ORDINANCE NO. 518

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ORANGE CITY, FLORIDA, AMENDING APPENDIX A – LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE OF THE ORANGE CITY CODE OF ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 2, DEFINITIONS, AND CHAPTER 9, SIGNS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on August 12, 2003 the City Council of the City of Orange City adopted Appendix A, the City's Land Development Code, via Ordinance No. 157, thereby establishing a unified code to implement the comprehensive plan and establish a development review process, setting forth regulations and procedures governing the use and development of land for the purpose of protecting health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Orange City:

WHEREAS, on May 23, 2006 the City Council of the City of Orange City amended Appendix A, the City's Land Development Code, via Ordinance No. 273, modifying Section 9.2.8 related to portable signs;

WHEREAS, on May 25, 2010 the City Council of the City of Orange City amended Appendix A, the City's Land Development Code, via Ordinance No. 420, modifying Section 9.9 extending amortization period for non-conforming sign;

WHEREAS, on October 26, 2010 the City Council of the City of Orange City amended Appendix A, the City's Land Development Code, via Ordinance No. 424, modifying Section 9.7.4 related to temporary signs;

WHEREAS, The City Council finds that in order to preserve and promote the City as a desirable community in which to live, vacation and do business, a pleasing, visually-attractive environment is of foremost importance. The regulation of signs within the City is a highly contributive means to achieve this desired end;

WHEREAS, through a series of public meetings and community workshops, the City Council has found that amending the sign regulations to provided for additional sign types, flexible regulations, and higher level of design for signs is in the best interest of the community as a whole, including maintaining and enhancing its small community identity and lifestyle and sustaining its historical character;

- WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this ordinance promotes the public health, safety and welfare through reasonable consistent and non-discriminatory sign standards. The sign regulations herein do not to censor speech or to regulate viewpoints, but instead regulate the secondary effects that may adversely impact aesthetics and safety;
- WHEREAS, the proposed amendments to the Land Development Code are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and support orderly growth and development within the City of Orange City;
- WHEREAS, on July 9, 2014 the Local Planning Agency, being the Planning Commission of the City of Orange City, reviewed the requested amendments, to Chapter 2 and Chapter 9, and made recommendations thereon to the City Council;
- WHEREAS, on July 22, 2014 the City Council held a first reading of this Ordinance to amend Chapter 2 and Chapter 9 of the City's Land Development Code and continued the request to their meeting on November 12, 2014;
- WHEREAS, on November 12, 2014 the City Council held a first reading of this Ordinance to amend Chapter 2 and Chapter 9 of the City's Land Development Code;
- WHEREAS, on December 9, 2014 the City Council held a second Public Hearing on this Ordinance to review and consider the amendments to Chapter 2 and Chapter 9 of the City's Land Development Code; and
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that it is appropriate to update and revise Appendix A Land Development Code of the City of Orange City Code of Ordinances, and Chapter 2 Definitions and Chapter 9 Signs;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the limitations on signs, as adopted herein, is based upon sign types and sign functions;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the modification to the sign regulations adopted hereby still allow adequate alternative means of communications and advertising;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations adopted hereby allow and leave open adequate alternative means of communications, such as newspaper advertising, internet advertising and communications, advertising in shoppers and pamphlets, advertising in telephone books, advertising on cable television, advertising on UHF and/or VHF television, advertising on AM and/or FM radio, advertising on satellite radio, advertising on internet radio, advertising via direct mail, and other avenues of communication

- available in the City of Orange City [see State v. J & J Painting, 167 N.J. Super. 384, 400 A.2d 1204, 1205 (Super. Ct. App. Div. 1979); Board of Trustees of State University of New York v. Fox, 492 U.S. 469, 477 (1989); Green v. City of Raleigh, 523 F.3d 293, 305-306 (4th Cir. 2007); Naser Jewelers v. City of Concord, 513 F.3d 27 (1st Cir. 2008); Sullivan v. City of Augusta, 511 F.3d 16, 43-44 (1st Cir. 2007); La Tour v. City of Fayetteville, 442 F.3d 1094, 1097 (8th Cir. 2006); Reed v. Town of Gilbert, 587 F.3d 966, 980-981 (9th Cir. 2009); Interstate Outdoor Advertising, L.P. v. Zoning Board of the township of Mount Laurel, 706 F.3d 527, 534 (3rd Cir. 2013)];
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the amendments, as set forth herein, are consistent with all applicable policies of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the amendments, as set forth herein, are not in conflict with the public interest;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the amendments, as set forth herein, will not result in incompatible land uses;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that one of the City's goals under its comprehensive plan and included within the future land use element is to promote, protect, and improve the public health, safety and welfare of the City's residents through the provision of appropriate land uses and regulations;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that another one of the City's goals is to minimize threats to natural and manmade resources;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that in its comprehensive plan it is a City objective to implement land uses and regulations consistent with the community's character;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that in its comprehensive plan it is a City objective to continue to implement appropriate land use techniques which ensure that all future development activities protect natural resources including vegetation;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that under its comprehensive plan it is a goal within the future land use element to promote, protect, and improve the public health, safety, and welfare of the City's residents through the provision of appropriate land uses and regulations;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that in order to preserve the city as a desirable community in which to live, vacation and do business, a pleasing, visually-attractive urban environment is of foremost importance;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the regulation of signs within the city is a highly contributive means by which to achieve this desired end, and that the modification of sign regulations, as set forth herein, is prepared with the intent of enhancing the environment and promoting the continued well-being of the city;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that Article II, Section 7, of the Florida Constitution, as adopted in 1968, provides that it shall be the policy of the state to conserve and protect its scenic beauty;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the regulation of signage for purposes of aesthetics directly serves the policy articulated in Article II, Section 7, of the Florida Constitution, by conserving and protecting its scenic beauty;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the regulation of signage for purposes of aesthetics has long been recognized as advancing the public welfare;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that as far back as 1954 the United States Supreme Court recognized that "the concept of the public welfare is broad and inclusive," that the values it represents are "spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary," and that it is within the power of the legislature "to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well balanced as well as carefully patrolled" [Justice Douglas in Berman v. Parker, 348 U.S. 26, 33 (1954)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that aesthetics is a valid basis for zoning, and that the regulation of the size of signs and the prohibition of certain types of signs can be based upon aesthetic grounds alone as promoting the general welfare [see Merritt v. Peters, 65 So. 2d 861 (Fla. 1953); Dade Town v. Gould, 99 So. 2d 236 (Fla. 1957); E.B. Elliott Advertising Co. v. Metropolitan Dade Town, 425 F.2d 1141 (5th Cir. 1970), cert. dismissed, 400 U.S. 805 (1970)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the enhancement of the visual environment is critical to a community's image and its continued presence as a tourist destination;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign control principles set forth herein create a sense of character and ambiance that distinguishes the city as one with a commitment to maintaining and improving an attractive environment;.

- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the goals, objectives and policies from planning documents developed over the years have demonstrated a strong, long-term commitment to maintaining and improving the City's attractive and visual environment;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that, from a planning perspective, one of the most important community goals is to define and protect aesthetic resources and community character;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the purpose of the regulation of signs is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare through a comprehensive system of reasonable, consistent and nondiscriminatory sign standards and requirements;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to enable the identification of places of residence and business;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to allow for the communication of information necessary for the conduct of commerce;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that sign regulations are intended to lessen hazardous situations, confusion and visual clutter caused by proliferation, improper placement, illumination, animation and excessive height, area and bulk of signs which compete for the attention of pedestrian and vehicular traffic;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to enhance the attractiveness and economic well-being of the city as a place to live and conduct business;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to protect the public from the dangers of unsafe signs;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to permit signs that are compatible with their surroundings and aid orientation, and to preclude placement of signs in a manner that devalue adjacent properties and land uses;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to encourage signs that are appropriate to the zoning district in which they are located and consistent with the category of use to which they pertain;

- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to curtail the size and number of signs and sign messages to the minimum reasonably necessary to identify a residential or business location and the nature of any such business;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to preclude signs from conflicting with the principal permitted use of the site or adjoining sites;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the sign regulations are intended to regulate signs in a manner so as to not to distract motorists;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the regulation of signage was originally mandated by Florida's Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act in 1985 (see Chapter 85-55, §14, Laws of Florida), and this requirement continues to apply to the City of Orange City through Section 163.3202(2)(f), Florida Statutes;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that in the 1980's model provisions for the regulation of signage by cities and counties in Florida were initially developed within Article VIII (Signs) of the Model Land Development Code for Cities and Counties, prepared in 1989 for the Florida Department of Community Affairs by the UF College of Law's Center for Governmental Responsibility and by a professional planner with Henigar and Ray Engineering Associates, Inc.;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the City of Orange City has adopted the Orange City Sign Code in order to implement its comprehensive plan, and to comply with the minimum requirements in the State of Florida's Growth Management Act, at Section 163.3202, Florida Statutes;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that it is required to regulate signage;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that its signage regulations were and are intended to maintain and improve the quality of life for all citizens of the City;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that off-site commercial signs, referred to herein as billboards, detract from the natural and manmade beauty of the City;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City agrees with the American Society of Landscape Architects' determination that billboards tend to deface nearby scenery, whether natural or built, rural or urban;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that states such as Vermont, Alaska, Maine, and Hawaii have prohibited the construction of billboards in their states and are now billboard-free in an effort to promote aesthetics and scenic beauty;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the prohibition of the construction of billboards and certain other sign types such as pole signs and electronic signs is consistent with the policy set forth in the Florida Constitution that it shall be the policy of the state to conserve and protect its scenic beauty;

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City agrees with the courts that have recognized that outdoor advertising signs tend to interrupt what would otherwise be the natural landscape as seen from the highway, whether the view is untouched or ravished by man, and that it would be unreasonable and illogical to conclude that an area is too unattractive to justify aesthetic improvement [see E. B. Elliott Adv. Co. v. Metropolitan Dade Town, 425 F.2d 1141 (5th Cir. 1970), cert. dismissed, 400 U.S. 805 (1970); John Donnelly & Sons, Inc. v. Outdoor Advertising Bd., 339 N.E.2d 709, 720 (Mass. 1975)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds that local governments may separately classify off-site and on-site advertising signs in taking steps to minimize visual pollution [see City of Lake Wales v. Lamar Advertising Association of Lakeland Florida, 414 So.2d 1030, 1032 (Fla. 1982)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds that billboards attract the attention of drivers passing by the billboards, thereby adversely affecting traffic safety and constituting a public nuisance and a noxious use of the land on which the billboards are erected:

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City recognizes that billboards are a form of advertisement designed to be seen without the exercise of choice or volition on the part of the observer, unlike other forms of advertising that are ordinarily seen as a matter of choice on the part of the observer [see Packer v. Utah, 285 U.S. 105 (1932); and General Outdoor Advertising Co. v. Department of Public Works, 289 Mass. 149, 193 N.E. 799 (1935)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City acknowledges that the United States Supreme Court and many federal courts have accepted legislative judgments and determinations that the prohibition of billboards promotes traffic safety and the aesthetics of the surrounding area. [see Metromedia, Inc. v. City of San Diego, 453]

U.S. 490, 509-510 (1981); National Advertising Co. v. City & Town of Denver, 912 F.2d 505, 409 (10th Cir. 1990), and Outdoor Systems, Inc. v. City of Lenexa, 67 F. Supp. 1231, 1239 (D. Kan. 1999)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City acknowledges that the United States Supreme Court and many federal courts have held that a complete prohibition on offsite commercial billboards is constitutional [see Members of the City Council of L.A. v. Taxpayers for Vincent, 466 U.S. 789, 806-07 (1984) (noting that in Metromedia seven Justices had concluded that an aesthetic interest was sufficient to justify a prohibition of billboards; City of Cincinnati v. Discovery Network, Inc., 507 U.S. 410, 425, n. 20 (1993) (seven Justices in the Metromedia case were of the view that San Diego could completely ban offsite commercial billboards for reasons unrelated to the content of those billboards); City of Ladue v. Gilleo, 512 U.S. 43, 49 n. 8 (1994) (a majority of the Members of the Court in Metromedia had approved of the city's decision to prohibit off-site commercial billboards while permitting on-site billboards); Ballen v. City of Redmond, 466 F.3d 736, 744 (9th Cir. 2006) (the externalities of billboards include perdurable visual pollution that pervades a substantial volume of our eyesight and grows into an unignorable part of our cultural landscape); RTM Media, L.L.C. v. City of Houston, 584 F.3d 220, 223 (5th Cir. 2009) (Metromedia unambiguously held that the city could discriminate between on- and off-premise commercial speech); Coastal Outdoor Advertising Group, L.L.C. v. Township of East Hanover, N.J., 630 F.Supp.2d 446, 456 (D.N.J. 2009), aff'd, 397 Fed. Appx. 794 (3rd Cir. 2010) (noting Supreme Court statement that a blanket prohibition on billboards may be the only effective way to solve the aesthetic and traffic problems that billboards create); CBS Outdoor, Inc. v. Village Plainfield, III.. 959 F.Supp.2d 1054, 2013 WL 3975171 (N.D. III. 2013) (banning billboards has long been considered to be a reasonable regulation of expression that is narrowly tailored to serve interests of aesthetics and traffic concerns);

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City recognizes that on-site business signs are considered to be part of the business itself, as distinguished from off-site outdoor advertising signs, and finds and determines that it is well-recognized that the unique nature of outdoor advertising and the nuisances fostered by billboard signs justify the separate classification of such structures for the purposes of governmental regulation and restrictions [see E. B. Elliott Adv. Co. v. Metropolitan Dade Town, 425 F.2d 1141, 1153 (5th Cir. 1970), cert. denied, 400 U.S. 805, 91 S.C. 12, 27 L. Ed. 2d 35 (1970), quoting United Advertising Corp. v. Borough of Raritan, 93 A.2d 362, 365 (1952)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that a prohibition on the erection of off-site outdoor advertising signs will reduce the number of driver distractions and the number of aesthetic eyesores along the roadways and highways of the City [see, e.g., E. B. Elliott Adv. Co. v. Metropolitan Dade Town, 425 F.2d 1141, 1154 (5th Cir. 1970), cert. denied, 400 U.S. 805 (1970)];

- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that billboard signs are public nuisances given their adverse impact on both traffic safety and aesthetics;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that billboards are a traffic hazard and impair the beauty of the surrounding area, and the prohibition of the construction of billboards will reduce these harms [see Outdoor Systems, Inc. v. City of Lenexa, 67 F.Supp.2d 1231, 1239 (D. Kan. 1999)];
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the presence of billboards along the federal interstate and the federal-aid primary highway systems has prevented public property in other jurisdictions from being used for beautification purposes due to view zones established by state administrative rule;
- WHEREAS, Scenic America, Inc. recommends improvements in the scenic character of a community's landscape and appearance by prohibiting the construction of billboards, and by setting height, size and other standards for on-premise signs [see Scenic America's Seven Principles for Scenic Conservation, Principle #5];
- WHEREAS, more than two hundred fifty Florida municipalities have adopted ordinances prohibiting the construction of billboards in their communities in order to achieve aesthetic, beautification, traffic safety, and/or other related goals;
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City finds and determines that in order to preserve, protect and promote the safety and general welfare of the residents of the City, it is necessary to regulate off-site advertising signs, commonly known as billboard signs or billboards, so as to prohibit the construction of billboards in all zoning districts, and to provide that the foregoing provisions shall be severable;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the prohibition of billboards as set forth herein will improve the beauty of the City, foster overall improvement to the aesthetic and visual appearance of the City, preserve and open up areas for beautification on public property adjoining the public roadways, increase the visibility, readability and/or effectiveness of on-site signs by reducing and/or diminishing the visual clutter of off-site signs, enhance the City as an attractive place to live and/or work, reduce blighting influences, and improve traffic safety by reducing driver distractions:
- **WHEREAS**, the City of Orange City wishes to assure that new billboards are effectively prohibited as a sign-type within the City;
- WHEREAS, the City of Orange City hereby finds and determines that anything beside the road which tends to distract the driver of a motor vehicle directly affects traffic safety, and that signs, which divert the attention of the driver and occupants of

motor vehicles from the highway to objects away from it, may reasonably be found to increase the danger of accidents, and agrees with the courts that have reached the same determination [see In re Opinion of the Justices, 103 N.H. 268, 169 A.2d 762 (1961); Newman Signs, Inc. v. Hjelle, 268 N.W.2d 741 (N.D.1978)];

WHEREAS, the City of Orange City finds and determines that the definition of "electronic sign" should be revised so as to provide more specificity;

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Orange City finds the requested amendment to be consistent with the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan of the City of Orange City, and in overall best interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ORANGE CITY, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, CHAPTER 2. The Orange City Land Development Code, Chapter 2 Zoning Regulations; is hereby amended in accordance with **Attachment A**, attached hereto in strike-thru and underline format and incorporated herein with full force and effect.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, CHAPTER 9. The Orange City Land Development Code, Chapter 9 Signs, is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with new Chapter 9, Signs as provided in Attachment B, attached hereto and incorporated herein with full force and effect.

SECTION 3. CONFLICTS. All ordinances or parts of Ordinances and all Resolutions or parts of Resolutions in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY. If any section, part of a section, paragraph, clause, phrase or word of this Ordinance is declared invalid, the remaining provisions of this Ordinance shall not be affected.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the City Council of the City of Orange City, Florida, and approval as provided by law.

ROLL CALL VOTE AS FOLLOWS:								
First Reading this 12th day of Nover	nber_, 2014.							
Gary A. Blair, Vice Maps yls	Michael G. Wright							
Ronald L. Saylor	Tom Abraham Absent							
O. William Crippen	Anthony Pupello yes							
Tom Laputka, Mayor								
ROLL CALL VOTE AS FOLLOWS:								
Second Reading this day of day of	<u>ember</u> , 2014.							
Gary A. Blair, Vice May of Per	Michael G. Wright							
Ronald L. Saylor	Tom Abraham							
O. William Crippen	Anthony Pupello							
Tom Laputka, Mayor								
PASSED and ADOPTED this 9th _ day of December, 2:014.								
ATTEST: Weborah J. Benner	AUTHENTICATED:							
Deborah J. Renner, CMC, City Clerk	Tom Laputka Mayor							
Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:								

William E. Reischmann, Jr., City Attorney

Attachment A

Chapter 2, Definitions

Chapter 2. Definitions.

2 Section 2.1. General meaning and interpretation.

- 3 For the purpose of this code, certain terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:
- 4 A. The word "person" includes an individual, firm, association, organization (whether social, fraternal or
- 5 business), partnership, joint venture, trust, company, corporation, receiver, syndicate, business trust, or other group
- 6 or combination acting as a unit.

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- 7 B. The present tense includes the future tense, the singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular.
- 9 C. The word "shall" is mandatory; the word "may" is permissive.
- 10 D. The words "used" or "occupied" include the words "intended, designed, or arranged to be used or occupied."
- 11 E. The word "lot" includes the words "plot," "parcel" or "tract."
- 12 F. The word "land" includes the words "water," "marsh" or "swamp."
- G. The latest edition of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary shall be used to define any words not defined
 in this code.
- 15 (Ord. No. 261. § 1, 1-24-06)

Section 2.2. Specific terms defined.

Abandon. Any cessation of an existing use of land or of any structure thereon, other than the cessation necessarily incident to probate or mortgage foreclosure proceedings, or to the temporary absences of part-time residents.

Accessory use or structure. A use or structure of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure and, unless otherwise provided, on the same premises. On the same premises with respect to accessory uses shall be construed as meaning on the same lot or on a contiguous lot having the same zoning district and in the same ownership, provided that the lot shall meet the minimum requirements as specified in chapter 8 of this code. Where a building is attached to the principal building, it shall be considered a part thereof and not an accessory building. Outdoor storage of materials and equipment used in an enterprise and outdoor display of merchandise for sale shall be considered accessory uses where the principal business activity or enterprise is conducted in a building.

Addition (to an existing building). Any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load bearing wall other than a firewall. Any walled and roofed addition that is connected by a firewall or is separated by independent perimeter load bearing walls is new construction.

Adult family-care home. A full time, family-type living arrangement, in a private home as regulated by F.S. ch. 400, pt. V, under which a person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal care, on a 24-hour basis, for no more than five disabled adults or frail elders who are not relatives.

Alley. A right-of-way primarily designated to serve as a secondary means of access to the side or rear of abutting properties having principal access from a street.

Alteration. Any changes in structural parts, types of construction or class of occupancy. The word "alteration" shall include the words "alter" and "reconstruct."

Apartment, garage. An accessory building containing a storage area for one or more motor vehicles and one dwelling unit. Said dwelling unit shall not have more than 575 square feet of living space and shall not be marketed as a rental unit.

Aquifer. An underground formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is permeable enough to transmit, store or yield usable quantities of water.

Area of special flood hazard. The land in the floodplain within the City of Orange City subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

 Artificial drainage system. Any canal, ditch, culvert, dike, storm sewer or other manmade facility that tends to control the surface flow of water.

As-built plans. The amended plans and/or plats specifying the locations, dimensions, elevations, capacities and capabilities of structures or facilities as they have been constructed.

Assembly. The fitting together of manufactured parts into a complete machine, structure, unit of a machine or product.

Assisted living facility (ALF). Any building or buildings, section or distinct part of a building, private home, boarding home, home for the aged, or other residential facility, whether operated for profit or not as regulated by F.S. ch. 400, pt. III (F.S. § 400.401 et seq.), which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide housing, meals and one or more personal services for a period exceeding 24 hours to one or more adults who are not relatives of the owner or administrator.

Automobile. See definition of "vehicle."

Automobile oriented use. An establishment that is designed with a drive-up window or other type of drive-up facilities for the purpose for providing customer services at said window or facilities.

Automobile parts store. An establishment that sells automobile parts and related accessories but does not service or repair any type of motor vehicle.

Availability. With regard to the provision of facilities and services concurrent with the impacts of development said terms mean that at a minimum the facilities and services will be provided in accordance with the standards set forth in Rule 9J-5.0055(2), Florida Administrative Code. The term availability includes the term available.

Available capacity of public facilities. Unused or unallocated portion of the total capacity of a public facility (i.e., potable water, sanitary sewer or road system) based on current levels of demand, to be considered through the concurrency management system for the approval and/or permitting of new development as required by this code.

Average ground elevation. The average level of the natural surface grade of the ground at a distance of 20 feet perpendicular from the linear midpoint of the exterior wall or face of each structure or building (or at cardinal directions from each structural support for structures lacking faces), or at the property line, whichever is less.

Backlogged roads. Roads that operate below the adopted level-of-service, are not in the FDOT three-year work program and are not "constrained."

Bar. Premises devoted primarily to the retailing and drinking of malt, vinous and other alcoholic beverages, or any other premises where any sign is exhibited or displayed indicating that alcoholic beverages are obtainable for consumption inside the principal structure on the premises. The word "bar" shall include any establishment dispensing alcoholic beverages as a principal activity. Under chapter 8 of this code, the planning commission may, at its discretion, deny an application for conditional use for a bar located within 1,000 feet of a school, as measured by straight line from property line to property line, where, in its opinion, such denial is necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the community. The term bar includes cocktail lounges and saloon.

Base flood. The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Basement. That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Bed and breakfast homestay. An owner-occupied building used as a single-family residential dwelling that provides overnight lodging and breakfast to transient, paying guests. The homestay use shall be incidental to the primary use as a private residence.

Best management practice (BMP). A practice or combination of practices that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution.

Bicycle and pedestrian ways. Any road, path or way that is open to bicycle travel and foot traffic and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

Block. A group of lots existing within well-defined and fixed boundaries, usually being an area surrounded by streets or other physical barriers and having an assigned number, letter or other name through which it may be identified.

Boardinghouse. An establishment, other than an assisted living facility, group home, nursing home, with lodging for four but not more than nine persons. There shall be no provision for cooking in individual sleeping rooms but meals may be regularly prepared and served for compensation, provided that food is placed upon the table

family-style without service or ordering individual portions from a menu. The term boardinghouse includes the term rooming house.

Building. A structure having an impervious roof, enclosed by vertical walls, and constructed upon a fixed base or foundation that is designed or used as an enclosure or shelter for persons, animals or property.

Building elevation. See Elevation, architectural.

Building height. The vertical distance from the mean finished grade along the front of the building to the highest point of the roofline, exclusive of chimneys, roof-mounted structures and the like.

Building line. A line on a lot, generally parallel to a lot line or right-of-way line, located a sufficient distance therefrom to provide the minimum yards required by this code. The building line delineates the area of a lot in which buildings are permitted subject to all applicable provisions of this code. The term building line includes the term setback line.

Cafeteria. Premises where a variety of foods and beverages are prepared in advance and then selected by customers from a buffet for consumption on the premises.

Camouflaged communication tower. A tower designed to unobtrusively blend into the existing surroundings and disguised to not have the appearance of a communication tower. Such structures shall be considered communication towers and not spires, belfries, cupolas or other appurtenances usually required to be placed above the roof level for purposes of applying height limitations. It is recognized that due to their height, such structures must be designed with sensitivity to elements such as building bulk, massing and architectural treatment of both the tower and surrounding development. Camouflaged towers on developed property must be disguised to appear as either a part of the structure housing the principal use or an accessory structure that is normally associated with the principal use occupying the property. Camouflaged towers developed on unimproved property must be disguised to blend in with the existing vegetation.

Car detailing. An area of land with a structure that involves machine or hand operated facilities used principally for the cleaning, polishing or waxing of motor vehicles. Washing of said vehicles is accessory to the facility.

Carport. An unenclosed accessory structure or portion of a principal building, consisting of a roof and designed or used for the storage of motor vehicles owned and used by the occupants of the premises and/or their guests and customers.

Carwash. A structure containing specialized mechanical apparatus and facilities for washing motor vehicles. Detailing is accessory to the facility.

Child care center. A facility or center which provides, for any portion of the day, child care services to more than five children unrelated to the owner or operator and which receives payment, fee or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit. This term includes daycare centers, nursery schools, and kindergartens, when not accessory to an elementary school; but does not include any center under the jurisdiction of the state board of public instruction, or any private school except those solely below first-grade level.

Church. See "house of worship."

City. The City of Orange City, Florida.

City clerk. The city clerk of Orange City, Florida.

City council or council. The duly constituted members of the city council of the City of Orange City as prescribed by the City Charter.

City engineer. A professional engineer registered in the state of Florida appointed by the city manager to assist in the review of certain applications for development. The city engineer may be an employee of the City of Orange City, a consulting firm, or staff member thereof.

Clearing. The removal of trees and brush from a part of the land, but shall not include mowing.

Clinic, medical or dental. A medical, mental health or dental clinic is an establishment where patients, who are not lodged overnight, are admitted for examination and treatment by one person or a group of persons practicing any form of the healing arts, whether such persons be medical doctors, chiropractors, osteopaths, chiropodists, naturopaths, optometrists, dentists or any such professional; the practice of which is regulated by the State of Florida. A public clinic is one operated by any governmental organization for the benefit of the general public. All other clinics are private clinics.

 Club, night. Commercial premises where food, alcoholic beverages or other refreshments may be obtained for consumption on the premises and where floorshows or other forms of entertainment may be provided for the customers.

Club, private. Private clubs shall pertain to and include those associations and organizations of a civic, fraternal or social character not operated or maintained for profit and to which there is restricted public access or use. The term "private club" shall not include casinos, nightclubs, bottle clubs or other establishments operated or maintained for profit.

Cluster subdivision. A subdivision in which building lot sizes are reduced below the minimum lot size of the zoning district in which the subdivision is located provided that the total number of dwelling units shall not exceed the number of dwelling units permitted within the zoning district in which the subdivision is located; and further provided that the subdivision is designed and developed in accordance with the requirements of chapter 8, section 8.7.17.B of this code.

Communication antenna. An antenna designed to transmit or receive communications as authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

Communication tower. A tower greater than 35 feet in height (including antenna) that supports communication (transmission or receiving) equipment. The term communication tower shall not include amateur radio operators' equipment, as licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Communication towers are generally described as either monopole (freestanding), guyed (anchored with guy wires), or self-supporting (square, triangular or pyramidal in plain view and constructed of steel lattice, tubular steel, reinforced concrete, or wood).

Community residential home. A dwelling unit licensed to serve clients of the department of children and family services as regulated by F.S. ch. 419, which provides a living environment for seven to 14 unrelated residents who operate as a functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of the residents.

Comprehensive plan. The official guide for the physical, social and economic growth of the city or its constituent parts, properly enacted by the city council pursuant to F.S. ch. 163.

Concurrency. The necessary public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level of service standards are provided as required in chapter 4.

Conditional use. A certain use that would generally not be appropriate throughout a particular zoning district, but which, if controlled as to number and magnitude, area coverage, location or relation to the neighborhood, buffering, and/or hours of operation and the like, may not adversely impact the public health, safety, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity or general welfare. Only those uses specifically listed as conditional uses within chapter 8, section 8.6.1 may be considered for approval by the planning commission.

Construction plan. The maps or drawings showing the specific location and design of improvements to be installed as a condition of approval.

Convenience food store. A small retail store that sells grocery and deli items, and other day-to-day goods and stocks such goods on the premises, all on a limited basis. A convenience store may offer the retail sale of motor fuels.

Demolition. The complete or constructive removal of any part or whole of a building or structure upon any site when same will not be relocated intact to a new site.

Density. The number of dwelling units per acre of land, based on the total area of a tract of land, less water area, but inclusive of areas proposed for streets and other public use areas. In determining the number of dwelling units allowed, fractions shall be rounded up or down in accordance with standard mathematical fraction rounding methodologies.

Developer. Any person or legal entity engaged in development of or the subdivision of land.

Development. Any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, temporary structures, temporary or permanent storage of equipment or materials, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavations, drilling operations or any other land disturbing activities.

Development order. Any order granting, denying or granting with conditions an application for approval of a development project or activity.

Development permit. Any official city document which authorizes the commencement of construction or land alteration without need for further application and approval. Development permits include all types of

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construction permits (plumbing, electrical, foundation, mechanical and so forth, in addition to the building permit itself), grading and clearing permits, tree removal permits, street graphic permits, etc.

Development services director. An employee of the city appointed by the city manager having responsibilities to administer and coordinate the activities of the development services departments and all applicable provisions of this code.

Diameter at breast height (DBH). The trunk diameter of a tree measured 4½ feet above the average ground level at the base of the tree. However, if the tree forks 4½ feet above ground level it is measured below the swell resulting from the double stem. Stems that fork below 4½ feet above ground level should be considered separate trees.

Discharge: discharge point. The outflow of water from a project, aguifer, drainage basin or facility.

Drainage system. A manmade system that conveys water to a point of discharge.

Dripline. An imaginary perpendicular line that extends downward from the outermost tips of the tree branches to the ground.

Driveway. That minimum area of land required to provide reasonable vehicular access from the street to an off-street parking area.

Drought-tolerant plants. Plants or trees capable of surviving extended periods with little or no rainfall.

Dwelling, multifamily. A building containing three or more dwelling units intended to be occupied primarily by permanent residents.

Dwelling, single-family. A building containing only one dwelling unit.

Dwelling, two-family, A building containing only two dwelling units. The term two-family dwelling includes the term duplex.

Dwelling unit, attached. A dwelling unit attached to another dwelling unit's foundation, wall or roof.

Dwelling unit, detached. A dwelling unit entirely surrounded by open space and not attached to another dwelling unit's foundation, wall or roof.

Dwelling unit, manufactured. A single-family, two-family or multifamily dwelling which is either wholly manufactured or is in substantial part manufactured in manufacturing facilities and bearing a seal certifying that it is constructed to standards under the authority of F.S. § 553.35 et seq. and rules adopted, by the state department of community affairs under F.A.C. ch. 9B-1 et seq.

Dwelling unit, model. Any new dwelling unit temporarily used by the builder/developer for the purpose of on-site sales, construction or security, of the type of unit being constructed only in the development in which it is located.

Dwelling unit, standard. A single-family, two-family or multifamily dwelling built on the site where it is to be occupied and constructed to the standards of the Florida Building Code.

Easement. A strip of land for public or private utilities, drainage, sanitation or other specified uses having limitations, the title of which shall remain in the name of the property owner, subject to the right of use designated in the reservation of the servitude.

Efficiency unit. A dwelling unit consisting of not more than one room in addition to kitchen and bath. The term efficiency unit includes the term studio unit.

Elevated building. A non-basement built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), shear walls or breakaway walls.

Elevation. The vertical distance above or below sea level based on United States Geological Service (USGS) system measurements.

