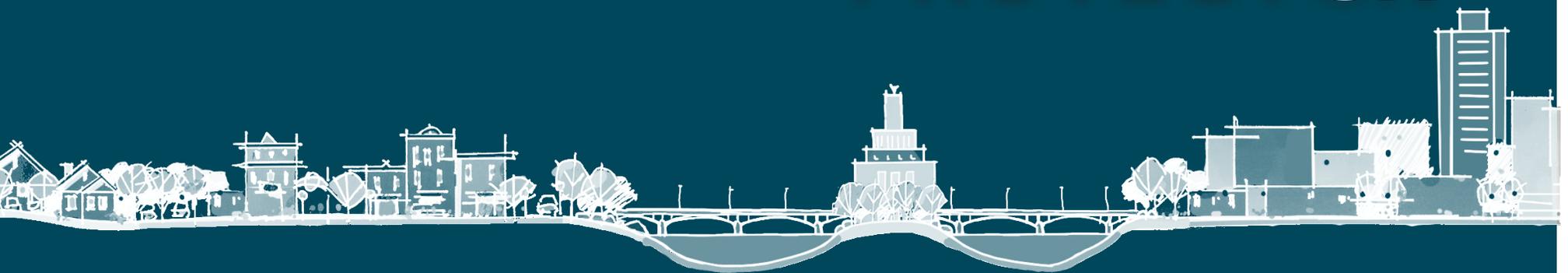




PROTECT^{CR}



PROTECTCR



ProtectCR focuses on how to protect the city from hazards, and how to provide quality public facilities and infrastructure. In the aftermath of the 2008 floods, flood control is still a primary focus for the city. Cedar Rapids will continue to implement existing flood recovery and mitigation plans.

As Cedar Rapids grows, maintaining efficiency and quality of infrastructure and public services will be major priorities. Cedar Rapids will need to strike a balance between providing new services in growth areas, and maintaining older infrastructure in existing neighborhoods in the core of the city.



PROTECTCR GOALS

1. Protect Cedar Rapids from flooding and other hazards.
2. Manage growth and development to balance costs and serviceability to neighborhoods.
3. Maintain and provide quality services to the community.
4. Demonstrate best practices in building construction.



GOAL 1:

Protect Cedar Rapids from flooding and other hazards.

In 2008, Cedar Rapids experienced millions of dollars in damage due to flooding. The community has engaged in a multitude of planning processes and initiated countless infrastructure projects to reduce the incidence of flooding and ensure community residents and homes are protected against flood events. Cedar Rapids has taken a three part recovery approach:

1. Improve Flood Control
2. Reinvest in Housing, Businesses & Neighborhoods
3. Rebuild Public Facilities

Some of the most densely populated areas of the community, including the downtown, are in the floodplain. These areas need protection and Cedar Rapids is implementing a strategic approach to development to minimize flood risk.

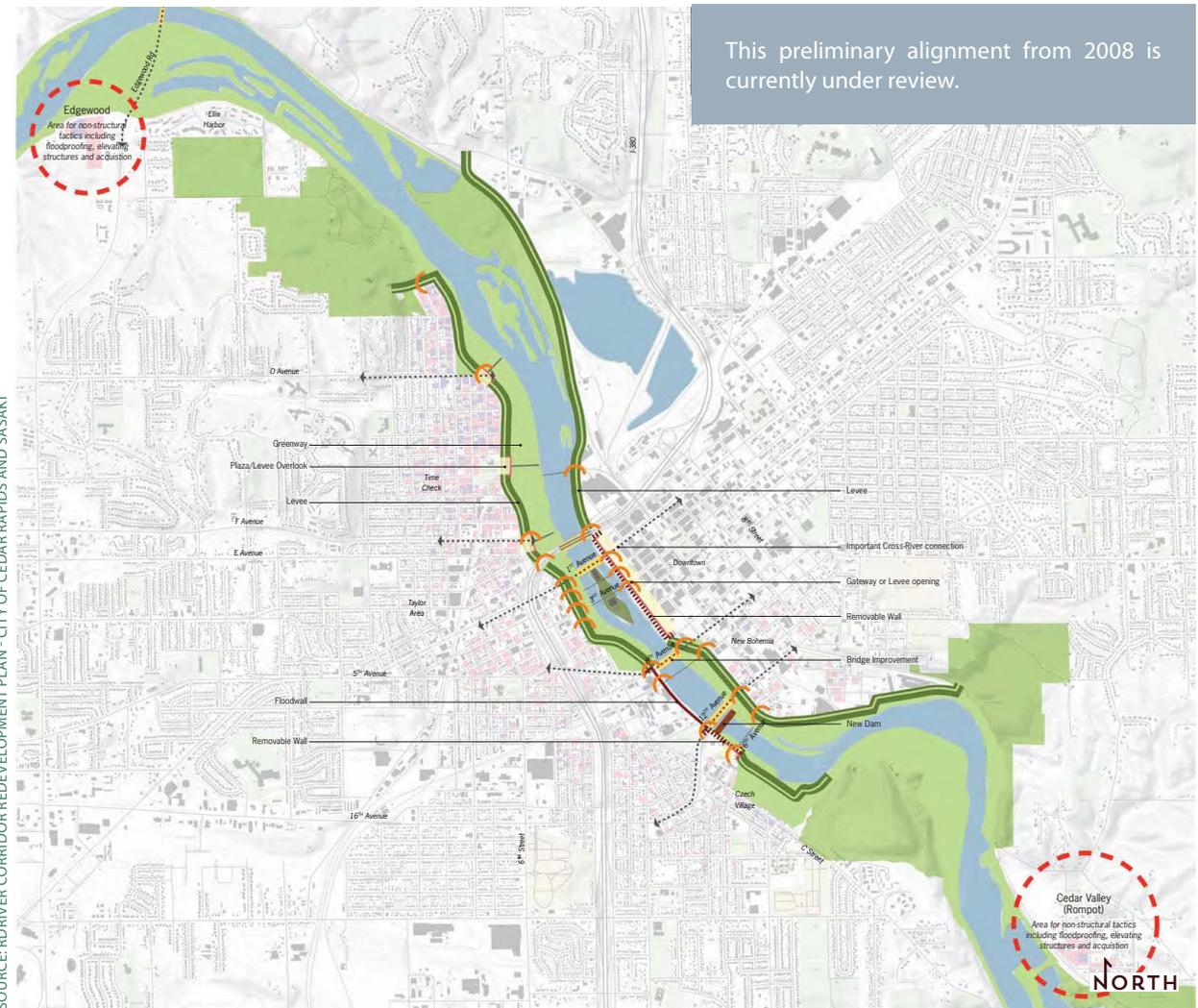
Flood Recovery Plan

Shortly after the floods of 2008, the City Council approved a flood control recovery plan to help with immediate recovery and future control of flood risk. This plan is summarized in Map 1.

