

PLAN AND ZONING COMMISSION MEETING

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 2018; 5:00 PM

CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS 226 WEST 4TH STREET DAVENPORT, IOWA 52801

A. **SPECIAL PUBLIC HEARING**

I. New Business

- A. Case ORD18-02 Ordinance amending Title 17 to incorporate a zoning component to promote and create a commercial identity for the Rockingham Road corridor through the use of design and use standards through early adoption of the new zoning code. City of Davenport is the Petitioner. Chapter 17.60 of the Davenport Municipal Code allows for text and map amendments. [1st & 3rd Wards]

II. Next Public Hearing

- A. Next public hearing June 5th, 2018 in the Council Chamber of City Hall, 226 W 4th Street at 5:00 P.M.

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

City of Davenport
Plan and Zoning Commission

Department: Community Planning & Economic Development
Contact Info: Matt Flynn 888-2286

Date
5/29/2018

Subject:

SPECIAL PUBLIC HEARING

Staff Workflow Reviewers

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Wille, Wayne	Approved	5/22/2018 - 12:12 PM

City of Davenport
Plan and Zoning Commission

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Case ORD18-02 Ordinance amending Title 17 to incorporate a zoning component to promote and create a commercial identity for the Rockingham Road corridor through the use of design and use standards through early adoption of the new zoning code. City of Davenport is the Petitioner. Chapter 17.60 of the Davenport Municipal Code allows for text and map amendments. [1st & 3rd Wards]

ATTACHMENTS:

Type	Description
▣ Exhibit	ORD18-02 Public Hearing Report
▣ Backup Material	Proposed Ordinance
▣ Backup Material	Overview Map
▣ Backup Material	Proposed Zoning Map

Staff Workflow Reviewers

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Wille, Wayne	Approved	5/22/2018 - 12:20 PM



PLAN AND ZONING COMMISSION

Public Hearing: May 29, 2018
Request: Proposed Zoning Text Amendment for Rockingham Road Area
Case No.: ORD18-02
Applicant: City of Davenport
Wards: 1st and 3rd
Contact: Scott Koops, AICP, Planner II sek@ci.davenport.ia.us 328-6701

Recommendation:

There is no recommendation at this time.

Introduction:

Case ORD18-02 Ordinance amending Title 17 to incorporate a zoning component to promote and create a commercial identity for the Rockingham Road corridor through the use of design and use standards through early adoption of the new zoning code. City of Davenport is the Petitioner. Chapter 17.60 of the Davenport Municipal Code allows for text and map amendments. [1st & 3rd Wards]

Background:

In 2017, the City of Davenport hired a consultant to rewrite the City's zoning code ordinance. This will include the rezoning of areas throughout the City as well as defining new zoning classifications. While the new zoning code ordinance will not be formally adopted until Fall 2018, the City Council has directed staff to begin a City initiated rezoning of the Rockingham Road corridor to accelerate the implementation this new zoning ordinance along Rockingham Road. In the future, these changes will encourage less intensive land uses along the corridor and help to foster an improved sense of commercial identity for the Rockingham Road corridor.

Discussion:

With the moratorium ending in the Rockingham area Council wanted to start a rezoning of the corridor area to protect the corridor and foster development along the corridor more closely aligned to the compressive plan, the neighborhood plan "Wet End Focus", and in keeping with the desires of the residents and property owners along the corridor.

Originally a neighborhood meeting held on March 15th at the Roosevelt Community Center as part of the rezoning process. A Public Hearing was held for the Plan & Zoning Commission on March 20th. After that hearing the petitioner (City of Davenport) concluded that the process should be slowed down to more adequately allow for public participate and also to allow for more contemplation on the method of corridor improvement. With that in mind the City and Alderman Dunn and Alderman Meginnis established a stakeholder committee to help focus the work and to allow for more detailed input. Since that time, the Stakeholder Committee has met twice and also attended the neighborhood meeting with the public on May 19th.

Public Input:

The Neighborhood Meeting was held on May 19th at City Hall Council Chambers. The sign-in sheet is attached. Below follows a listing of all the public opportunities for participation:

Date	Meeting	Location
March 15 th	Neighborhood Meeting	Roosevelt Community Center
March 20 th	Public Hearing	City Hall Council Chambers
April	Stakeholder Meeting	City Hall Council Chambers
May 10 th	Stakeholder Meeting	City Hall Council Chambers
May 19 th	Neighborhood Meeting	City Hall Council Chambers
May 29 th (today)	Public Hearing	City Hall Council Chambers

In addition to the meetings above, neighbors, residents, and property owners have also participated in the creation of two planning documents (*Older Commercial Corridors Plan* and the *West End Focus Neighborhood Plan*) which solicited numerous public comments at various dates.

Staff Recommendation:

This is the public hearing; therefore no recommendation is made at this time.

Prepared by:



Scott Koops, AICP - Planner II
Community Planning

CHAPTER 4. RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

- 4.1 PURPOSE STATEMENTS**
- 4.2 USES**
- 4.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS**
- 4.4 R-MHP DISTRICT STANDARDS**
- 4.5 DESIGN STANDARDS**
- 4.6 GENERAL STANDARDS OF APPLICABILITY**

4.1 PURPOSE STATEMENTS

F. R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential Zoning District

The R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential Zoning District is intended to preserve and protect Davenport's dense, centrally located, established urban residential neighborhoods. Standards of the R-4C District are intended to ensure that new development is complementary to the existing developed character of these neighborhoods. Limited non-residential uses that are compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhoods may be permitted in the R-4C District.

G. R-MF Multi-Family Residential Zoning District

The R-MF Multi-Family Residential Zoning District is intended to accommodate a high-density neighborhood environment characterized by a mixture of housing types including single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, townhomes and multi-family dwellings. Limited non-residential uses that are compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhoods may be permitted in the R-MF District.

4.2 USES

Article 8 lists permitted and special principal uses and temporary uses for the residential districts.

4.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

Table 4-1: Residential Districts Dimensional Standards establishes the dimensional standards for the residential districts. These regulations apply to all uses within each district unless a different standard is listed for a specific use. R-MHP District standards are found in Section 4.4. See Section 2.4 for measurement methodologies.

	R-4C	R-MF
Bulk		
Minimum Lot Area	SF: 4,000sf 2F: 5,500sf Non-Residential: 10,000sf	SF, 2F: 6,000sf TH: 2,000sf/du MF: 1,500sf/du Non-Residential: 10,000sf
Minimum Lot Width	40' Non-Residential: 75'	SF, 2F: 50' TH: 20'/du MF: 80' Non-Residential: 75'
Maximum Building Height	35'	SF, 2F, TH: 35' MF: 70'
Maximum Building Coverage	40% Non-Residential: 35%	SF: 40% 2F: 50% TH, MF: 65%
Maximum Impervious Surface	60% Non-Residential: 70%	SF: 60% 2F: 70% TH, MF: 75% Non-Residential: 75%
Setbacks		
Minimum Front Setback	15' or average of front setback of abutting structures.	25'
Minimum Interior Side Setback	10% of lot width, or 5', whichever is less. In no case shall an interior side setback be less than 4' For dwellings with a detached garage: if not served by an alley or rear service drive, one side setback must be a minimum of 9' in width	10' When abutting a residential district, structures over 45' in height require 1' additional setback for each 3' in height over 45'
Minimum Corner Side Setback	10'	20'
Minimum Reverse Corner Side Setback	15'	25'
Minimum Rear Setback	30' or 20% of lot depth, whichever is less	30' or 20% of lot depth, whichever is less

4.5 DESIGN STANDARDS

In addition to the use standards for dwelling types located in Chapter 8, the following design standards apply to the R-4C District. The standards below are applicable to any new dwelling, or an addition to an existing dwelling that exceeds 25% of the gross floor area or building footprint of the structure as it was on the effective date of this Ordinance.

A. Building Massing and Orientation

1. The scale of new construction must maintain compatibility with adjacent homes and the overall character of the surrounding area.
2. Architectural elements within the design must be in proportion to the overall structure.
3. The scale of additions to existing homes must maintain compatibility with the size of the existing structure and its architectural elements, as well as with the size of adjacent homes and the overall character of the surrounding area.

4. Foundation height must maintain compatibility with adjacent homes, provided adequate drainage can be achieved.
5. Dwellings must be oriented toward the residential street, and must connect to the sidewalk via walkways perpendicular to the street.
6. Where served by an alley or rear service drive, dwellings must orient garages or parking pads for access from the alley or rear service drive.

B. Façade Design

1. All façades that face a street must have articulation in the form of windows, doors, or other significant architectural features that are projected or recessed to create shadow and visual interest.
2. The number and size of façade articulations must be scaled to the size of the façade to balance a home's compatibility within the neighborhood with its own unique character.
3. Additions to existing homes must continue the architectural vocabulary established by the original home, and must be informed by the overall character of the surrounding area.
4. Front porches are encouraged, to add interest and scale to the front of a home. Where provided, porches must maintain compatibility with adjacent homes.
5. The front entry to a home must be a prominent feature, and must be located on the front façade.

C. Fenestration

1. The design of a home's fenestration must reflect a consistent rhythm, repeating elements or groups of elements in a consistent manner across a home's story and between stories. Individual elements may vary in size, but must relate to each other proportionally.
2. Elements of fenestration must relate to each other visually by sharing design features such as vertical or horizontal alignment, depth, or ornamentation such as muntins, mullions, sills, trim, lintels, etc.
3. Façades facing onto immediately adjacent properties must design their fenestration to respect the privacy of neighbors. This may be addressed through the height, size, or proportion of windows, the exclusion of balconies, and the use of opaque or translucent materials.

D. Roof Form

1. Roof forms must be varied through a combination of structural articulations such as gables, hips, valleys, ridges, and saddles that complement the roof form of adjacent homes.
2. Roof pitch should be consistent for all sloped roof faces, and should maintain compatibility with adjacent homes and the overall character of the surrounding area.
3. Definition is encouraged, through integration of architectural features such as dormers, eyebrows, chimneys, and deep eaves, which create shadows across the façade of a structure and create visual interest.

E. Building Materials

Building materials for new homes, or additions to existing homes must maintain compatibility with adjacent homes and the overall character of the surrounding area.

1. Primary Building Materials

Primary building materials are the dominant component of a home's exterior walls, composing 75 to 90 percent of each building face.

- a. No more than two primary building materials are permitted for new homes, not including foundation.

b. For additions to existing homes, no more than two primary building materials are permitted, provided that the total number of primary building materials for the overall structure, including addition, is not more than two.

c. Color, texture, or finish changes within any category of materials count as separate primary building materials.

d. Permitted primary building materials include:

i. Brick and stone

ii. Wood

iii. Vinyl siding

iv. Aluminum Siding

v. Stucco

e. Building materials not listed above may be considered on a case-by-case basis, and will be evaluated based upon such factors as durability, maintenance, architectural or design intent, and neighborhood context.

2. Accent Materials

Accent materials are secondary components of a home's exterior walls, typically used to provide architectural detail or visual interest to a façade. Accent materials may not compose more than 25% of each building face.

a. For new construction and additions to existing homes, if one primary building material is used (not including a foundation), a minimum of two but no more than three accent materials are permitted for the overall structure, including any addition.

b. For new construction and additions to existing homes, if two primary building materials are used (not including a foundation), a minimum of one but no more than two accent materials are permitted for the overall structure, including any addition.

c. Color, texture, or finish changes within any category of materials count as separate accent materials.

d. Permitted accent materials include:

i. Brick and stone

ii. Wood

iii. Architectural metal cladding

iv. Concrete masonry units

v. Stucco

e. Accent materials not listed above may be considered on a case-by-case basis, and will be evaluated based upon such factors as durability, maintenance, architectural or design intent, and neighborhood context.

3. Roofing Materials

a. Roofing materials should complement the architectural style of a home.

b. A consistent application of one roofing material is required for all roof areas visible from the right of way or any neighboring property.

c. Color, texture, or finish changes within any category of materials listed below count as separate roofing materials.

d. Permitted roofing materials include the following:

- i.** Dimensional asphalt shingles
- ii.** Wood shingles and shakes
- iii.** Slate
- iv.** Ceramic tile
- v.** Metal tiles or standing seam

e. Roofing materials not listed above will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and will be evaluated based upon such factors as durability, maintenance, architectural or design intent, and neighborhood context.

4. Application of Building Materials

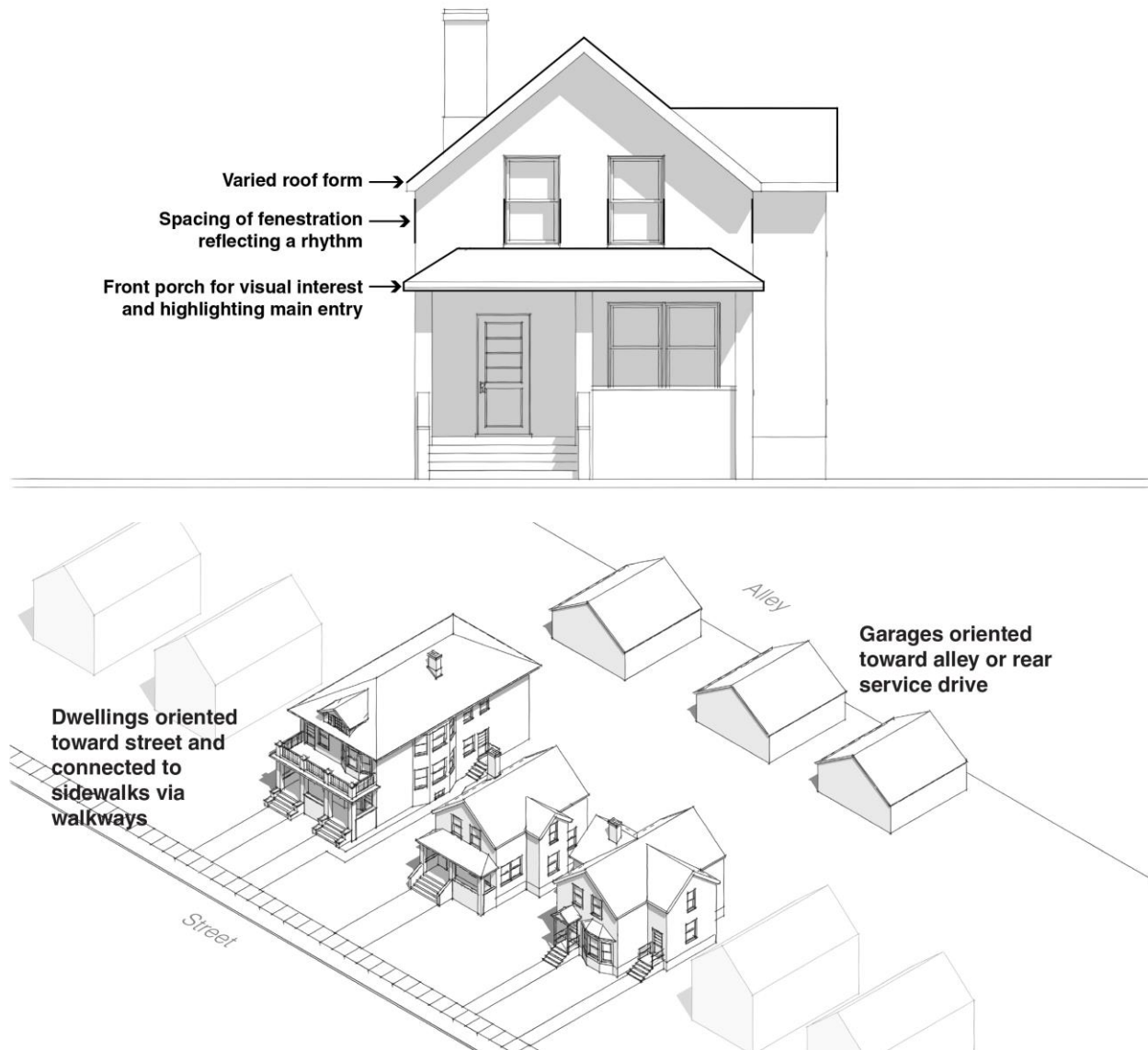
a. Building materials should be consistently applied on all exterior faces of new homes. Elevations of different materials or colors are not permitted, such as brick or stone front facades, with vinyl siding on side and rear elevations.

