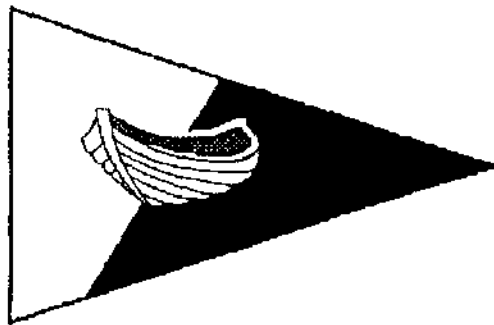


**GIG HARBOR
CITY COUNCIL MEETING**



APRIL 24, 1995

7:00 P.M., CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS

AGENDA FOR GIG HARBOR CITY COUNCIL MEETING

April 24, 1995 - 7:00 p.m.

PUBLIC COMMENT/DISCUSSION:

PUBLIC HEARING:

First Reading - Planning Commission Recommendation to City Council - Sign Code Revisions.

CALL TO ORDER:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

CORRESPONDENCE:

OLD BUSINESS:

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Bicycle Friendly Community Resolution - Tom Enlow.
2. Proclamation - Bicycle Friendly Community Resolution.
3. Request by Pierce County for a Quit Claim Deed on City Shop Short Plat.

MAYOR'S REPORT:

1. Domestic Violence.
2. Annexation Orientation.

COUNCIL COMMENTS:

STAFF REPORTS:

Tom Enlow, Finance Department - Quarterly Report.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OTHER MEETINGS:

Annexation Orientation Meetings:

Tuesday, May 30th	7 p.m. Shoreacres	City Hall
Tuesday, May 30th	8 p.m. East Gig Harbor	City Hall
Wednesday, May 31st	7 p.m. Westside/Pt. Fosdick	Pt. Fosdick Library
Wednesday, May 31st	8 p.m. Other Interests	Pt. Fosdick Library

APPROVAL OF BILLS:

EXECUTIVE SESSION: To discuss litigation and property acquisition.

ADJOURN:

REGULAR GIG HARBOR CITY COUNCIL MEETING OF APRIL 10, 1995

PRESENT: Councilmembers Picinich, Stevens Taylor, Platt, Markovich, and Mayor Wilbert. Councilman Ekberg was absent.

PUBLIC COMMENT / DISCUSSION:

Alene Moris - 9301 North Harborview Drive. Ms. Moris said she was very distressed that the design of the road project didn't allow for parking close to where they live, and therefore, didn't consider the social need of parking for birthday parties or other gatherings. She proposed a wider driveway at her site, or any option that would allow temporary parking along the new road.

Walter Moris - 9301 North Harborview Drive. Mr. Moris said if the driveway were widened at his property, it would be 1/4 on city right of way and the rest on his private property. Mr. Yazici explained to him that the right of way extended further than he had been told, and any extension would be entirely on city right of way.

Mayor Wilbert asked that the Public Works Committee meet to examine the problem of parking along that portion of the project, and to make recommendations to the Public Works Director.

Wade Perrow - 9119 North Harborview Drive. Mr. Perrow stated he was impressed at the speed the project was being built. He added that the Moris's had a valid point, as his property was in the same area. He suggested that the project be modified to use rolled curbs on the uphill side to allow for temporary parking. He also said it would be nice to add relieved asphalt in front of the storefronts by Mayor Wilbert's building. He said the noise and visual effect would slow drivers down in this high pedestrian stretch of road. He then passed out a photo of a concrete circular planter used in several areas in Tacoma, and asked if these could be used in the project to slow vehicular traffic.

Mayor Wilbert thanked Mr. Perrow and requested the Public Works Committee to take these suggestions into consideration in their recommendation to the Public Works Director.

CALL TO ORDER: 7:45 p.m.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

MOTION: Move approval of the minutes of the March 27, 1995 meeting as presented. Platt/Stevens Taylor - unanimously approved.

CORRESPONDENCE:

1. Pierce Transit - Request to Select a Representative for the Board of Commissioners. Mayor Wilbert said that there were currently three candidates for the position.

2. Request for Support - Mary K. Joyce.

MOTION: Move to cast a vote for Mary K. Joyce to the position of Representative for the Board of Commissioners for Pierce Transit.
Picinich/Platt - unanimously approved.

OLD BUSINESS: None.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Utility Extension Request - William Miller. Mark Hoppen presented this request for one ERU to property on Crescent Valley Drive. He explained it was in the city's Urban Growth Area, and that the property owner was currently being served by city water to two adjacent pieces of property.

MOTION: Move to approve one ERU of city sanitary sewer and water service per the utility extension capacity agreement.
Stevens Taylor/Markovich - two voting in favor. Councilmembers Platt and Picinich voting against. Mayor Wilbert broke the tie with a vote in favor.

Later in the meeting, Dr. John Green voiced an interest in purchasing this property to place four duplexes on, and asked the probability of a request for additional ERUs being approved. Mark Hoppen advised Mr. Green that he would have to bring the request for additional ERUs back before council at a later time, and that the approval was completely discretionary by Council.

2. Utility Extension Request - Purdy Shopping Center. Mark Hoppen gave a brief history of this request from Dave Morris, which included problems with the drainfield that have been occurring since 1983. He explained that the original extension request to this shopping center focused on the ecology of Burley Lagoon, but was not executed during the other contracts for ULID #3, because the city could not guarantee the timely completion of the school district's portion of the line. Because the property lies outside the city's UGA, Council directed staff to assist Mr. Morris in an effort to bring the site into the current UGA before approving the extension. Councilman Picinich voiced concern about the condition of Burley Lagoon and said he thought the city should support any effort to save the Lagoon.

MOTION: Move to direct staff to establish criteria for emergency utility extension which would be suitable for inclusion in Section 13.34 GHMC. Upon the adoption of satisfactory criteria through ordinance, extension to the Shopping Center could be reconsidered.
Picinich/Stevens Taylor -

AMENDED MOTION: That the City would join with Mr. Morris to approach Pierce County to include the Purdy Shopping Center and adjacent properties in the current Urban Growth Area.
Picinich/Stevens Taylor - three voting in favor. Councilman Platt voted against.

3. Professional Services Contract Amendment - INCA Engineers. Ben Yazici explained that INCA had incurred an additional cost because Washington Natural Gas could not locate their utility service. The bill from INCA had been forwarded to WNG, who repaid the city. To make payment to INCA Engineers, the professional services agreement needs to be amended.

MOTION: Move we authorize the Mayor to sign an amended professional services agreement and to reimburse INCA Engineers Inc. in the amount of \$15,817.96.

Picinich/Stevens Taylor - unanimously approved.

4. Liquor License Renewals - Uddenberg Thriftway, Stockmarket Foods. No action taken.

MAYOR'S REPORT:

Public Art and Design. Mayor Wilbert gave a brief overview of her report on art and design projects around Gig Harbor. She displayed the tapestry donated to the City by Floyd and Margreth Brewer. Councilmembers suggested that if the tapestry was not displayed, it should be given back to the family or to a local church. Mayor Wilbert added that she had been contacted by the American Legion, who wished to help with the purchase of new flags for the City. Mayor Wilbert said Lita Dawn Stanton would be coordinating the effort by the American Legion and the flower basket project to create street-scaping in the city. She asked Council to consider budgeting funds to purchase artwork to hang over the stairs at City Hall next year.

COUNCIL COMMENTS:

Councilmember Jeanne Stevens Taylor. Councilmember Stevens Taylor announced that she would not be able to attend the last meeting in April, which was to be her last meeting before resigning her position, and said she wished to say her goodbyes.

STAFF REPORT:

Public Works Department. Ben Yazici gave a brief update on the projects currently under construction. The Point Fosdick sewer line is in and they are doing the final hookups, the Women's Correction Center water line extension is complete and the water is going to be turned on Wednesday or Thursday, the Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion is a week behind schedule, but overall he is happy with the progress, and the North Harborview Drive project is slightly ahead of schedule. He added Phase I of this project will be complete by June 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OTHER MEETINGS: None.

APPROVAL OF BILLS:

MOTION: Move approval of warrants #13923 through #14007 in the amount of \$396,272.09.

Platt/Picinich - unanimously approved.

APPROVAL OF PAYROLL:

MOTION: Move approval of warrants #10962 through #11076 in the amount of \$181,695.69.
Platt/Stevens Taylor - unanimously approved.

EXECUTIVE SESSION:

MOTION: Move to go into Executive Session at 8:33 p.m. for the purpose of litigation, and property acquisition, for approximately 20 minutes.
Platt/Stevens Taylor - unanimously approved.

MOTION: Move to return to regular session.
Picinich/Markovich - unanimously approved.

MOTION: Move to approve the claim of Norma Decker at 9805 Wheeler in Gig Harbor, for damages in the sum of \$115.35.
Markovich/Picinich - unanimously approved.

MOTION: Move we approve execution of the Interlocal Settlement Agreement between Pierce County and the City of Gig Harbor as presented this evening.
Markovich/Picinich - unanimously approved.

ADJOURN:

MOTION: Move to adjourn at 9:12 p.m.
Markovich/Stevens Taylor - unanimously approved.

Cassette recorder utilized.
Tape 383 Side A 237 - end.
Tape 383 Side B 000 - end.
Tape 384 Side A 000 - end.
Tape 384 Side B 000 - 233.

Mayor

City Administrator



City of Gig Harbor. The "Maritime City."

3105 JUDSON STREET
GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON 98335
(206) 851-8136

TO: MAYOR WILBERT AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: PLANNING COMMISSION & PLANNING STAFF *S.O.*
DATE: APRIL 24, 1995
SUBJECT: PROPOSED SIGN CODE REVISION

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Over the past year, the City of Gig Harbor has experienced a marked increase in commercial building activity, and with that has come an increased awareness by the community over signage. The tendency toward more dominant types of signs is typical during periods of growth as businesses feel a need to capture both existing and expected market shares. It is during these growth periods that new trends in signage become evident and these trends are tested against current sign code allowances. Because the tendency toward more prominent signage during periods of growth is a common and predictable phenomenon, these issues were anticipated and addressed in the Design Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Signage is specifically addressed on pages 31 - 34 of the Design Element. The Element states specific goals and policies relating to the accommodation of effective signage combined with the avoidance of "attention getter" signs or signs which do not respect building design and/or community character.

In an effort to implement these goals and policies, the Planning Commission has prepared a draft amendment to the City's sign code which includes several "housekeeping" revisions to take care of inconsistencies or conflicting sections of the code, and also several substantive changes relating to sign design, size, orientation, illumination, and the phasing out of non-conforming signs. The attached summary explains the more significant changes.

