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Chapter 15. Definitions

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15.1. Intent

For the purpose of interpreting this Ordinance, certain words, concepts, and ideas are defined herein. Except as defined herein, all other words used in this Ordinance shall have their everyday meaning as determined by their dictionary definition.

15.2. Interpretation

A. Words used in the present tense include the future tense.

B. Words used in the singular number include the plural, and words used in the plural number include the singular.

C. Any word denoting gender includes the female and the male.

D. The word "**person**" includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, corporation, trust, and company as well as an individual.

E. The word "**lot**" includes the word "**plot**" or "**parcel**" or "**tract**."

F. The word "**shall**" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

G. The word "**structure**" shall include the word "**building**."

H. The word "**Zoning Map**," "**Knightdale Zoning Map**," or "**Official Zoning Map**" shall mean the Official Zoning Map of Knightdale, North Carolina.

I. The term "**Development Services Director**" shall mean the "**Planning Director of the Town of Knightdale, North Carolina**" or "**Designee.**"

J. The term "**Land Use Administrator**" shall collectively mean "Development Services Director of the Town of Knightdale, North Carolina and subordinate staff."

K. The term "**Town Council**" shall mean the "Town Council of the Town of Knightdale, North Carolina."

L. The term "**Land Use Review Board**" shall mean the "Land Use Review Board of the Town of Knightdale, North Carolina."

M. The term "**Development Services Department**" shall mean the "Development Services Department of the Town of Knightdale, North Carolina."

N. The terms "**Ordinance**," "**UDO**" and "**Unified Development Ordinance**" shall be synonymous and refer to the "Town of Knightdale Unified Development Ordinance."

O. **Fractional Requirements**. Unless otherwise indicated, when calculations for any requirement of this Ordinance, including the determination of the number of dwelling units permitted on a lot, result in a fraction of a unit, a fraction of one-half or more shall be considered a whole unit and a fraction of less than one-half shall be disregarded.

15.3. "A" Definitions

A. **Access Easement**. See "Easement, Access."

B. **Accessory Building**. See "Building, Accessory."

C. **Accessory Structure**. See "Structure, Accessory."

D. **Adult Establishment 3.1C(5)a**. Any establishment having a substantial portion of materials or entertainment characterized by an emphasis on sexual activities, anatomical genital areas, or the female breast as defined in N.C.G.S. 14-202.10 (or any successor thereto).

E. **Agribusiness 3.1C(6)a-b**. These establishments grow crops, raise animals, harvest timber, and harvest fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats. They may be described as farms, bona fide farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm, as an establishment, may be one or more tracts of land, which may be owned, leased, or rented by the farm operator. Farms may hire employees for a variety of tasks in the production process. Subcategories in this dimension differentiate establishments involved in production versus those that support agricultural production. Therefore, agribusiness does not include agricultural research establishments administering programs for regulating and conserving land, mineral, wildlife, and forest use. Said establishments are classified under the relevant institutional or research and development categories. Agribusiness also does not include swine farms as defined in N.C.G.S. 106-802. See Section 1.5 (B) and Section 7.4 (B)(5)(b) for agribusiness related exemptions (LBCS F9000 and S8000).

F. **Airport 3.1C(8)a**. Establishments that provide air transportation for passengers or cargo using aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters. This subcategory includes scenic and sightseeing air transportation establishments, which may involve local departure and same-day return. (LBCS F4110, S3920 and S5600)

G. **Alley or Alleyway**. A strip of land, owned publicly or privately, set aside primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting a street.

H. **Alteration of a Watercourse**. A dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

I. **Amusements, Indoor 3.1C(5)b-d**. Establishments that provide commercial recreation activities completely within an enclosed structure such as pool halls, arcades, movie theaters, skating rinks, roller rinks, and bowling alleys. May also include no more than three (3) non-server-based, non-internet connected sweepstakes center games as a customary accessory use for those indoor amusement establishments maintaining an "on-premises" retail ABC permit. (LBCS F5320, F5380, F5390 and S3200)

J. **Amusements, Outdoor 3.1C(5)e.** Establishments that provide commercial recreation activities primarily outdoors such as miniature golf establishments; go-cart facility; theme parks, carnivals, fairgrounds, and midways; paintball parks; and water rides. (LBCS F5310 and S4440)

K. **Animal Services 3.1C(3)a-b**. Establishments that include services by licensed practitioners of veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery for animals; indoor boarding services for pets; and grooming. (LBCS F2418 and F2720)

L. **Animated Sign**. See "Sign, Animated."

M. **Arm.** A mounting device which projects from a wall and attaches to a sign.

N. **Area of Shallow Flooding.** A designated Zone AO or AH on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths determined to be from one (1) to three (3) feet. These areas are located where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

O. **Area of Future-Conditions Flood Hazard**. The land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance (100- year) flood based on future-conditions hydrology

P. **Arterial.** Those streets which generally serve through traffic and are designated on the current edition of the officially adopted Arterial Plan (Appendix A: Street Network Plan).

Q. **Arterial Plan**. A plan, adopted by the Town Council, for the development of existing and proposed major streets that will adequately serve the future travel needs of an area in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

R. **Automated Teller Machines (ATM)**. Computerized, self-service machines used by banking customers for financial institutions, including deposits, withdrawals, and fund transfers, without face-to-face contact with financial institution personnel. These machines may be located at or within banks, or in other locations.

S. **Auto Parts Sales 3.1C(4)a.** Establishments selling new, used, or rebuilt automotive parts and accessories. Examples include parts and supply stores, automotive stereo stores, speed shops, truck cap stores, and tires and tube shops. (LBCS F2115)

T. **Awning Sign**. See "Sign, Awning."

15.4. "B" Definitions

A. **BUG (Backlight, Uplight, and Glare) Rating**. A luminaire classification system that classifies backlight (B), uplight (U), and glare (G) ratings to evaluate luminaire optical performance related to light trespass, sky glow, and high angle brightness control.

B. **Ballast**. A device used with an electric-discharge lamp to obtain the necessary circuit conditions (voltage, current, and waveform) for starting and operating.

C. **Banks, Credit Unions, Financial Services 3.1C(3)c**. Establishments that engage in financial transactions that create, liquidate, or change ownership of financial services. Banks, credit unions, and savings institutions may perform central banking functions, accept deposits, and lend funds from these deposits. In addition to banks and credit unions, financial services institutions may include. credit agencies, trust companies, holding companies, lending and thrift institutions, securities/commodity contract brokers and dealers, security and commodity exchanges, vehicle finance (equity) leasing agencies, and investment companies. (LBCS F2200 and F2210)

D. **Banner**. See "Sign, Banner."

E. **Bar/Tavern 3.1C(4)b**. A business where alcoholic beverages are sold for on-site consumption, which are not part of a larger restaurant. Includes bars, taverns, pubs, and similar establishments

where any food service is subordinate to the sale of alcoholic beverages. May also not more than three (3) non-server based, non-internet connected sweepstakes center games. (LBCS F2540)

F. **Base Flood**. The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

G. **Base Flood Elevation (BFE)**. A determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood based on current conditions hydrology as published in the FIS. When the BFE has not been provided in a Special Flood Hazard Area, it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal or State source using FEMA-approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the freeboard, established the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in Special Flood Hazard Areas.

H. **Bay Window**. A window assembly whose maximum horizontal projection is not more than two (2) feet from the plane of an exterior wall and is elevated above the floor level of the home.

I. **Bed and Breakfast Inn 3.1C(2)a**. Establishments primarily engaged in providing short-term lodging in facilities known as bed-and-breakfast inns. These establishments provide short-term lodging in private homes or small buildings converted for this purpose. Bed-and-breakfast inns are characterized by highly personalized service and the inclusion of a full breakfast in a room rate. (LBCS F1310)

J. **Berm.** A mound of earthen material where the slope, height, and width do not exceed the standards established by this Ordinance, the purpose of which is to divert the flow of runoff water and/or to act as a visual and sound buffer to nearby properties.

K. **Best Management Practices (BMP).** In a stormwater management program, a structural or nonstructural management-based practice used singularly or in combination to reduce non-point source inputs to receiving waters in order to achieve water quality protection goals.

L. **Bicycle Facilities.** A general term denoting improvements and provisions made to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking, bicycle lanes, and shared roadways.

M. **Billboard**. A common term for certain types of off-premise signs. Also, sometimes referred to as an "outdoor advertising sign."

N. **Block Face**. One side of a street between two consecutive intersections, having at least one principal building on a lot facing the street. For a corner lot having frontage along more than one street, the block face shall consist of that side of the block that has the more numerous parcels or lots fronting the street. An "opposite block face" is the block face across the street from a given block face.

O. **Board of Adjustment**. A five (5) member appointed body responsible for the decision making for appeals of administrative decisions and requests for Variance.

P. **Buffer Yard**. A landscaped area intended to give spatial separation between incompatible land uses.

Q. **Building.** Any structure having a roof supported by columns or by walls, and intended for shelter, housing, or enclosure of persons, animals, or property. The connection of two buildings by means of an open porch, breezeway, passageway, carport, or other such open structure, with or without a roof, shall not be deemed to make them one (1) building.

R. **Building, Accessory**. A roofed structure supported by columns or walls; built, erected, and framed of component structural parts; designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure and/or support of persons, animals, or property of any kind; and subordinate in height and bulk to the principal building located on the same lot.

S. **Building, Principal**. A building in which the principal use of the associated lot, on which said building is situated, is conducted.

T. **Building Coverage**. The amount of land covered or permitted to be covered by a building(s), usually measured in percentage of a lot (or percentage of a yard in the case of accessory buildings).

U. **Built Upon Area (BUA)**. Impervious surface and partially impervious surface to the extent that the partially impervious surface does not allow water to infiltrate through the surface and into the subsoil. "Built-upon area" does not include a slatted deck; the water area of a swimming pool; a surface of number 57 stone, as designated by the American Society for Testing and Materials, laid at least four inches thick over a geotextile fabric; a trail as defined in N.C.G.S. 143B-135.94 that is either unpaved or paved as long as the pavement is porous with a hydraulic conductivity greater than 0.001 centimeters per second (1.41 inches per hour); or landscaping material, including, but not limited to, gravel, mulch, sand, and vegetation, placed on areas that receive pedestrian or bicycle traffic or on portions of driveways and parking areas that will not be compacted by the weight of a vehicle, such as the area between sections of pavement that support the weight of a vehicle.

V. **Built Upon Area, Cumulative**. All "Regulated BUA" plus any proposed net increase in BUA on a project site at the time of a development application.

W. **Built Upon Area, Existing**. BUA existing prior to Neuse Management Strategy Rule or most recent amendment. Determination of Existing BUA status will be tied to the date of the most recent amendment of the Rule. That is, when the Rule is amended, the "BUA clock" is set or reset based on the effective date of the applicable local ordinance implementing the amended Rule. Whatever BUA is present at that time becomes "Existing BUA."