b. Visual balance should be maintained on each face of a structure. For both new construction and additions to existing homes, if multiple primary building materials are used on the overall structure, those that appear heavier, or that carry more visual weight should be placed toward the bottom of a structure, with materials that appear lighter placed above.

c. Frequent or irrational changes in building materials should be avoided. Change of materials should occur with prominent architectural features or changes in wall plane.

d. Where materials change with a change in wall plane, the material change should occur on the inside corner, not the outside edge.

R-4C DISTRICT DESIGN STANDARDS



CHAPTER 5. COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

- 5.1 PURPOSE STATEMENTS
- 5.2 USES
- 5.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS
- 5.4 DESIGN STANDARDS
- 5.5 C-D DISTRICT STANDARDS
- 5.7 GENERAL STANDARDS OF APPLICABILITY

5.1 PURPOSE STATEMENTS

A. C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District

The C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District is intended to accommodate low intensity limited office, service, and retail uses that may serve as a transition between residential areas and more intensely developed commercial or light industrial areas of the City. Low intensity mixed-use is allowed, with dwellings allowed above the ground floor

B. C-1 Neighborhood Commercial Zoning District

The C-1 Neighborhood Commercial Zoning District is intended to provide for commercial uses that predominantly serve the needs of nearby residential neighborhoods, and that are compatible in scale and character with the surrounding residential area. Low intensity mixed-use is encouraged, with dwellings allowed above the ground floor.

C. C-2 Corridor Commercial Zoning District

The C-2 Corridor Commercial Zoning District is intended to address the commercial corridors that are primarily oriented toward a mix of retail, personal service, and office uses along the minor arterials and collectors in the City. The C-2 District accommodates auto-oriented development – both individual businesses and retail centers – and mixed-use development, with the intent of improving the pedestrian environment along Davenport's commercial corridors.

5.2 USES

- A. Chapter 8 lists permitted and special principal uses and temporary uses for the commercial districts.

5.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

- A. Table 5-1: Commercial Districts Dimensional Standards establishes the dimensional standards for the commercial districts, with the exception of the C-D District. The dimensional standards for development in the C-D District are found in Sections 5.5 and 5.6 respectively, below. These regulations apply to all uses within each district unless a different standard is listed for a specific use.

- B. In the C-T and C-1 Districts, non-residential development is limited to the maximum gross floor area indicated in Table 5-1. Additional gross floor area may be permitted if, during site plan review, it is found that the development meets the following standards:

1. The development maintains the privacy of adjacent residential lots through techniques such as decreased height, additional landscape and screening measures, building massing and design to mitigate adverse impacts of noise and lighting, and increased setbacks above those required from adjacent residential lots.
2. Building design elements incorporate pedestrian-scale features, such as awnings and storefront windows.
3. The design of the site's circulation system provides adequate and safe access for both motor vehicles and alternate modes of transportation, including pedestrians and bicyclists. The design minimizes potentially dangerous traffic movements and points of conflict between vehicles and pedestrians or bicyclists.

	C-T	C-1	C-2
Bulk			
Minimum Lot Area	10,000sf	None	None
Minimum Lot Width	60'	None	None
Maximum Gross Floor Area of Nonresidential	5,000sf unless meeting the	5,000sf unless meeting the	None

	C-T	C-1	C-2
	standards of Section 5.3.B	standards of Section 5.3.B	
Maximum Building Height	35'	35'	45'
Setbacks			
Minimum Front Setback	Build-to zone of 0' to 20'	Build-to zone of 0' to 15'	None
Front Setback Build-To Percentage	70%	70%	None
Minimum Interior Side Setback	None, unless abutting a residential district then 20'	None, unless abutting a residential district then 10'	None, unless abutting a residential district then 10'
Minimum Corner Side Setback	Build-to zone of 0' to 15'	Build-to zone of 0' to 10'	10'
Corner Side Setback Build-To Percentage	60%	60%	None
Minimum Rear Setback	15', unless abutting a residential district then 25' or 20% of lot depth, whichever is less	None, unless abutting a residential district then 15' or 20% of lot depth, whichever is less	None, unless abutting a residential district then 15'

5.4 Design Standards

The following design standards apply to new construction, substantial repair or rehabilitation meant to remedy damage or deterioration of the exterior façade of an existing structure, and additions to an existing structure in the commercial districts, with the exception of the C-D District. Design standards for development in the C-D District are found in Sections 5.5 and 5.6 respectively, below. Only those standards that relate to the specific repair, rehabilitation, or addition apply. These standards do not apply to interior remodeling.

A. Commercial Districts Design Standards

Table 5-2: Commercial Districts Design Standards establishes the design standards for the commercial districts. In the table, a “•” indicates that the standard is applicable in the district indicated. The absence of a “•” indicates that the standard does not apply to the district.

	C-T	C-1	C-2
Building façades that abut a public right-of-way, excluding alleys, must not contain blank wall areas that exceed 40 linear feet, measured parallel to the street.	•	•	•
Building façades in excess of 100 linear feet that abut a public right-of-way, excluding alleys, must include a repeating pattern with no less than two of the following elements: color change, texture change, material module change, or a wall articulation change of no less than 2 feet in depth or projection, such as a reveal, pilaster, or projecting rib. All elements must repeat at intervals of no more than 40 linear feet.	•	•	•
All buildings must have a public entrance from the sidewalk along the primary building frontage. Public entrances must be visually distinctive from the remaining portions of the façade along which they are located.	•	•	•
Building materials and visual elements used on the façade of the primary building frontage must continue on all building façades that abut a public right-of-way (excluding alleys) and/or the lot line of a residential district.	•	•	•
The ground floor of a façade abutting a public right-of-way (excluding alleys) must maintain a transparency of 50%, measured between two and ten feet in height from grade.		•	•
The ground floor of a façade abutting a public right-of-way (excluding alleys) must maintain a transparency of 35%, measured between two and ten feet in height.			
Upper floors of a façade abutting a public right-of-way (excluding alleys) must maintain a transparency of 15% of the wall area of the story.	•	•	•
Rooflines over 100 linear feet in building length must contain variation, and incorporate a major focal point feature, such as a dormer, gable, or projected wall feature. An element of variegation on the roofline must occur at intervals of no more than 75 linear feet.	•	•	•
Parapet walls must feature three-dimensional cornice treatments or other shadow-creating details along their tops to provide visual interest.	•	•	•
Any roof that is visible from a public right-of-way must be shingle or colored standing seam metal roofing.	•	•	•
Green roof, blue roof, and white roof designs are encouraged.	•	•	•
Reflective roof surfaces that produce glare are prohibited, except for solar panels or white roofs intended to radiate absorbed or non-reflected solar energy and reduce heat transfer to the building.	•	•	•
Sites must be designed to ensure safe pedestrian access to the center from the public right-of-way, and safe pedestrian circulation within the development.		•	•
A cohesive character must be established through the use of coordinated hardscape (paving materials, lighting, street furniture, etc.) and landscape treatments within the development.		•	•
Any outlot buildings must meet the minimum transparency requirements of the district on all facades except where such transparency on part or all of a facade would reveal preparation and/or storage areas. Prominent entrances must be oriented toward both the street and the interior parking lot.			
Outlot buildings that are part of a multi-tenant retail center must provide definition along the street frontage of the center by placement of the front building line within 0' to 30' of the front lot line. Outlot buildings may be placed within a required setback to comply with this standard.			
Commercial centers must provide definition along the street frontage by located part of the center or outlot buildings within 0' to 25' of the front lot line for a minimum of 30% of the frontage. The center or any outlot buildings may be placed within a required setback to comply with this standard.			

B. Building Material Restrictions

In commercial districts, the following building materials are prohibited on any façade facing a public right-of-way (excluding alleys) or any façade that abuts the lot line of a residential district. However, such materials may be used as decorative or detail elements for up to 25% of the façade, or as part of the exterior construction that is not used as a surface finish material.

1. Plain concrete block
2. Corrugated metal
3. Aluminum, steel or other metal sidings (does not apply to C-1 and C-2 Districts)
4. Exposed aggregate (rough finish) concrete wall panels
5. T-111 composite plywood siding
6. Plastic
7. Vinyl

C-1 DISTRICT DESIGN STANDARDS



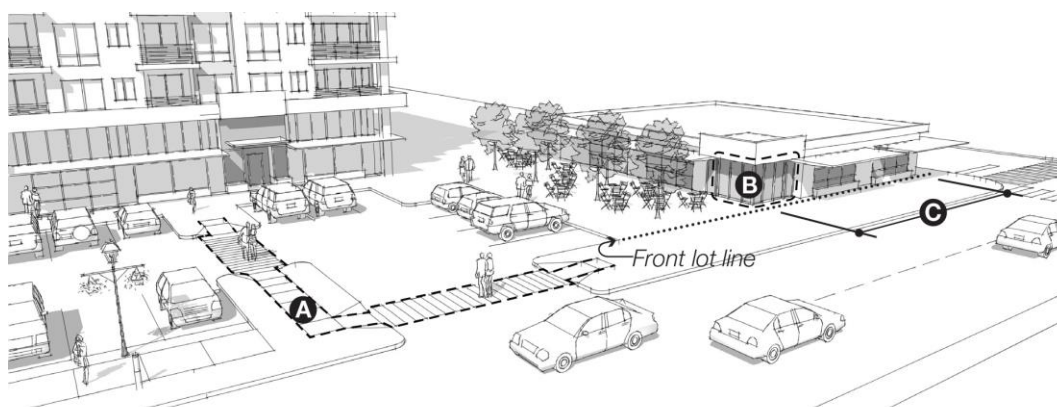
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|--|---|
| A. Blank wall area 40 linear feet or less, measured parallel to the street | E. Upper floor transparency of 15% of the wall area of the story |
| B. Repeating pattern of two elements at an interval of no more than 40 linear feet | F. 100-foot roofline with variations occurring at intervals of no more than 75 linear feet |
| C. A visually distinct public entrance from the sidewalk along the primary building frontage | G. Parapet walls with three-dimensional cornice treatments or other shadow-creating details |
| D. First floor transparency of 50% measured between two and ten feet in height from grade | |

C-2 DISTRICT DESIGN STANDARDS



- A. Blank wall area 40 linear feet or less, measured parallel to the street
- B. Repeating pattern of two elements at an interval of no more than 40 linear feet
- C. A visually distinct public entrance from the sidewalk along the primary building frontage
- D. First floor transparency of 50% measured between two and ten feet in height from grade
- E. Upper floor transparency of 15% of the wall area of the story
- F. 100-foot roofline with variations occurring at intervals of no more than 75 linear feet
- G. Parapet walls with three-dimensional cornice treatments or other shadow-creating details

GENERAL COMMERCIAL SITE DESIGN STANDARDS



- A. Sites must be designed to ensure safe pedestrian access to the center from the public right-of-way, and safe pedestrian circulation within the development.
 - B. Any outlot buildings must meet the minimum transparency requirements of the district, and must include prominent entrances oriented toward both the street and the interior parking lot.
 - C. Outlot buildings that are part of a multi-tenant retail center must provide definition along the street frontage of the center by placement of the front building line within 0' to 30' of the front lot line. Outlot buildings may be placed within a required setback to comply with this standard.
- Retail centers must provide definition along the street frontage by located part of the center or outlot buildings within 0' to 25' of the front lot line for a minimum of 30% of the frontage. The center or any outlot buildings may be placed within a required setback to comply with this standard.

CHAPTER 6. INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

- 6.1 PURPOSE STATEMENTS
- 6.2 USES
- 6.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS
- 6.4 DESIGN STANDARDS
- 6.5 GENERAL STANDARDS OF APPLICABILITY

6.1 PURPOSE STATEMENTS

A. I-1 Light Industrial Zoning District

The I-1 Light Industrial Zoning District is intended to provide for a variety of light manufacturing, fabricating, processing, distributing, and warehousing uses. Light industrial uses are enclosed, low-intensity uses with minimal if any outside impacts.

B. I-2 Heavy Industrial Zoning District

The I-2 Heavy Industrial Zoning District is intended to provide for a variety of general manufacturing, fabricating, processing, distributing and warehousing uses. Industrial uses in the I-2 District may result in some external effects such as smoke, noise, glare or vibration, and typically include outdoor storage and related outdoor activities.

6.2 USES

Chapter 8 lists permitted and special principal uses and temporary uses for the industrial districts.

6.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

Table 6-1: Industrial Districts Dimensional Standards establishes the dimensional standards for the industrial districts. These regulations apply to all uses within each district unless a different standard is listed for a specific use. See Section 2.4 for measurement methodologies.