The Planning Commission has held two public hearings on the proposed amendments. Comments were varied, but could be categorized into two separate "camps" including, (a) those for the proposed changes and, (b) those against any changes (the latter being primarily from the business community). Opposition to the amendments was not initially well defined. The Planning Commission therefore encouraged public input with limited interaction at four separate worksessions. Additionally, the staff spent considerable time with business owners and business representatives trying to identify specific concerns. It became obvious that much of the opposition was based upon misinformation being circulated in the business community and upon a lack of understanding of the proposed changes. For example, much of what was thought to be proposed new language was actually existing language in the code.

Once specific concerns were identified, the Planning Commission made several alterations to the draft amendment including the elimination of a proposed 5 year amortization clause which proved to be the most hotly contested issue. The planning commission opted to retain a proposal to require that signs be brought into conformance when a tenant or business owner changes. This allows a business owner to retain their current signage as long as they opt to stay in business at their current location.

The proposed amendments have undergone six separate drafts. The Planning Commission believes that draft 6 addresses, to the extent possible, the concerns of the business community, the concerns of the general citizenry, and the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan. The only item which the Planning Commission was not able to fully address is the issue of real estate signs. Concerns over this issue were expressed late in the planning process by Mr. Rob Bentley of John L. Scott, who feared that current restriction on the number of off-premise open house signs does not allow for reasonable directions to open houses. Mr. Bentley suggested that the real estate community come together to develop generic open house signs that could identify multiple listings. Such signs would not be limited to a specified distance from any one open house, but would be limited to one sign on any given intersection. The Planning Commission suggested to Mr. Bentley that he develop his proposal and present it to the City Council at the next public hearing.

POLICY

The policies which the Planning Commission considered in its draft of the sign code amendments include the following goals and policies stated in the City's Comprehensive Plan:

Pg. 31

Goal: Position signs to fit within features of the facade

1. Avoid covering architectural details (signs should appear to be a secondary and complimentary feature of the facade)
2. Incorporate sign space into building design
3. Consider projecting signs when there is limited wall space.

Pg. 32

Goal: Keep signage as a subordinate element in building designs.

1. Minimize sign area in facade design.
2. Avoid using signage as a dominant architectural statement.
3. Encourage sign designs which reflect the building style or period.
 - a. Provide incentives for use of sandblasted signs.
 - b. Consider dis-incentives for internally illuminated signs in the downtown area.
 - c. Limit allowed materials for awnings in the downtown area to traditional fabrics and designs.
4. Include corporate or logo panels into signage area calculations
 - a. Include the area of corporate or logo panels into signage area calculation.
 - b. Prohibit illumination of corporate or logo panels except for the text or symbol within the panels.

Pg. 33

Goal: Avoid flamboyancy in signage design.

1. Keep internally illuminated signs subdued. (limit illumination to letters only).
2. Maintain traditional design of awnings
 - (b) Prohibit use of back-lit awnings except for sign text. Allow back-lit translucent materials on sign letters only.

Goal: Coordinate sign designs on multi-tenant buildings.

1. Design signs to compliment the building's architecture.
2. Develop master sign plans for multi-tenant buildings.
3. Coordinate free standing signs with building design

Goal: Restrict use of off-premise signage

1. Encourage use of directory signs to business areas.
2. Avoid signs designed for distant viewing.

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Commission is forwarding for the City Council's consideration an ordinance of the proposed sign code amendment and a resolution from the Planning Commission recommending approval of the proposed amendments. Also included is a "clean format" of the revised sign code ordinances as it would appear in the zoning code under Section 17.80. The clean format also includes a *revised* format intended to facilitate easier reading of the document by incorporating bolded titles and "bullet" statements which briefly identify paragraph or section contents. This enables the reader to scan the document to find desired information rather than read entire sections of text. In effect, it is a more "reader friendly" document.

Carl Halsan, Planning Commission Chairman

Date

Marilyn E. Cowel
Vice Chair
Planning Commission April 20, 1995

SUMMARY OF DRAFT 6 SIGN CODE AMENDMENTS

Separate Regulations for Area 3. Because of the significant differences in character and intensity of development between Areas 1 & 2 and Area 3, a separate section of the code was added to specify sign standards for Area 3.

Incentives for wood carved or sandblasted signs. To encourage wood carved or sandblasted signs in Area 3 (e.g., the City Hall signs), the proposal allows increased sign size allowances and decreased landscape requirement for these types of signs. For example, a sandblasted freestanding sign could be located in a raised planter box having a smaller planting area than typical ground-level landscaping requirements.

Non-regulated signs. Signs not regulated by the City's sign code include signs not visible or intended to be viewed from a public right-of-way. This definition has been expanded to include signs not visible from a waterway. The current language could be interpreted to mean that signs visible from the Gig Harbor bay are not regulated. Additionally, the non-regulation of point-of-purchase advertising displays such as product dispensers has been clarified to mean product dispenser machines, e.g., soda pop machines.

Sign Change. The definition of sign change has been expanded to include the changing of the text of the sign. This will enable better tracking of sign permits and sign owners. It will also eliminate confusion over whether an apparently new sign is merely a repainted old sign, or if it is an entirely new sign structure installed without required permits.

Neon Signs. A growing trend in signage is to use neon tubing to outline a building's architectural features. An evening trip to Silverdale will show the growing popularity of this type of advertising. Our current sign code does not define this as signage and without design guidelines, we have no means to regulate it. The proposed definition of "neon sign" would allow review of neon tubing under the sign code.

Roof Sign. The proposed amendment clarifies the definition of a roof sign to include any sign above the fascia board of a building. This is a clarification only and not a change in current policy.

Freestanding sign. To assure that freestanding signs are scaled to the size of the parcel they apply to, the proposed amendments reduce the maximum height of freestanding signs in areas 1 and 2 from 12 feet to 8 feet, and base the area of a sign on the street frontage of the parcel the sign applies to. Signs would have an allowed area of one square foot for every 3 feet of street frontage, not to exceed 50 square feet. These amendments would assure that signs have the character of ground signs as defined in the current code and would avoid a potentially monolithic sign of, say, 10 feet wide by 12 feet high with a solid enclosed base (possible under current code).

Freestanding sign landscaping. It is proposed to eliminate the requirement for posting a bond or assignment of funds currently required to guarantee installation of landscaping for freestanding signs. The amendment would allow delay of landscaping to the next planting season and would be enforced through the standard enforcement policies.

Sidewalk/sandwich board sign. The proposed change allows greater flexibility in the location of sidewalk/sandwich board signs in Area 3 by removing the 12 foot maximum distance clause. The sign would be allowed on the sidewalk at a point nearest the business entrance regardless of the distance to the business entrance. To avoid proliferation, only one sign would be allowed per building entrance regardless of the number of tenants using a single entrance. Standards for Area 1 & 2 would not change except that it is proposed to change *main* entrance to *building* entrance for clarification purposes.

Gas price signs. It is proposed to amend the restrictions on gas price signs to allow greater flexibility in the allowed location of gas price signs. The current code limits gas price signs to a maximum height of 5 feet from the ground. This results in the use of portable gas price signs which may be visually more obtrusive than a gas price sign incorporated into a wall or freestanding sign. The proposed amendment would still allow portable gas price signs but provides the option to forego a portable sign in favor of a gas price sign incorporated into a freestanding sign.

Sign. The definition of a sign is expanded to include business or corporate trademarks including logo panels used to draw attention to buildings for advertising or recognition. The definition also includes inflatable displays.

Sign Area. The proposal redefines sign area to include areas of corporate colors or logos. This would eliminate entire canopies, parapets, or walls being illuminated or covered with trademark panels for purposes of corporate advertising or recognition. The proposal also includes a change in the way sign area is calculated. Currently, sign area is determined by the smallest rectangle that a sign will fit within, but this discourages circular, ellipsoid or triangular shaped signs because the void within the "rectangle" is counted as sign area. The proposed change would allow sign area to be based upon the smallest rectangle, circle, triangle, or parallelogram the sign would fit within. This would encourage more creative shaped signs.

Wall Plane. This is a proposed new definition which would help define the area or space a sign must fit within. The definition will be utilized under a proposed change to allowable wall signage (below).

Variance Criteria. The variance criteria for a sign has been revised to eliminate lack of freeway visibility in the interchange area as a definition of a hardship. This change is consistent with a proposed amendment to the General Regulations which states that signage shall not be oriented to the freeway (below).

Color. To avoid excessively bright or day-glo signs, the revisions would prohibit "day-glo", fluorescent, or reflective colored materials that give the appearance of changing color or brilliant luminescent colors. The color of the illuminated portion of a sign in Area 3 would also be restricted (see illumination below).

Illumination. One of the more significant changes includes a limitation on the portion of a sign that can be illuminated. Currently, the entire sign face can be illuminated, resulting in excessive glare and light. The proposed language would limit lighting to individual pan-channel letters or to routed out letters of an opaque, non-translucent sign face. Illuminated letters would be limited to an 18 inch

height for full upper case letters and 24 and 18 inches for upper and lower case letters respectively. This would improve readability of signs while reducing glare. A reasonable example of this is the wall signs on the back side of Pioneer Plaza closest to the dry cleaners. Most of these have white illuminated letters with very little illumination through the sign face. They are easily read. Conversely, the carpet remnant sign on the back side of Kimball Plaza and the PTI wall sign facing Skansie Avenue both have white sign faces, entirely illuminated, and suffer from poor legibility.

In addition to limiting illumination to the text only, illumination in Area 3 would be limited to ivory colored letters with a white light source if the sign is within 200 feet of a residential zone or development. The purpose of this restriction is to avoid bright colored lights from spilling over into the residential neighborhoods of Area 3.

Master Sign Plan. The stated intent of the site plan review process is to assure unity in a project's overall design. One of the most overlooked aspects of design for multi-tenant buildings is signage. As each tenant competes for larger and brighter signs, it becomes difficult to maintain the architectural integrity of a building. It is also difficult to assure that signage is fairly allocated among tenants. The first or second tenant may legally claim all of a building's allowed signage based upon the building's facade length and leave nothing for remaining tenant spaces. The master sign plan provision would require the building owner to stipulate how signs will be designed to match or coordinate with other signs on the building, to determine the location of signs in relation to architectural features of the building, and to fairly allocate signage among tenants.

Sign Orientation. While the current sign code defines the allowable wall signage based upon the building front, it does not stipulate where the allowed signage may be located. It is proposed that 70 percent of allowed wall signage be placed on the building front, with the remaining 30 percent being available for side or rear walls provided that the building has frontage on the side or rear of the building and provided that the signage is not oriented to the freeway or its interchanges.