X. **Built Upon Area, Regulated**. All BUA in existence at the time of a development application, that was installed after the Rule went into effect through local ordinance, that was not vested at that time, and thus is subject to consideration under the Rule. Regulated BUA will have stormwater treatment already provided, will have been addressed by nutrient offsets, or will have been part of a development that did not exceed the Rule's nutrient loading rate targets or 24% BUA threshold (i.e. ≤24%).

Y. **Business Support Services 3.1C(3)d**. These establishments provide any of the following. document preparation, telephone answering, telemarketing, mailing (except direct mail advertising), court reporting, and steno typing. They may operate copy centers, which provide photocopying, duplicating, blueprinting, or other copying services besides printing. They may provide a range of support activities, including mailing services, document copying, facsimiles, word processing, on-site PC rental, and office product sales. (LBCS 2424)

15.5. "C" Definitions

A. **Caliper.** The trunk diameter for nursery-grown trees measured at a height of six (6) inches above the ground for all trees up to and including a reading of four (4) inches in diameter, and at 12 inches above the ground for those trees larger than four (4) inches in diameter.

B. **Campground 3.1C(7)a**. Establishments, including parks, that may accommodate campers and other individuals along with their equipment, including tents, tent trailers, travel trailers, and recreational vehicles (RVs). Includes facilities and services such as cabins, washrooms, food services, recreational facilities, and equipment, and organized recreational activities. (LBCS F5400)

C. **Campus Entrance Sign**. See "Sign, Neighborhood/Campus Entrance."

D. **Candela**. The metric unit luminous intensity (that is, power emitted by a light source in a particular direction, with wavelengths weighted by the luminosity function, a standardized model of the sensitivity of the human eye).

E. **Cemetery 3.1C(7)b.** A parcel of land used for the internment of the dead in the ground or in mausoleums. (LBCS S4700)

F. **Certificate of Occupancy**. A certificate issued by the Land Use Administrator certifying that all structures, their land uses, and land restrictions conform with all the requirements of the Knightdale UDO. This certificate is issued prior to occupying any structure or commencing a use for which a building permit is issued.

G. **Change of Use.**

1. A new, different, or additional use of a structure or land which required or requires a certificate of occupancy.

2. Change of Use includes without limitation any new, different, or additional use within the list of permitted uses for the underlying property, any purported use outside the list of permitted uses.

3. When any prior use of a structure or land has ceased for a period greater than 180 days.

The Land Use Administrator may grant a 180-day extension to part (3) if the property and/or building owner provides sufficient evidence of actively recruiting a use that would not constitute a change of use under either part (1) or (2) above. Thereafter, if any prior use of the structure or land has ceased for a period greater than 360 days, any subsequent use shall be considered a change of use.

Multi-tenant structures shall not be considered a change of use when individual uses change unless the essential character (more than 50% of structure's square footage) of the activity conducted in the entire structure (e.g. shopping center, professional service office building) has changed as defined in part (1), (2) or (3) above.

H. **Chicken Coop.** A single accessory building for the housing of female chickens consisting of a hen house for sleeping and the laying of eggs in conjunction with an open-air pen or run.

I. **Child/Adult Day Care Home 3.1C(3)e**. A child care arrangement that is licensed by the state of North Carolina where supervision or care is provided on a regular basis as an accessory use within a principal residential dwelling unit, by a resident of the dwelling, for more than two children/adults who are not related by blood or marriage to, and who are not the legal wards or foster children of, the supervising adult. Maximum capacity is determined by current State of North Carolina regulations.

J. **Child/Adult Day Care Center 3.1C(3)f**. An individual, agency, or organization providing supervision or care on a regular basis for children/adults who are not related by blood or marriage to, and who are not the legal wards or foster children of, the supervising adults; licensing and capacity is determined by State of North Carolina regulations; not an accessory to residential use.

K. **Collector**. Those streets which generally provide access into or out of a neighborhood, commercial or industrial area and are designated on the current edition of the officially adopted Collector Plan (Appendix B). Emphasizing balance between mobility and access, a collector is designed to better accommodate bicycle and pedestrian activity while still serving the needs of the motoring public.

L. **Collector Plan**. A plan, adopted by the Town Council, for the development of existing and proposed collectors that will adequately serve the future travel needs of a neighborhood, commercial or industrial area in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

M. **Colleges/Universities 3.1C(7)c**. These establishments furnish academic or technical courses and grant degrees, certificates, or diplomas at the associate, baccalaureate, or graduate levels. They include junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools. (LBCS F6130)

N. **Common Plan of Development**. A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one common plan. The "common plan" of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

O. **Community Flood Hazard Area (CFHA**). An area that has been determined by the Floodplain Administrator (or other delegated, designated, or qualified community official) from available technical studies, historical flood information, and other available and reliable sources, which may be subject to periodic inundation by floodwaters that can adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare. This includes areas downstream from dams.

P. **Community Floodplain Management Map.** Any map produced by the community utilizing best available base flood elevation and floodway data that is from a federal, state, or other accepted technical source.

Q. **Community Service Organization 3.1C(3)g**. A public or quasi-public establishment providing social and/or rehabilitation services, serving persons with social or personal problems requiring special services, the handicapped, and the otherwise disadvantaged such as counseling centers, welfare offices, job counseling, and training centers, vocational rehabilitation agencies, and community improvement and neighborhood redevelopment, but does not include any services providing on-site residential or accommodation services. (LBCS F6560)

R. **Comprehensive Plan**. A document or series of documents setting forth policies for the future of a community. It is normally the result of considerable study and analysis of existing physical, economic, and social conditions, and a projection of future conditions. When adopted by a public body, it serves as a guide for many public decisions, especially land use changes.

S. **Condominium.** Real estate, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of those portions.

T. **Conservation Easement**. See "Easement, Conservation."

U. **Construction Identification Sign**. See "Sign, Construction Identification."

V. **Contractor Office 3.1C(3)h**. Establishments engaged in construction activities that provide specialty trade services which may include, but are not limited to, heating and air conditioning, electrical, flooring, painting, plumbing, roofing, and tiling. Facilities typically include an office component, along with storage of materials, equipment, and/or fleet vehicles. Retail sales to the general public are a customary accessory use. (LBCS 7300)

W. **Copy**. Any message consisting of words, letters, numbers, characters and/or symbols, that is displayed on a sign.

X. **Corner Lot**. See "Lot, Corner."

Y. **Corporate Campus 3.1C(3)i**. A development which contains a number of separate office buildings, accessory and supporting uses, and open space all designed, planned, constructed, and maintained on a coordinated basis.

Z. **Cremation Facilities 3.1C(3)j**. These establishments operate sites or structures reserved for the interment of human or animal remains (except for cemeteries), or for cremating the dead. (LBCS F6720)

AA. **Critical Root Zone (CRZ).** A circular region measured outward from a tree trunk representing the essential area of the roots that must be maintained in order for the tree's survival. The CRZ is one (1) foot of radial distance for every inch of tree DBH, with a minimum of eight (8) feet.

BB. **Cul-de-sac**. See "Street, cul-de-sac."

CC. **Cultural or Community Facility 3.1C(5)f**. Facilities designed to promote cultural advancement and serve the community such as live theater, dance, or music establishments; art galleries, studios and museums; non-profit civic or fraternal organizations; museums, exhibition, or similar facility; libraries; and community centers, such as the YMCA and YWCA. (LBCS S3800, S4400, F5110, F5210, and FS6830)

DD. **Cutoff Fixture**. See "Fixture, Cutoff."

15.6. "D" Definitions

A. **Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)**. The diameter of a tree measured in inches at a height of four and a half (4.5) feet above the ground.

B. **Deciduous**. Those plants that annually lose their leaves.

C. **Density**. The number of dwelling units on the entire area of a tract or parcel of land.

D. **Development**. Any land-disturbing activity which adds to or changes the amount of impervious or partially impervious cover on a land area or which otherwise decreases the infiltration of precipitation into the soil. Also, any action such as subdividing that is undertaken for the purpose of making land more useful, or any area of a site where clearing, grading, parking, structures, walks or related work takes place for the construction, operation, storage of equipment or materials, and maintenance of a site.

E. **Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).** The digital official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

F. **Direct Light.** Light emitted directly from the lamp, off of the reflector or reflector diffuser, or through the refractor or diffuser lens, of a luminaire.

G. **Directional Fixture.** See "Fixture, Directional."

H. **Drainage, Sheet Flow (dispersed)**. Drainage spread out, as opposed to collected in channels.

I. **Drainage Easement.** See "Easement, Drainage."

J. **Drainageway.** Any natural or manmade channel or drainage structure that carries surface runoff from precipitation.

K. **Drip Line**. A vertical line extending from the outermost edge of the tree canopy or shrub branch to the ground.

L. **Drive-Thru Retail/Restaurants 3.1C(9)d**. A facility where food and other products may be purchased by motorists without leaving their vehicles. Examples include fast-food restaurants, drive-thru coffee, dairy product, photo stores, pharmacies, etc.

M. **Drive-Thru Service 3.1C(9)c.** A facility where services may be obtained by motorists without leaving their vehicles. These facilities include drive-through bank teller windows, dry cleaners, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), etc. Does not include: gas stations, or other vehicle services, which are separately defined.

N. **Drive-Thru Window**. A window or other fenestration or other device for the delivery of goods or products from a principal or accessory structure to a vehicle or pedestrian and through which compensation for such may be exchanged, including the making of change, and the order for such goods is made from a remote on-site station rather than at a window or other fenestration or other device. (This definition includes the term "drive-in window.")

O. **Dry Cleaning Plant**. See "Laundry, Dry Cleaning Plant."

P. **Dry Floodproofing**. A combination of measures that make a building and attendant utilities and equipment watertight and substantially impermeable to floodwater, with structural components having the capacity to resist flood loads. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 3, Requirements for the Design and Certification of Dry Floodproofed Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings, and available from the FEMA.

Q. **Duplex.** See "Dwelling-Duplex."

R. **Dwelling/Dwelling Uni**t. A building designed, arranged, or used for permanent living quarters for one (1) or more persons.