	I-1	I-2
Bulk		
Minimum Lot Area	None	10,000sf
Minimum Lot Width	None	70'
Maximum Building Height	90'	90'
Setbacks		
Minimum Front Setback	25'	25'
Minimum Interior Side Setback	5', unless abutting a residential district then 25'	15', unless abutting a residential district then 25'
Minimum Corner Side Setback	20'	20'
Minimum Rear Setback	15'	25'

6.4 DESIGN STANDARDS

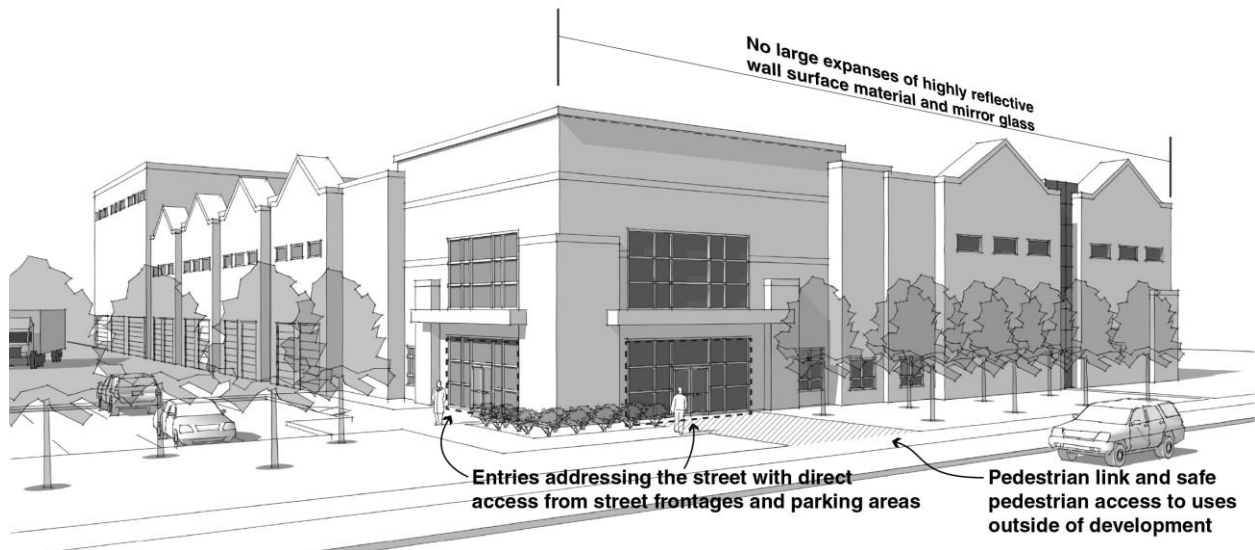
A. The following design standards apply to new construction, substantial repair or rehabilitation meant to remedy damage or deterioration of the exterior façade of an existing structure, and additions to an existing structure. However, only those standards that relate to the specific repair, rehabilitation, or addition apply. These standards do not apply to interior remodeling. Table 6-2: Industrial Building Design Standards indicates the applicability of building design standards to the industrial districts. A “•” indicates that the standard is applicable in the district indicated. The absence of a “•” indicates that the standard is not applicable.

	I-1	I-2
Façade Design		
Large expanses of highly reflective wall surface material and mirror glass on exterior walls are prohibited.	•	•
Buildings with façades over 150 feet in length must incorporate wall projections or recesses, or changes in wall plane a minimum of two feet in depth a maximum of every 75 linear feet.		
Roof Design		
Green roof, blue roof, and white roof designs are encouraged.	•	•
Reflective roof surfaces that produce glare are prohibited, except for solar panels or white roofs intended to radiate absorbed or non-reflected solar energy and reduce heat transfer to the building.	•	•
Entrance Design		
Public entrances and primary building elevations must be oriented toward public streets. Main entrances to the buildings must be well defined.		
Entries to office or guest facilities must address the street, with direct access to office or guest facilities from street frontages and parking areas.	•	
Site Design		
In multi-building complexes, a distinct visual link must be established between various buildings through the use of architectural features or site design elements such as courtyards, plazas, landscape, and walkways to unify the project.		
The parking lot must not be the dominant visual element of the site when viewed from the primary roadway. Multiple smaller lots separated by landscaping and buildings, or placement behind buildings, are required.		
Developments should provide a pedestrian link to adjacent commercial uses to provide safe pedestrian access between the site and commercial uses outside the development.	•	

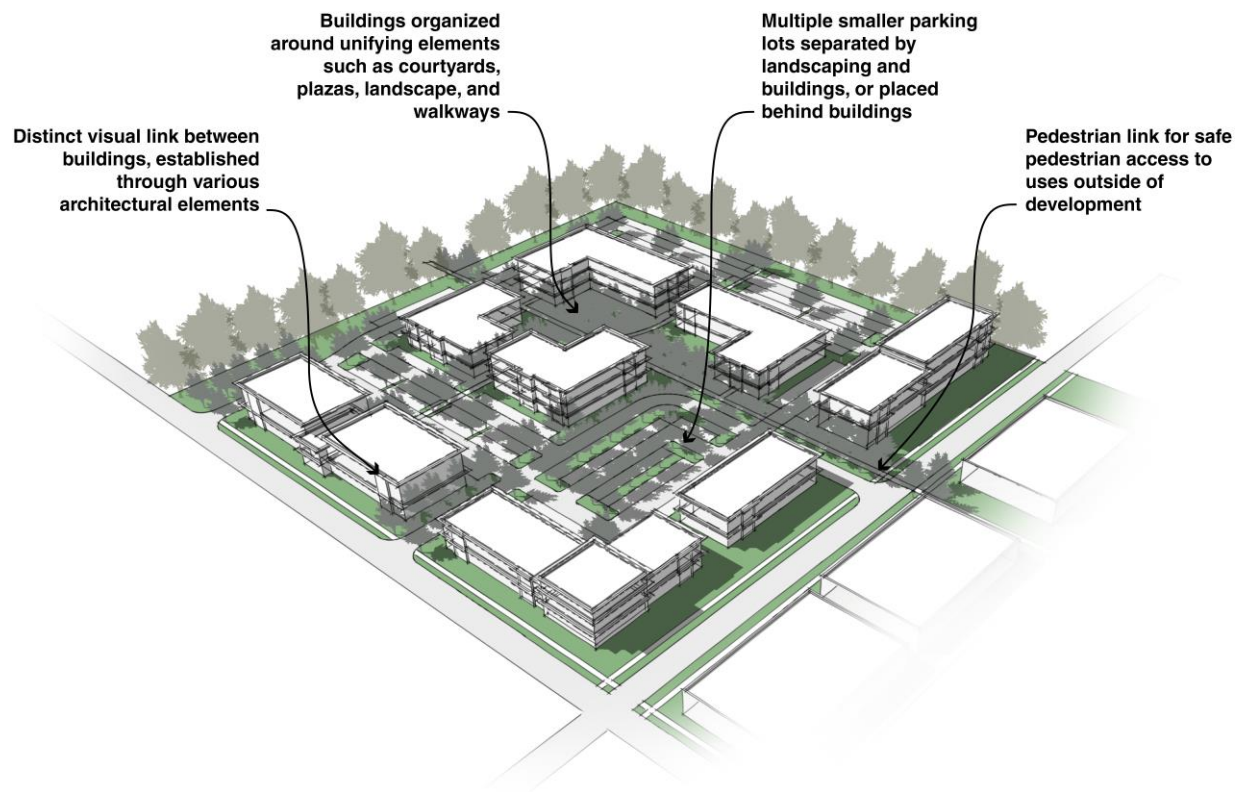
B. In the I-1 District, the following building materials are limited on any façade facing a public right-of-way, excluding alleys, or any façade that abuts a lot in residential district. However, such materials may be used as decorative or detail elements for up to 25% of the facade, or as part of the exterior construction that is not used as a surface finish material.

1. Plain concrete block (only prohibited in the I-OP District)
2. Corrugated metal
3. Aluminum, steel or other metal sidings (only prohibited in the I-OP District)
4. Exposed aggregate (rough finish) concrete wall panels
5. T-111 composite plywood siding
6. Plastic
7. Vinyl

I-1 AND I-2 DISTRICT DESIGN STANDARDS



GENERAL INDUSTRIAL SITE DESIGN STANDARDS



CHAPTER 7. SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

7.2 S-OS OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

7.2 S-OS OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

A. Purpose

The S-OS Open Space District is intended to provide and protect larger open space and public recreational facilities, both outdoor and indoor. Larger regional open spaces/parks may include both active and passive recreation areas and certain ancillary uses, such as cultural facilities, performance venues, and eating establishments

B. Uses

Chapter 8 lists permitted and special principal uses and temporary uses for the S-OS District.

C. Dimensional Standards

Table 7-2: S-S-OS District Dimensional Standards establishes the dimensional standards for the S-OS District. See Section 2.4 for measurement methodologies.

7-2: S-OS District Dimensional Standards	
Bulk	
Minimum Lot Area	None
Maximum Building Height	40'
Setbacks (Apply to Principal Structures Only)	
Minimum Front Setback	15'
Minimum Interior Side Setback	25'
Minimum Corner Side Setback	15'
Minimum Rear Setback	25'

CHAPTER 8. USES

- 8.1 GENERAL USE REGULATIONS**
- 8.2 USE MATRIX**
- 8.3 PRINCIPAL USE STANDARDS**
- 8.4 TEMPORARY USE STANDARDS**
- 8.5 USE DEFINITIONS**

8.1 GENERAL USE REGULATIONS

- A.** No structure or land may be used or occupied unless allowed as a permitted or special use within the zoning district.
- B.** All uses must comply with any applicable federal and state requirements, and any additional federal, state, or city ordinances.
- C.** Any use that is not included in the use matrix and cannot be interpreted as part of a use within the matrix is prohibited in all districts.
- D.** A site may contain more than one principal use, so long as each principal use is allowed in the district. Each principal use is approved separately. In certain cases, uses are defined to include ancillary uses that provide necessary support and/or are functionally integrated into the principal use.
- E.** All uses must comply with the use standards of Section 8.3, as applicable, as well as all other regulations of this Ordinance and the City.

8.2 USE MATRIX

- A.** Table 8-1: Use Matrix identifies the principal and temporary uses allowed within each zoning district.
- B.** Uses allowed in the R-4C District are those listed in Table 8-1 for the R-4 District.
- C.** P indicates that the use is permitted by-right in the district. S indicates that the use is a special use in the district and requires special use permit approval. If a cell is blank, the use is not allowed in the district.
- D.** In the case of temporary uses, a T indicates the temporary use is allowed in the district and may require approval of a temporary use permit per the standards of Section 8.4.

TABLE 8-1: USE MATRIX									
PRINCIPAL USE	R-4	R-MF	C-T	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	S-OS	USE STANDARD
Adult Use						S	S		Sec. 8.3.A
Agriculture									
Amusement Facility - Indoor					P				
Amusement Facility - Outdoor									
Animal Care Facility – Large Animal									
Animal Care Facility – Small Animal			S	S	P				Sec. 8.3.B
Animal Breeder									Sec. 8.3.B
Art Gallery			P	P	P				
Arts and Fitness Studio			P	P	P				
Bar					P				
Bed and Breakfast									Sec. 8.3.C
Body Modification Establishment				S	S				
Broadcasting Facility TV/Radio - With Antennae						P	P		
Broadcasting Facility TV/Radio - No Antennae			P	P	P	P	P		
PRINCIPAL USE	R-4	R-MF	C-T	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	S-OS	USE STANDARD
Campground								P	Sec. 8.3.D
Car Wash					S				Sec. 8.3.E
Cemetery								P	
Children's Home		P			P				Sec. 8.3.F
Community Center	P	P	P	P	P			P	
Community Garden	P	P	P	P	P			P	Sec. 8.3.G
Conservation Area								P	
Country Club								P	
Cultural Facility			P	P	P			P	
Day Care Center		P	P	P	P				Sec. 8.3.H
Day Care Home	P	P							Sec. 8.3.H
Drive-Through Facility				S	P				Sec. 8.3.I
Drug/Alcohol Treatment Facility, Residential					S				Sec. 8.3.J
Drug Treatment Clinic					S				Sec. 8.3.J
Domestic Violence Shelter				P	P				Sec. 8.3.F
Dwelling – Above the Ground Floor			P	P	P				

TABLE 8-1: USE MATRIX									
PRINCIPAL USE	R-4	R-MF	C-T	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	S-OS	USE STANDARD
Dwelling – Accessory Dwelling Unit	P								Sec. 8.3.K
Dwelling – Manufactured Home									Sec. 8.3.L
Dwelling - Multi-Family		P	P	P	P				Sec. 8.3.M
Dwelling - Townhouse		P	P	P	P				Sec. 8.3.M
Dwelling - Single-Family	P		P	P	P				Sec. 8.3.N
Dwelling - Two-Family	P		P	P	P				Sec. 8.3.N
Educational Facility - Primary or Secondary	P	P							
Educational Facility - University or College									
Educational Facility - Vocational			S	S	S	P	P		
Financial Institution			P	P	P				
Financial Institution, Alternative					S				Sec. 8.3.O
Food Bank						P			
Food Pantry					S				
Funeral Home					S				
Gas Station					S	P	P		Sec. 8.3.P
Golf Course/Driving Range								P	
Government Office/Facility			P	P	P	P	P		
PRINCIPAL USE	R-4	R-MF	C-T	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	S-OS	USE STANDARD
Greenhouse/Nursery - Retail									
Group Home	P	P							Sec. 8.3.Q
Halfway House					S				Sec. 8.3.J
Healthcare Institution									
Heavy Retail, Rental, and Service						S			
Homeless Shelter					S				Sec. 8.3.J
Hotel					P				
Industrial - General							P		
Industrial - Light						P	P		
Industrial Design				P	P	P	P		
Live Entertainment - Secondary Use					S				
Live Performance Venue									
Lodge/Meeting Hall	S	S	P	P	P	P	P		Sec. 8.3.R
Manufactured Home Park									
Medical/Dental Office			P	P	P				

TABLE 8-1: USE MATRIX									
PRINCIPAL USE	R-4	R-MF	C-T	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	S-OS	USE STANDARD
Micro-Brewery/Distillery/Winery					P	P			
Needle Exchange Service					S				Sec. 8.3.J
Neighborhood Commercial Establishment	S	S							Sec. 8.3.S
Office			P	P	P	P	P		
Outdoor Dining			P	P	P				Sec. 8.3.T
Parking Lot (Principal Use)				S	S				Chapter 10
Parking Structure (Principal Use)				S	S				Chapter 10
Personal Service Establishment			P	P	P	P			
Place of Worship	P	P	P	S	P				
Public Park	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	
Public Safety Facility		P	P	P	P	P	P		
Public Works Facility						P	P		
Reception Facility				S	S				Sec. 8.3.U
Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park								S	Sec. 8.3.D
Research and Development						P	P		
Residential Care Facility		P			P				Sec. 8.3.V
Restaurant			P	P	P	P	P		
Retail Goods Establishment			P	P	P	P	P		
Retail Alcohol Sales				S	S	P			
PRINCIPAL USE	R-4	R-MF	C-T	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	S-OS	USE STANDARD
Self-Storage Facility: Enclosed					S	P	P		Sec. 8.3.W
Self-Storage Facility: Outdoor						P	P		Sec. 8.3.W
Social Service Center					P				
Solar Farm						P	P		Sec. 8.3.X
Specialty Food Service			S	P	P	P			
Storage Yard - Outdoor						P	P		Sec. 8.3.Y
Truck Stop						P	P		
Vehicle Dealership – Enclosed						S			
Vehicle Dealership – With Outdoor Storage/Display						S			
Vehicle Operation Facility						P	P		
Vehicle Rental – Enclosed						S			
Vehicle Rental – With Outdoor Storage/Display						S			

[illegible]

8.3 PRINCIPAL USE STANDARDS

Where applicable, principal uses are required to comply with all use standards of this section, whether a permitted or special use, in addition to all other regulations of this Ordinance.

