director shall make a determination on the criteria listed below.

- 1. The amendment is based on an adopted study, plan or other process for which public outreach has been conducted.
- 2. Other factors make it impractical to provide notice by traditional means and the City has taken steps to provide notice where feasible.
- 3. In all cases, the City shall have the discretion to determine which alternative forms of notice are given for amendments initiated by the City.

D. Application Submission and Processing

Rezoning applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1.

E. Review and Decision-Making Process and Criteria

1. Recommendation by City Planning Commission

a. Timeline for Recommendation

A hearing before the City Planning Commission shall be scheduled once staff review of a project is completed. The City Planning Commission shall submit its recommendation within 30 days from the date of the initial Commission Meeting to City Council for final action, unless additional delay is agreed upon by the applicant and the Commission.

b. Criteria for Review

In its review, the Commission shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection E.3. The Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications or conditions, or denial of any application.

2. Action by City Council

a. Timeline for Action

The City Council shall take final action on an application within 45 days of receiving the recommendation of the City Planning Commission unless further delay is requested by the Applicant. The City Council may act without City Planning Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which the application was determined to be complete.

b. Method of Action

The City Council shall consider a request to rezone by ordinance after holding a public hearing according to Table 32.05-1.

c. Criteria for Review

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the City Council shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection E.3. The City Council may approve, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny any application to rezone.

3. Criteria for Recommendation and Action on Rezonina

The City Planning Commission and City Council shall consider the following criteria in making a recommendation or determination about an application.

a. Correction of a Technical Mistake

A rezoning may be approved if the action is necessary to correct a technical mistake or omission in the zoning map.

b. Consistency with Comprehensive Plan and other studies

Whether the rezoning is consistent with the Future Land Use Map, other elements of the Comprehensive Plan, and any other adopted plans or studies.

- (i) All rezonings shall be to a district permitted by the Future Land Use Map as shown in Sec. 32.02.01.B.
- (ii) The proposed zone district should be consistent with the general intent of the Comprehensive Plan, as well as any area plans or studies adopted by City Council.

c. Public facilities, Services and Suitability

- (i) The property should be suitable for the development of structures and uses permitted in the proposed district.
- (ii) Adequate public facilities and services (including sewage and waste disposal, water, gas, electricity, police and fire protection, and roads and transportation, as applicable) will be available to serve the subject property while maintaining adequate levels of service to existing development.
- (iii) Development should ensure effective and adequate utilization of existing or planned public facilities and services.

d. Character

- (i) The proposed district should be compatible with the existing or planned character of the surrounding area. Compatibility can be achieved by a rezoning to:
 - (A) Districts of the same character type (Urban, Traditional, Suburban, etc). Changes between character areas should be carefully reviewed for compatibility.
 - (B) Districts of a similar use type (Residential, Mixed-Use, etc), particularly when transitioning between character areas.
 - (C) Other transitions may be appropriate depending on other review criteria and conditions which may be placed on approvals.
- (ii) The proposed rezoning should be consistent with the existing or planned character of the surrounding area.
- (iii) A variety of housing types and a mix of land

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

www.cityofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
- Applications
- Fact Sheets and other information

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uses should be provided in all neighborhoods. A change in intensity or type of use is most appropriate between rear yards, at corners, or along higher classified streets

- (iv) Whether the rezoning is consistent with the characteristics of the surrounding area, including any changing conditions.
- (v) Whether the proposed rezoning will protect existing neighborhoods from nearby development at heights and densities that are out of scale with the existing neighborhood.

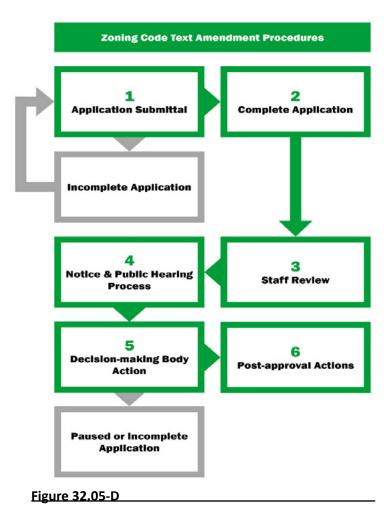
4. Delay of Action on a Rezoning Request

A rezoning application may be held from further action for either of the following reasons:

- a. If the City Planning Commission or City Council requests additional information, processing of the application may be delayed by up to 60 days to permit the applicant to respond to such request. If the applicant fails to respond within that period, the application shall be treated as an inactive application pursuant to Sec. 32.05.01.L. Time of delay shall be measured from the date on which the City requested additional information.
- b. If the applicant requests a delay or the City delays the application, processing of the application may be delayed one time for a period not to exceed to 180 days. At the end of the approved delay period, the City shall notify the applicant that processing of the application must be continued or the application shall be treated as inactive. If the applicant does not consent to the continuation of application processing, then the application shall be treated as an inactive application pursuant to Sec. 32.05.01.L. Time of delay shall be measured from the date on which the applicant requests a delay.

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32.05.05 Zoning Code Text Amendment



A. Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to allow for changes or revisions to the text of this Code. The intent of the Zoning Code Text Amendment process is not to consider amendments in conjunction with individual land development applications.

B. Application Submission and Processing

An amendment to the text of the Zoning Code may be initiated by:

- 1. A motion of City Council, City Planning Commission or any other City Board or Commission granted the authority by the City Council to request text amendments; or
- 2. By the Community Development Department as part of any study, plan or review in which it is determined by the Community Development Director that an amendment to the Zoning Code should be considered.

C. Review and Decision-Making Process and Criteria

1. Staff Review

The Community Development Department shall prepare a staff report evaluating the proposed text amendment according to the Criteria for Recommendation and Action listed below. The report shall outline a recommendation for action.

2. Recommendation by City Planning Commission

a. Timeline for Recommendation

Upon receipt of the staff report the City Planning Commission shall review the proposed amendment within 60 days.

b. Criteria for Review

In its review, the Commission shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection C.4. The Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications, or denial of any application. The Commission may also refer the amendment back to staff for further study or modifications before taking action.

3. Action by City Council

a. Timeline for Action

The City Council shall hold a public hearing on

Notes:

External Links Zoning Information

www.citvofcr.com/zoning

- Up to date zoning code
- Zoning Map Viewer
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- Fact Sheets and other information

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the requested amendment within 45 days of receiving the recommendation of the City Planning Commission. The City Council may act without City Planning Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which the staff report was presented to the City Planning Commission.

b. Method of Action

The City Council shall consider an amendment by ordinance after holding a public hearing according to Table 32.05-1.

c. Criteria for Review

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the City Council shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection C.4. The City Council may approve, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny any application to rezone.

4. Criteria for Recommendation and Action

The City Planning Commission and City Council shall consider the following criteria in making a recommendation or determination about an application.

- a. The amendment is required to correct a technical mistake in the existing zoning regulations.
- b. The amendment is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.
- c. The amendment is supported by any available studies, reports, or plans.
- d. The amendment can be applied to all property affected by the particular district, land use classification, or development standard being modified or created.
- e. The amendment does not grant unique or special rights to an individual or small group of properties in a manner that could have been considered through a special zoning exception or approval of a planned unit development.

5. Action by the City Council

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the City Council may approve, approve with modifications, or deny any application for an

amendment. The City Council may act without City Plan Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which the application was determined to be complete.

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32.05.06 Planned Unit Development

A. Purpose

This section is intended to encourage flexible development patterns that are not specifically provided for in this Code. It is the purpose of this section:

- To promote and permit flexibility that will encourage innovative and imaginative approaches in land development and renewal that will result in a more efficient, aesthetic, desirable, and economic use of land while maintaining density and intensity of use consistent with applicable, adopted plans, regulations, and policies;
- 2. To promote development that can be conveniently, efficiently, and economically served by existing local utilities and services or by their logical extension;
- To promote design flexibility including placement of buildings, use of open space, pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems to and through the site, and off-street parking areas in a manner that will best utilize potential on-site characteristics such as, topography, geology, geography, size, and proximity;
- 4. To provide for the preservation of historic or natural features where they are shown to be in the public interest, including but not limited to such features as: drainage ways, flood plains, existing topography or rock outcroppings, unique areas of vegetation, historic landmarks, or structures;
- 5. To provide for compatibility with the area surrounding the project site;
- 6. To provide for usable and suitably located open space such as, but not limited to, bicycle paths, playground areas, courtyards, tennis courts, swimming pools, planned gardens, outdoor seating areas, outdoor picnic areas, and similar open space;
- 7. To minimize adverse environmental impacts of development;
- 8. To improve the design, quality and character of new development; and
- To provide compensating community benefits to offset any impacts of the development and in recognition of design flexibility.

B. Eligibility Criteria

All of the following criteria must be met for a project to be eligible to apply for PUD approval.

1. Urban Form Districts

PUD projects are not permitted in urban form districts.

2. Minimum Lot Size

- a. a. Projects located in Suburban districts shall be a minimum of 5 acres.
- b. Project located within Traditional districts may be less than 5 acres provided the PUD combines two or more parcels of land.

3. Consistency with Comprehensive Plan

The proposed development shall be consistent with the Cedar Rapids comprehensive plan.

4. Economic Impact

The proposed development shall not impede the continued use or development of surrounding properties for uses that are permitted in this Code or planned for in the comprehensive plan.

5. Public Benefit

A recognizable and material benefit will be realized by both the future residents and the City as a whole through the establishment of a PUD, where such benefit would otherwise be infeasible or unlikely.

6. Preservation of Site Features

Long-term conservation of natural, historical, architectural, or other significant features or open space will be achieved, where such features would otherwise be destroyed or degraded by development as permitted by the underlying zoning district.

C. Dimensional and Development Standards

The following dimensional and development standards shall apply to all PUDs.

1. Overlay District

A PUD shall be an overlay district and shall be applied over one or more underlying zone district(s).

2. Density

Residential densities established by the underlying zone district and LUTA shall be the limit for the PUD, with

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External Links

Zoning Infomration www.cityofcr.com/zoning

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the exception that the densities in the S-RMF and T-RH districts may be increased.

3. Dimensional Standards

Unless modified as part of the approving ordinance, the dimensional standards of the underlying zone district shall be applied. Setbacks from the exterior boundary line of the PUD shall be comparable to or compatible with those of the existing development on adjacent properties.

4. Permitted Uses

PUD uses shall be limited to those allowed either as permitted, accessory, or special review use in the underlying zone district unless modified as part of the approving ordinance.

5. Development Standards

The development standards for the underlying zone district shall apply. Modifications to the development standards which apply to the underlying zone district may be made as part of the approving ordinance.

D. Processed as Rezoning

A PUD shall be processed pursuant to Section 32.05.04, Rezoning.

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32.05.07 Site Development Plans

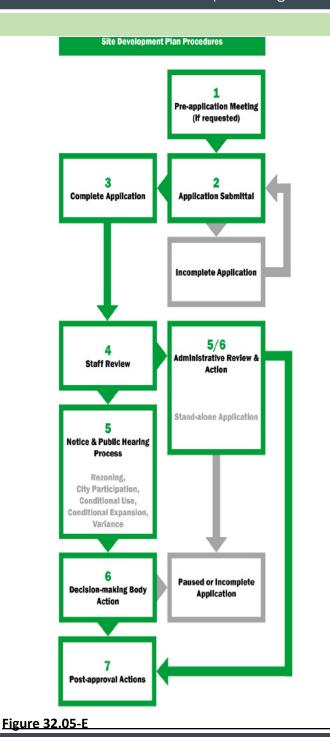
A. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to set forth the procedures and criteria for review and approval of site development plans. Site development plans are technical documents that illustrate the proposed use(s) and layout of an area and meet the requirements of this Code. The purpose of site development plan review is to confirm that development is consistent with the requirements of this Code and with all previously approved plans applicable to the property.

B. Applicability

1. Site Development Plan required:

- a. Any application for development in an Urban (U-xx) district;
- b. A conditional use, conditional expansion, or variance request;
- c. All new uses and structures in Traditional (T-xx) and Suburban (S-xx) design areas that are not part of a preliminary PUD application or preliminary subdivision plat except for construction of a single-unit or two-unit residential structure on a single lot or the construction of a two-unit structure on two adjacent lots. However, in the case of sheds, fences, or other minor accessory structures or additions to an existing house (i.e., porches, decks, additional rooms) on the same property, the site development plan shall only be required to show the location of the proposed structure or addition in relation to property boundaries, required setbacks, and terrain changes as more fully detailed in this Code;
- d. All requests for temporary uses and structures;
- e. Any proposed redevelopment that meets or exceeds 20 percent increase in gross square footage or 50 percent increase in assessed valuation, with either measurement calculated over a five-year period.
- f. Relocation of development pads, buildings, or dwelling units for some practical reasons such as topography, road alignment or easements provided that the modification does not significantly alter the site design in terms of parking layouts, vehicular



Notes:

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circulation, landscape design, and other simila
components of the development plans;

- g. An increase or decrease in a proposed setback, provided Code requirements are still met;
- h. A modification to a recreation area or open space design, but not elimination or a significant reduction;
- A change in landscape design/plant types or parking lot/site revisions.
- j. Any change that may affect an adjoining residential neighborhood;
- k. Any request that would significantly alter the design of the site and/or building(s); or
- I. A request to change or delete a condition of approval established by the City Planning Commission or City Council.
- 2. Waivers to Site Development Plan Requirements
 Development Services may waive any site development
 plan requirements stated in this Code if it determines
 that the request is not applicable to the type of activity or
 development being proposed.
- C. Application Submission and Processing
 Site development plan applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1.

D. Review and Approval

1. Non-Administrative Review

Where a site development plan is required to be submitted in connection with an application for a conditional use, conditional expansion, Major Design Exception, or variance, the procedure for review and approval shall be the same as for the review and approval of the conditional use, conditional expansion, Major Design Exception or variance.

2. Administrative Review

An administrative site development plan is reviewed approved by the Development Services Department. Applicants are encouraged to apply for pre-application plan review prior to submittal for administrative site development plan approval.

E. Criteria for Action on Site Development Plan

The City Council, the City Planning Commission, Board of Adjustment, or Development Services Department shall approve a proposed site development plan if it finds that:

- 1. The site development plan is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan;
- The site development plan is consistent with any prior approvals, including any conditions that may have been placed on such approvals; and
- The site development plan conforms with all applicable requirements of this Code, or with all applicable requirements as modified by a request for a Minor Design Adjustment for meeting the requirements of Section 32.05.12.

F. Amendment

- Administratively-approved site development plan amendment, conforming to the standards for Minor Design Adjustment, may be approved by Development Services.
- 2. Non-administratively approved site development plan amendment shall be made by the original decision-making body.

G. Site Development Plan is Plan of Improvements

The administrative site development plan is considered an engineer certified plan of improvements, certified by a registered civil engineering licensed in the State of Iowa.

32.05.08 Temporary Use Permit

A. Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of a temporary use permit is to allow uses of a temporary nature on private property to exist for a specified length of time, in a manner that will not adversely impact the general welfare of persons residing in the community. A temporary use permit is required prior to the construction or operation of any facilities or uses associated with any activity that requires authorization of a temporary use permit.

1. Review and Approval

Temporary use permit applications shall be processed through the administrative site development plan review process. In addition to the site development plan review criteria, Development Services shall also review temporary use applications for the following:

- a. Requirements for vehicular ingress/egress and corresponding traffic safety provisions, parking requirements and facilities, and hours of operation;
- b. Regulation of public nuisance factors (e.g., light glare, noise, vibration, smoke, dust, dirt, odors, gases, and heat); and
- c. Regulation of maintenance and site restoration during, and after termination of the temporary use or expiration of the temporary use permit. A bond or other form of security acceptable to the City may be required prior to the initiation of the use to ensure cleanup after the use is finished.

2. Revoke Temporary Use Permit

Activities permitted by a Temporary Use Permit may be reeviewed at any time by the City for conformance with permit requirements. Properties and uses found to be out of compliance with their Temporary Use Permit may have their permit revoked immediately.