Area of Wall Mounted Signs. In addition to current allowances on wall signage, the proposal would limit wall signs to no more than 10 percent of the wall plane the sign is mounted to (refer to the proposed definition of wall plane above).

Mounting Surface. To assure that signs are a secondary and complimentary element of the building design as stated in the comprehensive plan, the proposed revision would limit the location of signs to architectural sign bands or other blank spaces which visually frame the sign. To assure that a sign is appropriately scaled to its location, it is proposed to keep the height and width of a sign to no more than 70 percent of the wall space (not to be confused with wall plane) it is located on. For example a pillar between a door that is 30 inches wide would accommodate a sign 21 inches wide.

Shopping Center/Office Building Identification Signs. It is proposed to eliminate these two sign definitions because they are basically covered under the free-standing sign criteria.

Temporary Signs. Regulations on temporary signs have been somewhat problematic because they define different types of temporary signs with different allowances for display times. Moreover, it is not always clear if the allowed display time is consecutive days per sign or cumulative days per business. The proposed amendments place Sale Signs, Quitting Business signs, and Fire Sale signs under a more general definition of Business Signs, and limits them to 20 square feet each, one per

business, for 60 cumulative days per calendar year. This avoids one 30-day sign being replaced by another 30-day sign, and also avoids several types of signs being displayed at the same time. To assure that the time limit is not exceeded, temporary business signs would require a permit, obtainable at the planning department with no fee required. The proposal also includes a new definition of *poster* signs. Businesses would be allowed to continually display poster signs on the inside of windows provided that the signs do not cover more than 50% of the window's glazing area.

Real Estate Signs. Real estate signs have also been problematic. The current code states that one open house sign per street is allowed, leading real estate agents to believe that they can have one open house sign pointing to another all the way through the City. The staff has interpreted this to apply only to the streets within a given development. To clarify this and to allow the seller greater flexibility in determining the location of such signs, the proposed revisions limit off-premise open house (and sold signs) to no further than the nearest arterial intersection. In addition, it limits each broker, developer or seller one sign at that intersection, regardless of how many houses he or she may have on that street. It also requires that sold signs be removed within 5 days of the sale.

Finally, real estate signs for large projects having more than 50 percent of the lots or units for sale shall be limited to one project identification sign near the project entrance with each lot being identified by smaller number sign. This would avoid the visual clutter associated with entire subdivisions having a six-square-foot sign on each lot within the subdivision.

Administration and enforcement. It is proposed to have signs be subject to the civil penalty provisions of chapter 15.18 GHMC. This would eliminate the 30 day window businesses have to display illegal signs before civil penalties may be imposed. The changes also include the immediate removal of temporary or sandwich board sign in the City right-of-way which are not in compliance with City codes. Signs not reclaimed within 5 working days may be discarded by the City.

Administrative Waiver - Design Restrictions. The proposal includes allowances for administrative waivers from specified design and illumination restrictions subject to conformance to stated criteria. For example, older buildings which lack typical sign locations or sign band widths common to newer buildings may be approved for a sign that exceeds stated coverage requirements as proposed. The administrative waiver clause would not allow variances from total sign area or sign height restrictions as stated in the current sign code. The normal variance process would be used for this purpose.

Nonconforming Signs. An important change is the allowances made for continuation of non-conforming signs. Under the current code, a non-conforming sign may be conveyed to a new owner as long as the change to the sign involves a simple change of text or sign panel. Moreover, a sign permit is not required for a simple change of sign face or text change. This makes it extremely difficult to monitor over time which signs were installed with proper permits and which were not. It is proposed to allow *non-conforming signs to continue only through the current tenancy*. Non-conforming signs would not be transferable to a new owner.

Amortization of Non-conforming signs. To allow phase-out of non-conforming signs over a reasonable period, an amortization clause was included in the previous draft amendments which would have required that non-conforming signs be either removed or brought into compliance within

a 5 year period. To assure that existing tenants could retain their existing signs through the duration of their tenancy, this provision was removed from the latest draft, but the inability to convey non-conforming signs to a new owner or tenant was retained as a compromise.

Reformatting of sign code. The proposed amendments include a reformatting of the entire sign code to make it more "user-friendly". The new format will include underlined and bold text as well as "bullet statements" which identify at a glance the content of subsections. These changes will facilitate scanning of the document thereby reducing search time.

**CITY OF GIG HARBOR
PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. 1 of 1995**

A RESOLUTION TO RECOMMEND TO THE CITY COUNCIL AN AMENDMENT TO TITLE 17.80 OF THE GIG HARBOR MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO SIGN REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, the City of Gig Harbor's Comprehensive Plan on page 30 includes the stated intent to allow for effective signage to identify businesses while also providing a positive contribution to the City's visual quality and that "attention getter" signs are neither necessary nor desirable in Gig Harbor's small town setting; and,

WHEREAS, research pertaining to sign legibility indicates that it takes one inch of letter height for every 50 feet of distance it is read from and that speeds of up to 55 mph on a six lane highway requires a letter height of 16 inches (visible from a distance of 800 feet) to allow adequate time to respond to the sign; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission finds that restricting letter heights to up to eighteen and twenty-four inches for upper and lower case letters is reasonable in that it would allow for signs that would be more than adequate in size to be read from all of Gig Harbor's streets without unduly limiting creativity in sign design; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission finds that signs in excess of 18 and 24 inches are larger than necessary for reasonable legibility and creativity and therefore constitute "attention getting" signs; and,

WHEREAS, emerging trends in signage and business advertisement such as (but not limited to) the use of letter sizes far in excess of normal legibility requirements, the outlining of a building's architectural features with neon tubing, the use of large corporate or business colored panels (often illuminated) and the continuing trend of using large backlit awnings for signage are considered forms of "attention getting" signage which current sign codes do not adequately regulate; and,

WHEREAS, the City has witnessed an increased use of large "attention getting" signs which have been permitted under existing sign code regulations; and,

WHEREAS, signage has become an increasingly visual component in the commercial areas of the City and also along State Route 16, thereby adversely affecting Gig Harbor's traditional visual character; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan states several goals and policies relating to maintaining signage as a subordinate element in building design including, but not limited to (a) minimizing sign area in facade design, (b) avoidance of signage as a dominant architectural feature, including corporate or log panels into signage area calculations, (b) avoidance of covering architectural details, (c) encouragement of sign designs which reflect the building style or period by encouraging sandblasted-type signs; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan has the stated goal on page 32-33 to avoid flamboyancy in signage by keeping internally illuminated signs subdued through restrictions on sign face illumination; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan on page 33 has the stated goal to coordinate sign designs on multi-tenant buildings through the use of master sign plans designed to allocate signage among tenants and to unify the site design; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan has the stated goal on page 34 to restrict use of off-premise signage and to avoid signage design for distant viewing; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan identifies SR-16 as an enhancement corridor which should require an extensive level of design review; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission finds that the proposed amendments will (a) further the goals and policies outlined in the City's Comprehensive Plan (b) protect the public health/safety/welfare by avoiding excessive light and glare of illuminated signage , and (c) and preserve the visual quality which has attracted tourists and new residents to the Gig Harbor area thereby preserving property values and promoting economic development in the Gig Harbor area; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held two public hearings on the proposed sign code amendments on February 2, 1995 and March 16, 1995 to accept public testimony on the proposed amendments.

NOW THEREFORE, the Planning Commission of the City of Gig Harbor, Washington, recommends to the City Council adoption of amendments to Section 17.80 of the Gig Harbor Municipal Code, attached herein as "Exhibit A".

RESOLVED by the Planning Commission of the City of Gig Harbor, Washington at its regular meeting of the Planning Commission held on this 6th day of April, 1995

Carl Halsan, Planning Commission Chairman

Marilyn E. Ouel

Vice/Chair

Planning Commission

4/20/95

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR, RELATING TO REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL SIGNS; MAKING REVISIONS TO SECTION 17.80 OF THE GIG HARBOR MUNICIPAL CODE.

WHEREAS, the City of Gig Harbor's Comprehensive Plan on page 30 includes the stated intent to allow for effective signage to identify businesses while also providing a positive contribution to the City's visual quality and that "attention getter" signs are neither necessary nor desirable in Gig Harbor's small town setting; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission in its deliberation reviewed research pertaining to sign legibility which indicates that it takes one inch of letter height for every 50 feet of distance it is read from and that speeds of up to 55 mph on a six lane highway requires a letter height of 16 inches (visible from a distance of 800 feet) to allow adequate time to respond to the sign; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that restricting letter heights to up to eighteen and twenty-four inches for upper and lower case letters is reasonable in that it would allow for signs that would be more than adequate in size to be read from all of Gig Harbor's streets without unduly limiting creativity in sign design; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that signs in excess of 18 and 24 inches are larger than necessary for reasonable legibility and creativity and therefore constitute "attention getting" signs; and,

WHEREAS, emerging trends in signage and business advertisement such as (but not limited to) the use of letter sizes far in excess of normal legibility requirements, the outlining of a building's architectural features with neon tubing, the use of large corporate or business colored panels (often illuminated) and the continuing trend of using large backlit awnings for signage are considered forms of "attention getting" signage which current sign codes do not adequately regulate; and,

WHEREAS, the City has witnessed an increased use of large "attention getting" signs which have been permitted under existing sign code regulations; and,

WHEREAS, signage has become an increasingly visual component in the commercial areas of the City and also along State Route 16, thereby adversely affecting Gig Harbor's traditional visual character; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan states several goals and policies relating to maintaining signage as a subordinate element in building design including, but not limited to (a) minimizing sign area in facade design, (b) avoidance of signage as a dominant architectural feature, including

corporate or log panels into signage area calculations, (b) avoidance of covering architectural details, (c) encouragement of sign designs which reflect the building style or period by encouraging sandblasted-type signs; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan has the stated goal on page 32-33 to avoid flamboyancy in signage by keeping internally illuminated signs subdued through restrictions on sign face illumination; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan on page 33 has the stated goal to coordinate sign designs on multi-tenant buildings through the use of master sign plans designed to allocate signage among tenants and to unify the site design; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan has the stated goal on page 34 to restrict use of off-premise signage and to avoid signage design for distant viewing; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan identifies SR-16 as an enhancement corridor which should require an extensive level of design review; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held two public hearings on the proposed sign code amendments on February 2, 1995 and March 16, 1995 to accept public testimony on the proposed amendments and four worksessions during February and March of 1995 to consider the public testimony and make adjustments to the sign code as deemed necessary and appropriate.