Elevation, architectural. A fully dimensioned drawing of the front, rear, sides, and overhead view (sometimes called roof view) of a structure. The five separate views together constitute a full set of Architectural Elevation. An elevation provides a view of one exterior face of a structure. The elevations shall include all projections and features or ornaments that would be visible from the outside when built. Elevations are required to be labeled to clearly convey dimensions, color and materials.

Elevation, finished floor. The vertical distance of a structures' finished floor above sea level that is based on USGS system measurements.

Elevation, floor. The vertical distance of a structures floor above sea level that is based on USGS system measurements.

Elevation, ground. The vertical distance of the ground above sea level that is based on USGS system measurements.

Emergency services. Emergency services include police, fire, rescue or ambulance (but not funeral home) services, whether operated by a government agency or by a quasipublic agency performing a public service.

Enforcement official. An employee of the city appointed by the city manager having responsibility for the enforcement of this code.

Engineer, city. See definition of "city engineer."

Engineer of record. A registered Florida professional engineer representing the applicant.

Entertainment and recreational uses. For-profit entertainment and recreational uses such as bowling alleys, skating rinks, movie theaters, game rooms and the like.

Essential services. The erection, construction or alteration or maintenance by public utilities or publicly regulated utilities of distribution systems for gas, water, sewer, telephone, television, radio or electricity of less than 230 kilovolts, including poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cable towers, antennas less than 70 feet in height and other similar equipment and accessories, which are necessary for furnishing of service by such public utilities, but not including electric power plants, substations, water tanks, gas transfer stations, and water and sewage treatment plants.

Exterior reconstruction. A change that alters or expands the exterior of an existing structure, and/or increases the number of parking spaces or accessways required by the zoning ordinance.

Facade. The face of a building.

Family. One or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, provided that, unless all members are related by law, blood, adoption or marriage, no such family shall contain more than six non-related persons, but further provided that domestic servants employed on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a separate or additional family or families. The term "family" shall not be construed to mean a fraternity, sorority, club, monastery or convent, or institutional group.

Family day care home. An occupied residence in which child care services for children from at least two unrelated families is regularly provided to no more than five children unrelated to the owner or operator, when such owner or operator receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit.

Farm market. Permanent location for the retail sale of agricultural produce, but not animal products, from a temporary structure or vehicle on a lot.

Fascia. A band located at the top edge of a building but below the actual roofline and above the building wall. Fascia material is typically of a different type than either the actual roof or the building wall.

Finish grade elevation. The finished ground level shown or stated on any building plan or application.

Flea market. Permanent location for the sale of merchandise at retail from individually rented tables or spaces. This term does not include a homeowner's garage sale or church charity event.

Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

Α.

The overflow of inland or tidal waters; or

В.

The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood hazard boundary map (FHBM). The official map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as zone A.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM). The official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Floor. The top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

Floor area. The total horizontal floor area of a building based on exterior dimensions and applied to all full stories designed or intended for occupancy or use, but excluding open or screened porches and entries, attached or detached structures that enclose mechanical or electrical equipment, attic areas with a headroom of less than seven feet, parking structures, and basement space where the ceiling is not more than an average of 48 inches above the finished grade elevation of the lot.

Floor area ratio (FAR). The floor area as defined above, divided by the lot area.

Florida Building Code. The family of codes adopted by the Florida Building Commission, including: Florida Building Code, Building; Florida Building Code, Residential; Florida Building Code, Existing Building; Florida Building Code, Mechanical; Florida Building Code, Plumbing; Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas; and such standards as adopted in chapter 5 of the Orange City Code of Ordinances.

Frontage. The length of the property line of a lot abutting any street. The term frontage includes the term lot frontage.

Frontage, building. The length of an exterior building wall measured along the main entry side of a building. Where buildings form an "L" or "U," all main entry sides are measured.

Frontage, property. Each foot, or major portion thereof, measured along the public right-of-way where the subject property abuts said right-of-way.

Frontage, tenant. Each foot, or major portion thereof, measured along the main entry side of a tenant space.

Garage, parking. A building or portion thereof designed or used for temporary parking of automobiles.

Garage, private. A structure designed or used for inside parking of private passenger vehicles, recreation vehicles or boats by the occupants of the main building. A private garage attached to or a part of the main structure is to be considered part of the main building. A detached private garage shall be considered as an accessory building.

Gas station. Refer to definition of "vehicle repair station."

Groundwater. Water beneath the surface of the ground, whether or not flowing through known and definite natural channels.

Group home. A facility, which is subject to licensing and approval by state department of health and rehabilitative services. A group home may be, but is not limited to: an adult congregate living facility as defined in F.A.C. ch. 10A-5; and adult foster home as defined in F.A.C. ch. 10A-114; and a residential treatment facility as defined in F.A.C. ch. 10E-4. A group home consists of seven or more persons.

Guesthouse or cottage. Detached accessory building located on the same premises as a principal residential building but not exceeding 50 percent of the floor area of said principal residential building, intended for intermittent or temporary occupancy. Such dwelling unit shall not be marketed as a rental unit.

Hardship, as related to variances from this land development code, means the exceptional difficulty associated with the land that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance and must be exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems may be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

Height, structure. The vertical distance measured from the average finished ground elevation of the structure foundations highest point of such structure.

Home occupation. An occupation conducted entirely within a dwelling unit that meets the standards and requirements set forth in chapter 8 of this code.

Hospital. A building or group of buildings having facilities for overnight care of one or more human patients, providing services to inpatients and medical care to the sick and injured, and which may include as related facilities

laboratories, outpatient services, training facilities, central service facilities, and staff facilities. Any related facility shall be incidental and subordinate to principal hospital use and operation.

Hospital, veterinary. Any structure or premises used primarily and essentially for the medical and surgical care of ill, injured or disabled animals other than humans. A kennel shall not be included in this definition.

Hotel. These terms are considered synonymous and mean a building or a group of buildings in which sleeping accommodations are offered to the public and intended primarily for rental to transients with daily charge, as distinguished from multiple-family dwellings (apartments) and rooming or boarding houses, where rentals are for periods of a week or longer and occupancy is generally by residents rather than transients. The term hotel includes the terms motel, motor hotel, and motor lodge.

House of worship. Premises used for worship and permitted accessory uses as may be held by an organization of religious believers. The term house of worship includes the term church.

Hydrograph. A graph of the flow of water over a certain period of time for a selected point.

Hydrologic cycle. The movement of water through the environment on, above and below the surface of the earth.

Improvements. Physical changes made to land and structures placed on or under the land surface to make the land more usable. Typical improvements would be grading, street pavements, storm and sanitary sewer facilities, drainage ditches, water mains, sidewalks, planting strips, off-street parking areas, utility lines of all types, street name signs, permanent control points (PCPs), permanent reference monuments (PRMs) or other facilities required by this code.

Industry. Any activity involving the manufacturing of any commodity including the assembly, packaging, canning, bottling or processing of any items, but not including retail sales and services on the premises of products manufactured. To change any commodity in composition, form, size, shape, texture or appearance is deemed to be an industrial process. The term industry shall include the term manufacture.

Industry, heavy. A use engaged in the basic processing and manufacture of materials or products predominately from extracted or raw materials, or a use engaged in storage of or manufacturing processes using flammable or explosive materials, or storage or manufacturing processes that potentially involve hazardous or commonly recognized offensive conditions.

Industry, light. A use engaged in the manufacture, predominately from previously prepared materials, of finished products or parts, including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, packaging, incidental storage, sales, and warehousing and distribution of such products, but excluding basic industrial processing. All manufacturing activities and associated equipment and storage occur inside a completely enclosed building unless otherwise authorized by the city.

Infill tract. A parcel of land large enough to accommodate up to five standard size single-family residence lots, some of which will have to be internal lots, and shall comply with the requirements of chapter 6, section 6.4.8.

Infrastructure. Man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, including but not limited to roadways, water and wastewater treatment systems, solid waste facilities, drainage and retention facilities, and wellfields.

Inoperable motor vehicle. Any unregistered motor vehicle or one that is unable to be driven under its own power.

Institution, educational. Any premises upon which there is an there is an institution of learning for minors, whether public of private, which conducts regular classes and/or course of study for eligibility to certification by, accreditation to, or membership on the state department of education, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, or the state council of independent schools. The term educational institution includes the terms elementary school, middle school, senior high school, any special institute of learning, vocational school, community college, junior college, four-year college or university.

Institution, financial. Any premises where a variety of banking and financial services are offered, such as but not limited to checking accounts, saving accounts, trust accounts, loans, certificate if deposit, safe deposit compartments and notarization services.

Institution, religious. Any premises which is used primarily or exclusively for religious worship and related religious activities.

Internal lot. A lot located inside an infill tract, which contains the minimum lot and yard dimensions as specified in section 8.6.2 o this Code and fronts the public right-or-way through a fingerlike extension that meets the requirements of chapter 6, section 6.4.8.

Internally accessed building. An enclosed structure usually having one or two main entrances and having individual tenants with entrances on an internal corridor or hallway.

Junkyard. Premises where scrap materials are bought, sold, exchanged, stored, baled, packaged, packed, disassembled or handled. It is synonymous with "automobile wrecking yard," "salvage yard" and "automobile recycling."

Kennel. Any premises, except where accessory to an agricultural use, where five or more dogs or other domestic animals that are not sick or injured, and are four months in age or older are boarded for compensation, cared for, trained for hire, kept for sale or bred for sale, but not including veterinary hospital.

Kitchen. Any room or portion thereof that is primarily used or designed for cooking and/or the preparation of food, and contains a sink with counter working space, adequate space and wiring or connections for installing cooking and refrigeration equipment, and space for the storage of cooking utensils.

Lot. A parcel of land contained within property lines of a specific area, including land within easements and building setback lines of said area, but excluding any land within street rights-of-way, and intended as a unit for building development, or for transfer of ownership, or both. The term lot includes the term plot, parcel and tract. A lot shall have frontage on a public street or on an approved private street, and may be of the following types:

- A. Corner lot. A lot located at the intersection of two or more streets. A lot abutting on a curved street or streets shall be considered a comer lot if straight lines drawn from the foremost points of the side lot lines to the foremost point of the lot meet at an interior angle of less than 135 degrees. A corner lot shall be deemed to have two front yards.
- B. Interior lot. A lot other than a corner lot with only one street frontage.
- C. Reversed frontage lot. A lot on which the frontage is at right angles or approximately right angles (interior angle less than 135 degrees) to the general pattern of the area. A reversed frontage lot may also be a corner lot, an interior lot or a through lot.
- D. Through lot. A lot, other than a corner lot, which has frontage on more than one street. Through lots abutting two streets may be referred to as double-frontage lots.

Lot coverage. That area of a lot that is occupied by principal and accessory buildings.

Lot depth. The average horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines.

Lot frontage. That portion of a lot adjoining a street right-of-way. Corner lots and through lots have two street frontages. The term lot frontage includes the term frontage.

Lot line. A line bounding a lot that divides one lot from another or from a street or any other public or private space.

Lot of record. A lot of record is a lot which is part of a subdivision recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Volusia County or a lot or parcel described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded in the office of the clerk of the court.

Lot width. The horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured along the front building line.

Manufactured home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight feet or more in width and greater than 400 square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle" or "park trailer" or "mobile home."

Manufactured home park or mobile home park. An area of land under unified ownership where designated spaces for mobile homes are rented. The overall operation is managed on a full or part-time basis and provides various services and facilities for common use.

Market value. The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. As used in this land development code, the term refers to the market value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value may be established by a qualified independent appraiser, actual cash value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction), or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the property appraiser.

Mean sea level. The average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this article, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

 Mobile home. A single-family dwelling fabricated in a manufacturing facility, having a width of more than eight feet and a minimum floor area of 600 square feet and bearing a seal certifying it is constructed either to the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Code or to the obsolete ANSI 119.1, Mobile Home Design and Construction Standards.

Multiple frontage property. A lot or parcel that is contiguous to more than one public right-of-way being either a corner lot or a through lot.

Multi-tenant. Any development containing three or more business or industrial tenants that are under common land ownership or that share common property frontage.

Natural drainage system. Surface streams or swamps that convey water to natural points of discharge.

Natural flow pattern. The rate, volume and direction of the surface water flow or groundwater flow, or both, occurring under natural conditions for any given portion of the city.

New construction. Structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this code.

Nonconforming lot, structure or use. These terms are defined as follows:

- A. Nonconforming lot. A lot that does not meet the minimum area and width requirements of its zoning district.
- B. Nonconforming structure. A structure that does not meet required parking and loading regulations, height regulations, area and yard regulations, floor area regulations or other applicable regulations for the zoning district in which it is located.
- C. Nonconforming use. Any use of land or structure that does not conform to the use regulations of this code for the zoning district in which it is situated.

Nursing home. A private home, institution, building, residence or other place, whether operated for profit or not, including those places operated by units of government, that undertakes through its ownership or management to provide, for a period exceeding 24 hours, maintenance, personal care or nursing for six or more persons not related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the operator, who by reason of illness, physical infirmity or advanced age, are unable to care for themselves. The term "nursing home" includes the term extended care.

Office, business. A place of business for such uses as real estate agencies, advertising agencies (but not sign shop), insurance agencies, travel agencies, chamber of commerce, abstract and title agencies, insurance companies, stockbrokers, telemarketers and the like.

Office, home. The use of a portion of a residential dwelling as an office for contractors, subcontractors, consultants, computer repair, desktop publishing, professional and business office activities and the like that do not involve clients, customers, or employee visits to the premises, or a business that provides off-site services to homeowners or businesses that do not involve the use of tools and machinery in size and or numbers beyond that customarily found in a residential dwelling unit.

Office, professional. A place of business for persons generally classified as professionals, such as architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, doctors, lawyers, dentists, psychiatrists, psychologists and the like.

Official zoning map. The map that graphically illustrates the zoning boundaries and districts as required by chapter 8, section 8.4 of this code.

Off-street loading and unloading space. A permanently located off-street space for the temporary parking of vehicles that pick up, deliver, load or unload goods, supplies and merchandise.

Off-street parking space. A permanently located off-street space for the temporary parking of vehicles.

Opaque. Not reflecting or giving out light, obscure.

Open space. That portion of a lot not used for buildings, street rights-of-way or off-street parking and loading and maneuvering areas. Open space areas are naturally vegetated or landscaped areas not covered by impervious surfaces.

Open space, common. Open space as required by this code that is reserved for the use of residents within a development in perpetuity.

Package store. A licensed place of business where alcoholic beverages are sold in sealed containers only for consumption off the premises.

Pain management clinic. Any publicly or privately owned facility as defined by F.S. § 458.3265:

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- That advertises in any medium for any type of pain management services; or
- Where in any month a majority of patients are prescribed opiods, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, or

Exceptions. There is a affirmative defense that a business is not a pain management clinic if it has at least one of

- Licensed as a hospital or other licensed facility pursuant to F.S. ch. 395, as may be amended;
- The majority of the physicians who provide services in the clinic primarily provide surgical services:
- Owned by a publicly held corporation whose shares are traded on a national exchange or on the over-the-counter market and whose total assets at the end of the corporation's most recent fiscal
- Owned or operated by a governmental entity for the sole purpose of serving that governmental

Park trailer. A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding 14 feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities

Park trees. Trees, shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation in designated public parks and all areas

Parking bays. Parking areas subdivided into uninterrupted rows of parking spaces and their adjoining accessways, the individual spaces of which are generally separated by only a painted line.

Parking, covered. An accessory structure for the protection of motor vehicles from the elements and having an external surface, appearance, architectural definition or type of construction resembling that of the principal building. Use of aluminum or other sheeting shall not qualify as covered parking unless the principal building is

Permitted principal use. A principal use of a parcel of land or a structure permitted by right in a particular

Personal services. Beauty parlor, shop or salon, barbershop, tanning salon and similar uses.

Planned unit development. An area of land consisting of one or more principal use or buildings, which are planned and developed as a single unified project. Such a project may be developed in phases or increments subject to a plan for the entire development. Regulations governing planned unit developments are set forth in

Plants. Any of a kingdom (Plantae) of living beings, excluding grass, typically lacking locomotive movement or obvious nervous or sensory organs and possessing cellulose cell walls, such as young trees, vines, shrubs, or herbs planted or suitable for planting.

Plat. A map or delineated representation of a subdivision of lands, being a completed exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance any applicable local regulations, as hereafter amended, and F.S. ch. 177. The term may include the terms "replat." "amended plat" or "revised plant." The following types of plats are defined:

- A. Sketch plat. A conceptual plan of the proposed subdivision drawn with reasonable scale accuracy, including such other information as may provide a general description of the proposed subdivision.
- Preliminary plat. A plan drawn to scale and other supporting data required hereunder indicating and B. describing the layout of the proposed subdivision, the type and nature of improvements to be installed or provided, and provisions for dedication and maintenance with respect to all lots, streets, drainage facilities, utilities, and other areas and improvements.
- C. Final plat. A plan drawn to scale acceptable for recording in the official public records of the county and containing all supporting data, certifications, dedications and other information required.

Premises. A lot, together with all buildings and structures thereon.

Principal use or structure. The primary purpose for which the premises are intended to be used, including the structure in which the principal use is conducted or located.

Project. The particular structures and improvements proposed by the applicant on a particular land area that are part of a common plan of development, and shall include the subdivision of land.

Project initiation. All acts prior to actual construction activities, and includes, but is not limited to, land clearing, utility construction and the like.

Public notice. Public notice, if any is required, shall be in accordance with state law and chapter 3 of this code.

Public use. A use of any premises by a public body, board, commission or authority, such as municipal, county, state or federal government, or any agency or department thereof for governmental or proprietary purpose.

Public utility buildings and structures. Publicly owned or regulated electric power plants, substations, water tanks, gas transfer stations, water and sewage treatment plants, and other buildings and structures not classified as "essential services."

Rate. The volume of water per unit of time.

Recovered materials means metal, paper, glass, plastic, textile, or rubber materials that have known recycling potential, can be feasibly recycled, and have been diverted and source separated or have been removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, or reuse as raw materials, whether or not the materials require subsequent processing or separation from each other, but does not include materials destined for any use that constitutes disposal. Recovered materials as described above are not solid waste.

Recovered materials processing facility means a facility engaged solely in the storage, processing, resale, or reuse of recovered materials. Such a facility is not a solid waste management facility if it meets the conditions of Section 403.7045(1)(f), Florida Statutes.

Recreational vehicle. A vehicle, including a park trailer, travel trailer, camping trailer, truck campers and motor homes, which is:

- Built on a single chassis;
- 2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- 3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Recreational vehicle park. An area of land under unified ownership and divided into rental spaces for the placement of mobile recreational shelters or recreational vehicles as temporary living quarters for purposes of recreation or vacation.

Recyclable material means those materials which are capable of being recycled and which would otherwise be processed or disposed of as solid waste.

Redevelopment. For the purposes of chapter 10 of this code, the term "redevelopment" means any proposed change to an existing multifamily and/or nonresidential building or structure that either increases the gross floor area of said building or structure by more than 35 percent of its gross floor area or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the existing structure or building as of the effective date of this code. This definition does not apply to accessory structures or accessory buildings.

Religious display. An exhibit as may be presented by an organization of religious believers to commemorate a sacred holiday or event.

Remove or removal of trees. The actual removal of a tree by digging up or cutting down, or the effective removal through damage.

Replacement tree. An immature tree having an overall diameter at breast height (DBH) of at least two inches. A replacement tree cannot be of any species listed as exempt in chapter 11. A list of acceptable replacement trees is available from the development services department. All trees must be state department of agriculture Nursery Grade 1 or better.

Restaurant. Premises where meals, including beverages or confections are served to customers. Restaurants are classified as:

Type A: Buildings where the customers normally order from individual menus while seated at a table. The order is then normally served by a restaurant employee to the same table and there consumed by the customer. Type A restaurants also include cafeterias.

Type B: Any building containing a restaurant other than type A.

Retail sales and services. Those business activities customarily providing retail goods and household services. Such uses shall include daily needs retail sales and services, department stores, variety stores, convenience food stores, drug and sundry stores, laundromats, dry cleaning (pick-up only), pharmacies, grocers and markets, gift shops, wearing apparel, home and auto supply, hardware stores, furniture stores, stationery stores, shoe repair shops, printing shops (limited to copying and duplicating), luggage shops, bakeries and candy shops (provided that all products made on the premises are sold on the premises), camera and photo supply shops, radio and television sales and service, floor coverings, sporting goods, florists, jewelers, music and musical instrument sales and service, art shops, electrical and lighting fixtures, and wine, beer and liquor stores (when included as an integral part of a supermarket or located within a shopping center) and similar uses.

Right-of-way. Land dedicated, deeded, used or intended to be used for a street, alley, walkway, drainage facility, electric transmission line, sanitary sewer or water facility, access for ingress or egress, or other purposes by the public, certain designated individuals or governing bodies.

Riverine. Relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

Section. A dimensioned drawing produced "to scale" of a detail, from the view of a cross-section of the structure or feature depicted.

Self-service laundry. Premises where equipment for washing and drying laundry is made available to retail customers for a charge. The term self-service laundry includes the term laundromat.

Service establishment. Businesses primarily engaged in providing services to persons and property, where the sale of merchandise is nonexistent or is clearly incidental to the services provided, but not including those services customarily housed in business and professional offices, as defined herein. For purposes of this definition, service establishments include, but are not limited to, barber and beauty shops, tailors, shoe repair, self-service laundries and dry cleaners, funeral homes, plumbing and electrical contractors, and the like.

Setback line. The depth of required front and rear yards and width of side yards as measured on the perpendicular from the street or lot lines that define a lot or parcel. The term setback line includes the term building line.

Shopping center. Premises containing a group of retail sales, service or other commercial establishments planned, developed and organized as a unit.

Sign. Any object, device, display, structure, supporting structure or part thereof situated outdoors or indoors that is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, religious group, product, service, event or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination or projected images. Signs do not include the flag or emblem of any nation, organization of nations, state, county, city, religious, fraternal or civic organization; or merchandise and pictures, or models of products or services incorporated in a window display, works of art that in no way identify a product or scoreboards located on athletic fields. "Sign" also includes a human sign, which is a sign that is carried, waved, or otherwise displayed by a person, including a sign worn as an article of clothing or costume, while outside, for the purpose of advertising a business, service or product.

Sign, abandoned. A sign which no longer correctly advertises a bona fide business, lessee, owner, product or activity conducted or product available on the premises where the sign is displayed.

Sign, advertising. Sign copy intended to promote directly or indirectly the sale or use of a product, service, commodity, entertainment or real personal property.

Sign, animated. A sign which includes action, motion, or color changes, or the optical illusion of action, motion, or color changes, including a sign set in motion by movement of the atmosphere, or made up of a series of sections that turn, whether such movement or rotation is by human energy, mechanical or electronic means.

Sign, animated character. A human or other character dressed in plain clothes or costume located inside a business or on the premises for the purpose of advertising or drawing attention to a business, commodity, service or products.

Sign, area of (aka Sign copy area). The total surface of a sign including its background and frame but not structural supporting elements outside its frame. The area of a sign includes corporate colors and logo, when such are used as building decorations, striping, accents or trim. Where a sign is composed of letters, characters or symbols applied to a frame or to a background that provides no border or frame, the area of the sign shall be the smallest rectangle, triangle or circle which will include the cumulative sign display.

 Sign, auxiliary. A sign that provides special information such as price, sales information, hours of operation or warning, and that does not include names, brand names, logos, commercial message or information regarding product lines or services. Examples of such signs include directories of tenants in buildings, "no trespassing" signs and signs listing prices of gasoline.

Sign, awning or canopy. A sign that is <u>painted onto or</u> fastened to an awning or canopy, including signs which are attached by metal screws or metal bands and that are hung from, or attached to, the underside and made of any material.

Sign, awning illuminated. A structure, as described previously, with or without commercial message that is illuminated from the reverse side with artificial light emanating from an interior light source to the extent that such artificial light or glow is visible through the exterior.

Sign, balloon. A sign, object or character supported by wind, air or airother gas and attached to the ground, a building, structure or other sign.

Sign, banner. See definition of "temporary sign."

Sign, billboard. See definition of "Sign, off-site or off-premises."

Sign, building. A sign mounted to a building facade or other vertical building surface. Wall signs shall also include those signs that are placed below the outside edge of a building overhang and those that are placed below the lowest roofline.

Sign, construction. A temporary sign identifying an architect, contractor, subcontractor and/or material supplier participating in construction on the property on which the sign is located.

Sign, copy. The wording or graphics on a sign surface in either permanent or removable letter form.

- A. Noncommercial copy also known as free expression: Any language, wording or expression not related to the economic interests of the speaker and its audience, such speech generally considered to be ideological, political or of a public interest nature.
- B. Commercial Copy: Any commercial message as well as any language, wording, expression, display of characters, graphic, ornamentation, letters, or other display such as, but not limited to, a symbol, logo, picture, text or other device used to attract attention, promote economic interest, to identify, to advertise, to announce a speaker, an owner, a property, a service, an event, an activity or a business. Any message not deemed to be noncommercial message.

Sign, copy area. The cumulative area of signage on a sign that is used for outdoor advertising, including the wording on a sign surface in either permanent or removable letter form, as well as any logos, graphics or other commercial messages.

Sign, copy, changeable. A sign message such as that may include a manual, digital, electronic or electric-controlled changeable copy or otherwise variable or changeable textime and temperature message, message center or reader board, whether electronic, electric or manual, where the copy changes but shall does not have any flashing, fluttering, undulating, swinging, rotating, rolling, moving or scrolling lights, graphics or messages.

Sign, development. A sign that by symbol or name identifies a development. It may also provide an index of uses (tenants) included in the development.

Sign, directional. Any sign used to indicate the direction to entrances, exits, parking areas, restrooms or other nonbusiness-related facilities on the site.

Sign, directory. A sign used to identify the tenants of a shopping center and office and industrial parks.

Sign, door. A sign that is located on a door of a building.

Sign, electronic. A sign on which the copy changes automatically on a lamp bank or in a similar fashion, including but not limited to LED (light emitting diodes), LCD (liquid crystal displays), CEVMS (commercial electronic variable message signs), plasma displays, dynamic displays, projected images, or any other functionally equivalent technology, and which is capable of automated, remote or computer control to change the image, or through any electronically illuminated, scrolling or moving text, symbols or other images, utilizing LED, LCD, CEVMS, or other digital or electronic technology, commonly known as electronic message or reader boards, electronic marquees, message centers, moving message displays, or digital signs. This also includes any sign that facilitates a variable advertising face or moving media pallet, or that in any way changes the sign content or message, including those which presents multiple static advertisements on a rotating basis, through electronic, digital, video (or other media), lasers, lights, LEDs, or other illuminated graphic, video screen, LCD or other similar electronic or digital media technology.

1 2 3	Sign, election campaign. Signs that support a candidate for public office or measures on an election ballot. A temporary non-illuminated sign that functions to communicate support for or opposition to a candidate or states a position regarding a ballot issue upon which the voters of the City will consider.
4	Sign face. The part of a sign that is or may be used for copy.
5	Sign, fascia. A sign that is located on the fascia of the building.
6	Sign, fence. A sign that is located, placed upon or attached to a fence or wall.
7 8 9	Sign, figurative. A sign that depicts objects, figures, or commercial message in the form of representational art, symbols, or other representational graphics—this is often in the form of three dimensional graphics or objects representing the products or services provided.
10 11	Sign, flags. Devices generally made of flexible materials, such as cloth, paper or plastic, and displayed on strings, poles, ropes or wires.
12 13	Sign, free expression. A sign including wording or expression not related to the economic interests of the speaker and its audience, such speech generally considered to be ideological, political or of a public interest nature.
14 15 16	Sign, freestanding. A self-supporting sign resting on or supported by means of poles decorative posts, standards or any other type of base on the ground and not supported by or attached to a building. This definition shall include the term "ground sign."
17 18 19	Sign, gateway identification sign. A sign or monument with our without commercial message that is utilized to identify the primary entrance(s) or gateway(s) into a community, as well as establish the cohesive and/or iconic boundaries of a master planned community.
20 21 22 23	Sign, governmental. Any sign used for posting legal notices, identification of streets, traffic regulations, municipal boundaries, statutory information or requirements, notices of danger or other emergencies by a governmental authority. Includes traffic control and off-street parking signs that are in conformance with the Manual Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
24	Sign, ground. See definition of "sign, freestanding."
25 26	Sign height. The vertical distance as measured from the grade of the closest street right-of-way that accesses the site where the sign is located to the highest point of such sign.
27 28 29	Sign, historical. A permanent sign, plaque, inscription or similar group of symbols recording historical data relating to the building to which it is affixed. May also include appropriately sized historical sign mounted on monument or pillar, subject to permitting.
30 31 32 33 34	sign, human or living sign. Any sign or any other form of commercial message held by or attached to a human or character (animated or otherwise) for the purposes of advertising or otherwise drawing attention to a business, commodity, service or product. This can also include a person or a live or animated character dressed in costume carrying or wearing a commercial message for the purpose of advertising or drawing attention to a business, commodity, service or product.
35 36 37 38	Sign, identification (also known as primary identification sign). A sign that indicates the name and type of business or service, or the name of the development located on the site where the sign is located, including; such signs may include the street address, phone number and graphic of business logo. Sizes and types shall be governed by the zoning district Sign District in which the sign is located.
39 40	Sign, illuminated. A sign that has characters, letters, figures, designs or outlines illuminated by electric lights or luminous tubes designed and provided for such illumination.
41	Sign, inflatable. See definition of "sign, balloon."
42 43	Sign, institutional. A sign identifying the premises of a church, school, hospital, rest home or similar institutional facility.
44 45	Sign, intermittent. Any illuminated sign which contains, includes or is illuminated by an intermittent light or lights.
46 47	Sign logo. A symbol representing a whole word or phrase including trademarks and corporate or business identity symbols.
48 49	Sign luminaire. A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source and all necessary mechanical, electrical and decorative parts.

Sign maintenance. The cleaning, painting, repair or replacement of defective parts of a sign in a manner that does not change or alter the basic copy, design, support, frame or structure of the sign.

Sign, marquee. A structure projecting from and supported by a building that may or may not extend beyond the building line or property line and that may or may not fully or partially cover a sidewalk, public entrance or other pedestrian way, often containing a changeable copy signboard that is used to announce special events or information. A portable sign or a temporary sign shall not be considered a marquee or changeable copy sign.

Sign, maximum permitted illumination. The maximum illumination measured in foot candles at the interior buffer vard property line at ground level.

Sign, membership. A sign identifying affiliation with a travel club, business association, credit card company or professional association. (not to exceed 0.1 sq.ft)

Sign, memorial and plaques. Any sign or table used for the purpose of identifying the names of buildings and the date of erection and which are cut into any masonry surface or inlaid so as to be part of the building or structure, or are attached to a building or structure and are constructed of bronze or other noncombustible material.

Sign, model-<u>home.</u> A sign that designates a particular dwelling unit, which is not for sale, but does but does represent other units of a similar design that are for sale within the development.

Sign, monument._ An independent structure supported from grade to the bottom of the sign with the appearance of having a solid base.

Sign, mural. A picture or photograph painted or applied directly on a wall and which in no way identifies a specific product or business.

Sign, neon decorative. Neon used as an accent feature on a roof, on or around openings, which does not contain copy or any identifiable design logo or symbol.

Sign, nonconforming. A sign that does not meet the requirements of chapter 9 of this code.

Sign, nonilluminated. A sign that is not illuminated by lights, designed and provided for the purpose, either external or internal.

Sign, off-site or off-premises. A sign that is not located on the same property as the establishment that the sign's message pertains to, or where the product, service or activity is not present, or where the message does not pertain to the use of the site. Off-site sign means any combination of structure and message in the form of an outdoor sign, portable sign, display, devise, figure, painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, advertising structure, advertising logos, symbol or other form; whether placed individually or on a V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked or double-faced display; designed, intended or used to advertise or inform; any part of the advertising message or informative contents of which is visible from the public right of way; and which sign relates in its subject matter to offices, products, accommodations, services or activities which are sold, produced, available, conducted or rendered at locations other than on the premises where the sign is located. The term does not include an official traffic control sign, official marker, specific information panel erected, or other form of public information caused to be erected or approved by any government upon its property or right-of-way.

Sign, off-site directional. A sign that provides off-site directional information following a standard format for important municipal, emergency or educational uses.

Sign, on-site or on-premises. A sign that is located on the same property as the establishment that the sign's message pertains to, or where the product, service or activity is present, or where the message pertains to the use of the site upon which the sign is located. On-site sign means any sign where the advertisement is exclusively related in its subject matter to the use of the premises on which it is located, or to offices, products, accommodations, services or activities sold, produced, provided, available or conducted on the premises where the sign is located.