A. Adult Use

1. There must be a minimum of 500 feet between adult uses. Only one adult use is allowed per lot.
 - a. An adult use must be a minimum of 1,000 feet from any of the following:
 - b. A residential district
 - c. A primary and/or secondary educational facility
 - d. A day care center
 - e. A place of worship
 - f. A public park
 - g. A conservation area
 - h. A cemetery
2. All distances are measured from a point of the lot line on which such use is proposed to be located to the nearest point on the lot line on which any other of the same use is located. The adult use owner must provide the Zoning Administrator with a survey acceptable and satisfactory to the City that demonstrates the establishment meets the requirements of this section.
3. Any adult use as of the effective date of this Ordinance that does not meet these spacing requirements are deemed conforming. Such deemed conforming status is terminated when the adult use ceases to operate or when any required licenses are revoked or are not renewed. An adult use is not considered to cease operations when it is closed for renovations in conjunction with a lawfully issued building permit.
4. Signs for adult uses must meet the following:
 - a. All signs for adult uses must be flat wall signs.
 - b. The maximum sign area is one square foot of sign area per foot of lot frontage on the street, but cannot exceed 32 square feet.
 - c. The maximum number of signs is one per lot frontage.
 - d. Temporary signs are prohibited.
5. No adult use may be maintained or operated in any manner that causes, creates, or allows public viewing of any adult material, or any entertainment depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, from any public rights-of-way or private property other than the lot on which the licensed adult use is located.
6. Words, lettering, photographs, silhouettes, drawings, or pictorial representations of any manner are prohibited that depict, describe, or relate to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas. This applies to any advertisement, display, promotional material, decoration, sign, performance, show, and to any window, door or other opening to the adult use.
7. No portion of the exterior of an adult establishment may utilize or contain any flashing lights, search lights, spotlights, or other similar lighting systems.

B. Animal Care Facility – Small Animal, and Animal Breeder

These standards do not apply to any animal shelters operated by a City agency.

1. Animal care facilities must locate exterior exercise areas in the rear yard only. Exterior exercise areas must provide covered areas over a minimum of 30% of the exterior area to provide shelter against sun/heat and weather. A fence a minimum of six feet and a maximum of seven feet in height is required for all exterior exercise areas.
2. Animal care facilities must locate all overnight boarding facilities indoors. Outdoor boarding facilities for animal breeders are permitted but must be designed to provide shelter against sun/heat and weather.
3. All animal quarters and exterior exercise areas must be kept in a clean, dry, and sanitary condition.

D. Campground and Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park

1. The minimum area for a campground or RV park is three acres.
2. Campgrounds and RV parks must comply with all applicable State and City regulations, including those governing the installation, construction, and/or operation of swimming pools, water supply, sewage disposal, food storage and services, plumbing, structures, electrical wiring, and fire prevention.
3. Management headquarters, recreational facilities, coin operated laundry facilities, cabins for counselors, overnight accommodations, living space, and other uses and structures customarily associated with the operation of a campground or RV park are permitted.
4. Storage of equipment must be within enclosed structures.
5. Year-round residency is prohibited at any campground or RV park. Use of camping units or a recreational vehicles as a principal residence is prohibited. This excludes any structures erected for a caretaker or campground ranger, which may be a year-round residency.
6. A 25 foot perimeter setback from the lot line of the campground or RV park is required. No structures, campsites, or RV pads are allowed within this setback. The perimeter setback must be landscaped with shrubs planted at an interval of one shrub for every three feet of linear yard width, on center, and one shade or evergreen tree planted at an average of one tree for every 25 linear feet. Preservation of existing vegetation is encouraged and may be substituted for the required plantings.

E. Car Wash

When a car wash abuts the lot line of a residential district, it must be screened along the abutting lot line with a solid fence or wall, a minimum of six feet and a maximum of seven feet in height. One shrub a minimum of three feet in height at time of planting must be planted linearly every three feet on-center along such fence or wall; plantings must be placed inside the face of the fence toward the interior of the lot.

F. Children's Home and Domestic Violence Shelter

1. A children's home or domestic violence shelter require a health services and congregate living permit in accordance with Section 15.11.
2. The maximum ratio of staff to residents must be 1:20 or less.

G. Community Garden

1. Community gardens are limited to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables, including the cultivation and tillage of soil and the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural, floricultural, or horticultural commodity. It may also include community-gathering spaces for active or passive recreation but playground equipment is prohibited.
2. Greenhouses, including high tunnels/hoop-houses, cold-frames, and similar structures, are permitted to extend the growing season. Accessory structures, including but not limited to, sheds, gazebos, and pergolas, are also permitted. All accessory structures must be located a minimum of four feet from any lot line.
3. No livestock is permitted, including the keeping of chickens, fish, and bees.

4. On-site composting is permitted.
5. Farmstands are permitted and are limited to sales of items grown at the site. Farmstands must be removed from the premises during that time of the year when the use is not open to the public. Only one farmstand is permitted per lot.

H. Day Care Center and Day Care Home

1. Each day care must comply with all applicable state and federal regulations, including any licensing and registration.
2. The exterior of a day care home must maintain its original appearance as a single-family dwelling. No visitor/client parking may be located in the front yard.
3. One sign, either freestanding, window, or wall, is permitted for a day care home. Such sign may not exceed six square feet in sign area. Freestanding signs are limited to six feet in height and must be a minimum of five feet from any lot line. (Day care centers are subject to the standards of Article 12.)
4. A day care center must provide a pickup/drop off area. When a day care center is part of a multi-tenant retail center, the pickup/drop off area must not interfere with vehicle circulation in the parking lot, including blocking of the drive aisle.

I. Drive-Through Facility

1. All drive-through facilities must provide a minimum of four stacking spaces per lane or bay, unless additional stacking spaces are specifically required by this Ordinance. Stacking spaces provided for drive-through uses must be:
 - a. A minimum of nine feet in width, as measured from the outermost point of any service window or bay entrance, to the edge of the driveway, and 18 feet in length. In the case of a recessed service window, the measurement is taken from the building wall.
 - b. Stacking spaces must begin behind the vehicle parked at a final point of service exiting the drive through aisle, such as a service window or car wash bay (this does not include a menu board). Spaces must be placed in a single line behind each lane or bay.
2. All drive-through lanes must be located and designed to ensure that they do not adversely affect traffic circulation on adjoining streets. Drive-through lanes on corner lots must not route exiting traffic into adjacent residential neighborhoods.

3. Drive-through facilities must be screened along interior side and rear lot lines with a solid wall or fence, a minimum of six feet and a maximum of seven feet in height. One shrub a minimum of three feet in height at time of planting must be planted linearly every three feet on-center along such fence or wall; plantings must be placed inside the face of the fence toward the interior of the lot. This standard does not apply to drive-through facilities within multi-tenant retail centers.

4. A drive through lane must have bail out capability for all vehicles that enter the drive through lane. The bail out lane must be a minimum width of ten feet in width and run parallel to the drive through lane. If a bail out lane is also an interior access drive providing access to parking spaces, the bail out lane is limited to a one-way traffic pattern following the direction of the drive through lane.

J. Drug Treatment Clinic, Drug/Alcohol Treatment Facility - Residential, Halfway House, Homeless Shelter, Needle Exchange Service

1. A drug treatment clinic, drug/alcohol treatment facility, residential, halfway house, homeless shelter, and/or needle exchange service require a health services and congregate living permit in accordance with Section 15.11.

2. For residential facilities, the maximum ratio of staff to residents must be 1:20 or less.

3. For residential facilities, outdoor facilities are limited to the hours between 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

4. An enclosed or screened waiting area for intake and/or appointments is required. No queuing may occur on any public right-of-way or any parking lot.

5. Security lighting is required for drug treatment clinics, needle exchange facilities, and halfway houses. The lighting must be stationary, directed away from adjacent properties and public rights-of-way, and of an intensity compatible with the surrounding area.

6. There must be a 1,000 foot separation between the same uses (for example, between two homeless shelters).

7. Unless allowed in a residential district, such uses must be 300 feet from any residential district.

K. Dwelling – Accessory Dwelling Unit

1. One of the dwelling units must be occupied by the owner of the property.

2. No more than one accessory dwelling unit is allowed per lot. When permitted, the accessory dwelling unit does not count toward the maximum number of dwelling units on a lot, including when the accessory dwelling unit is located in a detached structure.

3. Detached accessory dwelling units may only be located in the rear yard. Detached accessory dwelling units must be located ten feet from any lot line and from any principal building.

4. Both the principal dwelling unit and the accessory dwelling unit must maintain separate meter connections.

5. A detached accessory dwelling unit is subject to the height permitted for a detached garage.

6. No accessory dwelling unit may not exceed 800 square feet in gross floor area.

7. When a detached garage is converted to an accessory dwelling unit, the ground floor must be maintained as parking.

8. No additional parking is required for an accessory dwelling unit. Required parking for the principal structure must be maintained.

L. Dwelling – Manufactured Home

Manufactured homes must meet the following design standards when not located within a manufactured home park:

1. The front entry must be a dominant feature on the front elevation of a manufactured home, using features such as porches, raised steps and stoops with roof overhangs, or decorative railings.
2. Windows, entrances, bay windows, or other architectural features are required on any street-facing walls.
3. Each manufactured home must utilize roofing materials such as asphalt shingles or similar material, similar in material and appearance to single-family dwellings.
4. All manufactured homes must be designed with skirting that is constructed of fire-resistant material that meets the requirements of the Building Code
5. The manufactured home must be set on a concrete slab or runway, and such slab or runway must be of a size large enough to accommodate a manufactured home in such a fashion that the concrete will extend at least two inches around the walls of the manufactured home on all sides.

M. Dwelling - Multi-Family or Townhouse

In the case of conflict with any design standards contained within Chapter 4, the standards of Chapter 4 control.

1. Façades must be designed with consistent materials and treatments that wrap around all façades. There must be a unifying architectural theme for the entire multi-family or townhouse development, utilizing a common vocabulary of architectural forms, elements, materials, or colors in the entire structure.
2. Building facades must include windows, projected or recessed entrances, overhangs, and other architectural features. Three-dimensional elements, such as balconies and bay windows, are encouraged to provide dimensional elements on a façade.
3. The following minimum transparency requirements apply to any façade facing a street and are calculated on the basis of the entire area of the façade:
 - a. Townhouse: 15%
 - b. Multi-Family Dwelling: 25%
4. There must be a minimum separation of 15 feet between sidewalls of townhouse buildings. Where the front or rear wall of a townhouse faces the front or rear wall of another townhouse, the minimum required separation between such buildings must be 30 feet. Driveways and parking areas may be located within this minimum separation area.
5. The following building materials are prohibited on any façade. However, such materials may be used as decorative or detail elements for up to 25% of the facade, or as part of the exterior construction that is not used as a surface finish material.
 - a. The following building materials are prohibited on any part of any façade:
 - i. Plain concrete block
 - ii. Plastic
 - iii. Exterior insulating finish systems (EIFS)
 - b. The following building materials are prohibited as a primary surface finish material on any façade but may be used as decorative or detail elements for up to 15% of the façade:
 - i. Corrugated metal
 - ii. Aluminum, steel or other metal sidings
 - iii. Exposed aggregate (rough finish) concrete wall panels

- iv. T-111 composite plywood siding
- v. Vinyl

N. Dwelling - Single-Family or Two-Family

In the case of conflict with any design standards contained within Chapter 4, the standards of Chapter 4 control.

1. A dwelling must have a primary entrance from the façade facing the street. The front entry must be a dominant feature on the front elevation of a home and an integral part of the structure, using features such as porches, raised steps and stoops with roof overhangs, or decorative railings to articulate the front façade.
2. Windows, entrances, porches, or other architectural features are required on all street-facing facades to avoid the appearance of blank walls.
3. A 15% minimum transparency requirement applies to any façade and is calculated on the basis of the entire area of the façade.
4. Front-loaded attached garages are limited to 40% of the width of the front building line or 24 feet, whichever is greater. Garage width is measure between garage doors; in the case of garages designed with multiple garage doors the distance is measure between the edge of the outmost doors.

O. Financial Services, Alternative (AFS)

1. Alternative financial services (AFS) must be located no closer than 1,000 feet from any other AFS, as measured from a point of the lot line on which such use is proposed to be located to the nearest point on the lot line on which any other existing similar use is located.
2. Any existing alternative financial service establishment as of the effective date of this Code that do not meet the spacing requirement is deemed conforming; this applies only to AFS that are allowed as a permitted or special use within the district. If an alternative financial service is no longer allowed within a district as of the effective date of this Code, it is nonconforming use.

P. Gas Station

1. All structures and all pump islands, compressed air connections, and similar equipment must be set back a minimum of 15 feet from interior side and rear lot lines. Structures are exempt from any build-to lines required by the district.
2. The minimum distance a freestanding canopy for gas pumps must be from any street lot line is ten feet and 15 feet from any interior lot line.
3. The ancillary uses of a retail goods establishment and one car wash bay are permitted in connection with the principal gas station use.

