



AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING OF THE
WINDSOR HEIGHTS
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION
Thursday, June 8, 2023 - 5:30 PM
VIA ZOOM ONLY by registering in advance for this meeting:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7832856334>

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Approval of Agenda**
3. **Zoning Code Review**
 - A. Review Chapters 165-177 and Make Possible Recommendations to the City Council
 1. City attorney review timeline
 2. 170.03 use of “Code of Ordinances”
 3. Urban corridor description
 4. Review yard definitions
 5. Review definitions
 6. Scheduling public hearing
4. **Adjourn**

*It is possible that members, including a quorum of members of the City Council and other committees may be present. No City business will be discussed outside of this agenda.

WINDSOR HEIGHTS MUNICIPAL CODE

CHAPTER 165 – CHAPTER 177

CHAPTER 165 ZONING CODE – GENERAL PROVISIONS

165.01 Title	165.05 Conflicting Provisions
165.02 Jurisdiction	165.06 Relief from Other Provisions
165.03 Purpose	165.07 Publication
165.04 Consistency with Comprehensive Development Plan	165.08 Severability

165.01 TITLE.

Chapters 165 through 177 of this Code of Ordinances shall be known as the Zoning Code of the City of Windsor Heights.

165.02 JURISDICTION.

The provisions of the Zoning Code shall be applicable to all property within the corporate limits of the City as authorized by Chapter 414 of the Code of Iowa.

165.03 PURPOSE.

The purposes of the Zoning Code are to:

1. Serve the public health, safety, and general welfare of the City and its jurisdiction.
2. Classify property in a manner that reflects its suitability for specific uses.
3. Provide for sound, attractive development with [in](#) the City and its jurisdiction.
4. Encourage environmentalism of adjacent land uses.
5. Protect environmentally sensitive areas.
6. Further the objectives of the Comprehensive Development Plan of the City.

165.04 CONSISTENCY WITH COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The City intends that this Zoning Code and any amendments to it shall be consistent with the City's Comprehensive Development Plan. It is the City's intent to amend this Code whenever such action is deemed necessary to keep regulatory provisions in conformance with the Comprehensive Development Plan.

165.05 CONFLICTING PROVISIONS.

The Zoning Code shall be held to provide the minimum requirements necessary for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. If any provision of the Zoning Code

conflicts with any other provision of the Zoning Code, any other Ordinance of the City, or any applicable State or federal law, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

165.06 RELIEF FROM OTHER PROVISIONS.

Nothing in these provisions shall relieve any property owner or user from satisfying any condition or requirement associated with a previous approval, special permit, variance, development permit, or other permit issued under any local, State, or federal ordinance or statute.

165.07 PUBLICATION.

This Code shall be published in book or pamphlet form and, together with the maps being a part hereof, shall be filed with the City Administrator.

165.08 SEVERABILITY.

If any section, provision or part of ~~this Ordinance~~ the Zoning Code be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole or any section, provision or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

CHAPTER 166

ZONING CODE – DEFINITIONS

166.01 Purpose

166.03 Definition of Terms

166.02 General Construction of Language

166.01 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to promote consistency and precision in the interpretation of this Zoning Code. The meaning and construction of words as set forth shall apply throughout this Zoning Code, unless where modified in a specific section or where the context of such words or phrases clearly indicates a different meaning or construction.

166.02 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF LANGUAGE.

The following general rules of construction apply to the text of the Zoning Code.

1. Headings. Section and subsection headings contained herein are provided for illustrative purposes only and shall not be deemed to limit, govern, modify, or otherwise affect the scope, meaning, or intent of any provision of the Zoning Code.
2. Illustration. In the case of any real or apparent conflict between the text of this Zoning Code and any illustration explaining the text, the text shall apply.
3. Conjunctions. Unless the context clearly indicates the contrary, the following conjunctions shall be interpreted as follows:
 - a. “And” indicates that all connected items or provisions apply.
 - b. “Or” indicates that the connected items or provisions may apply singly or in any combination.
 - c. “Either ... or” indicates that the connected items or provisions shall apply singly but not in combination.
4. Referenced Agencies. Unless otherwise indicated, all public officials, bodies, and agencies referred to in this chapter are those of the City.

166.03 DEFINITION OF TERMS.

For the purposes of this Zoning Code, certain terms and words are hereby defined. Certain sections contain definitions which are additional to those listed here. Where terms are not specifically defined, their ordinarily accepted meaning or meanings implied by their context shall apply.

1. “Absolute Photometry” means photometric measurements (usually of a solid-state luminaire) that directly measures the footprint of the luminaire. Reference Standard IES LM-79.
2. “Abutting” means having lot lines or district boundaries in common, including property separated by a public street or alley. This term is used interchangeably with “adjacent.”

3. “Accessory Structure” means a structure which is incidental to and customarily associated with a specific principal use or building on the same site. The structure may or ~~not be~~ may not contain a dwelling unit. See Dwelling, Accessory.
4. “Accessory Use” means a use which is incidental to and customarily associated with a specific principal use on the same site.
5. “Addition” means any construction which increases the size of a building or structure in terms of site coverage, height, length, width, or gross floor area.
6. “Administration” means governmental office usess providing administrative, clerical, or public contact services that deal directly with the citizen, together with incidental storage and maintenance of necessary vehicles. Typical uses include ~~f~~Federal, State, County, and City offices.
7. “Administrative Official” means the Windsor Heights Administrative Official or appropriate designee.
8. “Adult Entertainment” means any business activity which offers the opportunity to view sexual activities or view or touch anatomical areas for entertainment purposes, depicts or describes sexual conduct. This category includes the sale or viewing of visual or print materials that meet these criteria. Typical uses include retail services or stores which are distinguished by an emphasis on activities or materials that emphasize sexual content; businesses which offer live performances characterized by exposure of specified anatomical areas; and adult theaters.
9. “Agent of Owner” means any person showing written verification that he/she is acting for – and with the knowledge and consent of – a property owner.
10. “Agricultural Sales and Service” means establishments or places of business engaged in sale from the premises of feed, grain, fertilizers, farm equipment, pesticides, and similar goods or in the provision of agriculture-related services with incidental storage on lots other than where the service is rendered. Typical uses include nurseries, hay, farm implement dealerships, feed and grain stores, and tree service firms.
11. “Alley” means a public right-of-way which is used as a secondary means of access to abutting property.
12. “Alteration” means any construction or physical change in the internal arrangement of spaces, the supporting members, the positioning on a site, or the appearance of a building or structure.
- ~~13. “Alternative Energy Production Devices” means the use of a site for the production of energy utilizing methods that do not involve the oxidation, combustion, or fission of primary materials. Typical uses include solar collector fields, geothermal energy installations, or water powered mills or generating facilities.~~
- ~~14.~~13. “Amateur Radio Tower” means a structure for the transmission or broadcasting of electromagnetic signals by FCC-licensed amateur radio operators.
- ~~15.~~14. “Animal Production” means the raising of animals or production of animal products, such as eggs or dairy products on an agricultural or commercial basis on a site which is also used for crop production or where grazing of natural vegetation is the major feed source; or the raising of animals for recreational use. Typical uses include grazing, ranching, dairy farming, and poultry farming.

- ~~16.15.~~ “Apartment” means a dwelling unit within a building designed for and suitable for occupancy by only one family. Apartments are generally located within multi-family residential buildings.
- ~~17.16.~~ “Architectural Lighting” means ~~I~~Lighting designed to reveal architectural beauty, shape and/or form and for which lighting for any other purpose is incidental.
- ~~18.17.~~ “Astronomic Time Switch” means ~~a~~An automatic lighting control device that switches outdoor lighting relative to time of solar day with time of year correction.
- ~~19.18.~~ “Attached” means having one or more walls in common with a principal building or connected to a principal building by an integral architectural element, such as a covered passageway, façade wall extension, or archway.
- ~~20.19.~~ “Automotive and Equipment Services” means establishments or places of business primarily engaged in sale and/or service of automobiles, trucks, or heavy equipment. The following are considered automotive and equipment use types:
- a. Automotive Rental and Sales: Sale or rental of automobiles, noncommercial trucks, motorcycles, motor homes, recreational vehicles or boats, including incidental storage, maintenance, and servicing. Typical uses include new and used car dealerships; motorcycle dealerships; and boat, trailer, and recreational vehicle dealerships.
 - b. Auto Services: Provision of fuel, lubricants, parts and accessories, and incidental services to motor vehicles; and washing and cleaning and/or repair of automobiles, non-commercial trucks, motorcycles, motor homes, recreational vehicles, or boats, including the sale, installation, and servicing of equipment and parts. Typical uses include service stations, car washes, muffler shops, auto repair garages, tire sales and installation, wheel and brake shops, and similar repair and service activities but exclude dismantling, salvage, or body and fender repair services.
 - c. Repair Services: Repair, painting, or refinishing of the body, fender, or frame of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, motor homes, recreational vehicles, boats, tractors, construction equipment, agricultural implements, and similar vehicles or equipment. Typical uses include body and fender shops, painting shops, and other similar repair or refinishing garages.
 - d. Equipment Rental and Sales: Sale or rental of trucks, tractors, construction equipment, agricultural implements, mobile homes, and similar heavy equipment, including incidental storage, maintenance, and servicing. Typical uses include truck dealerships, construction equipment dealerships, and mobile home sales establishments.
 - e. Equipment Repair Services: Repair of trucks, tractors, construction equipment, agricultural implements, and similar heavy equipment. Typical uses include truck repair garages, tractor and farm implement repair services, and machine shops, but exclude dismantling, salvage, or body and fender repair services.
 - f. Vehicle Storage (Short-term): Storage of operating or non-operating vehicles for a period of no more than 21 days. Typical uses include storage of private parking tow-aways or impound yards but exclude dismantling or salvage. Long-term storage of operating or non-operating vehicles beyond 21 days constitutes an industrial use type.

g. Vehicle Storage (Long-Term): Long-term storage of operating or non-operating vehicles for a period exceeding 21 days. Typical uses include storage of private parking tow-aways or impound yards, but exclude dismantling or salvage.

f.

- ~~21-20.~~ “Aviation Facilities” means landing fields, aircraft parking and service facilities, and related facilities for operation, service, fueling, repair, storage, charter, sales, and rental of aircraft, ~~and~~ including activities directly associated with the operation and maintenance of airport facilities and the provision of safety and security.
21. “Backlight” means, ~~f~~For an exterior luminaire, lumens emitted in the quarter sphere below horizontal and in the opposite direction of the intended orientation of the luminaire. For luminaires with symmetric distribution, backlight will be the same as front light.
22. “Base Zoning District” means a district established by this Zoning Code which prescribes basic regulations governing land use and site development standards. For any actions taken after the effective date of this Code, no more than one Base Zoning District shall apply to any individually platted lot or parcel unless the lot or parcel is part of a Planned Unit Development.
23. “Basement” means a level of a building below street level that has at least one-half of its height below the surface of adjacent ground. A basement used for independent dwelling or business purposes shall be considered a story for the purposes of height measurement. Chapter 185 sets forth floodplain and floodway regulations governing building standards in flood-prone areas.
24. “Bar” means a use engaged in the preparation and retail sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, including taverns, bars, cocktail lounges, and similar uses other than a restaurant as that term is defined in this section.
25. “Bedroom” means any space intended for sleeping purposes in the conditioned space of a dwelling unit which is 80 square feet and greater in size and which is located along an exterior wall, but not including the following: hall; bathroom; kitchen; laundry room.
26. “Bed and Breakfast” means a lodging service that provides overnight or short-term accommodations to guests or visitors, usually including provision of breakfast. Bed and breakfasts are usually located in large residential structures that have been adapted for this use. For the purpose of this definition, bed and breakfasts are always owned and operated by the resident owner of the structure, include no more than ten units, and accommodate each guest or visitor for no more than seven consecutive days during any one-month period.
27. “Beginning of Construction” means the initial incorporation of labor and materials within the foundation of a building or structure.
28. “Berm” means a mound of earth or ~~dirt~~ fill material designed to blend into a landscape either to block out unwanted views or uses, to decrease noise, or to improve the design of a property.
- ~~29. “Big box retail” means a structure exceeding 30,000 square feet.~~
- ~~30-29.~~ “Block” means an area of land within a subdivision that is entirely bounded by streets, or by streets and the exterior boundaries of the subdivision, or by a combination of the above with a watercourse or lake, and which has been designated as such on a plat for the purposes of legal description of a property.

- 31.30. “Blockface” means the property abutting one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersection streets, or between the one nearest intersecting street and a major physical barrier, including, ~~(but not limited to,)~~ railroads, streams, lakes, or the corporate limits of the City.
- 32.31. “Board of Adjustment” means a body established by the Code of Iowa for the purpose of issuing conditional use permits, interpreting and granting variances, and ~~to~~ hearing appeals as provided by this Zoning Code.
- 33.32. “Broadcasting Tower” means a structure for the transmission or broadcasting of radio, television, radar, or microwaves, ordinarily exceeding the maximum height permitted in its zoning district.
- 34.33. “BUG” means ~~A-a~~ luminaire classification system that classifies backlight (B), uplight (U) and glare (G).
- 35.34. “Buffer” means a combination of horizontal space (land) and vertical elements (plants, berm, fences, and walls), used to physically separate or visually screen incompatible adjacent land uses.
- 36.35. “Buffer ~~Y~~yard” means a landscaped area intended to separate and partially obstruct the view of two adjacent land uses or properties from one another.
- 37.36. “Building” means a structure entirely separated from any other structure by space or by walls and having a roof and ~~being~~ built to provide shelter, support, or enclosure for persons or property.
- 38.37. “Building ~~C~~e coverage” means the area of a site covered by buildings or roofed areas, excluding allowed projecting eaves, balconies, and similar features.
- 39.38. “Building ~~E~~ envelope” means the three-dimensional space within which a structure is permitted to be built on a lot after all zoning and other applicable municipal requirements have been met.
- 40.39. “Building ~~L~~ine” means the outer boundary of a building established by the location of its exterior walls.
- 41.40. “Building ~~M~~arker” means an historic or commemorative plaque, or a building name or cornerstone carved into a masonry surface.
- 42.41. “Building Official” means the designee of the City Council, responsible for the enforcement of Chapter 155 of this Code of Ordinances.
- 43.42. “Business” means activities that include the exchange or manufacture of goods or services on a site.
- ~~44. “Business center” means a building containing more than one commercial business, or any group of nonresidential buildings within a common development, characterized by shared parking and access.~~
- ~~45. “Business Support Services” means an establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the sale, rental, or repair of equipment, supplies, and materials or the provision of services used by office, professional, and service establishments to the firms themselves but excluding automotive, construction, and farm equipment; or engaged in the provision of maintenance or custodial services to businesses. Typical uses include office equipment and supply firms, small business machine repair shops or hotel equipment and supply firms, janitorial services, photography studios, and convenience printing and copying.~~

~~46. “Business or Trade Schools” means a use providing education or training in business, commerce, language, or other similar activity or occupational pursuit, and not otherwise defined as a home occupation, college or university, or public or private educational facility.~~

~~47.~~43. “Caliper” means diameter of tree trunk. Usually used for trees less than 12 inches in diameter.

~~48.~~44. “Campground” means facilities providing camping or parking areas and incidental services for travelers in recreational vehicles or tents, which accommodate each guest or visitor for no more than seven consecutive days during any one-month period.

~~49.~~45. “Canopy” means a projecting non-movable structure cantilevered or suspended from a building, supported by the main structural members to which it is attached, and used only as a roof or fixed shelter. A canopy may include a printed message or graphic, or not, and is treated no differently as a result under this ordinance.

~~50.~~46. “Cemetery” means land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes, including columbaria, crematoria, mausoleums, and mortuaries when operated in conjunction with and within the boundary of such cemetery.

~~51.~~47. “Certificate of Occupancy” means an official certificate issued by the Building Official, upon finding of conformance with the City’s Building Code (Chapter 155), and upon receipt of a Certificate of Zoning Compliance.

~~52.~~48. “Certificate of Zoning Compliance” means an official certificate issued by the Building Official, which indicates that the proposed use of building or land complies with the provisions of this Zoning Code.

~~53.~~49. “Change of ~~use~~ use” means the replacement of an existing use by a new use.

~~54.~~50. “Clearance” means the distance from the bottom of a sign face elevated above grade and the grade below.

~~55.~~51. “Civic Organizations” means uses providing meeting, recreational, or social facilities for a private, nonprofit, or non-commercial association, primarily for use by members and guests.

~~56.~~52. “Cluster” means a development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to allow remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, or the preservation of historically or environmentally sensitive features.

~~57.~~53. “College and University Facilities” means an educational institution of higher learning which offers courses of study designed to culminate in the issuance of a degree certified by a generally recognized accrediting organization.

~~58.~~54. “Collector ~~ss~~street” means a street connecting neighborhoods within the same communities, designed to carry traffic from local to arterial streets.

~~59.~~55. “Commercial Recreation” means private businesses or other organizations, which may or may not be commercial by structure or by nature, which are primarily engaged in the provision or sponsorship of sports, entertainment, or recreation for participants or spectators. Typical uses include driving ranges, theaters, private dance halls, or private skating facilities. Commercial recreation is divided into the following categories:

- a. Commercial Recreation (Limited): Facilities which include a structure of 10,000 square feet or less and/or a site covering an area of no more than one-half acre.
- b. Commercial Recreation (General): Facilities which include a structure of more than 10,000 square feet and/or a site covering an area of more than one-half acre.

- ~~60.56.~~ “Communications Services” means establishments primarily engaged in the provision of broadcasting and other information relay services accomplished through the use of electronic and telephonic mechanisms but not including those classified as Utilities. Typical uses include television studios, telecommunication service centers, telegraph service offices, or film and sound recording facilities. Broadcast towers and their minor ancillary ground structures are classified as miscellaneous use types.
- ~~61.57.~~ “Common Aarea” means an area held, designed, and designated for common or cooperative use within a development.
- ~~62.58.~~ “Common Development” means a development proposed and planned as one unified project not separated by a public street or alley.
- ~~63.59.~~ “Common Open Sspace” means land within or related to a development that is not individually owned or dedicated for public use, designed and generally intended for the common use of the residents of the development.
- ~~64.~~ ~~“Community use” means administrative and legislative government offices, schools, postal facilities (such as libraries and museums), meeting halls, clubhouses, amphitheaters, band shells, and pavilions.~~
- ~~65.60.~~ “Commercial Breeders” means a person, engaged in the business of breeding dogs, cats, or other small animals who sells, exchanges, or leases animals in return for consideration, or who offers to do so, whether or not the animals are raised, trained, groomed, or boarded by the person. Typical uses ~~include ostrich raising facilities, stables, or are~~ large-scale animal breeding operations.
- ~~66.61.~~ “Compatibility” means the degree to which two or more different land use types are able to exist together in close proximity, with no one use having significant negative effects on any other use.
- ~~67.62.~~ “Comprehensive Plan” means the duly adopted Comprehensive Development Plan of the City to address future growth and development.
- ~~68.63.~~ “Conditional Use Permit (CUP)” means a permit that is intended to accommodate those types of uses that don’t fit neatly into any particular zoning district, and which have the potential to impact surrounding properties. As part of the approval process, the Board of Adjustment can impose conditions on the proposed use to help minimize the potential impacts on surrounding property.
- ~~69.64.~~ “Conditioned Sspace” means an area, room, or space normally occupied and being heated and/or cooled by any equipment for human habitation.
- ~~70.65.~~ “Condominium” means a real estate ownership arrangement that combines fee simple title to a specific unit and joint ownership in common elements shared with other unit owners. Types of units may include dwelling units, parking spaces, office spaces, or commercial spaces.
- ~~71.66.~~ “Conservation Development” means a development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to allow remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, or the preservation of historically or environmentally sensitive features.
- ~~72.67.~~ “Conservation Subdivision” means, wholly or in majority, a residential subdivision that permits a reduction in lot area, setback, or other site development regulations, provided:
- there is no increase in the overall density permitted for a conventional subdivision in a given zoning district; and

b. the remaining land area is used for common space.

~~73.68.~~ “Construction Yards” means establishments, housing facilities, ~~or~~ businesses primarily engaged in construction activities, including incidental storage of materials and equipment on lots other than construction sites. Typical uses are building contractor’s yards.

~~74.69.~~ “Consumer Services” means establishments which provide services primarily to individuals and households ~~but~~, excluding automotive use types. Typical uses include automated banking machines, appliance repair shops, watch or jewelry repair shops, or musical instrument repair shops.

~~75.70.~~ “Convenience Storage” means storage services primarily for personal effects and household goods within enclosed storage areas having individual access but excluding use of such areas as workshops, hobby shops, manufacturing, or commercial activity. Typical uses include mini-warehousing.

~~76.1.~~ ~~“In-Patient Services” means uses providing bed care and in-patient services for persons requiring regular medical attention but excluding a facility providing surgical or emergency medical services and excluding a facility providing care for alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, or communicable disease. Typical uses include nursing homes.~~

~~77.71.~~ “Court” means an approved private right-of-way which provides access to residential properties and meets at least three of the following conditions:

- a. Serves 12 or fewer housing units or platted lots.
- b. Does not function as a local street because of its alignment, design, or location.
- c. Is completely internal to a development.
- d. Does not exceed 600 feet in length.

~~78.72.~~ “Courtyard” means an open, unoccupied space, bounded on two or more sides by the walls of the building.

~~79.73.~~ “Crop Production” means the raising and harvesting of tree crops, row crops, or field crops on an agricultural or commercial basis. This definition may include accessory retail sales under certain conditions.

~~80.74.~~ “Cultural Services” means a library, museum, or similar registered nonprofit organizational use displaying, preserving, and exhibiting objects of community and cultural interest in one or more of the arts and sciences.

~~81.75.~~ “Custom Manufacturing” means establishments primarily engaged in the on-site production of goods by hand manufacturing, within enclosed structures. This category also includes the incidental direct sale to consumers of only those goods produced on site. Typical uses include ceramic studios, custom jewelry manufacturing, and candle making shops. This involves:

- a. The use of hand tools, or
- b. The use of domestic mechanical equipment not exceeding 2 horsepower, or
- c. A single kiln not exceeding 8 KW or equivalent.

~~82.76.~~ “Curb” means a stone, concrete, or other improved boundary marking the edge of a road or other paved area.

~~83.77.~~ “Curb Line” means a line, whether curbing exists or not, which is the edge of the pavement or shoulder.

- 84.78. “Curfew” means ~~a~~^A time defined by the authority when outdoor lighting is reduced or extinguished.
- 85.79. “Day Care Services” means care for children in the absence of parents or adults requiring supervision for a portion of the day, but less than 24 hours.
- a. ~~Limited~~ Day Care Services (Limited): This use type includes all classifications of day care facilities regulated by the State of Iowa that operate providing care for not more than six children. This term includes nursery schools, preschools, day care centers for children or adults, and similar uses but excludes public and private primary and secondary educational facilities.
 - b. ~~General~~ Day Care Services (General): This use type includes all classifications of day care facilities regulated by the State of Iowa that operate providing care for more than six children. This term includes nursery schools, preschools, day care centers for children or adults, and similar uses but excludes public and private primary and secondary educational facilities.
- 86.80. “Deck” means an unroofed platform, unenclosed except by a railing, which is attached to the ground and/or another structure.
- ~~87.1. “Pawnbroker” means a person or individual, group of individuals, partnership, association, corporation, or any other business unit or legal entity who for a fee~~
- ~~a. Accepts a check, draft, share draft, or other instrument for the payment of money dated subsequent to the date it was written.~~
 - ~~b.a. Accepts a check, draft, share draft, or other instrument for the payment of money dated on the date it was written and holds it for a period of time prior to deposit or presentment pursuant to an agreement with, or any representation made to, the maker of the check, draft, or other instrument whether express or implied.~~
- 88.81. “Density” means the amount of development per specific unit of a site.
- 89.82. “Detention Facilities” means a publicly operated or contracted use providing housing and care for individuals legally confined, designed to isolate those individuals from the community.
- ~~90. “Development Committee” means a committee made up of two Council Members, the Mayor, Planning and Zoning Commission liaison, Administrative Officials, two citizens and a business owner.~~
- 91.83. “Drive-In ~~S~~^Services” means uses which involve the sale of products or provision of services to occupants in vehicles.
- 92.84. “Detached” means fully separated from any other building or jointed to another building in such a manner as not to constitute an enclosed or covered connection.
- 93.85. “Dormer” means a projecting framed structure set vertically on the rafters of a pitched roof, with its own roof (pitched or flat), sides, and a window set vertically on any side of a residence.
- 94.86. “Driveway” means a permanent surface area providing vehicular access between a street and an off-street parking or loading area. A driveway surface area shall be asphaltic, Portland cement binder pavement, paver block, concrete block, or similar surface so as to provide a durable and dustless surface. Gravel or rock is not deemed to be a dustless surface.
- 95.87. “Drive-Thru” means an establishment that provides or dispenses products or services, through an attendant or an automated machine, to persons remaining in their vehicle that

are designated drive-thru stacking lanes. A drive-thru facility may be in combination with other uses, such as financial institutions, restaurants, pharmacies, and service providers such as dry cleaners.

- ~~96.88.~~ "Dwelling ~~U~~nit" means one or more rooms, designed, occupied, or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter, with cooking, sleeping, and sanitary facilities provided within the dwelling unit for the exclusive use of a single family maintaining a household.
- ~~97.89.~~ "Easement" means a privilege or right of use granted on, above, under, or across a particular tract of land for a specific purpose by one owner to another owner, public or private agency, or utility.
- ~~98.90.~~ "Emergency Conditions" means lighting that is only energized during an emergency power source; or the path of egress solely during a fire or other emergency situation; or, lighting for security purposes used solely during an alarm; or lighting fed from a backup lighting for illuminating
- ~~99.91.~~ "Emergency Residential Services" means a facility or use of a building to provide a protective sanctuary for victims of crime or abuse, including emergency housing during crisis intervention for victims of rape, abuse, or physical beatings. Such facilities being limited to no more than ten victims at any one time.
- ~~100.92.~~ "Enclosed" means a roofed or covered space fully surrounded by walls.
- ~~101.93.~~ "Extended ~~S~~tay ~~H~~otel or ~~M~~motel" see "Lodging."
- ~~102.94.~~ "Façade" means the exterior face of a building which is the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.
- ~~103.95.~~ "Family" means one or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, related by blood, marriage, domestic partnership, adoption, or other custodial arrangement.
- ~~104.96.~~ "Family Home" Means a facility as defined in Section 414.22 of the Code of Iowa, and including, but not limited to, Elder Family Homes and Elder Group Homes.
- a. "Elder Group Home" means a facility as defined in Section 231B of the Code of Iowa.
- ~~105.97.~~ "Federal" means pertaining to the Government of the United States of America.
- ~~106.98.~~ "Fence" means a structure made of wood, metal, masonry, or other material, typically used to screen, enclose, or divide open space for a setback or along a design site line.
- ~~107.99.~~ "Financial Services" means provision of financial and banking services to consumers or clients. Walk-in and drive-in services to consumers are provided on site. Typical uses include banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, and loan companies. An ATM (automatic teller machine) which is not accompanied on-site by an office of its primary financial institution is considered a general retail service use type.
- ~~108.100.~~ "Firework Sales" means establishments selling consumer first class fireworks and consumer second class fireworks. A firework Seller License issued by the State Fire Marshal is required. Firework establishments must comply with all standards of the National Fire Protection Act 1124 and Code of Iowa, [Section 100.19](#).
- ~~109.101.~~ "Floor ~~A~~area ~~R~~atio" means the quotient of gross floor area divided by gross site area.
- ~~110.102.~~ "Food Sales" means establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the retail sale of food or household products for home consumption. Typical uses include groceries, delicatessens, meat markets, retail bakeries, and candy shops.

- a. ~~Convenience~~ Food Sales (Convenience): Establishments occupying facilities of less than 10,000 square feet; and characterized by sales of specialty foods or a limited variety of general items, and by the sales of fuel for motor vehicles.
- b. ~~Limited~~ Food Sales (Limited): Establishments occupying facilities of less than 10,000 square feet; and characterized by sales of specialty foods or a limited variety of general items, but excluding the accessory sale of fuel for motor vehicles. Typical uses include delicatessens, meat markets, retail bakeries, candy shops, and small grocery stores.
- c. ~~General~~ Food Sales (General): Establishments selling a wide variety of food commodities, using facilities larger than 10,000 square feet. Typical uses include supermarkets.

444.103. “Footcandle” means the unit of measure expressing the quantity of light received on a surface. One footcandle is the illuminance produced by a candle on a surface one foot square from a distance of one foot.

442.104. “Forward Light” means for an exterior luminaire, lumens emitted in the quarter sphere below horizontal and in the direction of the intended orientation of the luminaire.

443.105. “Frontage” means the length of a property line of any one premises abutting and parallel to a public street, private way, or court.

444.106. “Fully Shielded Luminaire” means a luminaire constructed and installed in such a manner that all light emitted by the luminaire, either directly from the lamp or a diffusing element, or indirectly by reflection or refraction from any part of the luminaire, is projected below the horizontal plane through the luminaire's lowest light-emitting part.

445.107. “Funeral Services” means establishments engaged in undertaking services such as preparing the human dead for burial and arranging and managing funerals. Typical uses include funeral homes or mortuaries.

446.108. “Gaming Facilities” means establishments engaged in the lawful, on-site operation of games of chance that involve the risk of money for financial gain by patrons. Gaming facilities shall include the accessory sale of liquor and food, pursuant to licensing regulations of the City or the State.

447.109. “General Retail Services” ~~(Small and Large Scale)~~ means sale or rental with incidental service of commonly used goods and merchandise for personal or household use but excludes those classified more specifically by these use type classifications. Typical uses include department stores, apparel stores, furniture stores, or establishments providing the following products or services: household cleaning and maintenance products; drugs, cards, stationery, notions, books, tobacco products, cosmetics, and specialty items; flowers, plants, hobby materials, toys, and handcrafted items; apparel jewelry, fabrics and like items; cameras, photographic services, household electronic equipment, records, sporting equipment, kitchen utensils, home furnishing and appliances, art supplies and framing, arts and antiques, paint and wallpaper, hardware, carpeting and floor covering; interior decorating services; retail sales of pets; office supplies; mail order or catalog sales; bicycles; and automotive parts and accessories (excluding service and installation).

- a. General retail services (small scale) include facilities with no more than 10,000 square feet in a single establishment or 30,000 square feet within a multiple-tenant common development.

- b. General retail services (large scale) include facilities of 10,000 or more square feet in a single establishment or 30,000 square feet within a multiple-tenant common development.