Also in 2008, the Council adopted a set of goals that eventually developed into a full plan for flood recovery. The plan was based on four primary tenets including "Flood Management & Protection Strategies." This focused on "developing and implementing strategies to minimize and/or eliminate the threat of future flood events in Cedar Rapids."

A first step in achieving this goal was to perform a feasibility study of Cedar River Flood protection, in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This was completed in 2011 and established where flood control measures and infrastructure should be constructed based on Federal rules. The study evaluated several alternatives, and recommended a flood control system that features

MAP 1 : Preliminary Flood Control Plan (2008)



concrete floodwalls, earthen levees, closure structures and pump stations. The system would protect up to a height of 32.4 feet, slightly higher than the flood crest in 2008. Figure 2 shows a map summarizing the system.

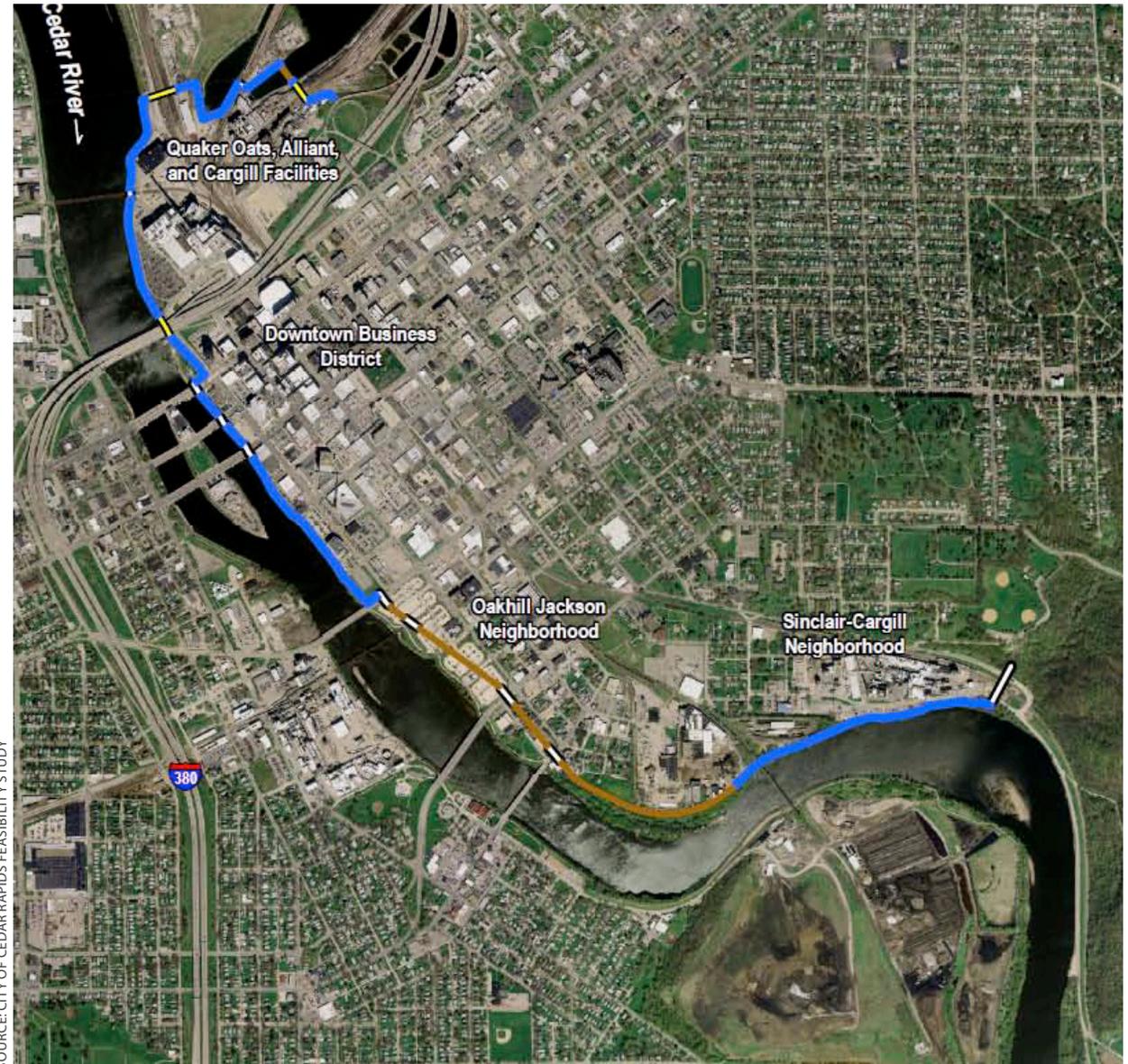
The recovery plan also recommended the following:

- **Barrier Installation:** Authorize purchase of materials and equipment necessary to install barriers that will protect the city up to a 20-foot flood stage.
- **Community Rating System:** Pursue a coordinated effort with the National Flood Insurance Program (part of FEMA) to qualify Cedar Rapids properties for flood insurance discounts, through implementation of elements of the flood management plan and coordination with existing city ordinances.
- **Legacy Watershed Management and Watershed Study:** Work with the United States Army Corps of Engineers to study the historic upstream and downstream watershed practices and management.
- **Storm Water Management Plan:** Update the storm water management plan on a regular basis to reflect flood management goals.