[See note 1]

Notes:

[1] Updated by Ordinance 013-24.

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[1] Updated by Ordinance 010-20

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32.05.09 Conditional Uses

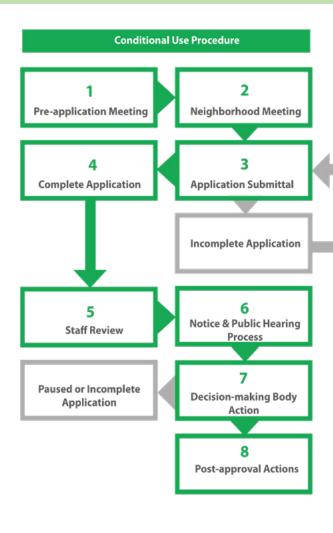


Figure 32.05-F [See Note 1]

A. Purpose

Conditional uses are those uses having some special impact or unique characteristic that requires a careful review of their location, design, configuration, and special impact to determine the desirability of permitting their establishment on any given site. They are uses that may or may not be appropriate in a particular location depending upon consideration in each case of the public need and benefit and the local impact and all within the context of the intent and purpose of this Code.

B. Initiation of Conditional Use

A property owner may file an application to use property for one or more of the conditional uses listed in the Table of Permitted Uses (Table 32.03-1) for the zoning district within which the property is located.

C. Application Submission and Processing

Conditional Use applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1. A site development plan shall be submitted in conjunction with a conditional use application.

D. Simultaneous Processing

1. Simultaneous Processing Permitted

Other applications, such as site development plans, may be processed concurrently with an application for a Conditional Use. In such case, final action of such applications shall be withheld until final action on the conditional use request if approval of a conditional use is necessary for such action.

2. Modifications and Conditions

Where an application for a conditional use is approved with modifications or conditions which require the applicant to revise other applications, such as a site development plan, the applicant shall not be subjected to a fee for repetitive applications for a resubmittal necessary to comply with such modifications or conditions.

E. Review and Decision-Making Process

- 1. Action by Board of Adjustment
 - a. Timeline for Action

The Board of Adjustment shall take final action on an application within 45 days of receiving the application unless further delay is requested by the Applicant. The Board may act without City Planning Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which 1. the application was determined to be complete.

b. Method of Action

The Board of Adjustment shall consider a conditional use request after holding a public hearing according to Table 32.05-1.

c. Criteria for Review

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the Board of Adjustment shall consider each of the criteria established in Subsection G. The Board of Adjustment may approve, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny any application for a Conditional Use. The Board may also table the motion to give the applicant time to make modifications to the application. In such case, the Board shall give clear direction on which aspects of the application they deem to be deficient.

F. Authority

- 1. The Board of Adjustment may approve conditional uses pursuant to the procedures and criteria in this section. Any permitted conditional use shall comply with all use-specific standards applicable to the use, as listed in Section 32.03, Use-Specific Standards, and with all applicable standards of Section 32.04, Development Standards of this Code, unless the Board approves a modification of such standards pursuant to the procedures and criteria of this section.
- 2. Only those uses identified as conditional uses in Table 32.03-1 may be approved pursuant to these procedures. If the Zoning Administrator determines that a desired use is not included within the definition of a use listed as a conditional use in Table 32.03-1, then the desired use may only be approved if:
 - a. This Code is amended to add the use to the district containing the subject property, or
 - b. The subject property is rezoned to a district where

the use is listed as a permitted or conditional use.

G. Criteria for Recommendation and Action on Conditional Use

The Board of Adjustment shall only approve a proposed conditional use if they find that:

- 1. The conditional use is permitted in the district where the property is located;
- 2. The application complies with all use-specific standards applicable to the use, as listed in Sec 32.03, Use-Specific Standards:
- 3. The application complies with all other applicable standards of this Code:
- 4. The proposed use and development will be consistent with the intent and purpose of the Future Land Use Map and other elements of the Comprehensive Plan;
- 5. There is sufficient compatibility with the adjacent properties and the overall neighborhood. When considering aspects unique to the proposed use as compared to other permitted uses within the same zone district, the reviewing body should consider:
 - a. Whether the proposed development or use will be located, designed, constructed, and operated in such a manner that it will be compatible with the immediate neighborhood and will not interfere with the orderly use, development and improvement of surrounding property;
 - b. Whether the proposed use or development will have adverse effects on existing traffic conditions, parking, utility and service facilities, and other factors affecting the public health, safety, and welfare.
 - c. Whether the impacts of the proposed use or development extend beyond that of development that would be permitted by-right in the same zone district;
 - d. Whether any additional impacts that may be created as a result of the proposed use or development are acceptable and not a detriment; and
 - e. Whether any additional impacts that may be created as a result of the proposed use or development have been considered by the applicant and adequate steps have been taken to eliminate or mitigate these impacts.

Notes:

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6. Adequate conditions can be placed on the approval to eliminate or mitigate any adverse impacts of the proposed use or development.

H. Modifications and Expirations

1. Modifications

- a. A modification is required for the following:
 - (i) Requests to remove or modify conditions of approval.
 - (ii) Site improvements which increase the total area of a conditional use by the greater of 500 square feet or 20%, over any period from the issuance of the conditional use or the effective date of this Code, whichever is shorter.
 - (iii) Other site improvements or modifications which, at the discretion of the City, are likely to create substantial impacts on adjacent properties based on the nature of the use, proposed improvements, and adjacent properties.
- b. Modifications shall follow the procedures for a new conditional use application. In consideration of a modification, the Board of Adjustment shall consider the criteria for approval of a conditional use and may take into consideration the existing nature of the use.

2. Expiration

- a. When an existing conditional use ceases to operate, the approval shall automatically expire if not reestablished within 1 year of the date the use ceases. At this time a new conditional use permit shall be obtained. Where there is a dispute as to the date a conditional use ceases to operate it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide evidence establishing said date.
- b. Per section 32.05.01.P, approvals granted pursuant to this section shall expire at one year following the date of approval if action is not taken to initiate development unless otherwise specified in the development application section or specific project approval.

c. When amendments to the zoning code remove the requirement for an existing use to obtain a conditional use permit, then the conditional use approval shall be considered withdrawn, and the use shall operate under the providsions of the revised code. Nonconformities that may arise from this situation shall be deemed legal nonconformities.

[See note 1]

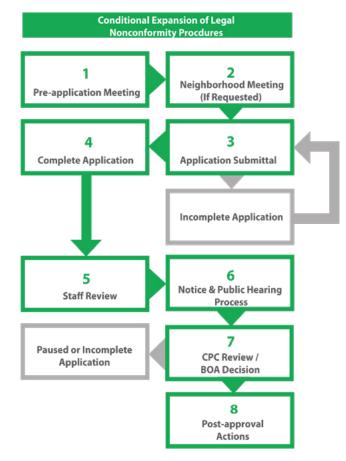


Figure 32.05-G [See Note 1]

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32.05.10 Conditional Expansions of Legal Nonconformities

A. Purpose

This section sets forth the procedures and criteria for expansion of legal non-conforming uses and structures in certain circumstances, in order to promote the economic health of the City and equitable treatment of citizens with long-standing or significant investments in existing uses.

B. Initiation of Conditional Expansion

A property owner may file an application for a conditional expansion of a non-conforming use.

C. Application Submission and Processing

Conditional Expansion applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1. A site development plan shall be submitted in conjunction with a Conditional Expansion application.

D. Authority

The Board of Adjustment may approve conditional expansion of legal nonconforming uses or structures in any district pursuant to the procedures and criteria in this section. Any permitted expansion of a legal non-conforming use shall comply with all applicable standards of Section 32.04, Development Standards, and, to the maximum extent possible, with any use-specific standards applicable to the use, as listed in Sec. 32.03 Use-Specific Standards, unless the Board approves a modification of such standards pursuant to the procedures and criteria of Sec. 32.05.14, Variance.

E. Limitation

Expansion of any legal non-conforming use that is listed in Table 32.03-1, Table of Permitted Uses, as a commercial or industrial, wholesale, or storage use is expressly prohibited in any residential district. Expansion of any legal nonconforming industrial use that is listed in Table 32.03-1 as an industrial, wholesale, or storage use is expressly prohibited in any commercial district.

F. Procedure for Application, Review, and Approval

1. Recommendation by City Planning Commission

a. Timeline for Recommendation

The City Planning Commission shall submit its recommendation within 30 days from the date of

the initial Commission Meeting to the Board of Adjustment for final action, unless additional delay is agreed upon by the applicant and the Commission.

b. Criteria for Review

In its review, the Commission shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection G. The Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications or conditions, or denial of any application.

2. Action by Board of Adjustment

a. Timeline for Action

The Board of Adjustment shall take final action on an application within 45 days of receiving the recommendation of the City Planning Commission unless further delay is requested by the Applicant. The Board may act without City Planning Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which the application was determined to be complete.

b. Method of Action

The Board of Adjustment shall consider a conditional expansion request after holding a public hearing according to Table 32.05-1.

c. Criteria for Review

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the Board of Adjustment shall consider each of the criteria established Subsection G. The Board of Adjustment may approve, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny any application for a Conditional Expansion. The Board may also table the motion to give the applicant time to make modifications to the application. In such case, the Board shall give clear direction on which aspects of the application they deem to be deficient.

G. Criteria for Recommendation and Action on Conditional Expansion

The City Planning Commission shall only recommend approval and the Board of Adjustment shall only approve a proposed conditional expansion if evidence is presented that establishes all of the following:

- That action to make the use conforming, such as a rezoning, is not feasible for reasons which may include:
 - a. Such action would not be supported by the Comprehensive Plan
 - b. Such action is not in the long-term best interest of the of adjacent property, or the character of the neighborhood.
 - c. Such action would not meet the criteria for approval.
- 2. That the proposed expansion or enlargement complies or can be made to comply with any use-specific standards which may be applicable to protect adjacent properties.
- 3. That the proposed expansion or enlargement will comply with any additional standards which may be imposed on it for the district it is located in.
- 4. That adequate conditions are placed on the approval to eliminate or mitigate any adverse impacts of the proposed expansion or enlargement.
- 5. That there is sufficient compatibility with the adjacent properties and the overall neighborhood. When considering aspects unique to the proposed use as compared to other permitted uses within the same zone district, the reviewing body should consider:
 - a. Whether the proposed development or use will be located, designed, constructed, and operated in such a manner that it will be compatible with the immediate neighborhood and will not interfere with the orderly use, development and improvement of surrounding property;
 - b. Whether the proposed use or development will have adverse effects on existing traffic conditions, parking, utility and service facilities, and other factors affecting the public health, safety, and welfare.
 - c. Whether the impacts of the proposed use or development extend beyond that of development that would be permitted by-right in the same zone district;
 - d. Whether any additional impacts that may be created as a result of the proposed use or development are acceptable and not a detriment; and
 - e. Whether any additional impacts that may be created

- as a result of the proposed use or development have been considered by the applicant and adequate steps have been taken to eliminate or mitigate these impacts.
- 6. That adequate conditions can be placed on the approval to eliminate or mitigate any adverse impacts of the proposed use or development.

Notes:

[1] Adjustment limit increased by ordinance #009-21

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[1] Created by Ordinance 012-19

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32.05.11 Minor Design Adjustment

A. Purpose

The purpose of a Minor Design Adjustment is to provide applicants with a method to obtain an adjustment to a standard that is consistent with the prevailing character of the surrounding area.

B. Applicability

The Minor Design Adjustment process is applicable to:

- Provide relief where practical difficulties on a site or in approved plans can be improved through a minor modification(s) that fall within the standards of this section, and
- 2. Establish appropriate standards in proposed development applications for which applicants seek changes to development standards in order to better accommodate development on a specific site.

C. Application Submission and Processing

Minor Design Adjustment applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1.

D. Authority to Adjust Traditional, and Suburban Development Standards

Development Services is authorized to approve Minor Design Adjustments of the following types in the Traditional (T-xx), Suburban (S-xx), Industrial (I-xx) and Agricultural and Rural (A-xx) districts:

- Modifications of 10 percent or less of any numeric dimensional standard set out in Section 32.04, except those related to residential density or nonresidential intensity.
- 2. Modifications of any previously approved preliminary plan or site development plan to adjust the size of any building or structure by not more than 10 percent or to change the location of any building or structure by more than 10 feet in any direction, provided that the modification will not increase residential density or non-residential intensity beyond that in the previously approved plan.
- 3. A Minor Design Exception may be granted for any provision within the code which specifically states that it may be modified or waived by Minor Design Exception.

E. Authority to Adjust Urban Form Standards

Development Services is authorized to approve Minor Design Adjustments to the urban form districts and site and structure standards if the following criteria have been met.

- The proposed adjustment will not result in development that is inconsistent with the intended character of the district for the block face, including the applicant's property or the block face immediately across the street(s) from the applicant's property.
- 2. The proposed adjustment will result in a building and site design of equal quality and visual interest to the required by the application of the original form-based controls.
- 3. The proposed adjustment will not result in any of the following:
 - a. Change a minimum or maximum height requirement by more than the greater of two feet or five percent; [See Note 1]
 - b. Change a finished floor elevation requirement by more than five percent;
 - c. Change a street wall height, length, or access gate requirement by more than 10 percent;
 - d. Move a required building line further from the street;
 - e. Move a required building line more than six inches closer to the street:
 - f. Reduce a minimum percentage of a building frontage that must be built to the required building line by more than five percent of the required length;
 - g. Move a parking setback line more than five feet closer to any street;
 - h. Increase the maximum average spacing of building entrances by more than 10 percent;
 - i. Change a minimum or maximum fenestration requirement by more than five percent; or
 - j. Change the minimum or maximum depth of a building projection by more than five percent.

F. Authority to Modify in Compliance with Floodplain Management

Development Services is authorized to approve the minimum adjustment necessary to meet the requirements of the

City's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 32B), even if the adjustment exceed the maximums established in Sections 32.05.12.D and E.

G. Authority to Modify for Historic or Relocated Structures

Development Services may grant the minimum adjustment necessary to accommodate the preservation or relocation of historic structures, even if the adjustment exceeds the maximums established in Sections 32.05.12.D and E. Under this provision a structure may be deemed historic if it is contributing to a National or Local Historic District, locally landmarked, potentially eligible for a historic district as determined by an approved survey, or any other structure over 50 years of age which is deemed historic by the Historic Preservation Commission. The intent of this authority is to allow Development Services to:

- Adjust or waive building composition standards in order to preserve existing structures or facades deemed historic,
- 2. Adjust building placement standards, such as setbacks, build-to lines, or other requirements by the minimum amount necessary to permit the relocation of existing structures deemed historic.

H. Authority to Modify for Right-of-Way and other Land Dedication

When Right-of-Way dedication or other dedication of land or granting of easements to the City is required as part of a development, the Development Services Department is authorized to grant adjustments to reduce setbacks, landscaping area, required parking, or other similar development requirements provided that the reductions are consistent with the following.

- 1. Development Services shall find that the dedication places an undue burden or practical difficulty on the property. Utility or similar easements located within required setbacks do not meet this definition.
- 2. The reductions are proportional to and do not exceed the amount of land required to be dedicated or reserved.
- 3. The reductions may be applied throughout the site as determined by Development Services.
- 4. The intent of all screening and buffer requirements

shall be met in a manner determined by Development Services. For example, while reductions to the width of a buffer yard may be granted, the intended screening shall be provided by alternate means.

[See Note 1]

. Review and Approval Criteria

Development Services shall review and decide applications for Minor Design Adjustment pursuant to the following criteria:

- 1. The requested exception is consistent with all relevant purpose and intent statements of this Code and with the general purpose and intent of the comprehensive plan:
- The requested design exception will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent property, the character of the surrounding area or the public health, safety and general welfare;
- The requested design adjustment is consistent with the character of development in the surrounding area, will not result in land uses or structures significantly larger, more intense, or more congested than the majority of development in the surrounding area;
- 4. Any adverse impacts resulting from the design adjustment will be mitigated to the maximum extent feasible as determined by staff; and
- 5. The design adjustment is of a technical nature and is required to compensate for some unusual aspect of the site or the proposed development that is not shared by landowners in general.