~~118.~~110. “General Offices” means the use of a site for business, professional, or administrative offices. Typical uses include real estate, insurance, management, travel, or other business offices; organization and association offices; banks or financial offices; or professional offices. The use may contain more than one commercial business or a group of nonresidential buildings within a common development.

~~119.~~111. “General Industry” means enterprises engaged in the processing, manufacturing, compounding, assembly, packaging, storage, treatment, or fabrication of materials and products from prepared materials or from raw materials without noticeable noise, odor, vibration, or air pollution effects across property lines.

~~120.~~112. “Glare” means lighting entering the eye directly from luminaires or indirectly from reflective surfaces that causes visual discomfort or reduced visibility.

~~121.~~113. “Grade” means the horizontal elevation of the finished surface of ground, paving, or sidewalk adjacent to any building line.

- a. For buildings having walls facing one street only, the grade shall be the elevation of the sidewalk (or the boundary line between the property and the street right-of-way in the absence of sidewalks) perpendicular to the center of the wall facing the street.
- b. For buildings having walls facing more than one street, the grade shall be the average elevation of the grades of all walls facing each street.
- c. For buildings having no walls facing a street, the grade shall be the average level of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior walls of the building.

~~122.~~114. “Groundcover” means vegetation that helps in stabilizing the soil such as vines, turf, low growing shrubs, and perennials.

~~123.~~115. “Group Residential” means the use of a site for a residence by four or more unrelated persons or distinct individuals, not defined as a family, on a weekly or longer basis.

~~124.~~116. “Group Care Facility” means a government-licensed or approved facility which provides for resident care and short or long-term, continuous multi-day occupancy of more than 8 but no more than 30 unrelated persons, not including resident staff. Group Care Facilities include facilities which provide services in accordance with individual needs for the:

- a. Adaptation to living with, or rehabilitation from, the handicaps of physical disability.
- b. Adaptation to living with, or rehabilitation from, the handicaps of emotional or mental disorder or developmental disabilities.
- c. Rehabilitation from the effects of drug or alcohol abuse.
- d. Supervision while under a program alternative to imprisonment, including (but not limited to) pre-release, work-release, and probationary programs.
- e. Others who require direct adult supervision.

~~125.~~117. “Group Home” means a facility licensed by the State of Iowa in which at least three but no more than eight persons (not including resident managers or house parents), who are unrelated by blood, marriage, or adoption, reside while receiving therapy, training, living assistance, or counseling for the purpose of adaptation to living with or rehabilitation

from a physical or mental disability as defined by the relevant provisions of the Code of Iowa or by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

~~126.118.~~ “Gross ~~F~~floor ~~A~~area” means the total enclosed area of all floors of a building, measured to the inside surfaces of the exterior walls. This definition excludes the areas of basements, elevator shafts, airspaces above atriums, and enclosed off-street parking and loading areas serving a principal use.

~~127.119.~~ “Guidance Services” means a use providing counseling, direction-, recuperative, or similar services to persons requiring rehabilitation assistance as a result of mental illness, alcoholism, detention, drug addiction, or similar condition on a daytime care basis.

~~128.120.~~ “Hardscape” means permanent hardscape improvements to the site including parking lots, drives, entrances, curbs, ramps, stairs, steps, medians, walkways, and non-vegetated landscaping that is 10 feet or less in width. Materials may include concrete, asphalt, stone, gravel, etc.

~~129.121.~~ “Hardscape Area” means the area measured in square feet of all hardscape. It is used to calculate the Total Site Lumen Limit in both the Prescriptive Method and Performance Methods. Refer to Hardscape definition.

~~130.122.~~ “Hardscape Perimeter” means the perimeter measured in linear feet ~~that~~ is used to calculate the Total Site Lumen Limit in the Performance Method. Refer to Hardscape definition.

~~131.123.~~ “Heavy Industry” means enterprises involved in the basic processing and manufacturing of products, predominately from raw materials, with noticeable noise, odor, vibration, or air pollution effects across property lines; or a use or process engaged in the storage of or processes involving potentially or actually hazardous, explosive, flammable, radioactive, or other commonly recognized hazardous materials.

~~132.124.~~ “Height” means the vertical distance from the established grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, the deck line of a mansard roof, gable, hip, shed, or gambrel roofs. For other cases, height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the established grade to the highest point of a structure as herein defined. Where a building or structure is located on a slope, height shall be measured from the average grade level adjacent to the building or structure.

~~133.125.~~ “Health Care” (~~Small and Large~~) means a facility providing medical, psychiatric, or surgical service for sick or injured persons exclusively on an outpatient basis including emergency treatment, diagnostic services, training, administration, and services to outpatients, employees, or visitors.

a. Health Care (~~s~~Small-~~s~~Scale) includes facilities with no more than 10,000 square feet in a single establishment or 30,000 square feet within a multiple-tenant common development.

b. Health Care (~~H~~Large-~~s~~Scale) includes facilities of 10,000 or more square feet in a single establishment or 30,000 square feet within a multiple-tenant common development.

~~134.126.~~ “Hotel” see “Lodging.”

~~135.127.~~ “Home ~~B~~based ~~B~~business” or “home occupation” means an accessory occupational use conducted entirely within a dwelling unit by its inhabitants, which is clearly incidental to the residential use of the dwelling unit or residential structure and does not change the residential character of its site or have any external evidence of such use.

- ~~136.~~128. “Horticulture” means the growing of horticultural and floricultural specialties, such as flowers, shrubs, or trees intended for ornamental or landscaping purposes. This definition may include accessory retail sales under certain conditions. Typical uses include wholesale plant nurseries and greenhouses.
- ~~137.~~129. “Housing Unit” or “Dwelling Unit” means a building or portion of a building arranged for and intended for occupancy as an independent living facility for one family, including permanent provisions for cooking.
- ~~138.~~130. “IDA” means International Dark-Sky Association.
- ~~139.~~131. “IESNA” means Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.
- ~~140.~~132. “Impervious Coverage” means the total horizontal area of all buildings, roofed or covered spaces, paved surface areas, walkways and driveways, and any other site improvements that decrease the ability of the surface of the site to absorb water, expressed as a percent of site area. The surface water area of pools is excluded from this definition.
- ~~141.~~133. “Impervious Material” means sealed to severely restrict water entry and movement.
- ~~142.~~134. “Industry Standard Lighting Software” means lighting software that calculates point-by-point illuminance that includes reflected light using either ray-tracing or radiosity methods.
135. “In-Patient Services” means uses providing bed care and in-patient services for persons requiring regular medical attention but excluding a facility providing surgical or emergency medical services and excluding a facility providing care for alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, or communicable disease. Typical uses include nursing homes.
- ~~143.~~136. “Lamp” means a generic term for a source of optical radiation (i.e. “light”), often called a “bulb” or “tube”. Examples include incandescent, fluorescent, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, and low pressure sodium (LPS) lamps, as well as light-emitting diode (LED) modules and arrays.
- ~~144.~~137. “Landscaped Area” means the area within the boundaries of a given lot, site, or common development consisting primarily of plant material, including but not limited to grass, trees, shrubs, vines, groundcover, and other organic plant materials; or grass paver masonry units installed such that the appearance of the area is primarily landscaped.
- ~~145.~~138. “Landscape Lighting” means lighting of trees, shrubs, or other plant material as well as ponds and other landscape features.
- ~~146.~~139. “Laundry Services” means establishments primarily engaged in the provision of laundering, cleaning, or dyeing services other than those classified as personal services. Typical uses include bulk laundry and cleaning plants, diaper services, or linen supply services.
- ~~147.~~140. “LED” means Light Emitting Diode.
- ~~148.~~141. “Light Industry” means establishments engaged in the manufacture or processing of finished products from previously prepared materials, including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, and packaging of such products, and incidental storage, sales, and distribution. These establishments are characterized by having no major external environmental effects across property lines and include no unscreened or un-enclosed outdoor storage. Typical uses include commercial bakeries, dressed beef processing

plants, soft drink bottling, apparel assembly from fabrics, electronics, manufacturing, print shops, and publishing houses.

~~149.~~142. “Light Pollution” means any adverse effect of artificial light including, but not limited to, glare, light trespass, skyglow, energy waste, compromised safety and security, and impacts on the nocturnal environment.

~~150.~~143. “Lighting” means electric” or “man-made” or “artificial” lighting. See “lighting equipment.”

~~151.~~144. “Lighting Equipment” means equipment specifically intended to provide gas or electric illumination, including but not limited to, lamp(s), luminaire(s), ballast(s), poles, posts, lens(s), and related structures, electrical wiring, and other necessary or auxiliary components.

~~152.~~145. “Lighting Zone” means a lighting category establishing legal limits for lighting for particular parcels, areas, or districts in a community.

~~153.~~146. “Light Trespass” means light that falls beyond the property it is intended to illuminate.

~~154.~~147. “Liquor Sales” means establishments or places of business engaged in retail sale for off-premises consumption of alcoholic beverages. Typical uses include liquor stores, bottle shops, or any licensed sales of liquor, beer, or wine for off-site consumption.

~~155.~~148. “Lodging” means lodging services involving the provision of room and/or board, but not meeting the classification criteria of bed and breakfasts. Typical uses include the following definitions:

- a. -“Extended ~~S~~stay ~~H~~otel or ~~M~~otel” means any structure consisting of one or more buildings, with more than five specific dwelling units with provisions for living, eating, contain kitchen facilities for food preparation including, but not limited to, refrigerators, stoves and ovens, sanitation, separate bathroom and kitchen sink, and sleeping in each unit, that is specifically constructed, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where temporary residence is offered for pay to persons, for a minimum stay of more than thirty days and a maximum stay of ten months within the dwelling units at the structure, that is approved pursuant to a valid certificate of occupancy issued by the building official having jurisdiction as having all of the required dwelling unit features, and for which such valid certificate of occupancy indicates the specific rooms within the structure that can be used as dwelling units, and that is approved by the Fire Marshal for extended stay temporary residence purposes. Each room shall be a minimum of 275 square feet in area, exclusive of bathroom, closet, or balcony space. Weekly services for each dwelling unit of linen change, towel change, soap change, general cleanup, and a registration lobby staffed on a 12-hour daily basis and 24-hour daily registration and emergency phone number are provided by the management. Each extended stay dwelling unit and facilities are subject to the City’s rental inspection outlined in the Chapter 156 of this Code of Ordinances (Rental Housing Code). For the purposes of parking requirements, extended stay hotel or motels will have to meet the Multi-Family Residential parking requirements.
- b. -“Hotel” means one or more buildings containing 20 or more guest rooms, with such rooms being designed or intended to be used, or which are used as temporary or overnight accommodations for guests in which daily services of linen change,

central telephone switchboard, towel change, soap change, general cleanup, and a registration lobby staffed on a 24-hour daily basis are provided by the management. Each room shall be a minimum of 250 square feet in area, exclusive of bathroom, closet, or balcony space. No room may be used by the same person or persons for a period exceeding 30 days per year. Access to all rooms shall be provided through one or more common entrances. Accessory uses are encouraged and permitted accessory uses include restaurants, cocktail lounges, banquet halls, ballrooms, or meeting rooms.

- c. “Motel” means a building or group of buildings containing dwelling units, intended to be used or which are used as temporary or overnight accommodations for guests, in which daily services of linen change, central telephone switchboard, towel change, soap change, general cleanup, and a registration lobby staffed on a 12-hour daily basis and 24-hour daily registration and emergency phone number are provided by the management. Each room shall be a minimum of 250 square feet in area, exclusive of bathroom, closet, or balcony space. No room may be used by the same person or persons for a period exceeding 30 days per year. Each living or sleeping unit shall have an individual entrance from outside the building. Living or sleeping units may be equipped with cooking facilities. Parking close to the entrance of each living or sleeping unit should be made available.

~~156.~~149. “Low Voltage Landscape Lighting” means landscape lighting powered at less than 15 volts and limited to luminaires having a rated initial luminaire lumen output of 525 lumens or less.

~~157.~~150. “Illumination” means lighting sources installed for the primary purpose of lighting a specific sign or group of signs.

~~158.~~151. “Interior ~~L~~andscaped ~~A~~area” means any landscaped area within a site exclusive of required perimeter landscaping.

~~159.~~152. “Landfill” means the use of a site as a depository for solid wastes, including:

- a. Landfill (Non-Putrescible Solid Waste Disposal) is the use of a site as a depository for solid wastes that do not readily undergo chemical or biological breakdown under conditions normally associated with land disposal operations. Typical disposal material would include ashes, concrete, paving wastes, rock, brick, lumber, roofing materials, and ceramic tile.
- b. Landfill (Putrescible and Non-Putrescible Solid Waste Disposal) is the use of a site as a depository for any solid waste except hazardous and toxic waste as defined by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and/or the State of Iowa. Typical disposal material would include non-putrescible wastes and putrescible wastes such as vegetation, tree parts, agricultural wastes (garbage) and manure.

~~160.~~153. “Landscape ~~A~~menities” means living or non-living materials used to augment the beauty of usability of a landscaped area. Amenities may include (but are not limited to) additional vegetation, flower gardens, tables, sculptures, monuments, benches, gardens, banners, enhanced pavement, pedestrian plaza areas, fountains, and planters.

- ~~161.154.~~ “Landscape Iislands” means a raised unpaved area located within or protruding into a parking lot or the center, unpaved area of a cul-de-sac or traffic circle. The area of a landscape island is measured from the back of the inside curb to the back of inside curb.
- ~~a.155.~~ “Landscape Ppod” means a small individual unpaved area within a parking lot incorporated to provide locations for vegetation, thus increasing the aesthetic quality of the parking lot.
- ~~162.~~ ~~“Large retail strip establishments” means a structure (or structures when combined) which exceeds 50,000 square feet and is a largely nonresidential development, which is shallow in depth and lies along a length of roadway. Buildings organized in a linear pattern or in isolated “islands” characterize a large retail establishment.~~
- ~~163.156.~~ “Live-Work Unit” means a unit which offers both a studio work environment and a living environment. The work environment shall be primarily involved in the artistic crafts, offices, or service uses with minimum impacts on surrounding neighborhood, such as self-employed consultants, researchers, or artists.
- ~~164.157.~~ “Loading Aarea” means an off-street area used for the loading or unloading of goods from a vehicle in connection with the use of the site on which such area is located.
- ~~165.158.~~ “Lot” means a parcel of property with a separate and distinct number or other identifying designation which has been created, assigned, and recorded in the Office of the Polk County Recorder. Each individual lot is subject to the provisions of a particular Base Zoning District, and shall have a minimum frontage of 20 feet, except as provided in an approved Planned Unit Development and/or Conservation Subdivision.
- a. “Lot, Corner-” means a lot located at the junction of at least two streets, private ways or courts or at least two segments of a curved street, private way or court, at which the angle of intersection is no greater than 135 degrees.
 - b. “Lot, Double frontage” (also known as a “through lot”) means a lot, other than a corner lot, having frontage on two streets, private ways, or courts. Primary access shall be restricted on a double frontage lot to the minor of the two streets or to the front line as determined at time of platting or as defined by this Zoning Code.
 - c. “Lot, Interior” means a lot other than a corner lot.
 - d. “Lot, Common Development” means a lot which is considered a single lot for the purposes of this Zoning Code, when two or more contiguous lots are developed as part of a Planned Unit Development.
- ~~166.159.~~ “Lot Aarea” means the total horizontal area within the lot lines of a lot.
- ~~167.160.~~ “Lot Ddepth” means the mean or average horizontal distance measured between the front and rear lot lines.
- ~~168.161.~~ “Lot Line” means a property boundary line of record that divides one lot from another lot or a lot from the public or private street right-of-way or easement. Once established, lot lines may not be redefined due to a change of address which would result in a new definition of the prior defined lot lines.
- a. “Lot Line, Front” means the lot line separating a lot and a public or private street right-of-way or easement:
 - b. -“Lot Line, Interior Lot” means the lot line separating the lot from the right-of-way or easement;

- c. “Lot Line, Corner Lot” means the shorter lot line abutting a public or private street or easement; in instances of equal line dimension, the front lot line shall be determined by the Building Official, or as may be noted on the final plat.
 - d. “Lot Line, Double Frontage” means the lot lines separating the lot from the right-of-way or easement of the more minor street. In cases where each street has the same classification, the front lot line shall be determined by the Building Official at the time of application for the original building permit for the lot, or as may be noted on the final plat.
 - e. “Lot Line, Rear” means the lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front line.
 - f. “Lot Line, Side” means any lot line that is neither a front nor rear lot line. A side lot line separating a lot from a street, private way, or court is a street side lot line. A side lot line separating a lot from another lot or lots is an interior side lot line.
- 169.162. “Lot Width” means the horizontal distance measured between the side lot lines of a lot, at right angles to its depth along a straight line parallel to the front lot line at the minimum required setback line.
- 170.163. “Lumen” means the unit of measure used to quantify the amount of light produced by a lamp or emitted from a luminaire (as distinct from “watt,” a measure of power consumption).
- 171.164. “Luminaire” means the complete lighting unit (fixture), consisting of a lamp, or lamps and ballast(s) (when applicable), together with the parts designed to distribute the light (reflector, lens, diffuser), to position and protect the lamps, and to connect the lamps to the power supply.
- 172.165. “Luminaire Lumens” means ~~for~~ luminaires with relative photometry per IES, it is calculated as the sum of the initial lamp lumens for all lamps within an individual luminaire, multiplied by the luminaire efficiency. If the efficiency is not known for a residential luminaire, assume 70%. For luminaires with absolute photometry per IES LM-79, it is the total luminaire lumens. The lumen rating of a luminaire assumes the lamp or luminaire is new and has not depreciated in light output.
- 173.166. “Lux” means the SI unit of illuminance. One lux is one lumen per square meter. 1 Lux is a unit of incident illuminance approximately equal to 1/10 footcandle.
- 174.167. “Main Enterance” means that entrance of the building which is most architecturally prominent and contains operable doors. If multiple entrances are equal, the entrance that faces the most used street.
- 175.168. “Maintenance Facilities” means a public facility supporting maintenance, repair, vehicular or equipment servicing, material storage, and similar activities including street or sewer yards, equipment service centers, and similar uses having characteristics of commercial services or contracting or industrial activities.
- 176.169. “Manufactured ~~H~~ome Dwelling” means a factory-built, single-family dwelling structure which is to be used as a place for human habitation, which is manufactured or constructed under the authority of 42 U.S. 3. Sec. 5403, Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, and which is not constructed or equipped with a permanent hitch or other device allowing it to be moved other than to a permanent site, and which does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or

axles. A mobile home constructed to the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards promulgated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development is not a manufactured home unless it has been converted to real property and is taxed as a site-built dwelling as is provided in the Code of Iowa, Section ~~435.~~ For the purpose of any of these regulations, manufactured homes shall be considered the same as a single-family detached dwelling.

~~177.~~170. “Manufactured Home Residential” means the use of a site for one or more manufactured home dwellings.

~~178.~~171. “Medical Offices” means use of a site for facilities which provide diagnoses and outpatient care on a routine basis, but which do not provide prolonged, in-house medical or surgical care. Medical offices are operated by doctors, dentists, or similar practitioners licensed for practice in the State of Iowa.

~~179.~~172. “Mixed ~~U~~se” means a single building containing two or more types of land uses; or a single development of more than one building and use, where the different types of land uses are in close proximity, planned as a unified complementary whole, and functionally integrated to the use of shared vehicular and pedestrian access and parking areas.

~~180.~~173. “Mixed ~~U~~se ~~D~~evelopment” means a single development which incorporates complementary land use types into a single development.

~~181.~~174. “Mobile ~~H~~ome” means a building type designed to be transportable in one or more sections, constructed on a permanent chassis or undercarriage, and designed to be used as a dwelling unit or other use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, but not bearing a seal attesting to the approval and issuance of the Iowa Department of Health or conformance to the Manufactured Home Procedural and Enforcement Regulations, as adopted by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development; or not otherwise satisfying the definition of “manufactured home dwelling.”

~~182.~~175. “Mobile ~~H~~ome ~~P~~ark” means a unified development under single ownership, developed, subdivided, planned, and improved for the placement of mobile home units for non-transient use. Mobile home parks include common areas and facilities for management, recreation, laundry, utility services, storage, storm shelter, and other services; but do not include mobile home sales lots on which unoccupied mobile homes are parked for the purposes of display, inspection, sale, or storage.

~~183.~~176. “Modular ~~H~~ousing ~~U~~nit” means a factory-built structure that is manufactured in components. They must comply with Iowa State Building Code for modular factory-built structures.

~~184.~~177. “Motel” see “Lodging.”

~~185.~~178. “Mounting Height” means the height of the photometric center of a luminaire above grade level.

~~186.~~179. “Nonconforming ~~D~~evelopment” means a building, structure, or improvement which does not comply with the regulations for its zoning district set forth by this Zoning Code but which complied with applicable regulations at the time of construction. No action can be taken which would increase the nonconforming characteristics of the development.

~~187.~~180. “Nonconforming ~~L~~ot” means a lot which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of this Zoning Code but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or

amendment to conform to the present requirements of this Zoning Code. No action can be taken which would increase the nonconforming characteristics of the lot.

~~188.~~181. “Nonconforming Structure” means a structure which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of this Zoning Code but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of this Zoning Code. No action can be taken which would increase the nonconforming characteristics of the structure.

~~189.~~182. “Nonconforming Use” means a land use which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of this Zoning Code but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of this Zoning Code. No action can be taken which would increase the nonconforming characteristics of the land use.

~~190.~~183. “Nuisance” means an unreasonable and continuous invasion of the use and enjoyment of a property right which a person would find annoying, unpleasant, obnoxious, or offensive.

~~191.~~184. “Object” means a permanent structure located on a site. Objects may include statues or artwork, garages or canopies, outbuildings, etc.

~~192.~~185. “Object Height” means the highest point of an entity, but shall not include antennas or similar structures.

~~193.~~186. “Off-Site Lots” means those lots outside the boundaries of a residential subdivision which subdivision contains an approved real estate sales office or model home complex, and which lots are not adjacent to or contiguous with that subdivision.

~~194.~~187. “Open Space” means any area within a single site or lot that is not covered by a building, structure, parking lot, or driveway. Sidewalks and patios may be counted as open space. Open space is an area which serves the need for leisure, recreation, or pedestrian interaction. Spaces may include (but are not limited to) plaza areas, open lawn areas, trails, recreation facilities, gardens, and pedestrian walkways.

~~195.~~188. “Opacity Degree” means an imaginary vertical plane extending from the established grade to a required height, which will be visually obscured to deferring levels of opaqueness through the position of obstructions between the viewing point and the viewed object.

~~196.~~189. “Ornamental Lighting” means lighting that does not impact the function and safety of an area but is purely decorative, or used to illuminate architecture and/or landscaping, and installed for aesthetic effect.

~~197.~~190. “Ornamental Street Lighting” means a luminaire intended for illuminating streets that serves a decorative function in addition to providing optics that effectively deliver street lighting. It has a historical period appearance or decorative appearance, and has the following design characteristics:

- a. Designed to mount on a pole using an arm, pendant, or vertical tenon;
- b. Opaque or translucent top and/or sides;
- c. An optical aperture that is either open or enclosed with a flat, sag, or drop lens;
- d. Mounted in a fixed position;
- e. With its photometric output measured using Type C photometry per IESNA LM-75-01.

- ~~198.191.~~ “Outdoor Lighting” means lighting equipment installed within the property line and outside the building envelopes, whether attached to poles, building structures, the earth, or any other location; and any associated lighting control equipment.
- ~~199.192.~~ “Outdoor Storage” means the storage of materials, parts, or products that are related to the primary use of a site for a period exceeding three days.
- ~~200.193.~~ “Overlay District” means a district established by this Zoning Code to prescribe special regulations to be applied to a site only in combination with a Base Zoning District.
- ~~201.194.~~ “Owner” means an individual, firm, association, syndicate, partnership, or corporation having sufficient proprietary interest to seek development of land.
- ~~202.195.~~ “Parapet” means a low, solid, protective screening or decorative wall, often used around a balcony, or along the edge of a roof to screen roof equipment.
- ~~203.~~ ~~“Park and Recreation Services” means publicly owned and operated parks, playgrounds, recreation facilities, and open spaces.~~
- ~~204.196.~~ “Parking Facility” means an area on a lot and/or within a building, including one or more parking spaces, along with provision for access circulation, maneuvering, and landscaping, meeting the requirements of this Zoning Code. Parking facilities include parking lots, private garages, and parking structures. Vehicle storage is distinct from parking and is regulated by provisions Chapter 174 – ~~Access & Parking.~~
- ~~205.197.~~ “Parking Space” means an area on a lot and/or within a building, intended for the use of temporary parking of a personal vehicle. This term is used interchangeably with “parking stall.” Each parking space must have a means of access to a public street. Tandem parking stalls in single-family detached, single-family attached, and townhouse residential uses shall be considered to have a means of access to a public street.
- ~~206.198.~~ “Parking Structure” means the use of a site for a multi-level building which provides for the parking of motor vehicles on a temporary basis, other than as an accessory to a principal use on the same site.
- ~~207.199.~~ “Partly Shielded Luminaire” means a luminaire with opaque top and translucent or perforated sides, designed to emit most light downward.
- ~~208.200.~~ “Paved” means permanently surfaced with poured concrete, concrete pavers, or masonry units, brick, or asphalt.
- ~~201.~~ “Pawn Shop” means the location at which or premises upon which a pawnbroker regularly conducts business. Pawnbroker is defined in Chapter 124 of this Code of Ordinances.
- ~~202.~~ “Pawnbroker” means a person or individual, group of individuals, partnership, association, corporation, or any other business unit or legal entity who for a fee:
- a. Accepts a check, draft, share draft, or other instrument for the payment of money dated subsequent to the date it was written.
 - b. -Accepts a check, draft, share draft, or other instrument for the payment of money dated on the date it was written and holds it for a period of time prior to deposit or presentment pursuant to an agreement with, or any representation made to, the maker of the check, draft, or other instrument whether express or implied.
- ~~209.~~
- ~~210.203.~~ “Pedestrian Hardscape” means stone, brick, concrete, asphalt or other similar finished surfaces intended primarily for walking, such as sidewalks and pathways.

- ~~211.~~204. “Pet Services” means pet health services and grooming and boarding, when totally within a building, of dogs, cats, birds, fish, and similar small animals customarily used as household pets. Typical uses include pet stores, small animal clinics, dog bathing and clipping salons, and pet grooming shops, but exclude uses for livestock and large animals.
- ~~212.~~205. “Perimeter ~~L~~landscaped ~~A~~area” means any required landscaped area that adjoins the exterior boundary of a lot, site, or common development.
- ~~213.~~206. “Pedestrian ~~S~~style or ~~S~~scale” or “~~H~~human ~~S~~scale” means the establishment of appropriate proportions for building mass and features in relation to pedestrians and the surrounding context.
- ~~214.~~207. “Pennant” means any piece of cloth or flexible material of any size, color, and design that is attached to a string or wire.
- ~~215.~~208. “Permitted ~~U~~use” means a land use type allowed as a matter of right in a zoning district, subject only to special requirements of this Zoning Code.
- ~~216.~~209. “Photoelectric Switch” means a control device employing a photocell or photodiode to detect daylight and automatically switch lights off when sufficient daylight is available.
- ~~217.~~210. “Place making” means distinct features, such as parks, plazas, or civic areas which connect residents with a community and promote positive user interaction.
- ~~218.~~211. “Planning Commission” means the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City, as authorized pursuant to Chapter 414 of the Code of Iowa.
- ~~212.~~ 212. “Planned Unit Development” means a development of land which is under unified control and is planned and developed as a whole in a single development operation or programmed series of development stages. The development may include streets, circulation ways, utilities, buildings, open spaces, and other site features and improvements.
- ~~219.~~213. “Plaza” means a public square or an open space.
- ~~220.~~214. “Porch, ~~U~~unenclosed” means a roofed or unroofed open structure projecting from an exterior wall of a building and having no enclosed features more than 30 inches above its floor other than wire screening and a roof with supporting structure.
- ~~221.~~215. “Postal Facilities” means postal services, including post offices, bulk mail processing or sorting centers operated by the United States Postal Service.
- ~~222.~~216. “Premises” means a lot, parcel, tract, or plot of land, contiguous and under common ownership or control, together with the buildings and structure thereon.
- ~~223.~~217. “Primary Educational Facilities” means a public, private, or parochial school offering instruction at the elementary school level in the branches of learning study required to be taught in schools within the State of Iowa.
- ~~224.~~218. “Private Garage” means a building for the storage of motor vehicles where no repair service facilities are maintained and where no motor vehicles are kept for rental or sale.
- ~~225.~~219. “Property ~~L~~ine” see “lot line.”
- ~~226.~~220. “Public Assembly” means facilities owned and operated by a public agency or a charitable nonprofit organization accommodating the public for recreation, sports, amusement, religious worship, religious education or entertainment purposes. Typical uses include civic or community auditoriums, sports stadiums, convention facilities, fairgrounds, incidental sales, and exhibition facilities.

- ~~227.~~221. “Railroad Facility” means railroad yards, equipment servicing facilities, and terminal facilities.
- ~~228.~~222. “Recreational ~~vehicle~~Vehicle” means a vehicle towed or self-propelled on its own chassis or attached to the chassis of another vehicle and designed or used for temporary dwelling, recreational, or sporting purposes. Recreational vehicles include (but are not limited to) travel trailers; campers; motor coach homes; converted buses and trucks, snowmobiles, boats, and boat trailers.
- ~~229.~~223. “Regulation” means a specific requirement set forth by this Zoning Code which must be followed.
- ~~230.~~224. “Relative Photometry” means photometric measurements made of the lamp plus luminaire, ~~and~~ adjusted to allow for light loss due to reflection or absorption within the luminaire. Reference standard: IES LM-63.
- ~~231.~~225. “Remote Parking” means a supply of off-street parking at a location not on the site of a given development.
- ~~232.~~226. “Research Services” means establishments primarily engaged in research of an industrial or scientific nature. Typical uses include electronics research laboratories, space research and development firms, testing laboratories, or pharmaceutical research labs.
- ~~233.~~227. “Restaurant, Drive-In or Fast-Food” means an establishment whose principal business is cooking and preparation of food to sell for consumption within a motor vehicle parked on the premises or within the restaurant building, or any combination thereof, and whose principal method of operation includes the following characteristics as contrasted to a standard restaurant; designed to attract and depend upon a large volume of customers; limited, relatively low-cost menu items; quick-order service at a window or counter, from where the customer generally carries the food to another counter or table for consumption; and most food is served in or on paper, plastic or other disposable containers; and any other restaurant not defined as a standard restaurant.
- ~~234.~~228. “Restaurant, General” means an establishment whose principal business is cooking and preparation of food to sell for consumption within the restaurant building and whose principal method of operation is characterized by customers being seated by a restaurant employee and provided with an individual menu, and who are served by a restaurant employee at the same table or counter at which food and beverages are consumed; also including cafeteria line service offering a wide selection of main courses and other menu items, including restaurants with limited drive-thru service to customers in a motor vehicle. Delicatessens, establishments whose principal business is the sale of pizza or of ice cream, yogurt, coffee or milk products are specifically included in the definition.
- ~~235.~~229. “Residential” means the use of a site for one or more dwelling units.
- a. “Residential, Single-Family Detached” means a single-family residential use in which one dwelling unit is located on a single lot, with no physical or structural connection to any other dwelling unit.
 - b. “Residential, Townhomes” means a townhome residential use with six or more units, in which the dwelling units having a common wall with or abutting one or more adjacent dwelling units in a townhouse structure, with its own front and rear access to the outside, and neither above nor below any other dwelling unit.
 - c. “Residential, Accessory Dwelling Unit” means a non-principal dwelling unit that is separate from the principal dwelling.