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the proposed amendments will (a) further the goals and policies outlined in the City's Comprehensive Plan (b) protect the public health/safety/welfare by avoiding excessive light and glare of illuminated signage, and (c) and preserve the visual quality which has attracted tourists and new residents to the Gig Harbor area thereby preserving property values and promoting economic development in the Gig Harbor area; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON, ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 17.80 of the Gig Harbor Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

**Section 17.80
CITY OF GIG HARBOR
SIGN CODE**

Sections:
17.80.010 Purpose and scope.
17.80.020 Definitions.

- 17.80.030 Permits required.
- 17.80.033 Sign Standards for Areas 1 & 2
- 17.80.035 Sign Standards for Area 3
- 17.80.040 Temporary signs.
- 17.80.050 Permits not required.
- 17.80.060 Prohibited signs.
- 17.80.070 Administration and enforcement.
- 17.80.080 Liability.

17.80.010 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

A. Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote a quality visual environment by establishing reasonable standards for the size, placement, height and maintenance of outdoor signs, graphics and advertising. It is further intended to encourage quality design and material composition which create an attractive community and business climate. Special emphasis should be placed on achieving harmony with building design, settings and the character of the surrounding areas.

B. Scope. This chapter shall not regulate traffic and directional signs installed by a governmental entity; signs not readable from nor intended to be viewed from a public right-of-way or entrance; neon change displays; points-of-purchase advertising displays such as product dispensers, on product dispenser machines; national flags; flags of a political subdivision; symbolic flags of an institution; legal notices required by law; barber poles; historic site plaques; gravestones; structures intended for a separate use, such as phone booths, Goodwill containers and recycling containers; or lettering or symbols painted directly onto or flush-mounted magnetically onto a motor vehicle operating in the normal course of business.

17.80.020 DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this code:

1. **Abandoned sign** - "Abandoned sign" means a sign that no longer correctly identifies, exhorts or advertises any person, business, lessor, owner, product or activity conducted or available on the premises where such sign is located.

2. **Advertising copy** - includes "Advertising copy" means any letters, figures, symbols, logos or trademarks which identify or promote the sign user or any product or service; or which provides information about the sign user, the building or the products or services available.

3. **Building** - "Building" means a roofed and walled structure built for permanent use.

4. **Bulletin board** - "Bulletin board" means a board or small sign on which notices, community events or hours of operation are posted.

5. **Change** - in reference to a sign, a **Change**. A change to a sign change consists of relocating the sign, or replacing 50 percent or more of the structural material in the sign area, or changing the text of the sign. Normal maintenance and a change of name are not changes which a sign does not require a permit.

6. **Code Administrator** - Code Administrator. The code administrator shall be the city's planning director or designee, who shall be authorized to enforce all of the provisions of the sign code.

7. ~~District, Sign Overlay~~; ~~Districts, Sign Overlay~~

a. Area 1. Those properties situated 300 feet back from the beginning and ending of the Olympic Drive freeway interchange, including those properties located with the Olympic Village and interchange area.

b. Area 2. The Westside business district outside the defined interchange area, the commercial zones on Pioneer Way and Kimball Drive, and the commercial zones on the west side of Soundview Drive outside the Olympic Village interchange, and the commercial area at the Burnham Drive/Harborview Drive interchange.

c. Area 3. The RB-1 zoning district along Soundview Drive, and all other commercial districts and residential areas.

8. ~~Double-faced sign~~ - "Double-faced sign" means a sign that has advertising copy on opposites sides of a single display surface or sign structure.

9. ~~Electric sign~~ - "Electrical sign" means a sign or sign structure in which electrical wiring, connections and/or fixtures are used as part of the sign proper.

10. ~~Facade~~ - "Facade" means the entire building front or street wall face of a building extending from the grade of the building to the top of the parapet or eaves and the entire width of the building elevation.

11. ~~Flashing sign~~ - "Flashing sign" means a sign or a portion thereof which changes light intensity or switches on and off in a constant pattern or contains motion or the optical illusion of motion by use of electrical energy. Changing message centers shall not be considered flashing signs.

12. ~~Freestanding sign~~ - "Freestanding sign" means a sign attached to the ground by a sign structure and supported by anchors placed on or in the ground, with a sign supported by a pole(s) or mounted on a structure and is not considered to be supported by any other structure.

13. ~~Freeway Interchange Area~~ - ~~Freeway Interchange Area~~ The design interchange of State Route 16 (SR 16) shall be the area between where the present or designed future on and off ramps to the highway area situated measured between the intersection of the fog line of the exit and on-ramps that are near SR-16. This designation applies to those properties situated 300 feet back from the freeway interchange.

14. ~~Gas station price sign~~ - "Gas station price sign" means a sign advertising the price of motor fuel and contains no other business advertising.

15. ~~Grade~~ - "Grade" means the elevation as measured at the relative ground level in the immediate vicinity of the sign.

16. ~~Ground sign~~ means a sign of limited height (maximum of 12 feet) constructed and affixed on a foundation upon or in the ground.

17. ~~Incidental sign~~ - "Incidental sign" means a small nonelectric information sign four square feet or less in area which pertains to goods, products, services or facilities which are available on the premises where the sign occurs and is intended primarily for the convenience of the public while on the premises.

18. ~~Institutional sign~~ - "Institutional sign" means a sign to identify educational, civic and religious institutions.

19. ~~Landscaping~~ - "Landscaping" means the planned used of trees, shrubs and other living plant materials used in conjunction with a sign and other decorative features.

~~19~~ **19 Lot identification sign** - "Lot identification sign" means a sign to identify the occupants of the premises.

~~20~~ **20 Mansard roof** - "mansard roof" means a sloped roof or roof-like facade architecturally able to be treated as a building wall.

~~21~~ **21 Marquee** - "marquee" means a permanent structure attached to, supported by and projecting from a building and providing protection from the weather elements, but does not include a projecting roof. For purposes of this chapter, a freestanding permanent roof-like structure providing protection from the elements, such as a service station gas pump island, will also be considered a marquee. This also includes canopies.

~~22~~ **22 Neighborhood identification sign** - "neighborhood identification sign" means a sign to identify a particular residential area or development four acres or greater in size.

~~23~~ **23 Neon sign** - use of illuminated neon tubing used to "Neon sign" means a symbol, logo, or message comprised of illuminated neon tubing used to attract attention for advertising purposes draw attention to a business or building in any manner, including (but not limited to) neon text, symbols, logos or outlining of a building's architectural features. Neon signs shall not flash, oscillate or revolve.

~~24~~ **24 Off-premises directional sign** - "Off-premises directional sign" means a permanently installed sign which provided directional information to a business or service located in the Gig Harbor area, but not located on the same property as the sign in question.

~~25~~ **25 Off-premises sign** - "Off-premises sign" means a sign relating, through its message and content to a business activity, use, product or service not available on the premises on which the sign is erected.

~~26~~ **26 On-premises directional sign** - "On-premises directional sign" means a permanent sign that directs the public to a specific place such as an entrance, exit, or parking or service area, or a particular aspect of a business establishment.

~~27~~ **27 On-premises sign** - "On-premises sign" means a sign which carries only advertisements and messages strictly applicable to a lawful use of the premises on which it is located.

~~28~~ **28 Portable sign** - "Portable sign" means a sign made of any material, which by its design is readily movable and is not permanently affixed to the ground, structures or buildings.

~~29~~ **29 Projecting sign** - "Projecting sign" means a sign which is attached to and projects more than one foot from a structure, building face or marquee.

~~30~~ **30 Readerboard** - "Readerboard" means a sign face consisting of tracks to designed to hold readily changeable letters allowing frequent changes of copy.

~~31~~ **31 Revolving sign** - "Revolving sign" means a sign which rotates or turns in a circular pattern.

~~32~~ **32 Roof sign** - "Roof sign" means a sign supported by and erected on and above a roof or parapet or fascia of a building or structure (shall not include a sign erected on the face of a mansard roof).

~~33~~ **33 Sandwich board/Sidewalk sign** - "Sandwich Board/Sidewalk Sign" Such sign shall have a maximum height of three feet and width of two feet located in front of the business; a portable sign located on the sidewalk, often consisting of two sign faces hinged at the top and separated at the bottom to make it self-standing.

35 34. **Sign** - "Sign" means any visual communication device, structure, or fixture which is visible from any right-of-way or waterway and is intended to aid the establishment in question in promoting the sale of products, goods, services, events or to identify a building, using graphics, letters, figures, symbols, trade marks, or advertising copy. Steel, plastic or similar panels displaying corporate colors, logos or trade marks and as are attached to corporate structure buildings to give identity to the business shall be considered signage. Corporate colors which conform to design guidelines as adopted by the City shall be excluded from this definition. Ineligible displays, features, or product representations shall not be considered signage.

36 35. **Sign area** - "Sign area" means the entire area of a sign or advertising display, logos, trade marks, and business or corporate colors are to be placed. Sign structures are associated architectural embellishments, framework and decorative features which contain no written or advertising copy, which are not illuminated and which contain no logos or trademarks shall not be included. Sign area shall be calculated by measuring the area of the smallest rectangle, circle, triangle or parallelogram that can be drawn around all parts of the sign from the viewpoint exposing the largest sign surface area, excluding simple support structures. Sign supporting structures which are part of the sign display shall be included in the area of calculation.

37 36. **Temporary construction sign** - "Temporary construction sign" means a sign jointly erected and maintained on premises undergoing construction, by an architect, contractor, subcontractor and/or materialman, upon which property such person is furnishing labor or material.

38 37. **Temporary sign** - "Temporary sign" means any sign or advertising display constructed of cloth, canvas, light fabric, paper, cardboard or other light materials, with or without frames intended to be displayed for a limited time only and not permanently attached to a building or site.

39 38. **Wall graphics** - ~~Wall Graphics~~. A wall graphic is a wall sign of which color and form are part of an overall design on the building.

39 39. **Wall plane** - includes that portion of a facade which is contained on one general plane. If there is a shift in the facade, two or more planes are created. A single wall plane may contain windows and doors but it is generally a solid surface, though the field of projecting patches or cornices may be considered part of the wall plane if the patches or cornices do not project from the calculating surface.

40 40. **Wall sign** - ~~Wall sign~~ means a sign structure erected parallel to and extending not more than one foot from the facade or face of any building to which it is attached and supported throughout its entire length, with the exposed face of the sign parallel to the plane of said wall or facade. Signs incorporated into mansard roofs, marquees or canopies shall be treated as a wall sign.

17.80.030 Permits required: 17.80.030 PERMIT PROCEDURES.

The following regulations shall apply to all signs.