S. **Dwelling-Duplex 3.1C(1)a.** Generally, a two-unit building that is divided horizontally, and each unit has a separate entrance from the outside or through a common vestibule. Buildings are typically under common ownership. (LBCS F1100 and S1121)

T. **Dwelling-Multifamily (2 to 4 units/bldg) 3.1C(1)c.** A dwelling unit that is part of a structure containing more than one (1) but less than five (5) units. Each unit has a separate entrance from the

outside or through a common vestibule. Multi-family dwellings may include duplexes, triplexes, and quadplexes (buildings under common ownership with two [2], three [3] or four [4] dwelling units in the same structure), as well as a condominium complex containing only three (3) or four (4) units. (LBCS S1121 and S1140)

U. **Dwelling-Multifamily (more than 4 units/building) 3.1C(1)d**. A dwelling unit that is part of a structure containing more than four units. Each unit has a separate entrance from the outside or through a common vestibule. These structures may include apartments (five [5] or more units in a single building under common ownership); and condominium complexes containing five (5) or more units. (LBCS S1121 and S1140)

V. **Dwelling-Single Family 3.1C(1)e.** A free-standing building designed for and/or occupied by one family. These residences may be individually owned as residences or residences owned by rental or management companies. Also includes factory-built, modular housing units that comply with the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. (LBCS F1100 and S1100)

W. **Dwelling-Accessory 3.1C(9)e**. An attached or detached dwelling unit, designed for occupancy by one or two persons, not exceeding 1,000 square feet, and located on a lot with an existing single-family dwelling. The dwelling unit shall be a complete, independent living facility equipped with a kitchen, provisions for sanitation and sleeping, and be constructed to North Carolina Residential Building Code standards.

15.7. "E" Definitions

A. **Easement.** A grant by the property owner for use of a strip of land by the public, a corporation, or person(s) for a specified purpose.

B. **Easement, Access**. An easement which grants the right to cross property.

C. **Easement, Conservation**. A restriction placed on a piece of property to protect the resources (natural or man-made) associated with the parcel. The easement is either voluntarily sold or donated by the landowner, and constitutes a legally binding agreement that prohibits certain types of development (residential or commercial) from taking place on the land.

D. **Easement, Drainage**. An easement which recognizes and documents the presence of a drainageway, guarantees the passage of stormwater runoff, and may grant the right to maintain, relocate, or in such other manner utilize the easement for the improvement of drainage and stormwater flow.

E. **Easement, Utility**. An easement which grants to the Town or other utility providers the right to install and thereafter maintain any and all utilities including, but not limited to, water lines, sewer lines, storm sewer lines, electrical power lines, telephone lines, natural gas lines, and community antenna television systems.

F. **Eaves.** The part of a roof that projects beyond the exterior wall; including the lower edge of a sloped roof as well as the sloping edge of a gable.

G. **Election Sign**. See "Sign, Election."

H. **Elementary School**. See "School, Elementary & Secondary."

I. **Equipment Rental 3.1C(3)k.** Establishments renting or leasing:

1. office machinery and equipment, such as computers, office furniture, copiers, or fax machines;

2. heavy equipment without operators used for construction, mining, or forestry, such as bulldozers, earthmoving equipment, etc.;

3. other non-consumer machinery and equipment, such as manufacturing equipment; metalworking; telecommunications, motion picture, or theatrical equipment; institutional (i.e. public building) furniture; or, agricultural equipment without operators. (LBCS F2334)

J. **Erosion**. The wearing away of land surface by the action of wind, water, gravity, or any combination thereof.

K. **Evergreen**. Those plants that retain foliage throughout the year.

L. **Existing Development**. Those projects that are built or those projects that at a minimum have established a vested right under North Carolina zoning law as of the effective date of this ordinance based on at least one of the following criteria:

1. Substantial expenditures of resources (time, labor, money) based on a good faith reliance upon having received a valid local government approval to proceed with the project, or

2. Having an outstanding valid building permit as authorized by the General Statutes (N.C.G.S. 160D-1110), or

3. Having expended substantial resources (time, labor, money) and having an approved site-specific or phased development plan as authorized by the General Statutes (N.C.G.S. 160D-108).

4. Any building and/or structure for which the start of construction commenced before the initial effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the Town.

M. **Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).** That land lying beyond the municipal limits of the Town of Knightdale and within the extraterritorial jurisdiction boundary as delineated on the official zoning map of the Town of Knightdale in accordance with N.C.G.S. 160D-105. The authority is granted to a locality to exercise zoning powers for a specified distance outside its boundaries. It is intended to protect activities on the edge of communities from being encroached on by incompatible adjacent activities.

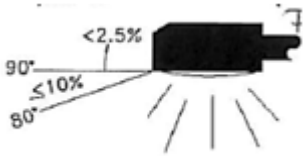
15.8. "F" Definitions

A. **Family**. An individual, or two (2) or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, foster care or guardianship, together with incidental domestic servants and temporary, non-compensating guests; or a group of not more than four (4) unrelated persons living together as a single housekeeping unit.

B. **Family Care Home 3.1C(1)f.** A home with support and supervisory personnel that provides room and board, personal care, and habilitation services in a family environment for not more than six (6) resident "persons with disabilities." (N.C.G.S. 160D-907)

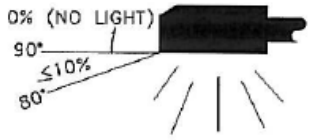
C. **Fixture**. The assembly that houses the lamp or lamps and can include all or some of the following parts. a housing, a mounting bracket or pole socket, a lamp holder, a ballast, a reflector or mirror, and/or a refractor or lens.

D. **Fixture, Cutoff**. A luminaire light distribution where the candela per 1,000 lamp lumens does not exceed 25 (2.5%) at or above an angle of 90 degrees above nadir and does not exceed 100 (10%) at or above a vertical angle of 80 degrees above nadir. This applies to all lateral angles around the luminaire.



E. **Fixture, Directional.** An assembly that holds the lamp along with any globe, shade, or other covering surrounding the lamp that may be adjusted to concentrate or throw light in a specific direction

F. **Fixture, Full-Cutoff**. A luminaire light distribution where zero candela intensity occurs at or above an angle of 90 degrees above nadir. Additionally, the candela per 1,000 lamp lumens does not numerically exceed 100 (10%) at or above a vertical angle of 80 degrees above nadir. This applied to all lateral angles around the luminaire.



G. **Fixture, Fully-Shielded.** A light fixture constructed, installed, and maintained in such a manner that all light emitted from the fixture, either directly from the lamp or a diffusing element, or indirectly by reflection or refraction from any part of the fixture, is projected below the horizontal plane through the fixture's lowest light-emitting part.

H. **Fixture, Non-Cutoff**. A fixture light distribution where there is no light intensity limitation in the zone above the maximum distribution of light intensity.

I. **Fixtures, Post-Mounted**. Fixtures that are mounted on a post (typically an 18-foot mounting height or less) and decorative in style and appearance for the enhancement of the pedestrian experience.

J. **Flag Lot.** See "Lot, Flag."

K. **Flashing Sign**. See "Sign, Animated."

L. **Flood**. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

M. **Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)**. An official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the floodways are delineated. This official map is a supplement to and shall be used in conjunction with the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

N. **Flood Fringe**. The land area located between the floodway and maximum elevation subject to inundation by the base flood.

O. **Flood Hazard Boundary Map**. An official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, where the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas have been defined as Zone A.

P. **Flood Prone Area**. See "Floodplain."

Q. **Flood Zone**. A geographical area shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

R. **Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)**. An official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas, the Future Conditions Flood Hazard Areas, and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

S. **Flood Insurance Study (FIS).** An examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards, corresponding water surface elevations (if appropriate), flood hazard risk zones, and other flood data in a community issued by the FEMA. The FIS report includes FIRMs, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, if published.

T. **Floodplain**. The relatively flat area or low land adjacent to the channel of a federally designated watercourse which has been or may be covered by floodwater during a Base Flood event.

U. **Floodplain Administrator.** The individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

V. **Floodplain Development Permit.** Any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

W. **Floodplain Management.** The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

X. **Floodplain Management Regulations**. This ordinance, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power. This term describes federal, state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

Y. **Floodproofing.** Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures, and their contents.

Z. **Flood-resistant material.** Any building product [material, component or system] capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact (minimum 72 hours) with floodwaters without sustaining damage that requires more than low-cost cosmetic repair. Any material that is water-soluble or is not resistant to alkali or acid in water, including normal adhesives for above-grade use, is not flood-resistant. Pressure-treated lumber or naturally decay-resistant lumbers are acceptable flooring materials. Sheet-type flooring coverings that restrict evaporation from below and materials that are impervious, but dimensionally unstable are not acceptable. Materials that absorb or retain water excessively after submergence are not flood-resistant. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 2, Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements, and available from the FEMA. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood-resistant materials.

AA. **Floodway**. The channel of a river or other watercourse, including the area above a bridge or culvert when applicable, 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 (1) foot.

BB. **Flood Lamp**. See "Lamp, Flood."

CC. **Flood Light**. See "Light, Flood or Spot."

DD. **Food Truck.** A licensed, motorized vehicle or mobile unit which is temporarily stored on a private or public owned property where food items are sold to the public.

EE. **Footcandle (FC).** A unit of illuminance amounting to one (1) lumen per square foot.

FF. **Footcandles, Horizontal**. A quantity of illumination (footcandles) at a given point that is measured or calculated at a specific height in a plane parallel to the line of sight when looking at the brightest light source in the field of view.

GG. **Footcandles, Vertical.** A quantity of illumination (footcandles) at a given point that is measured or calculated at a specified height in a plane perpendicular to the line of sight when looking at the brightest light source in the field of view.

HH. **Freeboard**. The height added to the BFE or Future Conditions Flood Elevation to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization on the watershed. The BFE plus the freeboard establishes the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.

II. **Front Yard.** See "Yard, Front."

JJ. **Frontage.** See "Street Frontage."

KK. **Full Cutoff Fixture**. See "Fixture, Full Cutoff."

LL. **Fully Shielded.** See "Fixture, Fully Shielded."

MM. **Funeral Homes and Services 3.1C(3)l**. Establishments for preparing the dead for burial or interment and conducting funerals (i.e. providing facilities for wakes, arranging transportation for the dead, and selling caskets and related merchandise). (LBCS F6700-6702)

NN. **Future Conditions Flood**. The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year based on future conditions hydrology.

OO. **Future Conditions Flood Elevation**. A determination of the water surface elevations of the one percent (1%) annual chance flood based on future conditions hydrology as published in the FIS. This elevation, when combined with the freeboard, established the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in Future Conditions Flood Hazard Areas.

PP. **Future Conditions Flood Hazard Area**. The land area that would be inundated by the one percent (1%) annual chance flood based on future conditions hydrology as determined in Section 9.5 of this ordinance.

QQ. **Future Conditions Hydrology**. The flood discharges associated with projected land-use conditions based on Wake County's June 2003 Equivalent Zoning Classification and without consideration of projected future construction of flood detention structures or projected future hydraulic modifications within a stream or other waterway, such as bridge and culvert construction, fill, and excavation. Future conditions flood discharges are published in the FIS.