In 2014, Cedar Rapids received an award of \$264 million to help carry out flood control plans. These include the construction of 6.24 miles of levee and floodwalls (permanent and removable), 11 pump stations, 21 roadway and railroad gate closures, improvements to a flood prone bridge (elevation of approaches), and design on a second river crossing. The city is currently holding public meetings to aid in finalizing the alignment and design.

In summary, Cedar Rapids has completed extensive planning for flood control, and initiatives have been underway for years. The city will continue to support the implementation of recovery planning efforts.

MAP 2: USACE Preferred Scenario for Flood Protection, Cedar River





Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

In addition to flooding, the city is committed to protecting the community against other potential hazards. The Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies hazards that the city should prepare for based on an assessment of hazards by probability of occurrence, severity and other factors. The plan rates the following as “high priority” hazards for Cedar Rapids: river flood, thunderstorm, lightning and hail, drought, severe winter storm, tornado and windstorm, and flash flooding.

The Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan provides additional guidance on protecting residents and their property from flooding and many other possible hazards. The goals of the plan are to:

- Minimize injuries and loss of life.
- Reduce or eliminate damages due to natural and technological hazards.

- Manage operations with or without county, state, and federal assistance.
- Return to pre-hazard event conditions in a timely and planned manner.

As the plan points out, many of the hazard threats are already addressed by ongoing city operations. For example, the city protects against infrastructure failure through the regular inspections and maintenance by the Public Works department.

However, the plan recommends a number of mitigation actions for Cedar Rapids, focusing on addressing its high priority hazards. These recommendations implement Goal 1, and include the following (list not comprehensive):

- Complete phases of the city’s Permanent Flood Protection Project.
- Complete the addition of 21 gate closures and 11 pump stations.
- Implement Permanent Flood Protection Project through property acquisition and/or demolition.

- Install flood warning system on Indian Creek.
- Expand the city’s warning siren system.
- Add detention basins to increase stormwater management capacity.
- Construct safe rooms in public facilities and recreation areas.
- Complete Edgewood bridge improvements.

The Linn County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and any future versions of the plan should be considered a part of EnvisionCR.

Cedar Rapids has undertaken extensive planning for hazard mitigation, with special focus on protection against floods. Implementation of these existing plans, paired with implementation of the natural stormwater management recommendations in “GreenCR,” will help to achieve the city’s goal of hazard protection.

INITIATIVES

73. Complete community outreach for the Flood Control Project. (Completed - 2015)

Shortly after the floods of 2008, the City Council approved a flood control recovery plan to help with immediate recovery and future control of flood risk. This plan is summarized in Map 1. The city is currently holding public meetings to aid in finalizing the alignment and design.

74. Adopt alignment for the Flood Control Project. (Completed - 2015)

The city will use the feedback from the community outreach process to help inform final alignment for flood control.

75. Develop a property acquisition program for the Flood Control Project. (Completed - 2015)

This will aid in acquiring property still needed for the Flood Control Project.

76. Coordinate the use of Flood Mitigation Program funds for the Flood Control Project.

The city received \$264 million from the state Flood Mitigation Program that needs to be tracked to coordinate the completion of the Flood Control Project.

77. Amend the Future Land Use Map to reflect planned land use based on the adopted flood control alignment.



The Future Land Use Map will need to be updated to reflect the City Council adopted Flood Control Project alignment.

78. Identify and track completion of Priority One Level Cedar Rapids Mitigation Strategies from the Linn County Multi- Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Tables in the Appendix show how hazards are addressed by operations, the city's hazard mitigation strategy, mitigation actions, completed mitigation actions, benefit cost criteria, mitigation action priority level, and the city's action plan.

79. Prepare Watershed Management Plans that provide improved aquatic habitats, recreational opportunities, and increased public access to natural resources, while maintaining necessary levels of flood

control through coordination with appropriate stakeholders, including state and federal agencies, and other jurisdictions.

Refer to GreenCR for discussion of natural stormwater management through the use of "greenways." Preservation of floodplains, wetlands, stream buffers, and other critical natural areas will create a system of greenways that allow for natural water drainage and will help protect against flooding.

80. Develop a Wastewater Collection Master Plan.

Initiate a plan to measure, monitor, and manage wastewater collection for the city.

81. Develop Watershed Stormwater Drainage Master Plan.

Initiate a plan to measure, monitor, and manage stormwater drainage for the city's watersheds.



GOAL 2: Manage growth and development to balance costs and serviceability to neighborhoods.

As Cedar Rapids grows, so will the demands on city services such as water, sewer and stormwater. Although this growth will correspond with an increased tax base, funds are limited. Keeping growth and revenue in balance is essential to maintaining a high level of services in everything from libraries to fire response. The city wants to continue to provide the same high level of service as it grows. The building of new neighborhoods should not be at the cost of older neighborhoods.

The type of development experienced can have a tremendous impact on service costs. For example, lower density neighborhoods are typically more costly to serve than higher density areas, since households are spread out over larger areas – that means everything from garbage trucks to ambulances have more miles to cover.

In a similar way, location of development has a tremendous effect. Due to topography or geographic proximity, certain areas may be impractical to serve, while unconstrained areas have fewer challenges and cost less to serve.

The city must be strategic in infrastructure extension, encouraging development in areas that will be cost effective, and allowing continued high level of service.

Development that occurs in existing urban areas, rather than at the urban fringe, is called infill. Infill development is a way of “recycling” land, since many infill lots were previously used for another purpose. Infill makes use of existing infrastructure, such as streets and sewer connections. Although there are often costs uniquely associated with infill, such as site clean-up, this type of development can be more economical overall, due to the lesser need for infrastructure extension. The city should concentrate on upgrading facilities in urban areas and prioritizing the use of existing capacity over construction of new facilities.

StrengthenCR describes ways to encourage infill development. It describes how to strategically use the

location and design of city infrastructure and civic facilities as a catalyst to leverage neighborhood revitalization and redevelopment. The provision of infrastructure and facilities can support revitalization efforts by signaling to property owners and prospective owners that the location is appropriate for investment and redevelopment.

The provision of city services, especially sewer and water, heavily influences where growth occurs. Service and infrastructure investments should be made in strategic areas. Strategic areas are those that meet three measures. First, the city wishes to grow there (according to the comprehensive plan and other plans), second, it is efficient to grow there, and third, the market can support growth in that area. Strategic growth areas can include revitalization areas and new development areas. Potential areas for growth are identified in GrowCR.