- d. “Residential, Duplex” means a residential use with two dwelling units contained within the same structure. Units do not have to contain a common wall and may be above or below each other.
- e. “Residential, Multi-Ffamily” means a residential use with more than three units on a single lot in which all units do not contain at least one common wall with another unit. Units do not have to contain a common wall and may be above or below each other. Also known as Residential, Multiple-Ffamily.
- f. “Residential, Downtown” means the use of upper levels above street level of a building within the Town Center District of the City for single- or multiple-family residential uses.

~~236. “Retirement Residence” means a building or group of buildings which provide residential facilities for four or more residents of at least 50 years of age, or households headed by a householder of at least 50 years of age. A retirement residence may provide a range of residential building types and may also provide support services to residents, including (but not limited to) food service, general health supervision, medication services, housekeeping services, personal services, recreation facilities, and transportation services. The retirement residence may accommodate food preparation in independent units or meal service in one or more common areas. Retirement residences with more than 50 living units may include additional health care supervision or nursing care, provided that the number of beds for such residences shall not exceed 25% of the total number of individual living units. Typical uses include continuing care retirement centers.~~

237-230. “Recycling Collection” means any site which is used in whole or part for the receiving or collection of any post-consumer, non-durable goods including (but not limited to) glass, plastic, paper, cardboard, aluminum, tin, or other recyclable commodities.

238-231. “Recycling Processing” means any site which is used for the processing of any post-consumer, non-durable goods including (but not limited to) glass, plastic, paper, cardboard, aluminum, tin, or other recyclable commodities.

239-232. “Resource Extraction” means a use involving on-site extraction of surface or subsurface mineral products or natural resources, excluding the grading and removal of dirt. Typical uses are quarries, borrow pits, sand and gravel operations, and mining.

240-233. “Right-of-Way” means an area dedicated for public use or contained in an easement or other conveyance or grant to the City, including (but not limited to) streets, alleys, boulevards, sidewalks, public greenways, and other public property between the lateral property lines in which a roadway lies.

241-234. “Roof Line” means the top of the exterior wall on buildings without a pitched roof. On pitched roof buildings, means the ridgeline of the roof.

242-235. “Safety Services” means facilities for conduct of public safety and emergency services including police and fire protection services and emergency medical and ambulance services.

243-236. “Salvage Services” means places of business primarily engaged in the storage, sale, dismantling or other processing of used or waste materials which are not intended for reuse in their original forms. Typical uses include automotive wrecking yards, junk yards, or paper salvage yards.

- ~~244-237.~~ “Screening” means the method by which a view of one site from another adjacent site is shielded, concealed, or hidden. Screening techniques include fences, walls, hedges, berms, or other features as may be permitted by the landscape provisions of this Code.
- ~~245-238.~~ “Seasonal Lighting” means temporary lighting installed and operated in connection with holidays or traditions.
- ~~246-239.~~ “Secondary Educational Facilities” means a public, private, or parochial school offering instruction at the junior high or high school level in the branches of learning and study required to be taught in the schools of the State of Iowa.
- ~~247-240.~~ “Setback” means the distance, as required by the minimum setback, which establishes the horizontal component of the building envelope.
- ~~248-241.~~ “Shielded Directional Luminaire” means a luminaire that includes an adjustable mounting device allowing aiming in any direction and contains a shield, louver, or baffle to reduce direct view of the lamp.
- ~~249-242.~~ “Short Term Vacation Rental (STVR)” means a lodging service that provides overnight or short-term accommodations to guests and visitors. For the purpose of this definition STVR’s are always owned and operated by the resident owner of the structure and accommodate each guest or visitor for no more than 14 consecutive days during any one-month period. For the purpose of this definition, the lodging service must be approved by a national accommodation service such as Airbnb, VRBO or other similar service. To be used as an STVR, property owner shall reside at the residence a minimum of 180 calendar days per year.
- ~~250-243.~~ “Shrub” means a small woody plant generally less than 12 feet in height that is either deciduous or evergreen.
- ~~251-244.~~ “Sign” any device, display, or structure that is visible from a public place and that has words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, logos, illumination, or projected images. This definition does not include architectural elements incorporated into the structure or façade of a building. For the purposes of this sign code, “signs” do not include those only visible from the inside of a building or athletic field/stadium; nor do “signs” include those held by or attached to a person. Sign regulations are set forth in Chapter 175 of this Zoning Code.
- a. “Sign, Abandoned” means a sign, including sign face and supporting structure, which refers to a discontinued business, profession, commodity, service, or other activity or use formerly occupying the site; or which contains no sign copy on all sign faces for a continuous period of six months.
 - b. “Sign, Attached” means a sign which is structurally connected to a building or depends upon that building for support.
 - c. “Sign, Auxiliary ~~D~~esign ~~E~~lements” means terms which describe secondary characteristics of a sign, including its method of illumination and other features within the bounds of its basic shape.
 - d. “Sign, Awning” means ~~a~~ temporary or movable shelter supported entirely from the exterior wall of a building and composed of non-rigid materials, except for a supporting framework. An awning sign is a message printed on such a shelter.
 - e. “Sign, Banner” means material with a printed message or graphic secured or mounted from a structure in such a way as to allow wind movement under which pedestrian or vehicle traffic passes, but does not include signs or materials under

which people or traffic do not pass, such as that tied or secured within or to a window or porch opening, or tied or secured flush against a building.

- f. "Sign, Billboard" means a freestanding sign that is at least 14 feet by 30 feet.
- g. "Sign, Detached" means a sign which is self-supporting and structurally independent from any building.
- h. "Sign, Directional" means a sign which serves only to designate the location or direction of any area or place.
- i. "Sign, Double-Faced" means a sign consisting of no more than two parallel faces supported by a single structure.
- j. "Sign, Electronic Changeable Copy" means a sign or portion thereof with characters, letters, or illustrations that can be changed or rearranged manually without altering the face or surface of the sign.
- k. "Sign, Ground" means a detached on-premises sign built on a freestanding frame, mast, or poles with a clearance no greater than 3 feet.
- l. "Sign, Marquee" means a permanent roofed structure attached to and supported by a building and extending over public right-of-way.
- m. "Sign, Maximum Permitted Area" means the maximum permitted combined area of all signs allowed on a specific property.
- n. "Sign, Monument" means an on-premises freestanding sign with the appearance of a solid base. The base shall be at least 75% of the sign.
- o. "Sign, Moving" means a sign which conveys its message through rotating, changing, or animated elements.
- p. "Sign, Nonconforming" means a sign that was legally erected prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of this Zoning Code but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of this Zoning Code. No action can be taken which would increase the nonconforming characteristics of the sign.
- q. "Sign, Pole" means an on-premises sign, including any flag, built on a freestanding frame, mast, or poles with a clearance greater than 3 feet, and where the support encompasses less than 75% of the width of the sign.
- r. "Sign, Portable" means any sign supported by frames or posts rigidly attached to bases not permanently attached to the ground or a building and capable of being moved from place to place.
- s. "Sign, Roof" means any sign or part of sign erected upon, against, or directly above a roof or on top of or above the parapet or cornice of a building.
 - i. "Integral roof sign" means a roof sign positioned between an eave line and the peak or highest point on a roof, substantially parallel to the face of a building.
 - ii. "Above-peak roof sign" means a roof sign positioned above the peak of a roof or above a parapet or cornice.
- t. "Sign, Sidewalk" means a portable sign that is placed on the sidewalk close to an establishment. These are traditionally in the shape of an "A" or an inverted "T."

- u. “Sign, Temporary” means a sign constructed of cloth, canvas, vinyl, paper, plywood, fabric, plastic, or other lightweight material that is neither permanently installed in the ground nor permanently affixed to a building or structure that is permanently installed in the ground, and which is intended to be displayed less 60 than days. The term “temporary sign” includes, but is not limited to, A-frame signs, lawn signs, banners, and inflatable signs. The term “temporary sign” does not include flags, and signs that are intended to regularly move, such as a moving sign.
- v. “Sign, Wall” means a sign attached to and parallel with the side of a building, including works of graphic art painted or applied to building walls.
- w. “Sign, Window” means a sign painted on or installed inside a window for the purpose of viewing from outside the premises. Window signs do not include messages, signs, or speech hung from or exercised in the interior of the home which are visible from the exterior of the homes. Residents may elect for window signs to count towards residential signs or temporary signs.

252-245. “Sign Aarea” means the area of the surface of sign to be measured.

- a. “Signs on a background” require the entire area of the framework or background of the sign.
- b. “Sign with a base” require the background not including the base.
- c. “Individually mounted letters or features” requires a rectangle that would encompass each word or feature.
- d. “Signs with two faces” requires the larger of two faces to be measured.
- e. “3-D signs” requires 50% of a rectangular prism that encompasses the object.

253-246. “Site” means the parcel of land to be developed or built upon. A site may encompass a single lot or a group of lots developed as a common development under the special and overlay districts provisions of this Zoning Code.

254-247. “Site Pplan” means a plan, prepared to scale, showing accurately and with complete dimensioning, the boundaries of a site and the location of all buildings, structures, uses, and principal site development features proposed for a specific parcel of land, and which includes any other information that may reasonably be requested by the City in order that an informed decision can be made on the associated request.

255-248. “Sky Glow” means the brightening of the nighttime sky that results from scattering and reflection of artificial light by moisture and dust particles in the atmosphere. Skyglow is caused by light directed or reflected upwards or sideways and reduces one's ability to view the night sky.

256-249. “Small Wind Energy System” means a wind energy conversion system consisting of a wind turbine, a tower, and associated control or conversion electronics, which has a rated capacity of not more than 100 kilowatts (kW), and which is intended to primarily reduce on-site consumption of utility-supplied electricity.

~~257. “Smart Growth” means an approach to growth that focuses on developing urban (metropolitan) communities that are more hospitable, productive, and fiscally and environmentally responsible than most communities developed in the last century. The principles of smart growth are based on compact and multiuse development, infill and redevelopment, expansion of infrastructure, enhanced livability, expanded mobility, and conservation of open space. While some parties focus on one aspect of development over~~

~~another, smart growth seeks to identify a common ground where developers, environmentalists, public officials, citizens, and others can all find ways to accommodate growth.~~

~~258. “Snout house” means a house designed with the garage closest to the street, which presents the garage as the dominant façade.~~

~~259.~~250. “Stables and/or Riding Academies” means the buildings, pens, and pasture areas used for the boarding and feeding of horses, llamas, or other equine not owned by the occupants of the premises. This use includes instruction in riding, jumping, and showing or the riding of horses/equine for hire.

~~260.~~251. “Surplus Sales” means businesses engaged in the sale of used or new items, involving regular, periodic outdoor display of merchandise for sale. Typical uses include flea markets and factory outlets or discount businesses with outdoor display.

~~261.~~252. “Story” means the portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above it or, if there is no floor above it, the space between such floor and the next ceiling above it. A half story is a story under a sloped roof, the wall heights of which on at least two opposite exterior walls are less than four feet.

~~262.~~253. “Street” means a right-of-way dedicated to public use, which affords a primary means of access to the abutting property. This definition is intended to be inclusive of the term as defined in Iowa statutes.

a. In regard to a site, the principal street shall be the street to which the majority of lots on a blockface are oriented;

b. The intersecting street shall be a street other than a principal street.

~~263.~~254. “Street, Local” means a street which is used primarily for access to the abutting properties.

~~264.~~255. “Street, Major” means a street carrying traffic between neighborhoods, connecting neighborhoods with major activity centers, or accommodating major through traffic. Major streets are designated as collectors, arterials, or expressways by the Comprehensive Plan.

~~265.~~256. “Street Façade” means any separate external face of a building, including parapet walls and omitted wall lines, oriented to and facing a public street, private way, or court. Separate faces oriented in the same direction or within 45 degrees of one another are considered part of the same street façade.

~~266.~~257. “Streetscape” means a combination of vegetation, amenities such as bike racks, and special visual features along either side of vehicular travel lanes for the purpose of aesthetics or shade.

~~267.~~258. “Streetscape Furniture” means amenities, such as benches, lighting, and trash receptacles, which help to carry out the development’s chosen theme.

~~268.~~259. “Structure” means any object constructed or built, the use of which requires location on the ground or attachment to something located on the ground.

~~269. “Structural Offsets” means an architectural feature designed to break up monotonous building materials and provides enhanced aesthetics.~~

~~270.~~260. “Temporary Use” means a conduct of an activity or the performance of a function or operation on a site or in a building or facility that is not intended to be permanent.

- a. "Temporary Use (Short-term)" means a short-term use ~~is a use~~ with a maximum duration of four consecutive days or less.
 - b. "Temporary Use (Long-term)" means a long-term use ~~is a use~~ in duration of more than four consecutive days but less than six months.
- ~~271.261.~~ "Temporary Structure" means any shed, structure, building, trailer, tent, or enclosure of any kind used for storage, commercial, ~~or~~ business, or residential purposes which any person or business intends to place on the same lot with or on any lot immediately adjacent to, any permanent structure used for business or commercial or residential purposes. This term includes "temporary portable storage container," which is defined as a large 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. All other words or phrases shall have the same meaning assigned to them in Chapter 166 of this Code of Ordinances.
- ~~272.262.~~ "Time Switch" means an automatic lighting control device that switches lights according to time of day.
- ~~273.263.~~ "Tower Height" means the height above grade of the fixed portion of the tower, excluding the wind turbine itself.
- ~~274.264.~~ "Total Extended Height" means the height above grade to a blade tip at its highest point.
- ~~275.~~ ~~"Travel way" means a pedestrian or automotive path.~~
- ~~276.265.~~ "Trade Services" means establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the provision of services that are not retail or primarily dedicated to walk-in clientele. These services often involve services to construction or building trades and may involve a small amount of screened, outdoor storage in appropriate zoning districts. Typical uses include shops or operating bases for plumbers, electricians, or HVAC (heating, ventilating, and air conditioning) contractors.
- ~~277.266.~~ "Translucent" means allowing light to pass through, diffusing it so that objects beyond cannot be seen clearly (not transparent or clear).
- ~~278.1.~~ ~~"Turf Grass" means a surface layer of earth containing mowed grass with its roots.~~
- ~~279.267.~~ "Travel Way" means a pedestrian or automotive path.
- ~~280.268.~~ "Transportation Terminal" means a facility for loading, unloading, and interchange of passengers, baggage, and incidental freight or package express, including bus terminals, railroad stations, and public transit facilities.
- ~~269.~~ "Truck Terminal" means a facility for the receipt, transfer, short term storage, and dispatching of goods transported by truck.
- ~~270.~~ ~~"Turf Grass" means a surface layer of earth containing mowed grass with its roots.~~
- ~~281.~~
- ~~282.271.~~ "Unshielded Luminaire" means a luminaire capable of emitting light in any direction including downwards.
- ~~283.272.~~ "Uplight" means for an exterior luminaire, flux radiated in the hemisphere at or above the horizontal plane.
- ~~284.273.~~ "Use" means the conduct of an activity or the performance of a function or operation on a site or in a building or facility.

- ~~285.274.~~ “Utilities” means any above-ground structure or facilities other than lines, poles, and other incidental facilities or installations, either above or below ground, necessary for the production, generation, transmission, delivery, collection, treatment, or storage of water, solid or fluid wastes, storm water, energy media, gas, electronic or electromagnetic signals, or other services which are precedent to development and use of land.
- ~~286.275.~~ “Vehicle Use Area” means the area of a development subject to vehicle traffic, including access ways, loading and service areas, areas used for parking or storage of vehicles, boats, or portable construction equipment and all land which vehicles cross over as a function of the primary use.
- ~~287.~~ ~~“Vehicle Storage” means short-term storage of operating or non-operating vehicles for a period of no more than 21 days. Typical uses include storage of private parking tow-aways or impound yards but exclude dismantling or salvage. Long-term storage beyond 21 days constitutes an industrial use type.~~
- ~~a. Vehicle Storage (Long-Term). Long-term storage of operating or non-operating vehicles for a period exceeding 21 days. Typical uses include storage of private parking tow-aways or impound yards but exclude dismantling or salvage.~~
- ~~288.276.~~ “Vertical Illuminance” means illuminance measured or calculated in a plane perpendicular to the site boundary or property line.
- ~~289.277.~~ “Veterinary Services” means veterinary services and hospitals for animals. Typical uses include pet clinics, dog and cat hospitals, pet cemeteries, and veterinary hospitals for livestock and large animals.
- ~~290.278.~~ “Vision Clearance Triangle” means a triangle with legs of 15 feet from the point at which the curbs or edges of two intersecting streets, private ways, or courts or an intersecting street, private way, or court and driveway, meet at grade.
- ~~291.279.~~ “Warehousing” means uses including open-air storage, distribution, and handling of goods and materials, but not including storage of hazardous materials. Typical uses include monument yards or open storage.
- ~~292.~~ ~~“Wind Energy Conservation System (WECS)” means any device which converts wind energy to a form of usable energy, including wind charges, windmills, or wind turbines.~~
- ~~293.280.~~ “Yard, Required” means that portion of a lot which lies between a lot line and the corresponding building setback line or the required landscape area. This area shall be unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward except as may be specifically provided for or required by this Zoning Code.
- ~~a.~~ “Front Yard” means the space extending the full width of a lot, lying between the front lot line and the front setback line. For a corner lot, the front yard shall normally be defined as that yard along a street which meets one of the following two criteria:
- ~~i.~~ ~~The yard along the blockface to which a greater number of structures are oriented; or~~
- ~~i.~~
- ~~b.ii.~~ The yard along a street that has the smaller horizontal dimension.
- ~~e.b.~~ “Rear Yard” means the space extending the full width of a lot, lying between the rear lot line and the rear setback line.
- ~~d.c.~~ “Side Yard” means the space extending the depth of a lot from the front to rear lot lines, lying between the side yard setback line and the interior lot line.

- | ~~e.d.~~ “Street ~~S~~side ~~Y~~ard” means, on a corner lot, the space extending from the front yard to the rear yard, between the street side yard setback line and the street side lot line.
- | ~~294.281.~~ “Zoned ~~L~~ot” means a parcel of land in single ownership that is large enough to meet the minimum zoning requirements of its zoning district and can provide such yards and other open spaces that are required by the site development regulations.
- | ~~295.282.~~ “Zoning ~~D~~istrict” means a designated specified land classification, within which all sites are subject to a unified group of use and site development regulations set forth in this Zoning Code.

(Ch. 166 – Ord. 17-12 – Dec. 17 Supp.)

CHAPTER 168

ZONING CODE – ZONING DISTRICT REGULATIONS

168.01 Purpose	168.06 Interpretation of District Boundaries
168.02 Establishment of Districts	168.07 Vacation of Streets and Alleys
168.03 Application of Districts	168.08 Permitted Uses
168.04 Development Regulations	
168.05 Zoning Map	

168.01 PURPOSE.

This chapter presents the Zoning District Regulations. Zoning Districts are established in this Zoning Code to promote compatible land use patterns and to establish site development regulations appropriate to the purposes and specific nature of each district.

168.02 ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS.

The following base districts and overlay districts are hereby established. Table 168-1 displays the purposes of these districts.

<u>BASE ZONING DISTRICT</u>	<u>DISTRICT NAME</u>
R-1	Low Intensity Residential District
R-2	Urban Family Residential District
R-3	Multiple-Family Residential District
MH	Mobile Home Residential District
CC	Community Commercial District
UC	Urban Center District
LI	Limited Industrial District

<u>OVERLAY DISTRICT</u>	<u>DISTRICT NAME</u>
PUD	Planned Unit Development Overlay District
F	Floodplain/Floodway Overlay District

168.03 APPLICATION OF DISTRICTS.

A base district designation shall apply to each lot or site within the City and its planning jurisdiction. Each site must be in one base district. The Planned Unit Development and Floodplain/Floodway Overlay Districts may be applied to any lot or site or any portion thereof, in addition to any base district designation.

168.04 DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS.

For each Zoning District: Purposes are set forth in Table 168-1; uses permitted are set forth in Table 168-2; and site development regulations are presented in Table 168-3. Supplemental

regulations may affect specific land uses or development regulations in each zoning district. The applicable supplemental regulations are noted in Table 168-2.

168.05 ZONING MAP.

1. Adoption of Zoning Map. Boundaries of zoning districts established by this Zoning Code shall be shown on the Zoning Map maintained by the City Clerk. This map, together with all legends, references, symbols, boundaries, and other information, shall be adopted as a part of and concurrent with this Code. The Zoning Map shall be prominently displayed in the Council Chambers and/or an area accessible to the public at City Hall.

2. Changes to the Zoning Map. The Zoning Map may be changed ~~from time to time~~ by ordinance, following the procedure set forth by Chapter 177. Such changes shall be reflected on the Zoning Map. The Zoning Administrator shall keep a complete record of all changes to the Zoning Map. †

†See EDITOR'S NOTE at the end of this chapter for ordinances amending the zoning map.

168.06 INTERPRETATION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

The following rules shall apply in determining the boundaries of any zoning district shown on the Zoning Map.

1. Where district boundaries are indicated as approximately following lot lines, such lot lines shall be considered the district boundaries.

2. Where district boundaries are indicated as within street or alley, railroad, or other identifiable rights-of-way, the centerline of such rights-of-way shall be deemed the district boundary.

3. Where a district boundary divides a property, the location of the boundary shall be determined by the use of the scale appearing on the Zoning Map.

4. The City Council shall determine any other uncertainty regarding district boundaries not covered in this section.

168.07 VACATION OF STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Whenever a public street or alley is vacated, the zoning district adjoining each side of such right-of-way shall be extended out to the former centerline.

168.08 PERMITTED USES

Table 168-1 – Purposes of Zoning Districts

Symbol	Title	Purpose
R-1	-Low Intensity Density Residential	This district is intended to provide for low to medium-density residential neighborhoods, characterized by single-family and two-family dwellings on moderately sized lots with supporting community facilities and urban services. Its regulations apply to established parts of Windsor Heights and to new areas which are developed to higher residential densities. Regulations are intended to

		minimize traffic congestion and to assure that density is consistent with the carrying capacity of infrastructure.
R-2	Urban Family Residential	This district is intended to provide for medium-density residential neighborhoods, characterized by single-family dwellings on small to moderately sized lots and low-density, multiple-family development. It provides special regulations to encourage innovative forms of housing development. It adapts to both established and newer neighborhoods, as well as transitional areas between single-family and multi-family neighborhoods. Its regulations are intended to minimize traffic congestion and to assure that density is consistent with the carrying capacity of infrastructure.
R-3	Multiple-Family Residential	This district is intended to provide locations primarily for residential multiple-family housing, with supporting and appropriate community facilities. It also permits some nonresidential uses such as offices through a special permit procedure, to permit the development of mixed-use neighborhoods.
MH	Mobile Home Residential	This district recognizes that mobile home development, properly planned, can provide important opportunities for affordable housing. It provides opportunities for mobile home development within planned parks or subdivisions, along with the supporting services necessary to create quality residential neighborhoods.
CC	Community Commercial	This district is intended for commercial facilities which serve the needs of markets ranging from several neighborhoods to the overall region. While allowed commercial and office uses are generally compatible with nearby residential areas, traffic and operating characteristics may have more negative effects on residential neighborhoods than those permitted in the O District. CC Districts are appropriate at major intersections, at the junction of several neighborhoods, or at substantial commercial sub-centers.
UC	Urban Center	This district recognizes the mixed-use character primarily along the University Avenue c Corridor, which is the principal route through central Windsor Heights. This district contains a combination of residential, commercial, and office uses and is known for its walkability and main street feel. This corridor will include special aesthetic and sign design standards which will help enhance its character as Windsor Heights' main street.
LI	Limited Industrial	This district is intended to reserve sites appropriate for the location of industrial uses with relatively limited environmental effects. The district is designed to provide appropriate space and regulations to encourage good quality industrial development, while assuring that facilities are served with adequate parking and loading facilities.
Special and Overlay Districts: These districts may be applied to a parcel in combination with a Base Zoning District. Overlay Districts are intended to help the City manage development in		

areas that exhibit special characteristics or features that warrant a greater differentiation of standards. Special and Overlay Districts include:
Planned Unit Development District
Floodplain/Floodway District
Specific purposes and standards for each Overlay District are detailed in Chapter 169: Special and Overlay Districts.

Table 168-2 – Permitted Uses by Zoning District

Use Types	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	CC	UC	LI
Administration	C	C	C	C	P	P	P
Adult Entertainment							C
Agricultural Sales/Service					C		P
Alternative Energy Production Devices	C	C	C	C	C		P
Amateur Radio Tower	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Animal Production							<u>C</u>
Auto Rental/Sales					P		P
Auto Services					P	C	P
Bars					P	P	P
Bed and Breakfast	C	C	C		P	P	
Body Repair					C		P
Broadcasting Tower					C		C
Business Support					P	P	P
Business/Trade School					P	P	P
Cemetery	C	C	C				
Civic Organizations	C	C	C	C	P	P	
College/University	C	C	C	C	P	C	
Commercial Breeders							P
Commercial Recreation (General)					C	C	P
Commercial Recreation (Limited)					P	P	P
Communications Services					P	P	P
Construction Batch Plant							P
Construction Sales/Service					P		P
Construction Yards							C

Use Types	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	CC	UC	LI
Consumer Services					P	P	P
In-Patient Services	C	C	C	C	P	C	
Convenience Storage					C		P
Crop Production							
Cultural Services	C	C	P	P	P	P	P
Custom Manufacturing					C	C	P
Day Care (General)	C	C	P	C	P	P	C
Day Care (Limited)	P	P	P	P	P	P	C
Pawn Shopbroker							C
Detention Facilities							C
Emergency Residential	C	C	C	C	P	P	C
Equipment Rental/Sales							P
Equipment Repair							P
Family Home	C	C	P	C		P	
Financial Services			C		P	P	P
Firework Sales							P
Food Sales (Convenience)					P	C	
Food Sales (General)					P	C	
Food Sales (Limited)					P	P	
Funeral Services		C	C		P	P	
Gaming Facility					C	C	
General Industry							C
General Offices			C		P	P	P
General Retail (Large-Scale)					P	C	
General Retail (Small-Scale)					P	P	
Group Care Facility	C	C	P	C	P	P	C
Group Home	C	C	P	P	P	P	
Guidance Services			C		P	P	P
Health Care (Large-Scale)			C		C	C	C
Health Care (Small-Scale)		C	C		P	P	P
Heavy Industry							C
Horticulture					C		
Landfill (Putrescible)							C

Use Types	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	CC	UC	LI
Landfill (Non-Putrescible)							C
Laundry Services					P	C	P
<u>Liquor Sales</u>					<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Light Industry							P
Lodging					P	P	
Maintenance Facility							P
Manufactured Housing Residential	P	P	P	P			
Medical Offices			C		P	P	P
Mobile Home Park				C			
Off-Street Parking					C	C	P
Parking Structure					C	P	P
Parks/Recreation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pet Services					P	C	P
Postal Facilities					P	P	P
Primary Education	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Public Assembly	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Railroad Facilities							P
Recycling Collection					C		P
Recycling Processing							C
<u>Repair Services</u>							<u>P</u>
Research Services					P	P	P
Residential, Accessory Dwelling Unit	C	P	P				
Residential, Downtown						P	
Residential, Duplex	C	P	P			P	
Residential, Multi-Family		C	P		C	P	
Residential, Single-Family Detached	P	P	P	P		P	
Residential, Townhouse		C	P		C	P	
Resource Extraction							C
Restaurants (Drive-In)					P	C	P
Restaurants (General)					P	P	C
Retirement Residential	C	C	P	C		C	
Safety Services	C	C	P	P	P	P	P

Use Types	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	CC	UC	LI
Salvage Services							C
Secondary Education	C	C	C	C	P	P	
<u>Surplus Sales</u>					<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
STVR (Short Term Vacation Rental)	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Trade Services					P	C	P
Transportation Terminal					P	C	P
Truck Terminal							C
Utilities	C	C	C	C	P	P	P
Vehicle Storage (Short-term)							P
Vehicle Storage (Long-term)							C
Veterinary Services					P	P	P
Warehousing							C

Note: ~~Provisions of Sections 171.07 through 171.10 apply to all uses.~~

P = Uses Permitted by Right

C = Uses Permitted by Conditional Use permit approval according to Sec. 177.03.

Blank = Use Not Permitted

Table 168-3 – Summary of Site Development Regulations

Regulator	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	7,200	7,200	7,200	See Section 171.02 3(6)
Minimum Lot Width (feet)	50	50	50	See Section 171.02
Minimum Yards (feet)				
Front Yard	25	25	25	See Section 171.02
Street Side Yard	25	25	25	See Section 171.02

Interior Side Yard	5	5	5	See Section 171.02
Rear Yard	15	15	15	See Section 171.02
Maximum Height (feet)				
Main Building	35	35	35	See Section 171.02
Accessory Building	25	25	25	See Section 171.02
Maximum Building Coverage	40%	50%	50%	See Section 171.02
Maximum Impervious Coverage	65%	65%	65%	50%
Maximum Residential Units Per Acre (du/ac)	7.5	10	20	20
Lighting Zone	LZ-1	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-2

Regulator	CC	UC	LI
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	10,000	5,000	10,000
Minimum Lot Width (feet)	50	25	50
Minimum Yards (feet)			
Front Yard	15	0	25
Street Side Yard	15	0	25
Interior Side Yard	10	0	25
Rear Yard	20	10	25
Maximum Height (feet)			
Main Building	60	60	45
Maximum Building Coverage	60%	60%	70%

Maximum Impervious Coverage	80%	N/A	80%
Maximum Residential Units per Acre (du/ac)	20	50	0
Lighting Zone	LZ-3	LZ-3	LZ-2

EDITOR'S NOTE			
The following ordinances have been adopted amending the Official Zoning Map described in Section 168.06 of this chapter and have not been codified herein, but have been specifically saved from repeal and are in full force and effect.			
ORDINANCE NO.	DATE ADOPTED	ORDINANCE NO.	DATE ADOPTED
98-1	2-Feb-98		
99-2	5-Apr-99		
2-Jul	16-Jul-07		
3-Sep	6-Apr-09		
19-07	21-Oct-19		

(Ch. 168 – Ord. 17-11 – Dec. 17 Supp.)