15.9. "G" Definitions

A. **Gas Station with Convenience Store 3.1C(4)c.** Establishments that primarily retail automotive fuels. These establishments may further provide services such as automotive repair, automotive oils, and/or replacement parts and accessories. Gas stations include structures that are specialized for selling gasoline with storage tanks, often underground or hidden. Bays for car washes may also be included. (LBCS F2116 and S2270)

B. **General Retail-10,000 sf or Less 3.1C(4)d.** Premises available for the commercial sale of merchandise and prepared foods, but excluding manufacturing. Ranging in size of 10,000 square feet or less. For sizes 2,000 square feet or less, also see "Neighborhood Retail/Restaurant" (LBCS F2100)

C. **General Retail-10,001 sf – 50,000 sf 3.1C(4)e.** Premises available for the commercial sale of merchandise and prepared foods, but excluding manufacturing. Ranging in size between 10,001 square feet and 50,000 square feet. (LBCS F2100)

D. **General Retail-Greater than 50,000 sf 3.1C(4)f**. Premises available for the commercial sale of merchandise and prepared foods, but excluding manufacturing. Greater than 50,000 square feet. (LBCS F2100)

E. **Glare**. The effect produced by a light source within the visual field that is sufficiently brighter than the level to which the eyes are adapted, to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss of visual performance and ability.

F. **Government Services 3.1C(3)m.** Includes federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee and manage public programs. Does not include Cemeteries, Colleges/Universities, Hospitals, Public Safety Facilities, Schools, or Utilities. (LBCS F6210 and F6221)

G. **Government Sign**. See "Sign, Government."

H. **Greenway.** Public open space owned and maintained by the Town which has been designated on the current edition of the officially adopted Trails and Greenways Plan (Appendix B).

I. **Trails and Greenways Plan (Appendix B)**. A plan, adopted by the Town Council illustrating current and future greenways and bike routes.

J. **Ground Cover**. A prostrate plant growing less than two (2) feet in height at maturity that is grown for ornamental purposes and may help control erosion on slopes.

K. **Ground-floor facade area.** For the purposes of transparency and glazing requirements, this area is the exterior wall area of a building measured from grade to 10 feet above grade, excluding loading docks, service bays, mechanical areas, emergency exits, vehicular doors, and other functional areas that are not reasonably treated as storefront facade.

L. **Group Care Facility 3.1C(7)d.** A facility with support and supervisory personnel that provides room and board, personal care, and habilitation services in a group environment to more than six (6) resident persons with disabilities of whom one or more are unrelated. This category includes facilities licensed (in whole or in part) by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. Examples include but are not limited to group dwellings (all ages), day treatment facilities, halfway houses, nursing homes, resident schools, resident facilities, skilled nursing, adult care homes, and foster or boarding homes. Such facility may also include the care of 6 or fewer persons who are not

covered by the N.C.G.S. 160D-907 definition of a person with disabilities, but excludes housing services for the elderly as defined within this Ordinance.

15.10. "H" Definitions

A. **Hazardous Material**. Any substance listed as such in. SARA Section 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substances; CERCLA Hazardous Substances; or Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (oil and hazardous substances).

B. **Heavy Manufacturing.** See "Manufacturing, Heavy."

C. **Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG)**. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, immediately next to the proposed walls of the structure.

D. **Home Based Business 3.1C(9)f**. Any business owned and operated by the owner or occupant of a residential dwelling that manufactures, provides, or sells goods or services that is incidental to the primary use of the dwelling as a residence. No-impact home based businesses are limited to the sale of lawful goods and services, invisible from the frontage, are seldom visited by clients, do not generate a substantial increase in traffic, have little or no signage, and have no more than four (4) onsite employees or clients. Home-based businesses include Day Care Homes where daytime care is provided to children who are not the legal wards or foster children of the attendant adult within an owner-occupied residence. Home based business do not include those occupations such as vehicle repair, service or sales; animal services; theaters; massage; storage; manufacturing or fabrication.

E. **Hospital 3.1C(7)e**. A health care facility the purpose of which is to provide for the care, treatment, testing for physical, emotional, or mental injury, illness, or disability, and overnight boarding of patients, either on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis; but not including group homes. (LBCS F6530 and S4110)

F. **Hotels/Inns 3.1C(2)b.** Establishments providing lodging and short-term accommodations for travelers. They may offer a wide range of services including, overnight sleeping space, food services, convention hosting services, and/or laundry services. Entertainment and recreation activities may also be included. Extended-stay hotels are included in this category. (LBCS F1300 and F1330)

G. **Housing Services for the Elderly 3.1C(1)g**. Establishments that offer housing services for the aged, not requiring a license from the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, such as provision of meals, monitoring of medication, personal care including bathing and dressing, housekeeping, laundry, medical services, and social and recreational activities.

H. **Human Habitation**. The use of a building or other structure for working, sleeping, living, cooking, or restroom areas.

15.11. "I" Definitions

A. **Illuminance.** The amount of light (luminous flux incident) at a point on a surface (measured in lux or footcandles).

B. **Impervious Surface**. Improvements including street pavement, driveways, gravel areas, buildings, and other structures which cover the soil surface and prevent infiltration of water into the soil.

C. **Incidental Sign**. See "Sign, Incidental."

D. **Indirect Light.** See "Light, Indirect."

E. **Indoor Recreation Facilities**. See "Recreation Facilities, Indoor."

F. **Infill Lot**. See "Lot, Infill."

G. **Internal Street**. See "Street, Internal."

H. **Isolux Lighting Plan**. A demonstration or topographic map of light distribution over a given area.

15.12. "L" Definitions

A. **Laboratory-Medical, Analytical, Research, & Development 3.1C(6)d**. A facility for testing, analysis, and/or research. Examples of this include medical labs, soils and materials testing labs, and forensic labs.

B. **Lamp.** The component of a luminaire that produces the actual light (bulb or diode).

C. **Lamp, Flood**. A form of lighting designed to direct its output in a specific direction with a reflector formed from the glass envelope of the lamp itself. Such lamps are so designated by the manufacturers and are typically used in residential outdoor area lighting.

D. **Land Disturbing Activity**. Any use of the land by any person(s) in residential, industrial, educational, institutional, or commercial development, highway or road construction or maintenance, that results in a change in natural cover or topography that may cause or contribute to sedimentation.

E. **Land Use Review Board (LURB**). An appointed board that serves as the Town's Planning Board, the Community Appearance Commission and the Tree Board.

F. **Landfill.** See "Utility, Class 3."

G. **Landscaping**. The act of changing, rearranging, or adding to a site's original vegetation. It may include reshaping the land by moving the earth, as well as preserving the original vegetation or adding vegetation.

H. **Laundry, Dry Cleaning Plant**. A service establishment engaged primarily in high volume laundry and garment services, including. carpet and upholstery cleaners; diaper services; dry-cleaning and garment pressing; commercial laundries; and linen supply. These facilities may include customer pick-up but do not include coin-operated laundries or dry cleaning pick-up stores without dry cleaning equipment.

I. **Light, Flood, or Spot**. Any fixture or lamp that incorporates a reflector or a refractor to concentrate the light output into a directed beam in a particular direction.

J. **Light, Indirect**. Light that has been reflected or scattered off of other surfaces.

K. **Light Manufacturing**. See "Manufacturing, Light."

L. **Light Trespass**. The portion of light from a luminaire that illuminates areas beyond the boundaries of the property on which the luminaire is located and measures above the permissible level regulated at the boundary line.

M. **Live Performance Theater**. See "Theater, Live Performance."

N. **Live-Work Unit 3.1C(1)h**. An attached residential building type with small commercial enterprises on the ground floor and a residential unit above or behind with a common tenant in both spaces (no dual occupancy is permitted).

O. **Loading Area**. A vehicle accommodation area, separate and distinct from any parking area, that is delineated on a plan and used for the regular and intermittent loading and unloading of supplies, equipment, or materials.

P. **Local Street**. See "Street, Local."

Q. **Logo**. A type of "copy" that is a design displayed on a sign. The design may incorporate insignia, symbols, characters, letters, words and figures in order to represent a good, identity, or service.

R. **Lot.** A portion of a subdivision or a parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership, for development or both. The word "lot" includes the word "plot" or "parcel."

S. **Lot, Corner**. A lot which has continuous frontage at two (2) intersecting streets.

T. **Lot, Flag** (may also be known as a pipestem lot or panhandle lot). A lot which contains a relatively narrow strip that provides street access

U. **Lot of Record**. A lot which is a part of a subdivision, a plat of which has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Wake County; or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded.

V. **Lot, Infill**. A vacant parcel of land located within Old Town. The term "infill lot" shall include, but not be limited to, any lot zoned GR3, GR8 or UR12, and having frontage along any of the following streets. Second, Third, or Fourth avenues between Smithfield Road and Pine Street; First Avenue between Smithfield Road and Sixth Street; Maple, Main, Oakwood, and Pine streets; the segments of Park Avenue, Harper Street, or Ridge Street east of Smithfield Road; Sallinger, Hester, Jutson, House and Keith streets; and Robertson Street between First Avenue and Keith Street.

W. **Lot, Nonconforming**. See "Nonconforming."

X. **Lot Width**. The distance between side lot lines measured at the building line.

Y. **Low Luminosity Lighting**. Lighting fixtures whose lumen output does not exceed 2,000 lumens.

Z. **Low Voltage Lighting**. Lighting systems powered through a transformer such as a cable conductor that lowers the voltage supplied to the luminaires to 25 volts or less.

AA. **Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG).** The lowest elevation of the ground, sidewalk or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

BB. **Lowest Floor.** The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this ordinance.

CC. **Lumen**. A unit of luminous flux. The total quantity of light emitted from a light source. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the lumen output values shall be the initial lumen output ratings of a lamp.

DD. **Luminaire.** A complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps together with the parts designed to distribute the light, to position and protect the lamps, and to connect the lamps to the power supply.

EE. **Lux**. A unit of illuminance. One (1) lux equals one (1) lumen per square meter. One (1) footcandle equals 10.76 lux (often rounded to 10 lux for ease of use).

15.13. "M" Definitions

A. **Maintained Foot-Candle**. Illuminance of lighting fixtures adjusted for a maintenance factor accounting for dirt build-up and lamp output depreciation. The maintenance factor used in the design process to account for this depreciation cannot be lower than 0.72 for high-pressure sodium and 0.64 for metal halide and mercury vapor.