Q. Group Home

1. Such uses are subject to all federal, state, and city regulations, and must be licensed.
2. When a group home is located within an existing residential structure, the location, design, and operation of such facility must not alter the residential character of the structure.

R. Lodge/Meeting Hall

1. No more than 30% of the gross floor area may be used as office space for the lodge/meeting hall.
2. Lodges/meeting halls are permitted to serve meals and alcohol on the premises for members and their guests only.
3. Sleeping facilities are prohibited.
4. Lodges/meeting halls leased or used as reception facilities must comply with the requirements for reception facilities.

S. Neighborhood Commercial Establishment

1. Neighborhood commercial establishments are only allowed within existing structures that are nonresidential in their construction and/or use as of the effective date of this Ordinance.
2. The following non-residential uses are permitted within a neighborhood commercial establishment:
 - a. Art gallery
 - b. Arts studio
 - c. Office
 - d. Personal service establishment
 - e. Restaurant (live entertainment - secondary use prohibited and sale of alcohol prohibited)
 - f. Retail goods establishment (retail sales of alcohol prohibited)
3. No off-street parking is required. However, any off-street parking currently provided must be maintained.
4. Drive-through facilities are prohibited.
5. Outside storage or display is prohibited. All business, servicing, processing, and storage uses must be located within the structure.
6. Signs are limited to those allowed in the C-T District.

T. Outdoor Dining

1. Outdoor dining is considered a separate principal use. Outdoor dining may only be established when allowed as a use within a zoning district and in conjunction with another principal use such as a bar or restaurant.
2. Outdoor dining must not interfere with any pedestrian access or parking spaces and aisles.
3. Outdoor dining areas must be located on private property. Outdoor dining on public property is not controlled by this Ordinance.
4. When a structure is required to be constructed at a build-to line, the structure may have up to 50% or 60 linear feet of the applicable façade, whichever is less, designated as outdoor dining maybe setback up to 30 feet from the required build-to line.

U. Reception Facility

A general admission fee or any other monetary donations (payment at the door to the general public) for entrance is prohibited, with the exception of fundraisers or events for bona fide non-profit organizations, places of worship, or educational facilities.

V. Residential Care Facility

1. Residential care facilities are subject to all federal, state, and city regulations, and must be licensed.
2. When located in a nonresidential district, the structure must be designed with a lobby entrance along the primary frontage.

W. Self-Storage Facility: Indoor and Outdoor

1. Storage units cannot be used for residential occupancy or business.
2. No plumbing connections are permitted in self-storage units.
4. Storing hazardous or toxic materials is prohibited.

5. For self-storage facilities that include both indoor and outdoor facilities, both types of uses must be allowed in the district.
6. The following additional standards apply to indoor self-storage facilities:
 - a. All self-storage activities must be contained within a single building and conducted exclusively indoors. Individual storage units may be accessed from inside the building only.
 - b. All facilities must meet the design standards of the district.
 - c. No storage units located on the first floor may be located within the first 50 feet of the front facade. No storage units located on the first floor may be visible from any public right-of-way.
 - d. Access to loading areas must be located to the interior or rear of the building.
7. The following additional permissions apply to outdoor self-storage facilities:
 - a. Outdoor self-storage facilities should be oriented so that storage unit access doors do not face the public right-of-way.
 - b. Outdoor self-storage facilities are allowed to include an area for storage of recreational vehicles. Storage areas for recreational vehicles must be located in the rear yard.
 - c. No storage of recreational vehicles is allowed within 25 feet of any rear lot line. No storage of recreational vehicles is allowed within 30 feet of any interior side lot line. No storage of recreational vehicles is allowed within 50 feet of any front or corner side lot line.
 - d. If storage areas for recreational vehicles are provided, they must be screened along interior side and rear lot lines with a solid fence or wall, a minimum of six feet and a maximum of seven feet in height. One shrub a minimum of three feet in height at time of planting must be planted linearly every three feet on-center along such fence or wall; plantings must be placed inside the face of the fence toward the interior of the lot.

X. Solar Farm

1. Systems, equipment, and structures are limited to the maximum height of the district.
2. All solar farm structures must meet the district setbacks.
3. No grid tied photovoltaic system may be installed until evidence has provided that the owner has been approved by the utility company to install the system.
4. The facility owner and operator must, at their sole expense, complete decommissioning of the solar farm within one year after the end of the useful life of the solar farm. The solar farm is deemed to be at the end of its useful life if it is abandoned for a period for 180 days or more. Decommissioning includes removal of all solar equipment. Decommissioning includes removal of solar arrays, structures, private roads or driveways, and foundations, and any other element constructed by facility owner or operator for the purpose of maintaining or operating the solar farm.

Y. Storage Yard – Outdoor

1. The storage area must be completely enclosed along all lot lines by a solid fence or wall a minimum of six feet and a maximum of eight feet in height, including ingress and egress.
 - a. Fences or walls along the front or corner side lot line must be set back a minimum of ten feet from the lot line. Within that setback, one shrub a minimum of three feet in height must be planted linearly every three feet on-center along such fence or wall, and one evergreen tree every 30 feet planted linearly; plantings must be placed outside the face of the fence facing the right-of-way.
 - b. Fences or walls along the rear or interior side lot line require the planting of shrubs a minimum of three feet in height at time of planting, planted linearly every three feet on-center along such fence or wall;

plantings must be placed inside the face of the fence toward the interior of the lot.

2. Storage of any kind is prohibited outside the fence or wall.
3. No items stored within 25 feet of the fence may exceed the height of the fence or wall for an outdoor storage yard.
4. A salvage yard is not an outdoor storage yard. Salvage yards, an establishment where vehicles or other machinery is broken up and the parts saved and processed for resale, are prohibited.

Z. Vehicle Repair/Service – Major or Minor

1. Vehicle repair/service establishments may not store the same vehicles outdoors on the site for longer than 15 days once repair is complete. Only vehicles that have been or are being serviced may be stored outdoors.
2. Repair of vehicles is prohibited in the front or side yards. Storage of all merchandise, auto parts, and supplies must be within an enclosed structure.
3. Vehicle repair/service establishments that abut a residential district must be screened along interior side and rear lot lines with a solid wall or fence, a minimum of six feet and a maximum of seven feet in height.
4. Outdoor repairs are only allowed in the rear yard and must be screened by a solid fence or masonry wall no less than six feet and no more than eight feet in height.
5. No partially dismantled, wrecked, junked, or discarded vehicles may be stored outdoors on the premises. This standard does not apply to vehicles under repair.
6. The sale of new or used vehicles is prohibited.
7. No motor vehicles may be stored and no repair work may be conducted in the public right-of-way.

AA. Wind Energy System

1. The design of the wind energy system must conform to applicable industry standards as such standards exist as of the date construction is commenced. The facility owner or operator must submit certificates of design compliance obtained by the equipment manufacturers from Underwriters Laboratories, Det Norske Veritas, Germanischer Lloyd Wind Energies, or similar certifying organizations.
2. All wind turbines must be newly manufactured as of the date of installation. Experimental/prototype wind turbines may be approved as a special use.
3. All wind energy system must be equipped with a redundant braking system. This includes both aerodynamic over speed controls (including variable pitch, tip, and other similar systems) and mechanical brakes. Mechanical brakes must be operated in a fail-safe mode. Stall regulation is not considered a sufficient braking system for over speed protection.
4. All electrical components of the wind energy system must conform to applicable local, state, and national codes, and applicable international standards.
5. An engineer's certificate must be completed by a structural engineer, licensed in the State of Iowa, certifying that the tower and foundation of the wind turbines are compatible with, and are appropriate for, the particular model of wind turbine used, and that the specific soils at the site can support the wind turbine.
6. Wind turbines must comply with the following design standards:
 - a. Wind turbines must be a non-obtrusive and non-reflective color. The facility owner or operator must maintain the paint on wind turbines at all times in good repair.
 - b. Wind turbines must not display advertising, except for reasonable identification of the turbine manufacturer, or the facility owner and operator.
 - c. Within the wind energy system, wind turbines must be of a generally consistent size, design, and color,

of similar height and rotor diameter, and rotate in the same direction.

d. Wind turbines must not be artificially lit, except to the extent required by the Federal Aviation Administration or other applicable regulatory authorities.

e. On-site transmission and power lines between wind turbines must, to the maximum extent practicable, be placed underground, reach the property line, and be located and constructed in such a way as to minimize disruption to the property's primary purpose as well as to facilitate the interconnection of other commercial wind power generating facilities.

f. Non-essential appurtenances are prohibited to be affixed to any wind turbine, including, but not limited to, cellular or radio antennae.

g. A clearly visible warning sign advising persons of the presence of high voltage levels must be placed at the base of all pad-mounted transformers and substations.

7. The applicant must commission and submit at the time of permit application a wildlife assessment (impact study), conducted by a qualified wildlife expert, indicating possible risks to local wildlife, habitat, and migratory birds. Additionally, the applicant's wildlife expert must also develop a mitigation plan, if applicable, that addresses/mitigates any risk to wildlife, migratory birds, and affiliated habitat. All wind turbines at time of application must be located out of bird and bat migration pathways/corridors where wind turbine construction would pose a substantial risk.

8. Wind turbines must not be climbable up to a height of at least 15 feet above ground surface. All access doors to wind turbines and electrical equipment must be locked or fenced, as appropriate, to prevent entry by non-authorized persons.

9. Wind turbines must be setback from any existing principal building on the lot and adjacent lots, measured at the nearest external wall or walls, and within the buildable area of any adjacent undeveloped lot, no less than the turbine height. The setback distance is measured from the nearest point on the outside edge of a tower to the nearest point on the foundation of the building.

10. All wind turbines must be set back from the nearest property line a distance of not less than the normal setback requirements for that zoning district or 110% of the turbine height, whichever is greater. The setback distance is measured from the property line to the nearest point on the outside edge of a tower. Operation and maintenance building(s) and substations must be located in accordance with zoning district yard requirements. All wind farm structures, except for wind turbines, must comply with the regulations of the zoning district.

11. All wind turbines must be set back from the nearest public right-of-way a distance of 110% of the turbine height, as measured from the right-of-way line to the nearest point on the outside edge of a tower.

12. The facility owner or operator must comply with all applicable codes regulating sound generation. A predictive sound study of turbine noise must accompany the application to verify that all code requirements can be met for dBA sound levels. In the event that any sound levels from a wind turbine are found to be in excess of permissible levels per the Municipal Code, the facility owner or operator must take necessary measures to bring sound levels down to a level acceptable.

13. A shadow flicker study is required, and must be submitted with the application. A wind turbine's shadow flicker must not fall on any existing structure, measured at the nearest external wall or walls, or within the buildable area of an adjacent vacant lot, as defined by current setback requirements.

14. The facility owner and operator must, at their sole expense, complete decommissioning of the wind energy system, or individual wind turbines, within one year after the end of the useful life of the wind energy system or individual wind turbines. The wind energy system or turbine must be deemed to be at the end of its useful life if it is abandoned for a period of time in excess of 180 days. Decommissioning includes removal of wind turbines, structures, roads and foundations to a depth of 48 inches, and any other element constructed by facility owner or operator for the purpose of maintaining or operating the wind energy system.

BB. Wireless Telecommunications

1. Application Requirements

All applications to erect, construct, or modify any part of a wireless telecommunications system require site plan review must include the following items:

- a. A site plan showing:
 - i. The location, size, screening, and design of all structures, including fences.
 - ii. The location and size of all outdoor equipment.
 - iii. Elevations showing antenna height.
 - iv. If the site plan is for a new wireless telecommunications facility, a landscape plan showing all screening.
 - v. If the site plan is for a new wireless telecommunications tower, indication of the fall zone as a shaded circle.
- b. A maintenance plan and any applicable maintenance agreement designed to ensure long-term, continuous maintenance, such as maintenance of landscape, keeping the area free from debris and litter, and immediate removal of any graffiti.
- c. A disclosure of what is proposed, demonstrating the need for the wireless telecommunications system in the proposed location. This is not required for co-location or stealth design antennas.
- d. The reason or purpose for the placement, construction, or modification in the proposed location with specific reference to the provider's coverage, capacity, and/or quality needs, goals, and objectives. This is not required if the proposal is does not involve the erection of a new tower.
- e. The service area of the proposed wireless telecommunications system.
- f. If the proposal is for a new telecommunications tower, then a map showing collocation opportunities within the City and within areas surrounding the borders of the City must be provided and justification for why co-location is not feasible in order to demonstrate the need for a new tower.
- g. If the proposal is for a new telecommunications tower, certification by a licensed and registered professional engineer regarding the manner in which the proposed structure will fail. The certification may be utilized, along with other criteria such as applicable regulations for the district in question, in determining if additional setback should be required for the structure and other facilities.

2. Setbacks

- a. All wireless telecommunications towers must be set back from any existing principal building on the lot and adjacent lots, measured at the nearest external wall or walls, and within the buildable area of any adjacent undeveloped lot, as defined by current setback requirements no less than the tower height. The setback distance is measured from the nearest point on the outside edge of a tower to the nearest point on the foundation of the building.
- b. All wireless telecommunications facilities must be set back from all property lines in accordance with the minimum setback requirements in the zoning district.

3. Height

The maximum height of a wireless telecommunications tower is the minimum needed to function satisfactorily. The application for approval of a wireless telecommunications tower must demonstrate the minimum height needed for the tower to function, which will be reviewed and approved as part of site plan review. The City has the ability to hire an independent consultant to assist in review of the proposed height, whose fee will be charged to the applicant.

4. Lighting and Marking

Wireless telecommunications systems must not be lit or marked unless required by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) or the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

5. Specific Standards for Wireless Telecommunications Antennas

Wireless telecommunications antennas are a special use in all districts, unless they are stealth design in which case they are a permitted use. Stealth design for wireless antennas is encouraged and is considered a permitted use in all districts, subject to site plan review and approval. All applications for wireless telecommunications antennas must include all information required by this section. In addition to the standards of this section for wireless telecommunications antennas, stealth design must comply with the following regulations:

- a.** To qualify as a stealth design, wireless telecommunications antennas must be enclosed, camouflaged, screened, obscured, or otherwise not readily apparent to a casual observer.
- b.** Wireless telecommunication antennas must be mounted at least 30 feet above grade, as measured from grade to the base of the antenna, to qualify as stealth design, in addition to meeting the other requirements of this section. Wireless telecommunication antennas mounted lower than 30 feet are considered a special use.
- c.** Antennas must be located on or in structures already permitted within zoning districts, such as water towers, clock towers, streetlights, penthouses, parapet walls (must be behind the parapet wall), and steeples, and must be designed to blend in with the structure.
- d.** Antennas that co-locate on existing wireless telecommunications towers are also considered stealth design. However, such antennas cannot increase the overall height of the existing wireless telecommunications tower.
- e.** No antenna may increase the overall height of any structure on which it is mounted by more than 12 feet.

