

ATTACHMENT C

*Editor's note: These definitions are included for review, and to aid in understanding the concepts of the articles being reviewed during this Worksession. They will be placed in Article XI. – Definitions following the Planning Commission's review.

Definitions for Article VIII.

Adjacent. To be separated by common property lines, lot lines, streets, or roads; also known as: abutting, adjoining, contiguous, or touching.

Bare-root planting. Planting of perennial plants whose roots are not wrapped via balling and burlap, and whose roots are exposed when planted.

Bicycle parking rack.¹ A stationary fixture to which a bicycle can be supported upright, provide two points of contact, and be securely attached (typically using a bicycle lock) to prevent theft.

Buffer, transitional. A strip of land, with plantings, designed to set apart and protect one space or activity from an adjacent space or activity.

Caliper. A measure of tree size, determined by measuring the diameter of the tree at breast height.

Canopy (attached). An architectural projection or shelter projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building and composed of a covering of rigid or non-rigid materials and/or fabric on a supporting framework that may be either permanent or retractable.

Canopy (freestanding). A freestanding structure composed of a covering of rigid or non-rigid materials and/or fabric on a supporting framework that may be either permanent or retractable.

Frontage, building. The length of an exterior building wall or structure of a single premise oriented to the public way or other properties that it faces.

Fence. A barrier of man-made construction preventing movement across a boundary, including walls that do not support a roof, but not retaining walls.

Fence, Ornamental². A fence other than a chain link or barbed wire fence intended to decorate, accent, or frame a feature of the landscape. Ornamental fences are often used to identify a lot corner, or frame a driveway, walkway, or planting bed.

Fleet vehicle. A vehicle that is owned or leased by a business, government agency, or other organization rather than by an individual.

Footcandle. A measure of light falling on a surface. One footcandle equals the amount of light generated by one candle shining on one square foot surface located 1 ft. away. Footcandle measurements must be made with a photometric light meter.

Glare. The sensation produced by a bright light source within the visual field that is sufficiently brighter than the level to which the eyes are adapted, which causes annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual

¹ Editor's Note: New definition.

² Editor's Note: New definition.

performance. Disability glare is the effect of stray light in the eye where visibility and visual performance are reduced.

High intensity discharge lamp. A mercury vapor lamp, a metal halide lamp, or a sodium lamp (high-pressure and low-pressure).

High-pressure sodium vapor. A High Intensity Discharge light source in which the arc tube's primary internal element is Sodium Vapor. High-pressure sodium vapor lamps emit a broader spectrum of light than low-pressure lamps.

Improved surface. A surface made of asphalt, concrete, brick, stone pavers, or an equivalent hard, dustless, and bonded material.

Interior aisle. A portion of a parking area which abuts, on one or more sides, parking spaces to which it provides access, and which is not used for the parking of vehicles.

Kelvin light color temperature. A light bulb color temperature's unit of absolute temperature, noted by the symbol K. The higher the Kelvin rating, the whiter the light will be. The Kelvin scale is generally as follows: 2700K (warm incandescent), 3000K (warm white halogen) and 3500K (household fluorescent).

Lamp. The component of a luminaire that produces light. A lamp is also commonly referred to as a bulb.

Lamp, mercury vapor. A gas discharge lamp that uses an electric arc through vaporized mercury to produce light.

Landscaping. The finishing and adornment of unpaved yard areas. Materials and treatment include naturally growing elements such as grass, trees, shrubs, and flowers. This treatment shall be permitted also to include the use of logs, rocks, fountains, water features, and contouring of the earth.

Light emitting diode. A semiconductor light source that emits light when current flows through it. Also referred to as an LED.

Low impact development (LID). Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration, or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat. Often utilizing green infrastructure to preserve, restore, and create green space using soils, vegetation, and rainwater harvest techniques that work with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible.

Low-pressure sodium vapor. A High Intensity Discharge light source in which the arc tube's primary internal element is Sodium Vapor. Low-pressure sodium vapor lamps only give monochromatic yellow light and so inhibit color vision at night.

Lumen. A standard unit of measurement of luminous flux.

Luminaire. A complete electric light unit.

Luminaire, full cut-off. An outdoor light fixture shielded in such a manner that all light emitted by the fixture, either directly from the lamp or indirectly from the fixture, is projected down below the fixture.

Luminaire, directionally shielded. An outdoor light fixture that contains visors, louvers, and other types of shields or lenses designed to direct light onto a targeted area and to minimize stray light.

Luminaire, outdoor. A luminaire which is permanently installed outdoors including, but not limited to, devices used to illuminate any site, structure, or sign, except that it does not include an internally illuminated sign.