Sign, on-site directional. A sign indicating the direction or location of some on-site facility or service incidental to a use and not advertising the use in any way. Such signs shall include vehicular entrance and exit signs, vehicular flow signs and instructional signs. (See definition of "sign, directional.")

Sign, painted wall. Any sign that is applied with paint or similar substance on the face of a building wall.

Sign, parasite. Any sign not specifically exempted by this chapter, which has been installed without a permit being issued and which is attached to another sign.

Sign, pennant. Any flag-like piece of cloth, plastic or paper attached to any staff, cord, building or other structure that hangs loosely for the purpose of attracting attention to its site.

Sign, permitted. A sign permitted and approved under this code.

3 4 5

 Sign, pillar. See monument sign; however, these signs typically have a height greater than their width giving the appearance of a pillar or pylon.

<u>Sign, pole.</u> A freestanding sign, usually double-faced, mounted on a round pole (or poles), square tube, or other fabricated member without any type of secondary support.

Sign, political. A sign that is relating to the election of a person to public office, to a political party or to a matter to be voted upon at an election called by a public body.

Sign, portable. A permanent sign mounted on a frame and/or chassis that is designed for easy and repeated relocation. Any sign not permanently attached to the ground or other permanent structure, or a sign designed to be transported, including, but not limited to, signs designed to be transported by means of wheels; signs converted to "A" or "T" frames; menu and sandwich board signs, balloons used as signs; and umbrellas used for advertising; and signs attached to or painted on vehicles parked and visible from the public right-of-way, unless said vehicle is used in the normal day to day operations of the business.

Sign, post & panel. An independent decorative sign structure or ground sign that is supported from grade to the sides of the sign panel by two (2) decorative structural poles.

Sign, projecting. A sign supported by a wall of a building, projecting away from that wall 12 inches or more and designed with a face or faces reading at an angle to that wall.

Sign, real estate. A temporary sign advertising the real estate upon which the sign is located as being for rent, lease or sale.

Sign, renewal tag. A decal issued to a business owner upon renewing the business tax receipt and registering their sign(s) with the Clerk of the City of Orange City.

Sign, roof. Any sign erected upon, against or above the roof of any building or structure.

Sign, sandwich. A sign that is movable and not secured or attached directly or indirectly to the ground, structure or building.

Sign setback._ The setbacks for signs specified in chapter 9 of this code shall be measured horizontally from the vertical plane of the property line or right-of-way line to the closest point of the sign.

Sign, shingle. A projecting, hanging or wall sign not more than 1.5 square feet in area.

Sign, snipe._ Any sign that is tacked, nailed, glued, or in any way affixed to a pole, tree, fence, or other objects.

Sign strip lighting. Lighting that consists of either exposed tubing or strings of lights outlining any part of a building, accessory structure, or affixed to any site feature or infrastructure thereof.

Sign structure._ Any device or material that supports has supported or is capable of supporting a sign in a stationery position, including decorative covers or sign roofs.

Sign, subdivision entrance or identification. Any sign exclusively intended for the identification of a platted subdivision or residential area, which names such subdivision or area without further elaboration, display or advertisement.

Sign, temporary. A sign or advertising display intended to be displayed for a short period of time or a limited duration of time for a specific purpose, and not intended to be permanent signage or primary identification signage.

Sign, temporary short-term. A sign or advertising display constructed of cloth, canvas, fabric, paper, plywood or other light material and intended to be displayed for a short period of time (30-14 or fewer consecutive days) or signs are up temporarily during the day and removed each evening for a period of time that does not exceed 14 consecutive days, and not intended to be permanent signage or primary identification signage. Included in this category are retailers' signs temporarily displayed for the purpose of informing the public of a sale or "special" offer or used as a temporary display for a special announcement of an upcoming event.

Sign, temporary extended duration. Temporary signs with a limited duration of display that is typically longer than a short term temporary sign include real estate signs, development signs, and election campaign signs. Such signs are typically posted for a period of time that exceeds that of short term temporary signs, however, such signs may only be posted on a property as provided herein to serve their purpose, and only for the duration that serves that specific purpose.

Sign, trespassing. A sign intended to warn off trespassers from the property on which the sign is located.

Sign, under-canopy. A <u>pedestrian-scaled</u> sign suspended beneath a canopy or awning, or overhangs that are designed to provide sheltered pedestrian walkways along business storefronts.

Sign, wall. A sign mounted parallel to a building facade or other vertical building surface. Wall signs shall also include those signs that are placed below the outside edge of a building overhang and those that are placed below the lowest roofline. Parallel signs shall neither extend beyond the edge of any wall or other surface to which they are mounted nor shall they project more than 18 inches from the wall surface.

Sign, warning. Signs warning the public of the existence of danger, but containing no advertising material, to be removed upon subsidence of the danger for which warning is being given.

Sign, window. A sign painted or <u>stickered or</u> installed on a window surface for purposes of viewing from outside the premises. <u>Window signs shall not be completely opaque—they should allow full visibility through the background/behind text and graphics.</u>

Sign, vehicle. Any sign or commercial message painted on, affixed to, stickered, wrapped or in any way attached to a vehicle, including a sign placed inside vehicles windows, or portable signs carried on a vehicle, which is intended to advertise the business or services provided that are visible from the public right-of-way. Also including signs on trailers or other towables or commercial vehicles.

Sign, yard. A small temporary sign placed in the ground or other yard area of a property. Typically a small aluminum or corrugated plastic sign, which is less than three (3) square feet in size, attached to aluminum or other light metal stakes that push into the ground.

Signable area. An area of the facade of a building up to the roof line which is free of windows and doors or major architectural detail.

Site plan. The plan required to obtain a development, construction, building or stormwater permit, which shows the means by which the developer will conform to applicable provisions of this code or other applicable regulations.

Start of construction. For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (PL 97-348), includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling, the installation of streets and/or walkways, excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, the erection of temporary forms, the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

Street. A public or private right-of-way that affords a primary means of vehicular access to abutting lots or rental spaces. The term street includes the terms avenue, highway, road, boulevard, lane, thoroughfare or other similar term.

Street trees. Trees, shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation on land lying between property lines on either side of all streets, avenues, or ways within the city.

Story. That part of a building contained between any floor and the floor or roof next above.

Structure. Anything constructed or erected on or in the ground or attached to anything constructed or erected on or in the ground. Signs are not to be included in this definition.

Subdivision. Any division of a parcel of land, whether improved or unimproved, for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership. The term includes a resubdivision and, where appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing and to the land subdivided. The subdivision of land shall meet the minimum lot requirements established in chapter 8 of this code. A subdivision includes the following types only:

- A. Major subdivision. A subdivision into six or more contiguous lots or parcels abutting an existing street or any subdivision that requires the establishment of a new street or streets and/or public water and/or sewer facilities.
- B. Minor subdivision. A subdivision into five or fewer contiguous lots or parcels that requires the establishment of a new street or streets and/or public water and/or sewer facilities.

Substantial improvement. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are

considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
- Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's
 continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued
 pursuant to section 13.8 of this code.

Technical review committee. An advisory committee consisting of city staff and advisers appointed by the city manager for the purpose of reviewing applications for development under this code and advising the planning commission and other city officials, as appropriate, of its findings.

Thoroughfare map. The map adopted by the city council showing the streets, highways, and parks thereafter laid out, adopted and established by law and any additions resulting from the approval of subdivision plats.

To plat. To divide or subdivide land into lots, blocks, parcels, tracts, sites or other divisions, however the same may be designated, and record the plan in the public records of the county.

Tourist/travel court. An owner-occupied building used as a single family residential dwelling, building that provides overnight lodging and breakfast to transient paying guests. Up to six accessory structures used for such guest lodging may be allowed. All transient dwelling shall be incidental to the primary use of the owner-occupied building as a private residence.

Townhouse. Three or more attached dwelling units separated by common walls in which the dwellings are generally owned rather than rented and land may be owned in condominium or fee simple. The term townhouse includes the term rowhouse.

Trailer. A vehicle without motor power of its own, designed for carrying property and drawn by an automobile, truck or tractor. It is intended to include the term "tractor-trailer" and "semi trailer" but not to include "mobile home" or "recreational vehicle."

Tree. Any self-supporting woody plant of a species that measures no less than six inches diameter at breast height (DBH).

Tree survey. A survey that is prepared by a registered land surveyor and meets the requirements of chapter 11 of this code.

Undeveloped area. Total area of property not considered to be a covered area or a landscaped area by this article.

Utilities. Includes, but is not limited to, water systems, electrical power, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater management systems, gas systems, telephone and television cable systems, and street lighting.

Variance. A variance is a grant of relief from the requirements of the zoning regulations contained within chapters 8 and 9 of this code where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant including an economic hardship, a literal enforcement of zoning regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. Variances may be granted only as authorized by chapter 3, section 3.6 of this code.

Vehicle. Any motorized conveyance for transporting passengers, goods or apparatus.

Vehicle dealerships. A premise for the outdoor sale or storage of new or used automobiles, motorcycles or other motorized vehicles, and may include an on-premise body repair and paint shop, and the sales and service of any automotive component.

Vehicle repair station. An establishment involved in the following types of motorized vehicle repair:

Type "A": A business primarily engaged in servicing of motorized vehicles entirely within an enclosed building, including the sales and installation of automotive accessories, tires, batteries, engine tune-ups and repairs, detailing, upholstery, wheel balancing and alignment, and brake service, but not including the sale of motor vehicles or type "B" uses, other than those that inadvertently result from the initiation of permitted repair activities. Vehicle repair type "A" includes the term "gas station" provided it does not meet the definition of vehicle repair station type "B".

Type "B": A business primarily engaged in rebuilding or reconditioning of engines, motor vehicles or trailers, and providing collision service, including body, frame or fender straightening or repair, painting, or repairs of automobiles, trucks and other large vehicles and includes vehicle compound and storage area.

Vehicle sales area. An area of land used for the display, sale or rental of new or used motor vehicles in operable condition and where no repair work is done.

Vines. Plants normally requiring support to reach mature form.

Volume. Occupied space measured in cubic units.

Wall. An upright surface of a building or structure (not including fences) serving to enclose, divide, support or protect the building. Such upright surface shall be the furthest extension of the building's edges and include overhangs covering a boardwalk, false roofs and unenclosed porches.

Warehouse, business. A use that is predominantly intended for storage, but may contain an area for an office and/or assembly of products primarily related to building supplies and equipment, including but not limited to plumbing, air-conditioning, roofing, flooring, glazing and the like, provided that no manufacturing, retail sales or customer drop-off/pick-up or repair services are conducted. Each business unit within a structure must have adequate bathroom facilities, direct access to an interior loading area, and a separate pedestrian entryway.

Warehouse, mini. A 100 percent enclosed storage building containing more than one individually rented compartment for temporary storage only. No sales, service or repair activities are permitted on the premises. Individually rented compartment for temporary storage shall not be used as a place of business address for the purpose of obtaining a local business tax receipt.

Warehouse, storage. A building used for storage. Moving and transfer companies are specifically included within this definition. This shall not be deemed to include the storage area in connection with a purely retail business when located on the same property or within the same structure except for purposes of computing parking requirements for such uses such as furniture stores which generally have high storage-to-sales-area ratios. No business activity, such as sales or service, shall be conducted on the premises. A storage warehouse shall not be used as a place of business address for purposes of obtaining a local business tax receipt.

Water. All water on or beneath the surface of the ground or in the atmosphere, including natural or artificial watercourses, lakes, ponds or diffused surface water, and water standing, percolating or flowing beneath the surface of the ground.

Water detention structure. A facility that provides for storage of stormwater runoff and the controlled release of such runoff during and after a flood or storm. The term water detention structure includes water management structure.

Water retention structure. A facility that provides for storage of stormwater runoff.

Watercourse. A river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

Wetlands. Freshwater marshes, swamps and wet woodlands characterized by specific vegetation types and plant communities that are flooded at all times; are flooded only seasonally; or have a water table within six inches of the general surface for at least three months of the year.

Window display. The display of merchandise or models of products or services incorporated in a window display or door opening, such that no display items are attached to the window or significantly block the view into the business or facility. Signs or banners shall not be incorporated as part of a window display.

Yard. That minimum area of land required by this code within which no structures or portion thereof shall be erected, unless otherwise expressly permitted by this code.

Yard, front. A yard extending across the front of a lot. It is bounded on the front by the front lot line, on the side by the side lot line and on the rear by the line parallel to and located the minimum distance from the front lot line permitted by the applicable zoning district. A corner lot shall be deemed to have two front yards.

Yard, rear. A yard extending across the rear of a lot. It is bounded on the rear by the rear lot line, on the side by the side lot line and on the front by the line parallel to and located the minimum distance from the front lot line permitted by the applicable zoning district.

Yard, side. A yard between the side lot line and parallel to and located the minimum distance from the side lot line permitted by the applicable zoning district.

Attachment B

Chapter 9, Signs

Chapter 9, Signs

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Chapter 9, SIGNS

9.1. Purpose

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- 3 It is the purpose of this section to promote the public health, safety and welfare through
- 4 reasonable consistent and non-discriminatory sign standards. The sign regulations in this
- 5 section are not intended to censor speech or to regulate viewpoints, but instead are intended to
- 6 regulate the secondary effects that may adversely impact aesthetics and safety. In order to
- 7 preserve and promote the City as a desirable community in which to live, vacation and do
- 8 business, a pleasing, visually-attractive environment is of foremost importance. The regulation
- 9 of signs within the City is a highly contributive means to achieve this desired end.
- No property is guaranteed signage—all proposed signage must meet the intent of this ordinance
- and requirements contained herein. These sign regulations have been prepared with the intent
- 12 of improving safety and enhancing the visual environment of the City and promoting its
- 13 continued well-being, and are intended to accomplish the following:
- A. Protect the safety and welfare of the public by minimizing hazards and distractions to pedestrian and vehicular traffic;
- B. Promote use of signs that are consistent with the Orange City Comprehensive plan and ensure compatibility with surrounding areas, as well as nearby businesses and residents;
- C. Regulate the location of signs to prevent the distraction of drivers on public streets while providing adequate information and assistance to pedestrians and information to drivers while they remain in their cars but out of active traffic;
- D. Avoid unnecessary visual clutter and to avoid the unregulated construction, placement and display of signs that are or may become a distraction or public nuisance;
- E. Provide a means of way-finding in the community, thus improving the pedestrian experience, walkability of the community, usability of transit, and reducing traffic confusion and congestion;
- F. Encourage the effective use of signs as a means of communication for businesses, organizations and individuals in Orange City;
- 28 G. Further economic development by providing for adequate business identification, 29 advertising, and communication, while preserving the natural beauty of the City and its unique character districts:
- 31 H. Prohibit signs of such excessive size and number that they obscure one another to the detriment of the economic and social well-being of the City and its residents, property owners and visitors;
- Differentiate from other signs, the small placards, labels and displays that provide warnings,
 instructions and the like, in sizes and locations that do not add to clutter and that are unlikely
 to distract drivers;
- 37 J. Minimize adverse effects of signs on nearby property;
- 38 K. Limit signs with commercial messages in residential districts, while allowing those messages that relate to commercial activities lawfully conducted on individual properties within non-
- 40 residential districts:

- L. Provide broadly for the expression of individual opinions through the use of signs on private
 property; and
- M. Authorize the use of signs that are accessory and incidental to the primary residential, commercial, industrial and related uses in the City and to further allow signs that are compatible and in character with the area or roadway where they are located.
- The Development Services Director (DSD) shall have the authority to make interpretations of this Chapter, including allowances for waivers as outlined herein.

9.2. Applicability

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- 9 **9.2.1.** Generally. This Chapter shall apply to all signs, including any outdoor advertising or commercial message, which are erected, placed, painted, modified or otherwise used in Orange
- 11 City. No permanent or temporary sign, outdoor advertising, or display shall be erected, placed,
- painted, altered, relocated or otherwise used except as authorized under this Chapter. Signage
- may be provided in accordance with the Sign Districts outlined herein.
- 14 9.2.2. Sign Review Permit. Unless expressly excepted herein, Sign Review Permits shall be
- obtained prior to installation, alteration, replacement or relocation of any sign or form of outdoor
- 16 advertising. Sign Review Permits shall be separate permits from any building permit for the
- 17 construction of the building, structures or sitework. In addition to a Sign Review Permit, most
- 18 sign installations will also require a separate building permit for the construction of the sign
- 19 and/or any electrical or lighting serving the sign.
- A. Sign Review Permit Required. Before erecting, altering, relocating or replacing any sign or sign copy not specifically exempt under this Chapter, the owner, agent, contractor or other person having the right to place a sign on real property shall first secure a Sign Review Permit from the Development Services Department and pay all applicable permit fees.
- B. Master Sign Plan. A Master Sign Plan may be submitted concurrently with a Planned Development Zoning, a Subdivision, or a Site Plan, but shall pay a separate plan review fee as established by Resolution of the City of Orange City. The Master Sign Plan must demonstrate compliance with this code and shall clearly identify any requested waivers or deviations from the strict interpretation of this code.
- C. <u>Sign Permit Review Procedure.</u> Application forms and submittal requirements shall be consistent with this Chapter; however, the Development Services Director may request additional information as may be deemed necessary to support a request for a sign permit and/or demonstrate compliance with the Land Development Code and the Master Sign Plan, if any.
 - 1. The application shall be accompanied by to-scale engineered drawings demonstrating compliance with this code and showing the message to be displayed, dimensions, including height, width and copy area, construction details, materials, colors, electrical plans, lighting (if any), and dimensions to property lines, buildings, and adjacent signs in respect to the proposed location of the sign to be erected, as well as all the requirements set forth in the Florida Building Code. The request shall identify size, copy area and location of any existing site proposed to remain, as well as any existing signs planned to be removed. Full color photographs and/or renderings of the building, a sample set of the proposed materials and/or paint colors and any other documentation, including photographs and catalogs, which may further support the application or are required to be included. When there is a Master Sign Plan on file with the City, the individual sign

permit submittals shall reference the Master Sign Plan and demonstrate compliance with the Plan.

- 2. All signs require to-scale engineered drawings, unless waived in writing by the building official. All sign installations shall meet the minimum requirements as established by the Florida Building Code or by policy by Volusia County and/or the City.
- 3. An application for a Sign Review Permit shall be filled out at the time such plans are submitted; and payment made at the time of submittal.
- 4. All fees, including building permit fees, shall be paid and permits issued prior to the installation of or modification to any sign. If the Sign Review Permit and/or Building Permit are not picked up and paid for within thirty (30) days after staff contacts the applicant for permit issuance, the review shall expire and a new application and associated submittals shall be required.
- 5. An application which is materially incomplete or which is not accompanied by the required fee shall not be deemed accepted and the time for review of the application shall not commence until a complete application accompanied by the required fee is filed. However, the Development Services Director shall, within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of such an application, send the applicant a written explanation of the deficiencies in the application and ask that the deficiencies be remedied, explaining that the application cannot proceed forward otherwise, and that the review will be suspended pending receipt of the required information or documentation.
- 6. Upon determination that the application is sufficient, the Development Services Staff shall within forty-five (45) calendar days review the proposed signage for compliance with this Chapter. If the review reveals that an application for a sign review permit is not in compliance with this Chapter and the Land Development Code, revisions will be requested. The compliance review period will restart upon receipt of revised plans from the applicant. If the applicant fails to make the requested revisions within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving comments, the application shall be denied. In the event that no decision is rendered within forty-five (45) calendar days following sufficient submission, the application shall be deemed denied. (Note: The Building Official will review the sign for compliance with the Florida Building Code as part of the Building Permit review.)
- 7. The sign review permit may be approved as submitted, approved with conditions or denied. A disapproval shall include or be accompanied by a statement of the reason(s) for the disapproval. For the purpose of appeal to any court of law, an approval, an approval with conditions, or disapproval shall be deemed the final decision of the City upon the application.
 - a. If disapproval is the consequence of a failure to decide upon the application within the deadline set forth herein, the Development Services Director shall, upon request from applicant within fifteen (15) calendar days of decision, void the permit, refund any applicable fee to the person who paid the fee, and take no further action on the permit.
 - b. In the case of an approval with conditions or a disapproval, including a disapproval by lapse of time as described herein, an applicant may ask for reconsideration of the decision on the grounds that the Development Services Director may have overlooked or failed to consider any fact(s) that would support a different decision. A written request for reconsideration, accompanied by such additional fact(s) as the

applicant may wish the DSD to consider, shall be filed within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the decision. No fee shall be required for a request for reconsideration. Upon the timely filing of a request for reconsideration, the decision of the Director shall be deemed stayed and not a final decision until the request for reconsideration is decided. The request for reconsideration shall be decided within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt by the city, not counting any intervening legal City holiday. Such decision shall be in writing and shall include a statement of the reason(s) for the decision.

- c. All decisions shall be mailed, transmitted electronically, or hand delivered to the applicant. A record shall be kept of the date of mailing, electronic transmittal, or hand delivery. For the purposes of calculating compliance with the deadlines for a decision upon an application or the deadline for a decision upon request for reconsideration, the decision shall be deemed made when deposited in the mail, transmitted electronically, or hand delivered to the applicant.
- d. In any case in which the application requires a variance from any provision of the City Land Development Code, a rezoning of the property, an amendment to the comprehensive plan of the city or any other pre-requisite application. In such cases, the review time shall be suspended until a final decision is made upon the application for the variance, rezoning, comprehensive plan amendment or other requisite application.
 - In any of the foregoing cases, the applicant may elect to not seek a variance, make no change to the application, or obtain no approval that may be required by another governmental agency, and may instead demand a decision upon the sign permit application as filed. In such event, the Building Director shall make a decision on the application as appropriate within five business days after receiving such demand. If a decision is not made in such a time, the application shall be deemed denied
- 8. In most cases a separate building permit will be required for the installation of the sign as well as any electrical. The changing of the advertising copy or message on a previously permitted similarly approved sign, which is specifically designed for the use of replaceable panels, shall require only Sign Permit Review and shall not require a separate building permit.
- D. <u>Duration of permits</u>. Every Sign Review Permit and/or Building Permit issued for a sign under this Chapter shall be valid for six (6) months or upon final completion of construction of the sign, whichever comes first. A Sign Review Permit and any associated Building Permits shall expire if the work for which the permit was issued has not been completed within a period of six (6) months after the date of permit issuance. New application and permit fees shall be required for expired permits. If the sign is an integral part of a new building structure, then the sign permit, at the discretion of the DSD, may be extended until completion of the building.
- E. <u>Annual Sign Renewal Tag.</u> An Annual Sign Renewal Tag must be maintained for all signs after initial installation. On September 30 following the installation of the sign, and every year thereafter on September 30, the owner/applicant must apply for a Sign Renewal Tag. Application shall be accompanied by current photographs of all on-site signage. Provided the signs remain in compliance with these regulations, a Sign Renewal Tag may be issued for a sign for each successive one-year period upon payment of the sign renewal tag/inspection fee, as established by resolution of the City Council. It shall be unlawful to maintain any sign without an original Sign Review Permit or a Renewal Tag. The reissuance of a Sign Renewal Tag does not waive any requirements of this Chapter;

- however, it is the intent of this section that the DSD or designee shall review and/or inspect signs as needed in order to ensure compliance with this Chapter.
- F. <u>Inspection.</u> All signs for which a Sign Permit Review and/or a Sign Renewal Tag is required by this Chapter are subject to inspection by the authorized City Official. Signs found to be out of compliance may be deemed illegal signs or may be deemed nonconforming signs and appropriate procedures followed.
- 7 G. <u>Sign Review Permit Exceptions.</u> The following operations shall not be considered as creating a sign and, therefore, shall not require a Sign Review Permit:
 - 1. Maintenance. Painting, repainting, cleaning and other normal maintenance and repair of a sign structure unless a structural change is made.
- 12 Exempted signs. Exempted signs as provided herein are exempt from the permit requirements of this section.
- 9.2.3. Fees. Each Sign Review Permit Application or Sign Renewal Tag shall be accompanied by application forms and the applicable fees. Sign Fees, including Sign Renewal Tag Late
- 15 Fees, are established by Resolution of the City of Orange City. Sign Permit Review fees are
- 15 Fees, are established by Resolution of the City of Orange City. Sign Permit Review lees are
- due at the time application is made. If additional building or electrical permits accompany a
- 17 Sign Review Permit, applicable building permit fees will be assessed and due at the time of
- 18 permit pick-up. When a sign has been erected, constructed, or altered before necessary
- 19 permits are obtained, the permit fees shall be doubled for the first offence and may be
- 20 quadrupled for every subsequent offence thereafter, by the tenant, the property owner, or the
- 21 sign company.

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- 22 9.2.4. Other Permits Required. Other provisions of Orange City ordinances or county, state, or
- 23 federal law may apply to some signs. Anyone installing or modifying a sign must comply with
- 24 applicable provisions of this Chapter as well as with all applicable standards and permit
- 25 requirements of other applicable laws or ordinances.
- 26 Additional permits and standards may include, but are not limited to:
- 27 A. Electrical permits for any type of electrified or lighted sign;
- B. Sign Review Permits shall be obtained separate from building permits for sign installation. A concurrent review will be accommodated. A licensed contractor is required for installation of signage.
- 31 C. Right-of-way use permit, if applicable.
- 32 D. Plumbing/Irrigation permits for any required landscape material.
- 33 9.2.5. Appeals. If an application for a sign permit is not in compliance with this section, the
- 34 application shall be denied. If the applicant wishes to appeal the decision of the Development
- 35 Services Director, he must file written request for appeal within fifteen (15) calendar days of the
- 36 written notice that his application was denied. All supporting documentation for the requested
- 37 appeal must be included with the request for appeal. Appeals shall be processed as provided in
- 38 Chapter 3 of the Land Development Code.

9.3. Definitions & Terms

- 40 Words and phrases used in this Chapter are defined in Chapter 2 of the City's Land
- 41 Development Code. Additional clarification of terms may be found throughout the text of this
- 42 Chapter and in the General Sign Standards.

9.4. Prohibited Signs

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- 9.4.1 Signs identified in this section are prohibited and shall be removed immediately in accordance with this Chapter. In addition to the list below, any sign or commercial message that is not expressly permitted in the text of this Chapter shall be prohibited.
- Hazardous or confusing signs or a sign which in any way simulate emergency vehicles, traffic-control signs and devices, or directional, informational and warning signs which are erected or maintained by the State of Florida, a political subdivision thereof, or by any railroad, public utility or similar agency concerned with the protection of the public health or safety. Any sign that obscures or interferes with a sign displayed by public authority for the purpose of giving traffic instructions or direction or other public information.
 - 1. Any sign that uses the word "stop" or "danger" or otherwise presents or implies the need or requirement of stopping or caution because of existence of danger or which is a copy or imitation of, or which for any reason, is likely to be confused with any sign displayed by public authority.
 - 2. Any sign that obstructs any window, door, fire escape, stairway, ladder or opening intended to provide light, air, ingress, egress for any building as required by law. No sign shall be attached to a standpipe.
 - 3. Signs shall not resemble, imitate or approximate the shape, size, form or color of railroad or traffic signs, signals or devices. Signs shall not obstruct nor interfere with the effectiveness of railroad or traffic signs, signals or devices, nor be lighted in such a way so as to cause glare or impair driver vision upon public ways.
- B. Human signs, sign spinners, animated character signs with commercial message, blow up signs, any flashing, fluttering, undulating, waving, swinging, rotating or otherwise moving signs or other decorations such as pennants, ribbons, spinners, streamers or balloons, outdoor flying banners or other waving fabric sign, inflatable signs or devices designed to attract attention, or other like signs. This includes humans or inanimate objects or mannequins wearing or displaying any signage or commercial message, that are in any way used to attract attention to a business or to deliver a commercial message.
- C. Except as specifically permitted herein with a temporary sign permit, live or animated characters, objects or displays, carrying, wearing or displaying any signage or commercial message, that are used to attract attention to a business or deliver a commercial message.
- D. Moving signs or any sign which is in motion by any mechanical, human, wind-blown or electrical means, including change in color, fluttering, floating, rotating or other signs, except for traditional barber poles, including any sign with flashing, fluttering, undulating, waving, swinging, rotating or otherwise moving parts or other decorations such as pennants, ribbons, spinners, streamers or balloons, outdoor flying banners or other waving fabric sign, inflatable signs or devices designed to attract attention.
- Electronic signs, intermittent signs, animated signs or any sign that facilitates a variable advertising face or moving media pallet, or that in any way changes the sign content or message, including those which presents multiple static advertisements on a rotating basis, except as specifically permitted for limited changeable copy as provided in this Chapter.
- F. Any sign with internal or external light source with brightness that flashes, scintillate, or other movement so as to create an annoying glare or hazardous condition.

- Gobo ("goes between optics") projection signs or any sign that projects light or graphics through a semitransparent or transparent surface or template, or any sign that projects lighting beyond the surface of the sign.
- 4 Any sign or message board displaying flashing, intermittent, fluttering, undulating, Н. 5 swinging, rotating or scrolling lights; including any type of screen using animated or 6 scrolling displays such as LED (light-emitting diode) screen, liquid crystal display (LCD) 7 or any other type of video or digital media display, even if the message is stationary. Alternating or intermittent lights or lights of changing degrees of intensity. Signs that have 8 9 multiple views and objects that digitally or electronically produce color and or black and white images similar to a television screen are prohibited. Also, signs may not be multi-10 11 vision signs or display devices capable of presenting two (2) or more separate images or ad copy sequentially by rotating multi-sided cylinders. 12
- 13 I. Electronic message board signs including time and temperature signs, except as specifically provided herein for gas station pricing.
- J. Lighting either by exposed tubing, neon, LED, or strings of lights, either outlining any part
 of a sign, building or window, or affixed to any ornamental feature thereof, except strings
 of lights used for the celebration of holidays, or in conjunction with approved outdoor
 seating areas within town centers and authorized as part of the site plan process.
- 19 K. Any sign or illumination that causes any direct glare into or upon any building or property, 20 road or vehicle use area other than the building or property it serves. As well as any sign 21 or illumination that exceeds 800 lumens or that emits greater than 0.5 footcandles at the 22 property line that the sign serves.
- L. Mirrored Signs, glowing, sparkling or glittering signs, or any sign utilizing overly reflective
 material or paint or changing colors, except as may be recommended by Manual Uniform
 Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
- M. Off-site signs which advertise businesses, establishments, activities, goods, products, facilities or any services or other message not made, produced, sold or present on the premises or site where the sign is installed and maintained, except as specifically provided in this Chapter.
- N. Portable signs, commercial messages, signs, or banners placed in vehicles, on vehicles, carried by humans, or on any other facility or infrastructure associated with a business.
- 32 O. Portable trailer signs, either fixed or movable.
- P. Portable signs, including sidewalk or sandwich board signs, except those specifically permitted by this Chapter.
- 35 Q. Signs on public property. Except for approved municipal primary identification signage, 36 traffic control signs and other governmental signage, any private sign or commercial 37 message placed on public property, tree or any public right-of-way, including the median, 38 retention ponds or utility poles or utility boxes is prohibited.
- R. Signs on bus benches, bus canopies or any other public or private multi-modal, pedestrian, bicycle or transit facility, including any associate street furniture or equipment.
- 41 S. Signs as a principal use.
- T. Snipe signs, except as specifically as provided herein for political signs, real estate signs, and those permitted in lieu of an authorized banner.