A. Permit Requirements. ~~A. A special sign overlay district is adopted and portrayed on Map 1. The standards of this chapter shall be applied as defined in the specific overlay areas.~~

B. No sign shall be installed, constructed, painted, structurally altered, posted or applied without first obtaining a sign permit from the code administrator, unless exempted by this chapter. A

separate permit shall be required for each group of signs installed simultaneously on a single supporting structure installed simultaneously. Thereafter, each additional sign erected on the structure must have a separate permit.

B. Permit Application Procedures. ~~C. Permit Requirements:~~ Applications for signs shall be accompanied by:

1. ~~a.~~ Two site plans showing the location of the affected lot, building(s) and sign(s), showing both existing signs;
2. ~~b.~~ Two copies of a scaled drawing of the proposed sign or sign revision, including size, height, copy, structural footing details, material specifications, method of attachment, illumination, front and end views of marquees, calculation for dead load and wind pressure, photograph of site and building marked to show where sign or marquee is proposed, and any other information required to ensure compliance with appropriate laws;
3. ~~c.~~ Written consent of the owner of the building, structure, or property where the sign is to be erected;
4. ~~d.~~ A permit fee is ~~as~~ adopted by resolution of the city council;
5. ~~e.~~ Exemptions. The code administrator may waive submission of plans and specifications when the structural aspect is of minor importance.

C. Administrative Requirements. ~~2. Administrative Requirements:~~ The code administrator shall ascertain that the sign installer has a valid Washington State contractors license, unless the sign is being installed by the owner of the sign.

D. Variances. ~~3. Variances:~~ Any person may apply to the hearing examiner for a variance from the requirements of this chapter. Variances shall be processed by the code administrator. The hearing examiner may grant a variance from the provisions and/or the requirements of the chapter when:

1. ~~a.~~ The granting of the variance would not be materially detrimental to the property owners in the vicinity and the variance sought is of minimum sign size, height, and scope to meet the conditions and needs of the applicant; and
2. ~~b.~~ The granting of the variance would not be contrary to the objectives of this chapter; and
3. ~~c.~~ The signage of the property in question cannot be adequately met under the literal interpretation and strict application of the chapter; and
4. ~~d.~~ The granting of the variance is necessary because of special circumstances relating to property location, topography, shape and size; site distance and limited view to property; and/or dependency of business to visual access of freeway traffic in the freeway interchange area (Area 1).

E. Administrative Waiver - Off-premises Signs. ~~4. Administrative Waiver - Off-premises Signs:~~ Off-premises commercial signs are prohibited by the City, unless a waiver is granted by the code administrator for an off-premises directional sign. Waivers shall only be granted upon a clear demonstration that the applicant's business or property is not visible from any streets or roads or on-premises signing cannot adequately convey the location and identity of the business to consumers who would normally use the business.

1. ~~a.~~ Such signs shall be directional only (no advertising other than name and location).
2. ~~b.~~ No more than two such signs for each business shall be approved.

3. ~~τ~~ The total area of the sign shall not exceed 24 square feet, such sign(s) must be permanently installed on private property, and the application must be accompanied by written permission of the owner of the property where the sign is to be located. Portable direction signs are not permitted, except real estate directional signs.

4. ~~ϕ~~ Such sign shall meet all other applicable provisions of this chapter.

5. ~~ε~~ If more than one business in an immediate area has need for an off-premises directional sign, all must be identified on the same sign.

F. Administrative Waiver - Design Restrictions. Restrictions pertaining to the location of a sign within architectural features of a building and to illumination color as required in sections 17.80.031(B)(2) & 17.80.031(A) & (C) shall be observed unless a waiver is granted by the code administrator. Waivers shall be granted upon a clear demonstration that the following conditions apply:

1. The proposed sign(s) is a superior design solution as determined by an elected design review procedure in place at the time the waiver is requested.

2. The building for which the waiver is requested lacks typical sign openings of sign height and width common to newer buildings.

3. The waiver shall be for the purposes of a superior design solution for both the building and the sign and not solely for the purposes of increasing advertising effectiveness.

4. If elected illumination is desired by Area 3, the sign is not visible from sidewalks within 200 feet.

5. All reasonable locations for signage have been explored.

~~17.80.031 GENERAL REGULATIONS. D. Sign Standards and Conditions.~~

~~1. General Regulations:~~

A. Sign overlay district. A special sign overlay district is adopted and portrayed on Map 1. The standards of this chapter shall be applied as defined in the specific overlay areas.

B. Motion signs prohibited. ~~τ~~ No sign or any part of a sign shall be designed or constructed to be moving by any means, and shall not contain items such as banners, ribbons, streamers and spinners. These devices, when not part of any sign, are also prohibited. Limited use of thematic flags, banners and pennants which are complementary to a specific location or structure may be permitted upon approval of the code administrator. This waiver is not intended to permit the use of numerous types of devices which as a result of wind pressure may move to a point of attracting attention of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

C. Exposed sign supports. ~~τ~~ Exposed braces and angle irons are permitted unless they are a decorative element in the sign structure or a wrought iron 'S' curve brace or unless there are no other practical means of supporting the sign.

D. Flashing signs. ~~τ~~ No sign shall have blinking, flashing, fluttering or moving lights or other illuminating device which has a changing light intensity or color; provided, however, temperature and/or time signs that conform in all other respects to this chapter are allowed.

~~d~~ No window signs above the first floor shall be illuminated.

E. Uniform Building Code compliance. ~~ε~~ The structure and installation of all signs

shall comply with the latest adopted edition of the Uniform Building Code. f. Such sign shall meet all other applicable provisions of this chapter.

F. Off-premise directional signs. g. If more than one business in an immediate area has need for an off-premises directional sign, all must be identified on the same sign. (see 17.80.030(F))

G. Maintenance required. h. All signs, together with all of their supports, braces, guys and anchors, shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe, neat, clean and attractive condition.

H. Illumination restrictions. i. The light directed on, or internal to, any sign shall be so shaded, shielded and/or directed so that the intensity or brightness shall not adversely affect safe vision of operators of vehicles moving on private or public property or pedestrians on a public right-of-way. Electric signs shall not use incandescent bulbs for internal illumination. Lights on externally illuminated signs shall be so shielded as to contain the light to the sign surface only. Internally illuminated signs shall be limited to individual pan channel letters or to cabinet or awning signs with individual letters cut out of an opaque sign or awning face. Externally illuminated letters shall be limited to a letter height of 7 1/2 inches for the first letter of each word with the remaining letters limited to an 18 inch height maximum. Sign or awning materials must black out all light. Only the text may be translucent. *In Area 3* the plastic face or backing of internally illuminated letters must be ivory colored and the light source must be white if the parcel the sign applies to is within 200 feet of any residential zone or development. Lighted signs visible from nearby residences shall have low or soft illumination or be shielded in a manner to not adversely affect such residents.

I. Portable signs. j. Portable signs shall not exceed 12 square feet in sign area and not more than one such sign may be displayed per business. Portable signs must be located on the premises to which they relate, except real estate directional signs.

J. Abandoned signs. k. Abandoned signs shall be removed by the owner or lessee of the premises upon which the sign is located after the business or service advertised is no longer conducted on the premises.

K. Master sign plan. l. All commercial buildings shall provide a master sign plan for the entire structure or project. The plan shall indicate the amount and location of signage allocated to each tenant space. The signage plan must be designed so that it establishes a common theme or design, uses similar construction methods, has compatible colors, lettering, lettering style, symbols, scale and size of signs and/or identical background. Sign plans are intended to unify the design of a project. Sign plans shall be approved through the site plan review process except that existing buildings may have sign plans approved administratively. All existing multi-tenant projects or buildings shall submit a master sign plan prior to issuance of any new sign permits for said buildings.

L. Color restrictions. m. "Day-glo", fluorescent, or reflective colored materials that give the appearance of changing color or brilliant fluorescent colors shall not be permitted. Additional color restrictions are defined for Area 3.

M. Sign orientation. n. Signage shall not be oriented for distant viewing. At least 70 percent of the allowed signage for a building shall be oriented to the road or main parking lot the project has direct driveway access to. The remaining signage may be oriented to the building side or rear, provided that the building has road frontage along that side or rear and provided that the

~~signage is not oriented to the freeway or freeway interchange areas.~~

~~2. Freestanding Ground Signs:~~

~~a. Sign height is the vertical distance from the highest point of the sign to the finished grade at the base of the supports.~~

~~b. Freestanding signs shall not be permitted in any area of the city.~~

~~c. Height standards:~~

~~Areas 1 and 2 Ground signs shall not exceed 12 feet in height.~~

~~Area 3 Ground signs shall not exceed six feet in height.~~

~~d. Sign surface standards:~~

~~Areas 1 and 2 50 square feet for a single side or 100 square feet total both sides.~~

~~Area 3 24 square feet for a single side or 48 square feet total both sides.~~

~~e. Location. Ground signs may not be located on public property. Sites on a corner of two public streets may have one sign on the corner instead of a sign for each frontage. Placements in these locations are subject to approval by the public works director. The placement of ground signs shall be in such a fashion and location as to not obstruct the view of signs of adjacent property owners.~~

~~f. Number:~~

~~i. One ground sign shall be permitted on each street frontage of property on which the business is located.~~

~~ii. If a projecting sign is used, no freestanding sign shall be permitted on the property.~~

~~g. Landscaping:~~

~~i. Each sign shall have a landscaped area twice the size of the sign area at the base of the sign. The landscaping and sign base shall be protected from vehicles by substantial curbing.~~

~~ii. Permits for signs shall not be granted until required landscaping is installed or a bond or assigned funds in the amount of 125 percent of the estimated cost of the landscaping is provided.~~

~~iii. These requirements may be waived if the sign is located in an area that is part of an approved overall site landscape plan.~~

~~3. Wall Mounted Signs:~~

~~a. Total Area. Painted or attached signs on any wall shall not exceed the following ratios:~~

~~Area 1 Two square feet of sign area to one lineal foot of building front, provided however, 50 square feet of sign area is guaranteed each business frontage. Those businesses with both a building front and one side wall exposure to vehicular and pedestrian traffic may, as an option for purposes of calculating total wall sign area, add the lineal footage of the building front and side wall then divide by two.~~

~~Area 2 One and one-half square feet of sign area to one lineal foot of building front. Those businesses with both a building front and one side wall exposure to vehicular and pedestrian traffic may, as an option for purposes of calculating total wall sign area, add the lineal footage of the building front and side wall then divide by two.~~

~~Area 3 One square foot of sign area for every lineal foot of wall upon which it is mounted or 50 square feet, whichever is less.~~

~~b. Wall signs shall not project above roof-lines.~~

~~4. Window Signs.~~

~~a. Where a window sign is utilized in place of a wall sign, the area standards contained in paragraph a of subdivision 3 of this subsection shall apply.~~