Notes:

[1] Added by Ordinance 061-21

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32.05.12 Major Design Exception

A. Purpose

Major Design Exceptions are intended to provide a procedure for the Board of Adjustment to use in considering requests for regulatory relief from certain specified zoning regulations when such relief is reasonably needed to overcome practical difficulties related to the subject property. Development which is granted a Major Design Exception shall be considered conforming to this ordinance.

B. Initiation of Major Design Exception

A property owner may file an application for Major Design Exception.

C. Effect of a Major Design Exception¹

- 1. When a Major Design Exception is granted the resulting development shall be considered conforming to this ordinance at the time of completion or occupancy. The structure, use, or site feature shall remain conforming to this code unless a subsequent amendment to this code established a more restrictive standard than that granted by the Major Design Exception. In this case, nonconforming provisions of Chapter 32.06 shall apply.
- A structure, use, or site feature granted a Major Design Exception may be maintained, reconstructed or replaced in conformance with this code and the original approval. In the event of fire or other casuality, the Major Design Exception shall remain in effect.
- A major design exception shall expire once the structure, use, or other site feature is removed or replaced by new development.

D. Authority to Approve Major Design Exceptions

The Board of Adjustment is authorized to approve Major Design Exceptions as defined below. Major Design Exception applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1. A site development plan shall be submitted in conjunction with a Major Design Exception application.

1. General

The intent of the Major Design Exception process is to allow for broad flexibility to remove practical barriers to development or to accommodate high quality projects which may not meet certain technical standards in this code. Because it is impractical to define a limit for all standards in all possible situations, the provisions of the Major Design Exception process are intentionally broad and approval shall be based on the Review and Approval criteria listed below. Development Services shall have the discretion to determine eligibility for a Major Design Exception based on the provisions of this Section 32.05.13 and the intent of the applicable code section(s) subject to an exception request.

- a. No design exception shall be considered for standards for which a design exception is explicitly prohibited. Nor shall any design exception modify the definition of any term, use or standard in this code, or modify the method of calculating or determining a particular standard.
- b. No design exception shall not be permitted if a Conditional Use, or Minor Design Adjustment may accommodate the exception.
- c. A Major Design Exception shall not be required to modify a standard that is eligible for adjustment, exception, exemption or similar modification which is permitted by this code. For example, a Major Design Exception shall not be required when the contextual setback provisions of this code permit Development Services to modify a front yard setback.
- d. No design exception shall have the effect of increasing the permitted residential density for a zone district beyond the maximum permitted for that zone district. Exceptions to density may be considered in certain zone districts as a Planned Unit Development.
- No design exception shall be approved which permits or has the effect of permitting a primary or accessory use in Section 32.03 which is not permitted within the zone district.
- f. The Major Design Exception shall not be used to vary, modify, or otherwise preempt a condition of approval or requirement imposed by an authorized decisionmaking body.

2. Exceptions to Section 32.02 – Zone Districts

Major Design Exceptions not specifically permitted in Section 32.02 shall not be granted unless as follows:

- a. Exceptions to building setbacks may be considered under one of the following criteria:
 - (i) A design exception may be considered to allow for an expansion of a non-conforming structure along any existing established setback plane in any yard.
 - (ii) An exception of any required setbacks may be considered up to 50%.
- b. Maximum structure size (footprint) may be increased with no limit. The intent of this provision is to accommodate significant or unique uses within a neighborhood or to allow for an expansion of an existing use in conformance with this code and without requiring a change of zone.
- c. The maixmum number of residential units per structure may be increased with no limit. The intent of this provision is to accommodate significant or unique uses within a neighborhood or to allow for an expansion of an existing use in conformance with this code and without requiring a change of zone.
- d. A reduction in the required frontage may be considered up to 50%.
- e. Within Urban Form (U-xx) districts,
 - (i) The Required Build-To Line (RBL) location may be modified by a maximum of 5 feet. Requests to move the RBL beyond 5 feet shall be considered rezoning.
 - (ii) The minimum Required Build-To percentage may be modified up to 25% of the standard. For example, an 80% build-to percentage requirement may be modified as low as 60%. This shall not be granted to permit new driveways or curb-cuts, except for when alley access is not provided.
- 3. Exceptions to Section 32.03 Use Specific Standards

Major Design Exceptions not specifically permitted in Section 32.03 shall not be granted unless as follows:

- a. Exceptions to separation distances may be considered up to 25% of the required separation unless specifically prohibited.
- b. Exceptions to any numerical standard may be considered up to 25% of that standard.
- c. Exceptions to non-numerical Use-Specific Standards shall not be granted unless specifically authorized.

4. Exceptions to Section 32.04 – Development Standards

Major Design Exceptions not specifically permitted in Section 32.04 shall not be granted unless as follows:

a. Parking and Loading Exceptions

- (i) An exception to the required minimum Motor Vehicle Parking Spaces may be considered up to 100% of the number required.
- (ii) An exception to the maximum number of motor vehicle parking spaces may be considered up to the greater of 10 spaces or 25% of maximum number allowed. The accompanying landscaping and pervious parking space requirements shall not be subject to a design exception. For example, a site which is permitted a maximum of 100 spaces and is requesting 140 spaces may apply for a design exception to raise the maximum to 125 spaces. Mitigation measures as required by Section 32.04.02 shall be applied to the remaining 15 spaces.
- (iii) Exceptions to Parking Lot Location may be permitted as described in Section 32.04.02.J.4.
- (iv) Exceptions to other numerical standards in Section 32.04.02 not listed above may be considered up to 50%, unless specifically noted otherwise.

b. Mobility and Connectivity Exceptions

- (i) Exceptions to the maximum block length may be considered up to 50%.
- (ii) Exceptions may be considered that reduce the required minimum Connectivity Index Score by up to 0.25.
- c. Sustainable Development Exceptions
 Unless otherwise specified, exceptions to numerical

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requirements may be considered up to 50%

d. Site and Structure Standard Exceptions

- (i) Unless otherwise specified in Sec 32.04.05, exceptions to numerical requirements as follows:
 - (A) Separation distances: up to 25%
 - (B) Other numerical standards: up to 50%.
- (ii) Unless otherwise specified, exceptions may be considered to non-numerical standards in Sections 32.04.05.B Urban Design Standards, 32.04.05.C Traditional Design Standards, and 32.04.05.D Suburban Design Standards.
- (iii) Within Urban Districts, a Major Design Exception may be considered that waives or modifies one or more building placement height, footprint, or composition standard, with no limit, where one of the following is demonstrated:
 - (A) The proposed structure is a civic, cultural, or institutional building of unique and high quality design. Approval of a design exception under this category is intended to permit certain civic, cultural, or institutional uses broader freedom to create unique public spaces and prominent design within the Urban Districts. Exceptions under this category shall not be applied to structures with residential, commercial, or office uses.
 - (B) A general waiver from the building form standards is necessary to accomodate a unique building or site element which represents high quality and thoughtful building design. Approval of a design exception under this category is intended to apply to unique building or site design elements for sites and structures that otherwise complies with all other requirements of this code. The intent of this provision is to allow for limited unique design elements not contemplated by the code and not to provide broad waivers for sites and structures from the requirements of this code.

e. Landscaping Standards

Unless otherwise specified, exceptions to numerical requirements may be considered up to 50%

f. Signs

- (i) Exceptions may be considered to the maximum permitted sign area when the establishment of a new use on the parcel results in a corresponding increase in the total square feet of development of the site. For example, a 20% expansion of an existing structure for a new tenant may apply for a design exception for up to 20% of additional signage. The amount of additional sign area shall not exceed 50% of the maximum, and all signs enlarged or established as a result of this provision shall be of a type permitted in that zone district.
- (ii) Unless otherwise specified, no other exceptions to 32.04.08 Signs shall be considered.

5. Other Exceptions

Unless specifically authorized in the code, no other major design exception shall be considered except for exceptions to any time period for compliance

- a. Discontinuance of the use was due to unique circumstances not of the property owner's own making; and
- b. Resumption of the use will not have a significant adverse impact on the essential character of the surrounding area.

E. Review and Decision-Making Process

1. Recommendation by City Planning Commission

a. Eligibility and Waivers

Review and recommendation by the City Planning Commission shall be required unless a waiver is granted under this section. The intent of this provision is to ensure substantive modifications with a broader impact on surrounding parcels are considered by the City Planning Commission while allowing for a streamlined review process for other applications. A City Planning Commission recommendation shall not be required for applications which meet one of the following:

- (i) Applications pertaining to single or two-unit residential development in an A-xx, S-Rxx or T-Rx district and that are limited to a single parcel;
- (ii) Applications that do not involve modification of the footprint or facade of a primary structure;
- (iii) Applications that do not modify maximum or minimum parking requirements;
- (iv) Applications that do not modify Mobility or Connectivity requirements;
- (v) Applications that do not modify screening requirements;
- (vi) Time extensions

b. Timeline for Recommendation

The City Planning Commission shall submit its recommendation within 30 days from the date of the initial Commission Meeting to the Board of Adjustment for final action, unless additional delay is agreed upon by the applicant and the Commission.

c. Criteria for Review

In its review, the Commission shall consider each of the criteria established in Subsection F. The Commission may recommend approval, approval with modifications or conditions, or denial of any application.

2. Action by Board of Adjustment

a. Timeline for Action

The Board of Adjustment shall take final action on an application within 45 days of receiving the recommendation of the City Planning Commission unless further delay is requested by the Applicant. The Board may act without City Planning Commission recommendation if the recommendation is not received within 90 days from the date on which the application was determined to be complete.

b. Method of Action

The Board of Adjustment shall consider a conditional use request after holding a public hearing according to Table 32.05-06

c. Criteria for Review

Following receipt of the City Planning Commission recommendation, the Board of Adjustment shall

consider each of the criteria established in Subsection F. The Board of Adjustment may approve, approve with modifications or conditions, or deny any application for a Conditional Use. The Board may also table the motion to give the applicant time to make modifications to the application. In such case, the Board shall give clear direction on which aspects of the application they deem to be deficient.

F. Authority

- 1. The Board of Adjustment may approve conditional uses pursuant to the procedures and criteria in this section. Any permitted conditional use shall comply with all use-specific standards applicable to the use, as listed in Section 32.03, Use-Specific Standards, and with all applicable standards of Section 32.04, Development Standards of this Code, unless the Board approves a modification of such standards pursuant to the procedures and criteria of this section.
- 2. Only those uses identified as conditional uses in Table 32.03-1 may be approved pursuant to these procedures. If the Zoning Administrator determines that a desired use is not included within the definition of a use listed as a conditional use in Table 32.03-1, then the desired use may only be approved if:
 - a. This Code is amended to add the use to the district containing the subject property or
 - b. The subject property is rezoned to a district where the use is listed as a permitted or conditional use.
- 3. Following receipt of a complete application for a Major Design Exception, the Board of Adjustment must hold a public hearing to consider the matter. In approving a Major Design Exception, the Board of Adjustment is authorized to impose such conditions and restrictions as the board determines to be necessary to ensure compliance or to reduce or minimize the effect of the Major Design Exception upon other properties in the area, and to better carry out the general purpose and intent of this zoning Code.

G. Review and Approval Criteria

Major Design Exceptions may be approved only when the Board of Adjustment determines that all the following general

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approval standards and criteria have been met:

- The requested exception is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and any plans, studies or reports which are adopted by City Council and may provide guidance on the exception.
- The requested exception does not have the effect of permitting a pattern of development inconsistent with the intent of the base district and design areas that would be more consistent with another base district or design area. For example, permitting suburban development characteristics in an urban or traditional district.
- The requested exception does not have the effect of perpetuating a pattern or style of development which is intended to be replaced by development consistent with this Code.
- 4. The requested exception can be demonstrated to meet one of the following:
 - a. The requested exception is reasonably necessary for this property as it can be found that unique site circumstances make it likely that this exception would be required for a broad range of uses, structures, or layouts that may be otherwise permitted on the property.
 - b. The requested exception alleviates a practical difficulty to accommodating a particular use, structure, or layout that is permitted on the property and where the intent of this Code is not to limit or prevent the establishment of the use, structure, or layout at a location with the characteristics of the subject property.
 - c. The requested exception allows for architectural design which is unique and of high quality that meets or exceeds the intent of the code.
- 5. The requested exception represents the minimum deviation from the applicable regulations necessary to accommodate the requested development and that any practical difficulties related to the subject property cannot be overcome by any feasible alternative means other than an exception.

32.05.13 Variance

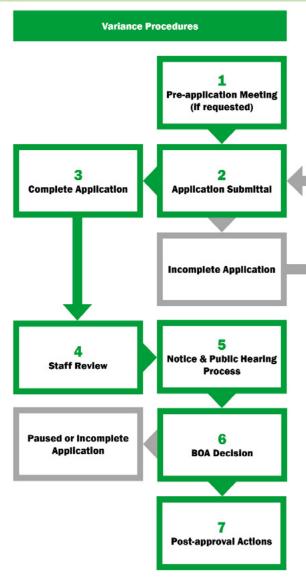


Figure 32.05-H

A. Purpose

This section sets forth the procedures and criteria for review and approval of applications for variances from the terms and conditions of this Code. Requests for a Minor Design Adjustments or Major Design Exception are not applications for variances, and shall be reviewed and approved pursuant to the procedures and criteria set forth for those processes.

B. Authority

The Board of Adjustment may approve variances pursuant to the procedures and criteria in this section. Any permitted variance shall comply with all use-specific standards applicable to the use, as listed in Section 32.03, Use-Specific Standards, and with all applicable standards of Section 32.04, Development Standards, of this Code, unless the Board approves a modification of such standards as part of the variance approval, pursuant to the procedures and criteria of this section.

C. Application Submission and Processing

Variance applications shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1. A site development plan shall be submitted in conjunction with a variance application.

1. Action by Board of Adjustment

The Board of Adjustment shall select a reasonable time and place for a public hearing on the application, shall provide notice of a public hearing as required by Sec. 32.05.01.H, and shall conduct a public hearing on the application. In its review and decision, the Board shall consider each of the criteria established in the following Subsection C.2, as applicable. The Board may approve the application, approve it subject to conditions, or deny the application.

2. General Criteria for Action on Variance

The Board of Adjustment shall not grant a variance unless it shall make findings based upon the evidence submitted in each specific case that a special condition or conditions exist to the degree that a literal enforcement of the provisions of the Code will result in an unnecessary hardship, and that granting the variance will not be contrary to the public interest nor the spirit

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 012-19 [2] Amended by Ordinance 012-19

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and intent of this Code. Such written findings shall also be made in each case in which it is determined that a literal enforcement of the provisions of this Code will not result in an unnecessary hardship. The Board of Adjustment shall deny a variance request that does not meet ALL of the following:

a. Unique Circumstances

The subject property is unique or exceptional as compared to other properties subject to the same provisions by reason of:

- (i) Irregularity,
- (ii) Narrowness,
- (iii) Shallowness,
- (iv) Substandard or marginal size,
- (v) Exceptional topographical features, or
- (vi) Other extraordinary conditions peculiar to and inherent in the subject property and that relate to or arise out of the property rather than the personal situation of the current owner of the property; and that amount to more than a mere inconvenience to the owner.

b. Not Exclusively for Financial Gain

The purpose of the variance is not based exclusively upon a desire to increase financial gain from the property. Proof that the property cannot be used for its highest or best use under the regulations applicable to it, or that it could be used more profitably if not subject to such regulations, shall not justify granting a variance.

c. Hardship Not Self-Created

The unique or special condition referenced in subsection a above either: (i) existed at the time of the enactment of the provisions of this Code that affect it, or (ii) was the result of government action, other than adoption of this Code, for which no compensation was paid, and has not been created by any persons presently having an interest in the property.

d. Substantial Rights Denied

The carrying out of the strict letter of the provisions of this Code would deprive the property owner

of substantial rights commonly enjoyed by other property owners subject to the same provisions.

e. Not Special Privilege

The hardship affecting the property is not merely the inability of the owner or occupant to enjoy some special privilege or additional right not available to owners or occupants of other property subject to the same provisions.

f. Not Detrimental

Granting the variance will not be detrimental to the public welfare or materially injurious to the enjoyment, use, or development of property in the vicinity; would not materially impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent properties; would not substantially increase congestion in the public streets, nor increase the danger of flood or fire, or endanger the public safety, nor substantially diminish or impair property values in the vicinity.

g. No Other Remedy

There is no means other than the requested variance by which the hardship can be avoided or remedied to a degree sufficient to permit a reasonable use of the property.