- U. Roof signs, or any sign located on a roof or above the lowest eaves of the roof shall be prohibited.
- 3 V. Billboard signs.
- 4 W. Obscene Signs or any sign containing statements, words or pictures of an obscene nature.
- 5 X. Parasite Signs or any sign not specifically authorized by this chapter, which has been installed without a permit being issued and which is added to the building fascia, mechanical equipment, accessory structures, or attached to another sign.
- 8 Y. Signs mounted to fences, except subdivision signage that is incorporated as part of an approved entrance feature or wall, or directional signage approved as part of a Master Sign Plan.
- 11 Z. Painted wall sign, as well as any signs that are painted on accessory structures.
- 12 AA. Signs that are painted or mounted on rocks or other natural features or affixed in any way to trees.
- BB. Signs painted on or mounted to benches, trash cans, carts, cart corals, street furniture, light poles, utility infrastructure, outdoor display or storage items, or any other customer convenience facility, except as provided for in approved special events or sidewalk sales.
- 17 CC. Vehicle signs, except as specifically permitted herein, or any signs attached thereto or placed on a vehicle, box truck, trailer or boat with the following exception: Buses, taxicabs and similar common carrier vehicles that are licensed or certified by the City of Orange City and/or Florida Public Service Commission.
- 21 DD. Signs that emit sound, smoke, vapor, particles or odors.
- 22 EE. Searchlights or beacon lights.
- FF. Outdoor advertising displays and holiday displays permanently attached to a building, unless specifically approved as part of the site plan and building permit, including zoning appearance review.
- GG. Inflatable characters or inflatable balloons or any other air blown or air/gas filled object or character, with or without commercial message, except when approved as part of an approved short-term Special Event.
- HH. Wind-operated devices or any sign or attention grabbing device that incorporates or consists of banners, pennants, ribbons, streamers, spinners, flapping material, balloons containing pressurized air, hot air, cold air, any gas or other substance, or wind-operated devices shall be a prohibited sign.
- 33 II. Serial signs or any advertisement which uses a series of two (2) or more signs placed in a 34 line parallel to the highway or in a similar fashion, and carrying a single advertising 35 message, part of which is contained on each sign.
- JJ. Window signs that exceed fifteen (15) percent of the window area, including windows
 whose transparency is diminished by opaque posters, banners, window scrims, graphics
 or equipment placed on or adjacent to the window.

9.5. Sign Review Permit Exemptions

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9.5.1 The following signs may be constructed or placed on private property by the property owner or the tenant with consent of the property owner without a City Sign Review Permit.

- A. Address numbers on buildings as required by Emergency Services. Address plaques not exceeding two (2) square feet in copy area and bearing the names of residential occupants of the premises.
- 4 B. Governmental signs as defined herein.
- 5 C. Memorial signs, tablets, historical signs and historic plaques displayed in cemeteries. Memorial signs, tablets, historical signs and historic plaques less than six (6) square feet displayed on historic properties.
- D. Membership signs that do not exceed 0.1 sq.ft., and such that cumulative membership signage shall not exceed 0.5 sq.ft.
- 10 E. Warning signs, provided that no such sign shall exceed two (2) square feet in copy area.
- F. No more than one (1) "open/closed" and one "vacancy/no vacancy" sign, not to exceed two (2) square feet in copy area and located inside the window of a business.
- G. The change of authorized panels on permitted changeable panel signs or change of letters on legal nonconforming changeable copy signs.
- H. Non-illuminated, extended duration temporary signs, including real estate signs,
 development signs, election campaign signs, that do not exceed three (3) square feet and
 comply with the provisions as outlined in this Chapter.
- 18 I. Window and door opening signs that comply with the provisions of this Chapter.
- J. Decorative flags and bunting, etc. for a celebration, convention or commemorative of significance to the entire community. Any such authorized display may be installed thirty-five (35) days prior to the event or celebration and must be removed within seven (7) days after the event or celebration.
- 23 K. Holiday lights and decorations may be displayed no more that thirty-five (35) days prior to 24 the holiday they are customarily dedicated to and must be removed within seven (7) days 25 after said holiday.
- 26 L. Signs of one (1) square feet or less that are incorporated into machinery or equipment by a 27 manufacturer or distributor, which identify or advertise only the product or service dispensed by the machine or equipment, such signs customarily affixed to vending machines, ice 28 29 machines, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), and telephone booths. The location of any such equipment must be illustrated on the approved site plan and meet appearance 30 standards as provided in the LDC and the signage may not include the business name, 31 32 business logo, product name or product logo, nor may such signs include corporate colors 33 of the business where they are located.
- 34 M. Temporary free-standing free expression signs that include no commercial content or off site 35 advertising message and which comply with the size and location standards established for 36 temporary real estate signs. Free expression signs carried by a person that are exempted by this section may not include any commercial content or off site advertising message. 37 Free expression signs, if any, must be maintained in good condition and shall not fall into 38 39 disrepair or become unkempt, nor shall they be placed within or utilized within the public right-of-way or within any vehicle travel lane, vehicle uses areas, or as otherwise prohibited 40 by this Chapter. Such signs may not be displayed in any way that presents a hazard to the 41 42 human holding the sign or others in proximity to the sign. Signs which contain any commercial messages may be permitted as provided in this Chapter. 43

9.6. Sign Districts

2 9.6.1. Sign District Map

The Sign District Map as provided in **Appendix A** is adopted as part of this ordinance to establish character districts where specific types of signs may be permitted. The districts are established to facilitate a cohesive theme throughout a designated area. Only the signs expressly provided herein shall be permitted in each sign district.

1. Amendments to the Sign District Map

- a. Annexation. Upon annexation of properties into the City, the Development Services Director shall assign the most appropriate Sign District based on location and use, and the Sign District Map shall be updated accordingly, without separate action by the City Council.
- b. Change in Land Use. Upon Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map Amendment or Rezoning, which changes the property land use designation or zoning district, the Development Services Director may assign or reassign the most appropriate Sign District based on location and use, and the Sign District Map shall be updated accordingly, without separate action by the City Council.
- c. Other Amendments. All other amendments to the Sign District Map shall be brought forward as an amendment to the Land Development Code, as provided herein.

20 9.6.2. Sign Districts Defined

Each sign district as illustrated on the Sign District Map has a unique character that is intended to be protected and enhanced through this Chapter.

A. Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD)

The purpose of this district is to provide for sign standards to protect and enhance the unique character of the city's historic district as well as the areas that influence the historic district and historic landmarks, and to ensure all signs are scaled and designed in such a way as to reflect the historic character of the area. The development standards contained herein are intended to create an attractive, uncluttered and unified historic appearance within the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD) and to permit sufficient identification while allowing individual expression and commercial messages. The general provisions of this Chapter shall also apply to signage within the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD).

B. Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD)

The purpose of this district is to provide for sign standards to protect and enhance the unique character of the City's U.S. 17-92 Corridor (not including areas within the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District), as well as the areas that influence corridor, including local and collector roads (as defined in the FDOT Roadway Classification System) and to ensure all signs are scaled and designed in such a way as to reflect the character of the area. The development standards contained herein are intended to create an attractive, uncluttered and unified appearance within the Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD) and to permit sufficient identification while allowing individual expression and commercial messages. The general provisions of this Chapter shall also apply to signage within the Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD).

C. Saxon -Enterprise Sign District (SESD)

The purpose of this district is to provide for sign standards to protect and enhance the unique character of the City's Saxon Road and Enterprise Road (not including areas within the Gateway Corridor Sign District), as well as the areas that influence corridor, and to ensure all signs are scaled and designed in such a way as to reflect the character of the area. The development standards contained herein are intended to create an attractive, uncluttered and unified appearance within the Saxon-Enterprise Sign District (SESD), facilitate large-scale, urban, mixed use development, and to permit sufficient identification while allowing individual expression and commercial messages. The general provisions of this Chapter shall also apply to signage within the Saxon-Enterprise Sign District (SESD).

D. Planned Developments and Mixed Use Development

The purpose of this section is to provide for sign standards to protect and enhance and establish a unique character for each master planned community and to ensure all signs are scaled and designed in such a way as to reflect the unique character and high level of design that is distinctive to the planned community. The development standards contained herein are intended to create an attractive, uncluttered and unified appearance within the master planned community and to permit sufficient identification while allowing individual expression and commercial messages. Signs within a Planned Development shall have a unified theme and design standard. Unless expressly waived as part of the Planned Development Master Plan, the general provisions of this Chapter and the provisions of the applicable Sign District where the Planned Development is located shall also apply to signage within a Planned Development.

1. PUD Master Sign Plan

As part of the approval of a Planned Development Zoning, the applicant may submit a Master Sign Plan as an additional sheet to the PUD Master Development Plan (PUD Master Plan), which establishes the sign development standards to be utilized for all development within the Planned Development. If a Master Sign Plan is not submitted as part of the PUD Master Plan then signage shall be consistent with the Sign District where the sign is located, including consistent theme and adherence to an exceptional level of design for all signs within the community.

2. PUD Master Sign Plan Submittal

Submittal requirements shall establish cohesive sign theme package for all signage within the Master Planned Community.

- a. Establish Master Sign Plan illustrating the locations of all freestanding ground signs, secondary signs, as well as any proposed incidental or ancillary signs.
- Establish Design Standards for Free Standing Ground Signs.
 - (1.) Establish the type and maximum size, including height and copy area, for all proposed sign types, providing for community identification as well as a hierarchy of signs and sign types within the community.
 - (2.) Establish cohesive and consistent design standards for all sign types, including a typical sign design detail, materials, architectural style, embellishments, lighting and lettering format for each type of sign.
 - (3.) Other design details as may be requested through the technical review process.
- c. Establish Design Standards for Building/Wall Signs.

- (1.) Establish maximum size for wall signs, including maximum copy area, for all proposed sign types, providing for community identification as well as a hierarchy of wall signs within the community.
 - (2.) Establish cohesive and consistent design standards for all sign types, including a typical sign design detail, identifying materials, architectural style, embellishments, lighting and lettering format for each type of sign.
 - (3.) Other design details as may be requested through the Planned Development and Technical Review process.

3. Existing Planned Developments

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Existing Planned Developments are required to have consistent theme, sign type, and style throughout the development. Amendments to an existing Master Sign Plan for an existing PUD shall be processed as a Minor Amendment to the PUD. If an existing PUD, which does not already have master sign plan, desires to modify their existing signs, provide opportunity for new types and styles of signs, a Master Sign Plan may be presented for review and consideration as a Minor Amendment to the PUD.

4. Mixed Use Development without Planned Development Zoning.

In any zone in any Sign District where both residential and nonresidential uses are allowed, the signage rights and responsibilities applicable to any particular use shall be determined consistent with the applicable sign district and as follows:

- a. Residential uses shall be treated as if they were located in the residential zoning district where that type of use would be allowed as a matter of right.
- b. Nonresidential uses shall be treated as if they were located in a zoning district where that particular use would be allowed, either as a matter of right or subject to a conditional use permit or similar discretionary process.
- c. When uses are vertically mixed in one building the signage shall be calculated consistent with that of the predominant first floor uses and allowing shared signage on the first floor for the uses on the higher floors.
- d. Second floor uses that have their primary entrance on the exterior of the building may provide wall signage adjacent to their entrance at twenty-five (25) percent of the sign copy area authorized for their frontage, however in no case shall second floor signage exceed twelve (12) square feet.

9.7. Permanent, Freestanding Ground Signs

- 34 The following standards are applicable to all Non-Residential development and Residential
- 35 Communities or Subdivisions related to the provision of permanent, freestanding primary
- 36 identification ground signs located within the any Sign District.

37 9.7.1 Types of Ground Sign by Sign District.

- 38 A permanent freestanding sign may be affixed to the ground or to a wall / entry feature, which is
- 39 illustrated on an approved site plan and is not part of a building, to serve as the primary
- 40 identification for the property. Signs should complement and not detract from the materials, and
- 41 colors of the building to which they serve.

Freestanding ground signs include Monument Signs mounted on monument-style foundations and Pillar Signs. Post & Panel Signs, which are signs permanently mounted between two decorative posts secured in the ground, may also be permitted. Within the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District and the Gateway Corridor Sign District freestanding signs may also include Hanging Panel Blade Signs, which are smaller signs with a decorative panel hanging from a single decorative post secured in the ground.

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 The check marks in the following table indicate what types of ground signs are permitted in each sign district.

Sign District	Monument Sign	Post & Panel Sign	Hanging Panel Blade Sign	Pole Sign
Traditional Neighborhood Sign District	1	~	-	Not Permitted
Gateway Corridor Sign District	✓	✓	✓	Not Permitted
Saxon- Enterprise Sign District	✓	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	Not Permitted
Planned Development Sign District	√	Subject to overal	l Master Sign Plan	Not Permitted

The size, material, color, lettering, number and arrangement must be harmonious with building and site design. Individual crafted signs are preferable to mass produced signs. High quality materials and design are required for all signs. The overall size and scale of the sign shall be to scale with the amount of copy area provided. Examples of each sign type are provided below; however, individual signs shall be designed based on the unique characteristics of each individual site and the requirements of this Chapter.

A. Monument Signs.

Standard Monument signs with substantial base.

















Monument signs with two substantial columns as a base.









Monument signs in the form of a decorative pillar.









B. Post & Panel Signs.





















C. Hanging Panel Blade Signs.



9.7.2. Number of Ground Signs

One (1) freestanding, primary identification ground sign may be authorized per non-residential property. One (1) freestanding, primary identification ground sign may be authorized per multifamily community or residential subdivision.

Secondary free standing identification signage may be authorized as part of a Master Sign Plan as provided in for Secondary and Incidental Signs. When community, multi-tenant, or subdivision signage is provided, individual properties or buildings shall not have separate freestanding signage, except as may be approved for individual lots as secondary signage as part of a Master Sign Plan. Secondary and incidental signage will not be permitted for properties where the primary identification signage or other onsite signage is not in compliance with these regulations.

9.7.3. Maximum Copy Area and Height for Ground Signs

The maximum allowable copy area and sign height are outlined in the following tables based on the developable area of the property (total land area less wetlands and natural waterbodies) and/or the total number of units within the community. Sign Copy area is the entire surface area of the sign designated for placement of sign, outdoor advertising, logos, and commercial messages, including background for such signage. Signs may be two-sided so long as the two sign faces are back-to-back, parallel or do not exceed an angle of thirty (30) degrees. The area of only one face shall be considered the sign copy area for double sided signs. Maximum allowable copy area is outlined below based on which the type of sign user and the Sign District where the sign is located.

A. Sign Users Defined.

The maximum copy area and height is further determined by the sign users with the following distinctions for users: Residential Community or Subdivision, Single Business or Multi-Tenant Center.

1. Residential Communities or Subdivisions.

Copy Area and Sign Height are outlined by Sign District in the tables below based on the developable area of the property (total land area less wetlands and natural waterbodies) or the total number of units

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44 45 within the residential community or subdivision. When community or subdivision signage is provided for a residential community, individual properties or buildings shall not have separate freestanding signage. except as may be considered as part of a Master Sign Plan for the Subdivision. These standards are applicable to Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas. Civic or institutional uses in non-residential areas may utilize the applicable non-residential standards.



2. Single Business Signs.

For single businesses, the copy area and sign height are outlined in the following tables below by Sign District based on the developable area of the property (total land area less wetlands and natural waterbodies).

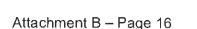
Shared Signage: For a property that provides joint access to another property, and/or provides shared signage with an adjacent off-site business and/or where two individual signs on adjacent properties would block view of one another, the property owners may request one (1) shared sign. The DSD may allow a shared multi-tenant sign at or near the property line when both properties' signage is accommodated on one (1) shared sign, with the design and copy area allowed for multi-tenant signs in that Sign District, without a shopping center name, and including necessary signage easements.

3. Multi-Tenant Center.

For multi-tenant centers, shopping centers, or office parks, where multiple business operate in separate tenant spaces with individual entrances or separate buildings on a property that is under common ownership, the copy area and sign height are outlined in the following tables by Sign District based on the developable area of the property (total land area less wetlands and natural waterbodies). The following standards apply to all multi-tenant primary identification signage.



- a. The shopping center name shall be prominently displayed at the top of the sign. The shopping center name shall be sized at a minimum of twenty (20) percent of allowable copy area and shall count toward the total maximum sign copy area, unless alternate branding of the center is approved by the DSD. For centers with four (4) or less tenants, the center name shall not be required.
- b. Panels for individual tenant signage shall have consistent sizing, cohesive design, colors and theme. In an effort to avoid visual clutter and illegible signs, panels less six (6) inches in height and font size less than three (3) inches will be discouraged. The cumulative copy area of tenant signage shall count toward the total maximum copy area.
- c. Panels shall be spaced at consistent intervals with visible breaks or other consistent aesthetics treatment or framing around each sign panel/tenant sign. In an effort to achieve legibility, the sign text shall be placed centrally within the signable area of the sign panel leaving adequate blank area (aka white space) between the sign text and the edge of the sign panel.
- d. For a center that provides joint access to another property and/or provides shared signage with an adjacent off-site business, the DSD



- may allow for increases in Copy Area and Sign Height up to twenty five (25) percent when both properties' signage is accommodated on one (1) shared sign, including necessary signage easements.
- e. When multi-tenant signage is utilized for a property, individual tenant ground signage, except for internal directional signage, will not be permitted.
- f. Shared tenant space in a single building or unit, shall not be deemed multi-tenant centers for the purpose of this code.

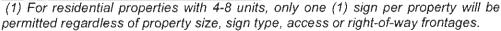
B. <u>Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD): Maximum Copy Area and Sign</u> Height.

1. Residential Community, Residential Subdivision, and Civic / Institutional Uses in Residential Areas within the TNSD: This section is applicable to multifamily residential developments and residential subdivisions, as well as Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas within the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD).

Multifamily residential properties with less than four (4) units shall not have freestanding ground signage. Multifamily residential properties or subdivisions with at least four (4) residential units, but no more than eight (8) units may only request one (1) sign with a maximum of four (4) square feet of copy area, regardless of property size, type of sign or right-of-way frontage.

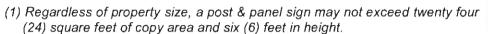
Residential properties that are greater than 1 acre in size or that have nine (9) or more residential units may request signage based on property acreage or the number units, whichever is least restrictive, as outlined below. Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas may request signage based on property acreage outlined below.

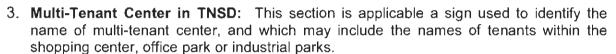
TNSD: Residential & Civic	Max Copy Area (sq.ft.)	Max Height (feet)
Any size residential property with less than 4 units	0	n/a
Monument, Post & Panel, and Pillar Signs		
Any size residential property with 4-8 units (1)	4	4
Any size residential property with 9-16 units or Civic/ Institutional uses < 1 acre	10	6
1 Acre to < 6 Acres (or 17-39 units)	16	6
≥ 6 Acres (or ≥ 40 units)	20	6
Hanging Panel Blade Sign	2.2	
Any size residential property with 4-8 units*	4	6
Any size residential property with >9 units or Civic/ Institutional uses	10	8



 Single-Business in TNSD: This section is applicable to businesses, civic uses or institutional uses located in non-residential areas of the TNSD.

TNSD: Single Business	Max Copy Area ⁽¹⁾ (sq.ft.)	Max Height (feet)	
Monument, Post & Panel, and Pillar Signs			
< 1 Acres	18	6	
1 acre to > 2 Acres	20	6	
≥ 2 Acres	24	6	
Hanging Panel Blade Sign	10	8	















TNSD: Multi-Tenant Center	Max Copy Area (sq.ft.)	Max Height (feet)
Monument, Post & Panel, and Pillar Sign		
< 1 Acres	24	6
1 acre to > 2 Acres	32	8
≥ 2 Acres	40	8
Hanging Panel Blade Sign	10	8

⁽¹⁾ Regardless of property size, a Post & Panel sign may not exceed twenty four (24) square feet of copy area and six (6) feet in height.

C. Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD): Maximum Copy Area and Sign Height.

1. Residential Community, Residential Subdivision, and Civic / Institutional Uses in Residential Areas within the in the GCSD: This section is applicable to multifamily residential developments and residential subdivisions, as well as Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas within the Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD).

Multifamily residential properties with less than four (4) units shall not have freestanding commercial signage. Multifamily residential properties or subdivisions with at least four (4) residential units, but no more than eight (8) units may only request one (1) sign with a maximum of four (4) square feet of copy area, regardless of property size, type of sign or right-of-way frontage.

Residential properties that are greater than 1 acre in size or that have nine (9) or more residential units may request signage based on property acreage or the number units, whichever is least restrictive, as outlined below. Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas may request signage based on property acreage outlined below.

GCSD: Residential & Civic	Max Copy Area (sq.ft)	Max Height (feet)
Any size residential property with less than 4 units	0	n/a
Monument and Pillar Signs		
Any size residential property with 4-8 units (1)	4	4
Any size residential property with 9-16 units or Civic/ Institutional uses < 1 acre	12	6
1 Acre to < 6 Acres (or 17-39 units)	20	6
6 Acres to < 12 Acres (or 40-99 units)	24	6
≥ 12 Acres (or ≥ 100 units)	36	8
Post & Panel & Hanging Panel Blade Sign		
Post & Panel Signs may be permitted consistent with the size and standards established for the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD)	See TNSD	See TNSD
Hanging Panel Blade Signs may be permitted consistent with the size and standards established for the TNSD	See TNSD	See TNSD

⁽¹⁾ For residential properties with 4-8 units, only one (1) sign per property will be permitted regardless of property size, sign type, or right-of-way frontages.

2. Single-Businesses in the GCSD: This section is applicable to businesses and civic uses or institutional uses located in non-residential areas of the GCSD.

GCSD: Single-Business	Max Copy Area (sq.ft)	Max Height (feet)
Monument and Pillar Signs		
0.0 - 0.49 Acres	20	6
0.5 - 1.00 Acres	24	6
1.00 - 1.99 Acres	32	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	40	8
5.0 - 14.99 Acres	48	9
≥15.0 Acres	54	9
Post & Panel & Hanging Panel Blade Sig	jns	
Post & Panel Signs may be permitted consistent with the size and standards established for the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD)	See TNSD	See TNSD
Hanging Panel Blade Signs may be permitted consistent with the size and standards established for the TNSD	See TNSD	See TNSD

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GCSD: Multi-Tenant Center	Max Copy Area (sq.ft)	Max Height (feet)
Monument and Pillar Signs		
0.0 - 0.49 Acres	24	6
0.599 Acres	36	8
1.0 - 1.99 Acres	42	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	54	9
5.0 - 14.99 Acres	64	10
≥15.0 Acres	80	11
Post & Panel & Hanging Panel Blade Si	gns	
Post & Panel Signs may be permitted consistent with the TNSD	See TNSD	See TNSD
Hanging Panel Blade Signs may be permitted consistent with the TNSD	See TNSD	See TNSD



D. Saxon-Enterprise Sign District (SESD): Maximum Copy Area and Height.

 Residential Community, Residential Subdivision, and Civic / Institutional Uses in Residential Areas within the in the SESD: This section is applicable to multifamily residential developments and residential subdivisions, as well as Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas within the Saxon-Enterprise Sign District (SESD).

Multifamily residential properties with less than four (4) units shall not have freestanding commercial signage. Multifamily residential properties or subdivisions with at least four (4) residential units, but no more than eight (8) units may only request one (1) sign with a maximum of four (4) square feet of copy area, regardless of property size, type of sign or right-of-way frontage.

Residential properties that are greater than 1 acre in size or that have nine (9) or more residential units may request signage based on property acreage or the number units,

whichever is least restrictive, as outlined below. Civic or Institutional uses in residential areas may request signage based on property acreage outlined below.

SESD: Residential & Civic	Max Copy Area (sq.ft)	Max Height (feet)
Any size residential property with less than 4 units	0	n/a
Monument and Pillar Signs		
Any size residential property with 4-8 units (1)	4	4
Any size residential property with 9-16 units or Civic/ Institutional uses < 1 acre	12	6
1 Acre to < 6 Acres (or 17-39 units)	20	6
6 Acres to < 12 Acres (or 40-99 units)	24	6
≥ 12 Acres (or ≥ 100 units)	40	8

⁽¹⁾ For residential properties with 4-8 units, only one (1) sign per property will be permitted regardless of property size, sign type, or right-of-way frontages.









2. Single-Businesses in the SESD: This section is applicable to businesses and civic uses or institutional uses located in non-residential areas of the SESD.

SESD: Single-Business	Max Copy Area (sq.ft)	Max Height (feet)
Monument and Pillar Signs		
< 1 Acre	28	6
1.0 - 1.99 Acres	36	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	48	8
5.0-14.99 Acres	60	9
≥ 15 Acres	72	10





3. Multi-Tenant Center in SESD: This section is applicable to a sign used to identify the name of multi-tenant center, and which may include the names of tenants within the shopping center, office park or industrial parks. Copy Area and Sign Height for multitenant signs are outlined in the following table based on the developable area of the property (total land area less wetlands and natural waterbodies).

SESD: Multi-Tenant Center	Max Copy Area (sq.ft)	Max Height (feet)
Monument and Pillar Signs		
0.0 - 0.49 Acres	36	8
0.5 - 1.99 Acres	48	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	60	9
5.0 - 14.99 Acres	72	10
≥15.0 Acres	80	11

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4 9.7.4. Performance Standards for Freestanding Ground Signs

The following general sign standards shall apply to all freestanding primary identification ground signs in all Sign Districts.

- A. <u>Minimum setbacks:</u> Signs shall be setback a minimum of five (5) feet from the property lines or a distance equal to the height of the sign, whichever is greater. No ground sign shall be closer than a distance equal to the height of the sign to any building, structure or property line with the following applicable additional setbacks.
 - 1. Signs shall be setback at least twenty (20) feet or double the sign height, whichever is more restrictive, from any other existing or proposed sign.
 - 2. Signs serving non-residential uses shall be placed at least twenty (20) feet away from any single-family residential property.
 - 3. Secondary identifications ground signs shall provide a minimum one hundred (100) foot separation from other onsite ground signs, identification signs, or directory signs.
 - 4. Signs shall be placed so as not to create a health or safety hazard due to visual obstruction or physical impediment.
 - 5. See Lighting Standards for additional restrictions.
- B. <u>Master Sign Plan:</u> A Master Sign Plan is required if more than one (1) freestanding sign is proposed for a property, including secondary free standing identification signage and/or any incidental freestanding signage. The Master Sign Plan shall include a cohesive theme for all freestanding signage, including complementary sign type, design, materials, and construction. If a Master Sign Plan is required for ground signs it shall be accompanied by a Master Sign Plan for building/wall signs. Master Sign Plan requirement can be waived by the DSD if adequate information is shown on the Sign Review Permit submittal.
- C. <u>Street Address Number:</u> Freestanding primary identification ground signs shall include the street address number of the property. Street address numbers shall not count against the allowable sign copy area or the sign height, but shall be placed prominently on the upper portion of the sign, unless an alternate location is approved by the DSD. Such address number shall be integrated into the design of the sign in same or complimentary depth, style and materials.

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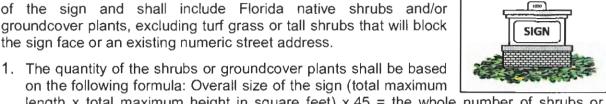
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length x total maximum height in square feet) x.45 = the whole number of shrubs or ground cover plants, rounded up to the nearest whole number. Annuals at a 2:1 ratio may be utilized for up to twenty (20) percent of the required plants. Use of annuals will require a quarterly maintenance/replacement program.

- 2. A minimum of two (2) types of plants shall be utilized. The shrubs and /or groundcover plants shall be a minimum size of one (1) gallon container and be appropriately spaced in the planting bed to achieve a dense plant cover within one (1) year.
- 3. The landscape bed around the sign shall be clearly defined, and contain at least a two (2) inch deep layer of mulch, or other approved ground cover and create a seamless transition between sign base and ground. Rock or any other non-porous aggregate is not an acceptable ground cover.
- 4. The placement and type of landscaping shall be identified on the plan, sketch, or blueprint submitted with the sign permit.
- 5. Existing developed sites that are constrained due to right-of-way takings or other unique circumstances may request a waiver to reduce the area of the landscape bed by as much as fifty (50) percent, subject to approval by the DSD.
- Sign colors and materials shall be E. Colors and Material: complementary to the architectural character, colors, and materials of the primary structure and shall not be gaudy, loud, distracting, or of an unnatural nature or color. Corporate colors shall not be permitted on any sign base, poles, frame or encasement. The use of corporate colors on any portion of the sign face shall count toward the total copy area allocated to the property.



F. Changeable Copy: Automated or manual changeable copy shall not be permitted on freestanding ground signs any sign district, except as specifically provided herein for individual changeable panels or as part of a conditional use or planned development process. Sign area dedicated to changeable copy, if any, shall be counted toward maximum copy area.

1. Changeable copy on Freestanding Ground Signs in all Sign Districts.

- a. Manual or digital changeable copy numeric text maybe permitted for gasoline pricing on a ground sign when authorized as part of the conditional use process or planned development process for gas stations so long as the changeable copy area does not exceed twenty (20) percent of the total sign copy area allocated for the sign. Product information must be part of the permanent sign copy area; only the numeric pricing information may change.
- b. Approved changeable copy, if any, shall not include any scrolling, moving, flickering or flashing text or graphics. Digital changeable copy, if any, for gas station pricing

may only include the numeric text for the price and shall not include any digital image or background graphics, nor may it extend any glow or glare from the sign.

c. Approved changeable copy may change only one (1) time each day.

2. Changeable Panel on Freestanding Ground Signs in Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD) and Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD).

In addition to the changeable copy provisions for all districts, above, the follow additional opportunities are provided for manual changeable copy panels on primary identification ground signs in the Traditional Neighborhood and Gateway Corridor Sign Districts.

a. One (1) panel of signage on a multi-panel primary identification ground sign may be approved to provide business announcements, sales, or special events. Manual

changeable copy area may be permitted as part of the allowable sign copy area so long as the changeable copy panel is same style and design as the rest of the sign and does not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the total sign copy area. Such approved changeable copy panels may change only one (1) time each day. Sign permit shall designate only one (1) panel for changeable copy, including design, layout, color pallet, and text for proposed interchangeable panels, including estimated duration for any such interchangeable



panels. Such requests will be reviewed on a case by case basis with a high level of aesthetic design being essential for authorization for any such changeable copy panels.

- b. One additional decorative hanging panel on a Post & Panel sign or Hanging Panel Pole Sign may be added, which does not exceed one (1) square foot in size and indicates only the business status such as Open/Closed, Hours of Operation, or Vacancy/No Vacancy. Such incidental signage, when approved as part of the sign permit shall not count against the allowable copy area.
- c. Approved changeable copy, if any, shall not include change-out of individual letters, but may only facilitate the change-out of one entire sign panel on a multi-panel sign. When not in use for temporary commercial message, the hanging panel shall be removed or such space shall be filled with a blank panel of similar style and color as other panels on the sign.
- d. Approved changeable copy, if any, shall not include any digital, electronic, scrolling, moving, flickering or flashing text or graphics. The message may change only one (1) time each day.

9.7.5. Design Criteria for Ground Signs

The following design criteria are established for permanent freestanding ground signs to protect and enhance the unique character of the City's Sign Districts, including materials and design consistent with and complementary to the structure(s) they serve. Signs should complement and not detract from the materials, and colors of the building to which they will be attached. All

41 signs should enhance and not detract from the building's architectural

design. Signs should reflect the character of the building.

A. <u>Monument Style Signs</u> shall be designed as provided herein and are subject to approval by the DSD. Monument Signs are permitted in all Sign Districts.



- 2. The width of the base shall be at least the horizontal width of the sign and may extend up to fifty (50) percent beyond the horizontal width of the sign face. A base at two-thirds (2/3) of the horizontal width of the sign may be considered for existing developed properties that have experienced right-of-way takings.
- 3. The sign structure including encasement and base shall complement the principal structure, with regards to size, materials, color, finish, and architectural features. This includes the application of upgraded materials to the base, encasement, and along the sides and the top of the sign face or the sign cabinet. Base shall be of decorative materials consistent and/or compatible with the architectural style/building materials of the primary structure, including brick, decorative block, stone or other durable material as may be approved by the Development Services Director.
- 4. A base that exceeds fifty (50) percent of the sign height shall include additional architectural fenestration to avoid the appearance of monolithic pylon.
- 5. Monument-style base is encouraged to be a solid base with no space between the sign and the ground, but may be designed such that two substantive columns form the base from which the sign is mounted between. The base of each column should be at least twenty-five (25%) of the width of the sign. The space between the sign and the ground shall not exceed twenty-five (25%) of the sign height and shall be integrated as part of a continuous landscaped bed. Base or columns shall be flush to the ground, allowing no gaps between the ground and the bottom of the sign base or columns.
- 6. Monument-style base shall not be intended or designed to include any commercial message and shall not include colors, trademarks, or any other decorative design features that are primarily intended to attract attention, but shall be compatible with the architecture of the building or other site features.
- 7. An encasement, ornamental shell or substantive frame around the sign copy area shall be provided in the same or complementary materials as the primary structure and/or the base. The width of the encasement shall be at least fifteen (15) percent of the width of the sign copy area and the height at least fifteen (15) percent of the height of the sign copy area. Subject to approval by DSD, encasement requirements may be waived for solid wood engraved (or similar approved material) signs mounted on monument-style base or mounted between two substantive base pillars, which frame both sides of the sign. The depth of the sign encasement shall be at least two-thirds (2/3) of the horizontal depth of the base of the sign.
- 8. A decorative cap or other decorative finish that compliments to the sign encasement and base is required on top of the sign. Decorative caps, decorative street address numbers, or other non-commercial embellishments that contain no logos, sign copy

- B. <u>Pillar Signs</u> as a form of monument signage shall be designed as provided herein and are subject to approval by the DSD. Pillar Signs are permitted in all Sign Districts.
 - 1. Vertical structural supports for a pillar sign shall be concealed from view in an enclosed decorative pillar.
 - The Pillar shall be of materials complementary to the architectural style/building materials of the primary structure, including brick, decorative block, stone or other durable material as may be approved by the Development Services Director.