~~b. In addition to the area requirements of paragraph a of this subdivision, businesses are allowed one painted window sign identifying the business. The maximum area of these signs is six square feet.~~

~~c. Signs above the first floor are not included in the maximum sign area of a site, and are allowed to businesses located above the first floor with a maximum area of one square foot of sign area for each lineal foot of window frontage.~~

~~5. Projecting Signs.~~

~~a. Surface area.~~

~~Areas 1 and 2 32 square feet total both sides.~~

~~Area 3 32 square feet total both sides and shall be engraved or painted wood or painted metal.~~

~~b. All projecting signs must be at least eight feet above sidewalks and walkways and 15 feet above vehicular ways.~~

~~c. Sign shall not project more than three feet or one-third the width of the sidewalk or walkway.~~

~~d. Businesses choosing to use projecting signs shall reduce the amount of allowable wall mounted or window sign area by the proportionate amount of sign area allowed under subparagraph a of subdivision 3 and paragraph a of subdivision 4 of this subsection respectively.~~

~~6 Shopping Center Identification Sign(s). Each shopping center as qualified below may be permitted a shopping center identification sign(s). The shopping center identification sign shall be limited to one sign per street frontage, and subject to the height and size requirements of the areas in which the center is located. Such sign(s) shall be permitted for shopping centers which contain no less than 10 separate tenants, and restricted to only the identification of the shopping center. The shopping center identification sign shall be located in a planter of appropriate dimension. Individual tenants/businesses within a planned shopping center shall only be allowed to use wall signs.~~

~~7. Office Building Identification Sign. IN addition to those signs permitted by this chapter, each office building as qualified below may be permitted a building identification sign. The sign shall be in architectural harmony with the design of the buildings to be identified. The office building identification sign shall be limited to one sign per street frontage, and subject to the height and size requirements of the areas in which the building is located. One such sign(s) shall be permitted for office buildings which contain no less than four tenants or any institutional use, and the copy shall include only the name of the office building or institutional use. A directory or other exclusively informational listing of tenant's names may be attached, provided the area does not exceed 12 square feet.~~

~~8. Sidewalk/Sandwich Board. One sidewalk or sandwich board sign per business shall be permitted subject to the following.~~

~~a. Signs shall be located next to the curb edge of a sidewalk on premises in such a manner so as not to interfere with the opening of car doors, bus stops, loading zones or~~

pedestrian traffic:

~~b. Signs shall be located directly in front of the sponsoring business, within 12 feet of the main entrance to the business and during business hours only.~~

~~c. Owners of such signs shall assume liability for damage resulting from their use and shall provide the city with an appropriate legal document holding the city harmless for such resulting loss.~~

~~d. No sign shall be located so as to create a traffic safety hazard by interfering with the vision of drivers entering or leaving the premises.~~

~~e. Maximum allowable sign area shall be 12 square feet.~~

~~9. Wall Graphics. There are not restrictions on wall graphics provided that they do not constitute advertising of a business or product normally subject to the provisions for painted signs.~~

17.80.033 SIGN STANDARDS FOR AREA 1 & 2

In addition to the general regulations outlined in section 17.80.031, the following sign standards shall apply:

A. Freestanding Signs.

1. Height measurement. Freestanding signs shall be measured from the highest point of the sign to the finished grade at the base of the sign support. Finished grade shall be the final grade approved through the site plan review process and shall not be increased for purposes of increasing overall sign height.

2. Height standards. Freestanding ground signs shall not exceed 8 feet in height.

3. Clearance standards. Freestanding signs which abut the edge of a sidewalk shall have a maximum clearance of 27 inches.

4. Maximum sign area. 50 square feet for a single side or 100 square feet total both sides, or one square foot of sign area for every three feet of frontage the sign is located on, whichever is less.

5. Location. Freestanding signs may not be located on public property. The placement of freestanding signs shall be in such a fashion and location as to not obstruct the view of signs of adjacent property owners.

6. Density. One freestanding sign shall be permitted on each street frontage of property on which the business is located. Sites on a corner of two public streets may have one sign on the corner instead of a sign for each frontage, subject to approval by the public works director. Commercial properties with more than 100 feet of continuous street frontage and with more than one entrance may install a free-standing sign at each entrance, provided that no single sign exceeds the maximum sign area described under subdivision 4 of subsection A of this section. Where there is frontage on more than one street, each frontage is treated independent of the other.

7. Landscaping. Freestanding signs must be landscaped around the base of the sign.

a. Each sign shall have a landscaped area twice the size of the sign area. The landscaping and sign base shall be protected from vehicles by substantial curbing.

b. Landscaping shall be installed in the planting season closest to the date of the sign permit issuance. Signs installed after the planting season shall be landscaped by no later than the following planting season.

c. These requirements may be waived if the sign is located in an area that

is part of an approved overall site landscape plan

B. Wall Mounted Signs.

1. Total Area Painted or attached signs on any wall shall not exceed the following ratios:

Area 1 Two square feet of sign area to one lineal foot of commercial building front or 50 square feet of sign area, whichever is greater, is guaranteed each business provided that signage does not exceed 10 percent of the wall plane it is mounted to.

Area 2 One and one-half square feet of sign area to one lineal foot of commercial building front, provided that signage does not exceed 10 percent of the wall plane it is mounted to.

2. Respecting architectural details Signs may not cover or obscure important architectural details of a building such as stair railings, turnings, windows, doors, decorative louvers, or similar elements intended to be decorative features of a building design. Signs must appear to be a secondary and complementary feature of the building facade. Wall signs must be located within architectural signs bands or other blank spaces which visually frame the sign. Blank wall sections above or between windows and doors, for example, may provide an effective location for signage. Signs hanging between pillars and archways may also be an effective design solution. However, to avoid a "maxed out" appearance, signs may be no larger than 70 percent of the width or height of the space so as to leave sufficient reveal on all sides of the sign to maintain an appropriate balance between the sign and wall. For example, a pillar between a door and window which is 30 inches wide may have a sign which is 21 inches wide.

3. Height restriction Wall signs shall not project above roof lines or fascia boards.

C. Window Signs.

1. Allowed size Where a window sign is utilized in place of a wall sign, the area standards contained in subdivision 1 of subsection B of this section shall apply.

2. Extra sign allowed In addition to the area requirements of subdivision 1 of subsection B of this section, businesses are allowed one painted window sign identifying the business. The maximum area of these signs is six square feet.

3. Secondary-story signs Signs above the first floor are not included in the maximum sign area of a site, and are allowed to businesses located above the first floor with a maximum area of one square foot of sign area for each lineal foot of window frontage.

D. Projecting Signs.

1. Surface area Projecting signs are limited to 32 square feet total both sides. Projecting sign area shall be deducted from the allowable wall signage determined under subdivision 1 of subsection B of this section.

2. Clearance requirements All projecting signs must be at least eight feet above sidewalks and walkways and 15 feet above vehicular ways.

3. Maximum projection Projecting signs shall have a maximum width of 3 feet with a maximum clearance of 6 inches from the building wall.

4. Design Restriction Projecting signs may not be cabinet-type signs and may not be internally illuminated.

E. Sidewalk Sandwich Board. One sidewalk or sandwich board sign per customer building entrance (not to exceed one sign per tenant) shall be permitted subject to the following:

1. Location. Signs shall be located next to the curb edge of a sidewalk on premises in such a manner so as not to interfere with the opening of car doors, bus stops, loading zones, or pedestrian traffic. No sign shall be located so as to create a traffic safety hazard by interfering with the vision of drivers entering or leaving the premises.

2. Hours of display. Signs shall be located directly in front of the sponsoring business within 12 feet of the building entrance and during business hours only.

3. Owner liability. Owners of such signs shall assume liability for damage resulting from the use and shall provide the city with an appropriate legal document holding the city harmless for such resulting loss.

4. Allowed size. Maximum allowable sign area shall be 12 square feet. Such signs shall have a maximum height of three feet and width of two feet located in front of the business.

F. Wall Graphics. There are no restrictions on wall graphics provided that they do not constitute advertising of a business or product normally subject to the provisions for painted signs.

17.80.035 SIGN STANDARDS FOR AREA 3

In addition to the general regulations outlined in section 17.80.030, the following sign standards shall apply:

A. Illumination. When illumination is desired in Area 3, the City encourages use of external light sources subject to the provisions of section 17.80.030(D). Internally illuminated signs are permitted subject to the provisions of section 17.80.030(H) except that illuminated text must be ivory colored and the light source must be white if the parcel the sign applies to is within 200 feet of any residential zone or development.

B. Freestanding Signs.

1. Height measurement. Freestanding signs shall be measured from the highest point of the sign to the finished grade at the base of the sign support. Finished grade shall be the final grade approved through the site plan review process and shall not be increased for purposes of increasing overall sign height.

2. Height standards. Freestanding ground signs shall not exceed 6 feet in height.

3. Clearance standards. Freestanding signs which abut the edge of a sidewalk shall have a maximum clearance of 27 inches.

4. Maximum sign area. 24 square feet for a single side or 48 square feet for both sides. If a carved or sandblasted wooden sign is used, freestanding signs may be 30 square feet for a single side or 60 square feet total both sides.

5. Location. Freestanding signs may not be located on public property. The placement of freestanding signs shall be in such a fashion and location as to not obstruct the view of signs of adjacent property owners.

6. Density. One freestanding sign shall be permitted on each street frontage of property on which the business is located. Sites on a corner of two public streets may have one sign on the corner instead of a sign for each frontage, subject to approval by the public works director. Commercial premises with more than 1000 feet of continuous street frontage and with

more than one entrance may install a free-standing sign at each entrance, provided that no single sign exceeds the maximum sign area described under subdivision 1 of subsection B of this section. Where there is frontage on more than one street, each frontage is treated independently.

1. Landscaping. Freestanding signs must be landscaped around the base of the sign:

a. Each sign shall have a landscaped area twice the size of the sign area. If a carved or sandblasted wooden sign is used, landscaping may be reduced by 50 percent for all grade level landscaping, or by 75 percent if landscaping is contained in a raised planter around the base of the sign. Raised planters must be at least 18 inches high and may include perennial or annual plantings. Planter and organic materials shall be installed within 30 days of sign installation. The landscaping, sign base or planter shall be protected from vehicles by substantial curbing.

b. Landscaping shall be installed in the planting season closest to the date of the sign permit issuance. Signs installed after the planting season shall be landscaped by no later than the following planting season.

c. These requirements may be waived if the sign is located in an area that is part of an approved overall site landscape plan.