3. Relief Less Than Requested

The Board of Adjustment may grant a variance less than that requested when the record supports the applicant's right to some relief but not to the relief requested.

32.05.14 Zoning Clearance Permit

A. Purpose

The zoning clearance permit process is used to determine whether an application is in conformance with the provisions of this Code or as permitted by a variance or decision from an appeal.

B. Applicability

A zoning clearance permit is required and should be obtained prior to the:

- 1. Construction or alteration of any building, structure, or sign;
- 2. Establishment, change, or modification in the use of any building, structure, or land; or
- 3. Grading, excavating, or filling of land.

C. Application Submission and Processing

Zoning clearance permits shall be submitted and processed pursuant to Table 32.05-1.

D. Review and Approval Criteria

- 1. The Development Services Department shall review zoning clearance applications for conformance with the provisions of this Code and any site-specific approvals applicable to the property described in the application.
- 2. A zoning clearance may be identified by a stamp, City staff signature, electronic signature, or other official notation on approved plans, a letter to the applicant, or other certification as determined appropriate by the Development Services Director.
- 3. A zoning clearance permit is valid for <u>1 year</u> after issuance. The expiration date may be extended once for a period not to exceed <u>1 year</u> when a request is made in writing to <u>the City</u> prior to the original expiration date.

 [See note 1]

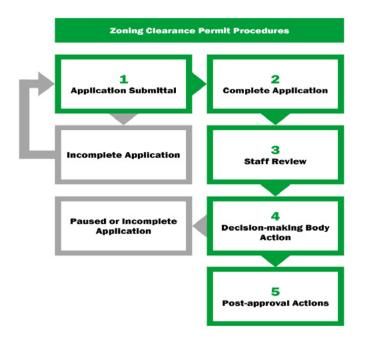


Figure 32.05-I

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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32.05.15 Special Use Permit

A. Purpose

A Special use Permit may be required for certain uses identified in Section 32.03.

[See Note 1]

B. Applicability

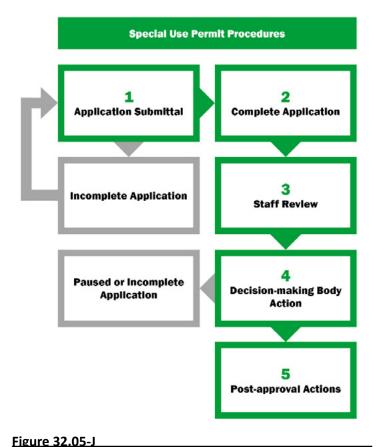
No Special Use Permit shall be established unless and until a permit has been issued for a use that meets the requirements of Section 32.03.05

C. Application and Submission Processing

Application shall be made to Development Services, pursuant to Table 32.05-1, and the permit shall be approved or approved with conditions only if it complies with the requirements of Section 32.03.05.

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D. Review and Approval Criteria

- 1. The Development Services Department shall review Special Use Permit applications for conformance with the provisions of this Code and any use-specific criteria applicable to the property described in the application.
- A Special Use Permit is issued subject to compliance with this ordinance and all other chapters of the City Code.
 A Special Use Permit may be denied for properties or operators which are in violation of the City Code.
- 3. A Special Use Permit is issued to the applicant and may not be assigned, transferred, or sold. If the special use is site-specific and the applicant sells the property, the special use shall be discontinued unless the new owner obtains a new special use permit that is valid at the time of property transfer.
- 4. Activities permitted by a Special Use Permit may be reviewed at any time by the Development Services Department for conformance with permit requirements. Properties and uses found to be out of compliance with their Special Use Permit may have their permit revoked immediately.

[See Note 2]

5. The City may establish a unique fee for each use which requires a Special Use Permit.

32.05.16 Certificate of Occupancy

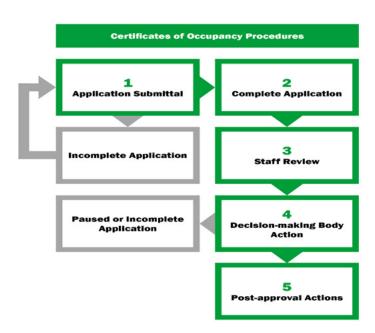


Figure 32.05-K

A. Purpose

No building, or addition to a building or structure, constructed, no addition to a previously existing building or structure, shall be occupied, and no vacant land shall be used for any purpose until a certificate of occupancy has been issued. Application shall be made to Development Services, and the procedure for approval shall be that set forth in Table 32.05-1.

B. Application for Certificate of Occupancy

- 1. Every application for a building permit shall be deemed to be an application for a certificate of occupancy.
- 2. Every application for a certificate of occupancy for a new use of land, where no building permit is required, shall be made directly to the zoning administrator.
- 3. The property owner, business owner, agent or person who benefits from the use of the property or a portion a building, structure or premises, shall apply for the certificate of occupancy prior to occupying the property

or a portion a building, structure or premises. They are required to obtain all applicable permits/approvals, to include but not limited to Change of Use prior to occupying/using the property/structure.

C. Review

1. Administrative Review and Inspection

- a. No certificate of occupancy for a building, premises, or portion thereof, constructed or improved after the effective date of this Code, shall be issued until construction has been completed and the premises inspected and certified by Development Services to be in conformity with the plans and specifications upon which the building permit was based.
- b. No certificate of occupancy for a building, or addition thereto, constructed after the effective date of this Code, shall be issued and no addition to a previously existing building shall be occupied until the premises have been inspected and certified by Development Services to be in compliance with all applicable standards.
- c. The certificate of occupancy shall be issued, or written notice shall be given to the applicant stating the reasons why a certificate cannot be issued not later than fourteen days after Development Services is notified, in writing, that the building or premises are ready for occupancy.

2. Review Criteria

A Certificate of Occupancy shall only be approved if the structure or building conforms to all applicable requirements of this Code, all applicable subdivision approval requirements, all applicable building codes, and any other applicable laws and regulations of the City of Cedar Rapids.

D. Temporary Certificate of Occupancy

- Development Services finds that no substantial hazard will result from occupancy of any building, or premises, or portion thereof before the same is completed,
- 2. Development Services may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy for the use of a portion or portions of a

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ouilding, structure, or premises prior to the completion	of
he entire building, structure, or site improvements.	

- 3. Prior to the issuance of the temporary certificate of occupancy, Development Services shall require that an escrow account or a bond be established in accord with the policies and procedures established by the City Council for those uncompleted portions of the construction and site improvements that prevented the certification of the premises by the zoning administrator.
- 4. Pending the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, a temporary certificate may be issued to be valid for a period not to exceed six months from its date of issuance and to permit partial occupancy of the premises during completion of the construction and site improvements.

E. Deny/Withhold/Revoke Certificate of Occupancy

The City may deny, withhold, or revoke a certificate of occupancy or temporary certificate of occupancy following written notice from Development Services. The written notice shall be given to the property owner and/or business owner, agent or person who benefits from the use of the property or a portion a building, structure or premises, stating the reasons why a certificate cannot be issued or why it has been revoked.

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32.06 Nonconformities

32.06.01 General Provisions

A. Purpose

Within the districts established by this Code, or by subsequent amendments thereto, there exist buildings, structures and uses that were lawful before this Code was passed or amended, but that would be prohibited or restricted under the terms of this Code or future amendments thereto. The purpose of this section is to provide for the regulation of nonconforming buildings, structures, and uses and to specify those circumstances and conditions under which such nonconformities shall be permitted to continue.

B. Nonconformities Created

Uses, lots, or structures lawfully established prior to the effective date of this Code and rendered nonconforming by the provisions thereof, or by subsequent amendments thereto, may continue subject to the provisions of this Sec. 32.06. Certain legally created non-conforming Commercial and Industrial uses may only be expanded pursuant to the procedures, standards, and criteria in Sec. 32.05.10, Conditional Expansions of Legal Nonconformities.

C. Intent

- To encourage development and redevelopment consistent with this Code and to provide reasonable use of nonconforming uses, lots, structures, signs, and features and encourage these nonconformities to be put to productive use.
- 2. To clarify the effect of nonconforming status and avoid confusion with illegal uses, lots, structures, signs, and features.
- 3. Recognize the interest of owners in continuing to use their property.
- 4. Prohibit the expansion and alteration of nonconformities that have the potential to adversely affect surrounding properties or the community as a whole.

D. Authority for Continuance and Regulation of Nonconformities

Any nonconforming building, structure, or use that existed

lawfully at the time of adoption of this Code and that remains nonconforming by the terms thereof, and any such lawful building, structure or use that shall become nonconforming upon the adoption of this Code, or any subsequent amendment thereto, may be continued subject to the regulations following in this section.

E. Repairs and Maintenance

Ordinary repairs and maintenance may be carried out on land, structures or buildings nonconforming as to use or bulk, provided that no alterations shall be made that would add to the size, area, or degree of nonconformity.

F. Discontinuance of a Nonconforming Use

If the nonconforming use of a building, structure, or premises is discontinued or vacated for a continuous period of 12 months, it shall not be renewed, and any subsequent use of the building, structure, or premises shall conform to the use regulations of the district in which such building, structure, or premises is located. However, where it can be established that a delay in reoccupying a property has been caused by governmental and/or court action, that is clearly beyond control of the property owner, the time period to retain nonconforming status may, if approved by the Board of Adjustment, be extended to 24 months.

32.06.02 Nonconforming Structure or Building

A. Expansion

1. Mixed-Use and Non-Residential Structures

Where at the time of adoption of this Code, or of subsequent amendments thereto, lawful use of a mixed-use or non-residential structure or building exists, or may exist, that could not be erected under the regulations imposed by this Code by reason of restrictions on area, lot coverage, height, yards, location on the lot, or other requirements concerning the structure or building, such structure or building may be continued and enlarged or expanded, provided no such nonconforming structure or building shall be altered in any way that would increase its degree of nonconformity.

2. Residential Structures

Enlargement or expansion of a nonconforming residential structure or building may be allowed under the following conditions:

- a. Nonconforming single-unit residential structures may be allowed to expand in compliance with the dimensional standards of the district in which the structure is located. The establishment of additional accessory structures or the expansion of existing accessory structures is also permitted. All yard requirements of the district in which the nonconforming structure is located shall be adhered to with the exception that vertical expansions may be allowed provided the exterior walls of the addition extend no further than the exterior walls of the ground floor of the structure.
- b. Nonconforming multi-unit structures may be allowed to expand in compliance with the dimensional standards of the district in which the structure is located as well as compliance with Section 32.04 Development Standards. The establishment of additional accessory structures or the expansion of existing accessory structures is also permitted. All yard requirements of the district in which the nonconforming structure is located shall be adhered to with the exception that vertical expansions may

be allowed provided the exterior walls of the addition extend no further than the exterior walls of the ground floor of the structure.

B. Structure or Building Damaged or Destroyed

- 1. A nonconforming building or structure, whether located on a conforming or nonconforming lot, that is destroyed or damaged by fire or other casualty or act of God to the extent that the cost of restoration to the condition in which it was before the occurrence shall exceed 65 percent of the fair market value of the building before damage, based upon insurance value, shall not be restored except in conformity with all of the regulations of the district in which it is located. [See Note 1]
 - a. Where a legally established, nonconforming single unit residential structure or building is destroyed by casualty, an identical replacement building or structure may be re-established without conformity to the district provided that such repair, restoration, or reconstruction is:
 - (i) <u>Use for replacement of the single unit residential</u> use: and.
 - (ii) Within the same or smaller footprint and volume; or with the same or smaller footprint and volume, but relocated on the property; and,
 - (iii) Subject to all applicable City codes; and,
 - (iv) Started within 12 months of such damage and diligently prosecuted to completion. The City may extend the 12 months if it concludes that delay in repair, restoration, or construction was caused in part by factors beyond the control of the owner.

 [See note 2]
- 2. If a nonconforming building or structure is damaged less than 65 percent, it may be repaired, restored, or reconstructed and used as before the time of damage, provided that such repair, restoration or reconstruction is started within 12 months of such damage and diligently prosecuted to completion. The City may extend the 12-month period for one additional period of up to 12 months if it concludes that delay in repair, restoration or

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20 for clarity

[2] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

construction were caused in part by factors beyond the control of the owner.

C. Correcting an Unsafe Condition

Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any structure, building, or part of a building or structure declared to be unsafe by any official charged with protecting the public safety, upon order of such official.

- D. Nonconforming Accessory Structures and Buildings or Features
- 1. A nonconforming use of land, structure, or building

that is accessory to a principal nonconforming use or structure shall be discontinued when the nonconforming use of such principal use or structure is discontinued, unless such accessory use of land or structure conforms to all the regulations of the district in which it is located.

2. Any fence, wall, dense shrubs, or combinations of such items, legally established or constructed prior to the effective date of this Code and not complying with all requirements of this section as amended, shall be classified as legally nonconforming and shall not be required to be removed, moved, or altered.

32.06.03 Nonconforming Use

A. Nonconforming Use of a Structure or Building

Where at the time of adoption of this Code, or of subsequent amendments thereto, lawful use of a structure or building exists that would not be permitted by the regulations imposed by this Code, such use may be continued, provided:

- 1. Nonconforming commercial and industrial uses may expand under those conditions set forth in Sec. 32.05.10.
- Any nonconforming use may be extended throughout any existing parts of a building that were manifestly arranged or designed for such use at the time of adoption or amendment of this Code, but no such use shall be extended to occupy any land outside the building.
- 3. If no expansion or enlargement is made, the nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use of the same or of a more restricted classification. Whenever a nonconforming use has been changed to a more restricted use or to a conforming use, such use shall not thereafter be changed to a less restrictive use.
- 4. Where a legally established, nonconforming single unit residential use is destroyed by casualty, an identical single unit residential replacement use may be reestablished on the same parcel provided that all other requirements of this Code are met.
 - a. Where nonconforming status applies also to the single unit residential structure or building, the

requirements of Section 32.06.02.B shall be met instead.

[See note 1]

B. Nonconforming Use of Land

Where at the time of adoption of this Code or subsequent amendments, lawful use of land exists that would not be permitted by the regulations imposed by this Code, and where such use does not involve a building or structure, or in connection with which any building or structure on the parcel of land is incidental or accessory to the principal use of the land, such use may be continued, provided that:

- 1. No such nonconforming use shall be enlarged or increased, nor extended to occupy a greater area of land.
- No such nonconforming use shall be moved in whole
 or in part to any adjoining property nor to any other
 portion of the lot or tract other than that occupied by
 such use at the time of adoption of this Code, or of a
 subsequent amendment thereto that rendered the use
 non-conforming.
- No additional structure not conforming to the terms of this Code shall be erected or placed on the lot and no existing nonconforming structure shall be enlarged or expanded.
- 4. If no expansion or enlargement is made, the nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use of the same or of a more restricted classification. Whenever a nonconforming use has been

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changed to a more restricted use or to a conforming use, such use shall not be thereafter changed to a less restrictive use.

C. Nonconforming Accessory Uses

Nonconforming accessory uses shall be discontinued when the nonconforming use of such principal use or structure is discontinued, unless such accessory use of land or structure conforms to all the regulations of the district in which it is located.