- 3. Copy area shall be scaled appropriately to the height and width of the pillar and shall not exceed two-thirds (2/3) of the horizontal width of the pillar or one-third (1/3) of the allowable height of the pillar.
- 4. A decorative cap, which is complementary to the pillar materials, is required on the top of the pillar.
- 5. Other embellishments that contain no logos, sign copy area, or commercial message may be added to the sign and may extend above the maximum sign height, but must be appropriately scaled to the size of the sign. The type and height of embellishments above the sign height shall depend on the design of the sign and is subject to approval by the Development Services Director.
- 6. Internal illumination is prohibited.

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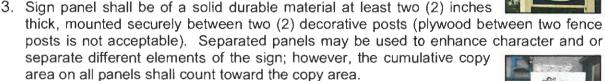
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- C. <u>Post Panel Signs</u> shall be designed as provided herein and are subject to approval by the DSD. Post and Panel Signs, as primary identification signs, are only permitted in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD) and the
 - Gatway Corridor Sign District.
 - All posts shall include a decorative base as well as multiple decorative/beveled enhancements along the length of the post. Each post shall have a decorative cap, ball and/or other embellishment consistent with the historic character of the structure.



 To enhance the aesthetics and preserve the structure from degradation and weathering, posts and panels shall be made of solid, durable allweather material that is complementary to the primary structure, and shall be painted or stained in colors that are complementary to the primary structure.



4. Sign may not be a slick flat surface. Sign face shall be beveled or engraved into the panel to add depth and character to the sign, but exceptions can be made for attractively designed panels that are

- 5. Caps, decorative balls, ironwork, street address number, or other non-commercial embellishments that contain no logos, sign copy area, or commercial message may be added to the sign and may extend up to fifteen (15) percent above the maximum sign height, but must be appropriately scaled to the size of the sign. The height of embellishments, which are purely ornamental, above the sign height shall depend on design of the sign and is subject to approval by the DSD.
- 6. The height of sign face shall be designed to cover an area between one third (1/3) and two thirds (2/3) of the height of the sign. The face shall be placed on the poles so that it exposes and open area between sign face and the ground that is twenty four (24) inches in height or a minimum of one third (1/3) of the sign height, whichever is less restrictive. This space between the sign and the ground shall be maintained even with the use of incidental hanging panels, if any. The space between the sign and the ground shall be integrated as part of a continuous a landscaped bed.



- D. <u>Hanging Panel Blade Signs</u> shall be designed as provided herein and are subject to approval by the DSD. Hanging Panel Blade Signs are only permitted in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD) and the Gatway Corridor Sign District.
 - All poles shall include a decorative base as well as multiple decorative/beveled enhancements along the length of the post. The post shall have a decorative cap, ball or other embellishment consistent with the historic character of the structure.
 - 2. To enhance the aesthetics and preserve the structure from degradation and weathering, poles and panels shall be painted or stained in colors that are complementary to the primary structure.
 - 3. The sign panel shall be of a solid durable all-weather material that is complementary to the primary structure, at least one (1) inch thick and mounted to hang securely from a horizontal mount that is perpendicular to the decorative pole (plywood on a fence post is not acceptable).
 - 4. Decorative embellishments, ironwork, or address number panel, which contain no logos or commercial message, may be added on top of the horizontal mount and may extend up to fifteen (15) percent above the maximum sign height, but must be appropriately scaled to the size of the sign. The height of embellishments, which are purely ornamental, is subject to design review and approval by the DSD.
 - Sign height shall be measured to the top of the decorative horizontal mount. Pole projection, cap, ball, embellishments or address number that are placed higher than the horizontal mount, when appropriately designed and scaled, shall not count against the sign height.



7. Sign face is encouraged to be beveled or engraved into the panel to add depth and character to the sign, but exceptions can be made for attractively designed painted panels with design and details that are consistent with the historic character of the structure and other decorative and depth-enhancing design elements are provided.

9.8. Building and Wall Signs

The terms building sign or wall sign may be used interchangeable in this code an refer to signs affixed directly to or suspended from a wall or parapet wall of a building, with the exposed face of the sign in a plane approximately parallel to the face of the wall. Projecting Signs, which extend in a perpendicular direction from the face of the building, may also be permitted as provided herein. Commercial advertising placed on the sides or face of an awning or canopy that is attached to the face of the building may be utilized in lieu of wall signs or to supplement wall signage as provided herein.

















The size, material, color, lettering, number, lighting and arrangement of wall signs must be harmonious with building design. Individual crafted signs are preferable to mass produced signs.

9.8.1 Performance Standards for Building Signs

The following general standards apply to all building signs located within any Sign District.

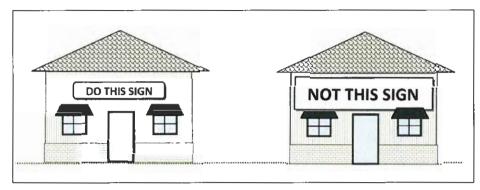
- 1. <u>Type of Sign</u>. Wall Sign, Canopy or Awning Sign, and Projecting Signs are permitted in all Sign Districts.
- 2. Number of Signs. One (1) sign per building or one (1) sign per commercial storefront in a multi-tenant building. For buildings located on a corner lot, additional wall signage may be permitted on the secondary building facade, which faces a side street. Additional incidental signs, historic building names, or combination of sign types may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan.

3. Maximum Copy Area. The maximum allowed building sign copy area is outlined in the following tables based on the Sign District where the property is located and the linear foot of primary building frontage, up to a maximum of eighty (80) square feet per storefront or single-occupant building. Building frontage shall be a measure of the building length of the primary building frontage and shall be measured in a straight line from one end of the building to the other and shall not include indents or other architectural building undulation. Such signage shall be placed on the primary building frontage that serves as the primary customer entrance. The surface area of any figurative sign shall count toward copy area. Additional building sign copy area may be permitted as outlined below.

Sign District	Copy Area per lineal foot of primary building frontage	Maximum Copy Area (sq.ft.)
Traditional Neighborhood Sign District	1 square foot / lineal foot of building frontage	80
Gateway Corridor Sign District	1.5 square foot / lineal foot of building frontage	80
Saxon-Enterprise Sign District	1.5 square foot / lineal foot of building frontage	80

- a. Single-occupant building signage may be provided not to exceed a maximum of one half (1.5) square feet of signage per lineal foot of primary building frontage, except that building/wall signage in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District shall not exceed one (1) square foot of signage per lineal foot of the primary building frontage, up to a maximum of eighty (80) square feet of total sign copy area. Office, retail and/or industrial buildings where there are multiple tenants that do not have individual separate entrances to the exterior of the building shall be considered single-tenant buildings for the application of these standards.
- b. Multi-tenant building wall signage may be provided not to exceed a maximum of one half (1.5) square feet of signage per lineal foot of tenant storefront facade length, except that building/wall signage in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District shall not exceed one (1) square foot of signage per lineal foot of tenant storefront facade length. Only the first-floor occupants of multi-tenant buildings with individual separate entrances from the exterior of the building shall be allowed wall, fascia or canopy signage. Multitenant office buildings that do not have individual separate entrances to the exterior of the building shall not be considered multiple-tenant buildings for the application of these standards.
- c. The maximum sign size for building, wall, fascia, awning and canopy signs is expressed in terms of square feet and relates to the maximum sign area that may be devoted to the primary façade of particular business, notwithstanding the number or combination of wall, fascia, awning or canopy signs. If a business has frontage on two or more streets, or has multiple frontage on a parking area and a street, additional signage may be allowed on additional building faces where the primary facade treatments and customer entrances are provided on both front and sides. In such cases, each primary frontage may be considered separately for the purposes of determining compliance with the provisions of these regulations; however, the permitted sign area for one frontage shall not be combined with another frontage to

- place the combined sign area on one primary frontage. The additional building signage may only be permitted if the secondary facades meet the City appearance standards for primary facade.
- d. Multi-family residential buildings may provide limited wall signage as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signage should be scaled to serve internal users or residents of the community, not to attract the attention of passers-by. The signage may identify the names of the community, names of facilities within a building (office, laundry, etc), and other building identification such as building name and/or address number.
- e. Increases in copy area may through administrative variance be permissible as part of a Master Sign Plan for properties who experienced Right-of-Way takings or whose building face is located within ten (10) feet of the front property line, whereby precluding or reducing opportunity for freestanding identification signage.
- 4. <u>Secondary Wall Signage</u>. Secondary and incidental building and wall signs may be permitted as provided in Secondary and Incidental Building and Wall Signs section of this chapter. Such signs shall be in the same architectural style, design, placement, colors and theme as the other building signs and shall meet all the requirements for those types of signs as provided in the applicable Sign District.
- 5. Master Sign Plan. A Master Sign Plan is required if more than one building/wall sign is proposed for the property (multiple tenants, multiple buildings or secondary wall signage), or if more than one type of sign is proposed for any building or tenant space. A Master Sign Plan shall include a cohesive theme for all wall signs, including complementary colors, design, materials, and construction. If a Master Sign Plan is required for building/wall signs, it shall be accompanied by a Master Sign Plan for ground signs. In multi-tenant buildings, and centers wall signage shall conform to the approved Master Sign Plan. If no plan is on file with the City, a Master Sign Plan shall be submitted prior to the issuance of any additional sign permits for the center. Master Sign Plan requirement can be waived by the DSD if adequate information is shown on the Sign Review Permit submittal.
- 6. **Sign Placement.** The signable area of a building will vary based on the architecture of the building. A wall sign shall be mounted flush to the side of the building but shall not cover, obstruct, damage or otherwise adversely affect the building's salient architectural or historic features. Building signs shall not obscure or interfere with the function of doors or windows or detract from the architectural features of the building.
 - a. Roof mounted signs are prohibited. A building sign shall not extend above the top of the wall or lowest roof eave line.
 - b. Signs placement shall be harmonious with the building design. Signs should be balanced and placed aesthetically within the amount of available building fascia, such that at least twenty percent (20%) signable area of the wall area or fascia surrounding the sign face shall remain free of any signage or commercial message.



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- c. Regardless of building frontage, signage that faces residential areas shall be discouraged or shall be significantly limited in size and lighting to reduce impacts on adjacent residential uses.
- 7. <u>Street Address Number</u>. Buildings are encouraged to include the street address number of the property as part of their master sign plan. Street address numbers shall not count against allowable sign copy area. If not part of the building or window signage, address numbers shall be placed elsewhere on the primary façade of the building in a prominent visible location as provided in the Code of Ordinances.
- 8. <u>Wall Sign Lighting</u>. Except as restricted elsewhere in this Chapter for specific types and locations of signs, wall signs may be illuminated as provided below. See the lighting standards section of this code for more detailed lighting standards.
 - a. Within the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD), building signs may be lighted by a decorative, shielded, external light source. Internally illuminated signs do not reflect the historic character of the area and shall not be permitted in the TNSD.
 - b. Within the Gateway Corridor Sign District and the Saxon Enterprise Sign District (SESD), building signs may be illuminated by internal illumination, halo illumination or a shielded, external light source. Visible neon, LED or other tube lighting shall not be permitted on any sign.
- Changeable Copy. Automated/electronic, digital or manual changeable copy shall not be permitted on building signs in the any Sign District. Manually changeable panels may be permitted in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD) and that Gateway Corridor Sign District (GCSD) only as specifically provided in this section.
 - a. One (1) decorative hanging panel or manually-changed placard will be allowed as incidental signage so long as it does not exceed one (1) square foot in size and indicates only the business status such as Open/Closed, Hours of Operation, or Vacancy/No Vacancy. This shall be in lieu of any lighted open/close signage hung inside the windows of a structure, but shall not count against the allowable wall sign copy area.
 - b. As part of a Master Sign Plan for a building located in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District or the Gateway Corridor Sign District, an appropriately-scaled, manually-changed, hanging panel or changeable panel incidental sign, which advertises reoccurring events or onsite promotional activities, may be allocated from the total sign copy area. Such signage shall not exceed twenty five (25) percent of the total sign copy allocation, and shall be in the design and aesthetic of other permanent wall signs or sign panels, including the same style and materials the other

building signage, but may be changed or rotated to reveal a different event or activity one (1) time per day. Master Sign Plan shall include design, layout, location, copy area, color pallet, and text for proposed interchangeable panels, including estimated duration for any such interchangeable panels. Such requests will be reviewed on a case by case basis with a high level of design detail and aesthetics being essential for authorization for any such changeable copy panels. Such signage shall only be placed on the principal building.

- 10. Commercial Message Copy Area used for Real Estate Signs. When a property or any portion of a property is vacant or available for sale or lease, the existing wall sign copy area that is not in use may be utilized to display the sale, lease or rental of the property or any unit or part thereof in lieu of other real estate signs.
- 11. Colors and Material. Sign colors and materials shall be complementary to the architectural character, colors, and materials of the primary structure and shall not be gaudy, loud, distracting, or of an unnatural nature. Corporate colors shall not be permitted on the face of the building, sign frame or encasement. The use of Corporate Colors on any portion of the sign, building face, building trim, or as banding on a building or an accessory structure shall count toward the total copy area allocated to the property.

9.8.2 Design Criteria for Building Signs

The following design standards apply to all signs placed upon the signable area of a building in any Sign District.

 Wall signs may be either of one-piece construction or of individually connected or related letters or symbols. A Wall Sign, which is parallel to the face of the building, shall project no more than ten (10) inches from the face of the wall. Wall signs should be designed in material that is complementary to the building design, colors and materials; including aesthetic framing.



- a. Aluminum or metal box framing shall not be acceptable in the Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD). A high level of design articulation consistent with the historic character of the area shall be required in all sign districts.
- Decorative layout, finishes, materials, embellishments and lighting reflective of the character of the sign district and the building shall be required.
- c. Wall signs shall include decorative framing or other decorative design details and depth based on the type of sign and/or sign lighting proposed.



- d. Cohesive style, type, lighting and color theme shall be applied to all signs on a building.
- e. Except for signs placed on authorized parapet wall facades, wall signs shall not project or extend beyond the eaves or drip line of the building they serve.
- Canopy or Awning Signs, which are permanently embedded in or affixed to the flat vertical surface of an awning or canopy, may be provided in likeu of other building signs or to supplement other building signs. Awning or canopy signs are not intended to be used



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45 46 as banners, or to create other floppy signs—the awning or canopy shall be appropriately designed as a window shade or pedestrian cover and scaled to fit the façade of the building, consistent with the appearance review standards in the Land Development Code.

The purpose of this section is to provide regulations to allow signs on awnings or canopies. This section does not govern the installation of awnings, canopies and other appurtenances. Installation, design and dimensions of the awning or canopy are determined by applicable provisions of the Land Development Code and/or from an approved site plan and/or other applicable City

Ordinance regulation or requirement.

- a. Copy area, including any commercial message, may not cover more than (20) percent of the primary face of the canopy or awning. Copy area on a canopy or awning shall count as part of the maximum allowable copy area assigned for total building copy area.
- b. Embellishments or graphic designs that contain no logos, sign copy, or commercial message related to the business may be allowed on a canopy or awning, if appropriately scaled to the size of the canopy or awning. The type, color and size of embellishments shall depend on design of the canopy or awning, relationship to the building materials and colors, and are subject to approval by the DSD.
- c. Awnings and canopies may not be backlit. Appropriately designed direct lighting may be permitted.
- d. With the exception of single color canopies or awnings that are complementary to the color of the building, the use of corporate colors, stripes or graphics that are representative of the business, corporate logo, corporate colors or services provided shall not be permitted. Awning or canopy sign may be permitted as a single color or monochromatic color commercial message on a single color awning or canopy. All awning or canopy sign colors, styles, and fonts shall be consistent and compatible with all other awnings or canopies on the same building, and must be approved as part of the overall building appearance package, including cohesive theme.
- Awning or canopy signs shall only be located on first floor awnings or canopies.
- 3. Service Station Canopy and Accessory Structure Signs. Signage on a service station canopy or other accessory structure to the primary structure may be permitted as provided herein. The purpose of this section is to provide regulations to allow signs on service station canopies or accessory structure may be implemented. This section does not govern the installation of awnings, canopies, accessory structures and other Installation, design and dimensions are determined by applicable provisions of the Land Development Code and/or from an approved site plan and/or other applicable City Ordinance regulation or requirement.
 - Copy area for a service station canopy or accessory structure may be allocated from the maximum allowable copy area assigned to the primary structure. Such allocation of copy area, including any commercial message and logos, may not exceed twenty five (25) percent of signage allocated to the primary structure, nor shall it cover more than twenty five (25) percent of the available canopy fascia.
 - b. Any corporate colors, including sign background or banding, that are used on the canopy shall count against the allocated copy area.

- c. Any signage on gas pumps or other appurtenances shall count against the allocated copy area. However signage shall not be permitted on trash cans, light poles or other site furnishings—all other signs shall be in compliance with this chapter.
- d. Service station canopies shall not be backlit; however, the sign itself may include lighting consistent with the Sign District where the sign is located.
- e. Sign design, style and placement shall be consistent with other primary identification signage.
- f. Changeable copy of any kind shall not be permitted on service station canopies.
- 4. <u>Projecting Signs</u> or any sign that is attached in a plane approximately perpendicular to the surface of a building may be permitted to supplement other building signage. Projecting signs may be attached to the building or may be designed as a decorative hanging panel sign. Projecting signs may include figurative signs and marquee signs. Projecting Signs must be designed consistent and complementary to the design, colors, and architecture of the building and other building signs.



- a. Projecting signs are intended to accent and to provide alternatives that complement other primary building signage; therefore, the use of more than one (1) projecting sign per business will be discouraged.
- b. The total copy area on any projecting sign shall not exceed fifty (50) percent of the maximum allowable copy area.
- c. Projecting signs shall not be backlit.
- d. Projecting signs shall not project more than forty two (42) inches from the face of the building, unless designed as a marquee sign between two buildings in the same complex.
- e. Projecting signs shall be placed so that there is a minimum clearance of nine (9) feet from the bottom of the sign to the ground, sidewalk or other pedestrian walkway below the sign.
- f. Projecting signs shall not extend above any vehicular travel lane of any public street, private street or vehicle use area, parking area or vehicular travel way.
- g. Except for vertically mixed use buildings, projecting signs shall be discouraged above the first floor of a building. The maximum height to top of sign should not exceed twenty (20) feet and such signs will be discouraged above the lowest eaves of the roof line. Signs placed at higher locations on the building may be requested subject to reduction in copy area and projection.
- h. The sign must complement the building's architectural treatments and may not encroach or detract from the buildings salient architecture.
- 5. <u>Multi-Tenant Center Cohesive Sign Theme</u>. Multi-tenant centers shall provide cohesive sign theme throughout their development including the following characteristics.
 - a. Where individual changeable panels are utilized, the background and border colors on all shopping center tenant signs, except anchor signs or shopping center name, shall be on a consistent background style and color. The same style and colors shall

- be used throughout the development and the colors shall be used in the same relationship on all signs providing visual continuity.
 - b. Cohesive color scheme and sign style shall be established with Master Sign Plan, so that no more than two colors shall be used for lettering in addition to the background and border colors, except as provided herein for anchor signs. A sign may include a logo which shall not encompass more than twenty five (25) percent of the total allowed sign area. Logos as provided in this paragraph are not subject to color restrictions.
 - c. Encourage theme for consistent sign lighting styles.
 - d. Anchor store signs shall only include commercial message of the anchor store tenants in the shopping center. Where multiple anchor tenants exist, all such anchor store tenant signs shall be located on the buildings that are either freestanding or accentuated by their height, staggered building lines or other architectural detailing clearly representing their building as the anchor tenant. Anchor tenant signs may be different than the secondary tenant signage, but shall be of a uniform type, style, lighting and color scheme so that the use of different signage does not disrupt the visual continuity of the center.

9.9. Secondary and Incidental Signs

Secondary and incidental Signs may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. These may include both ground signs and building/wall signs. Such signs shall be in the same or complementary architectural style, design, colors and theme as the other signs and shall meet all the requirements for those types of signs, including design, landscaping, lighting, etc. as provided in the Sign District where the sign is located. Signs shall not conflict with the line-of-sight required for maneuvering through internal roads, drive aisles or parking facilities. Sign size, height, and location may be reduced or modified based on site conditions to accommodate necessary sight triangles or other safety concerns. Secondary or incidental signs shall not be permitted if other signage on the property is not in compliance with this code.

9.9.1 Secondary and Incidental Ground Signs

- Secondary Ground signs may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signs shall be in the same or complementary architectural style, design, colors, materials and theme as the other freestanding primary identification ground signs and shall meet all the requirements for those types of signs, including setbacks, landscaping, lighting, etc. as provided in the Sign District where the sign is located. Secondary signs shall not be permitted if other signage on the property is not in compliance with this code. The following additional standards also apply to any secondary ground sign.
- A. <u>Secondary Identification Ground Signs</u> as provided herein may be permitted as a Secondary Sign when submitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Number, size, location, copy area, if any secondary ground signs are permitted, is outlined herein.
 - 1. Secondary Ground Sign for Secondary Roadway Frontage. For a non-residential property that fronts more than one public right-of-way, one (1) secondary free standing identification sign may be allowed for each secondary public right-of-way frontage that the property fronts and has vehicular access (not including alley frontage). However, such secondary right-of-way signage shall be separated from any other onsite identification signage by a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet and shall not be

located to serve or be visible from the same roadway frontage as the primary ground sign.

- 2. Secondary Ground Sign for Extend Length Road Frontage. For a non-residential property that has primary right-of-way frontage that exceed five hundred (500) linear feet, one (1) secondary free standing identification sign may be allowed to serve a secondary access points along the extended frontage. However, such secondary right-of-way signage shall be separated from any other onsite identification signage by a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet.
- 3. Secondary Ground Sign for Alley Frontage. For non-residential properties with alley access and customer parking to the rear of the structure, one (1) secondary free standing identification sign may be allowed along the ally frontage.
- 4. Secondary Ground Sign for Residential Communities. For residential communities with nine (9) or more residential units, one (1) secondary free standing identification sign may be allowed for the secondary entrance to the community. Excessive signage will not be permitted; however, pillars of same style and materials as primary identification signage, which indicate neighborhood boundaries, may be authorized as part of a Master Sign Plan.
- 5. Size and Height of Secondary Freestanding Ground Signs. Secondary Freestanding ground signs, if any, may only be authorized as part of a Master Sign Plan and shall be the same or complementary style and design as the primary identification signs. Secondary freestanding ground signs, if any, may have copy area up to fifty (50%) of the copy area of the Primary Identification Sign and shall have a reduced height, which is a maximum of seventy-five (75) percent of the primary sign height and clearly represents their secondary hierarchy. Secondary signs, if any, shall meet the setbacks, separation requirements, and development standards for the applicable sign district.
- 6. **Impact on Residential Uses.** Secondary signage for non-residential development shall be discouraged or shall be significantly reduced in size, height and lighting on predominately residential streets or where single family residential homes are located within one hundred (100) feet of the proposed sign.
- B. Freestanding Directory Signs may be permitted as a Secondary Sign in Shopping Centers, Hospitals, or Master Planned Communities that include multiple buildings, outparcels or that exceed five (5) acres in size to help patrons find the different business within an expansive shopping center, office complex or mixed use property.
 - Directory signs height shall be the minimum necessary to accommodate business names and directional information and shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - 2. Sign copy, shall be the minimum necessary to accommodate business name and directional information and in no case shall exceed fifty (50) percent of the copy area of the primary identification sign, as provided herein. Such signage is intended to guide internal circulation and may not be visible from the public right-of-way or adjacent properties that are not associated with the complex; therefore directory signs, if any, shall be setback, sized and placed appropriately on the Master Sign Plan.
 - 3. Directory signs shall not include any commercial message—they may only include business name and directional arrows. Individual panels shall be appropriately scaled

4. Unless site layout and internal circulation supports additional signs there shall be no more than one (1) directory sign for each primary entrance into the center. Number,

size, and location should be secondary in nature to all other signs and are subject to approval by the DSD as part of the Master Sign Plan.

C. Free Standing Pedestrian Directory Signs that identify the location of tenants or businesses within a multi-tenant building, shopping center, office complex, or industrial park may be provided internal to the property to direct pedestrians between

buildings and/or to individual offices or entrances within a building. This may be a map and/or sign in a common space or near a building with multiple uses that identifies uses or activities conducted on-site.

- Pedestrian directory signs shall be located and designed for viewing at a pedestrian scale.
- Unless an alternate size is approved through a Master Sign Plan, freestanding pedestrian directory Signs shall not exceed six (6) square

feet in size.

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- One (1) freestanding or wall directory sign may be permitted for each primary building entrance to a building. Map directories may be permitted in common areas and strategic locations on site; however, excessive signage shall be prohibited.
- 4. Commercial messages and logos shall be prohibited on directory signs.
 Such signs may only the name of the business and address number or suite number for the businesses. Consistent font size and color shall be used on the sign.
- D. <u>Drive-Thru Menu Board Signs</u> may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signs shall be monument style signs designed in the same architectural style, design, colors, materials, and theme as the building and complementary to the other freestanding signs. Such signs may only be utilized for authorized drive-thru facilities and are subject to sitting and appearance standards established in the Land Development Code.
 - a. Drive-thru menu board signs shall meet all the requirements for monument signs, including landscaping, lighting, etc. as provided in the designated sign district. Provision for backlit menu board signs may be accommodated if the sign is not visible from the right-of-way or residential properties.
 - b. Drive thru menu boards shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - c. Copy area shall be pedestrian scale for viewing within a non-moving vehicle and shall not exceed a maximum of twenty-four (24) square feet and may only include menu items. Logos and business name shall be incidental to the sign purpose and shall not exceed five (5) percent of the total copy area.

- e. Any such signs shall have their location illustrated on the approved site plan and shall meet location and appearance standards established in the Land Development Code.
- f. Menu boards that include any sound amplification, soundboard, speakers or communication device shall be setback a minimum of sixty (60') from residential properties and shall include eight (8) foot decorative masonry wall or other sound attenuation barrier(s), as may be approved by the DSD, as part of the required landscape buffers. Sound amplification devices/drive thru speakers/communication devices, if any, must be authorized as part of the condition use approval and shall meet the requirements of Chapter 10 of the Code of Ordinances.
- E. <u>Incidental Ground Signs</u> may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signs shall be in the same or complementary architectural style, design, colors and theme as the other freestanding ground signs and shall meet all the requirements for those types of signs, including landscaping, setbacks, lighting, etc. as provided in the designated sign district. Incidental signs shall be the smallest size sign needed to accomplish the incidental task it is being used for. Incidental signs shall not be permitted if
 - Incidental Directional Signs that do not exceed two (2) square feet of copy area may be used to direct vehicular traffic into and through the site.

other signage on the property is not in compliance with this code.



THANK YOU

- a. Directional signs may only include directional arrows, directional information, and non commercial message.
- b. Copy area may include a simple logo, which is single color or monochromatic and does not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the copy area and is incidental to the sign purpose, but shall not include any sign text or commercial message.
- c. Signs shall not exceed three (3) feet in height.

- 2. **Incidental Community Identification Signs** may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan to identify community or neighborhood facilities such as parks, community centers, trail heads, or other facilities or services that are not associated with a specific business, but that serve the center or the community as a whole.
 - a. Unless an alternate size is approved through a Master Sign Plan, Incidental Community Identification Signs shall not exceed six (6) square feet in size. Building address and/or building number shall not count toward the allowable copy area.
 - b. Copy area may include a simple logo representing the community or the center, which is single color or monochromatic and does not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the copy area and is incidental to the sign purpose, but shall not include any sign text or commercial message.



- c. Signs shall not exceed four (4) feet in height.
- 3. Other Incidental Ground Signs as may be deemed appropriate by the DSD may be approved as part of a Master Sign Plan.

- 4. **Incidental Gas Pump Signs and signage on vacuum stations or air pumps** may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signs shall be in the same architectural style, design, colors and theme as the other authorized signs serving the property.
 - a. Unless taken from the total wall sign allocation, no signage shall be included on the base or face of the pump, as the pump shall be designed to include materials and colors consistent with those used on the building.
 - b. Pedestrian scale signage serving the user of a gas pump, may be architecturally integrated onto the upper portion of the face of the pump with cap and/or encasement in the same or complementary materials as the materials used to accent the base of the building. Signage may include commercial message, business logo or advertise goods and services sold on site or within the store, but in no case shall the copy area exceed one-half (1/2) of a square foot per pump. Architecturally integrated digital message boards or LDC screens may be authorized in lieu of other signs on pumps.
 - c. Appropriately scaled digital pricing and payment interface on the face of the pump shall be exempt.
 - d. In no case shall any signage, logo or commercial message be sized so it is visible from adjacent right-of-way or adjacent properties.
 - e. Parasite Signs or any signs not specifically approved as part of the Master Sign Plan, which have been attached to or installed without a permit being issued and which is added to the pump, shall be prohibited.

9.9.2 Secondary and Incidental Building and Wall Signs

 Secondary and incidental building and wall signs may be permitted as provided in this section. Such signs shall be in the same architectural style, design, placement, colors and theme as the other building signs and shall meet all the requirements for those types of signs as provided in the applicable Sign District. Secondary and incidental building signs shall not be permitted if other signage on the property is not in compliance with this code.

- 1. <u>Secondary Building Signs</u> may be authorized as part of a master sign plan. Size, location, and copy area, if any, is outlined in herein.
 - a. A secondary building frontage that faces a secondary road and has façade and landscape enhancements, but is not a primary façade with customer entrance that meets the City's appearance standards, may provide limited secondary building signage as part of a master sign plan. The signage allocation on secondary facade shall come from the total copy area allocated to the building based on its primary façade length. In no case shall more than fifty (50) percent of the overall building signage be allocated to a secondary façade. Signage that faces residential areas shall be discouraged.
 - b. A secondary building frontage that faces a secondary road and has façade and landscape improvements meeting the primary façade requirements of the City's appearance standards, including customer entrance, may provide secondary building signage as part of a master sign plan. The signage allocation on secondary facade shall fifty (50) percent of the signage allowed under the code for the sign district based on length of secondary façade. This additional signage may not be combined with primary façade signage or distributed onto any other façade. Signage that faces residential areas shall be discouraged.





- 2. <u>Incidental Building Signs</u> may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signs shall be in the same architectural style, design, colors and theme as the other building signs and shall meet all the requirements for those types of signs as provided in the applicable Sign District. Incidental building signs that exceed the standards outlined herein may be authorized as part of master sign plan; however the copy are allocations shall come from the total copy area allocated for the building.
 - a. Hanging blade signs (aka arcade signs) A sign that is suspended underneath an awning, canopy, overhang, or other structural element of a building that forms a covered passageway for pedestrians. Such signs are placed perpendicular to the face of the building and serve pedestrians and do not exceed four (4) square feet shall not be counted against the total copy area.



- (1.) Maximum number: One (1) per primary tenant entrance under canopy or covered walk. Such signage is allowed only where multiple establishments share a common canopy ceiling over a sidewalk.
- (2.) Minimum clearance above sidewalk: Hanging blade signs shall be placed so that there is a minimum clearance of nine (9) feet from the bottom of the sign to the sidewalk or other pedestrian walkway. Hanging signs shall be inset from the edge of the canopy or walkway and shall not extend beyond the outermost perimeter of the awning, canopy, or structural member to which it is attached.
- (3.) Other Design Standards: Hanging blade signs or arcade signs are allowed only where multiple establishments share a common canopy or ceiling over a sidewalk. A consistent theme and/or color palette or sign style must be maintained throughout the site among individual signs placed under a common or shared canopy or awning.
- b. **Directory Signs** that identify the businesses within a multi-tenant office building may be provided internal to the property and on building exteriors to direct pedestrians between buildings and/or to individual offices or entrances within a building.
 - (1.) Directory Signs shall be located and designed to a pedestrian scale.
 - (2.)Unless an alternate size is approved through a PD Master Sign Plan, Directory Signs placed on the exterior of the building shall not exceed six (6) square feet in size. Appropriately scaled, building address and building number shall not count toward the allowable copy area.