C. Wall Mounted Signs.

1. Total Sign Area. Partial or attached wall signs must meet each of the following size criteria:

a. Allowed signage per facade. The combined area of wall signs on a given facade shall not exceed one square foot of sign for every lineal foot of commercial wall upon which it is mounted.

b. Individual sign size. No single wall sign shall exceed 50 square feet.

c. Allowed signage per wall plane. Wall signage may not exceed 10 percent of the wall plane or surface it is mounted to (see definition of wall plane).

d. Increased size option. If a carved or sandblasted wooden sign is used, the sign size may be increased by 20% of its maximum sign area.

e. Size restriction. Wall signs must meet the 70% space coverage allowances described under the following surface coverage requirements.

2. Respecting architectural details. Signs may not cover or obscure important architectural details of a building; they should appear to be a secondary and complementary feature of the building facade. Wall signs must be located within architectural signs bands or other blank spaces which visually frame the sign. Blank wall sections above or between windows and doors, for example, may provide an effective location for signage. However, to avoid a "maxed out" appearance, signs may be no larger than 70 percent of the width or height of the space so as to leave sufficient reveal on all sides of the sign to maintain an appropriate balance between the sign and wall. For example, a pillar between a door and window which is 30 inches wide may have a sign which is 21 inches wide.

3. Height restriction. Wall signs shall not project above roof lines or fascia boards.

D. Window Signs.

1. Allowed size. Where a window sign is utilized in place of a wall sign, the area standards contained in subdivision 1 of subsection C of this section shall apply.

2. Extra sign allowed: In addition to the area requirements of subsection C of this section, businesses are allowed one painted window sign identifying the business. The maximum area of these signs is six square feet.

3. Second-story signs: Signs above the first floor are not included in the maximum sign area of a site and are allowed to businesses located above the first floor with a maximum area of one square foot of sign area for each lineal foot of window frontage.

E. Projecting Signs.

1. Surface area: Projecting signs in Area 3 are limited to 32 square feet total per side. Projecting sign area shall be deducted from the allowable wall signage determined under subdivision 1 of subsection C and subdivision 1 of subsection D of this section respectively.

2. Clearance requirements: All projecting signs must be at least eight feet above sidewalks and walkways and 15 feet above vehicular ways.

3. Maximum projection: Projecting signs shall have a maximum width of 3 feet with a maximum clearance of 6 inches from the building wall.

4. Design Restriction: Projecting signs may not be cabinet-type signs and may not be internally illuminated.

F. Sidewalk Sandwich Board. One sidewalk or sandwich board sign per customer building entrance (not to exceed one sign per tenant) shall be permitted subject to the following:

1. Location: Signs shall be located directly in front of the sponsoring business at a point on the sidewalk which is closest to the building entrance. Signs shall be located in such a manner so as not to interfere with the opening of all doors, bus stops, loading zones, or pedestrian traffic. No sign shall be located so as to create a traffic safety hazard by interfering with the vision of drivers entering or leaving the premises.

2. Hours of display: Signs may be displayed during business hours only.

3. Owner liability: Owners of such signs shall assume liability for damage resulting from their use and shall provide the city with an appropriate legal document holding the city harmless for such resulting loss.

4. Allowed sign: Maximum allowable sign area shall be 12 square feet total.

G. Wall Graphics. There are no restrictions on wall graphics provided that they do not constitute advertising of a business or product normally subject to the provisions for painted signs.

17.80.040 Temporary signs.

Except for business signs described under subsection 17.80.040(A) below, no permit is required for temporary signs. These signs are for promotional purposes and are not allowed to continually advertise goods, services or events on a site; permanent signs shall be used for that purpose.

A. Business Signs. ~~Business Opening Signs.~~ Maximum duration shall be one month. ~~Maximum area per sign shall not exceed one square foot.~~ Such signs include grand opening signs, sale signs, promotional signs, quitting business signs, and other non-permanent exterior signs used by businesses. Business signs shall be limited to 20 square feet in size. No more than one business sign may be displayed at any one time for any one business or tenant. Business signs may be displayed for no more than 60 cumulative days per calendar year. A permit is required for each business sign. A business sign permit application form is available at the City Planning

Department. There is no fee for a temporary business sign permit.

B. Poster Signs - Notwithstanding the business sign restrictions in subsection A, each business may continually display temporary poster-type signs. Poster signs are allowed on the inside of windows only.

~~B. Sale Signs. Maximum duration shall be one month.~~

~~C. Quitting Business, Fire Sale, and Similar Signs. Maximum duration shall be not more than two months.~~

D. Real Estate (On-Premises and Off-Premises Signs).

1. Residential "For Sale", "For Rent" and "Sold" Signs. Such signs shall be limited to one sign per street frontage not to exceed six square feet in sign area per side, placed wholly on the property for sale, and not to exceed a height of six feet. ~~Off-premises signs shall not exceed six square feet and are restricted to one per street. One off-premise "For Sale" sign no larger than two square feet and no further from the subject house than the nearest arterial street intersection is permitted. No more than one "For Sale" or "For Rent" sign may be used at any street intersection for any one developer, broker, seller or owner. No off-premises "sold" signs are allowed.~~ All real estate signs shall be removed within five days of the final sale or rental.

If a development or subdivision with more than 8 parcels or units has more than 5% of the parcels or units for sale at any one time by a single developer, agent, or seller, signage shall be limited to one project identification sign no larger than 12 square feet at the subdivision or project entrance with a map showing available lots or units by number. Each lot or unit may have a corresponding number sign not exceeding 4 square feet.

2. Residential Directional "Open House" Signs. Such signs shall be limited to one sign per street frontage on the premises for sale ~~and three off-premises signs.~~ However, if a broker/agent has more than one house open for inspection in a single development or subdivision, he is limited to four off-premises "open house" signs in the entire development or subdivision, and one off-premise sign which is no further from the open house than the nearest arterial street intersection. No more than one open house sign may be used at any street intersection for any one developer, broker or seller. Such signs are permitted only during daylight hours and when the broker/agent or seller ~~or an agent~~ is in attendance at the property for sale. No such sign shall exceed five square feet in sign area per side. The sign may be placed along the periphery of a public right-of-way, provided it does not interfere with traffic safety, but it may not be attached to a utility pole or traffic safety device.

3. Undeveloped Commercial and Industrial Property "For Sale or Rent" Signs. One sign per street frontage advertising undeveloped commercial property for sale or for rent is permitted while the building property is actually for rent or sale. The sign shall not exceed 32 square feet in sign area per side and six feet in height.

18.80.050 PERMITS NOT REQUIRED.

The following shall not require a permit, provided however, these exemptions shall not be construed as relieving the owner from the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this chapter or any other law or ordinance.

A. The changing of the advertising copy or message on a lawfully erected, painted or printed sign or the changing of the advertising copy thereof readerboard or similar sign specifically designed for the use of replaceable copy;

B. ~~Painting, repainting~~ Repainting or cleaning of a lawfully erected sign or the changing of the advertising copy thereof and other normal maintenance which does not involve a change of sign text, color or design, unless a structural or electrical change is made or unless the tenancy or ownership to which the sign applies changes;

C. Temporary decorations customary for special holidays erected entirely on private property;

D. On-premises directional signs not exceeding 16 4 square feet and distance from the ground level at the base of the sign to the top of the sign shall not exceed eight 4 feet unless it is attached to a wall in which case the sign must have a maximum clearance of 27 inches or a minimum clearance as defined in subdivision 17.80.05(1)(2) of this code

E. Institutional signs, Postal signs, per city ordinance;

F. Political signs, per city ordinance;

G. One nonelectric on-premises bulletin board not exceeding 12 square feet in area for each charitable or religious organization;

H. G. One temporary construction sign per street frontage of up to 32 square feet or one project identification sign, per city ordinance;

I. Institutional identification signs not exceeding 18 square feet on all faces. The top of the sign shall not be higher than six feet from the ground level;

J. H. One wall or projecting gas station price sign or one portable gas station price sign per station frontage a maximum of 3 square feet on all sides and in addition to one wall or projecting gas price sign and one portable gas station price sign, one gas price sign may be incorporated into an approved free-standing ground sign, subject to maximum size and height allowances for free-standing signs. Portable gas price signs shall have a maximum height from the ground of five feet. Illumination of portable gas price signs shall be limited to an external source or to an opaque face with illuminated letters only.

K. One emblem of organization sign per city entrance and the total area of the sign on all of its faces shall not exceed 24 square feet;

L. I. One lot identification sign per single family dwelling in the R-1 district with the total area not to exceed (a) two square feet, per residential dwelling unit, not to exceed a maximum of 18 square feet for multi-family projects, and (b) 18 square feet for nonresidential uses;

M. I. One neighborhood identification sign not exceeding a total of 12 square feet on all its faces and the height from the base of the sign to the top shall not exceed six feet;

N. One temporary sign not exceeding 32 square feet and displayed for 31 days per calendar year;

O. K. One nonelectric portable sign not exceeding four square feet located on premises.

17.80.060 PROHIBITED SIGNS.

The following signs are prohibited:

A. Signs which by coloring, shape, wording or location resemble or conflict with traffic control signs or devices;

B. Signs which the director of public works determines to be a safety hazard for

pedestrian or vehicular traffic. Such signs shall be removed if they already exist;

C. Flashing signs or lights;

D. Signs or parts of signs which revolve;

E. Portable signs exceeding six square feet each side;

F. Signs attached to or placed on a vehicle or trailer parked on public or private property; provided, however, this provision shall not be construed as prohibiting the identification of a firm or its products on a vehicle operating during the normal course of business. Franchised buses and taxis are exempt from this provision;

G. Off-premises signs, except real estate directional signs, political signs, public service civic event signs, garage sale signs;

H. Any sign affixed to or painted on trees, rocks or other natural features or utility poles;

I. Roof signs;

J. All readerboard signs, including portable readerboard signs except such signs used for theaters or public schools. ~~Portable readerboard signs may be allowed for special events for a period not to exceed three days.~~

K. Signs that display the symbol, slogan or trademark of national brands of soft drinks or other products that do not form the bulk of the business transacted on the premises.

17.80.070 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

The code administrator shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this code.