B. **Manufactured Housing 3.1C(1)j.** A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width or forty body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty or more square feet, and which is built with or without a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein; except that such term shall include any structure which meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary and complies with the standards established under this chapter; and except that such term shall not include any self-propelled recreational vehicle; (LBCS S1150)

C. **Manufacturing, Light 3.1C(6)e.** A non-residential use that requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for an industrial or stormwater discharge or involves the use or storage of any hazardous materials or substances or that is used for the purpose of manufacturing, assembling, finishing, cleaning, or developing any product or commodity. Facilities are typically designed to look and generate impacts like a typical office building but rely on special power, water, or waste disposal systems for operation. Noise, odor, dust, and glare of each operation are completely confined within an enclosed building, insofar as practical. (LBCS S2613)

D. **Manufacturing, Neighborhood 3.1C(6)f**. The assembly, fabrication, production, or processing of goods and materials using processes that ordinarily do not create noise, smoke, fumes, odors, glare, or health or safety hazards outside of the building and are visually undifferentiated from an office building. This includes, but is not limited to, medical and testing laboratories, small woodworking shops, craftsman shops, and artisan shops. This use shall not include those that require frequent deliveries by truck with more than two (2) axles. (LBCS S2610)

E. **Manufacturing, Heavy 3.1C(6)g**. A non-residential use that requires a NPDES permit for an industrial or stormwater discharge or involves the use or storage of any hazardous materials or substances or that is used for the purpose of manufacturing, assembling, finishing, cleaning, or developing any product or commodity. Typically, the uses are the largest facilities in a community and have complex operations, some of which may be continuous (24 hours a day/7 days per week). (LBCS S2620)

F. **Map Repository.** The location of the official flood hazard data to be applied for floodplain management. It is a central location in which flood data is stored and managed; in North Carolina, FEMA has recognized that the application of digital flood hazard data products have the same

authority as hard copy products. Therefore, the NCEM's Floodplain Mapping Program websites house current and historical flood hazard data. For effective flood hazard data the NC FRIS website (http://FRIS.NC.GOV/FRIS) is the map repository, and for historical flood hazard data the FloodNC website (http://FLOODNC.GOV/NCFLOOD) is the map repository.

G. **Media Production 3.1C(6)h**. Facilities for motion picture, television, video, sound, computer, and other communications media production. These facilities include the following types:

1. Back lots/outdoor facilities;

2. Indoor support facilities

3. Soundstages. Warehouse-type facilities providing space for the construction and use of indoor sets, including supporting workshops and craft shops. (LBCS F4212, F4220, F4231 and F4232)

H. **Medical Cannabis Center 3.1C(4)g**. A facility owned and operated by a supplier that possesses and dispenses cannabis and cannabis-infused products to registry identification cardholders for human consumption.

I. **Medical Services 3.1C(3)n**. Ambulatory or outpatient care establishments offer health care services directly to patients without providing inpatient services. Such facilities also include outpatient family planning services; laboratories that provide analytic or diagnostic services, and other services, such as medical imaging, and forensics; and blood and organ banks. (LBCS F6510, F6512, F6513 and F6514) Use also includes physician offices, dentists, chiropractors, optometrists, etc. (LBCS F6511)

J. **Meeting Facilities 3.1C(5)g**. Meeting/conference facilities that include room(s) or space(s) used for assembly purposes by 50 or more persons including fraternal halls (VFW lodges, etc.) and banquet facilities. (LBCS S3800)

K. **Metal Products Fabrication, Machine or Welding Shop 3.1C(6)i**. An establishment engaged in the production and/or assembly of metal parts, including the production of metal cabinets and enclosures, cans and shipping containers, doors and gates, duct work forgings and stampings, hardware and tools, plumbing fixtures and products, tanks, towers, and similar products. Examples of these include:

1. Blacksmith and welding shops

2. Plating, stripping, and coating shops

3. Sheet metal shops

4. Machine shops and boiler shops (LBCS F3340 and F3350)

L. **Microbrewery 3.1C(4)b**. A facility that produces less than 25,000 barrels of beer per year and sells the majority of the beer it produces for off-site resale and consumption. The development may include other uses such as a standard restaurant or bar as otherwise permitted in the zoning district.

M. **Mini-Warehouses 3.1C(6)j**. A building containing separate enclosed storage spaces of varying sizes leased or rented on an individual basis. (LBCS F2710 and F2720)

N. **Monument Sign.** See "Sign, Monument."

O. **Movie Theater.** See "Theater, Movie."

P. **Multi-use Path.** A pathway, often found in conjunction with a greenway, usually intended for the use of bicycles, pedestrians, and other non-motorized means of conveyance. Usually a 10- to 12-foot wide (for two-way travel) paved surface or a surface graded with a material suitable for the types of users.

Q. **Mural**. A painting on a building wall with any commercial copy limited to no more than 10 percent (10%) of the façade area.

15.14. "N" Definitions

A. **Nadir**. The point directly below the luminaire.

B. **Neighborhood Manufacturing**. See "Manufacturing, Neighborhood."

C. **Neighborhood Retail/Restaurant 3.1C(4)h.** A "General Retail" or "Restaurant" use that is of a size of 2,000 square feet or less. (LBCS F2100, F2510, F2520 and F2530)

D. **Neighborhood Sign**. See "Sign, Neighborhood/Campus Entrance."

E. **Neuse River Buffer (NRB).** An area of natural or planted vegetation through which stormwater runoff flows in a diffuse manner so that the runoff does not become channelized and which provides for infiltration of the runoff and filtering of pollutants. The buffer is measured landward from the normal pool elevation of impounded structures and from the bank of each side of streams or rivers.

F. **New Construction**. Structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

G. **Nightclub 3.1.C(4)i**. A business that operates primarily in the evening hours that principally provides entertainment such as live music, and/or dancing, comedy, etc.

H. **Nonconforming**. A lot, structure (including buildings, wireless telecommunication towers, manufactured homes), sign, plan, street frontage, landscaping, screening, lighting, or use of land or structure, which does not meet the regulations and requirements of this Ordinance (either by adoption of this Ordinance or a subsequent amendment) but was lawful at the date on which it was established or became lawful at some later date.

I. **Non-Cutoff Fixture**. See "Fixture, Non-Cutoff."

J. **Non-Encroachment Area**. 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 (1) foot as designated in the FIS report.

K. **Non-Residential Use**. See "Use, Non-Residential."

L. **Non-storefront Use.** See "Use, Non-storefront."

15.15. "O" Definitions

A. **Official Maps or Plans**. Any map or plan officially adopted by the Town Council as a guide for the development of the Town, its ETJ or its Urban Service Area as so designated by Wake County.

B. **Off-Premise Directional Sign**. See "Sign, Off-Premise Directional."

C. **Off-Premise Sign**. See "Sign, Off-Premise."

D. **On-Premise Sign**. See "Sign, On-Premise."

E. **Ornamental Tree**. See "Tree, Understory."

F. **Outdoor Display Area**. The portion of a commercial establishment identified for the outdoor display and sale of items such as heavy equipment, recreational vehicles, automobiles, manufactured homes, and building materials.

G. **Outdoor Animal Boarding/Equestrian Facilities 3.1C(3)o**. A use or outdoor structure such as a kennel or run intended and used for the breeding or accommodation of small domestic animals for sale or for the training or overnight boarding of animals for persons other than the owner of the lot, but not including a veterinary clinic in which the overnight boarding of animals is necessary for or accessory to the testing and medical treatment of the physical disorders of animals. This use also includes equestrian-related leisure activities including riding, mounting, horsemanship, and equestrian games, such as polo, hurdles, dressage training and show jumping; as well as the facilities for maintaining stables, feeding, caring, and housing horses. (LBCS F2700 and LBCS A7120)

H. **Outdoor Lighting.** The nighttime illumination of an outdoor area or object by any man-made device located outdoors that produces light by any means.

I. **Outdoor Recreation Facilities**. See "Recreation Facilities, Outdoor."

J. **Outparcel.** A parcel of land designated on an approved commercial group development site plan or determined as such by the Land Use Administrator. An outparcel shall be secondary in nature to the primary commercial development. It shall contain a single building and be independent of the total development in that its parking requirement for the use meets the standard set forth in Section 7.1 and its driveways, walkways, landscaping, and lighting are also unique to the building on the site.

K. **Overlay District**. A set of zoning requirements that is described in the ordinance text, is mapped, and is imposed in addition to those of the underlying district. Developments within the overlay district must conform to the requirements of both zones or the more restrictive of the two. It usually is employed to deal with special physical characteristics such as flood plains or steeply sloping areas, but it has other applications as well.

15.16. "P" Definitions

A. **Park and Ride Spaces**. A parking lot and/or spaces designated for drivers to leave their cars and use mass transit facilities beginning, terminating, or stopping within immediate walking distance of the park and ride facility.

B. **Parkway.** A street bounded on one (1) side by structures and on the other by a greenway, park, or open space.

C. **Pedestrian Walkway**. A separate, delineated, and protected path for the safe movement of pedestrians between sites or within a given site, including but not limited to sidewalks, crosswalks, multi-use paths, arcades, and pedestrian bridges.

D. **Permeable Surface**. Although considered by this ordinance as an "Impervious Surface", permeable surfaces possess a characteristic that allows the movement of some water and/or air around the surface material to infiltrate sub-surface areas such as a series of concrete pavers.

E. **Permitted Use.** See "Use, Permitted."

F. **Person with Disabilities.** A person with a temporary or permanent physical, emotional, or mental disability including but not limited to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, hearing and sight impairments, emotional disturbances, and orthopedic impairments but not including mentally ill persons who are dangerous to others as defined in (N.C.G.S. 160D-907).

G. **Personal Services 3.1C(3)p**. These establishments offer a wide range of personal services. Uses include but are not limited to tailor/seamstress shops, nail salons, hair salons, barbershops, and tanning salons; which may include permanent makeup tattooing (color enhancement of eyebrows, eyeliner, and lips) as an ancillary use. This definition does not allow tattooing of the body except as identified herein for permanent makeup. (LBCS F2600)

H. **Pilaster**. For the purposes of façade articulation (Section 6.4 (G)), a decorative feature that imitates engaged piers but is not a supporting structure. May be a rectangular or semi-circular projection of at least 12 inches in width and a minimum 1.4 projection to width ratio and typically contains a base, shaft, and capital.

I. **Planned Development District.** A zoning designation, functioning as a floating overlay district, that may be applied for by a developer as part of a re-zoning request (Section 12.2 (G)(3)(g)). These districts establish their own uses (Section 3.1 (C)) but are otherwise subject to the requirements and regulations of the underlying district as well as any additional standards enumerated for them.

J. **Planting Area**. The area prepared for the purpose of accommodating the planting of trees, shrubs, and groundcovers.

K. **Point-by-Point Footcandle Grid**. A graphical representation of points placed onto a grid or layout where each point identifies the amount of luminance (light) in footcandles or lux (one-tenth of a footcandle). The spacing between points can vary depending on the size of the area to be lighted. For many typical outdoor layouts, a 10' x 10' spacing grid layout is used. Larger areas may utilize a 15' or 20' grid spacing. This type layout can also indicate luminance or reflected light instead of luminance.

L. **Pole Sign.** See "Sign, Pole."

M. **Porous Surface**. Although considered by this ordinance as an impervious surface, porous surfaces possess a characteristic that allows the movement of some water and/or air through the surface material to infiltrate sub-surface areas such as porous asphalt or concrete.

N. **Portable Sign**. See "Sign, Portable."

O. **Post-FIRM**. Construction or other development for which the start of construction occurred on or after the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

P. **Post-Mounted Fixtures**. See "Fixtures, Post-Mounted."

Q. **Post Office 3.1C(3)q**. Establishments conducting operations of the United States Postal Service. (LBCS F4170).

R. **Pre-FIRM.** Construction or other development for which the start of construction occurred before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

S. **Preliminary Plat.** A draft plat used to determine if the proposed development is in general conformance with Town standards and ordinances.