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- (3.)One (1) freestanding or wall directory sign may be permitted for each primary building entrance to a building. Map directories may be permitted in common areas and strategic locations on site; however, excessive signage shall be prohibited.
- (4.) Commercial messages shall be prohibited on directory signs. Such signs may only the name of the business and address number or suite number for the businesses. Signs shall utilize consistent design theme and font.



- (5.) Interior Directory Signs that are not visible from the exterior of the building are exempt from these provisions.
- (6.) Directory signs in excess of six (6) square feet may be presented as part of a Master Sign Plan with copy area allocated from the total copy area allocation for the building.
- c. Incidental Directional Signs that do not exceed two (2) square feet of copy area may be used to direct pedestrians to and through buildings. Such signs shall not be counted against the total copy area.
 - (1.) Directional signs may only include directional arrows, and directional text such as Enter, Exit, Loading, Drive-Thru, etc.
 - (2.) Copy area may include a simple logo, which is single color or monochromatic and does not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the copy area and is incidental to the sign purpose, but shall not include any sign text or commercial message.
- d. Menu Board that is securely attached on the exterior of a sit-down restaurant or quality food service establishment may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan to identify menu items served in the restaurant. A decorative menu board may be permitted when installed near the primary entrance of the restaurant and must be placed inside a transparent cover with decorative frame. Size and design shall be consistent with the size and design of the menu used in the restaurant; however, the entire sign shall not exceed two (2)



- square feet. Such pedestrian scaled signs shall not count toward total copy area, but shall meet the appearance standards for the building.
- e. *Figurative Signs* placed on buildings that represent the business or products sold may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. The visible surface area of any figurative signs shall count toward total copy area.
- f. Other Incidental Building Signs as may be deemed appropriate by the DSD may be approved as part of a Master Sign Plan.
- g. Service Entrance Signs. For properties where secondary signage is not applicable or not provided, service entrance and/or rear access to a business that are not visible from the right-of-way shall be identified by address numerals and may include the business name, such that service entrance signs shall not be lighted and copy area shall not exceed four (4) square feet.
- h. Incidental Gas Pump Signs and signage on vacuum stations or air pumps may be permitted as part of a Master Sign Plan. Such signs shall be in the same architectural style, design, colors and theme as the other authorized signs serving the property.

- (1.) Unless taken from the total wall sign allocation, no signage shall be included on the base or face of the pump, as the pump shall be designed to include materials and colors consistent with those used on the building.
- (2.) Pedestrian scale signage serving the user of the pump, may be architecturally integrated onto the upper portion of the face of the pump with cap and/or encasement in the same or complementary materials as the materials used to accent the base of the building. Signage may include commercial message, business logo or advertise goods and services sold on site or within the store, but in no case shall the copy area exceed one-half (1/2) of a square foot per pump. Architecturally integrated digital message boards or LDC screens may be authorized in lieu of other signs on pumps.
- (3.) Appropriately scaled digital pricing and payment interface on the face of the pump shall be exempt.
- (4.) In no case shall any signage, logo or commercial message be sized so it is visible from adjacent right-of-way or adjacent properties.
- (5.) Parasite Signs or any signs not specifically approved as part of the Master Sign Plan, which have been attached to or installed without a permit being issued and which is added to the pump, shall be prohibited.

 Excessive signage shall not be permitted. Signs shall not conflict with the line-of-sight required for maneuvering through internal roads, drive aisles.

required for maneuvering through internal roads, drive aisles, parking facilities or with required landscape plantings. Signs shall not clutter a building façade, nor shall they conflict or detract from building architecture or building access. Sign size, height or location may be reduced or modified to accommodate necessary sight triangles, architecture, minimize conflict, facilitate enhanced design, or if determined to exceed the purpose of the sign.

9.10. General Requirements for Signs

- 29 Copy area determination, location, setbacks, height and
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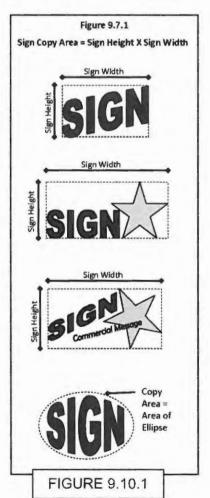
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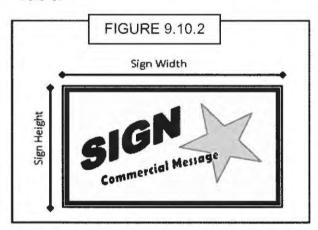
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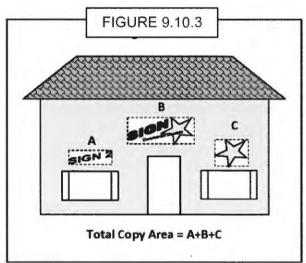
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- 31 9.10.1. Sign Copy Area. Sign standards and area determination.
- 32 Sign area shall be defined as follows, including the graphic
- 33 Illustrations.
- 34 A. In the case of freestanding, awning or canopy signs, or wall 35 signs where individual letters and graphics are placed on a 36 wall, the entire copy area of the sign designated for the 37 placement of a message is the sign copy area. cumulative area of signage, as defined by drawing a 38 39 rectangle, circle or ellipse around the total copy area, 40 including logos and graphics (and including areas where 41 corporate colors are utilized) shall determine the sign copy 42 area. (See Figures 9.10.1 and 9.10.2)
- B. In the case of freestanding, awning or canopy signs, the supporting structure, base, encasement or bracing of a sign

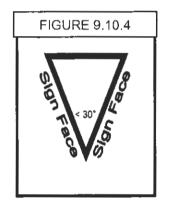


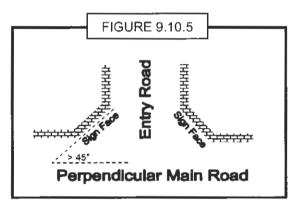
- shall not be counted as a part of the sign copy area—these areas are not permitted to contain any signage.
- C. For wall, fascia and graphic signs whose message is fabricated together on a solid background, which borders or frames that message as the face of the sign, the sign area shall be the total area of the entire background. The cumulative area of signage, as defined by drawing a rectangle around the total sign face, including logos, borders and graphics shall determine the sign copy area. (See Figure 9.10.2)
- D. For signs whose message is fabricated together on a common background, including area where corporate colors border, accent or frame that message, the sign copy area shall be the total copy area, as defined by drawing a rectangle around the total sign face, inclusive of borders, and graphics as well as any area utilizing the corporate colors. (See Figure 9.10.2)
- E. When multiple, separate signs or message are utilized for one building, the cumulative copy area as defined above for each separate sign shall be added together to calculate the total copy area. For signs to be considered separate for the purpose of copy area calculation, they must be separated by a distance equal to the average length of the signs or must serve a separate business within a multi-tenant building. (See Figure 9.10.3)
- F. The surface area of any figurative sign shall count against the total copy area allocated to a building.
- 19 G. Bases, poles and frames of signs shall not include commercial messages or corporate colors.





2. Double signs at Entrance Roads. When identification signs are provided on both sides of an entry road, as part of an entry feature or subdivision wall and are placed at an angle greater than 45 degrees from the perpendicular main road, only one (1) face shall be considered the sign copy area. If the signage is at an angle less than 45 degrees, the sign copy area shall be split between the two (2) signs on either side of the entry road (see Figure 9.10.5)





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 Logos and graphics representing the products or theme of the business are permitted on signs pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter. Said graphics shall count towards the maximum permitted sign copy area pursuant to this Chapter.

J. Corporate colors, if any, including striping along a band of the building, awning or canopy shall be counted toward the maximum permitted sign copy area.

K. Non-commercial message may be substituted for commercial message on any authorized
 freestanding ground sign or wall sign, subject to compliance with all other applicable design
 and development standards.

L. Sign Copy Area for wall signs may be increased for taller buildings. Such additional signage shall be utilized for building or center branding and may be utilized for anchor tenants. The maximum allowable sign copy area may be increased from the maximum based upon average building height. The table below provides the percentage of increase that may be allowed based on the height of the building.

Building Height (in feet)	Percentage of Increase
0 to 45	None
+ 45 to 60	10
+ 60 to 75	15
+ 75 to 100	25
+ 100 to 150	30
More than 150	35

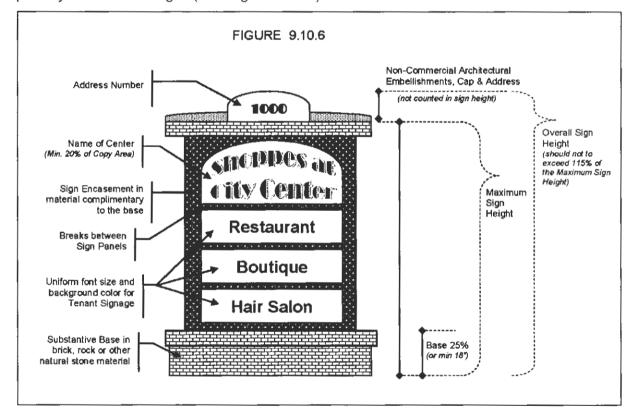
M. Sign Copy Area for multi-tenant monument signs may be increased for large multi-tenant centers whose design and landscape exceed the minimum code requirements. The table below provides the percentage of increase based on the cumulative building square footage within the multi-tenant center.

Cumulative Building Size (in square feet)e	Percentage of Increase
0 to 75,000	None
75,001 to 125K	10
125,001 to 175K	15
More than 175K	20

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N. The following illustration represents a very simplistic summary of standards for freestanding primary identification signs (See Figure 9.10.6).



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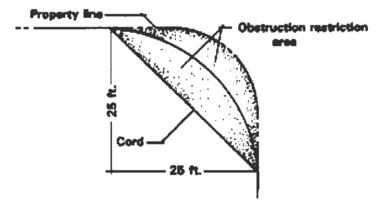
9.10.2. Sign Placement and Orientation. The placement and orientation of free standing signs shall be provided consistent with the standards for the sign district where the sign is located and as provided below.

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A. A sign shall be set back from any property line or right-of-way line a minimum of five (5) feet or a distance equal to or greater than the sign height, whichever is greater.

- B. Free standing signs shall be setback a minimum of five (5) feet from the property lines or a distance equal to the height of the sign, whichever is greater. The setback shall be measured from the nearest protrusion of the sign or sign face to the property line.
- C. Free standing signs shall be setback at least twenty (20) feet or double the sign height, whichever is more restrictive, from any other existing or proposed sign (as shown on an approved master sign plan).
- D. Secondary free standing identifications signs shall provide a minimum 100' separation from other onsite identification signs.
- 9 E. Signs shall be placed so as not to create a health or safety hazard due to visual obstruction or physical impediment.
- F. Non-Residential signs shall be placed at least twenty (20) feet away from any single-family residential property.
- G. Signs, including traffic signs and similar regulatory notices, except those of a duly constituted governing body, shall not project or be located within a right-of-way or upon any portion of City owned Property.
 - H. Signs shall not obstruct a clear view to and from traffic along any street right-of-way, alley, or property access way (entrance or exit). On any intersection of driveway or street on which a front and side yard is required, no sign, which obstructs sight lines at elevations above three (3) feet and above any portion of the crown of the adjacent roadway, shall be maintained within a triangle formed by measuring twenty-five (25) feet along the front and side lot lines from the point of intersection of the arterial, collector and local streets. (See figure 9.10.7)

22 FIGURE 9.10.7



VISIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SIGNS AT INTERSECTIONS

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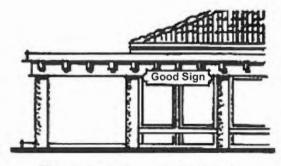
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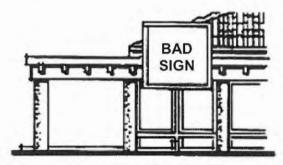
I. Where the rear portion of a sign is visible from adjacent property, the rear of such sign shall be screened to present an acceptable and attractive appearance. Screening may consist of landscaping or other approved material that will cover exposed structural cross members or equipment. Screen material shall be consistent with that used on the sign and/or the primary structure or a combination thereof. Landscaping that shall be installed and maintained in such a way as to be opaque within one year of installation.

- J. No ground sign shall be erected in a manner that materially impedes visibility of moving 1 vehicles or pedestrians on or off the premises. Signs shall be located to avoid impairing 2 3 visibility of any official highway sign or marker. All ground signs shall meet Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) sight distance requirements. 4
- 5 K. No sign in a nonresidential district shall be oriented toward any residential district, as 6 determined by the Development Services Director.
- 7 L. Building signs shall be in scale and character with the building that they serve.

FIGURE 9.10.8



Sign is in scale and character with buillding.



Sign is out of scale and character with building.

FIGURE 9 10 11

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Sign

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- 9.10.3. Sign Height. The height and clearance for building and ground signs will be measured 11 12 as follows:
- 13 A. The height of a sign must be consistent with the use, type, and location as outlined in the 14 sign district where the sign is located.
- 15 B. Wall signs shall be installed at height that provided a minimum of eight (8) foot of clearance 16

to the sidewalk or surface below. (See Figure 9.10.11)

C. Projecting signs shall be installed at a height that provides a minimum of nine(9) foot of clearance to the sidewalk or surface below. (See Figure 9.10.11)

- D. The clearance of a projecting or hanging sign shall be measured from the bottom of the sign area and associated encasement, if any, to the sidewalk or surface below.
- E. The height of a wall sign shall be measured from

the grade level of the base of the building below the sign to the top of the sign. The top of the sign shall be no higher than the lowest roof eave line, except where approved Master Sign Plan identifies specific areas of the fascia designed for sign placement.

F. The maximum height of a freestanding ground sign shall be measured as indicated by the definition of "sign height" in the Land Development Code.

H. The maximum allowable sign height for freestanding ground signs for multi-tenant centers or employment centers may be increased based upon building size pursuant to the following formula:

Cumulative Building Size (in square feet)	Percentage of Increase
0 to 75,000	None
75,001 to 125K	10
125,001 to 175K	15
More than 175K	20

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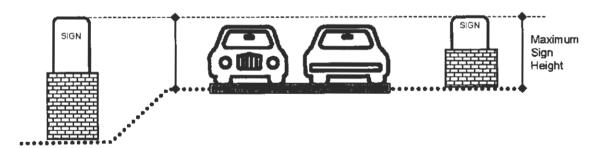
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I. The overall height of a freestanding primary identification sign is measured from the lowest point of the ground directly below the sign to the top of the sign, less any approved embellishments or address numbers.

Note: Where a free standing sign is mounted along a roadway that has a significantly higher grade level as compared to the grade level directly below the free standing sign, then the DSD may authorize the height to be measured from the roadway grade level to the top of the freestanding sign or sign structure. (See Figure 9.10.12)

18 FIGURE 9.10.12



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9.10.4. Sign Lighting & Illumination. Permitted methods of sign lighting and illumination may be divided into several types as described below. Lighting must be consistent with the standards for the sign district where the sign is located. In any case, illumination shall be consistent with general lighting requirements of the Land Development Code such that excessive lighting shall not spill over onto adjacent properties or into the right-of-way. Electrical permits are required for any signage that includes illumination of any kind.









Halo/Backlit sign

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Backlit Chanel Letters

Backlit Sign

External Light Source

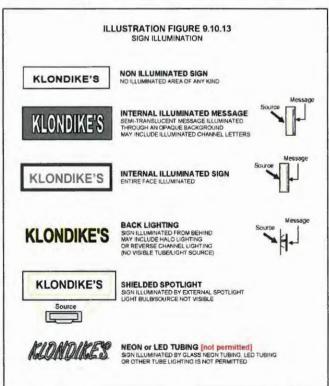
- A. <u>No Sign Lighting</u>. The sign has neither an internal light nor an external light source which is intended to specifically light that sign. Rather, the sign depends on the general lighting of the copy area parking lot, street, or pedestrian copy area lighting for illumination.
- B. <u>Internal Illuminated Message</u>. An internal illuminated message type sign is made of metal, wood or other material that is not translucent, and the message is cut out of the material and replaced with translucent material. Logos, Business, Name, and commercial message may be all one piece or separate individual letters or pieces. The sign's light source is located within the sign and illuminates the message. This would include illuminated channel lettering.
- Internally Illuminated Sign. An internal illuminated sign is the face of the sign is made of translucent material with an internal light source located within the sign cabinet. The entire backlit area is illuminated and shall count toward the maximum permitted copy area.
- D. <u>Back-lighted Sign</u>. A backlit sign is when the sign is raised beyond the signs background and the lighting illuminates the sign from behind in the form of backlighting or reverse channel lighting. This may also include Halo Sign Lighting.
 - E. <u>External Light Source</u>. A spotlight or an external light source can only be used when part of an approved Master Sign Plan provided that the sign is not lighted in any other way and the light source fully shielded so that the bulb or source of illumination is not visible. For

ground signs, the electric box, mounts and fixtures shall be screened within the landscape at base of the sign. For wall signs, only the decorative fixture may be visible. All other spotlights are prohibited.





F. Neon Sign. Except as specifically provided to allow for an Open/Closed sign, neon signs or any message conveyed through the use of neon tubing, LED tube lights or any other tube lighting, that is visible on the exterior of a building, sign, or property, including use of neon banding on buildings or signs, is



1 prohibited.

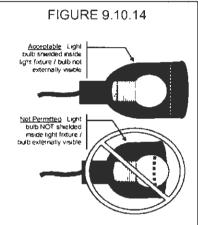
G. Other General Lighting and Illumination Standards.

- 1. Backlit or internally illuminated awnings or canopies are prohibited.
- 2. Post & Panel signs, Pillar Signs, and Hanging Panel Pole Signs may only be lighted by shielded light source. For ground-mounted external lighting, the light fixture shall be screened with landscape material.
- Any lights on an illuminated sign shall be installed or directed in a manner that avoids undue glare, avoids direct illumination or reflection onto abutting properties, and does not adversely affect the vision of operators of motor vehicles on roads, highways or parking areas.
- 4. Any exposed incandescent bulb or lamp may not exceed sixty (60) watts or eight hundred (800) lumens, whichever is greater.
- 5. The bulb or light source may not be visible and must include a screen or comparable diffusion around the bulb or lamp so that the light source is not visible. (See Figure 9.10.14)
- A sign or sign illumination shall not cause any direct glare into or upon any building or property, other than the building or property it serves. Sign illumination shall not emit greater than 0.5 footcandles at the property line that the sign serves.
- 7. Signs located within forty (40) feet of any single-family residential structure shall not include any sign illumination.
- 8. Neon illumination, tube lighting, flashing, or moving pattern lights shall be prohibited on signs. LED or other tubing may be utilized internal to a sign to provide backlighting or halo lighting, but tube lighting of any kind shall not be externally visible.
- 9. With the exception of one (1) lighted open/closed sign inside a front window, signs on or visible through window and door shall not include any illumination.

H. Sign Illumination for Ground Signs.

The following sign illumination standards shall apply to illumination of primary identification signs in each Sign District as provided below. Neon tube lighting, light-emitting diode (LED) tube lighting, or any other form of tube lighting is prohibited. Primary identification signs are not required to include any lighting.

- 1. Signs in the TNSD may only be lighted by a decorative, shielded, external light source or burial vault type fixture. Internally illuminated signs do not reflect the historic character of the Traditional Sign District and shall not be permitted. Lighting shall also meet the other requirements in this Section.
- 2. Signs in GCSD & SESD may be lighted by a variety of illumination types as provided herein. Signs in non-residential areas may utilize internal illumination (including internally illuminated sign or internally illuminated message or internally illuminated channel letters), back lighting (including halo lighting and reverse channel letters), or may be lighted by a decorative, shielded, external light source. Signs in residential



areas may only be lighted by a shielded, external light source or extremely low intensity back lighting, which internal light source meets the lamp wattage standards for exposed bulbs. Lighting shall also meet the other requirements in this Section.

3. Illumination Standards for Ground Signs applicable to all Sign Districts

- a. Post & Panel signs, Pillar Signs, and Hanging Panel Blade Signs may only be lighted by shielded, external light source.
- b. Ground level light fixtures shall be of the burial vault type or shall be decorative shielded light fixtures. For any type of ground-mounted external lighting, the light fixture / sign luminaire shall be fully screened with landscape material.
- c. Any lights on an illuminated sign shall be installed or directed in a manner that avoids undue glare or glow, avoids direct illumination or reflection onto abutting properties, and does not adversely affect the vision of operators of motor vehicles on roads, highways or vehicle use areas.
- d. Any exposed incandescent bulb or lamp may not exceed sixty (60) watts or eight hundred (800) lumens, whichever is greater and must include a screen or comparable diffusion around the bulb or lamp so that the light source is not visible.
- e. Unless part of a planned mixed use development or when opaque buffers are provided, signs located within forty (40) feet of any single-family residential structure shall not include any sign illumination.
- f. Neon illumination, tube lighting, flashing, or moving pattern lights shall be prohibited.
- g. In no case shall any illumination exceed one half (.5) footcandles at the property line.
- h. Secondary and incidental signs should not include illumination or at the discretion of the Development Services Director may have similar, but less intense, lighting as their associated primary identification sign.

9.11. Specialty Signs

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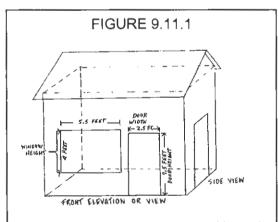
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- 9.11.1. Window and Door Signs. Window and door signs shall consist of only of lettering affixed directly to the window or door surface without a background. Window signs shall maintain full transparency through the window except where the text is placed.
- A. The total area of all window and door signs on any side of a building shall not cover more than fifteen (15) percent of the individual window or door area. (See Figure 9.11.1)
 - Copy are shall include decal letters only such that no backing or opaque coverage shall be permitted behind window text.
 - The fifteen (15) percent maximum copy area shall apply to any permanent or temporary sign, including any decal, text or graphics, or poster that is legible from the outside, including plazas, public streets, and parking lots, and that is



PROVIDE A VIEW DEPICTING DOOR I WINDOW LOCATIONS, WITH DIMENSIONS, PER BUILDING SIDE. ADD MEASUREMENTS AND MULTIPLY X 15%. RESULT IS MAXIMUM DOOR/WINDOW SIGN AREA COVERADE ALLOWER, PER BUILDING SIDE.

EXAMPLE:

DOOR 15 7.5' HICH BY 2.5' WIDE OR 18.75 SQUARE FEET WINDOW 15 4' HIGH BY 5.5' WIDE OR ZZ.O SQUARE FEET SUM 15 40,75 5.5' TIMES 15%, OR 6 5.6. ALLOWED.

- placed on the outside or inside face of a window or mounted within two feet of the inside face of the window.
- 3. The associated copy area shall not count against any allocated building signage.
- 4 B. Window and door signs shall not include any illumination.

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- C. Window signs shall only be allowed on windows on the face of the building with the primary entrance or the face that the building is addressed. Windows on secondary or rear facades shall not include window signage. Door signs may be provided on any door associated with the business and may also direct the customer to the primary entrance.
- D. Sunscreens containing a graphic shall not be considered signs so long as it does not include
 logos or products that are sold or serviced at the location and must not be opaque.
- 11 E. Window scrims, opaque decals and posters are prohibited. Opaque window displays or posters that that block the view through the window shall be prohibited.
- 9.11.2. Vehicle Signs. A vehicle sign in excess of one and a half (1.5) square feet, including any sign or commercial message attached to, painted on or wrapped on a currently licensed,

Dominals .

legally-operating vehicle that is used daily in the normal course of operation of an business establishment for transportation may be authorized as provided below.

- A. Copy area calculation shall include areas of the vehicle covered any commercial message, business name or logo, including areas of the vehicle covered in corporate colors or striping that is representative of the business or corporate entity that the vehicle serves.
- B. If a vehicle sign on a passenger vehicle exceeds one and a half (1.5) square feet, the vehicle shall be permitted in non-residential areas without obtaining Sign Review Permit, but shall only be parked the rear of the commercial building, inside the confines of the building; or if no rear parking exists, may be parked at the closest point near the front entrance of the business they serve in a parking space specifically designated and reserved for vehicle loading/unloading or other reserved designation approved by the DSD on the approved site plan for the property.
- C. Trailers, vans and box trucks or commercial vehicles of any type that include any signage or any commercial message, when not actively in use for daily business, shall only be parked to the rear of their associated non-residential building and screened consistent with a site plan service area screening. Any large commercial vehicle, trailers, vans and box trucks or any other commercial vehicle shall not be parked or stopped for more than fifteen (15) minutes in the front of the business establishment that they serve.
- D. Vehicle Signs or vehicles with signs shall be not be routinely parked proximate to the right-of way or in a location where it serves as or constitutes additional signage. Signs on vehicles that are regularly parked in front of or near an establishment and not used daily for transportation and the course of daily business, as well as signs on vehicles that are parked adjacent to the right-of-way, shall be prohibited. However, a property owner may, through the conditional use process, request authorization for a vehicle sign or wrapped vehicle to be used in lieu of other freestanding primary identification signage. Signage that exceeds the code shall be required to be immediately removed, parked in the rear of the business, or appropriately screen as provided herein.

- E. For purposes of this Chapter, transportation shall mean the act of or business of carrying something or someone from one place to another as part of the daily business.
- F. Any vehicle with any commercial message or business name must be operable, legal to drive, and maintain current tags and insurance. Commercial messages, paint or other opaque film or material shall not cover vehicle windows, wheels or lights.
- G. There shall be no more than one (1) vehicle sign per business establishment in the front of the business as provided herein. In multi-tenant centers, the vehicle sign to parking space ratio shall not exceed one (1) vehicle sign to every twenty (20) spaces regardless of number of businesses in the center. Any vehicle signs in excess of this requirement shall only be parked in the rear of the buildings. Designated vehicle loading/unloading zones shall not be permitted if their designation causes the parking for the business, facility, site or center to be reduced beyond the code minimum parking.
- 13 H. Vehicles and Vehicle Signs exempt from these provisions.

- 1. Vehicles with sign copy area that is less than one and one-half square (1.5) feet on the sides, rear or top of a passenger vehicle shall be exempt from these provisions.
- 2. Any vehicle sign parked on private property when parked within the confines of a building or in some manner which provides for effective screening so as not to allow the sign or signs on the vehicle to be viewed from any public street.
- 3. Buses, taxicabs and similar common carrier vehicles which are licensed or certificated by the City of Orange City, Volusia County and/or the Florida Public Services Commission.
- 22 1. Vehicle Signs in lieu of a Freestanding Primary Identification Sign.
 - 1. A vehicle sign may be authorized to park along the front of a property in a designated parking space in lieu of a Free Standing Primary Identification Sign when approved through the Conditional Use Process.
 - a. Such vehicle signage shall have copy area and height comparable to what would otherwise be allocated to the property for the primary identification signage.
 - b. The Conditional Use Conceptual Plan shall clearly illustrate the designated location for daily parking of the vehicle sign.
 - (1.) Such signage shall not encroach into sight triangles, required landscape buffers, tree canopy, vehicle use areas or required parking spaces.
 - (2.) The vehicle shall be maintained in operable condition consistent with the requirements provided herein for vehicles with vehicle signs. And the property shall be maintained in compliance with the Land Development Code.
 - (3.) No other permanent freestanding primary identification signs shall be permitted while the Conditional Use is active.
 - (4.) Additional conditions of approval may be recommended by staff or the planning commission to ensure the sign is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, Compliant with the LDC, and compatible with surrounding uses.
 - (5.) Failure to maintain the vehicle or the property consistent with the approved conditions use will be ground for termination of the conditional use.
 - c. A Temporary Sign Permit Sticker shall be maintained on the vehicle at all times.

- d. The Conditional Use shall expire as provided in the LDC, or if the Conditional Use is not renewed prior to expiration, or if the sign permit is not annually renewed, or if the sign is abandoned, the owner changes, or the business establishment changes or ceases operates on the subject property where the Conditional Use was approved.
 - e. The Conditional Use shall be maintained and renewed requiring compliance with the Conditional Use and with the following.
 - (1.) Extension. At least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the conditional use, the applicant must submit a written request for the extension of the conditional use for another two (2) year period, as provided herein
 - (2.) Annual Inspection. An annual inspection by Development Services Staff must be conducted prior to issuance of new Temporary Sign Permit Sticker. This must be done on an annual basis as long as the vehicle sign is in use.
 - (3.) Payment of fees and maintenance of Annual Sign Renewal Tag as required for other primary identification signs in this Chapter.
 - f. This is a pilot project; therefore, the conditional uses requests will only be issued for a period not to exceed two (2) years.
 - (1.) Unless the pilot project is extended or the conditional use is extended as provided herein, the conditional use shall expire after the two-year period.
 - (2.) If the project and the individual conditional use is well accepted by the community and does not pose undue burden on City Staff, the Development Services Director, with authorization from the City Manager, may issue written renewal to a previously-authorized conditional use for an additional two (2) year period, and for additional two-year periods until the project is terminated.
 - (3.) This pilot project may be terminated at any time by the City Manager. Upon termination existing approved conditional uses requests may continue only until their next two-year expiration or anniversary date.
 - g. Failure to comply with any requirements of the code or the Conditional Use shall be grounds for immediate revocation of the Conditional Use—at which time the vehicle sign shall only be allowed as provided herein for other vehicle signs.
- 9.11.3. Murals. A mural or work of visual art that meets the definition of "sign" in this Section may be authorized via Conditional Use Approval, which shall demonstrate compliance with the following standards.
- A. Art or murals shall meet the following criteria:

- 1. Is located on the wall of a building in any commercial or mixed use zoning district; and
- 2. Includes no text legible from a public roadway; and
- 3. Includes no logo or trademarked symbol, except for historic representations of logos of business, products, landmarks or other images representing local history or culture; and
 - 4. Includes no specific commercial product, although it may include such generic products as automobiles, furniture, soft drinks or other items where the brand is not apparent; and
 - 5. Includes no picture, symbol or device of any kind that relates to a commercial business, product or service offered on the premises where the art is located.

- B. Murals are a conditional use within any non residential or mixed use zoning district, and may be permitted as part of a master Sign Plan in a PUD Zoning District. Murals are intended to complement non-residential uses and shall be discouraged in predominantly residential areas.
- C. A Conditional Use Permit shall be obtained prior to commencement of any mural. Such
 conditional use shall meet the requirements of the LDC, shall include a full-color illustration
 of the proposed mural, including dimensions and design detail that demonstrate the
 following:
- 9 1. Lighting shall be discouraged, unless design ensures no glare or illumination shall be visible at the property liens or cause nuisance, glare or glow onto adjacent properties.
- 11 2. Commercial message and changeable copy shall not be permitted.
- 3. Murals shall reflect the character of the City or the area where they are located. Murals are encouraged to illustrate the rich historic and/or cultural heritage of Orange City.
 - Colors and materials shall be defined as part of the conditional use and shall complement the existing structures and shall not be gaudy or unnatural.
 - Murals shall respect or contribute to the architecture of the buildings where they are located and shall not degrade or overwhelm the structure.
 - 6. Any approved mural shall be maintained in good condition or shall be removed upon receiving written notice from the City. Upon removal, the building façade shall be restored to match the existing building.

21 9.11.4. Light Pole Banners

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- Light pole banners defined herein as a sign of any kind applied to fabric or other flexible, durable material and attached to a light pole. For purposes of this code light pole banners shall not be considered banners. The general requirements for Light Pole Banner Permits are provided below.
- A. Light Pole Banners are permitted in non-residential, mixed use and multifamily properties, and residential PUDs and require review and approval of a Master Sign Plan.
- 29 1. One (1) permit may cover multiple banners on a property, subject to review and approval of a Master Sign Plan.
 - 2. The Light Pole Banner Permit shall be renewed annually. Violations of the code, the permit authorization, or failure to maintain the banners in attractive condition shall be grounds for non-renewal.
 - 3. Banners on light poles under this Chapter will be allowed only with notarized consent of the owner(s) of the underlying real property and the light pole(s).
 - 4. Excessive signage shall not be permitted
- B. A maximum of 2 banners may be attached to each pole, in locations as approved on a Master Sign Plan.
- 39 C. Individual banners shall not exceed six (6) square feet in size; however they may be 2-sided.
- 41 1. All light pole banners shall be consistent throughout the site, including



1 size, height, cohesive theme and colors.