As development occurs, the city should ensure that services can support new development without diminishing service to existing neighborhoods. For example, the need to extend water to new development should not jeopardize the availability of fire suppression flow in existing neighborhoods.

Infrastructure Serviceability in Growth Areas

Due to topography and geographic proximity, infrastructure serviceability can vary widely. Map 3 summarizes the serviceability of sanitary sewer and water in potential growth areas. Maps 4 and 5 show the individual serviceability of sanitary sewer and water in potential growth areas. Map 6 shows the estimated drive time for the Cedar Rapids' Fire Department to serve the city.

Additional study is required to fully understand serviceability. The evaluation here is a snapshot based on information from Public Works, Utilities, Police Department, and Fire Department. Each offered opinions on serviceability based on the known conditions. Geographic areas were scored using the criteria on the opposite page.



INITIATIVES

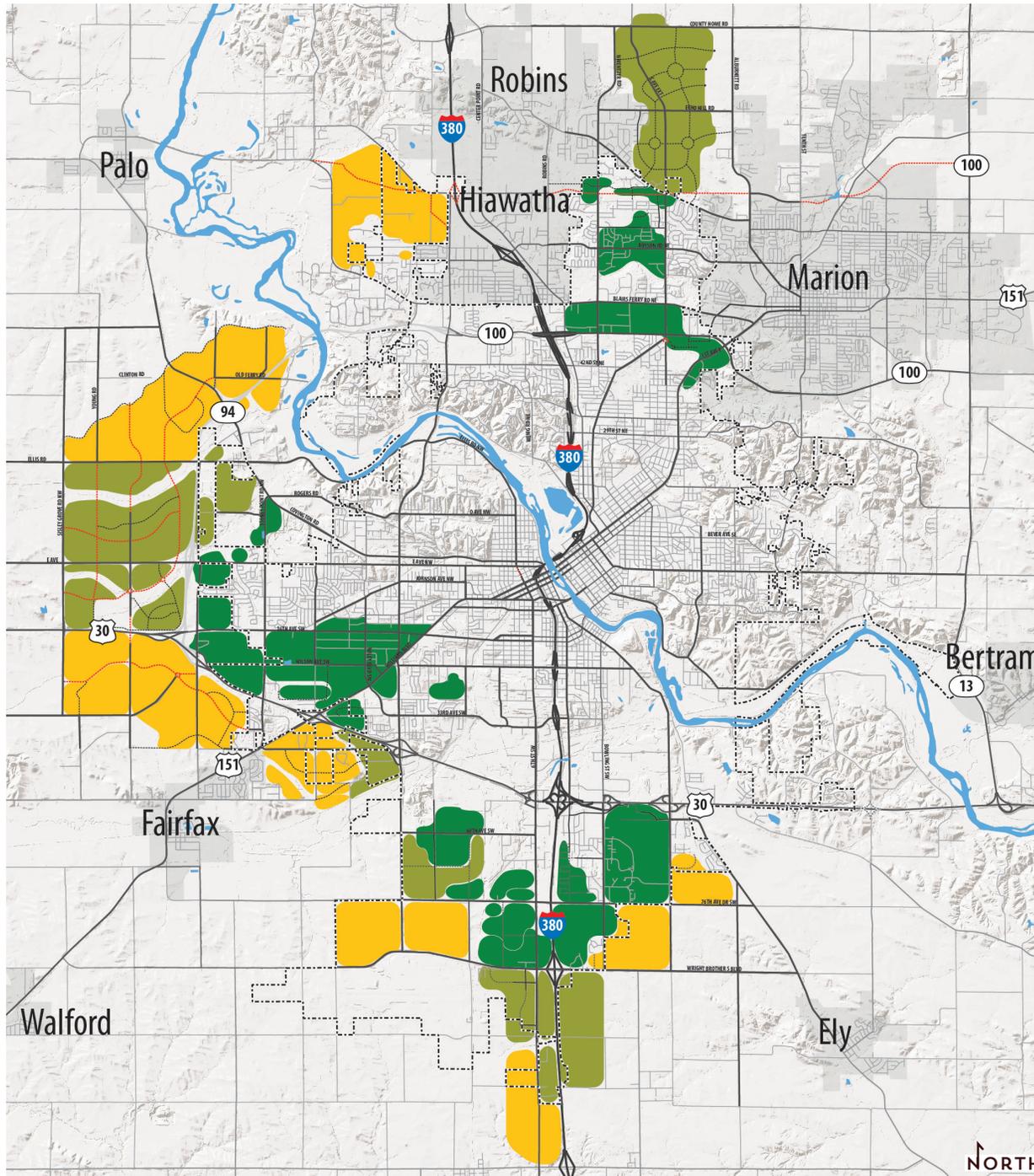
82. Prepare a capital improvement plan that addresses both the needs of existing core neighborhoods and the future infrastructure needs in areas where growth is planned.

The city's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) should balance infrastructure investments between the needs of existing and new neighborhoods without negative impacts.

83. Enhance and expand the Capital Improvement Projects Development and Management Handbook, and include a publicly accessible digital copy of this on the Public Works Department's website.

This initiative will help improve the efficiency and coordination of projects in both growth and infill areas.