T. **Primary Façade**. The building façade that shares a frontage line with a street or square. In cases where a building fronts on more than one street or square, the primary façade will be determined by the Land Use Administrator.

U. **Principal Building**. See "Building, Principal."

V. **Principal Structure**. See "Structure, Principal."

W. **Private Street**. See "Street, Private."

X. **Professional Services 3.1C(3)r.** Services provided that make available the knowledge and skills of their employees to sell expertise and perform professional and technical services to others such as legal services; accounting, tax, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and related services; graphic, industrial, and interior design services; consulting services; advertising, media, and photography services; real estate services; investment banking, securities, brokerages; and insurance-related services (LBCS F2230, F2240, F2300, and F2410-2417).

Y. **Projecting Sign**. See "Sign, Projecting."

Z. **Projection**. Any component, member, or part which juts out a minimum of two (2) feet from a building, or any jog in a wall that results in the wall being set forward a minimum of two (2) feet.

AA. **Property Identification Sign**. See "Sign, Property Identification."

BB. **Protected Area**. The area adjoining and upstream of the critical area in a WS-IV water supply in which protection measures are required. The boundaries of the protected areas are defined as extending five (5) miles upstream and draining to water supply reservoirs (measured from the normal pool elevation) to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first); or 10 miles upstream and draining to the intake located directly in the stream or river (run-of-the-river), or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first).

CC. **Public Safety Facility 3.1C(7)f**. A facility operated by a public agency including fire stations, other fire prevention and fire fighting facilities, and police and sheriff substations and headquarters. (LBCS F6222 and F6400)

DD. **Public Street.** See "Street, Public."

15.17. "Q" Definitions

A. **Quarrying and Stone Cutting 3.1C(6)k**. This category comprises establishments that dredge, quarry, mine, or develop the mine site for crushed and broken stones, sand, gravel, mining clay (e.g., china clay, paper clay, and slip clay), or other stones and nonmetallic minerals. Broken and crushed stones include granite and related rocks, such as gneiss, syenite, and diorite; and other stones (except

dimension stone and limestone.) Establishments that mine or quarry bituminous limestone and bituminous sandstone are included in this category. Also included are preparation plants that beneficiate stones (e.g., by grinding and pulverizing); and that beneficiate gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals (e.g., by washing, screening, and grinding.) (LBCS F8400 and F8500).

15.18. "R" Definitions

A. **Real Estate Sign**. See "Sign, Real Estate."

B. **Rear Yard.** See "Yard, Rear."

C. **Recessed Wall.** Any depression or jog in a wall that results in the wall being set back a minimum of two (2) feet.

D. **Recreation Facilities, Indoor 3.1C(5)h**. Uses or structures for active recreation including gymnasiums, natatoriums, athletic equipment, indoor running tracks, climbing facilities, court facilities, and their customary accessory uses. This definition is inclusive of both non-profit and for-profit operations but exclusive of government services.

E. **Recreation Facilities, Outdoor 3.1C(5)i**. Parks and other open space used for active or passive recreation such as ball fields, playgrounds, greenway trails, tennis courts, riding stables, campgrounds, and golf courses and their customary accessory uses including, but not limited to, maintenance sheds, clubhouses, pools, restrooms, and picnic shelters. This definition is inclusive of both non-profit and for-profit operations, but exclusive of government services.

F. **Religious Institution 3.1C(7)g.** Any facility such as a church, temple, monastery, synagogues, or mosque used for worship by a non-profit organization and their customary related uses for education (pre-schools, religious education, etc.), recreation (gymnasiums, activity rooms, ball fields, etc.), housing (rectory, parsonage, elderly or disabled housing, etc.) and accessory uses such as cemeteries, mausoleums, soup kitchens, and bookstores. (LBCS F6600 and S3500)

G. **Required Yard Area.** That space between the required yard setback lines and the lot lines from which the required yard setbacks are measured.

H. **Research and Development (R&D) 3.1C(6)l**. A facility for scientific research, and the design, development, and testing of electrical, electronic, magnetic, optical and computer and telecommunications components in advance of product manufacturing, and the assembly of related products from parts produced off-site, where the manufacturing activity is secondary to the research and development activities. Includes pharmaceutical, chemical, and biotechnology research and development. (LBCS F2416)

I. **Residential Development**. Buildings for residence such as attached and detached single-family dwellings, apartment complexes, condominiums, townhouses, cottages, etc. and their associated outbuildings such as garages, storage buildings, gazebos, etc. and customary home occupations.

J. **Residential Use**. See "Use, Residential."

K. **Restaurant 3.1C(4)j**. A retail business selling ready-to-eat food and/or beverages for on or off-premise consumption. Customers may be served from an ordering counter (i.e. cafeteria or limited service restaurant); at their tables (full-service restaurant); and, at exclusively pedestrian-oriented facilities that serve from a walk-up ordering counter (snack and/or nonalcoholic bars). May also

include no more than three (3) non-server based, non-internet connected sweepstakes center games as a customary accessory use for those restaurant establishments maintaining an "on-premises" retail ABC permit. For sizes 2,000 square feet or less, also see "Neighborhood Retail/Restaurant" (LBCS F2510, F2520, and F2530)

L. **Rezoning**. See "Zoning Amendment."

M. **Right-of-Way**. A strip of land whose legal title has been offered for public access and is occupied or intended to be occupied by a travelway and is also available, with the consent of the appropriate governmental agency, for installation and maintenance of traffic control devices, regulatory and information signs, water lines, sanitary sewer lines, storm sewer lines, gas lines, power lines, and communication lines.

N. **Roof Sign**. See "Sign, Roof."

15.19. "S" Definitions

A. **SA Waters**. The highest classification of estuarine and marine waters. This classification is applied to waters that are outstanding natural resources and that should be preserved because of their ecological, social, scenic, economic or recreational importance. No domestic discharges are permitted in these waters.

B. **Sandwich Board Sign**. See "Sign, Sandwich Board."

C. **School, Elementary & Secondary 3.1C(7)h.** A public or private institution for education or learning, including associated athletic or recreational facilities, which does not include lodging. This institution includes any school licensed by the state and that meets the state requirements for elementary and secondary education. (LBCS F6100)

D. **School, Vocational/Technical 3.1C(7)i**. A public or private institution for education or learning, including associated athletic or recreational facilities, which does not include lodging. These schools offer vocational and technical training in a variety of technical subjects and trades. Training may lead to job-specific certification. (LBCS F6100 and F6140)

E. **Seasonal Lighting**. Holiday/temporary lighting displays that are utilized less than a total of 60 days in any one year.

F. **Secondary School**. See "School, Elementary & Secondary."

G. **Sediment.** Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin.

H. **Sedimentation**. The process by which sediment resulting from accelerated erosion has been or is being transported off the site of the land-disturbing activity or into a lake or natural water course.

I. **Setback**. A line parallel to the property line in front of which no structure shall be erected.

J. **Sharrow**. A shared lane marking that assists bicycles with lateral positioning within a travel lane as identified by the most recent Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

K. **Shield**. A device that is attached onto a fixture or inserted into a luminaire to alter the direction of light being emitted.

L. **Shopping Center-Community Center 3.1C(4)k**. Usually configured as a strip center. Sizes vary from 100,000 to 350,000 square feet on sites ranging in size from 10 to 40 acres and have a three (3) to six (6) mile primary trade area radius. Serves a wider market than neighborhood and also offers wider range of goods, especially apparel goods. Anchors include supermarkets, super drug stores, and discount department stores. Some centers may also contain off-price retail stores selling toys, electronics, sporting goods, and home improvement and furnishings. (LBCS S2520)

M. **Shopping-Neighborhood Center 3.1C(4)l**. Sizes vary from 30,000 to 150,000 square feet on sites ranging from three (3) to 15 acres, and have a three (3) mile primary trade area radius. Typically serves immediate neighborhood with convenience shopping. Often anchored by a supermarket or drugstore. (LBCS S2510)

N. **Shrub**. An upright plant growing one (1) to 20 feet in height at maturity that is planted for ornamental or screening purposes.

O. **Sidepath**. A multi-use path that runs parallel and adjacent to a roadway. In a rural or suburban setting, a sidepath functions similar to a multi-use path or greenway. In a more urban setting, a sidepath functions similar to a wide sidewalk.

P. **Side Yard**. See "Yard, Side."

Q. **Sight Triangle**. A triangular area formed by the intersection of the projected street lines (right-of-way lines) and a straight line connecting points on said street lines at distances specified by AASHTO guidelines, or in the absence of such guidelines, at a minimum distance of 25 feet along each street line from the point of intersection.

R. **Sign**. Any form of publicity or advertising which is visible from any public way, directing attention to an individual, business, commodity, service, activity, or product, by means of words, lettering, parts of letters, figures, numerals, phrases, sentences, emblems, devices, trade names or trademarks, or other pictorial matter designed to convey such information and displayed by means of paint, bills, posters, panels, or other devices erected on an open framework, or attached or otherwise applied to stakes, posts, poles, trees, buildings, or other structures or supports.

S. **Sign, Animated**. A sign depicting action, motion, light or color changes through electrical or mechanical means, as well as those with flashing or reflective disks, flashing lights, lights with changing degrees of intensity.

T. **Sign, Awning**. A type of wall sign that is printed on or similarly attached to a window or door awning, or mounted on top of and supported by a window or door canopy.

U. **Sign, Banner**. A sign of a business or organization which is temporary in nature and not part of its normal activities. Such a sign shall be limited to business events such as grand openings, going-out-of-business sales, promotions, liquidations and sales; as well as fund-raising membership drives or events of civic, philanthropic, educational, religious and other non-profit organizations.

V. **Sign, Construction Identification**. A sign giving the name of names of building owners, architects, engineers, and/or lending institutions and principal contractors responsible for construction on the site where the sign is placed, together with other appropriate development information included thereon.

W. **Sign, Election**. A sign advertising a candidate or an issue that is to be decided in an upcoming election or referendum.

X. **Sign, Flashing**. See "Sign, Animated."

Y. **Sign, Government**. A sign posted by a local, state or federal agency, including, but not limited to, regulatory signs, welcome signs, seasonal signs, legal notices, identification signs, informational signs and traffic control signs.

Z. **Sign, Monument**. Any monolithic sign in which the bottom (base) of the sign is flush with the ground, and the base itself is at least 10 percent (10%) larger, in both width and depth, than the body of the sign.

AA. **Sign, Neighborhood/Campus Entrance**. A sign for a subdivision, group housing project, or a school, college, building, park, church, or other public or quasi-public facility, bearing information pertaining only to the premises on which such sign is located and not of a commercial nature.

BB. **Sign, Nonconforming.** See "Nonconforming."