- Changeable copy shall not be permitted, however the master sign plan may authorize multiple banners, and may authorize banners to be changed out on intervals throughout the year.
- 3. The use of light pole banners shall not count against building or primary identification signage allocations.
- 4. Individual advertising and commercial messages are prohibited.
 - 5. Banners shall not encroach into existing tree canopies on the property. Trees shall not be unnecessarily trimmed in an effort to accommodate light pole banners.
 - 6. Banners shall not include any flags, tails, pennants, strings or other attachments that would flap or increase the copy area. However, for civic and community events, one (1) decorative flap, which does not exceed six (6) inches in height and the width of the banner, may be attached to the bottom of banner to identify event dates or other pertinent event information as may be approved by the DSD.
- D. Banners shall be attached securely to the light poles on all four corners to ensure they do not move or flap. Banners shall maintain a minimum nine (9) feet clearance over pedestrian and landscape areas. Additional clearance shall be required if light poles banners are proposed in vehicle use areas.
- 19 E. Light pole banners in this Chapter are allowed only on decorative light poles that are compliant with the Land Development Code. Such light poles shall be:
 - 1. Approved on or consistent with a City-approved site plan for the project for the purpose of site lighting
 - 2. Light poles may be located in a parking lot, along a private street or on private property along a public or private plaza or courtyard.
 - Light pole banners on private property shall only be permitted on decorative light poles that are compliant with the Land Development Code. All light poles on the property shall be compliant before a light pole banner permit will be issued for any portion of the property.
 - 4. With the exception of the lighting provided by the light pole itself, separate illumination shall not be permitted.
 - 5. A maximum of two (2) light pole banners shall be permitted at the entrances to a non-residential property or a residential community. All other light pole banners shall be distributed throughout the residential community or private property in areas that are not visible from outside the development or the community, or which have very limited visibility.
 - F. City government banners in public right-of-way are exempt from permitting and allowed in all zoning districts; however they shall meet the requirements of this code.
 - 9.11.5. Flags. No more than three (3) flags may be displayed on any one parcel, provided they are properly displayed in accordance with applicable State and local laws. Flags with commercial messages or plain single color flags used to draw attention to a commercial operation or business shall count against the total copy area allocated to the business or property. Flags may be displayed as provided herein.









- A. Size and number of flags and flagpoles.
- 4 Maximum number of flags: Three (3) flags per parcel.
- 5 Maximum height of freestanding poles: Twenty (20) feet.
- 6 Maximum flags per pole: Two (2).
- Maximum flag size: A single flag shall not exceed twenty four (24) square feet.; however, the length of the flag should not exceed one fourth of the height of the pole.
- 9 Maximum cumulative flag copy area: The cumulative flag copy area when multiple flags are utilized shall not exceed seventy two (72) square feet.
- B. Building permits are required for installation of a flag pole on both residential and nonresidential properties, if the pole exceed six (6) feet in height. Flag poles will be required to meet all building code requirements.
- C. Freestanding flagpoles shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height. When a flagpole is attached to a building, flagpoles shall not exceed six (6) in length nor shall they extend above the roofline of the building or impede or block window openings, pedestrian access ways or vehicle access ways.
- D. Free-standing flagpoles shall be located as shown on an approved site plan. Flagpoles shall not be located within ten (10) feet of the principal entrance to the main building. Flagpoles must be setback from the right-of-way, vehicle travel ways and property lines a distance equal to the height of the pole.
- 22 E. Flags size shall be appropriately scaled to the height of the flagpole.
- 23 F. Flags shall not be tattered, faded or in disrepair.
- G. Based on site conditions and site orientation the DSD may allow a non-residential freestanding flagpole height up to twenty-four (24) feet.
- 9.11.6. Umbrella Signs. A sign painted on or affixed to the surface of a temporary umbrella in
 approved outdoor seating areas, parks or other community facilities or public spaces.
- A. Commercial Message or logos shall not cover more than ten (10) percent of the umbrella or a maximum of 2 sq. ft. of copy area on any individual umbrella, whichever is most restrictive. Signage shall not count against copy areal allocated to the building or primary identification signage.
- B. A Sign Review permit is not required.
- 34 C. Changeable copy is not permitted. Commercial messages maybe



- related to the dining facility or products served there as well as noncommercial messages; however off-site advertising shall be prohibited.
- 9.11.7. Traffic Control Signs. A sign used for traffic control and conforming to national, state, or
 county standards for the design and installation of such signs.
- 5 A. Traffic control signs are allowed only in areas required by MUTCD and/or shown on an approved site plan.
- 7 B. Traffic control signs (including lighting) must conform with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Unless expressly waived in writing by the Development Services Director as part of the site plan review process, no other sizes are allowed and no separate lighting is allowed except as specified by those standard design sources.

12 9.12. Temporary Signs.

- 13 Temporary signs which are intended to be in place for a temporary period of time may be
- 14 permitted as provided herein and shall comply with the following regulations. Temporary signs
- 15 shall be promptly removed upon the expiration of their temporary use or as provided herein.
- 16 Unless expressly exempted from the Sign Permit Review requirements of this chapter, all
- 17 temporary signs require Sign Review Permit.
- 18 9.12.1. Applicability to Zoning Districts.
- 19 For the sole purpose of implementing Temporary Signs, residential districts are as follows: the
- 20 R-1, R-2, MH-1 Zoning Districts and any lot or parcel with Volusia County Zoning or within a
- 21 Planned Development (PD) zoning district, which is designated for single family, townhouse,
- 22 duplex, or mobile home use. Except as may be the discretion of the Development Services
- 23 Director, all other districts shall be considered multi-family or non-residential. For properties in a
- 24 multi-family or non-residential zoning district that are being used for residential purposes, the
- 25 residential standards shall apply.
- 26 9.12.2. General Standards for Temporary Signs.
- 27 The following standards shall apply to any proposed Temporary Sign.
- A. Temporary Signs may only be erected on private property with the consent of the property owner. Signs may not be erected on any public property, including road rights-of-way and any utility poles.
- B. In addition to the types of signs outlined in this section, Temporary Signs may include Monument Signs, Post and Panel Signs or Hanging Panel Blade Signs, and shall include decorative caps and decorative bases. Temporary Signs may also be wall signs or signs inside windows. Mobile signs or flashing arrow signs shall not be permitted.
- C. Temporary Signs shall be setback a distance equal to the height of the sign from front property line or the public right-of-way or five (5) feet, whichever is more restrictive, and twenty (20) feet from side property lines that abut adjacent properties. Signs shall not obstruct the line of sight of vehicles or pedestrians entering or leaving the property or the right-of-way.
- D. Except as identified for specific types of temporary signs, the maximum sign height shall be three (3) feet in any residential districts and six (6) feet in all multi-family and non-residential

- districts. Height up to five (5) feet may be authorized for hanging panel blade signs in residential districts.
- 3 E. Temporary Signs may be double sided.
- F. Temporary signs shall not include any lighting, unless lighting is specifically approved as part of a special event or seasonal sale.
- 6 G. Temporary signs shall not advertise off-site businesses or products.
- H. Signs shall be installed properly to withstand windloads as outlined in the Florida Building Code or as may be recommended by the Building Official. Sign location and scale shall be appropriate for the site.
- Temporary Signs shall not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, pedestrian or vehicle use areas, or other required infrastructure, nor shall they unnecessarily obstruct or interfere with required landscape buffers or tree canopy.
- J. Only such temporary signs as are prescribed herein below, which conform to the provisions of this chapter, shall be permitted to be erected or maintained upon any building lot, plot, or parcel of land. No temporary wall or window sign shall be located higher than the lowest eaves of the building.
- 17 K. Sign types may be Monument, Post & Panel or Hanging Panel Blade Sign. Signs should 18 have solid frame and made of durable all-weather material. Wooden signs shall have a 19 minimum 4"x4" posts with decorative caps. Heavy plastic, aluminum, steel or other metal 20 signs frames and sign panels, or other similar all-weather durable material, are acceptable.
 - Signs greater than three (3) sq.ft. shall not utilized corrugated vinyl, foam core, coroplast
 or other non-durable plastic or vinyl material. Cardboard signs shall be prohibited for
 outdoor use.
 - 2. Multi-family apartment buildings, apartment complexes, multi-unit residential properties, commercial entities, banks and real estate sales/brokerage companies, regardless of sign size, shall not utilized corrugated vinyl, foam core, coroplast or other non-durable plastic or vinyl material, such semi-durable materials may only be utilized by a private property owner with only one (1) property or residence for sale or rent.
 - 3. Sign posts and caps shall be painted or stained in the same or complementary color as the sign background providing a cohesive theme for the entire sign.
 - L. An unused or vacant panel on an existing code-compliant ground sign or wall sign that accommodates changeable panels may be utilized as a temporary sign upon receiving permit approval to change out the sign panel. This option shall be utilized in lieu of adding new temporary signage, if such sign space is available.
- M. Any sign that is not expressly exempted as provided in this Chapter, shall require a Sign Review Permit and meet the following standards.
- 37 9.12.3. Temporary Signs short term.

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- 38 Short term temporary signs may be posted on a property for a specific purpose as defined
- 39 herein and only for that very limited period of time that is outlined in this section. Typically these
- 40 signs are up temporarily during the day and removed each evening, or are posted for a period
- 41 that does not exceed fourteen (14) days. Each sign may only be posted for the specific
- 42 timeframes established herein as provided for each type of short term temporary sign.

A. Temporary Banners

- Temporary banners may be permitted by a building permit to advertise a grand opening, special event or other promotional event, provided said banners are attached to the building, kneewall or other structural aperture or column associated with the building and meet the following conditions:
- 1. All banners shall maintain their banner permit sticker in the lower right-hand corner of the banner for the duration of its authorized display period.
- 2. Size, duration and frequency of display of a banner.
 - a. The maximum size of a banner shall be one (1) square foot per linear foot of building frontage, not exceed twenty (20) square feet in sign area; however a grand opening banner may be up to twenty-four (24) square feet in sign area.
 - b. A banner may be displayed up to six (6) times per calendar year per business establishment. Each display period must be separated by a minimum period of 30 days.
 - c. Promotional banners shall not be permitted to be displayed for a period greater than fourteen (14) consecutive days.
 - d. Grand opening banners associated with a new business, including new business tax receipt and utilities may be posted for up to forty-five (45) days. Multiple business tax receipts or multiple parcels of land in the same name(s) or same location, or change of business name, ownership or board membership shall not count as a new business. This shall count as the first of the authorized banners for the year.
 - e. Banners shall only advertise goods, services or events for the property where they are located. Banners shall not advertise off site businesses or services.
- 3. Multi-tenant locations may have no more than twenty-five (25) percent of occupants with a banner permit at the same time and subject to notarized authorization from the building owner or authorized Property Management Company.
 - a. A banner shall not be located closer than one hundred (100) feet from another such banner sign on the same premise or site.
 - b. Banners are not permitted in common areas in multi-tenant centers; banners may only be attached to the building façade where the business is located, or associated roof overhang.
- 4. Banner Placement.
 - a. Banners may only be attached to buildings, kneewalls or other approved infrastructure, which is integrally attached to the primary structure. Promotional banners may not be attached to free standing poles, PVC pipes, wood frames or other temporary structures.
 - b. Banners may not be placed on trees, vehicles, hydrants, utility poles, traffic control devices or other permanent signage.
 - c. Banners may not be placed so that they block doorways, window openings or fire escapes.
 - d. Banners shall be placed on blank wall space and shall not cover or block architectural details of the building. Banner size may be reduced if appropriate placement cannot be achieved.

- e. Banners must have a horizontal alignment on the building and shall not impede pedestrian walkway. Banners may not be erected upon or over public property and must maintain a minimum eight (8) foot pedestrian clearance over private pedestrian walkways.
- f. No banner shall extend above the second floor level of a building or above the lowest roof eave or roof parapet, unless second floor businesses offer primary access from an exterior second floor walkway.
- g. Banners shall be securely fastened to display structure so that they do not buckle or flap.
- h. All supports, bracing and ties shall be removed at the end of the permit period. However permanent eyelet/ hooks that are generally flush with the building and do not exceed two (2) inches and that are painted to match the façade of the building may be maintained on the face of the building between banner permits.
- i. If a temporary banner or support structure is not removed by the end of the last day specified on the sign permit, the business shall forfeit its right to one (1) temporary banner permit under this section during the calendar year, or the next year as may be applicable.
- 5. One (1) three (3) square foot yard sign with maximum three (3) feet height may be authorized in lieu of a banner.
 - a. An authorized yard sign shall maintain its banner permit sticker in the lower right-hand corner of the sign for the duration of its authorized display period.
 - b. An authorized yard sign shall be located within fifteen (15) feet of the primary identification sign.
 - c. Authorized yard signs must be setback the same distance as the primary identification sign.

B. Special Event and Seasonal Sale Signage.

A special event may include a civic or community event that draws a large number of attendees to a business or civic association for more than their daily activities. Temporary signs, temporary banners, light pole banners, flags, including directional signage and limited off-site signage, as well as the extension of the duration of display, may be authorized as part of an approved civic or community special event or seasonal sales, for a civic association or business that has a separate business tax receipt than the primary business where the event is located, or whose primary business in Orange City is only related only to Seasonal Sales. A promotional sale or seasonal sale for products or services provided by an existing business shall not be considered a special event or a seasonal sale that warrants any additional signage or additional banners.

- 1. Temporary signs may be authorized as part of a special event or seasonal sales permit consistent with the size and location standards provided for temporary real estate signs.
- 2. Temporary banners may be authorized, in lieu of temporary signs, but may only be attached to the primary structure, temporary structures or tents as part of a special event or seasonal sales permit consistent with the short term temporary banner standards herein. Unless specifically authorized a part of the special event permit, banners may not be attached to fencing or barriers around the display or event area.

- a. All proposed signage, including size, type, location and duration, must be requested as part of the permit and illustrated on the site plan. Excessive signage shall not be permitted.
- b. Generally acceptable size and height standards for incidental signage:
 - Maximum size (wall) one and one-half (1.5) sq.ft.
 - Maximum size (freestanding) three (3) sq.ft.

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- Maximum height (freestanding) four (4) feet.
- c. Commercial messages and logos may not exceed fifty (50) percent of any such incidental signage.
- d. Limited temporary off-site signage providing event and directional information may be authorized as part of a community or civic special event
- e. Event vendors may not utilize snipe signs or yard signs, unless specifically authorized as part of the special event permit
- 4. Signage may only be displayed as provided for in the special event or seasonal sales permit. All signage shall be promptly removed at the end of an authorized seasonal sale or special event or daily as may be necessary for direction and incidental signage.
- Special event or seasonal sale items shall only be displayed within the limits of the approved seasonal sale. Display items may not be placed along the property frontage or outside the display area.
- 6. A temporary banner on public property, temporary light poles in public right-of-way, or a special event banner that spans the public right-of way may only be authorized as part of a community or civic special event that is sponsored by the City, when authorized as part of the City's special event permit, and including issuance of Resolution by the City Council. Size, location and duration to be determined as part of the special event permit process.

C. Sidewalk Signs/Sandwich Board Signs.

A temporary, decorative self-supporting portable sign made of durable material and located on the sidewalk in front of a use for which such a sign is allowed. This may be a portable sign displaying daily specials, including the type and price of food and beverages sold in connection with permitted outdoor dining. Sidewalk signs shall be permitted only for food and or beverage establishments. The following standards, including size, design,



location and duration, shall be applicable to sidewalk/sandwich board signs.

- 1. One (1) sidewalk/sandwich board sign per site at an addressed foodservice/restaurant business establishment.
- No more than one temporary sidewalk sign is permitted for each establishment.



4. Sidewalk signs may only be placed on private sidewalks in front of a business where there exists at least eight (8) feet unobstructed pedestrian walkway at the entrance of the business.

- a. Sign shall be located within ten (10) feet of the entryway to business (front entry or outdoor seating area/entry), but shall not impede pedestrian traffic or be placed in the right-of-way or on public sidewalks.
- b. In order to provide adequate clearance for pedestrians and persons with visual and mobility disabilities, such signs shall maintain a required 5-feet clear walkway for the site and maintain at least one foot between the sign and the edge of the curb.
- c. Sidewalk signs shall not be placed in landscape islands or tree pits unless they are covered with hard tree grates.
- 5. In a multi-tenant building, sidewalk signs shall not be located closer than twenty (20) feet from another sidewalk sign.
- 6. Signs may be placed on the sidewalk only during the hours the establishment is open for business.
- 7. Standards for Design of Sidewalk/Sandwich Board Signs.
 - a. Sidewalk signs shall be harmonious to the building and ensure that materials and colors complement the materials and colors on the exterior of the building being served. Sidewalk signs shall be professionally designed and construction, but shall not include pre-fab plastic signs, or plywood.
 - b. Such signs shall be self-supporting, either with legs or supports that are continuous with the plane of the sign face; or with a solid base no wider than the sign width, and protruding no more than twelve (12) inches from the vertical plane of the sign face, and separated by no more than six inches from the bottom of the sign face.
 - Unless alternate material is approved by the DSD, sidewalk signs shall include decorative wood frame and base.
 - d. Individual changeable copy plastic letters shall not be permitted, however decorative chalk boards may be updated daily.
 - e. Signs shall not be lighted or illuminated in any way.
 - f. Signs are intended to display food offerings, specials, pricing and other restaurant services, but may include business logo or logo of product offered in the establishment as long as the logos do not exceed twenty (20) percent of the sign area.
- 8. A Sign Review Permit is required for a sidewalk/sandwich board sign. Provided the sign is mantained pursuant to this Chapter, the Temporary Sign Permit shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance for the business where it was issued. A Temporary Sign Permit Sticker must be maintained on the sign and renewed annually.

9. Any sign found by the City to be unsafe or to present a hazard or to impair a required clear walkway, shall be removed immediately. If the owner fails to remove or reloacted the sign at the request of the City, the sign may be immediately removed by the City and the sign permit revoked for one (1) year.

D. Animated Characters.

 An animated character (person dressed in costume or logo shirt) that represents a business or a business mascot and does not carry or otherwise provide any commercial message except for a logo that does not exceed one (1) square foot on their clothing may be authorized on the private property associated with their place of work. The following standards, including size, design, location and duration, shall be applicable to these signs.

- Number of Animated Characters. No more than one (1) animated character per addressed business establishment.
- Location. Animated characters may only be utilized on private sidewalks in front of a
 business where there exists at least eight (8) feet unobstructed pedestrian walkway at
 the entrance of the business. Animated characters may not be located in vehicle uses
 areas, parking lots, on the public sidewalks or in any public right-of-way. Off-premise
 animated characters are prohibited.
 - a. A character or person shall be located within ten (10) feet of the entryway to the business (front entry or outdoor seating area/entry), but shall not impede pedestrian traffic or be placed in the right-of-way or on public sidewalks.
 - b. In order to provide adequate clearance for pedestrians and persons with visual and mobility disabilities, such person shall maintain a required five (5)-feet clear walkway for the site and maintain at least six (6) inches between the sign and the edge of the curb.
 - c. A character or person shall be located on an improved surface and shall not be placed in landscape buffers, landscape islands, or tree pits in sidewalks unless the tree pits are covered with hard tree grates.
 - d. A character shall not be located in vehicle use areas, vehicle travel lanes, parking spaces, or in any pedestrian access ways that is less than eight (8) feet in width.
 - e. Animated characters must not interfere with vehicle site triangle areas, free use of any fire escape, means of egress, nor standpipes.
 - f. No animated character sign shall be temporarily or permanently embedded in the ground, nor temporarily or permanently leaning or affixed to a building, structure, landscape, sign structure, light pole, chair or other permanently affixed object or furniture.

3. Costume standards.

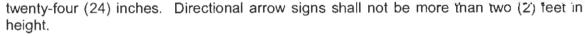
- a. Animated Characters or humans shall not carry any commercial message nor shall they carry or wave signs, flags, balloons, ribbons, pennants or any other items that may distract or impede the flow of pedestrian traffic.
- b. The maximum size of live or animated character shall not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the height or width of the person wearing the costume. The character may not artificially increase their height by standing on any object, wearing stilts or other similar resource or structure.

- 4. In a multi-tenant building, character shall not be located closer than twenty (20) feet from another character.
 - Characters may be utilized on the sidewalk only during the daylight hours the establishment is open for business.
 - 6. A Sign Review Permit is required for an animated character. Provided the character is maintained and utilized pursuant to this Chapter, the Temporary Sign Permit shall be valid for fourteen (14) consecutive days. Animated character permits shall count against the total number of temporary banner permits authorized for business. A Temporary Sign Permit Sticker must be maintained for the duration the is in use characters uses.
 - 7. Any character found by the City to be unsafe or to present a hazard or to impair a required clear walkway, shall be removed immediately. If the owner fails to remove or relocate the sign at the request of the City, the City will immediately revoke the temporary sign permit, will prohibit additional temporary sign permits for one (1) year, and may process the violation pursuant to the enforcement provisions of this chapter.

E. Garage Sale Signs.

Garage sale signs, which advertise an authorized garage sale for the resale of personal property may only be placed on the property conducting an authorized garage sale.

- 1. Garage Sale signs shall not exceed three (3) square feet in sign area and three (3) feet in height.
- 2. A maximum of two (2) off-site garage sale directional arrow signs may be placed on privately owned property (with authorization) to provide direction/navigation to the garage sale. Directional arrows may not include any commercial message or logo. Directional arrow sign size shall not exceed nine (9) inches by



- 3. No more than one (1) sign per shall be placed on any property.
- 4. Signs may only be placed from dawn to dusk daily, only on the days of the sale.
 - Garage sale signs and associated directional arrows may not be placed on public property, in the public right-of-way, or attached to any existing signs, trees, poles or other structures.
 - 6. Illegal signs may be removed as provided in this Chapter.

33 9.12.4. Temporary Signs - Specific purpose with extended duration.

- Temporary signs with a limited duration of display that is typically longer than a short term temporary sign include real estate signs, development signs, and election campaign signs. Such signs are typically posted for a period of time that exceeds that of short term temporary signs, however, such signs may only be posted on a property as provided herein to serve their purpose, and only for the duration that serves that specific purpose. Such signs shall be removed immediately upon satisfying their specific purpose.
- 40 A. **Temporary Real Estate Signs**. Real Estate Signs or any temporary sign advertising a
- property (real estate) for sale, lease and/or rental shall be permitted if they comply with the following requirements.
 - 1. Residential Districts.

- 1 a. For each property, one (1) freestanding sign or one (1) window or wall sign may be permitted.
 - b. For vacant residential property that exceeds five (5) acres in size, the multi-family and non-residential standards may apply.
 - c. The maximum sign size shall be three (3) square feet in size and three (3) feet in height in residential zoning districts. A height of five (5) feet may be authorized for hanging panel blade signs.
 - d. For each property, one (1) sign shall be permitted.

- e. If more than one real estate agent or broker or real estate service desires to have signage on one property, all signage shall be combined on one (1) sign.
- f. Two (2) "additional information" signs six (6) inches in height and the maximum width of the real estate sign may be hung from, or attached to the approved sign and used to announce an additional bit of information related to the sale or rental of the property. Such additional information shall be limited to: For rent, for lease, open, by appointment only, sold, waterfront, pool, size, number of bedrooms, zoning, associate's or salesperson's name or other similar information as may be authorized by the DSD. The total sign area, including any ancillary information signs, may not exceed four and one half (4.5) square feet. A brochure box or tube will be permitted in lieu of one of the additional informational signs.

2. Multi-family and Non-Residential Districts.

- a. For each property, one (1) freestanding sign or one (1) window or wall sign may be permitted.
- b. For properties that are less than one (1) acre in size, sign shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet in size and six (6) feet in height.
- c. For properties that are one (1) acre in size, but less than five (5) acres, the sign shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet in size and six (6) feet in height.
- d. For properties that are five (5) acres in size or greater, the sign shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet in size and six (6) feet in height.
- e. Two (2) additional information signs six (6) inches in height and twenty four (24) inches in width may be hung from, or attached to an approved sign and used to announce an additional bit of information related to the sale or rental of the property. Such additional information shall be limited to: For rent, for lease, open, by appointment only, sold, waterfront, pool, size, number of bedrooms, zoning, associate's or salesperson's name or other similar information as may be authorized by the DSD. A brochure box or tube will be permitted in lieu of one of the additional informational signs.

3. General Standards for Temporary Real Estate Signs.

These general standards are applicable to all single-family residential, multi-family residential and non-residential temporary real estate signs.

- a. When the primary street frontage of a lot exceeds 1,200 lineal feet, one (1) sign per 1,200 lineal feet may be authorized as part of a master sign plan.
- b. For properties that front more than one public right-of way, one (1) sign may be permitted along each public right-of-way, so long as the signs are separated by at least one hundred (100) feet.

- c. Signs shall only be in place while the property has an active real estate listing or management agreement with active vacancy or vacancy pending within 90 days. Permanent freestanding for rent or leasing signs shall not be permitted--such commercial message may only be accommodated as part of the Primary Identification Signage. Real Estate Signs shall be removed within ten (10) days after closing on or leasing of the property. A "sold" sign may be attached to the sign for a period of ten (10) days subsequent to the date of closing.
- d. If a property owner owns multiple adjacent multi-family or non-residential properties, signage shall be combined on one sign based on the cumulative acreage of the property.
- e. For a subdivision with twelve (12) or more lots is being offered by a homebuilder, one (1) real estate sales sign may be provided at the primary entrance of the subdivision as provided herein for multi-family and non-residential districts; however the signage must also meet the following requirements.
 - (1.) Real estate sales signs at the subdivision entrance may not be in place while temporary development signs are in use; however, real estate sales information may be provided on the temporary development signs, or in lieu of temporary development signs, as provided herein.
 - (2.) Real estate sales signs at the subdivision entrance must be removed upon substantial buildout of the community, completion of subdivision infrastructure, or Homeowners' Association turnover, whichever comes first.
 - (3.) If multiple homebuilders are building in the same subdivision, all sales information must be combined on the same sign at the primary entrance.
 - (4.) Individual signs advertising lots or homes for sale within the community may be provided on each lot consistent with the requirements for single-family residential lots in residential districts.
- f. Multi-family apartment complexes with nine (9) or more units shall accommodate all rental or leasing signage and other associated commercial messages on their primary identification signs; however, one (1) yard sign that does not exceed three (3) square foot in copy area may be utilized when needed to advertise active vacancies.
- g. If more than one real estate agent or broker or real estate service desires to have signage, all ground or wall signage shall be combined on one (1) sign. This shall apply to multi-unit properties and condominium properties; however individual units in a multi-unit building or complex may advertise their individual unit by providing a three (3) square foot signage inside a single window of the available unit.
- h. Any real estate sign that is not expressly exempted in this Chapter shall require a Sign Review Permit illustrating compliance. Each Real Estate Broker or Brokerage firm may submit a Master Sign Plan for the types and styles of signs the firm's agents will be using within the City, then they won't need separate sign review permits each time an agent installs a sign that is consistent with the master plan.

4. Open House Signs.

A temporary open house sign may be posted on a property available for inspection. Open house signs shall not exceed three (3) square feet in area and three (3) feet in height.

- 1. Open house signs may be posted on the subject property only on weekends and holidays, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Open house signs may be posted on the property at the aforementioned times and dates only when the premises are actually available for inspection.
- 2. Property owners, as well as any real estate sales person or broker doing business within the City of Orange City, are subject to compliance with these sign regulations.
- 3. The signs may be made of corrugated plastic, aluminum or steel. The signs' support posts shall be made of aluminum or steel. No wooden posts shall be permitted.
- 4. Open House Signs shall not be permitted if model home signage has already been permitted for the property.
- 5. A maximum of two (2) off-site open house directional arrow signs may be placed on privately owned property (with authorization) to provide direction/navigation to a property available for inspection. Directional arrows may not include any commercial message or logo, they may only indicate direction or text, "Open House" and the property address.
 - a. Sign size shall not exceed nine (9) inches by twenty-four (24) inches. Signs shall not be placed more than two (2) feet in height above the abutting road elevation.
 - b. No more than one (1) sign per shall be placed on any property.
 - c. Signs shall not be attached to any existing signs, trees, poles or other structures.
 - d. Signs shall indicate the responsible agency or owner of the sign.

B. Model Home Signs.

Temporary model home signs are permitted in all residential zoning districts as set forth below as part of an approved model home area within a platted subdivision. Model home signs will be required to illustrate a high level of design detail and character, including cohesive theme for all signage.

- 1. One (1) freestanding sign is allowed per model home lot within an approved model home sales center or model home park.
 - a. The sign area shall not exceed three (3) square feet and shall not exceed three (3) feet in height.
 - b. One (1) flag per model is allowed from dusk to dawn daily so long as the flags are not visible from public roads that are outside of the platted subdivision. Flags shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height.
- 2. For model home sales areas that include more than three (3) model homes, one (1) freestanding model home sales center sign shall be permitted to advertise the Model Home Sales Center or Model Home Park.
 - a. The sign area shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet and shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - b. One (1) flag identifying the Sales Center is allowed from dusk to dawn daily so long as the flag is not visible from public roads that are outside of the platted subdivision. The flag shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height.
- 3. Model signs and flags shall only be located on the lot of the model home or model sales/information center.

- 4. All model home signs, sale center signage, and flags must be submitted together as part of a Model Park Master Sign Plan for the designated model home park, which must be renewed each year if the model park remains in use for more than twelve (12) months.
- 5. Temporary directional signage within a community that is under construction, which identifies directions to the model park or sales center within the community, may be approved as part of the Model Park Master Sign Plan. Directional Signs shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and five (5) feet in height.
- 6. All model signs, temporary signage, flags, and directional signage shall be removed upon sale of the models or substantial buildout of the community, whichever comes first.
- 7. Open House signs shall not be permitted when model home signage is provided.

C. Temporary Development Signs.

Temporary development sign shall be allowed during construction or remodeling of development projects to advertise a future development and the location of construction access points to the vendors and subcontractors that are working on the project. Temporary Development Signs may only be permitted on properties that have received necessary development permits from the City. Said signs shall meet the following standards.



- Residential Districts. Temporary development signage for a single-family residential lot, townhouse lot, or duplex, or any property in a residential district.
 - a. One (1) temporary development sign shall be permitted on a single family residential lot. The Temporary sign shall not exceed three (3) square feet is size and three (3) feet in height. A height up to five (5) feet may be authorized for hanging panel blade signs.
 - b. Such sign shall be installed to face the street that the house is intended to face. The sign copy may include only the following information: name of the project, nature of the development; general contractor; architect; lending institution; owner or agent; telephone number; and price.
 - c. If more than one contractor or subcontractor desires to have signage—all signage shall be combined on one sign.
 - d. For vacant residential lot that exceeds five (5) acres in size, the multi-family and non-residential standards may apply.
- Multi-family and non-residential districts. Temporary development signs for new single-family residential subdivisions, new multi-family residential communities, and new non-residential development or non-residential redevelopment.
 - a. A maximum of two (2) temporary development project signs may be installed.
 - b. Free standing signs shall meet the setback and design standards provided for all temporary signs; however, in lieu of free-standing signs, a temporary development sign may be installed to attach securely to an approved construction fence.
 - c. Temporary development signs may be sized as provided in this section.
 - (1.) For developments that are less than one (1) acre in size, the future project sign shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet in size and six (6) feet in height.

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- (2.) For developments that are one (1) acres in size, but less than five (5) acres, the future project sign shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet in size and six (6) feet in height.
- (3.) For developments that are five (5) acres in size or greater, the future project sign shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet in size and six (6) feet in height.
- d. Temporary decorative silt fences or construction screens along an approved temporary construction fence may be permitted. Such, art-inspired silt fences and/or construction screens may advertise only the future development of the property and shall not include any vendor signage, real estate signage, or off-site advertising. Artinspired silt fences or screens may include rendered building elevations and may include a maximum of ten (10) percent commercial message or commercial logos any such commercial message or logo must be seamlessly integrated into the rendering or artwork, without appearing to be freestanding signage. A sign permit including illustration of all graphics proposed to be utilized on the fencing will be required prior to installation of any decorative silt fence or construction screens. Proposed artwork is subject to approval by the Development Services Director or designee. All other silt fencing or construction screens, if any, shall be solid black without any logos, artwork or message (commercial or non-commercial).

3. General Standards for Temporary Development Signs.

- a. When the primary street frontage of a new development lot exceeds 1,200 lineal feet. one (1) sign per 1,200 lineal feet may be authorized as part of a master sign plan.
- b. For new development properties that front more than one public right-of way, one (1) sign may be permitted along each public right-of-way, so long as the signs are separated by at least one hundred (100) feet.
- c. Temporary development signs should be located at or near approved construction access points. If more than one contractor, subcontractor or vendor desires to have signage—all signage shall be combined on one (1) sign.
- d. Temporary development signs may only be permitted to be posted from the submittal date of a site development or building permit until the date the associated work is completed, which may coincide with date of final inspections or the date of issuance of the final certificate of occupancy for a new building or certification of completion on subdivision infrastructure, whichever comes first. The location, size and details of any temporary development sign shall be illustrated on the site plan submittal for the development.
- e. If a temporary development signs are utilized on the property, separate real estate sales or leasing signs shall not be permitted for the development. While a temporary development signs are in place, real estate sales or leasing information may be provided as part of the temporary development signage. Upon removal of all temporary development signs, temporary real estate signs may be installed as provided herein.
- f. A Sign Review Permit shall be required for the installation of any temporary development sign that exceeds three (3) square feet of copy area. A master sign plan shall be required if more than one temporary development sign is proposed for the property.