CHAPTER 169

ZONING CODE – OVERLAY DISTRICTS

169.01 General Purpose 169.02 Planned Unit Development District

169.01 GENERAL PURPOSE.

Overlay Districts provide for base districts that allow multiple land uses and flexible development, with the requirement that a specific plan for the area be submitted by applicants. Overlay Districts are used in combination with base districts to modify or expand base district regulations. Overlay Districts are adapted to special needs of different parts of the City. The Overlay Districts are designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To recognize special conditions in specific parts of the City which require specific regulation.
2. To provide flexibility in development and to encourage innovative design through comprehensively planned projects.

169.02 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT.

The Planned Unit Development (PUD) Overlay District is intended to provide flexibility in the design of planned projects, to permit innovation in project design that incorporates open space and other amenities, and to ensure compatibility of developments with the surrounding urban environment. The PUD District may be used in combination with any base district specified in this Zoning Code. The PUD District, which is adopted by the City Council with the recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Commission, assures specific development standards for each designated project. All projects in the PUD District shall follow the procedures set forth in Chapter 170 of this Zoning Code.

1. Permitted Uses. Uses permitted in a PUD Overlay District are those permitted in the underlying base district.
2. Site Development Regulations. Site development regulations are developed individually for each Planned Unit Development District but must comply with minimum or maximum standards established for the base district, with the following exceptions:
 - A. Lot area and lot width are not restricted, provided that the maximum density allowed for each base district is not exceeded.
 - B. Maximum building coverage shall be the smaller of the allowed building coverage in the base district, or 60 percent.
3. Access to Public Streets. Each PUD District must abut a public street for at least 50 feet and gain access from that street.
4. Adoption of District.
 - A. The Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council shall review and evaluate each Planned Unit Development application. The City may impose reasonable conditions, as deemed necessary to ensure that a PUD shall be compatible with adjacent land uses, will not overburden public services and facilities, and will not be detrimental to public health, safety, and welfare.
 - B. The Planning and Zoning Commission, after proper notice, shall hold a public hearing and act upon each application.

C. The Planning and Zoning Commission may recommend amendments to PUD district applications.

D. The recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be transmitted to the City Council for final action.

E. The City Council, after proper notice, shall hold a public hearing and act upon any ordinance establishing a Planned Unit Development Overlay District. Proper notice shall mean the same notice established for any other zoning amendment.

F. An ordinance adopting a Planned Unit Development Overlay Zoning District shall require a favorable simple majority of the City Council for approval.

G. Upon approval by the City Council, the Development Plan shall become a part of the ordinance creating or amending the PUD District. All approved plans shall be filed with the City Clerk.

5. Amendment Procedure. Major amendments to the Development Plan must be approved according to the same procedure set forth in Subsection 5 of this section.

6. Building Permits. The City shall not issue a building permit, certificate of occupancy, or other permit for a building, structure, or use within a PUD District unless it is in compliance with the approved Development Plan or any approved amendments.

7. Termination of PUD District. If no substantial development has taken place in a Planned Unit Development District for 18 months following approval of the District, the Planning Commission shall reconsider the zoning of the property and may, on its own motion, initiate an application for rezoning the property.

(Ch. 169 – Ord. 18-19 – Mar. 19 Supp.)

CHAPTER 170

ZONING CODE – DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN STANDARDS

170.01 Purpose and Scope	170.05 Amendment
170.02 Development and Design Standards	170.06 Site Review Process
170.03 Jurisdiction	170.07 Site Plan Review Requirements
170.04 Validity of Approval	

170.01 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide guidance and standards for development within the City in order to guide development in a manner which is conducive to protecting the health, safety, and general welfare of residents and property owners within the City. All development and redevelopment of land or property within the City shall minimize adverse effects upon adjacent properties by maintaining or improving upon the aesthetic quality of a surrounding area, and by providing adequate pedestrian and traffic safety, emergency access, water supply, sewage disposal, management of stormwater, erosion and sediment control. Site Plan review and approval by City Council shall be required of all principle structures other than individual single family detached, duplex, and parking lot as a primary use in any zoning district.

~~170.02~~ 170.02 DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN STANDARDS.

This section provides for the administration and enforcement of site plans and for establishing standards for site and building design and shall be known, referred to, and cited as the “Development and Design Standards” of the City of Windsor Heights, Iowa.

170.03 JURISDICTION.

No permit shall be issued for any lot or development requiring the approval of a Site Plan after the effective date, unless in compliance with the provisions of the regulations ~~herein~~of the Code of Ordinances. No development, except where specified ~~herein~~within the Code of Ordinances, may be created, substantially improved, converted, enlarged, or otherwise altered without conforming to the provisions of this section, all applicable provisions of the Code of Iowa, as amended, and all applicable provisions of the Windsor Heights City Code, as amended.

170.04 VALIDITY OF APPROVAL.

A Site Plan shall become effective upon certification of approval by the City Council. The City Council approval of any Site Plan required by this ~~Code of Ordinances article~~ shall remain valid for one (1) year. A one (1) year extension may be granted with approval of City Council. If development has not been established or construction commenced within one (1) year or two (2) years in case of a received extension, then the Site Plan shall be deemed null and void.

For the purpose of this ~~article~~chapter “actual construction” shall mean that the permanent placement of construction materials and utility work has started and is proceeding without undue delay with an approved building permit. Preparation of plans, securing financial arrangements, issuance of building permits, letting of contracts, grading of property, or stockpiling of materials

on the site shall not constitute actual construction. At the time of Site Plan approval, the City Council may grant an exemption on the time construction shall begin after their approval is given for a utility service structure.

170.05 AMENDMENT.

Any Site Plan may be amended in accordance with the standards and procedures established herein, including payment of fees, provided that the Administrative Official may waive such procedures for those minor changes hereinafter listed. Such minor changes shall not be made unless the prior written approval for such changes is obtained from the Administrative Official. No fees shall be required for such minor changes.

Minor changes include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Moving building walls within the confines of the smallest rectangle that would have enclosed each original approved building(s);
2. Relocation of building entrances or exits;
3. Shortening of building canopies;
4. Changing to a more restrictive commercial or industrial use, provided the number of off-street parking spaces meets the requirement of the Windsor Heights Zoning Ordinance. This does not apply to residential uses.
- 4.5. ~~The~~ changing of the angle of parking or aisle provided there is no reduction in the amount of off-street parking as originally approved;
- 5.6. Substituting plant species provided a landscape architect, engineer or architect certifies the substituted species is similar in nature and screening effect.

170.06 SITE REVIEW PROCESS.

The Administrative Official is responsible for the established Site Plan and Site Review Process. The Administrative Official will serve as the Administrator of the Ordinance and the liaison between the applicant and reviewing bodies to ensure compliance with the Ordinance are met.

1. Notice and Hearings.
 - a. Public Hearing. Before submitting its recommendation on a Site Plan to the City Council, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall hold at least one public hearing thereon, notice of which will be given to all property owners within 200 feet whenever possible. Notice shall be published of said hearing in a newspaper of general circulation, as required by, and in conformance with, Iowa law. The notice shall state the place and time at which proposed amendment to the Ordinance will be held as well as the legal description or address of said property.
2. Submission Requirements. Applicant shall submit a Site Review application and all associated fees with preliminary plans to the Planning Department. ~~The P~~Planning and Zoning Commission are required to review site plans and make a recommendation to the city council. Additionally, the applicant will provide:
 - a. Full name, address and contact information for applicant in a reproducible electronic format.
 - b. Full legal description for the property in a reproducible electronic format.

- c. Name and address of all property owners within 200' of proposed development in a reproducible electronic format.
3. Applicability. A Site Plan Review shall be required for the following:
 - a. New construction;
 - b. Major reconstruction (more than 30% of the exterior structure is affected);
 - c. Major renovation (more than 30% of the interior structure is affected);
 - d. Changes to parking more than 30% of existing area;
 - e. Any Development the Zoning Administrator deems is substantial enough to require oversight by the Planning Commission with Site Plan Review.
4. Preapplication Meeting. The applicant is required to attend a scheduled predevelopment meeting with City staff to review a conceptual Site Plan prior to submittal of a full Site Plan. Following the predevelopment meeting, the applicant shall submit a complete Site Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Site Plan and any other information determined to be necessary for the review at the Planning and Zoning Commission meeting.
5. Elevations. As part of the review process, an applicant shall provide colored architectural elevation drawings for each elevation of the building or buildings proposed for new construction, addition, alteration, or the like.
 - a. The elevation drawings should be provided in 11" by 17" format unless otherwise approved by the Administrative Official.
 - b. Each elevation drawing should include massing dimensions and callouts of the proposed materials indicated on the elevation.
 - c. In the event that accessory structures are proposed as a part of the site plan review process, the Administrative Official shall have the ability to request elevation drawings or colored details of said accessory structures to ensure compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

170.07 SITE PLAN REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.

Site Plans shall be submitted in electronic format with the ability to provide physical copies sized 24" by 36" upon request by the Zoning Administer. A Site Plan will not be submitted to the Planning and Zoning Commission for action until they are deemed complete. The Administrative Official has the authority to deem the submittal complete. Review and comment by the Fire Inspector, Public Works, Engineer, and other Administrative Officials will be obtained before Planning and Zoning Commission review. It is permissible and encouraged to introduce large and potentially controversial projects to City staff as far in advance as possible.

The applicant shall provide City staff with information determined to be applicable to the project by the Administrative Official. The proposal shall then be brought before the Planning and Zoning Commission in order to receive a recommendation before being presented to the City Council. Action of the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council shall be approval, approval subject to conditions, denial, or table for further review. ~~Action of the Council shall be approval, approval subject to conditions, denial, or table for further review.~~ A site plan may be presented for consideration by the City Council in the event of a recommendation of denial by the Planning and Zoning Commission. In the event of denial of a Site Plan by the City Council, the applicant would be required to resubmit and begin the review process anew to have another proposal considered by the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council. Resubmittal

will not be accepted until one (1) year after a denial from the Planning and Zoning Commission or City Council. Resubmittal of a Site Plan shall be subject to all applicable costs associated with review of the documentation unless exception is made by City staff. Site Plan review shall exist as a measurement determined by the City to meet the objectives outlined by the Windsor Heights Comprehensive Plan.

The following information shall be clearly provided on the site plan:

1. Narrative Information to be provided:
 - A. Name and address of property owner; including telephone and email.
 - B. Name and address of applicant; provide if different than property owner.
 - C. Name and address of plan preparer; including telephone and email.
 - D. Following City Council or administrative approval, the certification of Architect and Civil Engineer licensed in the State of Iowa. Include Seal, Date, and Signature on all applicable drawings prior to City Council approval of the Site Plan. Other certification may be requested when appropriate by the Administrative Official.
 - E. Certification of a Registered Land Surveyor licensed in the State of Iowa. Include Seal, Date, and Signature on applicable drawings prior to City Council Approval.
 - F. Current Zoning of Property. List the property's existing zoning consistent with the City of Windsor Heights' Official Zoning Map. Also include any overlay districts the property may be within and the land use identified in the current City of Windsor Heights Comprehensive Plan where the property is located.
 - G. Legal Description of Site. Include the plat name and lot number for all new Site Plans.
 - H. Total Area of Site. The total area of the site should be indicated in acres and square feet.
 - I. Open Space.
 - (1) Indicate the total area of the proposed site in square feet, the area of open space within the site, and its percentage of the total site. The calculation should include all open space pervious areas and permitted pedestrian plazas.
 - (2) The total area of the site reserved for parking facilities, the open space within the defined parking area, and its percentages of the total parking area should be calculated and indicated in square feet.
 - J. Pervious and Impervious Surface. Indicate the total area of the proposed site in square feet, the area of pervious surface and the area of impervious surface including all structures.
 - K. Proposed Use of Site. Indicate all proposed uses for the site and building(s) as known at the time of application.
 - L. Parking Stalls. The total amount of parking stalls required based upon the proposed building use(s) of the site should be indicated. If more than one building use is proposed for the site, each individual parking stall requirement should be indicated separate of the total.
 - M. Loading Areas. If applicable to the proposed building uses of the site, the number of required and provided loading stalls should be indicated.
 - N. Setback Requirements. All setback requirements of the applicable zoning district within which the proposed site is located should be provided.
 - O. Special Flood Hazard Area. The 100-year flood elevation should be indicated based upon the most recent FEMA FIRM Map.
2. Plan Information.

A. General and Survey Information.

- (1) North Arrow. Include on Site Plan and all other applicable sketches, drawings, and details.
- (2) Scale of Drawing. A minimum scale of 1" = 30' shall be required.
- (3) Vicinity Sketch. A minimum scale of 1" = 800' shall be used to indicate the properties within 300 feet of the proposed site location. The boundary of the proposed site location should be clearly defined in relation to other properties shown within the vicinity sketch.
- (4) Site Boundary. All property lines shall be delineated with a heavy line.
- (5) Bearing and Distances or Curve Data along boundary. Information shall be indicated as platted. Any measured information different than platted should be identified.
- (6) Name and address of all Adjoining Property Owners. All property lines adjacent to the proposed site, or across street right-of-way, shall be indicated with the owner and/or subdivision name(s) in addition to any adjoining lot numbers as appropriate.
- (7) Existing Features. All existing physical features shall be indicated on the Site Plan including but not limited to plant materials, drainage ways, structures, fences, and any encroachments. Projects involving numerous existing features may be requested to submit a demolition, removal, or relocation plan as determined to be most beneficial.
- (8) Soil Tests and Similar Information. Soil tests and similar information may be required to determine the feasibility of the proposed development in relation to the design standards set forth herein.
- (9) Topography. The existing and proposed topography shall be indicated with a maximum of two (2) foot intervals. Spot elevations may also be required at the request of the Administrative Official.
- (10) Limits of Phased Construction. If the site is to be developed in more than one phase, the limits of each proposed construction/ development phase shall be indicated including all facets of the phasing proposed.
- (11) Additional Information. Drawings or other materials necessary to describe a proposed project may be requested by the Planning and Zoning Commission or Administrative Official. The applicant may include additional information or materials such as sketches, videos, models, or photos, if they help explain the proposal.

B. Building Footprint.

- (1) Footprint. An accurate representation of the proposed building(s) footprint including exterior structures incorporated into the building mass and proposed internal demising walls known at the time of application.
- (2) Size. Include the total square footage of each proposed floor, the number of floors, and the amount of finished area on each floor including any proposed basement area. For all multi-family and townhome proposals the total number of units proposed for each building footprint should be indicated.
- (3) Entryways. The location of all proposed entries, service doors and overhead doors.
- (4) Mechanical Units. Indicate the proposed location and type of all proposed ground mechanical units including air conditioning units, telephone pedestals, transformers, coolers, or other similar units.
- (5) Trash Enclosures. Indicate the proposed location of all trash enclosures for the site and provide a detail of the structure for review.

C. Pedestrian Circulation.

(1) Paths. All proposed sidewalks, trails, and pathways should be indicated as appropriate on the Site Plan including the width, thickness, and type of pavement. All sidewalks, trails, and pathways shall be constructed to Windsor Heights Standard Specifications as applicable to the project. Wherever possible, bike racks should be provided.

(2) Connectivity. Pedestrian corridors should be indicated from any public street to all proposed principle buildings.

(3) Stoops. All proposed emergency exits where a sidewalk is not indicated shall provide a stoop of an approved dimension determined to be adequate in providing a safe exit from the building.

D. Streets and Access.

(1) Access. All existing and proposed access drives to the site from a public street shall be indicated on the Site Plan and shall include appropriate spacing as determined by the City's Engineer.

(2) Public Improvements. All public improvements required of the developer shall be indicated on the site plan. The amount of improvements required shall be determined by the Windsor Heights Comprehensive Plan, streetscape plan, a traffic impact analysis, or any other approved documentation identifying the amount and type of improvements necessary to accommodate increased activity to the site or to facilitate future development as it relates to the development of said site.

(3) Private Streets. The use of private streets may be allowed if the proposed private streets meet the following criteria:

a. Proposed private streets are built to Windsor Heights Standard Specifications for public streets.

b. They are maintained by the property owners requiring the private street(s) through a Homeowners Association or through an approved development agreement between the developer(s) and the City.

c. The width and thickness of the private street(s) is appropriate as determined by the City Engineer or a traffic impact study in accordance with the city specifications.

d. Sidewalks should be installed on both sides of the private street(s) unless additional landscaping or open space is incorporated into the site in an amount approved by the City Council in relief of one sidewalk per street.

e. A public ingress/egress easement is provided over the private street(s) location.

(4) Shared Access.

a. Any project where the development of townhomes provides access to garages from a public street shall provide a shared access drive between two or more units in order to minimize the amount of obstruction to the flow of traffic along said public street.

b. Any development of commercial property where shared access is anticipated shall provide an easement and conceptual building footprint(s) for all proposed lots which are proposed to share the access drive(s).

E. Parking and Loading Areas.

(1) All proposed parking and loading areas incorporated in the Site Plan shall meet the requirements in the Zoning Ordinance and all other applicable State and Federal regulations.

(2) A complete traffic circulation and parking plan, showing the location and dimensions of all existing and proposed parking stalls, loading areas, entrance and exit drives, sidewalks, dividers, planters, and other similar permanent improvements in addition to indicating traffic movements within access drives in order to better identify any potential traffic impediments based upon the proposed parking configuration and access drives.

(3) Individual parking stalls should be indicated as appropriate and differentiated from parking aisles. Stalls intended to accommodate handicapped accessibility should be indicated appropriately.

(4) Proposed loading areas and loading docks should indicate traffic movements where applicable to determine maneuverability within the site.

F. Lighting.

(1) A lighting plan should be provided with all site plans indicating the location, type, height, power rating, and any shielding methods required of all existing and/or proposed lighting fixtures. Lighting shall follow all applicable City ordinances including Dark-Sky standards. See Chapter 172.14 Lighting.

(2) A manufacturer's cut-sheet shall be provided for each type of lighting fixture incorporated into the site layout including its material(s) and color. Information required from the cut-sheet shall include the description of lamps, supports, reflectors, and any other components of a particular lighting fixture. The Site Plan shall indicate all proposed lighting as depicted by the manufacturer.

(3) A photometric plan shall also be required identifying the horizontal illumination of the site and the vertical light trespass along the perimeter of the site. The photometric plan shall show a point-by-point foot-candle reading for the entire site at a minimum spacing of 10 feet between each point, including 2 feet past the property line. The vertical photometric plan shall only be required along the property line with a maximum spacing of 10 feet.

G. Lighting Standards.

(1) Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the words and phrases used in this Ordinance shall have the following meaning:

a. Exterior lighting. Temporary or permanent lighting that is installed, located or used in such a manner to cause light rays to shine outdoors.

b. Exterior lighting fixture. The complete exterior lighting unit, including: the artificial source of light, the parts required to distribute the light, elements for light output control such as the reflector (mirror), or refractor (lens), the housing that protects and holds the lamp in place, the connection to the power supply, and the component that anchors the lighting unit to the ground or onto a structure.

c. Floodlight. A lamp that incorporates a reflector or a refractor to concentrate the light output into a directed beam in a particular direction.

d. Foot-candle. The illuminance measured one (1) foot from a one (1) candle source.

e. Full cut-off. A shielded light fixture that emits no light above a horizontal plane touching the lowest point of the fixture.

f. Glare. The light in a direction near one's line of sight that either causes discomfort to the eye or impairs visibility.

g. Horizontal and vertical foot-candles. The illuminance, measured by a light meter, striking a vertical or horizontal plane.

- h. Illuminance. The intensity of light in a specified direction measured at a specified point.
- i. Light. A form of radiant energy acting on the retina of the eye to make sight possible.
- j. Light trespass. Unwanted light falling on public or private property from an external location.
- k. Recreational Facility. Football fields, soccer fields, baseball fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, or any other special event or show area.

H. Lighting Design.

(1) Required Lamps – Generally, all lamps shall be halogen, metal halide, LED, or others with similar qualities to reduce glare and provide for improved color correct vision. Full cut-off high pressure sodium lamps, not exceeding a maximum lumen rating of 16,000 lumens, may be used in outdoor storage areas where the need for good color rendering capabilities for safety and security is not necessary. Such areas shall not be accessible to the general public or adjacent to R-1, R-2, & R-3 zoned property.

(2) Required Exterior Lighting Fixtures – All exterior lighting fixtures shall be full cut-offs. No portion of the lamp, lens, or diffuser shall be visible from the side or top of any shield, or otherwise protrude from the bottom of the shield. No exterior lighting fixture shall emit light at or above a horizontal plane that runs through the lowest point of the shield.

(3) Commercial and Industrial Architectural and Decorative Lighting.

a. Limited building-mounted lighting may be used to highlight specific architectural features or primary customer or building entrances. Floodlights are only permitted provided all light emitted is contained by the building or by an eave or protruding structure.

b. Lighting fixtures shall be located, aimed, and shielded to minimize the glare that is emitted on objects other than a building's façade or landscape walls.

c. Building-mounted neon lighting may only be used when the lighting is recessed or contained inside a cap or architectural reveal.

d. An exterior lighting fixture that emits less than 1800 lumens shall not be required to be a full cut-off fixture, provided that the lamp itself creates no glare or has an opaque covering.

(4) Site and Parking Lot Lighting.

a. The mounting height for lighting fixtures shall not exceed twenty-five feet (25') from grade to the top of the lighting fixture.

b. The maximum average-maintained foot-candles for a parking lot lighting fixture shall be three (3) foot-candles. The maximum lighting level for a parking lot lighting fixture shall be ten (10) foot-candles.

c. The maximum horizontal foot-candle measurement at any property line shall be two (2) foot-candles. The maximum maintained vertical foot-candle at an adjoining property line shall be two (2) foot-candles, as measured at five feet (5') above grade. If the adjacent property is the same owner, the light trespass limits may be waived by Council.

(5) Canopy Lighting. The maximum maintained foot-candles under a canopy shall be thirty-five (35) foot-candles. Areas outside the canopy shall be regulated by the guidelines and standards outlined above. Permissible fixtures for canopy lighting include:

a. Recessed fixtures that incorporate a lens cover that is either recessed or flush with the bottom surface of the canopy.

b. Indirect lighting where light is emitted upward and then reflected down from the underside of the canopy. Such fixtures shall be shielded to ensure that no light is emitted at or above a horizontal plane that runs through the lowest point of the canopy.

(6) Street Lighting. All private street light fixtures shall measure no more than thirty feet (30') from grade to the top of the lighting fixture, and shall be cobra-style, unless the Commission and Council permit the installation of an alternative fixture. The Commission and Council may approve an alternative lighting fixture only after a determination has been made that the alternative fixture has been designed to avoid glare and trespass. The use of lighting fixtures that direct light upward into the air is strictly prohibited. Public lighting along University Avenue shall conform to the specifications of lighting already in place. All other lighting on public streets shall conform to any adopted Streetscape Plans.

(7) Pedestrian Walkway Lighting. All pedestrian walkways shall be lit by pedestrian-level, bollard-type lighting (4 ft. height max.), ground mounted lighting, pole lighting (12 ft. height max.), or other low, glare-controlled fixtures that are mounted on building or landscape walls. University Avenue lighting should be followed as above.

(8) Recreational Facilities. The lighting fixtures at all public or private outdoor recreational facilities shall be designed to minimize the amount of light that is directed upward into the air, glare, and light trespass. The illumination of any public or private outdoor recreational facility after 11:00 p.m. is prohibited, except in order to conclude a specific activity, previously scheduled, which is in progress under such illumination prior to 11:00 p.m.

(9) Exemptions. This Ordinance shall not apply to the following exterior lighting sources:

- a. Airport lighting required by law.
- b. Temporary emergency lighting.
- c. Temporary lighting, other than security lighting, at construction projects.
- d. Governmental facilities where a compelling need for safety and security has been demonstrated.
- e. Lighting for flag poles, church steeples or other similar non-commercial items provided they do not cause distraction within public rights-of-way.

I. Signage.

(1) The location and type of all existing and proposed signage shall be indicated on the site plan.

(2) All signage shall meet the requirements identified within the Zoning Ordinance.

J. Landscaping.

- (1) Common and scientific names for all proposed plant material.
- (2) Quantity, height/caliper/gallon size (as applicable) of all proposed plant material.
- (3) Location of all proposed plant materials.
- (4) Number of ground cover plants per square foot to be planted, and/or pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet and species/characteristics of grass in all areas to be seeded.
- (5) Location, size, and species of all existing plant material to remain. This includes a diagram and/or tree survey noting the location, size, and species of existing trees and shrubs.
- (6) Location of retaining walls, fences, utility easements, existing and proposed structures and parking areas.
- (7) Plant installation details.
- (8) Drainage areas.

| (9) All proposed trees and plantings of any existing trees larger than six inches in diameter to be removed.

(10) All landscaping necessary for fulfillment of all City Ordinances shall be indicated on the Site Plan and will conform to Chapter 173 of this Ordinance.

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CHAPTER 171

TEMPORARY USES AND STRUCTURES

171.01 Purpose	171.06 General Regulations
171.02 Temporary Uses and Structures	171.07 Specific Requirements for Related Areas
171.03 Compliance with Chapter Provisions	171.09 Conditions of Approval
171.04 Permit Required	171.10 Fees
171.05 Prior Determination for Temporary Use Permit Approved	171.11 Violations and Penalties

171.01 PURPOSE.

The Supplemental Use Regulations set forth additional standards for certain uses located within the various zoning districts. These regulations recognize that certain use types have characteristics that require additional controls in order to protect public health, safety, and welfare. These regulations complement the use regulations contained in Chapter 168 of this Code of Ordinances.

171.02 TEMPORARY USES AND STRUCTURES.

These regulations are intended to prescribe the conditions under which limited duration activities (e.g., Christmas tree sales, pumpkin sales, landscape material sales, grand openings, and special events, etc.) may be conducted. The intent is to allow for the temporary storage and the display and marketing of merchandise on a seasonal basis in an attractive manner to serve the desires of the general public, but prevent the creation of any nuisance or annoyance to the occupants of adjacent buildings, premises or property, and the general public. It is also the intent to establish minimum standards for the operation of temporary uses in a manner that will provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the patrons, employees, the general public, etc. that may utilize or be affected by the establishment of the temporary use.

1. Exemptions.
 - a. Garage sales. The casual and occasional sales of used household goods by the owner thereof to the public, on a non-receiving basis, if the seller, at the time of the sale, is not engaged for profit in the business of selling goods of that or a similar nature, so long as such sales are not conducted in excess of three consecutive days and no more than two times annually.

171.03 COMPLIANCE WITH CHAPTER PROVISIONS.

No temporary use or structure permit shall be issued except for when hereinafter provided.

171.04 PERMIT REQUIRED.

The following uses are eligible for a temporary permit, provided they meet the following criteria and obtain prior approval from the Zoning Administrator. No temporary use shall occur, and no temporary structures shall be erected, without first obtaining a permit from the Zoning Administrator. All permits are subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator. Further, the

Zoning Administrator may impose certain reasonable requirements as may be required to prevent any negative impact to surrounding properties. City sponsored events are exempt from these requirements.

1. Construction Office. If a building permit has been issued for construction of a new building on the same property or if a contractor has another non-building related construction project, the applicant may also apply for a temporary use permit for the purpose of installing any temporary structures used as temporary office, shop, or storage on the property provided they directly relate to the new construction activity and the temporary structure is removed upon completion of the construction project. Specific uses under this category may include the following:
 - a. Real estate offices and model homes;
 - b. Any structure used for construction offices, workshops, and storage;
2. Any other construction related uses not specified in this section which, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, are similar to the uses listed in this section.
 - a. Special Events. These uses are intended to serve special events such as grand openings, parking lot sales, group assembly activities, etc. These uses typically involve the use of a tent, outdoor shelter, or any other enclosure and temporary structure. Garage sales are exempt from these provisions, provided they do not occur any more frequently than one 3-day event per 180-day period. Garage sales occurring more frequently shall be considered a commercial retail sales business in a residential zone which is prohibited. Specific uses under this category may include the following:
 - b. Parking lot sales, sidewalk sales (private sidewalks only), clearance sales, or other temporary uses which, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, are similar to the uses listed in this section. (For purposes of this section, the term “sidewalks” does not apply to outside areas adjacent to sidewalks that were specifically built for outside sales.)
 - c. Grand openings and special events, and grand openings which are not sponsored by the City or Chamber.
 - d. Group assembly activities not sponsored or endorsed by the City (e.g. carnivals, fairs, rodeos, sports events, concerts, and shows).
 - e. Temporary food and beverage uses must meet the requirements of Chapter 183. (Subsection D – Ord. 18-03 – Apr. 18 Supp.)
 - f. Any other event related uses not specified in this section which, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, are similar to the uses listed in this section.
3. Seasonal Related. These uses typically involve the erection or setup of a temporary structure in order to display seasonal goods and wares. This does not include the sale of fireworks. These permitted uses and any related structures expire upon the completion of the season or at another specified date. Specific uses under this category may include the following:
 - a. Retail sales of Christmas trees and pumpkins.
 - b. Retail sale of agricultural products and landscape nursery material, section unless establishment sells and is zoned for sales of similar materials.
 - c. Nurseries and greenhouses.

- d. Any other seasonal related uses not specified in this section which, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, are similar to the uses listed in this section.

171.05 TEMPORARY USE PERMIT APPROVAL.

The Zoning Administrator shall only approve an application for a temporary use permit if all of the following findings can be made:

1. The proposed temporary use will be compatible with adjacent uses and will not adversely affect the surrounding neighborhood by means of odor, noise, dust, or other nuisance.
2. The additional parking required by the temporary use will be provided on site, if applicable, or adequate street parking is available in the immediate area.
3. Increased traffic caused by the temporary use will not adversely affect the surrounding neighborhood or City at large.
4. The proposed temporary use is consistent with the comprehensive plan, this Code of Ordinances, and all City and State regulations.