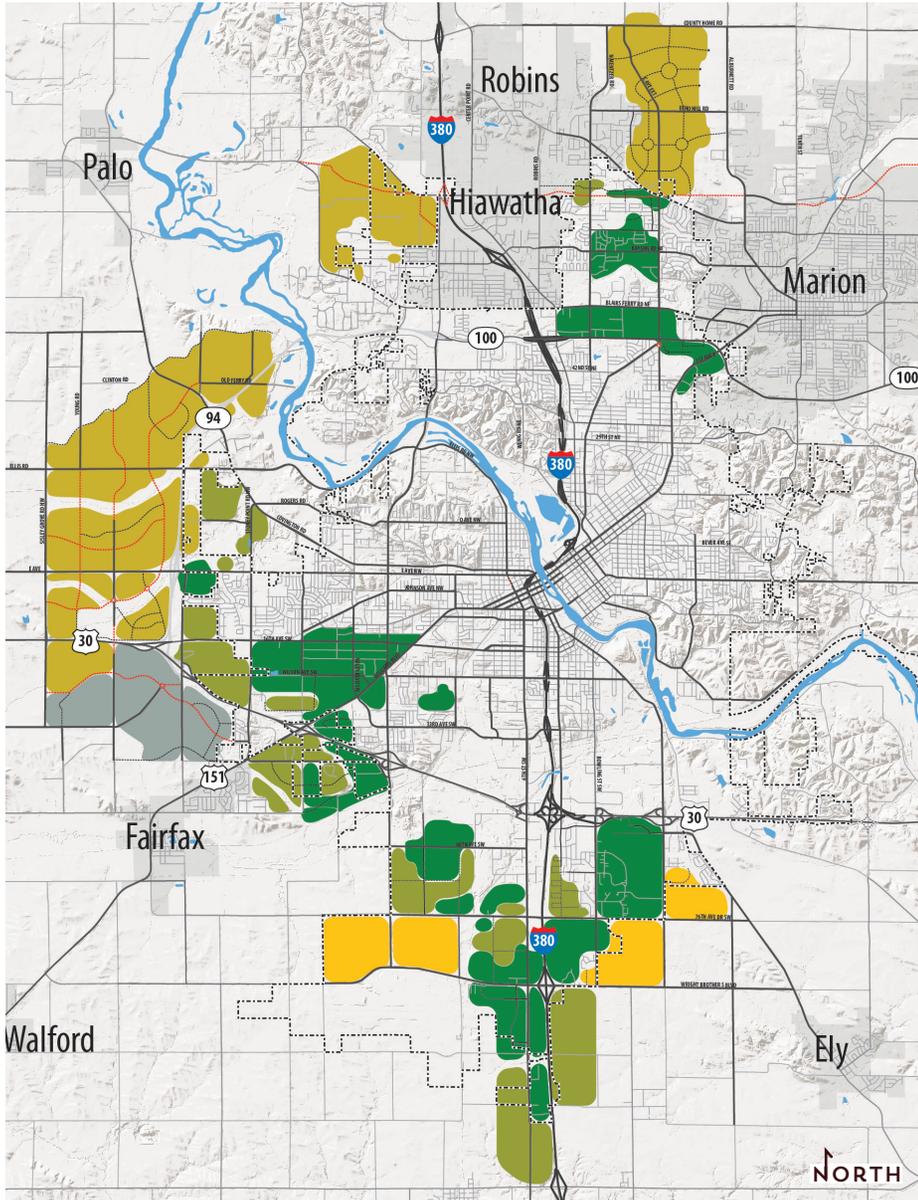
MAP 3: Aggregated Serviceability for Sanitary Sewer and Water.



Evaluation

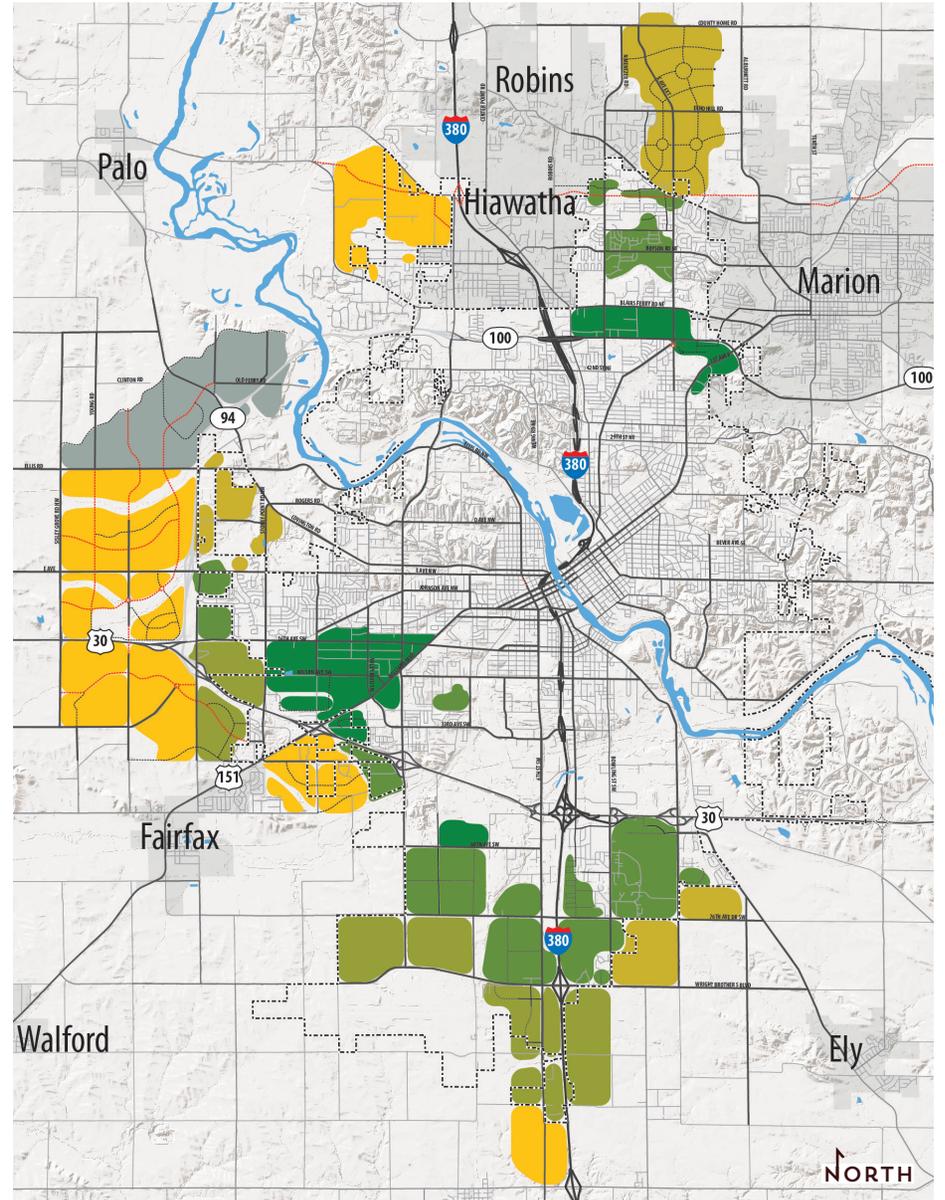
- Excellent serviceability.** The area can be adequately served for proposed land uses by existing infrastructure.
- Good serviceability.** The area can be adequately served for proposed land uses by existing infrastructure. Affordable upgrades required.
- Serviceable.** The area can be adequately served for proposed land uses. For example, extension to the system is required and typical for conventional development. This is a typical rating for conventional development.
- Serviceable, but requires improvements.** The city has planned or is planning improvements for this area. For example, the city knows that we need a lift station or water tower is needed.
- Serviceable, but requires study.** The city assumes the area can be serviceable through improvements. For example, the city believes that a lift station or water tower is needed
- Unknown serviceability, requires study.** The city has not planned for service to this area.