D. Nonconforming Parking or Storage Surfaces

Any legally established parking or storage surface that is made nonconforming by the standards of this Code as to

prohibited surface materials (sealcoat, gravel, dirt, or grass), shall be allowed to continue, but shall not be altered or reconstructed unless such action is in compliance with the requirements of this Code and does not increase the degree of nonconformity.

1. Nonconforming surfaces must be maintained. The City may require that the nonconforming surface be removed or converted to an approved surface if not maintained to prevent material runoff into the right of way, standing water, or dust; or if the surface has become overgrown with weeds.

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

32.06.04 Nonconforming Lots

No use or structure shall be established on a lot that does not conform to the standards established in this Code, except in accordance with this section.

A. Lots Determined to be Conforming

- The following minimum lot sizes are determined to be conforming lots and may be developed pursuant to the dimensional standards of the district in which the lot is located.
 - a. Urban (U-xx) design areas: all lots in which development can conform to the district dimensional and design requirements.
 - b. Traditional (T-xx) design areas: Lot area of at least 3,000 square feet that is in separate ownership and not continuous frontage with other lots in the same ownership.
 - c. Suburban (S-xx) design areas: Lot area of at least 5,000 square feet that is in separate ownership and not continuous frontage with other lots in the same ownership.
- 2. A lot that is determined to be conforming pursuant to this section is eligible for dimensional changes pursuant to Section 32.05.12, Minor Design Adjustment.

B. Status of Structures on Nonconforming Lots

 Conforming structures legally established on a nonconforming lot may be continued, enlarged, extended, reconstructed, or structurally altered in any way that is in conformance with the standards of this Code.

2. Nonconforming structures legally established on a nonconforming lot may be continued, enlarged, or redeveloped in accordance with the standards in Section 32.06.02.

C. Governmental Acquisition of a Portion of Lot

- 1. Governmental acquisition of a portion of a lot for a public purpose that results in a reduction in lot width, lot setbacks, and/or lot area below that is required in the applicable zone district or Sec. 32.04, Development Standards, shall not render the lot nonconforming.
- D. Development of Unimproved Nonconforming Lots in a Residential Zoning District
- 1. If a nonconforming, unimproved lot of record in a residential district was part of a subdivision or other division of land evidenced by a recorded plat or deed, or both, any use allowed as a permitted use in the zoning district pursuant to Table 32.03.02, Table of Permitted Uses, may be developed on the lot, even though the lot does not meet the minimum lot area or lot width standards established for the district, provided that the development conforms to all other requirements of this Code and applicable building and fire codes.
- 2. If the lot does not meet the required minimum width

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for lots in the zone district where it is located, then the minimum required side setback on each side shall be reduced by one foot for each 10 feet, or portion thereof, by which the lot width falls below the required minimum lot width in the district.

E. Adjacent Lots in Single Ownership

Where two or more contiguous substandard recorded lots are in common ownership and are of such size as to together constitute at least one conforming "zoning lot", such lots or portions thereof shall be joined, developed, and used for the purpose of forming an effective and conforming zoning lot or lots.

F. Redevelopment of Improved Lots in Residential District After Casualty

- 1. In an agricultural or residential zoning district, where a legally established single-unit attached or detached use is destroyed by casualty on a nonconforming lot that was part of a subdivision or division of land evidenced by plat or deed, or both, an identical replacement use may be established in a new or reconstructed structure:
 - a. Within the same or smaller footprint and volume, or
 - b. With the volume and the same footprint, but with the same footprint relocated to comply with applicable setbacks as the structure destroyed by casualty, even though the lot does not meet the minimum lot area or lot width requirements.
- 2. Any such new or reconstructed structure shall be required to meet all applicable building and fire codes.

G. Change of Nonconforming Lot

Nonconforming lots in residential zoning districts may change as follows:

1. Increases through Boundary Line Relocations
A nonconforming lot may be increased in area, width,
or both, through a boundary line relocation or replatting
in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 31,
Subdivisions, to make the lot less nonconforming.

2. No Increases in Nonconformity

The boundaries of a lot that is nonconforming as to area, width, or both, may be adjusted by a boundary line relocation with the boundaries of any contiguous conforming or nonconforming lot, provided the relocation does not increase the nonconformity of any lot, no new lot is created, and the lot width is not decreased to less than the minimum required for the zoning district where it is located.

3. Assembly of Nonconforming Lots

Two or more conforming or nonconforming lots may be assembled to create a conforming lot by a recombination in accordance with Chapter 31, Subdivisions.

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32.06.05 Termination of Certain Nonconforming Uses and Structures

Certain uses involving a high degree of incompatibility and relatively low amount of investment shall be terminated, or altered, as described below, following adoption of this Code. A. Fences, walls and foliage that impair sight distance at an intersection and thereby constitute a hazard to pedestrian or vehicular traffic shall be altered to comply with applicable sight distance requirements within one calendar year from the date of official notice from Development Services.

B. Nonconforming open storage activities, such as automobile wrecking and salvage, material storage and similar uses wherein no buildings or structures are used in connection with said use, or when the buildings or structures or other physical improvements are accessory or incidental to such use, shall be terminated or made conforming within five calendar years from the date of official notice from Development Services.

Notes:

32.06.06 Nonconforming Signs

A. General

Any legally established off-premise or on-premise sign that is made nonconforming by the standards of this Code as to location, size, height, area, or spacing, shall be allowed to continue, but shall not be altered or reconstructed unless such action is in compliance with the requirements of this Code and Sec. 32.04.08, Signs, and does not increase the degree of any nonconformity, and value of such alteration or reconstruction does not exceed 65 percent of its market value of the sign. For the purpose of this section, the term "altered or reconstructed" shall not include:

- 1. Changes of sign copy;
- 2. Routine maintenance;
- 3. Minor repairs;
- 4. Painting;
- 5. Landscaping around the sign; or
- The replacement of bulbs, letters, figures, characters or posters, or other embellishments that do not increase the size of the sign or the degree of its nonconformity.

B. Exceptions

Any legal, nonconforming off-premise advertising sign that suffers damage exceeding 65 percent of its market value shall not be rebuilt unless brought into compliance with the provisions of this Code.

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32.07 Violations and Enforcement

32.07.01 Definition of Violations

It shall be a violation of this Code to undertake any of the following activities. Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

A. Activities Inconsistent with Code

Erect, construct, reconstruct, remodel, alter, maintain, expand, move, or use any building, structure, land/ lot, or sign, or to engage in development of any land in contravention of any zoning or other regulation of this Code, including all required approvals.

B. Nonconformities Inconsistent with Code

Create, expand, replace, or change a nonconforming use, structure, lot, or sign except in compliance with this Code; or continue a nonconforming use beyond the amortization period allowed by this Code.

C. Making Lots or Setbacks Nonconforming

Reduce or diminish the lot area, setbacks, or open space below the minimum required by this Code.

D. Change of Use

Change the use of any land, or any portion of a building, structure, or premises, except in accordance with the procedural and substantive standards of this Code.

E. Activities Inconsistent with Approval or Permit

Engage in any development, use, construction, remodeling, or other activity of any nature in any way inconsistent with the terms and conditions of any permit, approval, or other form of authorization required to engage in such activity.

F. Activities Inconsistent with Conditions of Approval Failure to comply with any terms, conditions, or limitations placed by the decision-making body upon any permit or approval.

G. Failure to Remove Signs

Failure to remove any sign installed, created, erected or maintained in violation of this Code.

H. Obtaining Permits or Approvals Through Misrepresentation

Obtaining any permit or approval listed in Sec. 32.05, Review and Approval Procedures, or this section through misrepresentation, the use of misleading documents or testimony, or the withholding of information known to the applicant.

32.07.02 Enforcement Procedures

A. Complaint

Any person may file a complaint alleging a violation of this Code. Such complaint, stating the address of the property and the causes and basis of the complaint, shall be filed with Building Services.

B. Inspection and Notification of Violation

1. Inspections

To enforce the terms and provisions of this Code, Building Services shall undertake such regular and continuing programs of inspection of work approved and under way and of existing structures and uses as may be feasible and proper within the limits of staff and funds; shall undertake such inspections as may be necessary to the performance of the duties hereunder; and shall receive

from any person complaints alleging, with particularity, a violation of this Code and, when appropriate, shall cause such investigations and inspections as may be warranted by such complaints to be made.

2. Notification, Emergency

In the case of violations of this Code that constitute an emergency as a result of safety or violations that will create increased problems or costs if not remedied immediately, the City may use the enforcement powers available under this code without prior notice, but Building Services shall attempt to give notice simultaneously with beginning enforcement action. Notice may be provided to the property owner, to any other person who is party to the violation, and to

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applicants for any relevant permit.

3. Notification, Non-Emergency

Building Services shall, upon determination of any violation of this Code, provide a series of written notification to the person responsible for such violation. The first notice shall be the Courtesy Notice and if necessary, a Final Notice shall be issued.

a. Courtesy Notice

Building Services may issue courtesy notices to the property owner of record and person responsible for the violation citing the violation of this Code, stating that the City requires compliance with the Code, and requesting that the violation be remedied within the time set forth in the following Table 32.07-1.

b. Final Notice

Building Services may issue a final notice to the property owner of record and person responsible for the violation citing the violation of this Code, stating that the violation be remedied within the time set forth in Table 32.07-1 or the City will consider further enforcement action, and identifying the other forms of enforcement available to the City.

c. Contents of Notice

- (i) The notice shall indicate the nature of the violation and order the action necessary to correct it; and, specifically, it shall order the discontinuance of any illegal use of land, buildings, or structures, order removal of illegal buildings, structures, additions, or alterations, or order discontinuance of illegal work being done; or
- (ii) Indicate any other action that to be taken, which is authorized by this code to ensure compliance with, or to prevent violation of its provisions.
- (iii) The notice shall include the process on how to appeal the violation per Sec. 32.05.01.R.

d. Timeframes to Resolve Violations

(i) The following violations shall be resolved in the specified timeframes:

Table 32.07-1: Timeframes for Resolution

Violation	Timeframe
Violation affecting public health	Immediate
Emergency situation/public health & safety threat	Administrative discretion
Violation not involving a structure	2 weeks
Violation involving a structure, except as provided below	30 days
No permit	Stop work order
Vehicle Related	2 weeks
Illegal signs	2 weeks
RV occupancy	2 weeks
Fence height	2 weeks
Erosion control and best management practices	2 weeks
Noise standards	2 weeks
Landscaping/screening violation	2 weeks

(ii) The timeframe to resolve violations not specifically identified in this section shall be established in the Courtesy Notice and Final Notice.

4. Time Extension

- a. If the recipient responds to the Courtesy Notice or Final Notice with a request for additional time to remedy the violation, Building Services may grant multiple time extensions as reasonably required to complete the remedy, but such additional time shall not exceed six months per extension.
- b. Any building or structure that is damaged, partially or totally destroyed, or reduced by fire, flood, wind, earthquake or other calamity shall be reconstructed, repaired, or altered to restore it to a code compliant condition. When a building or structure has been damaged in a manner described by this section, Building Services may grant additional time extensions, at their discretion, of longer than six months per extension, when reasonably necessary to complete such reconstruction, repairs, or alterations.

Notes:

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5. Continuing Violation

After receiving notice of the violation from the City, each day that a violation remains uncorrected after receiving

notice of the violation from the City shall constitute a separate violation of this Code.

32.07.03 Remedies and Enforcement Powers

The City may take any or all of the actions listed in this section in response to any violation of this Code. The remedies and penalties provided for violations of this Code, whether civil or criminal, shall be cumulative and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, and may be exercised in any order.

A. Criminal Penalties

Any person that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with this code, or who resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Code may be charged criminally.

B. Deny/Withhold Permits

Development Services and other agencies and departments of the City of Cedar Rapids may deny and withhold all permits, certificates, or other forms of authorization to use or develop any land, structure, or improvements until the violation related to such property, use, or development is corrected. This provision shall apply whether or not the current owner or applicant for the permit is responsible for the violation.

C. Permits Approved with Conditions

Instead of withholding or denying a permit or other authorization, the City may grant such authorization subject to the condition that the violation be corrected. Development Services will ensure that all conditions are being met by verifying progress schedule or by conducting the final inspection.

D. Citation for Municipal Infractions

The City of Cedar Rapids enacts and adopts the municipal infraction authority under Sec. 364.22, lowa Code, and herewith provides that any violation of a city ordinance, city code, or any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, or any other part thereof, constitutes a municipal infraction subject to all the penalties, and other relief provisions set forth in Sec. 364.22, lowa Code.

Any person found responsible by the Linn County District Court for committing three or more violations of this Code, including any approval, conditions, permits, variances, or standard, whether by admission, by payment of the fine, by default or by judgment after hearing shall be determined to be a habitual offender. Habitual offenders may be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each repeat offence per Sec. 364.22, lowa Code.

- 1. A violation is not a municipal infraction if the violation is a felony or misdemeanor by state law.
- 2. Each officer authorized to enforce a city code or regulation shall follow the procedures set forth under Sec. 364.22, lowa Code as the same now exists or as hereafter may be amended.
- Seeking civil penalties under municipal infraction procedure does not preclude the City of Cedar Rapids from seeking alternate relief from the court in the same action.
- 4. The use of municipal infraction procedure does not preclude a police officer of the City of Cedar Rapids from issuing a criminal citation for a violation of this code chapter if criminal penalties are also provided for the violation.
- 5. Each day a violation occurs or is permitted to exist by the violator constitutes a separate offense.
- 6. All other provisions of Sec. 364.22 of the lowa Code as the same now exists or may hereafter be amended are adopted and applicable to the use of municipal infractions by the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 7. Municipal infractions are applicable to all violations that occur from and after the effective date of this Code.

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E. Revoke Approvals or Permits

- 1. The City may revoke any development approval, permit, or other authorization when it is determined that either:
 - a. There is a material departure from the approved plans, specifications, or conditions of approval;
 - b. There is a violation of any provision of this Code;
 - c. The development approval or permit was obtained by false representation; or
 - d. The development approval or permit was issued in error.
- 2. If the recipient responds to the letter with a written request for additional time supported by a plan of action letter that includes a site plan, progress schedule (if applicable) indicating how they are going to resolve all identified violations, and a proposed compliance date that is approved by Building Services, they may be granted additional time extensions as reasonably required to complete the remedy but such additional time extensions shall not exceed six months per extension.
- 3. Written notice of revocation shall be delivered by certified mail upon the property owner of record, the owner's agent, the applicant, or other person to whom the permit was issued or such notice may be posted in a prominent location at the place of the violation. No work or construction shall proceed after service of the revocation notice.

F. Stop Work Order

- With or without revoking permits, Building Services may issue an order to stop work on any property on which there is an uncorrected violation of either a provision of this Code or a provision of a permit or other form of authorization issued pursuant to this Code. The stop work order shall specify the Code provisions being violated.
- After any such order has been served, no work shall proceed on any building, other structure, or tract of land covered by such order, except to correct such violation or comply with the order.
- 3. The stop work order may be issued at the same time as a notice of the initial violation or subsequent to such

notice.

G. Injunctive Relief

- The City may initiate injunction proceedings or other appropriate legal action in any court of competent jurisdiction against any person or entity who fails to comply with any provision of this Code or any requirement or condition imposed pursuant to this Code.
- 2. In any court proceeding in which the City seeks a preliminary injunction, it shall be presumed that a violation of this Code is a real, immediate, and irreparable injury to the public; that the public will be irreparably injured by the continuation of the Code violation unless the violation is enjoined; and that there is no plain and adequate remedy at law for the subject Code violation.

H. Abatement

The City may seek a court order in the nature of mandamus, abatement, injunction or other action to abate or remove a violation or to otherwise restore the premises to the condition that existed before the violation.

I. Other

The City may take any other action permitted by Iowa law.

Notes:

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32.07.04 Appeals of Decisions

Any person affected by a decision of Building Services in the enforcement of this Code may appeal the decision to the Board of Adjustment according to the procedures contained in Sec. 32.05.01.R.