6. Specific Standards for Wireless Telecommunications Facilities

- a.** Any buildings, cabinets, or shelters may house only equipment and supplies for operation of the wireless telecommunication tower. Any equipment not used in direct support of such operation must not be stored on the site.
- b.** Commercial advertising is prohibited. Only signage that is part of the equipment as manufactured or warning signage is permitted.

7. Specific Standards for Wireless Telecommunications Towers

- a.** The use of guyed towers is prohibited. Towers must be monopoles, meaning self-supporting with no wires, cables, or beams.
- b.** Wireless telecommunications towers must be designed to accommodate other telecommunications providers. The area surrounding a tower must be of a sufficient size to accommodate accompanying wireless telecommunications facilities for other telecommunications providers.
- c.** Unless otherwise required by the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration or the City, towers must have a galvanized silver or gray finish.

8. Specific Standards for Distributed Antenna Systems (DAS)

If a distributed antenna systems (DAS) is installed and entirely enclosed within a principal building, the requirements of this Ordinance do not apply.

- a.** All equipment related to a distributed antenna system must be mounted/co-located on existing poles or other existing structures unless it can be shown that an alternate location will be less obtrusive and/or more beneficial to the public. The design of any new pole requested requires special use approval.

b. An applicant seeking installation of a distributed antenna system must demonstrate that it has made efforts to blend or camouflage the system with existing facilities and surroundings or has otherwise screened or concealed the system from view. Approved blending methods include, but are not limited to, location of equipment other than antennas within a tree canopy or other inconspicuous location, use of green, brown or other colored equipment (if commercially available to the applicant) designed to mimic the colors and/or materials of the tree canopy, co-location structure or other nearby structures, as well as use of textures and shapes as appropriate, all with the intent of minimizing the visual impact of the system. Unnatural colors and exposed cables are prohibited.

c. All pole-mounted distributed antenna systems must be installed at a minimum height of nine feet above the ground. Equipment may be housed in a cabinet at ground level only with the approval of the City as to location and with appropriate screening.

d. Distributed antenna systems may not extend more than seven feet above the height of the existing pole or other structure on which it is installed.

6. Where distributed antenna systems are placed in residential districts, every effort must be made to avoid placement at right of way locations directly in front of a residence. If placement directly in front of a residence is absolutely necessary for technological reasons, the City has the right to require screening or impose other design mitigation requirements.

7. The City may request that a particular node or nodes be placed in an alternative location to that proposed by the applicant. Where a request for an alternative location is unable to be accommodated by an applicant, the applicant must supply an explanation in writing as to why the suggested alternative location will materially compromise the functioning of the system or is otherwise impractical.

9. Abandonment

Any wireless telecommunications system that is not operated for a period of 180 consecutive days is considered abandoned. The owner must immediately remove the tower or facility, and all aboveground equipment and related debris. The City may ensure and enforce removal by means of its existing regulatory authority.

10. Nonconformities

a. Ordinary maintenance, including replacement/upgrading, of antenna equipment may be performed on nonconforming antennas or towers. However, if the proposed alteration intensifies a nonconforming characteristic of the antenna or tower, a variance is required.

b. Co-location of an antenna on an existing nonconforming tower is permitted as a special use, provided that the addition of the antenna and any additional wireless telecommunications facilities do not increase the overall height of the nonconforming tower.

8.4 TEMPORARY USE STANDARDS

Temporary uses are required to comply with the standards of this section, in addition to all other regulations of this Ordinance and any licensing requirements of the Municipal Code. These regulations are for temporary uses located on private property. A temporary use may require a temporary use permit if the requirement is specifically cited in the standards; otherwise the temporary use is exempt from a temporary use permit. Temporary uses do not require additional parking unless specifically cited in the temporary use standards or stipulated as a condition of approval.

A. Farmers' Market

A retail license is required per Chapter 5.17 (Retail Sales and Transient Merchants) of the Municipal Code.

B. Real Estate Project Sales Office/Model Unit

1. A real estate sales office/model unit(s) is allowed for a residential development. Multiple model units are allowed in a multi-family building or a residential subdivision of 20 or more units.

2. No real estate sales office/model unit(s) may be located in a manufactured home or off-site.

3. The real estate sales office must be removed and/or closed within 30 days after the sale or rental of the last unit of the development. The model unit(s) must be closed within 30 days after the sale or rental of the last unit of the development.

4. All activities conducted within real estate sales office/model unit(s) must be directly related to the construction and sale of properties within the particular development. Use as a general office of operation of any firm is prohibited.

C. Temporary Contractor's Office and Contractor's Yard

1. A temporary contractor's office is allowed incidental to a construction project.

2. The temporary contractor's office must be removed within 30 days of completion of the construction project.

3. A contractor's yard is permitted on or adjacent to any construction demolition and can only be used during the life of the construction project.

D. Temporary Outdoor Entertainment

A special event permit from the City is required for temporary outdoor entertainment.

Editor's Note: The special event permit will need to be modified to include such events on private property.

E. Temporary Outdoor Sales

A special event permit from the City is required for temporary outdoor sales.

Editor's Note: The special event permit will need to be modified to include such events on private property.

F. Temporary Outdoor Storage Container

1. Temporary storage containers are permitted in any zoning district when used for loading or unloading. Containers are permitted on site for a period not to exceed 30 days.

2. Temporary storage containers may not be used for permanent storage. They may not serve as a substitute for permanent storage needs on the site on which they are located. Containers may not be permanently attached to the ground, serviced with permanent utilities, or stacked on the site.

3. Temporary storage containers cannot be placed in the public right-of-way or placed on a lot to block ingress/egress or impede right-of-way traffic.

4. Temporary storage containers for residential uses may be placed in a driveway only but cannot block the right-of-way, including sidewalks. No temporary storage containers may be placed within any yard.

8.5 USE DEFINITIONS

All uses within Table 8-1 are defined in this section. Certain uses are defined to be inclusive of many uses. When a use meets a specific definition, it is regulated as such and is not regulated as part of a more inclusive use category.

Adult Use. An adult store, adult cabaret, adult theater, nude model studio, sexual encounter center, adult motel, or escort agency. The following additional definitions apply to adult use:

1. **Adult Booth.** Any area of an adult use that is set off from the remainder of the establishment by one or more walls, partitions, or other dividers and is used to show, exhibit, play, display, or otherwise demonstrate any adult materials or to view any live performance that is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the exposure, depiction, or description of any specified anatomical areas or the performance or simulation of any specified sexual activities.

2. **Adult Cabaret.** Any establishment that as a substantial or significant portion of its business provides any of the following:

a. Persons who appear nude.

b. Live performances that are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the exposure, depiction, or description of a specified anatomical area or the performance or simulation of a specified sexual activity.

c. Films, motion pictures, video or audio cassettes, slides, computer displays, or other visual representations, recordings, imagery, illustration, or depiction of any kind that are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the exposure, depiction, or description of any specified anatomical area or the performance or simulation of any specified sexual activity.

3. Adult Material. Any of the following, whether new or used:

a. Books, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter or digitally stored materials, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, audio cassettes, slides, computer displays or other visual or audio representations or recordings of any kind, DVD, CDROM, or similar item that is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the exposure, depiction, description, imagery or visual representation of any specified anatomical area or the performance or simulation of any specified sexual activity.

b. Instruments, novelties, devices, or paraphernalia that are designed for use in connection with specified sexual activities or that depict, describe or portray specified anatomical areas; except this does not include those items used for birth control or for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

4. Adult Motel. Any motel, hotel or similar business that either: 1) offers accommodations to the public for any form of consideration, and provides patrons with closed-circuit television transmission, telephones, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides, or other material that is characterized by the depiction or description of any specified anatomical area or any specified sexual activity, and has a sign that is visible from the public right-of-way that advertises the availability of adult materials; 2) offers a room or suite for consideration for a period of time that is less than ten hours; or 3) allows a tenant, occupant or patron of a room or suite to sublet the room or suite for a period of time that is less than ten hours.

5. Adult Store. Any establishment that either: 1) contains one or more adult booths; and/or 2) as a substantial or significant portion of its business offers for sale, rental, exchange, or viewing any adult materials. Adult stores do not include establishments that offer for sale, rental, exchange, or viewing any adult materials as a sideline or adjunct to sales, rentals, exchanges or viewings of materials other than adult materials.

6. Adult Theater. Any establishment that as a substantial or significant portion of its business features or provides films, motion pictures, video or audio cassettes, slides, or other visual representations, recordings, imagery, illustration, or depiction of any kind that are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the exposure, depiction, or description of any specified anatomical area or the performance or simulation of any specified sexual activity.

7. Escort. A person who, for pecuniary consideration, agrees or offers to act as a companion, guide, or date for another person, or who agrees or offers to privately model lingerie or to privately perform a striptease dance or otherwise perform or appear before another person while nude in or about any place of public or private resort or any private quarter or business premises.

8. Escort Agency. Any person or business entity furnishing or offering to furnish, or advertising to furnish escorts as one of its business purposes, for a fee, tip or any other form of consideration.

9. Nude Model Studio. Any place where a person who appears nude is provided for the purpose of being sketched, drawn, painted, sculptured, photographed, or similarly depicted by any other person who has paid money or any other form of consideration, barter, or exchange, or for whose benefit someone else has paid money or any other form of consideration, barter or exchange, for the purpose of being allowed to observe the person appearing nude being sketched, drawn, painted, sculptured, photographed, or similarly depicted. Nude model studio does not include public or private colleges or universities licensed by the State of Iowa that offer art, modeling, or anatomical drawing classes.

10. Nude or State of Nudity. A state of dress or undress that exposes to view less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, anus, or female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola, but not including any portion of the cleavage exhibited by a dress, blouse, shirt, leotard, bathing suit, or other wearing apparel provided the areola is not exposed, or human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state even if completely and opaquely covered, or any device that when worn, simulates human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

11. Sexual Encounter Center. Any establishment that, for consideration, offers either: 1) physical contact in the form of wrestling or tumbling between persons of the opposite sex; 2) activities between two or more persons regardless of gender when one or more of the persons is in a nude condition; 3) where two or more persons may congregate, associate or consort in connection with specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas; or 4) where two persons may congregate, associate, or consort, in a private room, suite, or similar enclosure, with one of the two persons modeling lingerie, dancing in a sexually suggestive manner, or some similar activity for the pleasure or entertainment of the other. Sexual encounter center does not include a gymnastic, acrobatic, athletic, or similar demonstration or show that has been issued and holds a valid public amusement license under Chapter 5.40 of the Code.

12. Specified Anatomical Area. Any of the following:

- a. Less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, anus, or female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola but not including any portion of the cleavage exhibited by a dress, blouse, shirt, leotard, bathing suit, or other wearing apparel provided the areola is not exposed.
- b. Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered or any device or covering that when worn, simulates human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

13. Specified Sexual Activity. Any of the following:

- a. The fondling or touching of one person's human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, anus, or female breasts by another person.
- b. Sex acts, normal or perverted, actual or simulated, including without limitation, cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, bestiality, intercourse, oral copulation or sodomy.
- c. Masturbation, actual or simulated.
- d. Excretory or urinary functions as part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in this definition.

14. Substantial or Significant Portion of its Business. 10% or more of the establishment's income is derived from the sale, rental, exchange, or viewing of any adult material, or 10% or more of the establishment's stock in trade or floor space is utilized for the display of any adult material, or that one or more persons appearing, performing, or working in a state of nudity constitutes a fundamental or essential part of or attraction of the business. Regardless of the foregoing, any business establishment that advertises or holds itself out as "XXX", "adult", or "sex" in conjunction with adult material and/or nude appearances or performances is deemed to meet the substantial or significant portion of its business standard.

15. Adult Amusement Arcade. An establishment having as one of its principal uses one or more of the following: customer-operated motion picture devices, peep shows, viewing areas, or similar devices either coin, token, or slug operated, or which in consideration of an entrance fee, displays materials distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on depictions of specified sexual acts or specified anatomical areas.

Alternative Correctional Facility. A facility for adults or minors that is required by the courts as an alternative to incarceration, also referred to as community correctional centers.

Amusement Facility - Indoor. A facility for spectator and participatory uses conducted within an enclosed building, such as movie theaters, sports arenas, bowling alleys, tumbling centers, skating centers, roller rinks, escape room/physical adventure game facilities, and pool halls. Indoor amusement facilities do not include live performance venues. An indoor amusement facility may include uses such as, but not limited to, concession stands, restaurants, and retail sales as ancillary uses.

Amusement Facility - Outdoor. A facility for spectator and participatory uses conducted outdoors or within partially enclosed structures, such as outdoor stadiums, fairgrounds, batting cages, and miniature golf courses. An outdoor amusement facility may include uses such as, but not limited to, concession stands, restaurants, and retail sales as ancillary uses.

Animal Care Facility – Large Animal. An establishment that provides care for large animals, such as horses and cattle, including veterinary offices for the treatment of animals, where animals may be boarded during their convalescence. Animal care facilities do not include animal breeders.

Animal Care Facility – Small Animal. An establishment which provides care for domestic animals, including veterinary offices for the treatment of animals, where animals may be boarded during their convalescence, pet grooming facilities, animal training centers and clubs, and pet boarding facilities, where animals are boarded during the day and/or for short-term stays. Animal care facilities do not include animal breeders.

Animal Breeder. An establishment where dogs over six months of age are bred, raised, and trained for commercial gain. Animal breeder does not include animal care facilities or shelter and training facilities for canine or equine units of public safety agencies.

Art Gallery. An establishment that sells, loans and/or displays paintings, sculpture, photographs, video art, or other works of art. Art gallery does not include a cultural facility, such as a library or museum, which may also display paintings, sculpture, photographs, video art, or other works.

Arts and Fitness Studio. An establishment where an art or activity is taught, studied, or practiced such as dance, martial arts, photography, music, painting, gymnastics, pilates, or yoga. An arts studio also includes private exercise studios for private sessions with trainers and/or private classes; health clubs are not an arts and fitness studio, but rather a personal service establishment.

Bar. An establishment where the primary purpose is the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. Snack foods or other prepared food may be available for consumption on the premises as an ancillary use.