CC. **Sign, Off-Premise**. Any sign or structure, pictorial or otherwise, regardless of size or shape, which directs attention to a business, commodity, attraction, profession, service, or entertainment conducted, offered, sold, manufactured, existing, or provided at a location other than on the premises where the sign is located or to which it is affixed.

DD. **Sign, Off-Premise Directional**. A real estate sign containing limited information pertaining to the consumer's ability to locate the facility for sale, rent, lease or development.

EE. **Sign, On-Site Traffic Directional**. A sign which carries no advertising message, is clearly incidental to other major signs on site, and is used to do one or more of the following:

1. Direct certain activities to certain areas; e.g., handicapped parking.
2. Prohibit the parking of unauthorized vehicles.
3. Provide other incidental information.

FF. **Sign, On-Premise**. Any sign or structure, pictorial or otherwise, regardless of size or shape, which directs attention to a business, commodity, attraction, profession, service, or entertainment conducted, offered, sold, manufactured, existing, or provided at a location on the premises where the sign is located or to which it is affixed.

GG. **Sign, Pole**. A free-standing sign with a visible support structure such as a pole(s) or pylon, or with a support structure hidden by a pole cover.

HH. **Sign, Portable**. A sign designed or intended to be relocated from time to time, whether or not it is permanently attached to a building or structure, or is located on the ground. The term includes signs on wheels or on portable structures, such as tent signs, A-frame, or T-shaped signs and similar devices, and airborne signs.

II. **Sign, Projecting**. A specific type of wall sign which extends outward for more than 12 inches from the facade of any building, but does not extend above the soffit, parapet or eave line of the building to which it is rigidly affixed.

JJ. **Sign, Property Identification**. A sign bearing information pertaining only to the premises on which such sign is located (property identification/address numbers, post office box numbers, names of occupants, etc.) and not of a commercial nature.

KK. **Sign, Real Estate**. A sign located on the premises and offering the premises for sale, rent or lease.

LL. **Sign, Roof**. A sign erected, constructed, placed, or maintained upon the roof of any building.

MM. **Sign, Sandwich Board.** A portable A-frame sign constructed with two faces which rest on the ground at an angle less than 45 degrees to each other.

NN. **Sign, Secondary.** A type of wall sign permitted only when a primary wall sign exists on the same façade and that may not exceed 50% of the size of the façade's primary wall sign.

OO. **Sign, Special Event**. A sign of a business or organization which is not part of its normal activities. Such a sign shall be limited to a business "Grand Opening" or "Going Out of Business Sale," as well as fund-raising membership drives or events of civic, philanthropic, educational, or religious organizations.

PP. **Sign, Temporary**. A sign not permanently mounted or otherwise requiring the issuance of a permit in accordance with this Ordinance displayed for a short period of time in connection with a circumstance, situation, or event that is designed or intended to occur or to be completed within a defined time period.

QQ. **Sign, Under Awning**. A sign which is suspended from the under-side of a canopy or awning.

RR. **Sign, Wall**. A sign erected parallel to and extending not more than 12 inches from the facade of any building or yard wall (Section 8.6) to which it is attached, and supported throughout its entire length by the building or yard wall face. It may not extend above the roof line. This type is also known as a flat sign or flat wall sign.

SS. **Sign, Wayfinding.** A sign meant to orient pedestrians and vehicular traffic to different sub-sections, areas, and tenants within a unified development of at least 20 acres in size.

TT. **Sign, Window**. A sign placed or painted on the interior or exterior of a building's glass windows or doors.

UU. **Sign Face**. The part of the sign that is or can be used to identify, advertise or communicate information; or is used for visual representation which attracts the attention of the public for any purpose. Sign face includes any background material, panel, trim, color and direct or self-illumination used that differentiates that sign from the building, structure, backdrop, surface or object upon which or against which it is placed. The sign structure shall not be included as a portion of the sign face provided that no identifying/advertising message, symbol or any of the aforementioned sign face criteria are displayed on or designed as part of the sign structure, whether structurally necessary or not.

VV. **Site Plan**. A diagram to scale showing the development plans for a project.

WW. **Solar Energy Collection 3.1C(9)g-h**. The components and subsystems required to convert solar energy into electric or thermal energy suitable for use. The term applies, but is not limited to, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, solar thermal systems, and solar hot water systems that are accessory to a principal use. Such systems include, but are not limited to, ground-mounted, roof-mounted, building-mounted, and building-integrated solar energy collection systems.

XX. **Special Event Sign**. See "Sign, Special Event".

YY. **Special Flood Hazard Area**. The land in the floodplain subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year based on current conditions hydrology, as determined in Section 9.5 (C)(1) of this ordinance.

ZZ. **Special Use**. See "Use, Special."

AAA. **Specimen Tree**. See "Tree, Specimen."

BBB. **Spot Light**. See "Light, Flood or Spot."

CCC. **Standard Brick**. A brick that is eight (8) inches in length, two and one quarter (2¼) inches in height and three and three quarter (3¾) inches in depth.

DDD. **Storage-Outdoor Storage Yard 3.1C(6)m**. The open storage of various materials outside of a structure other than fencing, as a principal use.

EEE. **Storage-Warehouse, Indoor Storage 3.1C(6)n**. Facilities for the storage of furniture, household goods, or other commercial goods of any nature. Includes cold storage. Does not include warehouse, storage, or mini-storage facilities offered for rent or lease to the general public; warehouse facilities primarily used for wholesaling and distribution; or terminal facilities for handling freight. (LBCS F3600)

FFF. **Stormwater Runoff**. The direct runoff of water resulting from precipitation in any form.

GGG. **Stream.** A watercourse that collects surface runoff.

HHH. **Street.** A dedicated and accepted public right-of-way for vehicular traffic which affords the principal means of access to abutting properties.

III. **Street, Cul-de-Sac**. A short local street having one end open to traffic and the other end permanently terminated by a vehicular turnaround.

JJJ. **Street, Internal**. In the MI District, any road or road segment that is not an arterial or collector as identified in Appendix A or B of the UDO, is not a through street with connectivity to a neighboring site, and is completely inside (not on the perimeter of) a proposed manufacturing and industrial development.

KKK. **Street, Local**. A street whose primary function is to provide access to abutting properties.

LLL. **Street, Private**. A vehicular travelway not dedicated or offered for dedication as a public street but resembling a cul-de-sac or a local street and providing the principal means of access to abutting properties or buildings.

MMM. **Street, Public**. A dedicated and accepted public right-of-way for vehicular traffic. In the town limits, a public street shall be maintained by the Town of Knightdale or NCDOT. In the Town's extraterritorial jurisdiction, a public street shall be designed and constructed to NCDOT standards, and may, or may not, have been accepted for state maintenance.

NNN. **Street Frontage**. That portion of a single lot directly abutting a public right-of-way or private street.

OOO. **Street Tree**. See "Tree, Street."

PPP. **Structure**. Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires more or less permanent location on the ground or which is attached to something having more or less permanent location on the ground.

QQQ. **Structure, Accessory**. A detached, subordinate structure, the use of which is customarily incidental to that of the principal structure and which is located on the same lot as the principal structure.

RRR. **Structure, Nonconforming.** See "Nonconforming."

SSS. **Structure, Principal.** A structure in which the principal use(s) of the associated lot, on which said structure is situated, is conducted.

TTT. **Stucco.** An exterior finishing system composed of Portland cement, lime and sand that is sprayed or hand applied in three (3) layers, the first layer being applied to a wire/metal lath, and the third layer sometimes containing an acrylic base.

UUU. **Studio-Art, Dance, Martial Arts, Music, etc**. **3.1C(3)s**. Small facilities, typically accommodating one (1) group of students at a time, in no more than one (1) instructional space. These establishments may include. individual and group instruction and training in the arts; production rehearsal photography, and the processing of photographs produced only by users of the studio facilities; martial arts training studios; gymnastics, yoga, and similar instruction; and aerobics and gymnastics studios with no other fitness facilities or equipment.

VVV. **Subdivider**. Any person, firm or corporation who subdivides or develops any land deemed to be a subdivision as herein defined.

WWW. **Subdivision**. A "subdivision" shall include all divisions of a tract or parcel of land into two (2) or more lots, building sites, or other divisions when any one or more of those divisions is created for the purposes of sale or building development (whether immediate or future) and shall include all division of land involving the dedication of a new street or a change in existing streets.

XXX. **Sweepstakes Center 3.1C(4)**m. A business enterprise, whether principal or accessory (except where expressly permitted as a customary accessory use and according to the qualifying conditions laid out by the use definitions within this Chapter—see "Amusements, Indoor", "Bar/Tavern/ Nightclub" and "Restaurant"), where persons may play games on on-site machines/ terminals/computers that reveal the results of sweepstakes or similar contests associated with the on-site purchase of internet time, phone time, office supply or other retail good; and where redeemable cash sweepstakes awards (government issued coins and bills in hand) in amounts of 10 dollars ($10.00) or more may be received. This definition does not apply to any game or process prohibited by N.C.G.S. 14-304 through 14-309 or to any game regulated by the North Carolina Education Lottery Commission.

15.20. "T" Definitions

A. **Tasting Room 3.1C(4)n**. A principal use which serves and sells products solely produced by an off-site brewery, winery, or distillery under the same ownership.

B. **Tattoo**. An indelible mark, figure or decorative design introduced by insertions of dyes or pigments into or under the subcutaneous portion of the skin or by the production of scars upon the body of a live human being.

C. **Tattoo Shop 3.1C(3)t**. An establishment which is engaged to any extent in providing tattoos to customers beyond that permitted as permanent makeup within the definition of Personal Services.

D. **Temporary Sign**. See "Sign, Temporary."

E. **Theater, Live Performance 3.1C(5)k**. Includes concert halls and other structures with fixed seats arranged on a sloped or stepped floor; may seat 300 to 3,000 people. (LBCS S3110)

F. **Theater, Movie 3.1C(5)l**. A specialized theater for showing movies or motion pictures on a projection screen. This category also includes cineplexes and megaplexes, complex structures with multiple movie theaters, each theater capable of an independent performance. (LBCS S3120)

G. **Town**. The Town of Knightdale, North Carolina.

H. **Town Council**. Town Council of the Town of Knightdale, North Carolina.

I. **Townhouse.** A building type consisting of units attached to one another in which each unit is located on an individually owned parcel, generally within a development containing drives, walks and open space in common areas.

J. **Tract**. A lot, or contiguous group of lots in single ownership or under single control, and usually considered a unit for purposes of development.

K. **Transit, Road and Ground Passenger Services 3.1C(8)b**. Services including but not limited to taxi cabs, limousines, charter buses, interurban buses, towing companies and mass transit. Also includes but is not limited to dispatch centers, stations and maintenance facilities. (LBCS F4130 and S3900)

L. **Tree, Specimen**. Any healthy, existing tree over 12 inches DBH found in a field or open grown condition, or along the edge of a forest stand or tree stand and displaying the root zone, canopy, and structure characteristic of the particular species, excluding Sweet Gum, Catalpa, Wild Cherry, Wild Elm, Princess, Hackberry and Tree-of-Heaven.