Luminance. A photometric measure of the luminous intensity per unit area of light travelling in a given direction.

Loading space. A space within the main structure or on the same lot therewith, providing for the standing, loading, or unloading of trucks and other vehicles.

Nit. A measurement of candelas per square meter (cd/m²) and used frequently to describe sign luminance and to measure sign brightness.

Off-street parking. Space provided for vehicular parking outside the dedicated street right-of-way.

Open space. Land area not covered by buildings, roads, driveway and parking areas, or outdoor storage areas, including, but not limited to, landscape areas, gardens, woodlands, walkways, courtyards or lawns, outdoor recreation areas, and those elements provided in Article VIII of this Ordinance.

Outdoor storage. The keeping, in other than a building, of any goods, materials, or merchandise on the same parcel for more than twenty-four consecutive hours.

Parking lot. An off-street, ground level area that is used to provide for the required parking spaces, and associated aisles, as provided in Article VIII of this Ordinance.

Parking space. A designated space designed to park a vehicle; such space being exclusive of necessary drives, aisles, entrances and exits and being fully accessible for the parking or storage of permitted vehicles.

Recreation, active. Recreation which requires physical alteration to the area in which they are performed. This generally includes recreation or recreation areas such as playgrounds, ball courts, golf courses, and swimming pools.

Recreation, passive. Recreation that involves existing natural resources and/or minimal development and has a minimal impact. This generally includes walking, hiking, picnicking, birdwatching, and enjoyment of open areas such as parks.

Retaining wall. A manmade barrier constructed for the purpose of stabilizing soil, retarding erosion, or terracing a slope.

Screening. Landscaping, solid fencing, or masonry walls, or combination thereof, that physically and visually shields uses or their appurtenances, such as dumpsters and mechanical equipment, from adjacent property or uses.

Sign. Any object, device, display, or structure, or part thereof, visible from a public place, a public right-of-way, any parking area, or right-of-way open to use by the general public, or any navigable body of water that is designed and used to attract attention to an institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means involving words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, logos, colors, illumination, or projected images.

Sign, abandoned. A sign structure that has ceased to be used, and the owner intends no longer to have used, for the display of sign copy, or as otherwise defined by State law.

Sign, animated. A sign employing actual motion or the illusion of motion. Animated signs, which are differentiated from changeable signs, as defined and regulated by this Ordinance, include the following types:

- **Electrically Activated.** Animated signs producing the illusion of movement by means of electronic, electrical, or electro-mechanical input and/or illumination capable of simulating movement through employment of the characteristics of one or both of the classifications noted below:
 - **Flashing.** Animated signs or animated portions of signs whose illumination is characterized by a repetitive cycle in which the period of illumination is either the same as or less than the period of non-illumination. For the purposes of this Ordinance, flashing will not be defined as occurring if the cyclical period between on-off phases of illumination exceeds ten seconds.
 - **Patterned Illusionary Movement.** Animated signs or animated portions of signs whose illumination is characterized by simulated movement through alternate or sequential activation of various illuminated elements for the purpose of producing repetitive light patterns designed to appear in some form of constant motion.

Sign area. The entire area enclosing the extreme limits of writing, representation, pictorial elements, emblems, or a figure of similar character, together with all material, color, or lighting forming an integral part of the display or used to differentiate the Sign from the background against which it is placed.

Sign, awning. See “Sign, canopy.”

Sign, banner. A sign utilizing a banner or flexible substrate as its display surface for copy or graphics.

Sign, canopy. A sign displayed on or attached flat against the surface or surfaces of a canopy. Illuminated canopies, if translucent, are considered part of the total canopy sign area.

Sign, changeable. A sign that includes any changing of the message either electronically or manually in which the message is stationary and does not fluctuate in size or brightness.

Sign copy. Those letters, numerals, figures, symbols, logos, and graphic elements comprising the content or message of a sign, exclusive of numerals identifying a street address only.

Sign, double-faced. A sign with two faces, back-to-back.

Sign, exterior. Any sign placed outside a building.

Sign face. The particular area of the sign structure upon which a message, copy, or advertisement is displayed for viewing.

Sign, fascia. See "Wall Sign."

Sign, flag. Non-governmental flags are deemed to be signs and shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance. The official flags of the federal, state, county, or municipal governments are not deemed to be signs.

Sign, flashing. See "Sign, animated, electrically activated."

Sign, freestanding. A sign principally supported by a structure affixed to the ground, and not supported by a building, including signs supported by one or more (structures) columns, poles, or braces placed in or upon the ground.

Sign, height. The entire height of the structure from the ground to the top of the structure regardless of wording or decorative nature.