171.06 GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Each temporary use shall be described in a permit issued by the Zoning Administrator prior to commencement of the use. This permit shall be in addition to all other licenses, permits, or approvals otherwise required by any governmental entity. Each temporary use shall:

1. Length. The temporary use shall be defined as either short-term or long-term.
 - a. "Temporary Use (Short-term)" means a short-term use is a use with a maximum duration of four consecutive days or less.
 - b. "Temporary Use (Long-term)" means a long-term use is a use in duration of more than four consecutive days but less than six months.
2. Parking Spaces.
 - a. The number of additional parking spaces required, if any, and the location of such additional parking spaces, for the temporary activity shall be determined by the Zoning Administrator. The number of permanent parking spaces allowed to be used under the short-term temporary use permit shall be reviewed and determined by the Zoning Administrator.
 - b. The maximum number of permanent parking spaces allowed to be used for the operation of a long-term temporary use shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the parking on a site plan that was approved by the City to be counted toward the allowable size of the long-term temporary use or twenty percent (20%) of the site area, whichever is more restrictive.
3. Signs.
 - a. Non-illuminated detached signs.
 - A. Amount.
 1. A maximum of two detached signs.
 - B. Size.
 1. The total size area must be below 60 sq.ft.
 2. Each sign may have a maximum of 30 sq.ft.

4. Cleanliness.
 - a. All sites shall be completely cleaned of debris and temporary structures including (but not limited to) trash receptacles, signs, stands, poles, electric wiring, or any other fixtures and appurtenances or equipment connected therewith, within five days after the termination of the sale or special event.
 - b. A bond or cash deposit in the amount of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) shall be deposited with the City to assure adequate cleanup of activities that occur on vacant or undeveloped lots, and/or involving the construction or placement of temporary structures. The bond for long-term temporary food and beverage uses shall be in the amount of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00). Activities located in fully developed shopping centers will be exempt from bonding, with the exception of uses that involve construction or placement of a temporary structure, and any long-term temporary food and beverage facilities shall be required to post a bond or cash deposit. The Zoning Administrator may waive this requirement for normal and customary uses incidental and complimentary to the principal use.
5. Sanitary facilities.
 - a. Either portable or permanent, shall be made available to all employees, attendants and participants of the activity during its operational hours, as approved by the Zoning Administrator in concurrence with the City Engineer and County Health Department, unless stipulated otherwise in this chapter. If the restroom facilities are located within an adjacent building, the written authorization of the owner of the adjacent building shall be required specifically stating that the restroom facilities will be made available to the employees, attendants and participants at all times during the hours of operation of the temporary use activity.
6. General Regulations.
 - a. No area of public right-of-way may be used without obtaining approval from the Zoning Administrator, who will confer with the Chief of Police, Fire Chief, Public Works Director, and the City Administrator.
 - b. Proof of ownership or a signed letter, either from the property owner or an authorized representative for the property on which the activity is to take place, shall be presented at the time the temporary permit is requested.
 - c. All temporary structures including (but not limited to) greenhouses, trailers, mobile homes, signs, etc., shall conform to the zoning setback requirements unless stated otherwise in this chapter. Temporary structures are also subject to permit requirements as set forth in Chapter 152 of this Code of Ordinances.
7. Application Requirements. Applications for the temporary use shall be accompanied by the prescribed number of copies of a project plan and such other detailed elevations, plans and other information as may be required to adequately evaluate the proposed use. A plan of the layout of the proposed use shall be submitted to the City with the application on a base plan prepared in accordance with the site plan requirements of the City. The proposed layout of the garden center area may be drawn onto a copy of a previously approved site plan for the temporary use permit submittal. The layout plan shall identify the following:
 - a. Area. The area on the site proposed to be utilized as part of the temporary use and associated sales areas.

- A. Delineate how different areas will be used.
- b. Traffic.
 - A. Proposed modifications to the traffic patterns and methods proposed to notify patrons and identify the temporary traffic pattern changes, i.e., signage, traffic cones, fencing and barriers, etc.
 - B. Proposed vehicle loading zone.
 - C. Proposed temporary barriers or corral with an architectural elevation, photo or sketch of the barriers' proposed construction.
- c. Location of Facilities.
 - A. Electrical connection
 - 1. Overhead power connection with a minimum clearance above grade of 14 feet;
 - 2. Installation of an underground conduit; or
 - 3. Other method acceptable to the City. The use of an overhead connection shall only be allowed in those areas where overhead electrical service currently exists in the area. Use of extension cords, cables, or wires, whether lying on the ground or otherwise connected to a power source, is expressly prohibited for long-term garden center uses. An electrical permit shall be obtained prior to any electrical installation or connection.
 - B. Water connection
 - C. The applicant shall provide, as determined by the Zoning Administrator, adequate facilities for disposal of trash, waste, pallets, display racks.
 - D. Restroom facilities shall be provided at all times during the temporary use activity.
- d. Indemnification and Proof of Insurance.
 - A. The owner or operator of any long term temporary use shall provide evidence of comprehensive general liability coverage and contractual liability insurance by an insurance company licensed to do business in the State of Iowa in the limits of at least \$1,000,000.00 for each personal injury accident and/or death; \$1,000,000.00 for each aggregate personal injury and/or death; and \$1,000,000.00 for each property damage accident. The evidence shall name the City as a coinsured and shall state that it cannot be canceled or materially altered without giving the City at least 30 days' written notice by registered mail, return receipt requested. The owner or operator of a temporary garden center or the property owner shall execute an agreement, acceptable to the City, which indemnifies and holds harmless the City from any and all liability, damages, claims, costs, expenses, interest, and reasonable attorney fees relating to the garden center and associated facilities on the property.
- e. Removal. At the expiration of the temporary use permit, any structures, barricades, shelving, pallets, leftover merchandise, or other facilities associated with the temporary use shall be removed from the site.

- f. Safety Standards. In order to promote the safety of the patrons of these facilities, the following shall be required:
 - A. Bulk material shall be neatly and safely stacked.
 - B. All sales areas shall be separated from vehicular uses by the placement of a fence or barrier acceptable to the Zoning Administrator to prevent pedestrian and vehicular conflicts. If a barrier is of an open nature where patrons can reach through and obtain access to the merchandise, a four foot walkway shall be located adjacent to the barrier to prevent patrons from standing outside the barrier in traffic ways to shop.
 - C. The door openings for any greenhouses, shade structures or similar enclosure shall have a minimum ten-foot setback from drive aisles where an opening in the barrier is provided aligned with the door of the structure.
- 8. Where openings in the barriers occur for pedestrian access, sight visibility shall be maintained so that vehicles can clearly see pedestrians approaching the opening from a distance of no less than 50 feet.
- 9. Temporary drive aisles shall be maintained at a minimum 24-foot width for two-way traffic and shall be delineated by the placement of traffic barriers, fencing, or some other physical marker that clearly informs drivers of the end of the parking area and the start of the drive aisle. A clear line of sight shall be maintained at the entrance and exit of the temporary drive aisles.
- 10. Vehicle loading areas shall be located in an area that minimizes pedestrian and vehicle conflict and provides for the safe loading of merchandise and vehicle access to and from the traffic lanes to the loading area, preferably without backing movements.
 - a.

171.07 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR RELATED AREAS.

- 1. Construction Office
 - a. Construction Offices and Related Structures.
 - A. Zoning.
 - 1. The use and structure are allowed in any zoning district. All requirements such as, but not limited to setbacks, landscaping, parking, etc. are required to be complied with.
 - B. Maximum Duration.
 - 1. 24 months.
 - C. Amount.
 - 1. Limited to one per property and located entirely within the property boundaries.
- 2. Special Event.
 - a. Zoning.
 - A. The use is allowed in any zoning district.
 - B. Events occurring in an R-1, R-2, R-3 shall occur between 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. except with approval of the Chief of Police; all other zones as determined by the Zoning Administrator.

- b. Maximum Duration.
 - A. Four consecutive days, not to exceed four events in a 12-month period.
- 3. Seasonal Related.
- 4. Retail Sales of Christmas Trees and Pumpkins.
 - a. Zoning.
 - A. The use is allowed in any zoning district.
 - b. Maximum Duration.
 - A. Forty (40) calendar days prior to December 25 for Christmas tree sales; October 1 through November 1 for pumpkin sales.
- 5. Agricultural Produce Stands.
 - a. Zoning.
 - A. The use is allowed in any zoning district.
 - b. Termination.
 - A. Stands and displays shall be removed when not used for a period of 30 consecutive days.
- 6. Retail Sales of Landscape Nursery Materials.
 - a. Zoning.
 - A. The use is allowed in CC, UC, and LI.
 - b. Termination.
 - A. Stands and displays shall be removed when not used for a period of 30 consecutive days.
- 7. Other structures or uses determined to be consistent with the intent of this subsection, with the approval of the Zoning Administrator.

171.08 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.

The Zoning Administrator may impose such conditions on a temporary use permit as is necessary to meet the purposes of this section and protect the public health, safety, and welfare and adjacent uses.

171.09 FEES.

The application fee for a temporary use permit shall be in the amount as established from time to time by resolution of the Council, payable each year of operation.

171.10 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

The operation of a temporary use is a privilege allowed by this section. Failure to maintain a temporary use in compliance with the conditions of approval and the regulations of this section shall constitute a nuisance and may be punished as set forth in Chapter 50 of this Code of Ordinances. A written notice of a violation of the temporary use permit shall be sent to the operator of the temporary use and the property owner, if different than the operator, and the operator shall have a maximum of five (5) days, as determined by the Zoning Administrator, to bring the site into compliance. If the operator fails to correct the violation in the prescribed time, the City may revoke the temporary use permit and issue a cease and desist order for the temporary use. There shall also be a one-year moratorium from that date on the issuance of any

other temporary use permits on the property and a one-year probationary period for the second year following the violation. During the probationary period, if the operator of a temporary use fails to maintain the premises and the use in conformance with the conditions of approval and this Code, after the notification procedures noted above, the City may revoke the temporary use permit and no other temporary use permits shall be issued on the property for a period of two (2) years.

(Sec. 171.10-171.19 added by Ord. 17-01 – May. 17 Supp.)

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**CHAPTER 172
ZONING CODE –
SUPPLEMENTAL SITE DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS**

172.01 Purpose	172.06 Accessory Uses
172.02 Mobile Home Parks	172.07 Accessory Structure
172.03 Commercial Uses	172.08 Outdoor Storage
172.04 Performance Standards for Industrial Uses	172.9 Setback Adjustments
172.05 Maximum Permitted Sound Levels Adjacent to Residential Zoning Districts	172.10 Height Exceptions
Table 172.05-1 Maximum Permitted Sound Levels at Residential Boundaries	172.11 Fence Regulations
	172.12 Exceptions for Creative Subdivisions
	172.13 Outdoor Lighting

172.01 PURPOSE.

The Supplemental Site Development Regulations recognize the existence of special conditions that cannot comply literally with the site development regulations set out for each zoning district. Therefore, these regulations qualify or modify the district regulations of this Zoning Code and provide for specific areas of exception.

172.02 MOBILE HOME PARKS.

Mobile Home Parks in the MH District. Mobile home parks are permitted in the MH District as conditional uses, subject to approval by the Board of Adjustment. Following the effective date of this Zoning Code, no mobile home shall be located outside of a mobile home park. A mobile home park is subject to approval of a special use permit and compliance with the following regulations:

1. Certification. A certification of compliance with all ordinances and regulations regarding mobile home licensing, zoning, health, plumbing, electrical, building, fire protection, and any other applicable requirements shall be required of all mobile home parks.
2. Minimum and Maximum Area. A mobile home park shall be considered to be one zoned lot. The minimum contiguous area of a mobile home park shall be 100,000 square feet.
3. Density Requirements.
 - a. The maximum gross density of a mobile home park shall be 10 units per acre.
 - b. The minimum size of an individual mobile home space shall be 3,500 square feet for singlewide mobile home units and 5,000 square feet for doublewide mobile home units.
 - c. Each mobile home space shall have a width of at least 40 feet wide and a length of at least 75 feet.
4. Site Development Standards.
 - a. Setbacks. Each mobile home park shall have a minimum perimeter setback of 35 feet from adjacent nonresidential uses and 50 feet from adjacent residential uses. No space for a dwelling unit or any other structure shall be permitted in the required setback.

- b. Setback Landscaping. All area contained within the required setbacks except sidewalks and private drives shall be landscaped and screened in conformance with Chapter 173 of this Zoning Code. Screening shall be provided in conformance with Chapter 173 for any common property line with another nonresidential use.
 - c. Impervious Coverage. Impervious coverage for a mobile home park shall not exceed 50 percent of the total site area.
 - d. Open Space. Each mobile home park shall provide a minimum of 400 square feet of open recreational space per unit. Such space shall be provided at a central location accessible from all parts of the park by pedestrians. Required perimeter setbacks or buffers shall not be credited toward the fulfillment of this requirement.
 - e. Separation Between Mobile Home Units. The minimum separation between a mobile home unit and attached accessory structure and any other mobile home units and/or accessory structure shall be 20 feet.
 - f. Separation and Setbacks for Accessory Buildings. An accessory building on a mobile home space shall maintain a minimum rear and side yard setback of five feet. A minimum distance of ten feet shall be provided between any mobile home and an unattached accessory building.
5. Street Access and Circulation Requirements.
- a. Access to Public Street. Each mobile home park must abut and have access to a dedicated public street with a right-of-way of at least 60 feet. Direct access to a mobile home space from a public street is prohibited.
 - b. Vehicular Circulation. The mobile home park must provide interior vehicular circulation on a private internal street system. Minimum interior street width shall be 27 feet. The street system shall be continuous and connected with other internal and public streets or shall have a cul-de-sac with a minimum diameter of 90 feet. No such cul-de-sacs may exceed 300 feet in length.
 - c. Separation between Units and Circulation Areas. The minimum distance between a mobile home unit and any attached accessory structure and the pavement of an internal street or parking area shall be ten feet.
 - d. Sidewalks. Each mobile home park shall provide a sidewalk system to connect each mobile home space to common buildings or community facilities constructed for the use of its residents; and to the fronting public right of way. Sidewalk width shall be at least five feet.
 - e. Street and Sidewalk Standards. All internal streets and sidewalks shall be hard-surfaced. Electric street lighting is required along all internal streets.
 - f. Parking Requirements. Each mobile home park must provide at least one off-street parking stalls for each mobile home space.
6. Tornado Shelters. Underground or other approved tornado shelters shall be provided in the mobile home park. Such shelter or shelters shall be built according to the recommendations of the Civil Defense authority and be large enough to meet the specific needs of the park and its residents.
7. Utilities.

- a. All mobile home parks shall provide individual units and common facilities with an adequate, piped supply of hot and cold water for both drinking and domestic purposes; and standard electrical service, providing at least one 120-volt and one 240-volt electrical service outlet to each mobile home space.
 - b. Complete sanitary and sewer service shall be provided within each mobile home park in accordance with this Code of Ordinances.
 - c. Properly spaced and operating fire hydrants shall be provided for proper fire protection within each mobile home park in accordance with this Code of Ordinances.
 - d. All electric, telephone, gas, and other utility lines shall be installed underground.
- 8. Financial Responsibility. Each application for a mobile home park shall include a demonstration by the developer of financial capability to complete the project, and a construction schedule.
 - a. Completion Schedule. Construction must begin on any approved mobile home park within one year of the date of approval by the Planning and Zoning Commission. Such construction shall be completed within two years of approval, unless otherwise extended by the Planning Commission.

172.03 COMMERCIAL USES.

- 1. Auto Service, Repair, Equipment Repair, Body Repair, Convenience Stores, and Gas Stations.
 - a. Where permitted in commercial districts, all repair activities, including oil drainage, lifts, and other equipment, must take place within a completely enclosed building. Outdoor storage is permitted only where incidental to auto repair and body repair, provided that such storage is completely screened so as not to be visible from residential areas or public rights-of-way. Screening is subject to provisions of Chapter 173 of this Zoning Code.
 - b. Any spray painting must take place within structures designed for that purpose and approved by the Building Official.
 - c. All gasoline pumps shall be set back at least 15 feet from any right-of-way line.
- 2. Automobile and Equipment Rental and Sales.
 - a. All outdoor display areas for rental and sales facilities shall be hard-surfaced.
 - b. Body repair services are permitted as an accessory use to automobile rental and sales facilities, provided that such repair services shall not exceed 25% of the gross floor area of the building.
- 3. Convenience Storage. When permitted in the CC and LI Districts, convenience storage facilities shall be subject to the following additional requirements:
 - a. The minimum size of a convenience storage facility shall be two acres.
 - b. Activities within the facility shall be limited to the rental of storage cubicles and the administration and maintenance of the facility.
 - c. All driveways within the facility shall provide a paved surface with a minimum width of 25 feet.
 - d. All storage must be within enclosed buildings and shall not include the storage of hazardous materials.

- e. No storage buildings may open into required front yards.
- f. Facilities must maintain landscaped buffer yards of 35 feet adjacent to any public right-of-way and 20 feet adjacent to other property lines, unless greater setbacks are required by Chapter 173.

172.04 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR INDUSTRIAL USES.

The following performance standards apply to all industrial uses permitted within an LI Limited Industrial zoning district:

1. **Physical Appearance.** All operations shall be carried on within an enclosed building except that new materials or equipment in operable condition may be stored outside. Normal daily inorganic wastes may be stored outside in containers, provided that such containers are not visible from the street.
2. **Fire Hazard.** No operation shall involve the use of highly flammable gases, acid, liquids, or other inherent fire hazards. This prohibition shall not apply to the normal use of heating or motor fuels and welding gases when handled in accordance with the regulations of Polk County and the City of Windsor Heights.
3. **Maximum Permitted Sound Levels Adjacent to Residential Zoning Districts.** No operation in the LI District shall generate sound levels in excess of those specified in Table 172.06-1 at the boundary of a residential district. All noises shall be muffled so as not to be objectionable because of intermittence, beat frequency, or shrillness.
4. **Sewage and Wastes.** No operation shall discharge into a sewer, drainage way, or the ground any material which is radioactive, poisonous, detrimental to normal sewer plant operation, or corrosive to sewer pipes and installations.
5. **Air Contaminants.** No material may be discharged into the air from any source in such quantity as to cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of people or to the public in general; or to endanger the health, comfort, or safety of any considerable number of people or to the public in general; or to damage other businesses, vegetation, or property.
6. **Odor.** The emission of odors determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission to be obnoxious to most people shall be prohibited. Such odors shall be measured at the property line of the operation.
7. **Gases.** No release of noxious or poisonous gases shall be permitted except as provided in this section. Measurements of sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, or carbon monoxide shall not exceed 5 parts per million taken at the property line of the operation.
8. **Vibration.** All machines shall be mounted to minimize vibration. No measurable vibration shall occur at the property line of the operation which exceeds a displacement of 0.003 inch.
9. **Glare and Heat.** All glare generated by a use shall be shielded or directed so as not to be visible at the property line of the operation. No heat may be generated from an operation that raises the air temperature at the property line of the operation by more than five degrees Fahrenheit above the ambient air temperature.
10. **Storage of Chemical Products.** If allowed by special use permit, any above or below ground storage of liquid petroleum products or chemicals of a flammable or noxious nature shall not exceed 150,000 gallons when stored on one lot less than one acre. Such storage shall not exceed 25,000 gallons in any one tank. Storage of liquid petroleum products or chemicals of a flammable or noxious nature in excess of 25,000 gallons shall be located at least 50 feet from

any structure intended for human habitation and at least 200 feet from any Residential, Office, or Commercial zoning district.

172.05 MAXIMUM PERMITTED SOUND LEVELS ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS.

Table 171.06-1 displays the maximum permitted sound levels that may be generated by uses in the CC, UC, or LI zoning districts where adjacent to residential zoning districts. All measurements shall be taken at or within the boundary between the originating district and the adjacent residential zoning district with a sound level meter meeting American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for a Type II or better general purpose sound level meter. The A-weighted response shall be used.

Table 172.05-1 – Maximum Permitted Sound Levels At Residential Boundaries

Originating Zoning District	Time	Maximum One Hour LEQ* (dBa)
CC, UC	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	60
	10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.	50
LI	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	65
	10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.	50
*LEQ (or equivalent continuous sound level) is the constant sound level that, in a given situation and time period, conveys the same sound energy as the actual time-varying A-weighted sound. It is the average sound level and accurately portrays the sound the human ear actually hears.		

172.06 ACCESSORY USES.

1. Home-Based Businesses; Home Occupations. Each home-based business shall register with the City, on a form established by the Zoning Administrator. Home-based businesses and home occupations are permitted as an accessory use in residential units subject to the following conditions:

- a. External Effects.
 - A. There shall be no change in the exterior appearance of the building or premises housing the home occupation other than signage permitted within this section.
 - B. No noise, odors, bright lights, electronic interference, storage, or other external effects attributable to the home occupation shall be noticeable from any adjacent property or public right-of-way.
 - C. A home occupation that is run within a detached accessory building shall be approved by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with these zoning regulations. All

“external effects” criteria in subparagraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph A are applicable for the detached accessory building. Signage is not allowed upon the detached accessory building.

- D. Mechanical or electrical equipment supporting the home occupation shall be limited to that which is self-contained within the structure and normally used for office, domestic or household purposes.
- E. No outdoor storage of materials or equipment used in the home occupation shall be permitted, other than motor vehicles used by the owner to conduct the occupation. Parking or storage of heavy commercial vehicles to conduct the home occupation is prohibited.
- F. No home occupation shall discharge into any sewer, drainage way, or the ground any material which is radioactive, poisonous, detrimental to normal sewer plant operation, or corrosive to sewer pipes and installations.
- b. Employees. The home occupation shall employ no more than one full time or part time employee on site other than the residents of the dwelling unit.
- c. Extent of Use. For all residential zoning districts, a maximum of 30% of the floor area of the dwelling may be devoted or used for a home based business/home occupation, inclusive of any attached garage or detached accessory buildings used for the home occupation.
- d. Signage. Signage designating the home occupation shall be consistent with regulations for zoning districts set forth in Chapter 175 of this Zoning Code.
- e. Traffic Generation.
 - a. Delivery or service by commercial vehicles or trucks over ten tons gross empty weight is prohibited for any home-based business located on a local street.
- f. Nuisance. No home occupation shall be noxious, offensive, or hazardous due to vehicular traffic generation or emission of noise, vibration, smoke, dust or other particulate matter, odorous matter, heat, humidity, glare, refuse, radiation, or other objectionable emissions that would cause an adverse impact on the neighborhood, as determined by the zoning administrator.

172.07 ACCESSORY STRUCTURE.

- 1. Accessory structures are enclosed, covered, or walled structures that are customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure. The accessory buildings and structures include: free standing garage, trash enclosures, sheds, play structures, underground shelters, and above-ground and in-ground pools and hot-tubs.
- 2. Standards.
 - a. Construction. No accessory structure shall be constructed upon a lot until the construction of the principal building has been commenced, and no accessory structure shall be used if the principal building has not completed construction within a 2 year period.
 - b. Setback. Structures shall maintain a minimum distance of five feet from any lot lines, alley lines, and adjoining lots.
 - A. Must have a greater front yard setback than the primary structure.
 - c. Height. All structures shall have a maximum height of 25 feet.
 - d. Zoning. Must comply with all underling standards set forth in Chapter 168.

e. Exempt Structures.

A. Unwalled structures under 120 sq.ft. in size and under 15 feet in height.

1. This does not include carports, or concrete slabs.

172.08 OUTDOOR STORAGE.

Outdoor storage is prohibited in all zoning districts except the LI Limited Industrial zoning district, except as provided in this section.

1. Outdoor storage is permitted where incidental to auto services, equipment repair, and body repair, provided that such storage is completely screened at property lines by an opaque barrier, as set forth in Chapter 173 Landscaping and Screening Standards. This provision shall apply to any auto services, equipment repair, or body repair use established after the effective date of this Zoning Code.

172.09 SETBACK ADJUSTMENTS.

1. Allowable Encroachments Into Setback

- a. Architectural projections, including roofs which cover porches, enclosed porches, windowsills, belt courses, cornices, eaves, flues, and chimneys, and ornamental features may project three feet into a required yard.
- b. Terraces, patios, and attached features must be set back at least five feet from an adjacent side lot line, ten feet from the rear lot line, or 20 feet from any street property.
- c. Fire escapes, fireproof outside stairways, and balconies opening to fire towers may project a maximum of 4.5 feet into a required rear or interior side yard, provided that they do not obstruct the light and ventilation of adjacent buildings.
- d. In commercial districts, a canopy may extend into a required front yard, provided that the canopy is set back at least five feet from the front property line, covers less than 15 percent of the area of the required front yard, and has a vertical clearance of at least 8 feet, 6 inches.

2. Setback Adjustments.

- a. Setbacks on Built-Up Blockfaces. These provisions apply if 40 percent or more of the buildings on that blockface have front yard setbacks different from those required for the specific district.
 - A. If a building is to be built on a parcel of land within 100 feet of existing buildings on both sides, the minimum front yard shall be the mean setbacks of the adjacent buildings.
 - B. If a building is to be built on a parcel of land within 100 feet of an existing building on one side only, the minimum front yard shall be the setback of the adjacent building.
 - C. If a building is to be built on a parcel of land not within 100 feet of an existing building on either side, then the minimum front yard shall be the mean setback of all existing buildings on the blockface.
 - D. No setback adjustment pursuant to this section shall create a required front yard setback more than five feet greater than that otherwise required by the applicable zoning district.

- b. Corner Lots. Required setbacks shall not reduce the buildable width of any corner lot to less than 24 feet. Appropriate setback adjustments shall be allowed to maintain this minimum width.
- 3. Rear Yard Exceptions – Residential Uses. When an irregular lot is used for residential purposes, the rear yard may be measured as the average horizontal distance between the building and rear lot line, provided that the minimum setback shall not be less than 60 percent of the rear yard required by the zoning district.
- 4. Double Frontage Lots. Residentially zoned double frontage lots on a major street, and with no access to that street, may have a 25-foot minimum front yard setback along said street. All other double frontage lots must provide full front yard setbacks from each adjacent street.
- 5. Satellite Antennas.
 - a. Antennas with a surface area over 6.3 square feet which are accessory to a primary use and are designed to receive and transmit electromagnetic signals, or to receive signals from satellites, shall not be located within any front yard of the primary use.
 - b. Such antennas shall be located no less than 15 feet from the property line of an adjacent property within a residential zoning district.
- 6. Vision Clearance Triangle. No structure, including a fence, shall be built to a height of more than three feet above the established curb grade on the part of the lot bounded by the street lines of the streets which intersect and a line connecting a point on each of such lines 30 feet from their point of intersection. No landscaping shall be planted in such area which will materially obstruct the view of drivers approaching the street intersection. However, in no case shall there be any interference with required sight distance as determined by the department of engineering.

172.10 HEIGHT EXCEPTIONS.

These provisions allow exceptions to the height limit of any zoning district in certain situations.

- 1. Vertical Projections. Chimneys, cooling towers, building mechanical equipment, elevator bulkheads, fire towers, grain elevators, non-parabolic receiving antennas, tanks, solariums, steeples, penthouses not exceeding 25 percent of total roof area, flag poles, stage towers or scenery lofts, and water towers may be built to any height in accordance with existing and future ordinances. Such structures shall not extend into the approach zones, clear zones, or other restricted air space required for the protection of any public airport.
- 2. Amateur Radio Towers and FCC Pronouncements.
 - a. Radio towers, antennas and other appurtenances operated by licensed amateur radio operators, where permitted and when, may not exceed 75 feet in height. This height has been determined by the City to reasonably accommodate amateur service communications, and further represents the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish legitimate municipal land use regulation purpose, as recognized under published guidelines of the Federal Communications Commission.
 - b. Special instances may require that amateur radio tower heights exceed 75 feet to achieve effective and reliable communications. In such cases, the Council may grant a special use permit to a licensed amateur radio operator for a specific tower height that exceeds 75

feet. In determining whether to grant such permission, the Council shall consider the federal guidelines contained in PRB-1 (Amateur Radio Preemption, 101 FCC 2d (1985), codified at C.F.R. Section 97.15(e).

c. Such radio towers shall not be located within any front yard of the primary use.

3. Broadcast Towers. Broadcast towers, when operated by a federally licensed commercial or nonprofit organization, may be built to any height in accordance with existing and future ordinances, subject to approval of a conditional use permit. This exception does not apply to radio towers, antennas and other appurtenances operated by licensed amateur radio operators.

4. Small Wind Energy Systems. Small wind energy systems as outlined in 172.11.

172.11 SMALL WIND INNOVATION ZONE ORDINANCE

The purpose of this regulation is to promote the safe, effective, and efficient use of small wind energy systems installed to reduce the on-site consumption of utility-supplied electricity.

1. Findings. The City of Windsor Heights finds that wind energy is an abundant, renewable, and nonpolluting energy resource and that its conversion to electricity will reduce our dependence on nonrenewable energy resources and decrease the air and water pollution that results from the use of nonrenewable energy sources. Distributed small wind energy systems will help diversify the state's energy portfolio. Small wind energy systems also make the electricity supply market more competitive by promoting customer choice. The State of Iowa has enacted a number of laws and programs to encourage the use of small-scale renewable energy systems, including net metering, sales tax exemptions, property tax exemptions, production tax credits, and the Small Wind Innovation Zone program.
2. Permitted Use. Small wind energy systems shall be a permitted use in all zoning classifications where structures of any sort are allowed, subject to certain requirements as set forth below. The City of Windsor Heights may require the installer of the small wind energy system, or the owner of the property upon which the system will be installed, to obtain a building permit for the system, if required by City of Windsor Heights code.
 - a. Tower height and setback. The base of the small wind energy system tower shall be set back from all property lines, public right of ways, and above ground public utility lines at a distance no less than 115 percent of the total extended height of the tower. Towers shall be allowed closer to a property line than its total extended height if the abutting property owner(s) grants written permission, provided that the tower installation complies with the other applicable setbacks herein provided. As long as the total extended height meets the setback requirements in this section, there shall be no specific height limitation, except as imposed by Federal Aviation Administration regulations as stated in section 4.3.
 - b. Requirement for engineered drawings/approval and soil studies.