M. **Tree, Street**. A tree planted along the street, within a public right-of-way or public easement, and usually in a planting strip or tree well.

N. **Tree, Understory**. A deciduous or evergreen tree or shrub planted primarily for its ornamental value or for screening purposes. Also known as an ornamental tree.

15.21. "U" Definitions

A. **Under Awning Sign**. See "Sign, Under Awning."

B. **Unified Development**. A parcel, or contiguous group of parcels, developed under a uniform development scheme, receiving site plan or master plan approval as a unit. Property can be subdivided with multiple owners.

C. **Uninterrupted Wall**. A façade section that does not contain any features such as transparent windows, doors, stairs or similar exterior features such as spandrel glass that may be approved by the DRC, or any articulations such as pilasters, projections, recesses or other vertical architectural elements as may be approved by the DRC.

D. **Uplight.** The portion of luminous flux (light) from a luminaire emitted at angles above the horizontal.

E. **Use, Change of**. See "Change of Use."

F. **Use, Nonconforming**. See "Nonconforming."

G. **Use, Non-Residential**. All uses not expressly included under the definition of "Use, Residential." For the purposes of watershed or flood protection. All development other than residential development, agriculture and silviculture.

H. **Use, Non-storefront**. For the purposes of transparency and glazing requirements, includes religious assembly or sanctuary space, medical or dental examination, treatment, or healthcare services, educational instruction or counseling, civic or nonprofit services, funeral services, lodge or meeting hall use, storage or back-of-house operations, other institutional, assembly, or service uses not primarily operated as walk-in retail, restaurant, bar, entertainment, or commercial storefront uses.

I. **Use, Permitted**. A use permitted in a given district as a permitted use and so authorized by being listed, or referenced as a permitted use, by district, in Section 3.1 (C)(1).

J. **Use, Residential**. All uses under Section 3.1 (C)(1), including single-family dwellings, duplexes, multifamily dwellings, secondary dwellings, family care homes, live-work units, manufactured home dwellings, home occupations, housing services for the elderly, along with any accessory buildings and structures thereof.

K. **Use, Special**. A use permitted in a given district as a special use to be approved only by the Knightdale Town Council and so authorized by being listed as such in Chapter 3, Base District Specific Standards. If property exists such that an existing use which was previously allowed by right would be allowed only as a special use, that use shall become nonconforming unless and until a special use permit is issued.

L. **Utilities**. Publicly or privately owned facilities or systems for the distribution of gas, electricity, steam, or water, the collection and disposal of sewage or refuse; the transmission of communications; of similar functions necessary for the provision of public services. Radio transmission facilities for use by ham radio operators or two-way radio facilities for business or governmental communications shall be deemed accessory uses and not utilities, provided no transmitter or antenna tower exceed 180 feet in height. Utilities are divided into three (3) classes:

1. Class 1 – Section 3.1 (C)(8)(g). Transmission lines (above and below ground) including electrical, natural, gas, and water distribution lines; pumping stations, lift stations, and telephone switching facilities (to 200 sq. ft).

2. Class 2 – Section 3.1 (C)(8)(g) and 3.1 (C)(9)(i). Elevated water storage tanks; package treatment plants, telephone switching facilities (over 200 sq. ft), substations, grid-scale battery storage facilities co-located on substation sites, or other similar facilities in connection with telephone, electric, steam, and water facilities.

3. Class 3 – Section 3.1 (C)(8)(h). Generation, production, or treatment facilities such as power plants, water and sewage plants, and landfills.

M. **Utility Easement**. See "Easement, Utility."

15.22. "V" Definitions

A. **Vape, Tobacco, & CBD Store**. A retail establishment primarily dedicated towards the sale of tobacco, tobacco related products, vaping related products, cannabidiol/cannabis/hemp products, or cannabidiol/cannabis/hemp related products, or similar inhaled products and devices.

B. **Variance**. An authorization granted by the BOA to vary or modify any of the regulations or provisions of the UDO, apart from the list of permitted uses established in Section 3.1 (C), so that the spirit of the UDO shall be observed, public safety and welfare secured, and substantial justice done; only when practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships would result from carrying out the strict letter of the UDO.

C. **Vehicle Accommodation Area**. Any portion of a lot that is used by vehicles for access, circulation, parking, storage, stacking while awaiting services, loading and unloading.

D. **Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Sales 3.1C(4)o**. Establishments which may have showrooms or open lots for selling vehicles or heavy equipment. May include dealers for light trucks, buses, trucks, mobile homes, bicycles, motorcycles, ATVs, or boat and marine craft dealers. (LBCS F2110, F2111, F2112, F2113 and F2114)

E. **Vehicle Services – Maintenance/Body Work/Repair 3.1C(3)u**. The repair, servicing, alteration, restoration, towing painting, cleaning, or finishing of automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, boats and other vehicles as a primary use, including the incidental wholesale and retail sale of vehicle parts as an accessory use. This includes major repair and body work which encompasses towing, collision repair, other body work and painting services, and tire recapping.

F. **Vehicular Canopy**. A roofed, open, drive-through structure designed to provide temporary shelter for vehicles and their occupants while making use of a businesses' services.

G. **Vested Right**. The right to undertake and complete the development and use of property under the terms and conditions of an approved site specific development plan or an approved phased development plan.

H. **Vocational/Technical School**. See "School, Vocational/Technical."

15.23. "W" Definitions

A. **Wall Art**. See "Mural."

B. **Wall Sign**. See "Sign, Wall."

C. **Water Surface Elevation**. The height, in relation to mean sea level, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

D. **Watercourse**. A lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

E. **Watershed.** The entire land area contributing surface drainage to a specific point (e.g. the water supply intake.)

F. **Wetlands**. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, under normal conditions, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

G. **Wholesaling and Distribution 3.1C(6)o**. Establishments engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to contractors, industrial, commercial, institutional, farm or professional business users; to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Examples of these establishments include:

1. Agents, merchandise or commodity brokers, and commission merchants;
2. Assemblers, buyers and associations engaged in the cooperative marketing of farm products;
3. Merchant wholesalers;
4. Stores primarily selling electrical plumbing, heating, and air conditioning supplies and equipment. (LBCS F3500)

H. **Window Sign**. See "Sign, Window."

I. **Wireless Telecommunication Facility**. Equipment constructed in accordance with Section 332(c)(7) of the Communications Act at a single location by a private business user, governmental user, or commercial wireless service provider to transmit, receive, or relay electromagnetic signals (including microwave). Such facilities includes antennas or antenna arrays, wireless telecommunication towers, support structures, transmitters, receivers, base stations, combiners, amplifiers, repeaters, filters, or other electronic equipment; together with all associated cabling, wiring, guy anchors, equipment enclosures, and other improvements.

J. **Stealth/Camouflage 3.1C(8)c**. Antenna and related telecommunication equipment designed as an integral part of a permitted existing structure and unobtrusive in its appearance. Such existing structures may include, but are not limited to. flagpoles, buildings, silos, water tanks, signs, lighting standards, steeples, and electric transmission towers. This use also includes co-located facilities on a permitted existing tower not meeting the definition of "substantial modification" as defined in N.C.G.S. 160A-400.51 (7a).

K. **Tower 3.1C(8)d**. Any free-standing structure up to 200 feet in height designed and constructed to primarily support one (1) or more telecommunication antennas, or an attachment to a building or structure designed and constructed for previous said purpose where the attachment extends more than 20 feet above the normal height of the building or structure on which it is placed. The following shall not be included in this definition as a tower:

1. Amateur radio facilities with antennas mounted on supporting structures less than 90 feet in height;
2. Residential antennas for receiving television or AM/FM radio broadcasts;
3. Residential satellite dishes; or
4. Commercial or industrial satellite dishes that are less than 20 feet in height.

15.24. "X" Definitions

A. **Xeriscape**. A landscaping method that employs drought-resistant plants in an effort to conserve resources, especially water.

15.25. "Y" Definitions

A. **Yard.** A space on the same lot with a principal building open, unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings or structures from ground to sky except where encroachments and accessory buildings are expressly permitted.

B. **Yard, Front**. An open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, extended the full width of the lot, and situated between the street and that front line of the building, projected to the side lines of the lot.

C. **Yard, Rear**. An open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, extending the full width of the lot and situated between the rear line of the lot and the rear line of the building projected to the side lines of the lot.

D. **Yard, Side**. An open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, situated between the building and the side lot line and extending from the rear line of the front yard to the front line of the rear yard.

15.26. "Z" Definitions

A. **Zero Lot Line**. A development approach in which a building is sited on one (1) or more lot lines with no yard. Conceivably, three (3) of the four (4) sides of the building could be on the lot lines. The intent is to allow more flexibility in site design and to increase the amount of usable open space on the lot. Virtually all zoning ordinances retain yard requirements; where zero lot line developments have been permitted, they have been handled through group development procedures, or other processes which allow for site plan review. The few ordinances which specifically authorize the zero lot line approach do so as an exception to prevailing regulations and under clearly defined circumstances. In Knightdale, GR, UR, RMX, NMX, TC and HB districts allow for zero lot line development.

B. **Zone, A**. The Special Flood Hazard Area subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood where base flood elevations have NOT been determined.

C. **Zone, AE**. The Special Flood Hazard Area subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood where base flood elevations have been determined by detailed or limited detailed methods.

D. **Zone, AH.** The Special Flood Hazard Area with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding), where average depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet. Base flood elevations derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone.

E. **Zone, X.** Areas determined to be low to moderate risk flood zones and are located outside the community's delineated Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and include the following:

1. Shaded - is the area of moderate flood hazard and can represent:

    a. 0.2% annual chance flood hazard area (500-year flood zone),

b. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one (1) foot, or

c. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with drainage areas of less than one (1) square mile

2. Unshaded - is the area of minimal flood hazard determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance flood (500-year flood zone).

F. **Zoning.** A police power measure, enacted via ordinance and including both text and a map by general purpose units of local government, in which the community is divided into districts or zones within which permitted and special uses are established, as well as regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement and other development standards. Zoning requirements vary from district to district.

G. **Zoning Amendment**. An amendment to or a change in the zoning ordinance. An amendment can take three (3) forms:

1. a comprehensive revision or modification of the zoning text and map; or

2. a text change in zone requirements; or

3. a change in the map, i.e., the zoning designation of a particular parcel or parcels.

Zoning amendments, like enactment of the original ordinance, are legislative acts that cannot be delegated to administrative officials. According to state law, planning boards make recommendations and town councils approve or deny zoning amendments.

C. **Zoning District**. A section of a town designated in the zoning ordinance text and delineated on the zoning map, in which requirements for the use of land and building and development standards are prescribed.

D. **Zoning Map.** The map delineating the boundaries of zoning districts which, along with the zoning text, comprises the zoning ordinance.