Bed and Breakfast. A single-family dwelling where a resident/owner provides lodging for a daily fee in guest rooms with no in-room cooking facilities, and prepares meals for guests. A bed and breakfast may include dining facilities.

Body Modification Establishment. An establishment that offers tattooing services, body piercing, and/or non-medical body modification. Body modification establishment does not include an establishment that offers only ear piercing as an ancillary service.

Broadcasting Facility - TV/Radio. A facility engaged in broadcasting and information relay services for radio and television signals, including studio facilities. A broadcasting facility may or may not include antennas to broadcast the signal.

Campground. Land used for transient occupancy by camping in tents, camp trailers, travel trailers, motor homes, or similar movable or temporary sleeping quarters.

Car Wash. An establishment for the washing and cleaning of vehicles or other light duty equipment, whether automatic, by hand, or self-service. The car wash facility may be within an enclosed structure, an open bay structure, or similar configurations.

Cemetery. Land and structures reserved for the interring of human remains or the interring of animal remains. Cemeteries may include structures for performing religious ceremonies related to the entombment of the deceased, mortuaries, including the sales of items related to the internment of remains, and related accessory structures, such as sheds for the storage of maintenance equipment. Cemeteries may also include crematoriums and embalming facilities.

Children's Home. An institutional residential facility that provides housing for and care to minors who are wards of the state, whose parents or guardians are deceased or otherwise unable or unwilling to care for them. This includes institutions that are located in one or more buildings on contiguous property with one administrative body.

Community Center. A facility used as a place of meeting, recreation, or social activity, that is open to the public and is not operated for profit, and offers a variety of educational and community service activities. A community center may serve as a local “food hub” where regionally grown food, including value added food, can be grown and/or brought for distribution and sale.

Community Garden. The cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables, or ornamental plants by one or more persons, households, or organizations. Community gardens not include the raising of any livestock or the use of heavy machinery.

Conservation Area. Designated open space that preserves and protects natural features, wildlife, and critical environmental features, as well as undeveloped sites of historical or cultural significance. A conservation area may include opportunities for passive recreation, such as hiking trails and lookout structures, and environmental education.

Country Club. An establishment open to members, their families, and invited guests organized and operated for social and recreation purposes and which has indoor and/or outdoor recreation facilities, restaurants and bars, meeting rooms, and/or similar uses.

Cultural Facility. A facility open to the public that provides access to cultural exhibits and activities including, but not limited to, museums, cultural or historical centers, non-commercial galleries, historical societies, and libraries. A cultural facility may include uses such as, but not limited to, retail sales of related items and restaurants as ancillary uses.

Day Care Center. A facility where, for a portion of a 24 hour day, care and supervision is provided for children or elderly and/or functionally-impaired adults in a protective setting that are not related to the owner or operator. Day care centers within a residential dwelling are prohibited.

Day Care Home. A residential dwelling where care and supervision is provided by a permanent occupant of the dwelling for children or elderly and/or functionally-impaired adults in a protective setting that are not related to the owner or operator of the facility for a portion of a 24 hour day. A child day care home does not include a dwelling that receives children from a single household.

Domestic Violence Shelter. A facility that provides temporary shelter, protection, and support for those escaping domestic violence and intimate partner violence, including victims of human trafficking. A domestic violence shelter also accommodates the minor children of such individuals. The facility may also offer a variety services to help individuals and their children including counseling and legal guidance. Domestic violence shelters may distinguish populations served by age and/or gender.

Drive-Through Facility. That portion of a business where business is transacted directly with customers via a service window that allows customers to remain in their vehicle. A drive through facility must be approved separately as a principal use when in conjunction with another principal uses such as restaurants and financial institutions. A standalone ATM is considered a drive-through facility for the purposes of this definition.

Drug/Alcohol Treatment Facility, Residential. A licensed care facility that provides 24-hour medical and/or non-medical/therapeutic care of persons seeking rehabilitation from a drug and/or alcohol addiction. Such facilities include medical detoxification. This includes institutions that are located in one or more buildings on contiguous property with one administrative body.

Drug Treatment Clinic. A facility authorized by the state to administer drugs, such as methadone, in the treatment, maintenance, or detoxification of persons.

Dwelling - Above the Ground Floor. Dwelling units located within a single multi-story building located above nonresidential uses on the ground floor or to the rear non-residential uses on the ground floor. In the case of dwelling units located behind non-residential uses on the ground floor, nonresidential uses must front on the primary street frontage.

Dwelling - Accessory Dwelling Unit. An additional dwelling unit associated with and incidental to a principal single-family dwelling on the same lot. An accessory dwelling unit must include separate cooking and sanitary facilities, with its own legal means of ingress and egress, and is a complete, separate dwelling unit. The accessory dwelling unit may be within or attached to the principal dwelling unit structure or within a detached accessory structure, such as a garage, and designed so that the appearance of the principal structure and the lot remains that of a single-family dwelling.

Dwelling - Manufactured Home. A manufactured home dwelling is a prefabricated structure that is regulated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), via the Federal National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, rather than local building codes. A manufactured home is built in a factory on an attached chassis before being transported to a site. Manufactured homes include those transportable factory built housing units built prior to the Federal National Manufactured Housing and Safety Standards Act (HUD Code), also known as mobile homes. Modular homes are not considered manufactured homes, and refer to a method of construction.

Dwelling - Multi-Family. A structure containing three or more attached dwelling units used for residential occupancy. A multi-family dwelling does not include a three-family or townhouse dwelling.

Dwelling - Townhouse. A structure consisting of three or more dwelling units, the interior of which is configured in a manner such that the dwelling units are separated by a party wall. A townhouse is typically designed so that each unit has a separate exterior entrance and yard areas. A townhouse dwelling does not include a multi-family dwelling.

Dwelling - Single-Family. A structure containing only one dwelling unit on a single lot.

Dwelling - Two-Family. A structure containing two dwelling units on a single lot.

Educational Facility - Primary or Secondary. A public, private, or parochial facility that offers instruction at the elementary, junior high, and/or high school levels.

Educational Facility - University or College. A facility for post-secondary higher learning that grants associate or bachelor degrees. The institution may also have research facilities and/or professional schools that grant master and doctoral degrees. Educational facilities – university or college include ancillary uses such as dormitories, cafeterias, restaurants, retail sales, indoor or outdoor recreational facilities, and similar uses.

Educational Facility - Vocational. A facility that offers instruction in industrial, clerical, computer, managerial, automotive, repair (electrical, plumbing, carpentry, etc.), or commercial skills, or a business conducted as a commercial enterprise, such as a school for general educational development or driving school. Educational facility-vocational also applies to privately operated schools that do not offer a complete educational curriculum.

Farmers Market. Temporary use of structures and/or land for the sale of a variety of fresh fruits, flowers, vegetables, or ornamental plants, and other locally produced farm and food products, including value-added products, directly to consumers from farmers or vendors that have taken such items on consignment for retail sale.

Financial Institution. A bank, savings and loan, credit union, or mortgage office.

Financial Institution, Alternative (AFS). An alternative financial service (AFS) is a financial service provided outside a traditional banking institution. AFS includes payday loans, tax refund anticipation loans, car title loans, check cashing establishments, and currency exchanges.

Food Bank. A non-profit organization that collects and distributes food to hunger relief organizations. Food is not distributed to those in need from a food bank.

Food Pantry. A non-profit organization that provides food directly to those in need. Food pantries receive, buy, store, and distribute food. Food pantries may also prepare meals to be served at no cost to those who receive them. A food pantry may be an ancillary use of a place of worship, social service center, and/or homeless shelter.

Funeral Home. An establishment where the dead are prepared for burial display and for rituals before burial or cremation, including chapels for the display of the deceased and the conducting of rituals before burial or cremation, and crematoriums.

Gas Station. An establishment where fuel for vehicles is stored and dispersed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. A gas station may also include ancillary retail uses, an ancillary car wash bay, and solar and/or electric charging stations.

Golf Course/Driving Range. A tract of land design with at least nine holes for playing a game of golf and improved with tees, greens, fairways, and hazards. A golf course may include a clubhouse, restrooms, snack-bar, and pro-shop as ancillary uses. A driving range may be designed as a standalone facility or included as part of a golf course, which is defined as a tract of land equipped with distance markers, clubs, balls, and tees for practicing the hitting of golf balls. A country club may include a golf course and/or driving range, in which case the uses together are considered a country club.

Government Office/Facility. Offices owned, operated, or occupied by a governmental agency to provide a governmental service to the public, such as city offices and post offices. Government offices do not include public safety or public works facilities.

Greenhouse/Nursery - Retail. An establishment where flowers, shrubbery, vegetables, trees, and other horticultural and floricultural products are propagated and sold, and may include gardening and landscape supplies and products, such as hardware, garden tools and utensils, paving stones and bricks, and other related items for sale.

Group Home. A group care facility in a residential dwelling for: 1) care of persons in need of personal services or assistance essential for activities of daily living; or 2) care of persons in transition or in need of supervision. Group homes include facilities for drug and alcohol rehabilitation, excluding medical detoxification services. Group home does not include facilities for adults or minors that function as a court ordered alternative to incarceration. Group home does not include group living facilities for persons who have been institutionalized for criminal conduct (see halfway house).

Halfway House. A residential facility for persons who have been institutionalized for criminal conduct and who require a group setting to facilitate the transition to society, which may or may not be court-ordered.

Healthcare Institution. Facilities for primary health services and medical or surgical care to people, primarily in-patient, and including, as an integral part of the institution, related facilities such as laboratories, outpatient facilities, dormitories, or educational facilities, and ancillary uses such as, but not limited to, cafeterias, restaurants, retail sales, and similar uses.

Heavy Retail, Rental, and Service. Retail, rental, and/or service establishments of a heavier and larger-scale commercial character typically requiring permanent outdoor service or storage areas and/or partially enclosed structures. Examples of heavy retail, rental, and service establishments include large-scale home improvement centers (with outdoor storage, display, and rental components), lumberyards, amusement equipment rental, recreational vehicle dealerships, truck rental establishments, and sales, rental, and repair of heavy equipment. Wholesale establishments that sell to the general public, including those establishments where membership is required, are considered heavy retail, rental, and service establishments.

Homeless Shelter. A facility that provides temporary shelter to the homeless in general. Homeless shelters may distinguish populations served by age and/or gender.

Hotel. A commercial facility that provides sleeping accommodations for a fee and customary lodging services. Related ancillary uses include, but are not be limited to, meeting facilities, restaurants, bars, and recreational facilities for the use of guests.

Industrial - General. Manufacturing from processed or unprocessed raw materials, including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, and packaging of such products, and incidental storage, sales, and distribution of such products. This manufacturing may produce noise, vibrations, illumination, or particulate that is perceptible to adjacent land users. These industrial uses typically have ancillary outdoor storage areas.

Industrial - Light. Research and development activities, and the manufacturing, compounding, processing, packaging, storage, assembly, and/or treatment of finished or semi-finished products from previously prepared materials, where such activities are conducted wholly within an enclosed building. A light industrial use may also include a showroom, ancillary sales of products related to the items manufactured or stored on-site, and/or ancillary outdoor storage.

Industrial Design. An establishment where the design, marketing, and/or brand development of various products are researched and developed typically integrating the fields of art, business, science, and/or engineering. An industrial design establishment may create prototypes and products, but may not mass manufacture products from the premises.

Live Entertainment - Secondary Use. A live performance, performed live by one or more persons including, but not limited to, musical acts, including disc jockeys (DJs), theatrical plays, performance art, stand-up comedy, and magic, included as part of the operation of a bar, restaurant, amusement facility, or similar use. As a secondary use, the other principal use operating on the site must be open to public during hours when no performance is scheduled. Live entertainment - secondary use is approved separately as a principal use. Live entertainment - secondary use does not include:

1. Adult uses.
2. Live performance venue.
3. Periodic performances or entertainment at educational facilities, places of worship, cultural facilities, reception facilities, and performances at weddings and similar events.
4. Incidental entertainment, which is defined as background music provided at a bar or restaurant.

Live Performance Venue. A facility for the presentation of live entertainment, including musical acts, including disc jockeys (DJs), theatrical plays, stand-up comedy, and similar performances. Performances are scheduled in advance and tickets are required for admission and available for purchase in advance, though tickets may be purchased at the venue's box office on the day of the performance. A live performance venue is only open to the public when a live performance is scheduled. A live performance venue may include classroom space utilized during hours it is not open to the public for a performance. A live performance venue may include concession stands, including sale of alcohol, but only when it is open to the public for a performance. A live performance venue does not include any adult use.

Lodge/Meeting Hall. A facility operated by an organization or association for a common purpose, such as, but not limited to, a meeting hall for a fraternal or social organization or a union hall, but not including clubs organized primarily for-profit or to render a service which is customarily carried on as a business.

Medical/Dental Office. A facility operated by one or more physicians, dentists, chiropractors, psychiatrists, physiotherapists, or other licensed practitioners of the healing arts for the examination and treatment of persons solely on an outpatient basis. Medical/dental offices also include alternative medicine clinics, such as acupuncture and holistic therapies, and physical therapy offices for physical rehabilitation.

Micro-Brewery. A facility for the production and packaging of malt beverages of alcoholic content for wholesale distribution, with a capacity of less than 15,000 barrels per year and may include a tasting room for consumption on-premises. A tasting room allows customers to taste/consume products manufactured on site and purchase beverages manufactured on site and related items. Brewery facilities that exceed this capacity are considered light or general industrial uses.

Micro-Distillery. A facility for the production and packaging of alcoholic spirits in quantities not to exceed twelve 12,000 gallons per year and may include a tasting room for consumption on-premises. A tasting room allows customers to taste/consume products manufactured on site and purchase beverages manufactured on site and related items. Distillery facilities that exceed this capacity are considered light or general industrial uses.

Micro-Winery. A facility for the production and packaging of any alcoholic beverages obtained by the fermentation of the natural contents of fruits or vegetables, containing sugar, including such beverages when fortified by the addition of alcohol or spirits, in quantities not to exceed 25,000 gallons per year and may include a tasting room for consumption on-premises. A tasting room allows customers to taste/consume products manufactured on site and purchase beverages manufactured on site and related items. Wineries that exceed this capacity are considered light or general industrial uses.

Mobile Food Sales. A motor vehicle, or a food trailer towed by another vehicle, designed and equipped to sell food and/or beverages directly to consumers. It does not include wholesale food distributors. The vendor physically reports to and operates from an off-site kitchen for servicing, restocking, and maintenance each operating day.