32.07.05 Effect of Compliance

Once a property has been brought in compliance, it shall remain in compliance with respect to zoning violations that have been resolved. Any new violation, including a repeat violation of an issue that has been resolved, may lead to further enforcement actions as prescribed in this Code.

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32.08 Measurements and Definitions

32.08.01 Measurements

Attic

That part of a building that is immediately and wholly or partly within the roof framing.

Buildable Area

The area of a lot remaining after the minimum open space and/or yard requirements of this Code have been complied with.

Building, Wall

That portion of any elevation of a building extending vertically from the grade to the top parapet wall or eaves, and horizontally across the entire width of the building elevation, including slanted wall surfaces sometimes referred to as a mansard.

Cellar

That portion of a building between floor and ceiling that is partly or entirely underground but having more than one-half its height below the average grade of the adjoining grade. For the purpose of this Code it shall not be considered a story.

Courtyard

An unoccupied open space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a building and that is bordered on two or more sides by the building.

Crawl Space

A space between the ceiling of one story and floor of the next story, which usually contains pipes, ducts, wiring, and lighting fixtures, and permits access but is too low for an individual to stand.

Density

A ratio of dwelling units or persons to land area.

Distance, Separation

Where this Code specifies a maximum or minimum distance between uses, structures, or facilities, the distance shall be measured as set forth in Sec. 32.04.05.A.3 – Measurement of Separation or Distance.

Finished Grade

See definition of "Grade, Finished."

Floor Area, Gross (GFA)

The sum of the gross horizontal areas of all enclosed floors of a building, including cellars, basements, mezzanines, penthouses, corridors, and lobbies from the exterior face of exterior walls, or from the centerline of a common wall separating two buildings, but excluding any space with a floor-to-ceiling height of less than six feet six inches (6'6").

Frontage

The length of all the property fronting on one side of a street between the two nearest intersecting streets, measured along the line of the street, or if dead ended then all of the property abutting on one side between an intersecting street and the dead end of the street.

Frontage, Zoning Lot

The length of all the property of such zoning lot fronting on a street measured between side lot lines.

Grade

The average elevation of the surface of the ground.

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Grade, Finished

The final elevation of the average ground level adjoining a building at all exterior walls after development.

Lot

See definition of "Lot of Record" and "Zoning Lot."

Lot Area Per Dwelling Unit

The amount of lot area required, by the applicable provisions of this Code, for each dwelling unit located on a lot.

Lot, Corner

A lot abutting upon two or more streets at their intersection or junction or a lot bounded on two sides by a curving street where the angle of intersection of such street right-of-way lines, or in the case of curved right-of-way lines, the extension of tangents drawn from each of the points of intersection of the side lot lines and the street right-of-way line, intersect with each other to form an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.

Lot Depth

The mean horizontal distance between the front lot line and rear lot line of a lot measured within the lot boundaries.

Lot, Double Frontage

A lot having a pair of opposite lot lines along two more or less parallel public streets, and that is not a corner lot. On a "through lot" both street lines shall be deemed front lot lines.

Lot, Flag

A lot not meeting minimum requirements, where the buildable area of the lot is not adjacent to a public right-of-way, and where access to the public road is by a private right-of-way or driveway.

Lot, Interior

A lot other than a corner or reversed corner lot.

Lot Line

A boundary of a lot.

Lot Line, Front

The boundary between the lot and the street on which it fronts.

Lot Line, Rear

The lot boundary opposite and most distant from the front lot line.

Lot Line, Side

Any lot line other than a front or rear lot line.

Lot of Record

A lot that is part of a subdivision, the plat of which has been recorded in the office of the Recorder of Linn County; or a parcel of land, the deed to which was recorded in the office of said Recorder prior to the adoption of this Code.

Lot, Reversed Corner

A corner lot the street side lot line of which is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the first lot to its rear.

Lot, Through

See definition of "Lot, Double Frontage."

Mezzanine

An intermediate level between the floor and ceiling of any story and covering not more than 33 percent of the floor area of the room in which it is located.

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Occupancy Frontage

The linear distance measured along a building at the ground floor level.

Occupancy Frontage, Primary

The occupancy frontage facing toward the front of the property on which the building is located. This would typically be considered the main entry.

Occupancy Frontage, Secondary

The occupancy frontage facing toward a side and/or rear of the property on which the building is located.

Yard, Buffer

A unit of land, together with a specified type and amount of planting thereon, and any structures which may be required between land uses to eliminate or minimize conflicts between them.

Yard, Required

A required open space on a lot between a lot line and a building or structure located on the lot, unoccupied and unobstructed from ground to sky, except as otherwise provided in this Code. In measuring a yard for the purpose of determining the width of a side yard, the depth of a front yard or the depth of the rear yard, the minimum horizontal distance between the lot line and the main building shall be used.

Yard, Front

A yard extending across the full width of the lot, between (a) the front lot line or the proposed street right-of-way line of a street as identified in the City's adopted Major Street Plan, and (b) the main building or structure.

Yard. Rear

A yard extending across the full width of the lot between the rear lot line and the main building or structure.

Yard, Side

A yard between the side lot line and a principal building on a lot and extending from the front most line of a principal building to the rear most line of the building.

Yard, Side, Non-required

A yard adjacent to the side lot line having the same width as the required side yard and extending from the front yard to the rear yard excluding the area of the required side yard.

32.08.02 Rules of Interpretation

In the interpretation of this Code the rules and definitions of this Section shall be observed and applied, except when the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- A. Words used or defined in one tense or form shall include other tenses and derivative forms.
- B. Words in the singular number shall include the plural number, and words in the plural number shall include the singular number.
- C. The masculine gender shall include the feminine and the feminine gender shall include the masculine.
- D. The word "shall" is mandatory.
- E. The words "may" or "should" are permissive.

- F. The words "municipal code" means the Municipal Code of the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- G. The word "person" includes individuals, firms, corporations, associations, and any other similar entities.
- H. The word "county" means the County of Linn, Iowa.
- I. The word "city" means the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- J. The words "City Council" mean the City Council of the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- K. The word "state" means the State of Iowa.
- L. In case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this Code and any caption or illustration, the text shall control.

Notes:

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 030-22. [2] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

M. The terms "standards" and "guidelines" have different meanings, as follows. Standards mandate the specific course of planning and design action that the applicant must incorporate in its project application. Compliance with standards is mandatory. Statements of standards are indicated by use of the word "shall" in the rule or directive. A failure to meet a mandatory standard may be used as a basis for the City's

denial of a project application. In comparison, "guidelines," if any, follow the standards and are indicated by the words "may" or "should." Guidelines are voluntary and not mandatory; however, compliance is strongly encouraged to fulfill the intent of the section. A failure to meet a voluntary guideline cannot be used by the city as a basis for a project denial.

32.08.03 General Terms

A. A Terms

Accessory Building, Structure or Use

A building, structure, or use that: (a) is subordinate to and serves a principal building, structure or use; (b) is located on the same zoning lot as the principal building, structure, or use served, except as otherwise expressly authorized by the provisions of this Code, and (c) contributes to the comfort, convenience, necessity, or benefit of the occupants, employees, customers, or visitors of or to the principal building, structure, or use served.

Accessory Commercial Service

A coffee shop, snack bar, gift shop, tea room, cafeteria, newsstand, barbershop, pharmacy or beauty shop, or similar uses operated primarily for the convenience of and for service to the patients, residents, guests or employees occupying the building containing a different primary use.

Accessory Dwelling Unit, Attached

A dwelling unit that is considered part of the primary structure but results in an expansion of the primary structure's footprint.

Accessory Dwelling Unit, Detached

A dwelling unit that is separate from the primary structure (e.g., garage apartment or a standalone structure).

Accessory Dwelling Unit, Internal

A dwelling unit that is located wholly within the primary structure without expansion of the footprint (e.g., base-

ment or attic units). [See note 2]

Adult Entertainment

See <u>Subsection 32.08.03.AA</u> for Adult Entertainment Definition and related terms.

After-hours lighting

A reduction of standard light levels by 75% during the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. through the means of a control system or systems for outdoor general area lighting.

Agriculture

See Subsection 32.03.03.E.1.a. of this Code.

Airport

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.1.</u> of this Code.

Alcohol or Tobacco Store

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.7.c.</u> of this Code.

[See Note 1]

Alley

A public or private right-of-way generally designed to provide a secondary means of vehicular access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Alternative Financial Services

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.5.a.</u> of this Code.

Amusement, Indoor

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See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.9.a.</u> of this Code.

Amusement, Outdoor

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.9.b.</u> of this Code.

Animal Shelter

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.1.a.</u> of this Code.

Antenna

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.4.d.</u> of this Code.

Apartment

A room or suite of rooms designed and arranged for use as a residence by a single household.

Apartment house

See definition of "Dwelling, Multiple Unit".

Apartment hotel

A hotel not primarily for use by transients, but for extended stays (generally for one (1) week or longer). Apartment hotel includes executive inns.

Appeal

See Subsection 32.05.01.r. of this Code.

Aquaculture

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.E.1.c.</u> of this Code.

Arena

See definition of "Stadium".

Asphaltic Macadam

A bituminous coated aggregate pavement structure consisting of a combination of layers of various size aggregates placed and compacted to form a dense paving surface.

Assembly, Civic and Religious, Large

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.7.ai.</u> of this Code.

Assembly, Civic and Religious, Small

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.7.aii. of this Code.

Assembly, Entertainment and Trade, Large

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.2.a.</u> of this Code.

Assembly, Entertainment and Trade, Small

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.2.b.</u> of this Code.

Assisted Living Facility

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.a.</u> of this Code.

Automobile

A four wheeled, motor driven vehicle designed and intended primarily to carry passengers but not including a bus, van. or motor home.

Automobile Salvage and Wrecking

See definition of "Salvage Yard".

Awning

A shelter projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework. An awning is distinguished from a marquee in that a marquee is covered with rigid materials.

B. B Terms

Bar/Brewpub

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.8.a.</u> of this Code.

Barbed Wire

Wire consisting of windings of sharp metallic projections. [See note 1]

Basement

That portion of a building between floor and ceiling that is

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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partly below grade and having not more than one-half its height above the average grade of the adjoining ground. For the purpose of this Code a basement shall not be considered a story unless designed or used for habitable space or business purposes.

Bed and Breakfast Home

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.10.a. of this Code.

Block

A tract of land bounded by streets, or by a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad rights-ofway, shorelines of waterways, municipal boundary lines, township lines or county lines.

Board

The Board of Adjustment of Cedar Rapids.

Boarding

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.1.b.</u> of this Code.

Boarding House or Rooming House

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.b.</u> of this Code.

Building

Any structure built, used, designed, or intended for the support, shelter, protection, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind.

Building, Attached

A building that is joined to another building at one or more sides by a common wall, except that an accessory building, including a garage, shall be considered as attached to the principal building if connected by a roof.

Building, Detached

A building entirely surrounded by open space.

Bulk

The term used to indicate the size and setbacks of buildings or structures and the location of same with respect to one another and includes:

- a. Height and area of buildings.
- b.Location of exterior walls in relation to lot lines, streets, or other buildings.
- c. Gross floor area of buildings in relation to lot area.
- d.All open spaces allocated to buildings.
- e. Amount of lot area required for each dwelling unit.

C. C Terms

Campground

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.10.b.</u> of this Code.

Candlepower

Luminous intensity of a light in a specified direction measured in candelas (cd) (e.g., an ordinary wax candle has a candlepower of one candela).

Canopy

See definition of "Awning."

Car Wash

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.11.b.</u> of this Code.

Cemetery

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.2.</u> of this Code.

Communication Tower

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.4.d. of this Code.

Conservation Land

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.8.b.</u> of this Code.

Consumer Maintenance and Repair

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.4.a.</u> of this Code.

Correctional Facility

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.3. of this Code.

Cultural Institution

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See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.7.b.</u> of this Code.

Cut off angle (of a luminaire)

The angle, measured up from nadir, between the vertical axis and the first line of sight at which the light source is not visible.

Cutoff fixture

A luminaire which has a light distribution where the candlepower does not exceed 2.5% of the lamps' rated initial lumen output at an angle of 90 degrees above nadir, and does not exceed 10% of the lamps' rated initial lumen output at a vertical angle of 80 degrees above nadir. This applies to all lateral angles around the luminaire.

D. D Terms

Day Care Center

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.3.a.</u> of this Code.

Day Care Home, Group

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.3.c.</u> of this Code.

Day Care Home, Family

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.2.d. of this Code.

District

Those zoning districts defined in Section 32.02 Zone Districts of this Code.

Dog Breeding

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.1.c.</u> of this Code.

Drive-Through (Thru)

The use of land, buildings, or structures, or parts thereof, to provide or dispense products or services, either wholly or in part, through an attendant, window or automated machine, to persons remaining in motorized vehicles that are in a designated stacking lane. This definition does not include a vehicle washing facility, a vacuum cleaning sta-

tion accessory to a vehicle washing facility, or a service station.

Dwelling

A building, or portion of a building, not a mobile home, designed or used exclusively for residential occupancy, including single unit dwellings, two-unit dwellings, and multiple unit dwellings, but not including hotels or motels, or other transient accommodations, nor institutional care facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes or orphanages.

Dwelling, Multiple Unit

See Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.d. of this Code.

Dwelling, Single Unit, Detached

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.a.</u> of this Code.

Dwelling, Single-Unit, Attached

See Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.b. of this Code.

Dwelling, Two-Unit

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.c.</u> of this Code.

Dwelling(s) in Mixed-Use Structure

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.e.</u> of this Code.

Dwelling Unit

Any room or group of rooms located within a dwelling and forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used, or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating, and sanitation, by one household.

E. E Terms

Easement

Authorization by a property owner, for the specified use by another, of any designated part of his property.

Efficiency Unit

A dwelling unit consisting of one principal room exclusive

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

of bathroom, kitchen, hallway, closets, or dining alcove.

Emergency Residential Shelter

See Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.c. of this Code

Emergency Services

Removal of a vehicle from a street right of way through emergency roadside assistance or towing. [See note 1]

Essential Public and Utility Services

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.9.b.</u> of this Code.

Establishment, Business

A place of business carrying on operations, the ownership or management of which are separate and distinct from those of any other place of business located on the same zoning lot.

Exhibition Hall

See definition of "Convention Hall."

F. F Terms

Factory-Built Housing

A factory-built structure designed for long-term residential use. For the purposes of these regulations, factory-built housing consists of three types: Modular Homes, Mobile Homes, and Manufactured Homes.

Factory-Built Structure

Any structure that is wholly, or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation on a building site.

Fall Zone

The area on the ground within a prescribed radius from the base of a communications tower facility. The Fall Zone is the area within which there is potential hazard from falling debris (such as ice) or collapsing material.

Family Home

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.d.</u> of this Code.

Fence

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

Fence Height

The height of a fence or screen is the plumb vertical distance from the grade line to the top of the running portion of the structure at a given point. [See note 1]

Fence, Open

A fence that has, over its entirety, more than 70% of the superficial surface consisting of regularly distributed openings.

Fence, Protective

A protective fence is one having physical characteristics and location which will deny free access to property upon which there is an unsafe building or structure, an unsafe excavation, a dangerous condition, an attractive nuisance, or any other hazardous condition or nuisance as defined by ordinance or law. [See note 1]

Fence, Solid

A fence that has, over its entirety, no distributed openings. A Shadowbox design fence is considered a solid fence. A chain link fence with slats is not considered a solid fence.

Fence, Temporary

A temporary fence is any fence which is constructed in a manner that is not permanent. Temporary fences shall include both fences intended to be installed in a temporary

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manner as well as fences constructed in a manner de- Full cutoff fixture fined by Subsection 32.04.05.A.6.k(iii)(C)(1). [See note 1]

Financial Institution

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.5.a.</u> of this Code.

Fireworks, Retail

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.7.b. of this Code.