Sign, illuminated. A sign characterized by the use of artificial light, either projecting through its surface(s) (internally illuminated); or reflecting off its surface(s) (externally illuminated).

Sign, interior. Any sign placed within a building, but not including "signs, window" as defined by this Ordinance. Interior signs, except for window signs as defined, are not regulated by this Ordinance.

Sign maintenance. To prevent through preservation, repair, or restoration, the development of any rust, corrosion, rot, chipping, peeling, or other deterioration in either the physical appearance or the safety of every sign.

Sign, marquee. See "Sign, canopy."

Sign, minor. A wall or freestanding sign not exceeding 3 sq. ft. in area, not exceeding 4 ft. in height, and not illuminated. Examples include not trespassing signs, displays of building address, security warning signs, parking signs, entrance/exit signs, and on-site directional signs.

Sign, monument. A "sign, freestanding" having the appearance of a solid, rectangular, or cylindrical base.

Sign, multiple-faced. A sign containing 3 or more faces.

Sign, nonconforming³. A sign lawfully existing as of the effective date of this Ordinance, and which do not conform to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sign, off-site⁴. A sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, activity, or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered on a parcel of land other than the one on which the sign is located.

Sign, on-site. A sign erected, maintained, or used in the outdoor environment for the purpose of the display of messages appurtenant to the use of, products sold on, or the sale or lease of the property on which it is displayed.

Sign, pennant. A sign made with flexible material, with or without lettering for design, usually suspended from one or two corners, and manufactured and placed for the purpose of attracting attention. Also referred to as a streamer.

Sign, pole. See "sign, freestanding."

³ Editor's Note: Retained from the existing Ordinance, Sec. 3.11.10.

⁴ Editor's Note: Retained from the existing Ordinance, Sec. 3.11.3.

Sign, portable. Any sign not permanently attached to the ground or to a building or building surface. For example, an A-frame sign.

Sign, projecting.⁵ A sign that is attached to, or projects from, a building face or wall, and whose faces are not parallel to the building face or wall.

Sign, roof. A sign mounted on, and supported by, the main roof portion of a building, or above the uppermost edge of a parapet wall of a building and which is wholly or partially supported by such a building. Signs mounted on mansard facades, pent eaves, and architectural projections such as canopies or marquees shall not be considered to be roof signs.

Sign structure. Any structure supporting a sign.

Sign, temporary. A sign designed or intended, based on materials and structural components, to be displayed for a specified or limited period of time, regardless of type or style of sign. Examples include real estate signs, yard sale signs, contractor's signs, and special or one-time event signs per year.

Sign, vehicle. Any sign that is painted, mounted, adhered, magnetically attached, or otherwise permanently affixed to or incorporated into a vehicle or trailer, except those unlicensed, inoperative, or generally stationary vehicles and/or trailers.

Sign, wall. A sign that is in any manner affixed to any exterior wall of a building or structure and that projects not more than 15 inches from the building or structure wall, including signs affixed to architectural projections from a building provided the copy area of such signs remains on a parallel plane to the face of the building or to the face or faces of the architectural projection to which it is affixed and exteriors of windows.

Sign, window. A sign affixed to the interior surface of a window with its message intended to be visible to and readable from the public way or from adjacent property. Signs affixed to the exterior of the surface of a window are considered wall signs.

Stormwater management facility. A control measure that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff including the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow.

Tree canopy or tree cover. All areas of coverage by plant material exceeding 5 ft. in height, and the extent of planted tree canopy at 10- or 20-years maturity, as applicable. Planted tree canopy at maturity shall be based on published reference texts generally accepted by landscape architects, nurserymen, and arborists, i.e., in *The Manual of Woody Landscape Plants* by Michael A. Dirr (4th edition, 1990).

Tree, deciduous. A tree that loses its leaves at the end of its growing season and becomes dormant during the winter.

Tree, evergreen. A tree that doesn't shed its leaves in the winter but stays green all year.

Tree, ornamental. A tree that is typically a deciduous tree possessing qualities such as flowers or fruit, attractive foliage, bark, or shape.

⁵ Editor's Note: Retained from the existing Ordinance, Sec. 3.11.8; updated for readability.

Tree, protected. Any healthy tree to be preserved on site shall be protected before, during, and after the development process utilizing accepted practices; see Article VIII for the preference for which trees are to be protected on a given site.

Tree, understory. A tree that is small enough, and sufficiently shade tolerant, to thrive under the canopies of other, taller trees.

Visibility Triangle. A triangular area that is included between the lines of an intersecting public street or private driveway, extended to the point where the lines intersect, and, at points on each line 20 ft. distant from that point, a straight line connecting them.