A small wind energy system of greater than 20 kW, or a small wind energy system mounted on a structure other than a free-standing tower, shall not be erected in the City of Windsor Heights unless the plans and specifications for the system have received the stamped approval of an Iowa registered engineer. In lieu of obtaining the

stamped approval of an Iowa registered engineer for each small wind energy system of 20 kW or less mounted on a free-standing tower, a manufacturer may submit its standard plans and specifications for a 20 kW system on a free-standing tower, including its soils study and foundation plans for such system, for a one-time review and stamped approval by an Iowa registered engineer as suitable for construction in any soil condition that exists in the State of Iowa. If such one-time stamped approval is obtained, that manufacturer may thereafter construct such small wind energy systems of 20 kW or less in the City of Windsor Heights, utilizing the approved soils study and foundation plans for the 20 kW small wind energy system, without obtaining and presenting the stamped approval of an Iowa registered engineer for each such installation.

c. Compliance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations (FAA). No small wind energy system shall be constructed, altered, or maintained so as to project above any of the imaginary airspace surfaces described in FAR Part 77 of the FAA guidance on airspace protection.

d. Safety. Any climbing foot pegs or rungs below 12 feet of a freestanding tower shall be removed to prevent unauthorized climbing. For lattice or guyed towers, sheets of metal or wood may be fastened to the bottom tower section such that it cannot readily be climbed.

e. Sound. Sound produced by the small wind energy system under normal operating conditions, as measured at the property line, shall: a) not produce sound at a level that would constitute a nuisance; and b) comply with any local ordinance regulating the volume of sound as a nuisance, if applicable. Sound levels, however, may be exceeded during short-term events out of anyone's control, such as utility outages and/or severe wind storms.

f. Compliance with National Electric Code. Building permit applications for small wind energy systems shall be accompanied by a line drawing of the electrical components, as supplied by the manufacturer, in sufficient detail to allow for a determination that the design and manner of installation conforms to the state National Electric Code.

g. Utility Notification. No small wind energy system shall be installed until evidence has been given that the utility company has authorized interconnection of the small wind energy system to its electric distribution or transmission, under an agreement approved by and subject to regulation adopted by the Iowa Utilities Board. Properties not connected the public utility system shall be exempt from this requirement.

h. Insurance. A person seeking a building permit to erect a small wind energy system shall provide evidence, in the form of a certificate of insurance satisfactory to the City of Windsor Heights 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.

i. Abandonment. If a wind turbine is inoperable for six consecutive months, the owner shall be notified that they must, within six months of receiving the notice, restore the small wind energy system to operating condition. If the owner fails to restore the system to operating condition within the six-month time frame, it shall be considered abandoned and the owner shall be required, at owner's expense, to remove the small wind energy system. A small wind energy system that has been abandoned may be abated as a public nuisance.

j. Signage. No signs, other than appropriate warning signs or standard manufacturer's or installer's identification signage, shall be displayed on a wind generator, tower, building, or other structure associated with a small wind energy system, subject to local sign regulation if any.

k. Lighting. No illumination of the turbine or tower shall be allowed unless required by the FAA or unless allowed by applicable City of Windsor Heights ordinance.

172.12 FENCE REGULATIONS.

1. General Requirements

a. Location Restriction. No fence shall be built on any lot or tract outside of the property owner's surveyed lot lines. If a fence is erected along the property lines the owner installing the fence must ensure there is a permanent means for maintaining both sides of the fence subject to state and local ordinances.

A. No landscape retaining wall shall be installed within two feet of the lot line of another property that is in excess of 24" without first conducting a consultation meeting with the City's storm water coordinator and the adjoining property owner.

b. Vision Clearance Triangle. No fence permitted or required by this Zoning Code or other sections of this Code of Ordinances shall be built within the vision clearance triangle, formed by the adjacent curb lines of two intersecting streets and a line connecting points 30 feet on each leg from their point of intersection; or otherwise in any manner create a traffic hazard or obstruction to visibility.

c. Facing. The finished surfaces or decorative side of any fence shall face toward adjacent properties and street frontage. If no finished side can be determined, the support side shall face the interior.

d. Prohibited Materials. A fence or wall may not be designed to cause pain or injury to humans or animals. Therefore, the use of spikes, broken glass, barbed wire, electric, razor wire, nails, electrical charge or other similar materials shall be prohibited.

e. Sidewalk. Fences may not be constructed within two feet of a public sidewalk.

f. Easements. No fence may be allowed to be constructed, built, or located over a public easement, unless otherwise noted in this ordinance or approved by the zoning administrator.

g. Overland flowage easements.

- A. Fences may encroach into an overland flowage easement providing measures are taken to make certain that the fence does not restrict the water flow, cause siltation buildup, etc.
 - B. Permitted fence material includes chain link, wrought iron fencing, picket style fencing that is at least seventy-five percent (30%) open, or other fencing styles that are at least seventy-five percent (30%) open.
 - C. Solid fencing shall be elevated a minimum of six inches (6") through the swale part of the easement to allow water flowage.
- h. Miscellaneous. Fences which enclose public or institutional parks, playgrounds, or schoolyards in residential areas shall be of open type not exceeding 6' in height except as required for recreational purposes such as baseball backstop when a limited section(s) of open fence up to 10' in height is allowed, where necessary to provide for such backstop or similar purposes.
- 2. Temporary Construction and Maintenance Fences. Unless otherwise approved by the City or zoning administrator, any temporary fences shall be removed if construction ceases for a period of six (6) months or upon the issuance of an occupancy permit, including temporary occupancy.
 - a. Height. The maximum height of a fence for any construction shall be eight (8) feet.
- 3. Residential Fences. Fences constructed within residential districts or on land used for residential purposes are subject to the following provisions:
 - a. Height. The maximum height of a fence within a front yard or street side yard setback shall be four (4) feet. The maximum height for any fence outside of a required front yard shall be six (6) feet and is measured from the property grade.
 - A. Exception for Street Side Yards. On corner lots, a fence built parallel to the street side yard line but set back in conformance with the street yard setback may have a maximum height of six feet.
 - b. Materials. Fences shall be constructed of wood, PVC/ resin, stone, wrought iron, masonry or chain link materials only. Wood fences shall utilize standard building lumber only.
 - c. Location restrictions. Fences may not be constructed on lots unless a primary building is in place.
- 4. Nonresidential fences.
 - a. Height. The maximum height of a fence for any permitted use in a nonresidential district shall be eight (8) feet.

(Ord. 15-06 – Nov. 15 Supp.)

172.13 OUTDOOR LIGHTING

- 1. General Requirements
 - a. Location Restriction.
- 2. Applicability. Except as described below, all outdoor lighting installed after the date of effect of this Ordinance shall comply with these requirements. This includes, but is not limited to, new lighting, replacement lighting, or any other lighting whether attached to

structures, poles, the earth, or any other location, including lighting installed by any third party.

a. Exceptions.

- A. Lighting within public right-of-way or easement for the principal purpose of illuminating streets or roads. No exemption shall apply to any lighting within the public right of way or easement when the purpose of the luminaire is to illuminate areas outside the public right of way or easement.
- B. Lighting for public monuments and statues.
- C. Underwater lighting for pools or water features.
- D. Low voltage landscape lighting controlled by an automatic device that is set to turn the lights off at one hour after the site is closed to the public or at a time established by the Zoning Administrator.
- E. Lighting solely for signs. See Chapter 175 Sign Regulations
- F. Repairs to existing luminaires not exceeding 50% of total installed luminaires.
- G. Temporary lighting.
- H. Lighting for emergency conditions.
- I. Lighting specified or identified in a conditional use permit.
- J. Lighting required by federal or state law.

3. Lighting Control Requirement

a. Automatic Switching Requirements

- A. Controls shall be provided that automatically extinguish all outdoor lighting when sufficient daylight is available using a control device or system such as a photoelectric switch, astronomic time switch or equivalent functions from a program- mable lighting controller, building automation system or light- ing energy management system, all with battery or similar backup power or device.

b. Automatic Lighting Reduction Requirements

- A. Outdoor lights shall be set to be reduced by at least 30% or extinguished by 12:00am.
 - 1. Exceptions. Lighting reductions are not required for any of the following:
 - a. With the exception of landscape lighting, lighting for residential properties including multiple residential properties not having common areas.
 - b. When the outdoor lighting consists of one luminaire.
 - c. Code required lighting for steps, stairs, walkways, and building entrances.
 - d. When in the opinion of the Authority, lighting levels must be maintained.
 - e. Motion activated lighting.

- f. Lighting governed by special use permit in which times of operation are specifically identified.
- g. Businesses that operate on a 24 hour basis.

4. Residential properties

- a. For residential properties including multiple residential properties not having common areas, all outdoor luminaires shall be fully shielded and shall not exceed the allowed lumen output in Table 172.14-03.
- b. Low voltage landscaping lighting shall be aimed away from adjacent properties.
- c. Shielding directional flood lighting aimed so that direct glare is not visible from adjacent properties.
- d. Exceptions.
 - A. Lighting installed with a vacancy sensor, where the sensor extinguishes the lights no more than 15 minutes after the area is vacated.
 - B. Open flame gas lamps.

Table 172.14-01 Purposes of Lighting Zones

Zone	Overview
LZ-0: Limited lighting	Areas where lighting might adversely affect flora and fauna or disturb the character of the area. Lighting may be used for safety and convenience but it is not necessarily uniform or continuous.
LZ-1: Low ambient lighting	Areas of human activity where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to low light levels. Lighting may be used for safety and convenience, but it is not necessarily uniform or continuous.
LZ-2: Moderate ambient lighting	Areas of human activity where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderate light levels. Lighting may typically be used for safety and convenience, but it is not necessarily uniform or continuous.
LZ-3: Moderately high ambient lighting	Areas of human activity where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderately high light levels. Lighting is generally desired for safety, security and/or convenience and it is often uniform and/or continuous.
LZ-4: High ambient lighting	Areas of human activity where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to high light levels. Lighting is generally considered necessary for safety, security and/or convenience and it is mostly uniform and/or continuous.

Table 172.14-02 Lighting Zones for Districts

Zoning District	Lighting Zone
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R-1, R-2	LZ-1
R-3, MH, LI	LZ-2
CC, UC	LZ-3

Table 172.14-03 Maximum Allowed Luminaire Lumens

Lighting Application by Maximum Allowed Luminaire Lumens	LZ-0	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
Unshielded luminaires at one entry	N/A	420 lumens	630 lumens	630 lumens	630 lumens
Fully shielded luminaire lumens	N/A	630 lumens	1,260 lumens	1,260 lumens	1,260 lumens
Unshielded luminaire excluding main entry	N/A	315 lumens	315 lumens	315 lumens	315 lumens
Landscape lighting	N/A	630 lumens	1,050 lumens	2,100 lumens	2,100 lumens
Shielded directional flood lighting	N/A	630 lumens	1,260 lumens	2,100 lumens	2,100 lumens
Low voltage landscape lighting	N/A	N/A	525 lumens	525 lumens	525 lumens

5. Non-residential properties. Non-residential may follow either the Prescriptive Method or the Performance Method listed below

- a. Prescriptive Method

- A. Total Site Lumen Limit

1. The total installed initial luminaire lumens of all outdoor lighting shall not exceed the total site lumen limit. The total site lumen limit shall be determined using either the Parking Space Method 174.14-04 or the Hardscape Area Method 174.14-05. Only one method shall be used per permit application, and for sites with existing lighting, existing lighting shall be included in the calculation of total installed lumens. The total installed initial luminaire lumens is calculated as the sum of the initial luminaire lumens for all luminaires.

- B. Limits to Off Site Impacts

1. All luminaires shall be rated and installed according to Table 174.14-06.
 - a. Less than 2 mounting heights shall be mounted with the backlight portion of the light output oriented perpendicular and towards the property line of concern.

C. Light Shielding for Parking Lot Illumination

1. All parking lot lighting shall have no light emitted above 90 degrees.

Table 172.14-04 Allowed Total Initial Luminaire Lumens per Site for Non-residential Outdoor Lighting, Per Parking Space Method

LZ-0	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
350 lms/space	490 lms/space	630 lms/space	840 lms/space	1,050 lms/space

Table 172.14-05 Allowed Total Initial Luminaire Lumens per Site for Non-residential Outdoor Lighting, Hardscape Area Method

LZ-0	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
0.5 lumens per SF of Hardscape	1.25 lumens per SF of Hardscape	2.5 lumens per SF of Hardscape	5.0 lumens per SF of Hardscape	7.5 lumens per SF of Hardscape

Table 172.14-06 Maximum Allowable Backlight, Uplight, and Glare (BUG) Rating

	LZ-0	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
Allowable Backlight Rating					
Greater than 2 mounting heights from property line	B1	B3	B4	B5	B5
1 to less than 2 mounting heights from property line	B1	B2	B3	B4	B4
0.5 to 1 mounting heights from property line	B0	B1	B2	B3	B3
Less than 0.5 mounting height to property line	B0	B0	B0	B1	B2
Allowable Uplight Rating	U0	U1	U2	U3	U4
Allowed % light emission above 90° for street or Area lighting	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Allowable Glare Rating	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4
Any luminaire not properly oriented with 1 to less than 2 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G1	G1	G2
Any luminaire not properly oriented with 0.5 to less than 1 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G0	G1	G1
Any luminaire not properly oriented with less than 0.5 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G0	G0	G1

b. Performance Method

A. Total Site Lumen Limit

1. The total installed initial luminaire lumens of all lighting systems on the site shall not exceed the allowed total initial site lumens. The allowed total initial site lumens shall be determined using Table 172.14-07. For sites with existing lighting, existing lighting shall be included in the calculation of total installed lumens. The total installed initial luminaire lumens of all is calculated as the sum of the initial luminaire lumens for all luminaires.
- B. Limits to Off Site Impacts**
1. All luminaries shall be rated and installed according to 172.14-06
OR
 2. The entire outdoor lighting design shall be analyzed using industry standard lighting software including inter-reflections in the following manner:
 - a. Input data shall describe the lighting system including luminaire locations, mounting heights, aiming directions, and employing photometric data tested in accordance with IES guidelines. Buildings or other physical objects on the site within three object heights of the property line must be included in the calculations.
 - b. Analysis shall utilize an enclosure comprised of calculation planes with zero reflectance values around the perimeter of the site. The top of the enclosure shall be no less than 33 feet (10 meters) above the tallest luminaire. Calculations shall include total lumens upon the inside surfaces of the box top and vertical sides and maximum vertical illuminance (footcandles and/or lux) on the sides of the enclosure.
 - c. The design complies if
 - i. The total lumens on the inside surfaces of the virtual enclosure are less than 15% of the total site lumen limit; and
 - ii. The maximum vertical illuminance on any vertical surface is less than the allowed maximum illuminance per 172.14-08.

Table 172.14-07 Allowed Total Initial Site Lumens

Lighting Zone	LZ-0	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
Allowed Lumens Per SF	0.5	1.25	2.5	5.0	7.5
Allowed Base Lumens Per Site	0	3,500	7,000	14,000	21,000

Table 172.14-08 Allowed Total Initial Site Lumens

LZ-0	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
0.05 FC or 0.5 LUX	0.1 FC or 1.0 LUX	0.3 FC or 3.0 LUX	0.8 FC or 8.0 LUX	1.5 FC or 15.0 LUX

CHAPTER 173
ZONING CODE –
LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING STANDARDS

173.01 Purpose	173.06 Screening Standards
173.02 Applicability	173.07 Screening Standards of
173.03 Landscaping Requirements	Dumpsters and Recycling Areas
173.04 Planting requirements	173.08 Landscaping Materials and Installation Standards
173.05 Buffer Yard Provisions	

173.01 PURPOSE.

The Landscaping and Screening Regulations provide guidance on the development of sites within the City by addressing landscaping and screening requirements. They are designed to improve the appearance of the community, buffer potentially incompatible land uses from one another, and conserve the value of properties within the City.

173.02 APPLICABILITY.

The provisions of this chapter apply to all new development or redevelopment of land on each lot or site upon application for a building permit, except for the following:

1. Reconstruction or replacement of a lawfully existing use or structure following a casualty loss less than 50% of the total value.
2. Remodeling, rehabilitation, or improvements to existing uses or structures which do not substantially change the location of structures, parking, or other site improvements.
3. Additions or enlargements of existing uses or structures which increase floor area or impervious coverage area by less than 20 percent. Where such additions or enlargements are 20 percent or greater, these provisions apply only to that portion where the new development occurs.

173.03 LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS.

1. Landscaping shall be required adjacent to each street property line and within street yards as set forth in Table 173-3 Screened Buffer Yard Requirements.
2. Ground Cover. All areas without buildings, paving, or hard surfaces shall be landscaped with grass or continuous plant beds containing shrubs and flowering perennials.
 - a. No mow and low maintenance yards may be utilized in all areas except within parking lots, and street rights-of-way.

A. No mow and low maintenance yards shall: Not contain any noxious weeds outlined in Chapter 317 of the Iowa Code.

~~B.~~ Have a 5 ~~foot~~^{ft} buffer of maintained grass with a maintained edge along all property lines and sidewalks.

B.

3. Obstruction of View. Landscaping or screening installed in any landscaped area shall not obstruct the view from or to any driveway approach, street, alley, or sidewalk, and must maintain the Vision Clearance Triangle.
4. Earth Berm Locations. All earth berm locations shall be reviewed by the Public Works Director to determine how the berms shall relate to drainage and public utilities.
5. Exceptions. A development may continue to comply with the buffer yard and screening requirements in effect at the time of issuance of its original permit, regardless of whether an adjacent lot or site is subsequently rezoned to a less intensive district which would otherwise require compliance with buffer yard or screening provisions.
6. Supplements to the Official List of Plant Materials. The list of Official List of Plant Materials has been compiled using the latest research data available. Plants other than those listed may be used to fulfill minimum landscaping requirements as approved by the Zoning Administrator. To be considered for approval, a proposed plant material must be submitted for review with the following information or additional information as requested:
 - a. Common name and scientific name of plant material;
 - b. Habitat, geographic climate range and original native region;
 - c. Growing characteristics, including evergreen or deciduous, height and spread at maturity;
 - d. Suitability for different landscape uses and applications;
 - e. Susceptibility to disease and tolerance of environment: heat, drought, pollution stress;
 - f. Fruit bearing characteristics which may be hazardous in pedestrian and parking areas.
7. Encouragement of Native Landscaping Materials. The use of suitable native plant materials is encouraged to fulfill landscaping requirements. Native plants, or those plants which occur naturally in this region, have shown greater adaptability to the seasonal and periodic climate changes which occur in this region.
8. Standards for Required Landscaping.
 - a. Plants shall ~~be~~ from the approved plant lists in 173.09 Landscaping Materials. Substitutions will be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator on a case-by-case basis.
 - b. Plants shall *not* be from the “Windsor Heights Restricted Tree/Plant List” as defined in said table.
 - c. All other specifications shall conform with the latest version of the American Standards for Nursery Stock, published by the American Association of Nurserymen for that type of tree or shrub at the time of installation.
 - d. All plant material shall be installed free of disease and in a manner that ensures the availability of sufficient soil and water to sustain healthy growth.

9. Minimum Spacing of Plant Materials.

- a. Spacing of trees: spacing consistent with generally accepted species spread dimension at maturity defined by American Standards for Nursery Stock, or a minimum of one tree for every 30 feet, whichever is less.
- b. Groundcover turf: immediate and complete coverage of area within the season.
- c. Groundcover, creeping: spacing adequate to provide complete coverage in three years.
- d. Groundcover: maximum spacing upon installation of 18 inches on center, should have immediate and complete coverage of area within the season, and with spacing adequate to provide complete coverage in three years.

10. Supplemental Installation Requirements for Shrubs.

- a. Shrubs shall be installed in a manner that promotes ease of maintenance and quality appearance.
- b. All shrubs shall be installed in continuous beds or naturalized settings containing a minimum of 3 inches of organic mulch contained by a properly maintained spade edge or other manufactured edging material as approved by the Zoning Administrator.
- c. Shrub installations shall contain groundcovers, native perennials or seasonal annuals. Others shrub installations without these features will need approval of the Zoning Administrator, upon demonstration of quality design and a maintenance contract/commitment.

11. Use of Inorganic Landscaping Materials.

- a. No artificial trees, shrubs, plants, or turf shall be used to fulfill the minimum requirements for landscaping.
- b. Inorganic materials, such as stone or decorative pavers, may be used provided that such material does not comprise more than 35% of the minimum required landscaped area.
- c. Concrete and/or asphalt pavement surfaces may not be used within the minimum required landscaped area, except for walkways less than 5 feet in width.
- d. Buffer yards may not include any paving, regardless of use.

173.04 PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Table 173-1 – Minimum Amount Plantings Required

Planting requirements	R-1, R-2	R-3, CC, UC, LI
Trees	1 per dwelling unit	1 per 2,000 sq.ft. of pervious area
Shrubs	N/A	5 per 2,000 sq.ft. of pervious area

Table 173-2 – Minimum Size at Time of Planting

Plant Type	Trunk Minimum	Height Minimum	Other Requirements
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Deciduous Overstory Tree	2" (Measured 6" above root collar)	3.5'	N/A
Deciduous Understory Trees	1.5" (Measured 6" above root collar)	3.5'	N/A
Deciduous Scrubs 5' or Greater Mature Height	N/A	3'	N/A
Deciduous Scrubs 3' to 5' Mature Height	N/A	2'	N/A
Deciduous Scrubs 3' or Shorter Mature Height	N/A	15"	N/A
Evergreen Trees	N/A	6'	N/A
Evergreen Shrubs	N/A	2'	N/A
Ground Covers or Perennials	N/A	N/A	Minimum of a 4" container

173.05 BUFFER YARD PROVISIONS.

These provisions apply when use is established in a more intensive zoning district (District A) which is adjacent to a less intensive zoning district (District B). The owner, developer, or operator of the use within District A shall install and maintain a screened buffer yard on his/her lot or site, as set forth in this section. Buffer yard requirements apply only to those districts indicated in Table 173-3. Buffer yards are not required of single-family, two-family, or townhouse use types in the more intensive zoning district.

1. The buffer yard dimensions set forth in Table 173-3 apply to zoning districts which share a common lot line or are adjacent but separated by an intervening alley.
2. When a street separates adjacent zoning districts requiring a buffer yard, the size of the buffer yard shall be one-half the required buffer yard set forth in Table 173-2.
3. Each required buffer yard must be entirely landscaped and free of paved areas, accessways, storage, or other disturbances.
 - a. Buffer areas shall follow Section 173.06 Screening Standards.

Table 173-3 – Screened Buffer Yard Requirements

		Less Intensive Adjacent District
		R-1*, R-2*, & R-3
More Intensive District	UC, CC, O	10 Feet
	LI	20 Feet
*Applies to residential uses only.		

173.06 SCREENING STANDARDS.

1. Application. Screening is required between adjacent zoning districts indicated in Table 173-3 when one or more of the following conditions in the more intensive zoning district is directly visible from and faces toward the boundary of the less intensive zoning district.

- a. The rear elevation of buildings.
- b. Outdoor storage areas or storage tanks, unless otherwise screened.
- c. Loading docks, refuse collection points, and other service areas.
- d. Machinery or areas housing a manufacturing process.
- e. Major on-site traffic circulation areas or truck and/or trailer parking.
- f. Sources of glare, noise, or other environmental effects.
- g. Mechanical equipment and utility appurtenances.

2. Opaque Barrier. An opaque barrier shall be provided which visually screens the conditions listed in subsection 1 from less intensive uses as follows:

- a. A solid wood and/or masonry fence or wall at least six feet in height.
- b. A landscaped screen, using a minimum of 50% evergreen plant material, capable of providing a substantially opaque, hedge-like barrier and attaining a minimum height of six feet within three years of planting. (Note: All planting materials shall conform to the minimum caliper/size requirements set in Table 173-02)
- c. A landscaped earth berm with a maximum slope of three to one, rising no less than six feet above the existing grade of the lot line separating the zoning districts.
- d. Any combination of these methods that achieves a cumulative height of six feet.
- e. Machinery or equipment that raise above the six foot may need additional screening at the Zoning Administrator's discretion.
- f. Utility equipment and appurtenances and screenings shall be consistent with the building design, colors, and materials.

3. Location of Screening Wall. A screening wall or fence shall be installed no closer to the less intensive zoning district than one-half the width of the required buffer yard.

~~4.~~ ~~4.~~ Effect on Drainage. Screening shall not adversely affect surface water drainage.

4.

173.07 SCREENING STANDARDS OF DUMPSTERS AND RECYCLING AREAS

1. Application. Screening is required to reduce the visibility of dumpster enclosures and recycling areas in R-3, MH, CC, UC, & LI.
2. Opaque Barrier. A six-foot opaque barrier shall be provided which visually screens the area.
 - a. A solid wood and/or masonry fence or wall at least six feet in height.
 - b. Must be enclosed the area around at least three sides.
 - c. Contain a pedestrian entrance.
 - d. Have an access gate that meets Metro Waste Authority standards.
3. Landscaping. If the area is located within a larger paved area, such as a parking lot, the following applies:
 - a. A landscape buffer of at least 5 feet shall be located along all sides of the non-gated sides.
 - b. One tree shall be provided in the landscape buffer.
 - c. Ornamental grasses, shrubs, or similar landscape materials shall cover a minimum of 50% of the buffer area.

e.

173.08 LANDSCAPING MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION STANDARDS.

1. Restricted List of Plant Material. No plant material contained on the Restricted List of Plant Material shall be used to fulfill landscape requirements. This list is provided through the office of the Zoning Administrator. These plants are restricted from use because of problems with disease, maintenance, or suitability.

2. Official List of Plant Materials. All plant material installed in landscaped areas or buffer yards shall be consistent with the Official List of Plant Materials provided below or approved as a substitute by the office of the Zoning Administrator. All plant materials shall conform in size, species, and spacing with this section of the Zoning Code. The following materials are permitted, encouraged, or prohibited, based on categories. See Iowa Urban Tree Council website for ash tree replacement list.

~~3.~~ ~~3.~~ Delay in Planting. All planting shall be installed prior to occupancy or commencement of a use. If the plantings cannot be installed prior to occupancy or commencement of a use due to seasonal conditions that may reduce survivability, the Zoning Administrator may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy and grant a delay of installation until the seasonal calendar dates of June 1 or November 1, whichever occurs first, and the property owner must place in an escrow account, established with the city, an amount which will cover 110% of the estimated cost of plants and installation.