Flood Plain

That area of land adjoining a watercourse or other body of water that has been determined to be subject to periodic coverage by flood water as shown on the most current floodplain maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Flood Way

The channel of a watercourse or body of water and those portions of the adjoining flood plains designated as necessary to carry and discharge the flood water flow of such watercourse or body of water as shown on the most current floodplain maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Glare Management Agency (FEMA).

Foot-candle

A unit of illumination when one lumen is evenly distributed on a one square foot area.

Forward throw

Any downlight luminaire whose distribution pattern is Type IV (as defined by the IESNA). These luminaires have minimal backlight effect, thereby reducing light trespass.

Fraternity/Sorority House

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.e.</u> of this Code.

Fueling Station

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.11.a.</u> of this Code.

A luminaire which has a light distribution where the candlepower does not exceed 0% of the lamps' rated initial lumen output at an angle of 90 degrees above nadir, and does not exceed 10% of the lamps' rated initial lumen output at a vertical angle of 80 degrees above nadir. This applies to all lateral angles around the luminaire.

Funeral Home

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.4.d. of this Code.

G. G Terms

Garage, Private

An accessory building or portion of a building designed or used for the storage of vehicles owned and used by the occupants of the building to which it is accessory or attached.

Geothermal Boreholes

A hole drilled or bored into the earth into which piping is inserted for use a closed vertical loop geothermal system.

The sensation produced by luminance within the visual field that are sufficiently greater than the luminance to which the eyes are adapted to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility.

Golf Course

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.9 of this Code.

Greenhouse

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.E.1.d.</u> of this Code.

Groomina

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.1.d.</u> of this Code.

Ground Source Heat Pump System

A system that uses the relatively constant temperature

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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of the earth or a body of water to provide heating in the winter and cooling in the summer. System components include open or closed loops of pipe, coils or plates; a fluid that absorbs and transfers heat; a heat pump unit that processes heat for use or disperses heat for cooling; and an air distribution system.

Ground Source Heat Pump System, Closed Loop

A mechanism for heat exchange that circulates a heat transfer fluid, typically food-grade anti-freeze, through pipes or coils buried beneath the land surface or anchored to the bottom in a body of water.

Ground Source Heat Pump System, Horizontal

A closed loop ground source heat pump system where the loops or coils are installed horizontally in a trench or series of trenches.

Ground Source Heat Pump System, Open Loop

A system that uses ground water as a heat transfer fluid by drawing groundwater from a well to a heat pump and then Hazardous Waste Facility discharging the water over land, directly in a water body or into an injection well.

Ground Source Heat Pump System, Vertical

A closed loop ground system heat pump system where the loops or coils are installed vertically in one or more borings below the land surface.

Group Home

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.g.</u> of this Code.

Guideline

Written statements, explanatory material, graphic renderings and/or photographs that are advisory recommendations intended to provide property owners and the public with specific examples of techniques and materials that can be used to achieve adopted standards. A guideline is an indication of City policy or preferences; however, compliance is not mandatory, but rather compliance is encouraged to further the City's land use goals and policies.

H. H Terms **Halfway House**

See definition of "Rehabilitation House".

Hazardous Waste

Waste or combination of wastes that, because of quantity. concentration, biological degradation, leaching from precipitation, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, either (1) causes, or significantly contributes to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Hazardous waste may include but is not limited to wastes that are toxic, corrosive or flammable or irritants, strong sensitizers or explosives.

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.5.a.</u> of this Code.

Heat Transfer Fluid

A non-toxic, biodegradable, circulating fluid such as potable water, a food-grade aqueous solution of propylene glycol not to exceed 20% by weight, or a food-grade aqueous solution of potassium acetate not to exceed 20% by weight.

Heliport

An area, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, licensed by the federal government or an appropriate state agency and approved for the loading, landing, and takeoff of helicopters and including auxiliary facilities, such as parking, waiting room, fueling, and maintenance equipment.

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Home Occupation

An activity conducted for gain entirely within a residential building, or an accessory building thereto, that is incidental and secondary to the use of such building for dwelling purposes and that does not change the essential residential character of such building.

Hospital

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.6.a.</u> of this Code.

Hotel/Motel

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.10.c. of this Code.

Hotel, Apartment

See definition of "Apartment Hotel".

Household

Any group of individuals living together as a common household unit, and sharing a common bond such as a family relationship or common membership in a religious or non-profit organization requiring them to live together. This use does not include a group of individuals who are living together in order to receive therapy, medical assistance, or assistance with daily activities, unless such group is required by state or federal law to be treated as a household.

Housekeeping

A room or group of rooms forming a single habitable space equipped and intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, and eating that does not contain, within such a unit, a loilet, lavatory and bathtub, or shower. [See note 1]

I. I Terms

IESNA

The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

Illuminance

Lumens per unit area incident on a surface, measured in foot-candles (1FC = 1 Im/sf).

Illumination

An alternative term for illuminance, most commonly used to avoid confusion between illuminance and luminance (e.g., it can be used in a qualitative sense to designate the act of illuminating or quantitatively by stating level of illumination).

Industrial Services

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.2.a.</u> of this Code.

Infill Development

An area of platted or unplatted land that, together with adjacent vacant land in private ownership, includes no more than ten (10) acres of land, and where the land along at least seventy-five (75) percent of the boundaries of the proposed development (ignoring intervening streets) has been developed with either public or private use.

Inoperable Vehicle

Any motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, boat, trailer or semitrailer that lacks a current registration, valid for that vehicle, and/or a component part that renders the vehicle unfit for legal use.

Institution

An establishment occupied or operated by a private or public nonprofit corporation, association, organization, or group for use or benefit of the general public.

J. J Terms

Junk

All old or scrap copper, brass, lead, or any other nonferrous metal; old rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber, debris, waste, used lumber or salvaged wood; dismantled or inoperable vehicles, machinery and appliances or parts of such vehicles, machinery or appliances; iron, steel, or

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

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other old or scrap ferrous material; old discarded glass, Lot, Zoning tinware, plastic, or old discarded household goods or hardware, or similar items or material.

Junkyard

See definition of "Salvage Yard".

K. K Terms

Editing Note: Reserved

L. L Terms

Land-leased Community

Pursuant to Iowa Statute 414.28A, "Land-leased community" means any site, lot, field, or tract of land under common ownership upon which ten or more occupied manufactured homes are harbored, either free of charge of for revenue purposes, and shall include any building, structure, or enclosure used or intended for use as part of the equipment of the land-leased community. The term "land-leased community" shall not be construed to include homes, buildings, or other structures temporarily maintained by any individual, educational institution, or company on their own premises and used exclusively to house their own labor or students.

Library

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.7.b.</u> of this Code.

Light trespass

Light falling beyond the intended target area where it is Luminance not wanted or needed, including, by way of illustration but not necessarily limited to, across property boundaries.

Loading Space, Off-Street

An unobstructed area no part of which is located in any Luminous flux public right-of-way and the principal use of which is for the standing, loading, or unloading of trucks and trailers.

Lodging House

See definition of "Boarding House."

In this Code the term "lot" refers to a "zoning lot" unless the context shall clearly indicate that it refers instead to a "lot of record". A zoning lot is a single tract of contiguous land that, at the time of filing for a building permit or a certificate of occupancy or district boundary change, is designated by the owner or developer as a tract to be used, developed, or built upon as a unit under single or unified ownership or control and assigned to the particular use, building, or structure for which the building permit or certificate of occupancy is issued and including such area of land as may be required by the provisions of this Code for such use, building, or structure. If there is no indication in materials submitted in connection with a development approval a building permit identifying a zoning lot containing more or less area than a lot of record, then the zoning lot shall be the lot of record where the property or activity is located.

Lumen (lm)

A unit of luminous flux (e.g., 1800 lumens is the approximate equivalent to a 100 watt incandescent bulb).

Luminaire

A complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps together with the components designed to distribute the light, such as reflectors, refractors, lenses, etc.

The luminous intensity of a surface in a given direction per unit of projected area (e.g., candela/sf). This is not to be confused with ILLUMINANCE.

A quantitative expression of the brilliance of a source of visible light measured in lumens.

M. M Terms

Manufactured Home

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Pursuant to Iowa Statute 414.28, "manufactured home" means a factory-built structure that is manufactured or constructed under the authority of 42 U.S.C. §5401 et. seg. and is to be used as a place for human habitation, but that is not constructed or equipped with a permanent hitch or other device allowing it to be moved other than for the purpose of moving to a permanent site, and that does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or axles. A manufactured home is the same as a mobile home except a manufactured home must meet the above cited U.S. Code requirements. It also must meet the State of Iowa requirements including the nonpermanent hitch, wheels and axle as stated in this Code, and is also subject to additional local requirements that are also generally more stringent than requirements for mobile homes. This section shall not be construed as abrogating a recorded restrictive covenant. A manufactured home shall be considered as a single family detached dwelling, but a mobile home is not considered as a single family detached dwelling.

Manufacturing, Artisan/Craft

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.3.a.</u> of this Code.

Manufacturing, General

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.3.c.</u> of this Code.

Manufacturing, Intensive

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.3.d.</u> of this Code.

Manufacturing, Limited

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.3.b.</u> of this Code.

Marquee

Any permanent construction that projects from a wall of a building, usually above an entrance, and that does not Motel meet the definition of an awning or canopy.

Maximum Extent Practicable

All possible efforts to comply with the regulation or min-

imize potential harm or adverse impacts have been undertaken. Economic considerations may be taken into account but shall not be the overriding factor in determining "maximum extent practicable."

Mixed-Use Structure

The use of a building for more than one purpose, one of which is residential dwellings.

- A. Dwelling Units Located Above Ground Floor: A use meeting the definition of a dwelling unit, and located above the ground floor of the structure (except for access stairs or elevators), but not including crisis counseling centers, family homes, group homes and rehabilitation homes.
- B. Live/Work Unit: See Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.f. of this Code.

Mobile Home

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.A.1.g.</u> of this Code.

Mobile Home Park

A parcel or tract of land with facilities designed for occupancy by mobile homes. It shall not include any area in which any vehicles or unoccupied mobile homes are parked or stored for the purpose of inspection or sale. (See also Chapter 65 of the Cedar Rapids Municipal Code).

Modular Home

Factory-built housing certified as meeting the State Building Code as applicable to modular housing. Once certified by the State, modular homes shall be subject to the same standards as site-built single unit dwellings.

See definition of "Hotel/Motel".

Motor Vehicle

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Any vehicle designed and intended to be either propelled Office, Business and Professional by a motor contained by the vehicle or drawn by another motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle, Passenger

Passenger motor vehicles shall include automobiles, motorcycles, vans, pickup trucks, and similar vehicles, but shall exclude buses, trucks exceeding one and one-half tons net legal carrying capacity, campers, pickup campers, motor homes, trailers, snowmobiles, and similar vehicles. Recreational vehicles shall include bus campers. camper trailers, pickup campers, travel trailers, motor homes, snow-mobiles, boats, and the like.

Mounting Height

The vertical distance from the face of the luminaire to the surface area intended to be lit.

Multiple Family Dwelling

See definition of "Dwelling, Multiple Family."

Museum

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.7.b.</u> of this Code.

N. N Terms

Nadir

The vertical line projecting downward to the ground from the center of the lens of a luminaire.

Nonconforming, Legal (Lawful)

A building, structure, or use lawfully erected and/or used prior to the adoption of this Code, or amendments to this Code, and that does not conform to the provisions of this Code, or amendment to this Code, for the district within which such building structure or use is located.

O. O Terms

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.6.a.</u> of this Code.

Office, Medical

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.2.a.</u> of this Code.

Owner, Property

Includes the holder of legal title or a duly authorized agent thereof.

P. P Terms

Park, Public

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.8.a.</u> of this Code.

Parking Lot

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.10.a. of this Code.

Parking Space

A surfaced area permanently reserved for the temporary storage of one automobile, or motor vehicle, and connected with a street or alley by a surfaced driveway that affords satisfactory ingress and egress for automobiles.

Parking Structure

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.10.b.</u> of this Code.

Personal Service

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.4.b.</u> of this Code.

Planned Unit Development

See Subsection 32.05.06.of this Code.

Planning Commission

The City of Cedar Rapids Planning Commission.

Playground

See definition of "Park, Public."

Principal Building or Structure

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The main or primary structure on a lot used or intended for use for a principal use. This shall not prohibit more than one principal structure on a lot if all other requirements of this Chapter are met. [See note 1]

Principal Use

See definition of "Use, Principal."

Private

In reference to a building, structure, utility, facility or use, "private" means owned by someone other than a unit of Recreational Vehicle Park government, or an agency of a government, unless the context clearly indicates that "private" is being used in the broader sense of something not available to the general Recycling Collection Facility populace.

Public

In reference to a building, structure, utility, facility, or use, "public" means owned and/or operated by a unit of government or an agency of a unit of government, unless the context clearly indicates that "public" is being used in the broader sense of something available to the general populace.

Public Safety Facility

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.9.a. of this Code.

Public Way

Any sidewalk, street, alley, highway, or other thoroughfare established for travel by vehicles or persons and open or available for use by the general public; and may be in either public or private ownership.

Q. Q Terms

Qualifying Front Porch

A porch that is located on the side of a single family dwelling on which the front setback is measured, that has a minimum gross floor area of one hundred (100) square feet, and minimum dimensions (both length and breadth)

of six (6) feet.

R. R Terms

Recreational Vehicle

A vehicle towed, or self-propelled on its own chassis, or attached to the chassis of another vehicle and designed or used for recreational or sporting purposes. The term recreational vehicle includes, but is not limited to, travel trailers, pick-up campers, camping trailers, motor coach homes, and converted trucks or buses.

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.10.b. of this Code.

See Subsection 32.03.03.D.5.b. of this Code.

Refuse Hauling Facility

See Subsection 32.03.03.D.5.c. of this Code.

Rehabilitation (Halfway) House

See Subsection 32.03.03.A.2.f. of this Code.

Rental Services

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.4.e. of this Code.

Resource Extraction and Preparation

See Subsection 32.03.03.D.1.c. of this Code.

Restaurant, with Alcohol

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.8.a. of this Code.

Restaurant, without Alcohol

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.8.b. of this Code.

Retail, General

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.7.a. of this Code.

Rooming House

See the definition of "Boarding House."

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

External Links Zoning Infomration

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

Row House

An attached dwelling separated from others in a row by a vertical unpierced wall extending from basement to roof.

S. S Terms

Salvage Yard

See Subsection 32.03.03.D.5.d. of this Code.

School, College or University

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.5.a. of this Code.

School, K-12

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.5.b.</u> of this Code.

School, Vocational or Trade

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.5.c.</u> of this Code.

Screen

A screen is a structure or obstruction designed and located to restrict vision, ventilation, or access to an area or space. [See note 1]

Self-Service Storage Facilities

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.4.b.</u> of this Code.

Sign

See <u>Subsection 32.08.03.AB</u> for definition of Signs and Sign-related terms

Site Development Plan

See <u>Section 32.05.07.</u> of this Code.

Solar Array

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.1.a.</u> of this Code.

Solid Waste

Garbage, refuse, rubbish, recyclable materials, and other similar discarded solid or semi-solid materials, including, but not limited to such materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and domestic activities. Solid waste does not include hazardous or toxic materials.

Solid Waste Facility

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.5.e.</u> of this Code.

Sorority House

See definition of "Fraternity."

Specified Anatomical Area

Specified Anatomical Areas shall include the following:

- A. Less than completely and opaquely covered (a) human genitals, pubic region; (b) buttock; and (c) female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; and
- B. Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

Specified Sexual Activity

Specified Sexual Activities shall include the following:

- A. Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.
- B. Acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse or sodomy.
- C. Fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast.

Stable

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.1.e.</u> of this Code.

Standard

A definite rule, principle, or measure established by authority, and with which compliance is mandatory unless expressly waived or varied according to this Code.

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Standard Light Level

Maximum light level approved for the property.