A. Removal of Signs. The code administrator may order the removal of any sign erected, installed or maintained in violation of this chapter. He/she shall give written notice specifying the violation to the holder of the sign permit, or the owner of the property where the sign is erected, to correct said violation ~~or remove the sign within 30 days or be subject to civil penalty provisions of Chapter 15.18 GHMC.~~ In the event the violation is not corrected within 30 days, a citation shall be issued to the owner of the sign or the owner of the property where the sign is located. If, in the opinion of the code administrator, the condition of the sign presents an immediate threat to the safety of the public, the enforcing officer may cause immediate removal of the sign at cost to the owner of the premises. A sidewalk/sandwich board sign placed in noncompliance of this code shall be subject to removal by order of the city's code enforcement officer after providing a two-day written notice. Any temporary sign or sandwich board sign located in the city's right-of-way not in compliance with this code is subject to immediate removal by the city. ~~Failure to remove any noncomplying sidewalk/sandwich board sign(s) located within the city's right-of-way after order and notice from the code enforcement officer shall subject such noncomplying sign(s) to immediate removal by the city in addition to civil penalties as provided under the code.~~ Such confiscated signs may be reclaimed by the owner from the city after paying a \$50.00 fee. Signs not reclaimed within 5 working days shall be deemed refuse and may be discarded by the city.

B. Cumulative Civil Penalty. Any person found in violation of this chapter shall incur a cumulative civil penalty in the amount of \$50.00 per day from the date set for correction thereof until the violation is corrected. The civil penalty enforcement procedures, appeal and settlement process shall be followed pursuant to and consistent with those procedures set forth in Chapter 15.18 GHMC.

C. Nonconforming Signs. ~~Nonconforming signs which are permanently installed and~~

~~were legally installed prior to the adoption of this chapter shall be allowed to continue in use as long as such signs are continuously maintained, are not relocated, are not structurally altered or made more nonconforming in any way. A nonconforming Nonconforming sign(s) shall be required to be brought into compliance upon abandonment of the premises, destruction of the sign beyond 50 percent of its value, change in the sign text or copy, or change in the tenancy, ownership or use of the property where the sign(s) is located. Conformance applies to sign height, size, placement, all provisions of this code. Nonconforming signs shall not be transferred to nor maintained to advertise a new tenant, owner, or occupant of the business to which the sign is erected, but shall be removed or brought into conformance at the termination of the tenancy to which the sign applies.~~

Section 2. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance.

Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force five (5) days after publication of an approved summary consisting of the title.

APPROVED:

Gretchen A. Wilbert, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Mark E. Hoppen, City Administrator

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY:

BY _____

FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK: April 20, 1995
PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:
PUBLISHED:
EFFECTIVE DATE:
ORDINANCE NO. _____

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. _____

of the City of Gig Harbor, Washington

On the ____ day of _____, 1994, the City Council of the City of Gig Harbor, passed Ordinance No. _____. A summary of the content of said ordinance, consisting of the title, provides as follows:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR, RELATING TO REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL SIGNS; MAKING REVISIONS TO SECTION 17.80 OF THE GIG HARBOR MUNICIPAL CODE.

The full text of this Ordinance will be mailed upon request.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 1995.

CITY ADMINISTRATOR, MARK HOPPEN



City of Gig Harbor. The "Maritime City."

3105 JUDSON STREET
GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON 98335
(206) 851-8136

TO: MAYOR WILBERT AND CITY COUNCIL
FROM: TOM ENLOW
DATE: April 17, 1995
SUBJECT: BICYCLE FRIENDLY COMMUNITY RESOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

This resolution satisfies several of the criteria of the League of American Bicyclists' Bicycle Friendly Community program so that Gig Harbor could be certified as a Bicycle Friendly Community.

BACKGROUND

As a member of the League of American Bicyclists, Brad Carpenter alerted me to this program several months ago. It was started in 1994 by a Overland Park, Kansas Councilmember who saw a need for a program to encourage pro-bicycle policies in cities and towns.

The program has four primary criteria and two of four secondary criteria which must be met. I believe the City will qualify after passing this resolution.

Primary Criteria:

1. A written policy designed to develop and maintain "bicycle safe" streets and pathways. (That is the purpose of this resolution.)
2. Budget and spend \$1 per capita per year on bicycle facilities and events. (In most years, construction, striping and other maintenance of bike lanes and various activities of our bike officer will be sufficient.)
3. An annual proclamation recognizing May as National Bicycle Month and encouraging citizens to observe Bike to Work Day. (This is on tonight's agenda.)
4. Establish Bicycle Advisory Committee and designate bicycle issues contact person on government staff. (Section 1 of the resolution.)

Secondary Criteria:

1. Bicycle safety is taught in schools, stressing bicycle handling skills and the wearing of helmets. (Brad periodically provides such instruction in schools and elsewhere.)
2. Encourage and support bicycling events. (Sweeping the streets on the route of the annual Peninsula Metric Century on June 4th and providing police protection will satisfy this requirement.)
3. Publish bicycle information, identifying suggested routes and stressing safety. (We don't

currently have any published information, but could encourage the Chamber of Commerce to include routes and safety tips in their next map.)

4. Community provides public and encourages private bicycle parking facilities. (We have budgeted for several bike racks to be installed this year. I don't know of any bike racks in town currently.)

The tangible benefits of being a Bicycle Friendly Community are a recognition plaque, two Bicycle Friendly Community street signs, membership in the League of American Bicyclists and a Bicycle Friendly Communities newsletter. Intangible benefits include increased awareness of bicyclists and, hopefully, increased safety. Along with our new bike lanes and bike racks, the program may attract visitors to our city who have little impact on our streets, traffic and pollution.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The cost of the program is \$175 the first year and \$100 each subsequent year. There should be no additional costs to meet the above criteria.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends adoption of the resolution.

**CITY OF GIG HARBOR
RESOLUTION NO. ____**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE GIG HARBOR CITY, WASHINGTON, ESTABLISHING POLICY ON DESIGNING, MODIFYING AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC STREETS TO FACILITATE BICYCLE USAGE.

WHEREAS, the bicycle is a legitimate vehicle and as is suggested in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 should be an integral part of the transportation system; and

WHEREAS, the City of Gig Harbor wishes to encourages the use of bicycles as a means of transportation within the City; and

WHEREAS, inexpensive roadway improvements can facilitate bicycle travel, and often an improvement that aids bicycle travel will aid motor vehicle travel as well; and

WHEREAS, other measures can be taken to improve conditions for bicyclists on public streets.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON:

SECTION 1. That a Bicycle Advisory Committee is hereby established:

SECTION 2: That comments of the Bicycle Advisory Committee will be solicited and considered when amending the City's Public Works Standards or designing road improvements:

SECTION 3: That the City will strive to budget and spend at least \$1 per capita, per year, on bicycle facilities and events:

SECTION 4: That the City will strive to be a Bicycle Friendly Community and to meet the criteria of the League of American Bicyclists' Bicycle Friendly Community Program.

ADOPTED by the City Council this ____th day of _____, 1995.

Gretchen A. Wilbert, Mayor

ATTEST:

Mark E. Hoppen, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

Filed with City Clerk:
Passed by City Council:

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR

WHEREAS, the month of May, 1995, has been proclaimed as "National Bicycling Month" and May 17, 1995 has been designated as "Bike to Work Day" throughout the United States by national, state and local bicycling organizations and state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, over one million Washington citizens, and hundreds of City residents rode a bicycle at least once in 1994, and

WHEREAS, bicycling is a safe and efficient activity that can be used for recreation, fitness, commuting, shopping and errands in lieu of operating a motor vehicle, thereby preserving natural resources, reducing air pollution and getting healthful exercise; and

WHEREAS the City of Gig Harbor is currently encouraging city employees to use alternate means of commuting to work, including bicycling, and providing guaranteed rides home in emergencies for bicycle commuters; and

WHEREAS, the City has recently received state approval of federal funding for expansion of City's streets that included bike lanes; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted Public Works Standards which include policies on designing, modifying and maintaining bicycle-safe streets and pathways and a Transportation Plan which includes a Non-Motorized Facilities Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Gig Harbor is a "bicycle friendly" community and wishes to encourage the use of bicycles as a means of transportation; and

WHEREAS, it is consistent with the City's high level of environmental consciousness and concern to support and encourage the citizens of Gig Harbor to consider incorporating bicycling into their lifestyles and daily activities whenever possible.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRETCHEN A. WILBERT, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON, do hereby proclaim

***MAY AS NATIONAL BICYCLING MONTH
and
MAY 17TH AS "BIKE TO WORK DAY"***

in Gig Harbor, and encourage all persons to consider bicycling as a fitness and recreation activity and especially as an alternate means of transportation that saves energy and reduces pollution and traffic congestion.

Gretchen A. Wilbert, Mayor

Date



City of Gig Harbor. The "Maritime City."

3105 JUDSON STREET
GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON 98335
(206) 851-8136

TO: MAYOR WILBERT AND COUNCILMEMBERS
FROM: MARK HOPPEN, CITY ADMINISTRATOR
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A QUIT CLAIM DEED
DATE: APRIL 21, 1995

INTRODUCTION

Pierce County Public Works and Utilities Department has requested the City of Gig Harbor to grant a Quit Claim Deed for an easement that exists on the short plat where the City Shop is located. They require this deed to obtain clear title that is needed to construct the Bujacich Road NW project. Granting this deed in no way hinders access to the property owned by the City.

RECOMMENDATION

Request Council to authorize the Mayor to sign a Quit Claim Deed to Pierce County to grant clear title for the construction of Bujacich Road NW.



Transportation Services

2401 South 35th Street, Room 150
Tacoma, Washington 98409-7485
(206) 591-7250 • FAX (206) 596-2740

April 18, 1995

Mr. Willie Hendrickson
City of Gig Harbor
PO Box 145
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-0145

Re: Bujacich Road NW
CRP 5102

Dear Mr. Hendrickson:

In order to clear title for property needed to construct the Bujacich Road NW County Road Project, the Pierce County Department of Public Works and Utilities - Transportation Services needs to obtain a Quit Claim Deed from the City of Gig Harbor for the following described real estate:

Lot 2 Pierce County Short Plat No. 8405310234.

And that portion of the hereinafter described Tract "X" lying Westerly of the Westerly right-of-way line of State Route No. 16 (formerly Primary State Highway No. 14) and lying Easterly of the following described line:

Commencing at a point opposite Engineer's Station "C" 104+63.93, on the centerline of Bujacich Road NW, the specific details concerning all of which are to be found in that certain map of definite location now of record and on file in the office of the Director of Public Works and Utilities in Tacoma, Washington, and bearing the date of approval February 17, 1994, revised May 4, 1994, and bearing County Road Project (CRP) No. 5102 entitled Bujacich Road NW, and 35 feet Westerly therefrom; thence South 88°49'30" West 357.37 feet to the point of beginning; thence North 01°10'30" West 58.94 feet, being the terminus of said line description.

Tract "X"

North half of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 21 North, Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian.

Situate in Pierce County, Washington.