MAP 4: Sanitary Sewer Serviceability



SOURCE: CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS, RDG PLANNING & DESIGN

MAP 5: Water Serviceability

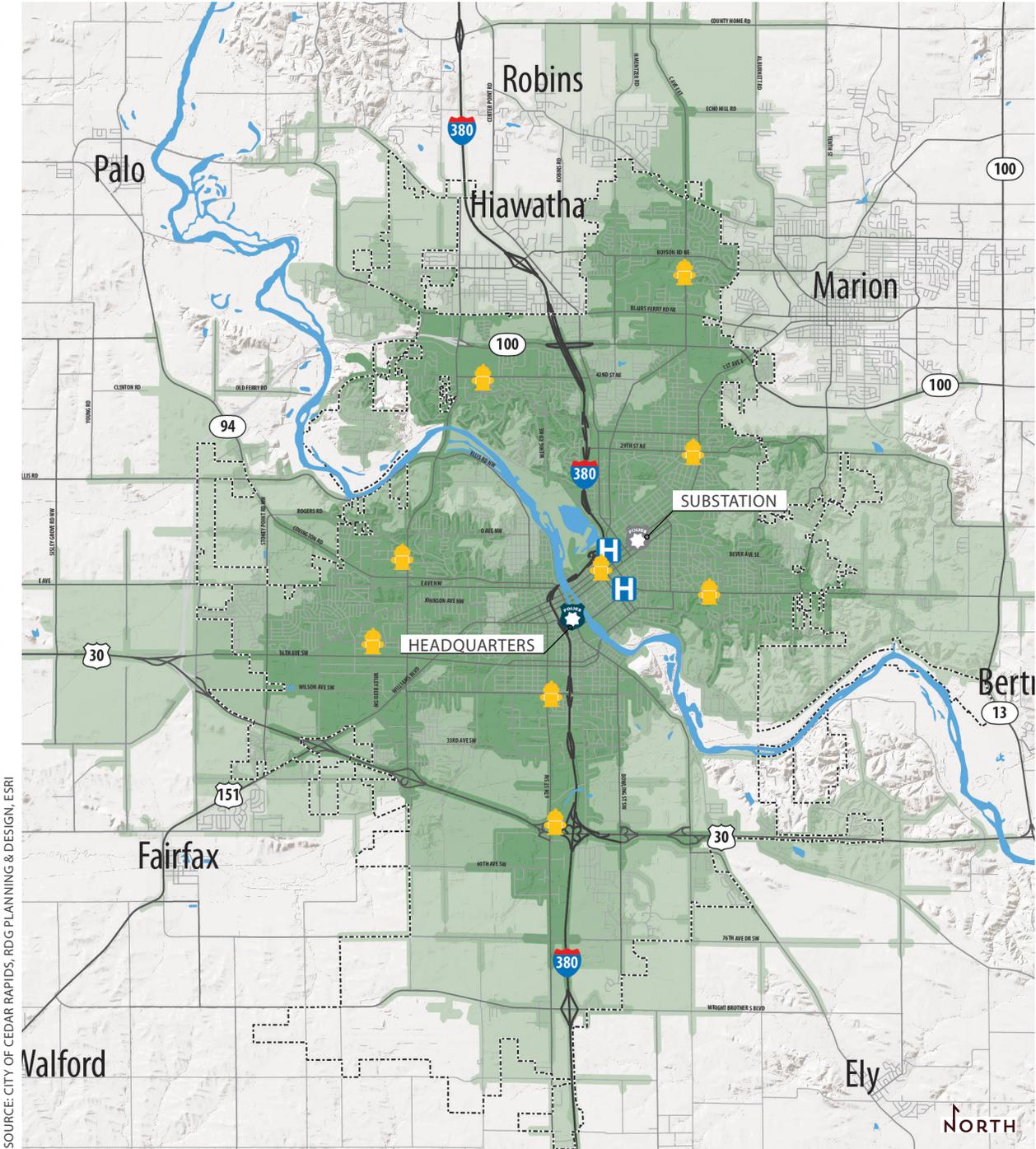


MAP 6: Fire Response Time

Estimated Drive Times

- 0-4 minutes
- 4-6 minutes
- 6-8 minutes

-  Police Station
-  Fire Station
-  Hospital



SOURCE: CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS, RDG PLANNING & DESIGN, ESRI



GOAL 3:

Maintain and provide quality services to the community.

Community facilities such as recreation centers, municipal offices, and fire stations are an important facet of Cedar Rapids' quality of life and are critical to public safety. These public facilities represent large capital assets that must respond to the needs of current and future residents and future growth needs. Although these features sustain life in the community – they are often only noticed when they are absent or something goes wrong. Yet, they have a major impact on residents' satisfaction with the city and with the direction of future growth.

The city will continue its support of city facilities by reviewing their needs on an annual basis as part of the CIP process. As part of the EnvisionCR process, staff members were surveyed regarding the condition of city facilities, from fire stations to city pools. For the majority of facilities, the primary requirement is routine maintenance and minor upgrades and repairs. However, staff indicated a number of more significant needs and initiatives that are on the horizon for city facilities. These are summarized below:

- Replace Ambroz Recreation Center
- Update clubhouses at Twin Pines, Ellis, and Gardner Golf Courses
- Replace Bender Pool
- Replace Parks Maintenance Building

An overview of facility evaluations is provided in Table 1.