Needle Exchange Service. A facility providing a social service that allows injecting drug users (IDUs) to obtain hypodermic needles and associated paraphernalia at little or no cost.

Neighborhood Commercial Establishment. A commercial use within a residential neighborhood that is nonresidential in its original construction and/or use.

Office. An establishment that engages in the processing, manipulation, or application of business information or professional expertise. Such an office may or may not offer services to the public. An office is not materially involved in fabricating, assembling, or warehousing of physical products for the retail or wholesale market, nor engaged in the repair of products or retail services. An office does not include financial institution, government office/facility, or industrial design.

Outdoor Dining. A seating area that is located outdoors and contiguous to a restaurant or bar, typically in addition to an indoor seating area. Outdoor dining is approved separately as a principal use. Outdoor dining areas may be roofed or covered with an awning.

Parking Lot. An open, hard-surfaced area, excluding a street or public way, used for the storage of operable vehicles, whether for compensation or at no charge.

Parking Structure. A structure used for the parking or storage of operable vehicles, whether for compensation or at no charge.

Personal Service Establishment. An establishment that provides frequent or recurrent needed services of a personal nature. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, beauty shops, barbershops, tanning salons, electronics repair shops, nail salons, laundromats, health clubs, dry cleaners, and tailors.

Place of Worship. A facility where persons regularly assemble for religious purposes and related social events, and may include group housing for persons under religious vows or orders. Places of worship may also include ancillary uses such as day care facilities, meeting rooms, auditoriums, and/or classrooms for weekly religious instruction.

Public Park. A facility that serves the recreational needs of residents and visitors. Public park includes, but is not limited to, playgrounds, ballfields, football fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, dog parks, skateboard parks, passive recreation areas, and gymnasiums. Public parks may also include non-commercial indoor recreation facilities, and zoos and amphitheaters, as well as ancillary uses such as, but not limited to, restaurant and retail establishments, and temporary outdoor uses such as festivals and performances.

Public Safety Facility. A facility operated by and for the use of public safety agencies, such as the fire department and the police department, including the dispatch, storage, and maintenance of police and fire vehicles. Public safety facilities include shelter and training facilities for canine and equine units of public safety agencies.

Public Works Facility. A facility operated by the municipal public works departments to provide municipal services, including dispatch, storage, and maintenance of municipal vehicles.

Real Estate Project Sales Office/Model Unit. A residential unit or other structure within a development that is temporarily used for display purposes as an example of dwelling units available for sale or rental in a residential development and/or sales or rental offices for dwellings within the development.

Reception Facility. A facility that provides hosting and rental services of a banquet hall or similar facilities for private events including, but not limited to, wedding receptions, holiday parties, and fundraisers, with food and beverages that are prepared and served on-site or by a caterer to invited guests during intermittent dates and hours of operation. Live entertainment may be provided as an ancillary use as part of an event. A reception facility is not operated as a restaurant with regular hours of operation.

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park. Land used for the accommodation of two or more recreational vehicles for transient dwelling purposes.

Research and Development. A facility where research and development is conducted in industries that include, but are not limited to, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, medical instrumentation or supplies, communication, and information technology, electronics and instrumentation, and computer hardware and software. A research and development establishment may create prototypes of products, but may not manufacture products for direct sale and distribution from the premises.

Residential Care Facility. A licensed care facility that provides 24-hour medical and/or non-medical care of persons in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living, or for the protection of the individual. A residential care facility includes nursing care, assisted living, hospice care, and continuum of care facilities. Continuum of care facilities may also include independent living facilities as part of the continuum. Residential care facility does not include a residential drug/alcohol treatment facility. This includes institutions that are located in one or more buildings on contiguous property with one administrative body.

Restaurant. An establishment where food and drinks are provided to the public for on-premises consumption by seated patrons and/or for carry-out service.

Retail Goods Establishment. An establishment that provides physical goods, products, or merchandise directly to the consumer, where such goods are typically available for immediate purchase and removal from the premises by the purchaser. Retail goods establishment do not include specialty food service.

Retail Alcohol Sales. A retail establishment that sells primarily beer, wine, and liquor.

Self-Storage Facility: Enclosed. A facility for the storage of personal property where individual renters control and access individual storage spaces located within a fully enclosed building that is climate controlled. Ancillary retail sales of related items, such as moving supplies, and facility offices may also be included. Rental of vehicles and other equipment for moving is a separate use from self-storage facility. The heavy retail, rental, and service use must be allowed within the district and requires separate approval.

Self-Storage Facility: Outdoor. A facility for the storage of personal property where individual renters control and access individual storage spaces and where each storage unit has individual access from the outdoors. Ancillary retail sales of related items, such as moving supplies, and facility offices may also be included. Rental of vehicles and other equipment for moving is a separate use from self-storage facility. The heavy retail, rental, and service use must be allowed within the district and requires separate approval.

Social Service Center. A service establishment that provides assistance for those recovering from chemical or alcohol dependency; survivors of abuse seeking support; those transitioning from homelessness or prior incarceration; and those with health and disability concerns. It does not include in-patient, overnight, or living quarters for recipients of the service or for the staff. Such service does not include medical examinations or procedures, or medical detoxification, dispensing of drugs or medications, or other treatments normally conducted in a medical office.

Solar Farm. An energy system operated by a public, private, or cooperative company for the generation, transmission, distribution, storage, or processing of solar energy for the purposes of heating and cooling, electricity generation, and/or water heating.

Specialty Food Service. A business that specializes in the sale of certain food products, such as a delicatessen, bakery, candy maker, meat market, catering business, cheesemonger, coffee roaster, or fishmonger, and may offer areas for ancillary retail sales or restaurants that serve the products processed on-site. Specialty food service also includes preparation, processing, canning, or packaging of food products where all processing is completely enclosed and there are no outside impacts.

Storage Yard - Outdoor. The storage of material outdoors as a principal use of land for more than 24 hours.

Temporary Contractor Office and Contractor Yard. A temporary, portable, or modular structure utilized as a watchman's quarters, construction office, or equipment shed during the construction of a new development. This may include a contractor's yard where materials and equipment are stored in conjunction with a construction project.

Temporary Outdoor Entertainment. A temporary live entertainment event, such as the performance of live music, revue, or play within an outdoor space. Temporary outdoor entertainment event includes fireworks shows, horse shows, carnivals/circuses, temporary worship services, and others.

Temporary Outdoor Sales. Temporary uses, which may include temporary structures, where goods are sold, such

as consignment auctions, arts and crafts fairs, flea markets, yard sales, temporary vehicle sales, and holiday sales, such as firework stands, Christmas tree lots, and pumpkin sales lots. This temporary use category does not include outdoor sales related to a retail goods establishment where such goods are part of the establishment's regular items offered for purchase.

Temporary Outdoor Storage Container. Temporary self-storage containers delivered to a residence or business owner to store belongings, and then picked up and returned to a warehouse until called for.

Vehicle Dealership. An establishment that sells or leases new or used automobiles, vans, motorcycles, and/or all-terrain vehicles (ATV) vehicles, or other similar motorized transportation vehicles. A motor vehicle dealership may maintain an inventory of the vehicles for sale or lease either on-site or at a nearby location, and may provide on-site facilities for the repair and service of the vehicles sold or leased by the dealership. Vehicle dealerships do not include truck, trailer, boat, or heavy equipment sales, which are considered heavy retail, rental, and service.

Vehicle Operations Facility. A facility for the dispatch, storage, and maintenance of emergency medical care vehicles, taxicabs and similar vehicles for hire, school buses, utility vehicles, and similar vehicles. Vehicle operations facility does not include a public works or public safety facility.

Vehicle Rental. An establishment that rents automobiles and vans, including incidental parking and servicing of rental vehicles. A motor vehicle rental establishment may maintain an inventory of the vehicles for sale or lease either on-site or at a nearby location, and may provide on-site facilities for the repair and service of the vehicles sold or leased by the dealership. Vehicle rental does not include truck rental establishments or rental of heavy equipment, which is considered part of heavy retail, rental, and service.

Vehicle Repair - Major. A business that provides services in engine rebuilding, major reconditioning of worn or damaged motor vehicles, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), recreational vehicles and trailers, towing and collision service, including body, frame or fender straightening or repair, painting of motor vehicles, interior (upholstery, dashboard, etc.) reconstruction and/or repairs, and restoration services. A major vehicle repair business may also include minor vehicle repair services.

Vehicle Repair – Minor. A business the provides services in minor repairs to motor vehicles, motorcycles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) vehicles, including repair or replacement of cooling, electrical, fuel and exhaust systems, brake adjustments, relining and repairs, wheel servicing, alignment and balancing, repair and replacement of shock absorbers, and replacement or adjustment of mufflers and tail pipes, hoses, belts, light bulbs, fuses, windshield wipers/wiper blades, grease retainers, wheel bearings, and the like. Any type of vehicle repair services for recreational vehicles is a major vehicle repair business and does not qualify as minor repair under this Ordinance regardless of the level of repair service.

Warehouse. An enclosed facility for the storage and distribution of manufactured products, supplies, and/or equipment.

Wholesale Establishment. A business where goods are sold to either retailers, or to industrial, commercial, institutional, or other professional business users, or to other wholesalers and related subordinated services.

Wind Energy System. An energy system operated by a public, private, or cooperative company for the generation, transmission, distribution, or processing of wind energy.

Wireless Telecommunications. Towers, antennas, and facilities used to transmit and receive signals that facilitate wireless telecommunications. The following definitions describe the wireless telecommunications infrastructure described within the general definition for wireless telecommunications:

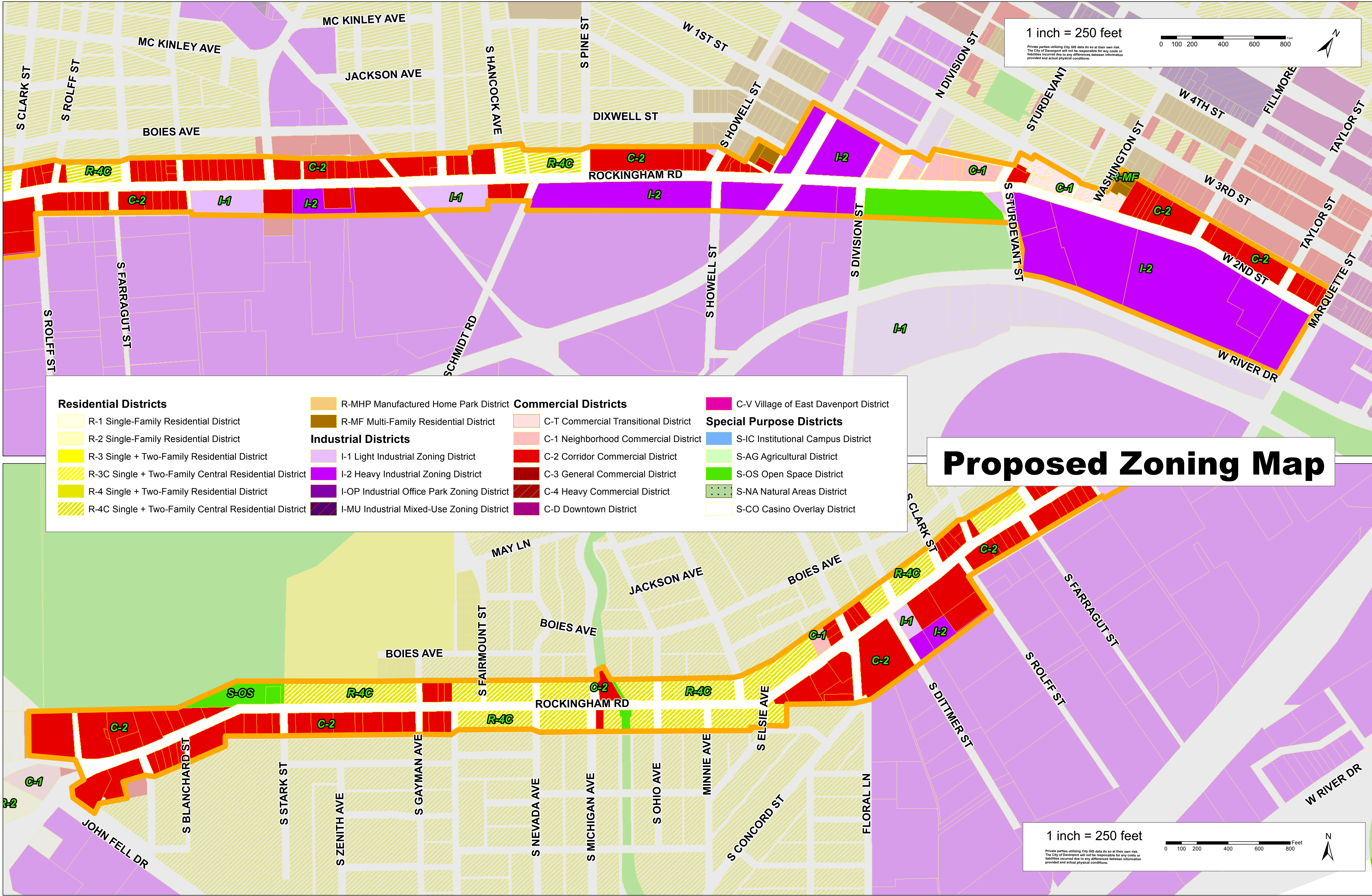
1. **Antenna.** A specific device, the surface of which is used to transmit and/or receive signals transmitted to or from other antennas. This does not include satellite dish antennae.
2. **Facility.** A structure used to house and protect the equipment necessary for processing telecommunications signals, which may include air conditioning equipment and emergency generators. Facility also includes any necessary equipment that facilitates wireless transmission.

3. Tower. A structure designed and constructed to support one or more wireless telecommunications antennae and including all appurtenant devices attached to it.

4. Distributed Antenna System. A wireless communications network with multiple spatially separated antenna nodes and related equipment mounted on existing infrastructure, typically power, light, and/or telephone poles, all connected to a common source via fiber optic cable or other transport medium, which provides enhanced coverage within a geographic area.

Overview Map of Rockingham Corridor Area





City of Davenport
Plan and Zoning Commission

Department: Community Planning & Economic Development
Contact Info: Matt Flynn 888-2286

Date
5/29/2018

Subject:

Next public hearing June 5th, 2018 in the Council Chamber of City Hall, 226 W 4th Street at 5:00 P.M.

Staff Workflow Reviewers

REVIEWERS:

Department	Reviewer	Action	Date
City Clerk	Wille, Wayne	Approved	5/22/2018 - 12:19 PM