D. Temporary Election Campaign Signs.

1 Temporary signs announcing, supporting or advertising any national, state or local election, 2 including political issues, ballot issues, political parties, or candidates 3 for election may be erected or displayed and maintained subject to the following restrictions, limitations and requirements and any other 4 5 applicable requirements set forth in this chapter. Campaign signs are permitted in all zoning districts under the following conditions: 6

1. Residential Districts.

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- a. The maximum sign size shall be three (3) square feet in size and three (3) feet in height in residential zoning districts. A height up to five (5) feet may be authorized for hanging panel blade signs.
- b. For each property, one political sign per candidate, ballot issue, or political issue.
- c. For sites that front more than one public right-of way, each frontage will be allowed one political sign per candidate, ballot issue, or political issue.
- d. For vacant residential property that exceeds five (5) acres in size, the multi-family and non-residential standards may apply.

Multi-family and Non-Residential Districts.

- a. For properties that are less than one (1) acre in size, the temporary sign shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet in sign area and six (6) feet in height.
- b. For properties that are one (1) acre in size, but less than five (5) acres, the temporary sign shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet in sign area and six (6) feet in height.
- c. For properties that are five (5) acres in size or greater, the temporary sign shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet in sign area and six (6) feet in height.
- d. For each property, one political sign per candidate, ballot issue, or political issue.
- e. For sites that front more than one public right-of way, each frontage will be allowed one political sign per candidate, ballot issue, or political issue.

3. General Standards for Temporary Election Campaign Signs.

- a. Signs must be removed in accordance with §106.1435, Fla. Stat., as may be amended from time to time.
- b. The erection and removal of all political signs shall be the responsibility of the candidate for whom such sign was placed. Such person shall be liable for any violation of the terms and conditions of this chapter.
- c. The provisions of this section shall not apply to what are commonly referred to as "bumper stickers" or "car-top" signs when such signs are placed on motor vehicle bumpers or tops, respectively. Decals on vehicles and vehicle signs with political message are exempt from permits.
- d. No political or election signs of any type or size, advertisements, handbills, snipe signs or billboards shall be placed on property owned or used by the city or by other governmental agencies in the incorporated areas of the city.

9.13. Miscellaneous Advertising

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- A. <u>Posting bills on buildings, etc.</u> It shall be unlawful for any person to post any bills or other advertisement matter upon any permanent or temporary structure or building, pole or tree located in any street, park or other public way or place within the City.
 - B. <u>Scattering Handbills</u>. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute or place or cause to be distributed or placed on any public or private property in the City any handbills, circulars, dodgers or other advertising matter in such a manner that the same may be blown, carried by water or otherwise scattered by the elements, or so to constitute litter. Handbills shall be distributed as provided in Chapter 10 of the City Code of Ordinances.
 - C. <u>Placing handbills on or into vehicles</u> It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute or cause to be distributed in the City any handbill or other similar form of advertising by placing the same on or into vehicles within the City, except as set forth in Chapter 10 of the City Code of Ordinances.
 - D. <u>Sound Truck and sound amplifying devices</u> It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or permit to be operated in the City any sound amplifying device or equipment, except for the purpose of conveying an emergency message from public streets or property or from private property to adjoining land without having first obtained permission from the City Manager.

9.14. Maintenance Required

- All signs shall be properly placed and continuously maintained so as not to become a safety hazard or detract from the appearance of the business or the City. All signs together with supports, braces, guys, and anchors shall be maintained as follows.
- A. The repainting, changing of parts and preventative maintenance of signs not normally requiring a building permit shall be permitted; provided, however, that such maintenance is consistent ant with the originally approved sign plan and is otherwise in conformance with this Chapter.
- B. The owner of any sign shall keep it in good maintenance and repair, which includes restoring, repainting or replacement of a worn or damaged legally existing sign to its original condition, and shall maintain the premises on which the sign is permitted in a clean, sanitary and inoffensive condition, free and clear of obnoxious substances, rubbish and weeds. Painted copy areas shall be kept in good condition and illumination if provided shall be maintained in good working order.
- C. The replacement of illumination and missing letters, numerals or other elements shall be accomplished within fifteen (15) days.
- D. Light pole, canvas and semi-permanent signs and approved banners, if any, shall be maintained in good condition, free of tattering, ripping, fading etc.
- E. Landscape material installed in compliance with this Chapter shall be watered, mulched, trimmed and otherwise maintained to ensure aesthetic appearance and healthy growth of the approved plant material. Plants and landscape material that dies or otherwise becomes unkempt or unhealthy shall be preplaced within fifteen (15) days.
- F. When a business terminates occupancy of a property, all signs advertising or related to that business shall be removed within thirty (30) days of termination of occupancy of that business. If the owner or lessee fails to remove the sign or sign message, the sign and sign

message shall be deemed abandoned and in violation of this Chapter. This failure to remove all sign advertising shall be considered abandonment as outlined herein. Upon removal of the old signage, the property owner shall return sign face or building fascia to clean flat well-maintained surface without signage or may replace changeable sign panels with blank panels or panels that include for sale/for lease information.

9.15. Unpermitted Signs

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- Any sign installed without legal permits either prior to or after this code shall be considered illegal signs and in violation of this chapter. Such signs shall upon notice and due process be
- 9 removed or permitted in compliance with this Chapter. If the City does not have documentation
- of permits being issued, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner to supply such
- 11 documentation demonstrating issuance of valid City permits. Renewal of a business tax receipt
- and/or renewal of sign tag are not considered documentation of issuance of a permit for a sign.

13 9.16. Abandonment

- 14 All signs and sign messages shall be removed by the owner or lessee to the premises upon
- which an on-site sign is located when the business it advertises is no longer conducted on the
- 16 property. All sign messages, which advertise or are related a business that has terminated
- occupancy of a property, shall be removed by the owner or lessee within thirty (30) days of the
- 18 vacation of the premises. If the owner or lessee fails to remove the sign or sign message, the
- 19 sign and sign message shall be deemed abandoned and in violation of this Chapter.

20 9.17. Nonconforming Signs

- 21 9.17.1. Existing in Compliance. Signs lawfully existing at the time of passage of this Ordinance
- 22 include signs permitted in compliance with Ordinance 157 as adopted by the City Council on
- 23 August 12, 2003. Such signs may be compliant with this Chapter or they may be considered
- 24 nonconforming signs. Signs that are made nonconforming by this Chapter may remain as legal
- 25 nonconforming signs as long as the current property owner owns the property. Once removed,
- 26 abandoned or substantially altered the sign shall lose its legal nonconforming status and shall
- 27 be replaced or upgraded to be fully conforming sign as provided herein. Upon change in
- 28 ownership of the property such nonconforming signs shall be immediately removed or brought
- 29 into compliance with this Chapter.
- 30 9.17.2. Signs in Compliance with Planned Development (PD) Master Sign Plan. Signs lawfully
- 31 existing at the time of passage of this Ordinance that were approved and permitted under an
- 32 approved Planned Development (PD) Zoning with a Master Sign Plan, which specifically
- 33 identified sign types, locations, heights, design, and sizes of all signs, are legal signs so long as
- 34 they are maintained in compliance with the approved PD Master Sign Plan. Upon change in
- 35 use or change in ownership, or any amendment to the Planned Development, such signs may
- 36 be requested to be upgraded or to add aesthetic enhancements or landscaping, if necessary,
- 37 including other modifications or reductions in height or type to bring them closer to compliance
- 38 with the code.
- 39 9.17.3. Existing, Substantially in Compliance with New Standards. Within one year after the
- 40 adoption of the Sign Ordinance, existing signs, which meet the intent of this new sign ordinance
- 41 and the new types of signs that are now permitted, may apply for a Sign Compliance Permit to
- 42 illustrate how their current sign meets the intent of the code. While the existing signs may not
- 43 meet all requirements of the code, the DSD may approve the sign upon illustrating substantial

- 1 compliance, particularly those in compliance with the height and design requirements herein.
- 2 DSD may require some aesthetic upgrades or other improvements as conditions of approval.
- 3 Upon approval of the sign permit and implementation as provided in the Permit, the sign(s) shall
- be considered a legally permitted signs under the 2013 Sign Code OR may be nonconforming 4
- sign(s) and may remain so long as the current owner is the property owner. Once removed, 5
- abandoned or substantially altered the sign shall lose its legal nonconforming status and shall 6
- be replaced with fully conforming signs as provided herein. Sign Compliance Permits submitted 7
- 8 within one year after adoption of the Sign Ordinance shall not be charged sign permit review
- fees. Failure to implement the conditions of approval shall cause a sign to be in violation of this 9
- ordinance. A sign that is unable to meet the intent of the code will not be approved and shall be 10
- 11 required to come into compliance as outlined herein. Sign Compliance Permits as provided in
- this section shall not be accepted beyond one year after the adoption of this code and all signs, 12
- 13 which are not in compliance, shall be brought into compliance as provided herein. Upon change
- in ownership of the property any nonconforming signs shall be immediately removed or brought 14
- into compliance with this Chapter. 15
- 16 9.17.4. Repair and Maintenance. Nonconforming signs as outlined above, may be painted.
- 17 repaired or maintained, including replacement or change-out of removable sign panels, provided
- 18 such sign maintenance or repair does not increase or expand the dimensions of the existing
- 19 sign. Replacement or change-out of sign panels is subject to approved Sign Review Permit.
- 20 Upon change in ownership of the property, these signs shall be replaced with conforming signs.
- 21 9.17.5. Loss of Legal Nonconforming Status. Except for normal maintenance or repair, a sign
- 22 loses its legal nonconforming status and shall be considered in violation of this code if one or
- more of the following occurs: 23
- 24 A. The sign is moved or structurally altered in any way, including increasing its height or width 25 or depth or enlarging it in any manner, including modifications to sign frame, base, poles or 26 lighting, which tends to make the sign less in compliance with the requirements of this
- 27 Chapter than it was before the alteration.
- 28 B. The sign is damaged to such an extent that the cost of the repair or reconstruction of the 29 sign exceeds fifty (50) percent of the value of the sign based on the sign structure itself before said damage, said value to be determined based on the depreciated cost of the sign 30 31 as listed in the original building permit or may be determined by an expert appraiser at
- 32 owners expense and verified by City staff.
- 33 C. The overall design, logos or wording or commercial message on the sign is altered, except 34 as provided on removable panels.
- 35 D. Signs determined to be abandoned under the provisions of this Chapter.
- E. Nonconforming signs or substantial in compliance permits that are not brought into 36 37 compliance with any required conditions of approval or within the amortization schedules
- 38 outlined herein.
- 39 F. Upon the change in ownership of a property any nonconforming sign, regardless of the amortization schedule, shall be brought into compliance. 40
- 41 G. Nonconforming signs that cannot demonstrate that they received proper building permits for 42 the installation of the sign.
- 43 H. Upon redevelopment of a property or a building, which exceed fifty (50) percent of the value 44 of the building or thirty (30) percent of the land area, all existing nonconforming signs shall
- 45 be brought into compliance. Any redevelopment which would expand the nonconformity or

- cause additional nonconformities of a sign shall require the sign to be brought into 1 2 compliance.
- I. Change in use would trigger loss of non-conforming status for a sign that was issued 3 compliant with ORD 96-03-04, a sign that was issued via Variance, a sign that was issued 4 via Special Agreement or a sign that is Long-term Non-compliant as provided herein. 5
- 6 J. Conversion of off premise to electronic display type signs.

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- 9.17.6. Amortization. Any sign that was legally permitted and is nonconforming to the requirements of this Chapter, either by variance previously granted or by conformance to the existing sign regulations at the time the initial permit for said sign was issued, shall either be removed or brought up to code requirements as provided below. Any change or extension of the deadlines contained herein must be reviewed by the City Council at least six (6) months in advance of the expiration date(s).
- A. Upon the change in ownership of a property any nonconforming sign, regardless of the 13 amortization schedule, shall be brought into compliance with this Chapter. 14
- 15 B. Upon abandonment of any nonconforming sign, regardless of the amortization schedule, said sign shall be brought into compliance with this Chapter. 16
- C. Signs legally permitted and installed in compliance prior to Ordinance 96-03-04 (1996 Sign Code), were given fifteen (15) years or until April 2011 to come into compliance. Signs legally permitted and installed in compliance prior to Ordinance 157 (2003 Sign Code), were 19 given approximately ten (10) years or until April 2013 to come into compliance. Such 20 nonconforming signs shall be brought into compliance as outlined below.
 - 1. Compliant with ORD 157 (2003 Sign Code). Those properties owners that made an investment in their property and legally permitted and installed new primary identification signage in compliance with Ordinance 157, but prior to this Chapter, but do not meet all the requirements of this Chapter shall be considered nonconforming signs and upon change in ownership of the property those signs shall be immediately removed or brought into compliance with this Chapter.
 - Furthermore, the Sign Review Fee for sign installation or alteration as defined in the City Code of Ordinances, will be waived for any nonconforming sign defined as Compliant with the 2003 Sign Code that are brought into compliance with this Chapter prior to Such fees will be reduced by fifty (50) percent for any December 31, 2015. nonconforming sign brought into compliance with this Chapter between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016. Fee waivers must be requested at the time of permit application. The building permit fees and annual sign fee will apply to all signs regardless of conforming or nonconforming status. All other non-compliant or illegal signs on the property shall be immediately removed upon notice by the City to the property owner.
 - 2. Compliant with ORD 96-03-04 (1996 Sign Code). Those properties owners that made an investment in their property and legally permitted and installed new primary identification ground signage in compliance with Ordinance 96-03-04, but prior to Ordinance 157 in 2003, shall be considered nonconforming signs and given until December 31, 2019 to come into compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. However upon change in ownership or use of the property those signs shall be immediately removed or brought into compliance with this Chapter. All other noncompliant or illegal signs on the property shall be immediately removed upon notice by the City to the property owner.

Furthermore, the Sign Review Fee for sign installation or alteration as defined in the City Code of Ordinances, will be waived for any nonconforming sign defined as Compliant with the 1996 Sign Code that are brought into compliance with this Chapter prior to December 31, 2015. Such fees will be reduced by fifty (50) percent for any such nonconforming sign brought into compliance with this Chapter between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016. Fee waivers must be requested at the time of permit application. The building permit fees and annual sign renewal tag fee will apply to all signs regardless of conforming or nonconforming status.

- 3. Compliant via Variance. Those properties owners that made an investment in their property and legally permitted and installed new freestanding primary identification ground signage in compliance with an approved variance shall be considered nonconforming signs and given until December 31, 2019 to come into compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. However upon change in ownership or use of the property those signs shall be immediately removed or brought into compliance with this Chapter. All other non-compliant or illegal signs on the property shall be immediately removed upon notice by the City to the property owner.
 - Furthermore, the Sign Review Fee for sign installation or alteration as defined in the City Code of Ordinances, will be waived for any nonconforming sign defined as Compliant with the 1991 Sign Code that are brought into compliance with this Chapter prior to December 31, 2015. Such fees will be reduced by fifty (50) percent for any such nonconforming sign brought into compliance with this Chapter between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016. Fee waivers must be requested at the time of permit application. The building permit fees and annual sign renewal tag fee will apply to all signs regardless of conforming or nonconforming status.
- 4. Compliant via Special Agreement. Those properties owners that made an investment in their property and legally permitted and installed new freestanding primary identification ground signage in compliance with an approved Annexation Agreement or other Special Agreement with the City shall be considered nonconforming signs and upon change in ownership or use of the property those signs shall be immediately removed or brought into compliance with this Chapter. All other non-compliant or illegal signs on the property shall be immediately removed upon notice by the City to the property owner.
- 5. Long-Term Non-Compliant Signs. Those properties that failed to come into compliance with either Ordinance 96-03-04 or Ordinance 157 shall be deemed in violation of this code and enforcement action taken. Such properties have already been given an extensive amortization timeframe to come into compliance; however, such properties shall be given until June 30, 2015 to remove non-compliant primary identification ground signs and come into compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. For Non-Compliant Signs in violation of this Section, changeable sign panels may not be replaced, and upon change in ownership or use of the property those signs shall be immediately removed, including all foundations and electrical work. Property owners may apply for new primary identification sign in compliance with this Chapter. All other non-compliant or illegal signs on the property shall be immediately removed upon notice by the City to the property owner.
- D. Unless specifically amortized herein, all other non-conforming, non-compliant or illegal signs on the property shall be immediately removed or brought into compliance upon notice by the City to the property owner.

1 9.18. Variances Process

2 9.18.1. Administrative Variances.

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- The Development Services Director upon review of appropriate documentation may provide relief up to fifteen (15) percent for any dimensional, size, or locational standards outlined herein. Relief shall be documented in the form of a variance and subject to written request for an administrative variance as part of the sign permit. A request for waiver shall identify the amount of the variance and include appropriate documentation of existing hardship to support such relief, similar in form and content as required to support a request for variance.
 - A. Administrative Variance Review Process. Upon receipt of a sufficient application, the development services director shall review the request within forty five (45) calendar days. If the sign that is the subject of the administrative variance is located within forty (40) feet of another property, said property owner shall be notified via mail of the requested administrative variance and given the opportunity to provide comments on the requestcomments must be received within fifteen (15) days of the date of the notice. If revisions are requested the review time shall start again upon receipt of revisions. If revisions are not submitted within thirty (30) days after being requested and/or an extension is not requested by the applicant, the application shall be deemed withdrawn and new fees shall be paid for reconsideration. Based on the application received, as well as any comments from adjacent properties, the Director shall render a decision on the request, which may be approval, denial, or approval with conditions. Such authorization, if approved, shall be issued in writing and must accompany the sign review permit submittal. The recommendation of the Development Services Director is final. If the applicant does not agree with the recommendations of the Director, he or she may process the request for relief in the form of a variance as outlined herein. If an adjacent property owner does not agree with the decision rendered by the Director, he or she may file an appeal as out lined in Chapter 3 of the Land Development Code.
 - B. Justification for Administrative Waivers. In additional to physical site constraints or hardship unique to a property, historic character, exceptional design, architecture or landscape may be used to help support a request for a waiver. The general desire or marketing strategy (or undocumented need) to have additional signage or relief shall not be grounds to support issuance of a waiver or any relief from the code. The applicant shall demonstrate that the requested waiver is the minimum deviation from the code necessary to accomplish the proposed sign. While not considered necessary documentation of an existing hardship, additional support for waivers may include documentation illustrating areas where the site exceeds the minimum land development code requirements.
 - Conditions of approval may be placed on any approved waiver. Additional opportunities to support requested administrative waivers or deviations from the code are listed below.
- C. **Signs on Existing Mansard Roof**. The Development Services Director may support a waiver to allow replacement of an existing wall sign on the front face of an existing mansard roof subject to the following. New signs on mansard roofs shall not be permitted.
 - 1. The mansard roof must exist as part of an existing building that was built prior to April 1, 1996 and the sign must be an existing sign that was previously installed with all necessary approvals and permits.
 - 2. There shall exist no other, or extremely limited viable locations on the wall of the building to place a wall sign.

3. The replacement sign shall only be permitted with copy area that is less than fifty (50) percent of the size normally allocated to a code compliant sign on that building. The replacement sign shall include a decorative architectural frame in materials and colors consistent and complementary with other design details on the façade of the building.

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- 4. The replacement sign shall be placed centrally in the visual plane of the mansard roof and shall maintain clear space showing the roof material around the top, bottom and sides of the sign. The sign shall not cover more than thirty (30) percent of the length or width of the signable plane of the mansard wall. The sign shall be installed along the same plane as the mansard roof.
- 5. Secondary and incidental signs must be installed below the eaves in compliance with this code. All other signs on the property must be in compliance with the code or brought into compliance as part of the administrative variance.
- D. Signs above Eaves. The Development services Director may support a waiver to allow installation of limited sign above the lowest eaves of an existing building that has unique historic or architectural style that prohibits or extremely limits other viable sign locations below the eaves. Such signage shall be subject to the following limitations.
 - 1. The circumstance must have been created by an existing building that was built prior to April 1, 1996.
 - Other viable sign locations shall be utilized to the maximum extent possible before allowing limited signage above the eaves.
- The design shall be consistent and compatible with the building design, materials and architecture.
 - Excessive signage, at the discretion of the DSD, shall not be permitted. Example: Such signage should not take up the entire signable area at the peak of the eaves, but should accent the space.
 - Limited second floor signage may be approved when a building offers non-residential
 uses on the second floor and which have their primary access on the exterior of the
 second floor, such as a second floor porch or covered walkway.
 - Such signage should not be the primary identification, but should be for the building name or other secondary, smaller signage that is complementary to primary identification signage.
 - Secondary and incidental signs must be installed below the eaves. All other signs on the property must be in compliance with the code or brought into compliance as part of the administrative variance.
- E. **Projecting Signs.** The Development Services Director may support a waiver to allow thirty (30) percent increase in allowable copy area and the projection of a projecting signage on an existing building where the underlying property has experienced right-of-way takings and/or if the building has unique historic architectural style that prohibits or extremely limits other viable sign opportunities. Such extension in projection may also include extension over public sidewalks or private vehicle use areas. Such signage shall be subject to the following limitations. Copy area shall come from the total copy area allocation for the business.
 - 1. Applicant must demonstrate need, including unique characteristics of the property and limitations for other viable sign opportunities.

- Projecting signage to extend over public sidewalks, private sidewalks and/or parking
 areas or other vehicle use areas may only be considered if appropriate clearance is provided.
 - 3. Authorization (or letter of no objection) for projection /encroachment into right of way from other reviewing agencies, if applicable.
- F. Exemplary Sign Design along an Arterial Road. Upon illustrating high level of design, both architectural and landscape treatments, that far exceed the minimum code standards, the Development Services Director may authorize up to a twenty (20) percent increase in copy area and/or height for a sign located on an arterial road.
- G. Cumulative application of different administrative variances on the same code deviation shall not be permitted under an administrative review; however multiple unique administrative variances may be considered, unless the Development Services Director makes a determination that the cumulative administrative variances may have a significant impact and thus should be considered as a variance before the Planning Commission.

15 *9.18.2. Variances.*

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- 16 Relief from the provisions of this Chapter greater than fifteen (15) percent, or that exceed the
- 17 allowances provided herein and/or are contrary to a recommendation or by the Development
- 18 Services Director, may be considered by the Planning Commission under the procedure for
- 19 variances outlined in Chapter 3 of the Land Development Code.

20 9.19. Enforcement

- 21 Signs erected, altered, relocated or replaced without a Sign Review Permit and/or necessary
- 22 building permits shall be deemed in violation of this Code.
- 23 Snipe, sidewalk signs, yard signs, garage sale signs, directional signs, banners and political
- 24 signs in violation of this Chapter may be removed by any resident of the City or by authorized
- 25 employees of the city upon observation by said persons if on public property. Prior written
- 26 notification shall not be required for the removal of prohibited snipe, yard signs, sidewalk,
- 27 banner or political signs.
- 28 Continued violation of temporary sign code standards shall be grounds for denial of future
- 29 temporary sign permit request for up to a year after the repeat violations have been
- 30 documented. Enforcement of any violations of the terms of this Chapter shall be processed and
- 31 enforced by the appropriate City officials in accordance with the enforcement provisions in this
- 32 Chapter and Chapter 3 of City Land Development Code.

33 **9.20. Appeals to City Council**

- A. Whenever it is alleged that there has been an error in an order, action, decision, determination, or requirement by the Development Services Director in the enforcement and application of any provision contained within this article or any other provision of this Code pertaining to sign permits (including any allegation that the Development Services Director has failed to act within applicable time frames), the aggrieved party may file a written appeal with the City Council.
- B. The written appeal shall be filed with the City Clerk within thirty (30) days of the date of the alleged error. The written appeal shall describe the alleged error and the applicable

- provisions of the Code pertaining to the Development Services Director's order, action, decision, determination, requirement, or failure to act.
- C. The City Council shall hold a hearing within forty-five (45) days following receipt of the written appeal, not counting the day of the receipt and not counting any Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday which falls upon the first or the forty-fifth day after the date of receipt.
- 6 D. The City Council shall render a written decision within ten (10) days following the hearing.
- 7 E. If the City Council does not render a decision within ten (10) days following the hearing, the sign permit shall be deemed denied.
- 9 F. Failure to appeal the decision regarding a sign application by the Development Services
 10 Director or designee to the City Council shall not be deemed a failure to exhaust
 11 administrative remedies. The applicant may choose to proceed directly to a judicial action
 12 once the sign application has been denied by the Development Services Director or
 13 designee.
- G. If an administrative appeal is filed by the applicant, and the City Council fails to meet within the proscribed time, the appeal will be deemed denied, and the decision of the Development Services Director or designee regarding the sign application will be deemed a final decision subject to immediate appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction.
- H. Once a decision is appealed to the City Council, the Development Services Director or designee shall take no further action on the matter pending the Council's decision, except for unsafe signs which shall present an immediate and serious danger to the public, in which case the City may pursue any proper legal remedy available to it.
- 22 I. The City Council shall comply with all applicable rules of conduct and procedures that pertain to zoning and that are not inconsistent with the provisions in this section.

24 **9.21. Appeals**

- 25 Appellate Decisions Deemed Final, Subject to Review. The appellate decisions, pursuant to
- Section 9.20 above, shall be deemed final, subject to judicial review by the Circuit Court of the
- 27 Seventh Judicial Circuit in and for Volusia County, Florida, filed in accordance with the
- 28 requirements of law, seeking such appropriate remedy as may be available.

9.22. Substitution of non-commercial speech for commercial speech

- 30 Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or Code to the contrary and subject to any
- required face-change sign permit(s), any legal sign erected pursuant to the provisions of this section or Code may, at the option of the owner, contain a non-commercial message in lieu of a
- section or Code may, at the option of the owner, contain a non-commercial message in lieu of a commercial message and the non-commercial copy may be substituted at any time in place of
- commercial message and the non-commercial copy may be substituted at any time in place of the commercial copy. The non-commercial message (copy) may occupy the entire sign face or
- 35 any portion thereof. The sign face may be changed from commercial to non-commercial
- any portion thereof. The sign face may be changed from commercial to non-commercial messages, or from one non-commercial message to another non-commercial message, once
- per day as desired by the owner of the sign, provided that the size, height, setback, other
- 38 dimensional criteria and permitting requirements contained in this chapter and Code have been
- 39 satisfied.

1 9.23. Content Neutral Sign Message

- 2 Notwithstanding anything in this chapter or Code to the contrary, no sign or sign structure shall
- 3 be subject to any limitation based upon the content (viewpoint) of the message contained on
- 4 such sign or displayed on such sign structure.

5 **9.24. Severability**

- A. Generally. If any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section.
- 11 B. Severability where less speech results. Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in Section 9.24(A), or elsewhere in this section, 12 this Code, or any adopting ordinance, if any part, section subsection, paragraph, 13 subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section is declared 14 unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the 15 16 declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section, even if 17 18 such severability would result in a situation where there would be less speech, whether by 19 subjecting previously exempt signs to permitting or otherwise.
- C. Severability of provisions pertaining to prohibited signs. Without diminishing or limiting 20 21 in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in Section 9.24(A), or elsewhere in 22 this section, this Code, or any adopting ordinance, if any part, section, subsection, 23 paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section or any 24 other law is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of 25 competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other 26 part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section that pertains to prohibited signs, including specifically those signs and sign-27 types prohibited and not allowed under Section 9.17 of this section. Furthermore, if any part, 28 29 section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of 30 Section 9.17 is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of 31 competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other 32 part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word 33 of Section 9.17.
 - D. <u>Severability of prohibition on off-site signs.</u> If any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section and/or any other Code provisions and/or laws as declared invalid or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect the prohibition on off-site signs as contained in this section and Code.

9.25. Quick Reference Table

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- 40 Table 9.21 has been provided as a quick reference tool for interpreting the sign regulations for
- 41 freestanding primary identification signs as provided in this Chapter. In the event of a conflict
- between the information on this table and the text of this Chapter, the text shall take precedence
- 43 and the DSD may issue a policy determination.

Table 9.25.1. TNSD Quick Reference Table

In the event of a conflict between the information on this table and the text of this Division, the text shall take precedence

Freestanding Primary Identification Signs		,
Sign Type & Sign Standards	Max Copy Area	Max Sign Height
A. TNSD Free-Standing Primary Identification Ground Signag	e (Choose 1)	
1. Multifamily, Subdivision & Civic Use Signs		
Monument, Post & Panel, and Pillar		
Any size residential property with less than 4 units	0	n/a
Any size residential property with 4-8 units	4	4
Any size residential property with 9-16 units or Civic/ Institutional uses < 1 acre	10	6
1 Acre to < 6 Acres (or 17-39 units)	16	6
≥ 6 Acres (or ≥ 40 units)	20	6
Hanging Panel Blade Sign		
Any size residential property with 4-8 units	4	6
Any size residential property with ≥9 units or Civic/ Institutional uses	10	8
2. Single-Business Sign		
Monument, Post & Panel, and Pillar		
< 1 acres	18	6
1 acre to < 2 Acres	20	6
≥ 2 acres	24	6
Hanging Panel Blade Sign	10	8
3. Multi-Tenant Sign		-
Monument, Post & Panel, and Pillar		
< 1 acres	24	6
1 acre to < 2 Acres	32	8
≥ 2 acres	40	8
Hanging Panel Blade Sign	10	8

Table 9.25.2. GCSD Quick Reference Table

In the event of a conflict between the information on this table and the text of this Division, the text shall take precedence

Sign Type & Sign Standards	Max Copy Area	Max Sign Height
GCSD Free-Standing Primary Identification Ground Sig	nage (Choose 1)	
1. Multifamily, Subdivision & Civic Use Signs		
Monument and Pillar		
Any size property (<4 residential units)	0	n/a
Any size property (4-8 residential units)	4	4
< 1 Acre (9-16 units)	12	6
1 Acre to < 6 Acres (or 17-39 units)	20	6
6 Acres to < 12 Acres (or 40-99 units)	24	6
≥ 12 Acres (or ≥100 Units)	36	8
Post & Panel and Hanging Panel Blade Sign		
See Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD)	See TNSD	See TNSD
2. Single-Business Sign		
Monument and Pillar		
0.0 - 0.49 Acres	20	6
0.5 - 1.00 Acres	24	6
1.0-1.99 Acres	32	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	40	8
5.0 - 14.99 Acres	48	9
≥15.0 Acres	54	9
Post & Panel and Hanging Panel Blade Sign		
See Traditional Neighborhood Sign District (TNSD)		See TNSD
3. Multi-Tenant Sign		
Monument and Pillar		-
0.0 - 0.49 Acres	24	6
0.599 Acres	36	8
1.0-1.99 Acres	42	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	54	9
5.0 - 14.99 Acres	64	10
>15.0 Acres	80	11
Post & Panel and Hanging Panel Blade Sign		

Table 9.25.3. SESD Quick Reference Table

In the event of a conflict between the information on this table and the text of this Division, the text shall take precedence

Sign Type & Sign Standards	Мах Сору Агеа	Max Sign Height
SESD Free-Standing Primary Identification Ground Signage	(Choose 1)	
1. Multifamily, Subdivision & Civic Use Signs		
Monument and Pillar		
Any size property (<4 residential units)	0	n/a
Any size property (4-8 residential units)	4	4
< 1 Acre (9-16 units)	12	6
1 Acre to < 6 Acres (or 17-39 units)	20	6
6 Acres to < 12 Acres (or 40-99 units)	24	6
≥ 12 Acres (or ≥100 Units)	42	8
2. Single-Business Sign		_
Monument and Pillar		
< 1 Acre	28	6
1.0 - 1.99 Acres	36	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	48	8
5.C-14.99 Acres	60	9
≥15 Acres	72	10
3. Multi-Tenant Sign		
Monument and Pillar		
< 1 Acre	36	8
1.0 - 1.99 Acres	48	8
2.0 - 4.99 Acres	60	9
5.0 - 14.99 Acres	72	10
≥15.0 Acres	80	11

9.26. Appendix A - Sign District Map