Storage, Outdoor

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.4.a.</u> of this Code.

Story

That portion of a building, excluding a cellar, included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above, or if there is no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it. If the basement area is used for housekeeping, business, or manufacturing use—as opposed to being used for utilities, recreation, or similar accessory uses—such basement shall be considered a story. Any portion of a story exceeding twelve (12) feet in height shall be considered as an additional story for each additional twelve (12) feet or fraction of such distance.

Street

An approved public or private thoroughfare that provides a principal means of vehicular access to abutting property and/or for vehicular passage. Sec. 32.02 provides minimum requirements for lot frontage on public streets.

Street Line

A dividing line between a lot, parcel, or tract of land and an abutting street.

Street, Right-of-Way

The land, property, or interest in land or property, formally established and intended for a street.

Structure

Anything constructed, erected, or placed with a more or less fixed location on the ground or attached or resting on something having a fixed location on the ground.

Studio or Instruction Service

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.4.c.</u> of this Code.

T. T Terms

Temporary Construction Buildings

Temporary buildings and structures, including mobile homes, that are used for office or storage purposes in conjunction with construction work only.

Temporary Commercial Storage Container

A container designed and rented or leased for the temporary storage of commercial, industrial, or residential household goods, and that does not contain a foundation or wheels for movement, and that is located on a lot or parcel for thirty (30) or more consecutive days in a calendar year. This use includes but is not limited to piggyback containers that can be transported by mounting on a chassis, as well as "POD"-type boxes that can be transported on a flatbed or other truck, but does not include (a) pre-fabricated sheds that are not designed for transport after erection, or (b) commercial trailers used by construction or industrial uses in the regular performance of their business (as opposed to simply for on-site storage). Containers that are located on a lot or parcel for periods of less than thirty (30) days in a calendar year for purposes of storage of goods during the relocation of a household, intuition.

Trailer

A structure standing on wheels, designed to be towed or hauled by a private passenger motor vehicle or truck or other vehicle, and used for short-term human occupancy, carrying of materials, goods, or objects, or as a temporary office.

Transient Accommodations

The furnishing of a room, apartment, suite, or the like which is customarily occupied by a transient visitor for less

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-24.

than 180 days.

Treatment Facility

See Subsection 32.03.03.B.6.b. of this Code.

Truck and Heavy Equipment Sales and Service

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.2.b.</u> of this Code.

Truck Stop/Truck Wash

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.2.c.</u> of this Code.

U. U Terms

Urban Agriculture

See Subsection 32.03.03.E.1.b. of this Code.

Urban Chicken

Shall mean a chicken kept on a permitted tract of land pursuant to a permit issued under Chapter 23A of the City of Cedar Rapids Municipal Code.

Urban Form District Terms

See Subsection 32.08.02.AC

Use

The purpose or purposes for which land or a structure is designed, arranged, or intended, or to which purpose land or a structure is occupied, maintained, leased, or operated.

Use, Accessory

See definition of "Accessory Use."

Use, Conditional

Uses permitted in this Code as a "Permitted by Conditional Use" within Section 32.03 or if specifically identified elsewhere in the code and when authorized according to Sec. 32.05.09 of this Code.

Use, Permitted

Any use that complies with the applicable regulations of this Code governing Permitted Uses in the zoning district in which such use is located.

Use, Principal

The main or primary purpose for which land or a structure is designed, arranged, or intended, or to which purpose land or a structure is occupied, maintained, leased, or operated. More than one principal use may exist on the same lot. [See note 1]

Utility, Major

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.11.a.</u> of this Code.

Utility, Minor

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.B.10.b.</u> of this Code.

V. V Terms

Variance

See <u>Subsection 32.05.14</u> of this Code.

Vehicle Maintenance and Repair, Major

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.11.c.</u> of this Code.

Vehicle Maintenance and Repair, Minor

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.11.d.</u> of this Code.

Vehicle Rental

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.11.e.</u> of this Code.

Vehicle Sales

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.C.11.f.</u> of this Code.

Veterinary Hospital

See Subsection 32.03.03.C.1.f. of this Code.

W. W Terms

Warehouse

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.4.c.</u> of this Code.

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Wind Energy Conversion Systems

See <u>Subsection 32.03.03.D.1.b.</u> of this Code.

X. X Terms

Editing Note: Reserved

Y. Y Terms

Editing Note: Reserved

Z. Z Terms

Zone or Zone District

See definition of "District".

[See Note 1]

AA. Adult Entertainment Terms

Adult entertainment establishments include: adult bookstores, adult motion picture theaters, adult mini motion picture theaters, adult massage parlors, adult theaters, adult artist-body painting studios, adult modeling studios, adult sexual encounter centers, adult cabaret and all other adult entertainment establishments. The following definitions shall govern the interpretation of the regulations of Adult Entertainment Establishments:

Adult Artist-Body Painting Studio

An establishment or business that provides the services of applying paint or other substance whether transparent or nontransparent to or on the human body distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or Specified Anatomical Areas (as defined in this Code).

Adult Bookstore

An establishment having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock in trade, books, magazines, other periodicals, videos, CDs, DVDs, and/or other similar media that are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "Specified Sexual Activities" or "Specified Anatomical Areas", (as defined in this Code), or an establishment or section devoted to the sale or display of such material. This definition does not include a bookstore in which no more than 10 percent

of the gross floor area is devoted to the sale of sexually oriented items, and that does not advertise itself as such an establishment that sells or rents such items.

Adult Cabaret

Any place holding a liquor license or beer permit, or combination for consumption of beer or liquor, or both, on the premises and in which entertainment is characterized by emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas (as defined in this Code).

Adult Entertainment Establishment

Any other establishment not otherwise defined in this Code, but of the same general classification as the other uses defined in this section, having as a substantial or significant portion of its business the offering of entertainment, stocks in trade of materials, scenes or other presentations characterized by emphasis on depiction or description of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas (as defined in this Code).

Adult Massage Parlor

Any place of business in which any method of pressure on or friction against, or rubbing, stroking, kneading, tapping, pounding or vibrating the external parts of the body with the hand or any body parts, or by a mechanical or electrical instrument, under such circumstances that it is reasonably expected that the individual to whom the treatment is provided or some third person on his or her behalf will pay money or give other consideration or gratuity therefore, in which the massage is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities, or involving specified anatomical areas (as defined in this Code).

Adult Mini Motion Picture Theater

An enclosed building with a capacity for less than 50 persons used for presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or

Notes:

[1] Amended by Ordinance 010-20.

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relating to "Specified Sexual Activities" or "Specified Anatomical Areas" (as defined in this Code), for observation by patrons in the theater.

Adult Modeling Studio

An establishment or business that provides the services of modeling for the purposes of reproducing the human body by means of photography, painting, sketching, drawing or otherwise in which the activity is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas (as defined in this Code).

Adult Motion Picture Theater

An enclosed building with a capacity of 50 or more persons used for presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "Specified Sexual Activities" or "Specified Anatomical Areas", (as defined in this Code) for observation by patrons in the theater.

Adult Sexual Encounter Center

Any business, agency, or persons who, for any form or consideration of gratuity, provide a place where three or more persons, not all members of the same family, may congregate, assemble or associate for the purposes of performing activities distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas (as defined in this code).

Adult Theater

A motion picture theater or stage show theater or a combination of those types of theaters used for presenting materials distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matters depicting, describing, or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas (as defined in this Code) for observation by patrons of the theater.

AB.Sign Terms

Billboard

See definition of "Sign, Off-Premises."

Building Unit

A space in a building that is leased or occupied by a commercial tenant or other occupant.

Commercial Speech

Expression by a speaker for the purposes of commerce, where the intended audience is actual or potential consumers, and where the content of the message is commercial in character. Commercial speech typically advertises a business or business activity or proposes a commercial transaction.

Copy

The wording on a sign surface either in permanent or removable form.

Customary Maintenance

All manner of maintenance, repair, or component replacement of a legally permitted or lawful sign that is done to keep the structure and its various components in good repair. This definition applies to all parts of a sign, including the supporting structure, walkways, sign face, and all other component parts, except the base and foundation. An increase in height, a change in dimension or location, replacement of the base or foundation, or the addition of lighting or digital display does not constitute customary maintenance.

Embellishment

Any area of an advertising design that extends at an angle from the parallel plane of view of any two-dimensional sign.

Marquee

Any permanent construction that projects from a wall of a building, usually above an entrance, and that does not

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meet the definition of an awning or canopy.

Sign

Any device visible from a public place whose essential purpose and design is to convey either commercial or non-commercial messages by means of a graphic presentation of alphabetical or pictorial symbols or representations.

Sign, Animated or Flashing

A sign, other than a digital sign, with action or motion, flashing color changes, or upon which illumination is not maintained at a constant stationary intensity or color, not including wind activated elements such as flags and banners, nor a sign giving only time or temperature.

Sign, Awning

Any sign attached to an awning that includes trademark or copyright material. Corporate colors are not considered a sign.

Sign, Banner

Any sign in which the characters, letters, illustrations, or ornamentations are applied to cloth, paper, fabric, or other similar material, with or without a frame.

Sign, Billboard

An off-premises sign which advertises or draws attention to a business, product, event, service or activity not neces- 4. Full-Motion Video sarily located on an adjacent or nearby property. Billboard signs are meant to advertise the business to passing motorists or pedestrians.

Sign, Bracket

A freestanding sign structure supported by posts or columns at the ends.

Sign, Cabinet

A sign that has a face which is enclosed, bordered, or contained within a box-like structure, frame, or other device.

Sign, Changeable Copy

A sign with the capability of content change by means of manual or electronic input.

Sign, Canopy

See definition of "Sign, Awning."

Sign, Digital

Any sign which uses electronic digital technology as a means to convey a message. This includes LED displays, and all forms of electronic messaging. The following terms will be applicable to digital signs as the context requires:

1. Animation

The use of movement or some element thereof, to depict action or create a special effect or scene.

2. Digital Display Billboard Sign

Any billboard sign as defined in section 32.04.08 which uses electronic digital technology as a means to convey the advertising message.

3. Flashing Light

The rapid on and off between fully illuminated and not fully illuminated in a period of less than 1 second, for the purpose of drawing attention to the display.

The use of full motion footage shot with a video camera or similar device that is sized to fit and be displayed by an electronic message sign or similar device.

5. Hold-Time

The time period between message content changes on a digital display

6. Luminosity

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[1] Amended by Ordinance 013-23.

The measureable light differential between the ambient light level in an area and the light projected by a sign.

7. Scrolling Text

To cause displayed text to move up, down, or across the screen so that a line of text or graphics appears at one edge of the screen for each line that moves off the opposite edge.

8. Static Display

Any display which does not contain animation, flashing light, full-motion video, or scrolling text. Sign medium can be non-digital or digital.

Sign, Free-standing

Any non-movable sign not affixed to a building, and including bracket signs, monument signs, pole signs, and construction signs.

Sign, Marquee

A sign mounted on a marquee.

Sign, Mechanical Movement

A sign having a part or parts that physically move rather than merely appearing to move or merely having changing displays, as might be found in a digital or animated illumination sign. The physical movement may be activated electronically or from another power source, but shall not include wind-activated movement such as used for banners or flags.

Sign, Monument

A free-standing sign with low overall height and a decorative base.

Sign, Off-Premises

A sign directing attention to a specific business, product, service, entertainment event or activity, or other commercial activity that is not sold, produced, manufactured, fur-

nished or conducted at the property upon which the sign is located.

Sign, On-Premises

A sign erected, maintained, or used by a business located on the same property where the sign is located.

Sign, Pole

A free-standing sign with an elevated surface supported by one or more vertical poles or columns placed in the ground.

Sign, Portable

A sign designed to be transported, and not permanently attached to the ground, a structure, or to other signs, including but not limited to signs:

- 1. With wheels or with wheels removed.
- 2. With chassis or support constructed without wheels.
- 3. Designed to be transported by trailer or wheels.
- 4. "A" or "T" frame signs.
- 5. Attached temporarily or permanently to the ground, a structure, or to other signs.
- 6. Strings, pennants, and balloons.
- 7. Menu and sandwich board signs.

Sign, Projecting

A building mounted sign with the faces of the sign projecting from and rot parallel with the building fascia.

Sign, Roof

A sign erected upon and constructed wholly on and over the roof of a building, supported by the roof structure, and extending vertically above the roof

Sign, Sandwich Board

Any static, temporary and portable sign of A-Frame construction with two faces.

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Sign, Special Event

A temporary sign displayed in a yard for the purpose of notifying the public of events to be held on specific dates that are conducted by non-profit entities. Said events shall be open to the general public and include, but not be limited to, scheduled elections relating to candidates or issues, fairs, festivals, special days and commemorative celebrations. See also definition of "Sign, Temporary."

Sign, Temporary

A sign that is intended by the owner of the sign or the person owning or controlling the property upon which the sign is placed to be displayed for a limited period of time only.

Sign, Wall

A sign, not including a window sign, that is attached directly to or painted on a wall and with the exposed face of the sign in a plane parallel to the building wall such that **Block Corner** the sign extends forward of that wall by 12 inches or less.

Sign, Window

Any sign, including a decal, that is attached to, affixed to, etched into, leaning against, or otherwise placed within 18 in. of a street-facing window, door, or other aperture in a manner so that the sign message is visible from the outside of the building.

Sign, Yard

A temporary sign placed upon or supported by the ground independently of any other structure, but not including a Facade sandwich board sign.

Sign Illumination, Animated

Illumination of part or all of a sign drawing attention to a sign through an internal or external light source or neon illumination that exhibits changing intensities or colors. Animated illumination includes a sign on which the only

copy that changes is the electronic indication of time, temperature, stock market, or similar information. Animated illumination does not include digital displays or mechanical movement signs if the only mechanical movement in the sign relates to the movement of grids to produce programmable displays.

Sign Illumination, Static

Illumination drawing attention to a sign through an internal or external light source or neon illumination that does not change intensities or colors. Static illumination does not include digital displays.

Urban Form Terms (as used in U-xx districts) **Attic Story**

Habitable space within the structure of a pitched roof and above the uppermost story that does not count against the maximum height if constructed within the prescribed standards.

The intersection of required building lines, not the intersection of the rights-of-way.

Clear Walkway

The portion of the sidewalk within a street-space that shall remain clear of obstructions and allow public passage.

Dooryard

The space between the back of the public sidewalk and reguired building line, which may be paved or planted, depending on the applicable building form standard.

The building face; the elevation(s) facing the street-space or required building line.

Facade Composition

The arrangement and proportion of facade materials and elements (windows, doors, cornices, columns, pilasters, bays, etc.)

Facade Modulation

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Breaks down the perceived scale of large buildings, provides the appearance of a distinct facade, and creates a better pedestrian experience.

clearly visible from the street-space (such as elements facing a common lot line).

Fenestration

Openings in the building wall, including windows and doors, allowing light and views between the building or block interior (private realm) and exterior (public realm).

Private Open Area

An occupiable area within the buildable area and generally behind the parking setback line and (primarily) open to the sky, accessible only to occupants of the particular development.

Required Building Line (RBL)

A line or plane indicated on the regulating plan, which extends vertically and generally parallel to the street, at which the building facade is to be placed. This is a requirement, not a permissive minimum, such as a setback. (Note that the RBL is often not the same as the property line.)

Street-Space

All space between fronting required building lines (including streets, squares, plazas, pedestrian pathways, civic greens, sidewalks, and quadrangles)—but not within garage entries or alleys. Also called the public realm.

Street Wall or Garden Wall

A (masonry) wall set back not more than one foot from the required building line that assists in defining the street-space in the absence of a building.

Tree Lawn

A continuous strip of soil area—typically covered with grass, other vegetation, bridging pavement, or sometimes porous pavers—located between the back of curb and the clear walkway area.

Visible from the Street-Space

Some requirements of the form districts apply only where the subject is "visible from the street-space." (Note the definition of street-space above.) A building element more than 30 feet from a required building line or street-space is by definition not

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