The city should also continue to implement the following plans or initiatives:

- Cedar Rapids' Fire Department Strategic Plan
- Cedar Rapids' Police Department Strategic Plan
- Eastern Iowa Airport Master Plan
- SafeCR (Secure and Friendly Environments in Cedar Rapids)



INITIATIVES

84. Refine existing stormwater management regulations to enhance clarity and adaptability.

Also helps achieve goals in GreenCR.

85. Replace outdated facilities (Ambroz Recreation Center, Bender Pool, Parks Maintenance, Twin Pines Clubhouse, Ellis Clubhouse, and Gardner Clubhouse) with modern and sustainable facilities.

Helps city provide updated services to current and future citizens.

Fire Department Strategic Plan:

The following six Fire Department Initiatives help the city maintain and increase its level of service to the city while also increasing the attractiveness of the community.

86. Adopt standards and practices across the department to maximize employee capabilities.

87. Evaluate high risk structures and target hazards for increased emergency response needs, fire prevention activities, fire protection systems and equipment per adopted codes, standards, regulations, and policies.

88. Identify, evaluate, and acquire technology, equipment, and facilities to improve infrastructure and service delivery.



89. Seek opportunities to create new and strengthen current partnerships with public and private organizations to enhance the department's capabilities, education, and response through collaboration.

90. Analyze and define its organizational structure to reflect best practices in areas of staffing, operations, and equipment.

91. Obtain Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) certification.

Police Department's Strategic Plan:

The following five Police Department Initiatives help the city maintain and increase its level of service to the city while also increasing the attractiveness of the community.

92. Obtain the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) certification.

93. Conduct targeted traffic enforcement to increase traffic safety.

94. Track progress towards increasing the solve rate of crimes.

95. Track progress of rabies and microchip clinics. (Completed - 2015)

96. Improve and enforce department policies and directives.

Table 1: Facility Evaluation

FACILITY		Year Built	Condition	Improvement Schedule			Needs
				Ongoing	Within 10 years	Beyond 10 Years	
1.	Transit Garage/Admin Facility (427 8th Street NW)	2013		●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
2.	Ground Transportation Center (450 1st Street SE)	1983	Excellent		●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10 Years) Facility expansion or relocation
3.	Eastern Iowa Airport Terminal (2121 Arthur Collins Parkway)	1986	Good	●	●		(<10) Airport Circular Road (<10) Renovate Parking Areas (<10) Construct Concourse B with 2 New Gates
4.	City Services Center (500 15th Avenue SW)	2013	Excellent	●			(<10) Renovate Parking Areas
5.	City Hall (101st Street SE)	1931	Good	●	●	●	(0) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Tuckpointing and Front Door Renovations (10+) Roof, HVAC Improvements (2035)
6.	5 in 1 Dam (Under E & F Avenue Bridge)	1974	Good		●	●	(<10) Feasibility study of conversion of slide gates to tainter gates (10+) Remove hydroelectric power generation plant (2020-25)
7.	J Avenue Water Treatment Plant (761 J Avenue NE)	1929	Good		●		(<10) Complete a raw water source study to evaluate well system (<10) Replace lime softening process which is reaching end of useful life (10+) Construct a new maintenance building (<10) Design and construct surface water withdrawal system and pretreatment process for nitrate and emerging contaminant removal
8.	NW Water Treatment Plant (7807 Ellis Road)	1993	Good		●		(<10) Improve the existing lime softening process to correct flaws (<10) Design and construct surface water withdrawal system and pretreatment process for nitrate and emerging contaminant removal
9.	Water Division Administration Building (1111 Shaver Road)	1965	Moderate	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Improve/replace HVAC System
10.	Ambroz Recreation Center (2000 Mt. Vernan Road SE)	1908	Poor			●	(10+) Relocate services to an alternative location
11.	Jones Golf Course, Clubhouse, and Maintenance (2901 Fruitland Blvd SW)	-	Good		●		(<10 Years) Restore Fairways from 2014 Flooding (<10) Consider conversion to a 9 hole course and instruction academy

Table 1: Facility Evaluation

Facility	Year Built	Condition	Improvement Schedule			Needs
			Ongoing	Within 10 years	Beyond 10 Years	
12. Twin Pines Golf Course, Clubhouse, and Maintenance (3800 42nd Street NE)	-	Good (course) Poor (clubhouse)		●		(<10) Construct a new clubhouse which will better support events, merchandise & food/beverage sales
13. Ellis Golf Course, Clubhouse, and Maintenance (1401 Zika Avenue NW)	Varies	Excellent (Course) Poor (Clubhouse)	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Construct a new Clubhouse to support events, merchandise, and food/beverage sales
14. Gardner Golf Course, Clubhouse, and Maintenance (5101 Golf Course Road, Marion)	Varies	Good Poor	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance and Updates (Ongoing) Repair tree damage from storm event (<10) Construct a new Clubhouse to support events, merchandise, and sales.
15. Bever Pool (2700 Bever Avenue SE)	-	Good		●		(<10) Update pump, mechanical & filtration system
16. Ellis Pool (2000 Ellis Blvd NW)	-	Moderate		●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Repair and upgrade concrete work
17. Jones Pool (201 Wilson Avenue SW)	-	Excellent		●		(<10) Update pump, mechanical & filtration system
18. Bender Pool (940 14th Avenue SE)	-	Poor			●	(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (10+) Replace and close facility
19. Noelridge Aquatic Center (1248 42nd Street NE)	2003	Good		●		(<10) Refurbish amenities and slides
20. Cherry Hill Aquatic Center (341 Stoney Point Road NW)	2004	Good	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
21. Tait Cummins Softball Complex & Concessions (3000 C Street SW)	-	Poor	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Reconstruct baseball diamonds and improve lighting system
22. Tuma Sports Complex, Maintenance, and Concessions (3239 C Avenue Extension, Marion)	-	Good		●	●	(<10) Improve lighting system (10+) Construct indoor/outdoor athletic facilities
23. Ellis Softball and Concessions (916 Ellis Blvd NW)	-	Poor		●		(<10) Improve field conditions
24. Ellis Harbor (Ellis Boulevard NW)	-	Poor		●		(<10) Repair Sidewalks (<10) Dredge the harbor
25. Ushers Ferry Historic Village & Ushers Ferry Lodge (5925 Seminole Valley Trail NE)	-	Excellent (lodge) Good (village)	●			(Ongoing) Maintain village buildings