Windsor Heights Tree/Plant List		
Partial Listing of Large Shade Trees for Planting on Public and Private Property		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Blackgum	Nyssa sylvatica	
Yellowwood	Cladrastis kentuckea	
Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera	
Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum	
River Birch	Betula nigra	
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	
Honeylocust varieties (thornless)	Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis	72-100ft
Kentucky Coffetree – Male Only	Gymnocladus dioicus	
Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree – Male Only	Ginkgo biloba	
Oaks	Quercus sp.	
Lindens	Tilia sp.	
American Elm (Dutch Elm Disease resistant cultivars)	Ulmus americana cultivars	

Windsor Heights Tree/Plant List		
Evergreens for Planting on Public and Private Property		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate

Densiformis Yews	Taxus x media 'Densiformis'	
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	
Norway Spruce	Picea abies	
Blackhills Spruce	Picea glauca densata	
Colorado Blue Spruce	Picea pungens glauca	
Jack Pine	Pinus banksiana	
Ponderosa Pine	Pinus ponderosa	
Swiss Mountain Pine	Pinus mugho mughus	
Eastern White Pine	Pinus strobus	
White Fir	Abies concolor	
Arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	
Colorado Blue Spruce (Fat Albert)	Picea pungens	

Windsor Heights Restricted Tree/Plant List		
Tree Planting Prohibited on Street Right-of-Way and Not Recommended for Private Property		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Amur Maple	Acer ginnala	
Box Elder	Acer negundo	
Silver Maples	Acer saccharinum	
Norway Maples	Acer platanoides	
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	
White Birch*	Betula papyrifera	
Catalpa*	Catalpa species	
Ash	Fraxinus species	
Thorny Honeylocust	Gleditsia tricanthos	
Honeysuckle	Lonicera species	
Mulberry	Morus species	
Pin Oak*	Quercus palustris	
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	
White Poplar	Populus alba	
Lobardy Poplar	Populus nigra	
Cherries*	Prunus species	
Willows*	Salix species	
All evergreen trees*		
All “weeping” plants*		
Trees bearing fruits and nuts over one foot diameter*		
* - denotes allowable for private property		

Windsor Heights Tree/Plant List		
Dense Deciduous Shrub List for Screening		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Large		
Hedge Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster lucida	8-10¢ x 4-5¢
Ninebark	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Diablo'	8-10¢ x 8-10¢
Nanking Cherry	Prunus tomentosa	8-10¢
Preston Lilac	Syringa x prestoniae	
Arrowwood Viburnum	Viburnum dentatum	8¢ x 8¢
European Cranberry Viburnum	Viburnum opulus	8-12¢ x 10-12¢
American Cranberrybush Viburnum	Viburnum trilobum	10¢ x 8¢
Arborvitae – any species not prone to splitting		
Medium:		
Fragrant Sumac	Rhus aromatica	6¢ x 5¢
Alpine Current	Ribes alpinum	5¢ x 8¢
Bridal Wreath Spirea	Spirea x vanhouttei	6¢ x 6¢
Dwarf Korean Lilac	Syringa meyeri palibin	6¢ x 10¢
Compact American Cranberry Viburnum	Viburnum trilobum Compact cv.	6¢ x 6¢
Small:		
Dwarf Ninebark	Physocarpus opulifolius nanus	3¢ x 3¢
Potentilla varieties	Potentilla fruticosa cv.	3¢ x 3¢
Gro-Low Sumac	Rhus aromatica Gro-Low	2 x 4-5¢
Green Mound Alpine Current	Ribes alpinum Green Mound	3-4¢ x 2-3¢
Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow	Salix purpurea nana	4 x 4
Spirea varieties	Spirea bumalda cv.	2¢ x 2¢ – 4¢ x 4¢ – varies with cultivar
Japanese Spirea varieties	Spirea japonica cv.	2¢ x 2¢ – 4¢ x 4¢ – varies with cultivar
Dwarf European Cranberry Bush Viburnum	Viburnum opulus nanum	3¢ x 3¢
Densiformus Yews		
Hardy shrub roses		

Windsor Heights Tree/Plant List		
Evergreen Shrubs		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Chinese Junipers	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	
Blue Holly	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>	
Sea Green Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Sea Green'	
Dwarf Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	
Cross Spreading Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	
Hicks Yew	<i>Taxus x media</i> 'Hicksii'	
Taunton Yew	<i>Taxus media</i> 'Taunton'	
Densiformus Yews		
Green Velvet Boxwood	<i>Buxus x</i> 'Green Velvet'	
Green Mountain Boxwood	<i>Buxus x</i> 'Green Mountain'	
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> "PJM"	

Windsor Heights Tree List		
Small Trees for Under High Wires (with upright branching to avoid pedestrians on sidewalks)		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Robin Hill Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Robin Hill'	
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	25¢ x 20¢
Adirondack Flowering Crabapple, white	<i>Malus Adirondack</i>	20¢ x 10¢
Centurion Flowering Crab, rose-red	<i>Malus Centurion</i>	20¢ x 12¢
Red Barron Flowering Crab, rose	<i>Malus Red Barron</i>	18¢ x 8¢
Sentinel Flowering Crab, white	<i>Malus Sentinel</i>	20¢ x 12¢
Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk'	20¢ x 15¢

Windsor Heights Tree List		
Small Trees for Under High Wires (where sidewalk clearance is not an issue)		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Shadblow Serviceberry, tree form	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	25¢ x 15¢
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier g.</i> Autumn Brilliance	20¢ x 25¢
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	25¢ x 20¢
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	25¢ x 20¢
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	20¢ x 15¢
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	20¢ x 20¢

Winter King Hawthorn	Crataegus v. Winter King	20¢ x 20¢
Common Witch-hazel	Hamamelis virginiana	12-15¢ x 12¢
American Hophornbeam	Ostrya virginiana	35¢ x 25¢
Cherry – Manchurian cherry	Prunus maackii	25¢ x 25¢
Chanticleer Flowering Pear	Pyrus calleryana ‘Chanticleer’	35¢ x 15¢

Windsor Heights Tree List		
Permitted Disease Resistant Flowering Crabapples (not a comprehensive list)		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Adams Crabapple (red to pink flowers, red persistent fruit)	Malus ‘Adams’	15¢ x 20¢
Baccata ‘Jackii’	Malus baccata ‘Jackii’	20¢ x 20¢
Beverly (white flowers, red fruit)	Malus (crabapple) x. ‘Beverly’	20¢ x 20¢
Candied Apple (pink flowers, red persistent fruit,)	Malus hybrida	15¢ x 15¢
Callaway	Malus x ‘Callaway’	20¢ x 20¢
Cardinal	Malus ‘Cardinal’	16¢ x 20¢
David (white flowers, red persistent fruit)	Malus ‘David’	12¢ x 12¢
Donald Wyman (white flowers, red persistent fruit)	Malus ‘Donald Wyman’	20¢ x 24¢
Golden Raindrops (white flowers, yellow persistent fruit)	Malus ‘Schmidtcutleaf’	20¢ x 15¢
Jewelberry (white flowers, red fruit)	Malus ‘Jewelberry’	8¢ x 12¢
Liset (dark red flowers, maroon fruit)	Malus x moerlandsii ‘Liset’	15¢ x 15¢
Louisa (pink flowers, yellow fruit)	Malus ‘Louisa’	15¢ x 15¢
Ormiston Roy (white flowers, amber persistent fruit)	Malus ‘Ormiston Roy’	20¢ x 25¢
Pink Princess (pink flowers, deep red fruit)	Malus ‘Parrsi’	8¢ x 12¢
Prairifire (rose-red flowers, dark red persistent fruit)	Malus ‘Prairifire’	20¢ x 20¢
Professor Sprenger (white flowers, orange-red persistent fruit)	Malus ‘Professor Sprenger’	20¢ x 20¢

Robinson (deep pink flowers, red fruit)	Malus 'Robinson'	25¢ x 20¢
Sargent (white flowers, red persistent fruit)	Malus sargentii	8¢ x 12¢
Strawberry Parfait	Malus 'Strawbery Parfait'	18¢ x 22¢
Sugar Tyme (white flowers, red fruit)	Malus 'Sutyzam'	18¢ x 15¢
Zumi Calocarpa (white flowers, red fruit)	Malus x zumi 'Calocarpa'	15¢ x 15¢

Windsor Heights Tree/Plant List		
Plants with Good to Moderate Salt Tolerance		
Common Name	Botanical or Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate
Deciduous Shrubs		
St. John's Wort	Hypericum prolificum	4¢ x 4¢
Lilacs (Miss Kim)	Syringa pubescens subsp. patula	
Northern Bayberry	Myrica pennsylvanica	9¢ x 6¢
Mockorange, size varies with species	Philadelphus spp. & cvs.	
Cinquefoil, 3¢ x 3¢	Potentilla spp. & cvs.	3¢ x 3¢
Smooth Sumac	Rhus glabra	10¢ x 5¢
Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina	24¢ x 12¢
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	3¢ x 3¢
Common Lilac	Syringa vulgaris	12¢x10¢
Arrowwood Viburnum	Viburnum dentatum	6¢ x 6¢
Deciduous Trees:		
Common Horsechestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	
Shadblow Serviceberry	Amelanchier Canadensis	
Northern Catalpa	Catalpa speciosa	
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	
Cockspur Hawthorn	Crataegus crus-galli	
Maidenhair/ Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba - Male only	
Honeylocust	Gleditsia tricanthos	
Kentucky Coffeetree) – Male only	Gymnocladus dioicus	
Cottonwood	Populus deltoides	
Quaking Aspen	Populus tremuloides	

Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	
Choke Cherry	Prunus virginiana	
White Oak	Quercus alba	
Burr Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	
Red Oak	Quercus rubra	
Groundcovers:		
Bugleweed	Ajuga reptans	
Goutweed	Aegopodium podagraria	
Creeping Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster adpressa	
Bearberry Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster dammeri	
Rockspray Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster horizontalis	
Hesse Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster horizontalis 'Hessei'	
Wintercreeper	Euonymus fortunei cultivars	
English Ivy	Hedera helix	
Plantain Lily	Cultivars Hosta cultivars	
Japanese Garden Juniper	Juniperus chinensis procumbens	
Gro-low sumac	Rhus aromatica 'Gro-low'	
Periwinkle	Vinca minor	

CHAPTER 174

ZONING CODE – ACCESS & PARKING

174.01 Purpose

174.02 General Provisions

174.03 Pedestrian Connectivity

174.04 Schedule of Off-Street Parking
Requirements

174.05 Short-Term Bike Parking

174.06 Long-Term Bike Parking

174.07 Parking Facility Location

174.08 Parking for People with Disabilities

174.09 Off-Street Parking Design Standards

174.10 Off-Street Loading

174.11 Parking for Personal Vehicles

174.12 Parking for Recreational Vehicles

174.13 Storage and Parking of Unlicensed
Vehicles

174.01 PURPOSE.

The Access & Parking Regulations require that developments provide safe, direct, and convenient access for pedestrians, bicycles, automobiles, and loading in proportion to the need created by each use. The regulations further establish standards for the functional design of parking facilities. These regulations are intended to accommodate vehicles in a functionally satisfactory manner and to minimize external effects on neighboring properties.

174.02 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Applicability. Off-street parking shall be provided for any new building constructed, for new uses or conversions of existing buildings, or for enlargements of existing structures.
2. Heavy commercial vehicles, including tractor cab units weighing more than 2.5 tons gross empty weight, shall not be parked on any lot within the R-1, R-2, R-3 and MH residential zoning districts. Recreational vehicles meeting the definition of heavy commercial vehicles shall only be allowed on any lot within the R-1, R-2, R-3, and MH residential zoning districts if they comply with the special provisions listed below.
3. Exemptions. Any use within the UC Urban Center District is exempt from the off-street parking requirements provided by Section 174.03. Any off-street parking facility constructed in the UC District after the effective date of this Zoning Code must comply with the design standards set forth in this chapter.

174.03 PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY

1. Sites shall be designed with delineated sidewalks, walkways, and paths to provide continuous circulation throughout the site connecting principal structures, dwelling units, parking areas, parking garages, and other prominent features. Pedestrian connection(s) shall be made between the internal circulation system and the adjacent public sidewalk or trail systems. The site shall be organized so that the buildings frame and reinforce pedestrian circulation between lots.
2. Sites shall be designed to limit the number of pedestrian and motorist conflict points.
3. Sidewalks shall be a minimum of six (6) feet unless specifically exempted by the Administrative Official or other Administrative Official.
4. Developments shall have pedestrian amenities such as walkways, benches, etc.
5. Enhanced pedestrian elements at the sidewalk level including decorative lighting, seating or low sitting walls, planters, enhanced paving techniques, etc., shall be incorporated into the theme.
6. To promote a higher level of pedestrian awareness, the use of alternate paving materials to designate pedestrian traffic areas from vehicular use areas and travel lanes is required. Mere cuts in the concrete will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of this section.

174.04 SCHEDULE OF OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS.

Parking facilities for each use shall be provided in accord with the minimum requirements set forth in Table 174-1.

1. When a computation of required parking results in a fraction of 0.5 or greater, the requirement should be rounded up to the next whole number.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, parking requirements are based on gross floor area. Gross floor areas for the purpose of this calculation exclude any interior space used for the parking or loading of vehicles.
3. When parking requirements are computed on the basis of capacity, capacity shall be determined by the Building Code in effect for the City at the time the use is established.
4. For sites with more than one use, the parking requirement shall be the sum of spaces required for each use, except as provided below.
5. The Board of Adjustment may authorize an adjustment in the total parking requirement for separate uses located on the same site or for separate uses located on adjoining sites and served by the same parking facility. The Board shall consider at least the following criteria in determining approval of such an adjustment:
 - a. The characteristics and time of operation of each use, and differences in projected peak parking demand.
 - b. Potential reduction in total expected vehicle movements afforded by multiple uses of the parking facilities.
 - c. Functional design of the development and its parking facilities.
 - d. Evidence of a written agreement that provides for the joint use of parking facilities within 300ft of the use.

Table 174-1 – Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements

Use	Required Spaces
Administration	1 space for 1,000 square feet
Agricultural Sales/Service	1 space per 5,000 square feet
All Landfills <u>(All types)</u>	No requirement
Auto Rental and Sales	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Auto Service	1 space per 500 square feet
Body Repair	1 space per 500 square feet
Broadcasting Tower	No requirement
Business Support	1 space per 500 square feet
Campground	1 space per camping unit
Cemetery	No requirement
Civic Organizations	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Bars	1 space per 500 square feet
Commercial Recreation <u>(All types)</u>	1 space per 500 square feet
Communications Services	1 space per 500 square feet
Community Garden	No requirement
Construction Sales	1 space per 2,000 square feet
Construction Yards	1 space per 5,000 square feet
Consumer Services	1 space per 500 square feet
In-Patient Services	1 space for 1,000 square feet
Convenience Storage	1 space per 20 storage units
Crop Production	No requirement
Cultural Services	1 space per 2,000 square feet
<u>Custom Manufacturing</u>	<u>1 space per 2,000 square feet</u>
Day Care Services	1 space per 500 square feet
Two Unit Residential	1 space per dwelling unit
Equipment Sales/Service	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Food Sales (all types)	1 space per 200 square feet
<u>Financial Services</u>	<u>1 space per 1,000 square feet</u>
Gaming Facilities	1 space per 500 square feet
General Industry	1 space per 2,000 square feet or as approved by the Zoning Administrator
General Offices	1 space per 500 square feet

General Retail Services (All types)	1 space per 500 square feet
Group Care Facility	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Group Home	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Group Residential	1 space for each two residents
Guidance Services	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Health Care (Small-scale)	1 space per 1.5 beds
Health Care (Large-scale)	1 space per 1.5 beds
Heavy Industry	1 space per 5,000 square feet or as approved by the Zoning Administrator
Horticulture	No requirement
Library/Museum/Cultural Facility	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Light Industry	1 space per 1,000 square feet or as approved by the Zoning Administrator
Liquor Sales	1 space per 500 square feet
Lodging	1 space per sleeping room
Maintenance Facilities	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Medical Offices	1 space per 500 square feet
Mobile Home Residential	1 space per dwelling unit
Multi-Family Residential	1 space per dwelling unit
Non-Putrescible Landfill	No requirement
<u>Pawn Shop</u>	<u>1 space per 500 square feet</u>
Personal Improvement Services	1 space per 250 square feet
Personal Services	1 space per 500 square feet
Pet Services	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Railroad Facilities	1 space per 1,000 square feet
Resource Extraction	1 space per 5,000 square feet
Restaurants (Drive-In)	1 space per 500 square feet
Restaurants (General)	1 space per 500 square feet
Salvage Services	1 space per 2,000 square feet or as approved by the Zoning Administrator
Single-Family Residential	2 spaces per dwelling unit
Commercial breeders	1 space per 1000 square feet
Surplus Sales	1 space per 2,000 square feet
Trade Services	1 space per 500 square feet
Veterinary Services	1 space per 500 square feet
Warehousing	1 space per 5,000 square feet or as approved by the Zoning Administrator

174.05 SHORT-TERM BIKE PARKING

1. Minimum Number of Required Off-Street Parking Spaces for Bicycles
 - a. Refer to Table 174-3 for minimum space requirements.
2. Dimensions
 - a. Each rack must be at least 3' apart from each other and 6' long. (There shall be an unimpeded rectangle of space centered on the bike rack that is 6' long and 3' wide.)
3. Location of Bicycle Parking Areas
 - a. Bicycle parking shall be placed within 100' of and clearly visible from the main entrance.
 - b. The zoning administer may approve an alternate location provided that the location meets the intent of this section.
4. Design and Construction of Bicycle Parking Areas
 - a. All bicycle parking areas shall be hard surfaced with asphalt, concrete, pervious pavement, pavers, or other material to provide a durable, dust-free surface.
 - b. All bike racks shall be:
 - A. Securely anchored;
 - B. Able to support the bicycle frame in at least two places;
 - C. Allow the locking of a bicycle frame and at least one wheel with a U-lock.
 - c. All short-term bicycle racks shall either be an "inverted u" or "post & ring" style.
 - d. All bicycle parking spaces shall be constructed in accordance with the latest version of the Association of Pedestrian & Bicycle Professionals Bicycle Parking Guidelines.
5. Minimum Number of Required Off-Street Parking Spaces for Bicycles
 - a. Refer to Table 174-3 for minimum requirements.

174.06 LONG-TERM BIKE PARKING

1. Minimum Number of Required Off-Street Parking Spaces for Bicycles
 - a. Refer to Table 174-3 for minimum space requirements.
2. Dimensions
 - a. The total space of the bike room shall be at least 18 square feet~~sq. ft.~~ for each required bike space with a minimum overall size of 100sq. ft.
3. Location of Bicycle Parking Areas
 - a. Bicycle parking shall be located on the same site and within the building, or within 300' of the main entrance.
 - b. The zoning administer may approve an alternate location provided that the location meets the intent of this section.
4. Design and Construction of Bicycle Parking Areas
 - a. All bicycle parking areas shall be hard surfaced with asphalt, concrete, pervious pavement, pavers, or other material to provide a durable, dust-free surface.
 - b. All bicycle parking areas shall be within a building or provided with a permanent cover including, but not limited to, roof overhangs, awnings, or bicycle storage lockers.
 - c. All bike racks shall be:
 - A. Securely anchored;

- B. Able to support the bicycle frame in at least two places.
 - C. Allow the locking of a bicycle frame and at least one wheel with a U-lock.
 - d. Long-term bicycle racks shall be:
 - A. "inverted u" or "post & ring" style or
 - B. "staggered wheelwell-secure," "vertical," or "two-tier" style with no more than 75% of total long-term bicycle racks being this type.
 - e. All bicycle parking spaces shall be constructed in accordance with the latest version of the Association of Pedestrian & Bicycle Professionals Bicycle Parking Guidelines.
- 5. Minimum Number of Required Off-Street Parking Spaces for Bicycles
 - a. Refer to Table 174-3 for minimum requirements.

Table 174-3 – Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements

Use Type	Short Term Spaces required	Long-Term Spaces
Agricultural Use Types	None required	None required
Residential Use Types	1 per 4 dwelling units	1 per 10 dwelling units
Commercial Use Types	1 per 4,000sq.ft.	1 per 10,000sq.ft.
Civic Use Types	1 per 4,000sq.ft.	1 per 10,000sq.ft.
Office Use Types	1 per 4,000sq.ft.	1 per 10,000sq.ft.
Industrial Use Types	None required	1 per 20,000sq.ft.

174.07 PARKING FACILITY LOCATION.

- 1. Residential Parking.
 - a. Off-street parking for residential one or two-family uses shall be located on the same lot or site as the use.
 - i. Restriction. Off-street parking shall not be located in the required front yard setback.
 - ii. Continuous. The parking stalls shall be continuous with the improved drive.
 - b. Off-street parking areas for multi-family residential uses shall be at least six feet from any residential building and shall not be located within a required front yard.

174.08 OFF-STREET PARKING DESIGN STANDARDS.

1. Dimensions
 - a. All parking spaces shall follow [Table 174-4 Minimum Parking Lot Design Requirements](#).
2. Pavement and Drainage.
 - a. Off-street parking facilities shall be hard surfaced and maintained with materials sufficient to prevent mud, dust, or loose material. Acceptable hard surface materials shall include concrete, asphalt, brick or concrete pavers.
 - A. Off-street parking facilities shall be designed and built to prevent the free flow of water onto adjacent properties or public rights-of-way.
3. Areas where parking lots or drive lanes are visible from the public street shall provide a significant level of screening through the use of any of the following:
 - A. Earthen berms;
 - B. Three feet or higher in conjunction with vegetation;
 - C. Landscaped walls;
 - D. Walls constructed for the retainment of soil which are greater than 4 feet in height shall be designed by an individual knowledgeable and certified in structural engineering;
 - E. Walls may be brick, individual decorative modular wall stone, or natural stacked wall or field stone. Walls composed of landscape timbers or other wood products are not desired due to the deterioration potential of the material. Wood walls may be used, with approval by the Administrative Official or Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council, in areas where views of the wall are minimal.
 - F. Plants shall be at least every 10ft along all types of walls to soften the visual impact, visually break up long expanses of the wall and to visually anchor it to the site. Accessory plants screening shall be of evergreen materials.
 - G. Perimeter masonry screen walls are required accessory plants at least every 10ft. Where possible, landscaping shall be provided within a minimum 4' wide planting bed and include trees, shrubs, and/or groundcovers. Landscaping shall coordinate with the streetscape landscaping. Landscaping shall be kept in a neat and orderly manner.
4. Landscape and Screening Requirements. Unless otherwise noted, each unenclosed parking facility of over 3,000 square feet shall comply with the following regulations:
 - a. Each unenclosed parking facility shall provide a minimum landscaped buffer of ten feet along any street property line.
 - b. Each parking facility that abuts a residential district shall provide a ten-foot landscaped buffer along its common property line with the residential district.
 - c. Any parking facility which abuts property in a residential district shall provide a fence, wall, landscape screen, or earth berm not less than four feet in height for the length of the common boundary. A grade change, terrace, or other site feature which blocks the sight line of headlights into a residential property may

satisfy this requirement, subject to the determination of the Zoning Administrator.

- d. All off-street parking areas shall include at least 1 required landscape island for every 12 parking spaces.
 - A. Each required landscape island shall measure a minimum 190 ~~sq.ft.~~ square feet in area.
 - B. Each required island shall contain a minimum of 1 deciduous shade tree or 1 deciduous ornamental tree.
 1. At least 10% of the island's land area shall have plant material other than sod or grass installed, not including the minimum required tree.
 2. The remainder of the landscape pods and islands shall be sodded or mulched. If mulched, mulch shall be replenished annually; volcano mulching around trees is not permissible. Pea gravel and lava rocks will not be allowed.
 - C. Parking islands should be located at the end of parking bays so as to define vehicular and pedestrian traffic patterns.
 - D. The zoning administrator may approve a design where landscape islands are aggregated into one or more larger landscape islands.
 - e. Interior landscaping shall be credited toward the satisfaction of overall landscaping requirements set forth in Chapter 173 of this Zoning Code.
5. Entrances and Exits.
- a. Adequate access to each parking facility shall be provided by means of clearly defined and limited driveways or access points. Such driveways shall be designed to direct nonresidential traffic away from residential areas.
 - b. Parking facilities other than driveways for single-family, two-family, or mobile home residential uses must permit vehicles to enter streets in a forward position.
 - c. Shared driveways between abutting properties are encouraged, provided that an access easement exists between all property owners.
6. Lighting. Lighting is required for all parking lots.
- a. Lighting used to illuminate any off-street parking area shall be arranged to direct light away from residential uses and the right-of-way.
7. Maintenance. All parking facilities shall be maintained to assure the continued usefulness and compatibility of the facility. Acceptable maintenance includes keeping the facility free of refuse, debris, carts, and litter; maintaining parking surfaces in sound condition; maintaining aisle lines and the painted surfaces of signs; and providing proper care of landscaped areas.
8. Adjustment. For uses subject to conditional use permit approval, the Board of Adjustment may adjust the minimum requirements of this section, in order to provide design, usability, attractiveness, or protection to adjoining uses in a manner equal to or greater than the minimum requirements of this chapter.

Table 174-4 – Minimum Parking Lot Design Requirements

Space Angle	Space Width	Parking Row Depth	Curb Width	Drive Aisle Width: One-Way	Drive Aisle Width: Two-Way
Parallel (0°)	8'	8'	22'	12'	22'
45°	8'6"	18'	12'9"	15'	24'
60°	9'	19'	10'5"	18'	24'
Perpendicular(90°)	9'	18'	9'	24'	24'

174.09 OFF-STREET LOADING.

1. Loading Requirement. Any use which involves the receipt or distribution of freight, merchandise, supplies, vehicles, or equipment as part of its typical operation shall provide and maintain adequate space for off-street loading and circulation. Loading areas shall be designed to avoid undue interference with the public use of streets and sidewalks.

2. Schedule of Loading Spaces. Loading spaces for each use requiring them shall be provided in accord with the minimum requirements set forth in Table 174-5 Off-Street Loading Requirements Structures.

Table 174-5 – Off-Street Loading Requirements Structures

Gross Floor Area of Use (square feet)	Number of Required Loading Spaces
5,000 or less	None
5,001 – 25,000	1
25,001 – 75,000	2
Larger than 75,000	3

3. Design Standards.

A. Each loading space shall be at least 10 feet wide by 50 feet long, with a vertical clearance of at least 14 feet.

B. Paving of loading spaces and access areas shall be permanent, durable, and free of dust.

C. Off-street loading areas are subject to the landscaping and buffering requirements for parking facilities set forth in this chapter.

174.10 PARKING FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

Each off-street parking facility shall provide the number of parking spaces set forth in Table 174-6 designed and designated for use by people with disabilities. Design criteria and dimensions are set forth in the Off-Street Parking Design Standards and the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Please refer to sections 208 and 502 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design for parking spaces, and 209 and 503 of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design for passenger loading zones.

1. Location. In parking lots or garages, accessible parking spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route to the accessible entrance. An accessible route is the path a person with a disability takes to enter and move through a building or facility.
2. Access Aisles. Accessible parking spaces must have access aisles. Access aisles provide a designated area for people who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to get in and out of their car or van. Mobility devices allow people with disabilities to move about independently. They include walkers, canes, crutches, braces, manual or power wheelchairs, Segways, and electric scooters. Access aisles shall be:
 - a. Marked
 - b. The same length as the space
 - c. Level with the parking space.
3. Van Accessible.
 - a. The first space and at least one out of every six parking spaces shall be van accessible.
 - A. Van accessible spaces option 1:
 1. Be at least 132" inches wide.
 2. Have an access aisle at least 60" wide.
 3. Have no more than a 1.48 (2.08%) slope in all directions.
 4. Provide at least 98" of vertical clearance (van height) for the parking space, access aisle, and vehicular route.
 5. Have a surface that is firm, stable, and slip resistant.
 6. Have two signs, the international symbol of accessibility and another stating that the space is van accessible, mounted at least 60 inches above the ground measured to the bottom of the sign.
 - B. Van accessible spaces option 2:
 1. Be at least 96" inches wide.
 2. Have an access aisle at least 96" wide.
 3. Have no more than a 1.48 (2.08%) slope in all directions.
 4. Provide at least 98" of vertical clearance (van height) for the parking space, access aisle, and vehicular route.
 5. Have a surface that is firm, stable, and slip resistant.
 - ~~6.~~ Have two signs, the international symbol of accessibility and another stating that the space is van accessible, mounted at least 60 inches above the ground measured to the bottom of the sign.
4. Car Accessible. All spaces that are not van accessible shall be car accessible as defined below.
 - a. Be at least 96" wide.
 - b. Have an access aisle at least 60 inches wide.
 - c. Have no more than a 1.48 (2.08%) slope in all directions.
 - d. Have a surface that is firm, stable, and slip resistant.

- e. Have a sign with the international symbol of accessibility on it, mounted at least 60 inches above the ground measured to the bottom of the sign.

e.

Table 174-2 – Accessible Parking Requirements

Number of Stalls	Minimum Number of Required Accessible Spaces
01-25	1
26-50	2
51-75	3
76-100	4
101-150	5
151-200	6
201-300	7
301-400	8
401-500	9
501-1,000	2% of total parking provided
1,001 and over	20, plus 1 for each 100 stalls over 1,000
*One in every six accessible spaces (but not less than one) shall be served by an access aisle with a minimum width of 96 inches and shall be designated as “Van Accessible.”	

174.11 PARKING FOR PERSONAL VEHICLES.

1. Applicability. This section permits the parking of personal vehicles on a single lot in a residential district subject to specific conditions. Personal vehicles include: passenger cars; vans; pickup trucks, recreational vehicles, camper shells, toppers, and other similar items intended for attachment to a personal vehicle; Trucks, tractor cab units, trailers, trailers longer than 20 feet, and vehicles over 2.5 tons gross empty weight shall be defined as heavy commercial vehicles.

2. Location of Parking for Personal Vehicles.

- Parking is permitted within any enclosed structure when such structure conforms to the regulations of its zoning district.
- Parking of personal vehicles is permitted on a paved driveway (outside of an enclosed structure) within the front yard setback, but shall in no case encroach upon the public right-of-way.
- Parking of personal vehicles may occur in the rear yard setback (outside of an enclosed structure and not on the front yard paved driveway) if such parking meets the following conditions:

- A. The parking space is provided on a surface consisting of asphalt, concrete, brick, or paving stones made of one of the aforementioned substances. Parking is prohibited on gravel, regrind, crushed concrete/asphalt, sand, dirt, grass or other surfaces not mentioned in this section.
- B. The parking surface shall be no less than the overall length and width of the vehicle parked on the surface.
- C. The parking surface shall not exceed the maximum impervious coverage limit for the lot.
- d. In areas not zoned for commercial use, parking of vehicles on private property for the purpose of sale of such vehicle is prohibited.

174.12 PARKING FOR RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

1. Special Provisions for Recreational Vehicles and Boats. Parking and storage of recreational vehicles and boats within residential districts is subject to the following additional conditions. These conditions are in addition to those requirements for the parking of personal vehicles.

- a. Recreational vehicles and boats must be maintained in a clean, well-kept state.
- b. Recreational vehicles and boats equipped with liquefied petroleum gas containers must ensure that such containers meet the current standards of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Department of Transportation, or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Any valves must be closed at all times the vehicle is not in preparation for immediate use. Leaks in containers must be repaired immediately.
- c. Recreational vehicles may be used as temporary housing by non-paying guests for a maximum of three consecutive days and no more than 14 days total during any calendar year. Cooking in the recreational vehicle is prohibited at all times.
- d. Recreational vehicles and boats may not be permanently connected to utility lines.
- e. Recreational vehicles and boats may not be used for the storage of goods, materials, or equipment other than those items which pertain to the use of the vehicle.
- f. Recreational vehicles and boats shall be parked outside of required front yard setbacks.
- g. No more than two recreational vehicles and/or boats may be parked on a single property at any one time. Any recreational vehicle or boat parked on a property must be owned in whole or in part by the resident of the property.

(Section 174.08 – Ord. 21-03 – May 21 Supp.)

174.13 STORAGE AND PARKING OF UNLICENSED OR OTHER VEHICLES.

1. The storage or keeping of motor vehicles not having a properly issued current motor vehicle registration and current motor vehicle license plate properly displayed is prohibited on any lot, parcel or tract of land or part thereof, situated within the zoning jurisdiction of the City; provided, conformance with the following shall not constitute a violation of this section:

- a. The storage of any unlicensed and/or unregistered motor vehicle in a fully enclosed garage.
- b. Parking, storage or keeping, other than in a fully enclosed garage of any non-operable motor vehicle is prohibited on any residential zoned lot, parcel or tract of land or part

thereof, situated within the zoning jurisdiction of the City; provided, however, automobiles that are non-operable by reasons of repair work being done thereon may be parked on the residential lot of the owner of said automobile within the City's zoning jurisdiction under the following conditions:

- A. The automobile is owned by the occupier of the premises and registered to him/her at that address.
- B. The period of said repair work does not exceed ten days in duration.
- C. Repair work is at all times conducted on a paved driveway.
- D. No more than one automobile in need of repair is situated on the premises at the same time.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 175

ZONING CODE – SIGN REGULATIONS

175.01 Purpose	175.07 Use of Compatible Materials
175.02 General Permit Procedures	175.08 Sign Area
175.03 Exempt Signs	175.09 Permitted Signs
175.04 General Sign and Street Graphics Regulations	175.10 Nonconforming Signs
175.05 Basic Design Elements for On-Premises Signs	
175.06 Other Design Elements	

175.01 PURPOSE.

The Sign Regulations provide standards for communicating information in the environment of the City and its jurisdiction. The regulations recognize the need to protect public health, safety, and welfare; to maintain the City's attractive appearance; to provide for adequate business identification, advertising, and communication of information; all while protecting and promoting the free speech and expression rights of citizens within Windsor Heights. Any complaint received regarding a sign that comports with these regulations does not constitute a violation of this code section.

175.02 GENERAL PERMIT PROCEDURES.

Any installation, modification, or expansion of any sign which is not exempt from the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the following permit procedure.

1. Maintenance of Valid Sign Permit. The owner of a property containing signs requiring a permit under this Zoning Code shall at all times maintain in force a sign permit for such property. Sign permits may be issued for individual zoned lots, tenants, or sign owners. A sign permit may be revoked if the sign is not maintained in good condition.

23. Any person who displays a sign in compliance with this code may substitute the message on that sign without first securing any additional approval, permitting, or notice, provided that any such substitution would not result in the sign becoming noncompliant.

34. Nothing in this code is intended or shall be construed so as to prevent the strengthening or restoration to a safe condition of a nonconforming sign for purposes of ~~the~~ public health and safety.