Table 1: Facility Evaluation

Facility	Year Built	Condition	Improvement Schedule			Needs
			Ongoing	Within 10 years	Beyond 10 Years	
26. Seminole Valley Farm (Seminole Valley Road NE)	-	Poor		●	●	(<10 Years) Demolish all non-historic registry property (<10) Study the barn for structural integrity and reuse (10+) If sufficient capital is not invested, de-list from historic registry
27. Bever Park Zoo (2700 Bever Avenue SE)	-	Moderate	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
28. Bever Park Maintenance Building (2700 Bever Avenue SE)	1926-1963	Poor		●		(<10) Replace the maintenance facility
29. Noelridge Greenhouse and Gardens (4900 Council Street NE)	-	Good		●		(<10) Install climate control automation
30. Noelridge Maintenance Shop (4900 Council Street NE)	1960-1990	Poor		●		(<10) Expand the maintenance facility
31. Ellis Park Maintenance Shop (916 Ellis Blvd NW)	1969	Poor		●		(<10) Replace the maintenance facility
32. Veterans Memorial Tennis Center (Rockford Road SW)	-	Moderate		●		(<10) Replace tennis courts and bathroom buildings
33. Park Pavillions (Various Locations)	-	Varies	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (Ongoing) Replace facilities as needed
34. Cedar Rapids Ice Arena (1100 Rockford Road SW)	1999	Moderate	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Level III Energy Audit and energy efficiency improvements
35. Paramount Theatre (123 3rd Avenue)	1928 (2012 Updates)	Good	●			(Ongoing) Continued upgrades to technical equipment
36. U.S. Cellular Center (370 1st Avenue NE)	1979 (2013 Updates)	Moderate	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Replace or improve restroom facilities (<10) Evaluate boiler/chiller system at regular intervals, replace when needed
37. McGrath Amphitheatre Cedar Rapids (475 1st Street SW)	2013	Excellent	●			(<10) Disposition of adjacent Knutsa Building (<10) Construct permanent support facilities (<10) Construction of flood protection and pump house
38. Harbor Construction Shop (2027 Ellis Road NW)	1940-2005	Good		●		(<10) Update building for fabrication and sign shop in 2015
39. Recreation Maintenance Building (Ellis Park)	1960	Moderate			●	(10+) Improve building utilities
40. Water Pollution Control Facility (7525 Bertram Road SE)	Late 1970s	Good			●	(10+) Meet nutrient reduction requirements of NPDES (10+) Replace or modify existing incinerator operations to handle solids generated during the treatment process.

Table 1: Facility Evaluation

Facility	Year Built	Condition	Improvement Schedule			Needs
			Ongoing	Within 10 years	Beyond 10 Years	
41. Central Fire Station (713 1st Avenue SE)	2013	Excellent	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
42. Fire Station #2 (442 50th Street Avenue)	1988	Moderate	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10 Years) Stabilize the ground
43. Fire Station #3 (3520 Crestwood)	2013	Excellent	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
44. Fire Station #4 (3600 42nd Street)	1986	Good	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Install a stop light for safer backing up into the station
45. Fire Station #5 (50 Wilson Street)	1956	Good	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Install a stop light for safer backing up into the station
46. Fire Station #6 (2416 Mt. Vernon Street)	1956	Good	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
47. Fire Station #7 (206 29th Street NE)	1999	Good	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
48. Fire Station #8 (100 Wiley)	1986	Good	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
49. Fire Station #9 (415 Broderick)	1986	Good	●			(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance
50. Cedar Rapids Animal Care and Control (900 76th Avenue Drive SW)	2013	Excellent	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Construct an additional facility within 10 years
51. Cedar Rapids Police Shooting Range (2727 Old River Road SW)	1960	Requires Study	●	●		(<10) Update range facilities
52. Cedar Rapids Police Sub-Station (1501 1st Avenue SE)	Unknown	Requires Study		●		(<10) Relocate in 2015
53. Cedar Rapids Police Department (505 1st Street SW)	1997	Moderate	●	●		(Ongoing) Routine Preventative Maintenance (<10) Build an addition to create more space or potential growth



GOAL 4:

Demonstrate best practices in building construction.

All buildings in Cedar Rapids should use best practices in building construction, such as energy efficiency and on-site stormwater management. One of the most visible ways to encourage this is to develop public facilities as demonstration pieces for exemplary design and construction practices.

The city also exercises influence over private buildings in the form of building codes.

To ensure community safety and recovery, city buildings and infrastructure should be built with emergency management in mind. Existing building codes are designed to limit threat from fire, wind and other dangers. Code enforcement should continue to be a priority, in order to ensure the safety of residents.

In the aftermath of the 2008 flood, many community facilities have recently been rebuilt. As a result, there are many examples of today's trends in best building practice. The new library, Central Fire Station, Educational Leadership and Support Center (Cedar Rapids Community School District), City Services Center, and the Ground Transportation Center are all examples of exceptional facilities. Cedar Rapids can highlight these facilities - through signage, tours, and other means - as examples of what the community would like to see replicated in the private sector.



Cedar Rapids Public Library Green Roof

INITIATIVES

97. Use sustainable practices for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction of public facilities prior to adoption of a green building program.

New public buildings should use sustainable design practices. While the city may not pursue LEED® certification, due to the cost, the principles of LEED® for Building Design and Construction can be a guide for building design. Examples of considerations for LEED® include:

- Efficient Lighting and Light Pollution Reduction
- On-Site Rainwater Management
- Bicycle Facilities
- Water Use Reduction
- Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy Sources
- Recycling Facilities
- Indoor Air Quality
- Presence of Natural Light and Quality Views

When buildings are renovated or improved, these principles apply.

LEED®

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design LEED®, an initiative of the United States Green Building Council (USGBC).