45. Sign Permit Applications. All applications for sign permits shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator in accordance with application specifications established by the ordinance.

56. Application Fees. Each application for a sign permit shall be accompanied by any applicable fees, which shall be established by the Council from time to time by resolution.

68. Permit Expiration. If a permanent sign is not constructed in accordance with an approved permit within six months of the date of approval, such permit shall lapse. Permits on non-permanent signs lapse in accordance with the timeline identified on the permit. After 60 days,

permits are required to maintain temporary signs; or more than a single temporary sign with a maximum of two renewals.

[79](#). Assignment of Sign Permits. A current and valid sign permit shall be freely assignable to a successor as owner of the property or holder of a business license for the same premises.

175.03 EXEMPT SIGNS

The following signs are permitted in any zoning district and are exempt from other provisions of this chapter.

1. Up to three non-temporary signs on R-1, R-2, or R-3 that are smaller than 4 square feet in area.
2. Official signs authorized by a government or governmental subdivision, which give traffic, directional, or warning information, or other official information.
3. Temporary signs less than 8 square feet.
4. Neighborhood or subdivision identification signs under 50 square feet.
5. Street numbers or address signs that identify the address of a lot, structure, or establishment.
6. Signs which are not visible from a public right-of-way, private way, or court or from a property other than that on which the sign is installed, such as window signs.
7. Sidewalk signs which include two sided portable signs that are placed on the sidewalk outside of an establishment. 1 sign maximum per business and they must not interfere with a minimum of 5 feet of sidewalk clearance at all times.

175.04 GENERAL SIGN AND STREET GRAPHICS REGULATIONS.

1. Compliance. Each sign or part of a sign erected within the zoning jurisdiction of the City must comply with the provisions of this chapter and of other relevant provisions of this Code of Ordinances.

2. Resolution of Conflicting Regulations. This chapter is not meant to repeal or interfere with [the](#) enforcement of other sections of this Code of Ordinances. In cases of conflicts between Code sections, or State or Federal regulations, the more restrictive regulations shall apply, except where State law or the State Constitution preempts municipal law, in which case State law or the State Constitution will govern, or where Federal law of the U.S. Constitution preempts State and municipal law, in which case Federal law or the U.S. Constitution will govern.

3. Prohibited Signs. The following signs are prohibited in all zoning districts.

- a. Any sign which is structurally unsafe, unsafely installed, or otherwise hazardous to physical safety.
- b. Any sign that obstructs free ingress to or egress from a fire escape, door, window, or other required access way to or from a building or site.
- c. Any sign not maintained in good condition.
- d. Any sign that blocks the vision clearance areas or would obstruct a driver's clear line of sight of traffic or pedestrians, or which obscures [official](#) signs or signals.
- e. Any sign that interferes with the view of, or is confused with, any traffic control sign or device, and any sign that misleads or confuses traffic flow. A sign's position, size, shape, color, and illumination, but not its content, shall be considered when making such a determination.

- f. Abandoned signs, which must be removed within six months of the date of abandonment.
 - g. Electronic changeable copy signs which incorporate in any manner any rolling, flashing, pulsating, rotating, beacons, or moving lights.
 - h. ~~L.~~—Any sign nailed, fastened, or affixed to any tree.
 - i. ~~N.~~—Any sign that otherwise violates this sign code.
 - j. ~~O.~~—Any sign displaying any obscene matter, as that term is defined by Iowa Code Chapter 728.
4. Buffer Yards. No sign other than on-premises directional signs shall be placed within any buffer yard required by Chapter 173, Landscaping and Screening Standards, except buffer yards adjacent to intervening major streets.
5. Vision-Clearance Triangle. No sign may project into or be placed within a vision-clearance area.
6. Removal of Signs. If a sign owner's business, profession, commodity, service, or other activity or use formerly occupying the site is discontinued, the sign must be removed within fifteen (15) days of closure. If the owner does not remove the sign, the City will remove it at the owner's expense.

175.05 BASIC DESIGN ELEMENTS FOR ON-PREMISES SIGNS.

1. Professional Design and Construction. All signs must be designed and constructed by an individual or company pre-approved by the City and familiar with the City's sign ordinance. The proposed individual or company shall be designated on the applicant's sign permit and approved by the City in advance of sign construction.
2. Wall Signs and Graphics. Wall signs and graphics are subject to the following general regulations.
 - a. A wall sign shall not extend more than 12 inches from the wall to which it is attached.
 - b. A wall sign must be parallel to the wall to which it is attached.
 - c. A wall sign may not extend beyond the corner of the wall to which it is attached, except where attached to another wall sign, it may extend to provide for the attachment.
 - d. A wall sign may not extend beyond its building's roofline.
 - e. A wall sign attached to a building on its front property line may encroach upon public right-of-way by no more than 12 inches. Such a wall sign shall provide a minimum clearance of eight feet, six inches.
 - f. For the purpose of calculating permitted sign areas pursuant to this chapter, signs painted on the walls of buildings shall be considered wall signs.
 - g. Where permitted, canopy signs are counted as wall signs when calculating the total permitted sign area.
3. Projecting Signs and Graphics. Projecting signs and graphics are subject to the following general regulations.
 - a. The maximum projection of any projecting sign shall be three feet.
 - b. A projecting sign may be no closer than two feet from the vertical plane of the inside curb line.
 - c. Each projecting sign must maintain at least the following vertical clearances:

- A. 8 feet, 6 inches over sidewalks, except that a canopy may reduce its vertical clearance to 7 feet, 6 inches;
- B. 14 feet over parking lots;
- C. 18 feet over alleys or driveways;
- D. Unless noted above, no projecting sign shall be placed over a roadway.
- d. No projecting sign extending three feet from a property line may be located within 22 feet of any other projecting sign extending three feet from a property line.
- e. The support structure for projecting signs cannot be visible.
- 4. Roof Signs. Roof signs are subject to the following regulations:
 - a. Where permitted, integral roof signs may be used interchangeably with wall signs.
 - b. Above peak roof signs are prohibited.

~~b.~~

175.06 OTHER DESIGN ELEMENTS.

- 1. Illumination. Lighting, when installed, must be positioned in such a manner that light is not directed onto an adjoining property or onto a public street or highway.
- 2. Marquees and Marquee Signs. Signs placed on, attached to, or constructed on a marquee are subject to the maximum projection and clearance regulations of projecting signs.
- 3. Banners.
 - a. A banner sign projecting from a building may not exceed the wall height of the building.
 - b. Maximum projection for any banner is three feet with a minimum vertical clearance of 8 ~~foot-feet~~, 6 inches.

175.07 USE OF COMPATIBLE MATERIALS.

All signs, excluding temporary signs, shall be constructed of materials that are similar to those used on the principal building. Such signage shall be dominated with materials of permanency and strength and shall be compatible with other structures and signs in the development.

175.08 SIGN AREA.

- 1. Maximum Permitted Sign Area. Maximum permitted sign area for a premises is set forth as a numerical limit and is the combined total of all signs on the premise.
- 2. Sign Area.
 - a. Sign area includes the entire area within the perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of the sign, excluding any structure essential for support or service of the sign, or architectural elements of the building.
 - b. The area of double-faced signs is calculated on the largest face only.
 - c. The sign area for ground signs, monument signs, and architectural sign bands is calculated as the area enclosing the extreme limits of the copy only.
 - d. In the case of individual letters mounted to a wall, the total area in a simple shape such as a rectangle around the letters will be calculated.
- 3. Height. The height of a sign is measured from the average grade level below the sign to the topmost point of the sign or sign structure.
- 4. Setback. The setback of a sign is measured from the property line to the supporting frame, mast, pole, or base of the sign.

175.09 PERMITTED SIGNS

Table 175-1 – Permitted Signs by Type and Zoning Districts

Sign Types	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	CC	UC	LI
Detached Signs							
Monument	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ground	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pole	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Attached Signs							
Awning	N	N	N	P	P	P	P
Banner	N	N	N	N	P	P	P
Building Marker	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Canopy	N	N	N	N	P	P	P
Marquee	N	N	N	N	P	P	P
Projecting	N	N	N	N	P	N	P
Roof, Integral	N	N	N	N	P	N	P
Wall	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Window	N	N	N	N	P	P	P
Miscellaneous							
Portable	N	N	N	N	P	P	N

P = Permitted for All Uses; N = Not Permitted

Table 175-2 – Auxiliary Design Elements by Zoning District

Sign Types	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	CC	UC	LI
Illumination							
Indirect	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Direct	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Internal	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Neon	N	N	N	N	P	P	P
Flashing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Flame	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Other										
Electronic Changeable Copy		N	N	N	N		P		P	P
Moving		N	N	N	N		N		N	N
Rotating		N	N	N	N		N		N	N

P = Permitted for All Uses; N = Not Permitted

Table 175-3 - Permitted Signs by Maximum Permitted Area and District

The Maximum Permitted Area for all signs on a premises, excluding exempt signs:

Zoning district	Maximum total square feet
R-1, R-2	8
R-3	32
MH	48
CC, UC, O	150
LI	200

Table 175-4 – Permitted Signs by Numbers, Dimensions, and Locations

Each individual sign shall comply with the regulations for maximum quantity, maximum size, minimum setbacks, and height limits shown in this table:

Zoning District:	R-1 R-2	R-3 MH	CC UC	LI
Detached Signs				
Number Permitted Per Premises	1	1	NA	NA
Maximum Size* (square feet)	8	32	90	90
Maximum Height (feet) of Structure Above Ground	10	10	10	10
Front Yard Setback (feet)	5	5	10	0
Side Yard Setback (feet)	10	10	5	0
Attached Signs				

Maximum Size* (square feet)	8	32	150	200
	* For those uses only permitted a sufficient maximum sign area in Table 175-3			

(Ch. 175 – Ord. 18-14 – Nov. 18 Supp.)

175.10 NONCONFORMING SIGNS.

1. Any permanent sign that was in place and lawfully established on December 21, 1998, shall be considered as a legal nonconforming sign to the extent that such a sign does not comply with the provisions of this chapter. The cover of such sign may be changed from time to time, provided that the sign area shall not be enlarged or reduced beyond the sign area in existence on December 21, 1998.

2. Any nonconforming sign which presently is or becomes structurally damaged or deteriorated or is altered by more than 50% of its replacement cost, shall be either removed or altered so as to comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 176

ZONING CODE – NONCONFORMING DEVELOPMENT

- 176.01 Purpose
- 176.02 Regulations Additive
- 176.03 Nonconforming Lots
- 176.04 Nonconforming Structures
- 176.05 Nonconforming Uses

176.01 PURPOSE.

This chapter contains the Nonconforming Development Regulations. The purposes of these regulations are:

1. To allow for reasonable use of legally created lots of record which do not meet current minimum requirements for their respective zoning districts.
2. To provide for reasonable use of legally constructed structures which do not meet current site development regulations for their respective zoning districts.
3. To allow for the reasonable continuation of legally established uses which do not meet current use regulations for their respective zoning districts.
5. To limit the continuation and provide for the gradual replacement of nonconforming uses.

176.02 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT.

Any maintenance to any structure or site feature shall not cause the site or building to become non-compliant with the regulations set forth in this Ordinance. If the site or building is already non-compliant, the change to the building or site proposed by the owner shall not cause them to become more non-compliant. In such instances, improvements shall be completed in a manner which makes the building, site, or related items more substantially compliant with the current provisions of this Ordinance than was previous to the improvements. Any improvement proposed to modify the size of a building, lot, parking area, etc. shall be submitted for review by the City. If the proposed improvement(s) modify the size of a building or lot by less than 30%, it shall be submitted for review by City staff and approved or disapproved by an Administrative Official. The Administrative Official shall have the authority to require such a project be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council if they feel such review is warranted. If the proposed change is in excess of 30% in size, it shall be submitted for full review and approval or disapproval by the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council. See 170.07 for full site plan review requirements.

176.03 LEGAL NON-CONFORMING USES.

Any site or building use permitted under a previous zoning district's regulation shall conform to the regulations of this Ordinance under the current site and building design provisions determined to be most applicable to the non-conforming use by the Administrative Official.

176.04 NONCONFORMING LOTS.

1. Pre-Existing Lots of Record. Nonconforming lots of record existing at the time of the adoption of this Zoning Code shall be exempt, unless otherwise provided, from the minimum lot

area and lot width requirements of each zoning district. Such lots may be developed with any use allowed by the regulations for the district and must comply with all other site development regulations set forth by this Zoning Code.

2. Reductions Due to Public Acquisition. If a portion of a legally existing lot in any district is acquired for public use, the remainder of this lot shall be considered a conforming lot.

176.05 NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES.

These regulations apply to buildings and structures which were constructed legally under regulations in effect before the effective date of this Zoning Code.

1. Continuation. A lawful nonconforming structure existing on the effective date of this Zoning Code may be continued, repaired, maintained, or altered, subject to the provisions of this section.

2. Additions or Enlargements to Nonconforming Structures.

a. A lawful nonconforming structure may be added to or enlarged if the addition satisfies one or more of the following conditions:

A. The enlargement or addition, when considered independently of the existing building, complies with all applicable setback, height, off-street parking, and landscaping requirements.

B. The nonconforming building and impervious surface coverages on the site are not increased and the building, after the addition, conforms to height and off-street parking regulations applicable to its zoning district.

3. Moving of Nonconforming Structures. A lawful nonconforming building or structure shall not be moved in whole or in part to another location on its lot unless every part of the structure conforms to all site development regulations applicable to its zoning district.

4. Repair of Nonconforming Structures. A lawful nonconforming building damaged by fire, explosion, storm, or other calamity, except flood damages, may be repaired and reconstructed, provided there is no increase in the degree of nonconformity. Repair and reconstruction within the designated floodplain shall be in conformance with Floodplain development regulations. Any repairs must be completed in compliance with all applicable building codes and regulations.

5. Applicability of Landscaping and Screening Regulations. A pre-existing structure, building, or development shall be exempt from Chapter 173, Landscaping and Screening Regulations. However, any expansion of such structure, building, or development or any adjacent new development onto property that is or becomes vacant on or after the effective date of this Zoning Code shall be subject to Chapter 173.

6. Allowance for Repairs. Repairs and maintenance of a structure occupied by a nonconforming use may be made, provided that no structural alterations are made other than those required by law.

7. Damage or Destruction of Structures. Should a structure occupied by a lawful nonconforming use be damaged to the extent that the cost of restoration exceeds 50 percent of the replacement cost of the structure, the nonconforming use shall no longer be permitted.

176.06 NONCONFORMING USES.

1. Continuation of Nonconforming Uses. Any nonconforming use lawfully existing on the effective date of this Zoning Code may continue, subject to the limitations of this section.
2. Enlargement of Nonconforming Uses. A lawful nonconforming use may not be expanded.
3. Abandonment of Nonconforming Use. If use becomes abandoned or unused for a continuous period of six months, any subsequent use must conform to all use regulations applicable to the property's zoning district.
4. Change of Use. A lawful nonconforming use may be changed only to a use type permitted in a zoning district that is equal to or less intensive than that normally required for the previous use.
5. Nonconforming Uses and Conditional Use and Special Use Permits. A lawful pre-existing use which would require a conditional use or special use permit in its zoning district shall be presumed to have the appropriate permit and shall be considered a conforming use. The use shall be subject to the regulations governing lapses or revocation of permits, set forth in Chapter 176.

CHAPTER 177

ZONING CODE – ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURES

177.01 Purpose	177.04 Extension of The Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction
177.02 Site Plan Review Procedure	Table 177-1 Criteria for Site Plan Review
177.03 Amendment Procedure	

177.01 PURPOSE.

The Administration and Procedures provisions establish the methods for implementation of site plan review, rezoning and amendments into the zoning code.

177.02 SITE PLAN REVIEW PROCEDURE.

1. Purpose. The Site Plan Review Procedure provides for special review in addition to plan review required by other sections of this Code of Ordinances of projects that have potentially significant effects on traffic circulation or a significant effect on land uses in adjacent neighborhoods. The procedure provides for review and evaluation of site development features and possible mitigation of unfavorable effects on surrounding property.
2. Administration. The Zoning Administrator shall review, evaluate, and act on all site plans submitted pursuant to this procedure. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall review site plans and shall transmit its recommendation to the City Council for approval.
3. Uses Requiring Site Plan Review. Select uses as require by Chapter 170.
4. Application Requirements. An application for a site plan review may be filed by the owner of a property or the owner's authorized agent with the Zoning Administrator. Site plan application forms are available in the offices of Zoning Administrator. The application shall include the criteria listed in Chapter 170.
5. Administrative Action. The Zoning Administrator shall review each site plan and provide a written recommendation to the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall transmit its recommendation to the City Council, which will then act on the application.
6. Review and Evaluation.
 - a. The Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council shall review and approve the site plan based on the criteria established in Chapter 170 and conformance with applicable regulations in this Zoning Code and the vision of the comprehensive plan.
 - b. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall make the following findings before recommending approval of the site plan to the City Council:
 - A. The proposed development, together with any necessary modifications, is compatible with the criteria established in Chapter 170.
 - B. Any required modifications to the site plan are reasonable and are the minimum necessary to minimize potentially unfavorable effects.
 - C. The site plan conforms to this Zoning Code and to the vision of the comprehensive plan.

7. Modification of Site Plan. The Zoning Administrator, Planning and Zoning Commission, and City Council may require modification of a site plan as a prerequisite for approval. Required modifications may be more restrictive than base district regulations and may include (but are not limited to) additional landscaping or screening; installation of erosion control measures; improvement of access or circulation; rearrangement of structures on the site; or other modifications deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare, community character, property values, and/or aesthetics.

8. Term and Modification of Approval.

- a. A site plan approval shall become void one year after the date of approval, unless the applicant receives a building permit and diligently carries out development prior to the expiration of this period.
- b. The Zoning Administrator may approve an application to modify a previously approved site plan if he/she determines that the modification does not affect findings related to the criteria set forth in Table 177-1.
- c. The Zoning Administrator may revoke a site plan approval if said official determines that the development is not complying with the terms and conditions of the approval. Such revocation may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment.

177.03 AMENDMENT PROCEDURE.

The amendment procedures describe the methods by which changes may be made in the text of this Zoning Code (text amendment) and/or the official boundaries of zoning districts (rezoning).

1. Initiation of Amendments.

- a. Text amendments may be initiated by the Planning and Zoning Commission or City Council.
- b. Rezoning may be initiated by a property owner or authorized agent, the Planning and Zoning Commission, or the City Council.

2. Rezoning Application Requirements. An application for a rezoning may be filed with the Zoning Administrator. The application shall include the following information:

- a. Name and address of the applicant.
- b. Owner, address, and legal description of the property.
- c. A description of the reason for the rezoning application and the nature and operating characteristics of the proposed use.
- d. Any graphic information, including site plans, elevations, other drawings, or other materials determined by the Zoning Administrator to be necessary to describe the proposed use to approving agencies.

3. Amendment Process.

- a. The Planning Commission, following not less than 4 days notice and publication shall hold a public hearing on each proposed text or rezoning and shall recommend action to the City Council.
- b. The City Council, after publication and public hearing, shall act on the proposed amendment. A majority vote of those members either elected or appointed to the City Council is required for approval. If the proposed amendment is recommended for

disapproval by the Planning Commission, a majority vote plus one of the City Council shall be required for approval.

- c. Protest. If a valid protest petition opposing an amendment is filed with the City Clerk by eligible property owners, a majority vote plus one of those members either elected or appointed to the City Council is required for approval. A valid protest petition must meet the following criteria:
 - A. Submission of the petition in the office of the City Clerk within 14 days after the conclusion of the public hearing on the amendment by the Planning Commission.
 - B. Notarized signatures by at least one of the following:
 - 1. The owner or owners of at least 20% of the property proposed for rezoning.
 - 2. The owners of 20% of the total area, excepting public rights-of-way and public property, within the zoning jurisdiction of the City and within 200 feet of the proposed rezoning.
- 4. Required Notice and Publication. Prior to consideration of amending, supplementing, changing, modifying, or repealing this Zoning Code by the governing body, notice of public hearings shall be provided by two of the three following methods, as determined by the City:
 - a. Publication. Not less than 4 days before the date of hearing, the City Clerk shall have published in a newspaper published at least once weekly and having a general circulation in the City a notice of the time, place, and subject matter of such hearing.
 - b. Notification by Mail. At least ten days prior to the date of hearing, the party initiating the rezoning request shall present the City Clerk a certified address list of those persons who own property within 500 feet of the subject site. The City Clerk shall mail notice of the time, place, and subject matter of the hearing to such property owners at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing.

177.04 EXTENSION -OF THE EXTRA-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

Upon the automatic extension of the two-mile extra-territorial jurisdiction due to annexation, the City Council with the recommendation of the Planning Commission shall zone properties within the newly established jurisdiction concurrent with adoption of the annexation ordinance. The zoning shall consider the Comprehensive Development Plan of the City and the present use of the land.

(Ch. 170 – Ord. 18-06 – Jun. 18 Supp.)

MEMORANDUM

Date: May 26, 2023
To: Planning and Zoning Commission
From: Wyatt Archer, AICP
Subject: Unused Terms Within Chapter 166 Definitions

Removed Terms

These terms do not have direct references within chapters 165-177, and I have removed them.

- “Alternative Energy Production Devices” means the use of a site for the production of energy utilizing methods that do not involve the oxidation, combustion, or fission of primary materials. Typical uses include solar collector fields, geothermal energy installations, or water-powered mills or generating facilities.
- “Business Support Services” means an establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the sale, rental, or repair of equipment, supplies, and materials or the provision of services used by office, professional, and service establishments to the firms themselves but excluding automotive, construction, and farm equipment; or engaged in the provision of maintenance or custodial services to businesses. Typical uses include office equipment and supply firms, small business machine repair shops or hotel equipment and supply firms, janitorial services, photography studios, and convenience printing and copying.
- “Community use” means administrative and legislative government offices, schools, postal facilities (such as libraries and museums), meeting halls, clubhouses, amphitheaters, band shells, and pavilions.
- “Park and Recreation Services” means publicly owned and operated parks, playgrounds, recreation facilities, and open spaces.
- “Retirement Residence” means a building or group of buildings which provide residential facilities for four or more residents of at least 50 years of age, or households headed by a householder of at least 50 years of age. A retirement residence may provide a range of residential building types and may also provide support services to residents, including (but not limited to) food service, general health supervision, medication services, housekeeping services, personal services, recreation facilities, and transportation services. The retirement residence may accommodate food preparation in independent units or meal service in one or more common areas. Retirement residences with more than 50 living units may include additional health care supervision or nursing care, provided that the number of beds for such residences shall not exceed 25% of the total number of individual living units. Typical uses include continuing care retirement centers.
- “Smart Growth” means an approach to growth that focuses on developing urban (metropolitan) communities that are more hospitable, productive, and fiscally and

environmentally responsible than most communities developed in the last century. The principles of smart growth are based on compact and multiuse development, infill and redevelopment, expansion of infrastructure, enhanced livability, expanded mobility, and conservation of open space. While some parties focus on one aspect of development over another, smart growth seeks to identify a common ground where developers, environmentalists, public officials, citizens, and others can call find ways to accommodate growth.

- “Snout house” means a house designed with the garage closest to the street, which presents the garage as the dominant façade.
- “Structural Offsets” means an architectural feature designed to break up monotonous building materials and provides enhanced aesthetics.
- “Travel way” means a pedestrian or automotive path.

Kept Terms

These terms do not have direct references within chapters 165-177. The terms provide supplemental value the code and were kept.

- “Addition” means any construction which increases the size of a building or structure in terms of site coverage, height, length, width, or gross floor area.
- “Agent of owner” means any person showing written verification that he/she is acting for – and with the knowledge and consent of – a property owner.
- “Animal Production” means the raising of animals or production of animal products, such as eggs or dairy products on an agricultural or commercial basis on a site which is also used for crop production or where grazing of natural vegetation is the major feed source; or the raising of animals for recreational use. Typical uses include grazing, ranching, dairy farming, and poultry farming.
- “Architectural Lighting” means lighting designed to reveal architectural beauty, shape and/or form and for which lighting for any other purpose is incidental.
- “Aviation Facilities” means landing fields, aircraft parking and service facilities, and related facilities for operation, service, fueling, repair, storage, charter, sales, and rental of aircraft, and including activities directly associated with the operation and maintenance of airport facilities and the provision of safety and security.
- “Bedroom” means any space intended for sleeping purposes in the conditioned space of a dwelling unit which is 80 square feet and greater in size and which is located along an exterior wall, but not including the following: hall; bathroom; kitchen; laundry room.
- “Beginning of construction” means the initial incorporation of labor and materials within the foundation of a building or structure.
- “Cluster” means a development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to allow remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, or the preservation of historically or environmentally sensitive features.
- “Collector street” means a street connecting neighborhoods within the same communities, designed to carry traffic from local to arterial streets.
- “Condominium” means a real estate ownership arrangement that combines fee simple title to a specific unit and joint ownership in common elements shared with other unit

owners. Types of units may include dwelling units, parking spaces, office spaces, or commercial spaces.

- “Conservation development” means a development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to allow remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space, or the preservation of historically or environmentally sensitive features.
- “Courtyard” means an open, unoccupied space, bounded on two or more sides by the walls of the building.
- “Curfew” means a time defined by the authority when outdoor lighting is reduced or extinguished.
- “Dormer” means a projecting framed structure set vertically on the rafters of a pitched roof, with its own roof (pitched or flat), sides, and a window set vertically on any side of a residence.
- “Forward Light” means for an exterior luminaire, lumens emitted in the quarter sphere below horizontal and in the direction of the intended orientation of the luminaire.
- “Horticulture” means the growing of horticultural and floricultural specialties, such as flowers, shrubs, or trees intended for ornamental or landscaping purposes. This definition may include accessory retail sales under certain conditions. Typical uses include wholesale plant nurseries and greenhouses.
- “Impervious Material” means sealed to severely restrict water entry and movement.
- “IDA” means International Dark-Sky Association.
- “Light Pollution” means any adverse effect of artificial light including, but not limited to, glare, light trespass, skyglow, energy waste, compromised safety and security, and impacts on the nocturnal environment.
- “Interior landscaped area” means any landscaped area within a site exclusive of required perimeter landscaping.
- “Landscape amenities” means living or non-living materials used to augment the beauty of usability of a landscaped area. Amenities may include (but are not limited to) additional vegetation, flower gardens, tables, sculptures, monuments, benches, gardens, banners, enhanced pavement, pedestrian plaza areas, fountains, and planters.
- “Live-work unit” means a unit which offers both a studio work environment and a living environment. The work environment shall be primarily involved in the artistic crafts, offices, or service uses with minimum impacts on surrounding neighborhood, such as self-employed consultants, researchers, or artists.
- “Off-site lots” means those lots outside the boundaries of a residential subdivision which subdivision contains an approved real estate sales office or model home complex, and which lots are not adjacent to or contiguous with that subdivision.
- “Opacity degree” means an imaginary vertical plane extending from the established grade to a required height, which will be visually obscured to differing levels of opaqueness through the position of obstructions between the viewing point and the viewed object.
- “Ornamental Lighting” means lighting that does not impact the function and safety of an area but is purely decorative, or used to illuminate architecture and/or landscaping, and installed for aesthetic effect.

- “Ornamental Street Lighting” means a luminaire intended for illuminating streets that serves a decorative function in addition to providing optics that effectively deliver street lighting. It has a historical period appearance or decorative appearance, and has the following design characteristics:
 - Designed to mount on a pole using an arm, pendant, or vertical tenon;
 - Opaque or translucent top and/or sides;
 - An optical aperture that is either open or enclosed with a flat, sag, or drop lens;
 - Mounted in a fixed position;
 - With its photometric output measured using Type C photometry per IESNA LM-75-01
- “Pedestrian Hardscape” means stone, brick, concrete, asphalt or other similar finished surfaces intended primarily for walking, such as sidewalks and pathways.
- “Perimeter landscaped area” means any required landscaped area that adjoins the exterior boundary of a lot, site, or common development.
- “Pedestrian style or scale” or “human scale” means the establishment of appropriate proportions for building mass and features in relation to pedestrians and the surrounding context.
- “Pennant” means any piece of cloth or flexible material of any size, color, and design that is attached to a string or wire.
- “Place making” means distinct features, such as parks, plazas, or civic areas which connect residents with a community and promote positive user interaction.
- “Railroad Facility” means railroad yards, equipment servicing facilities, and terminal facilities.
- “Remote parking” means a supply of off-street parking at a location not on the site of a given development.
- “Roof line” means the top of the exterior wall on buildings without a pitched roof. On pitched roof buildings, means the ridgeline of the roof.
- “Sky Glow” means the brightening of the nighttime sky that results from scattering and reflection of artificial light by moisture and dust particles in the atmosphere. Skyglow is caused by light directed or reflected upwards or sideways and reduces one's ability to view the night sky.
- “Stables and/or Riding Academies” means the buildings, pens, and pasture areas used for the boarding and feeding of horses, llamas, or other equine not owned by the occupants of the premises. This use includes instruction in riding, jumping, and showing or the riding of horses/equine for hire.
- “Streetscape furniture” means amenities, such as benches, lighting, and trash receptacles, which help to carry out the development’s chosen theme.

Overlapping Terms

These terms were combined within other like terms within the code.

- “Vehicle Storage” means short-term storage of operating or non-operating vehicles for a period of no more than 21 days. Typical uses include storage of private parking tow-

aways or impound yards but exclude dismantling or salvage. Long-term storage beyond 21 days constitutes an industrial use type.

- Vehicle Storage (Long-Term). Long-term storage of operating or non-operating vehicles for a period exceeding 21 days. Typical uses include storage of private parking tow-aways or impound yards but exclude dismantling or salvage.
- “Big box retail” means a commercial structure exceeding 30,000 square feet.
- “Large retail strip establishments” means a structure (or structures when combined) which exceeds 50,000 square feet and is a largely nonresidential development, which is shallow in depth and lies along a length of roadway. Buildings organized in a linear pattern or in isolated “islands” characterize a large retail establishment.
- “Business center” means a building containing more than one commercial business, or any group of nonresidential buildings within a common development, characterized by shared parking and access.
- “Business center” means a building containing more than one commercial business, or any group of nonresidential buildings within a common development, characterized by shared parking and access.
- “Business or Trade Schools” means a use providing education or training in business, commerce, language, or other similar activity or occupational pursuit, and not otherwise defined as a home occupation, college or university, or public or private educational facility.
- “Wind Energy Conservation System (WECS)” means any device which converts wind energy to a form of usable energy, including wind charges, windmills, or wind turbines.