

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS

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ARTICLE 2: DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.01: CONSTRUCTION

- A. The following rules of construction shall apply to any interpretation of this Ordinance except when the context clearly requires otherwise:
1. All words and phrases shall be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language. Technical words and phrases having a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law shall be so construed and understood accordingly.
 2. The particular shall control the general.
 3. The text of this Ordinance shall control over any differences in a caption or illustration.
 4. Words used or defined in one tense or form shall include other tenses and derivative forms.
 5. Words used in a singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the context clearly indicated the contrary.
 6. The word “shall” is always mandatory and not discretionary. The word “may” is permissive.
 7. The word “person” includes any individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other similar legal entity.
 8. In computing a period of days, the first day is excluded and the last day is included. If the last day of any period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period is extended to include the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS

- A. As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall have the meanings as ascribed to them:

AASHTO – Abbreviation of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, which conducts research and publishes many national road and non-motorized standards.

Acceleration Lane – A speed-changing land, including taper, for the purpose of enabling a vehicle entering the roadway to increase its speed to a rate at which it can safely merge with through traffic.

Access – A way or means of approach to provide vehicular or pedestrian entrance or exit to a property from an abutting property or a public roadway.

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Access Connection – Any driveway, street, road turnout or other means of providing for the movement of vehicles to or from the public road system or between abutting sites.

Access Management – The process of providing and managing reasonable access to land development while preserving the flow of traffic in terms of safety, capacity, and speed on the abutting roadway system.

Access Management Plan – A plan establishing the preferred location and design of access for properties along a roadway or the roadways in a community. It may be a freestanding document, or a part of a community master or comprehensive plan, or a part of a corridor management plan.

Access Point – a.) The connection of a driveway at the right-of-way line to a road. b.) A new road, driveway, shared access or service drive.

Accessory - A use, activity, structure, or part of a structure that is subordinate and incidental to the main activity or structure on the site. (Amend. 08-02-10)

Accessory Building or Structure - A use or structure subordinate to the principal use of a lot, or of a principal building on the same lot, and serving a purpose clearly incidental to a permitted principal use of the lot or of the building and which accessory use or structure is compatible with the principal permitted uses or structures authorized under the district zoning regulations applicable to the property. (Amend. 08-02-10)

Accessory Structure, Non-Residential - A structure or combination of structures that: (1) are located on the same lot, tract, or development parcel as the primary non-residential building; (2) are clearly incidental to and customarily found in connection with a primary building or use; (3) are subordinate too, and serving a primary building or use. (Amend. 08-02-10)

Accessory Use - A use that is incidental and subordinate to that of the main building or use of the land and that is located on the same lot or parcel and held under the same ownership in all respects. (Amend. 08-02-10)

Acre (Ac.) – A measure of land area containing 43,560 square feet.

ADT – The annual average two-way daily traffic volume. It represents the total annual traffic for the year, divided by 365. (Where annual data is not available, data from a shorter period may sometimes be used).

Adult Book Store – See “Sexually Explicit Nude Entertainment.”

Adult Foster Care Facility – See *Section 15.09, Care Facilities – Residential.*

Agriculture – The art or science of cultivating the ground, including the harvesting of crops and by extension, the rearing, reproducing and managing of livestock and poultry or other animals upon the ground in fields or pastures or pens. Agricultural activity shall be further identified on the basis of intensity as:

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Light Agricultural Activity: The cultivation of more than a garden but less than a farm, where the primary land use is residential and the production of crops and husbandry of domesticated animals is primarily for the consumption, enjoyment and/or use of the occupants. The maximum number of domestic animals or poultry species permitted shall not exceed one (1) animal unit per acre of land. See *Animal Unit, Article II, Definitions, and Article XV, Detailed Use Regulations, Section 15.04, B, Private Stables.*

Traditional Agricultural Activities: One or more plots of land comprising a farm devoted to the raising of domestic animals and/or the cultivation of crops in quantity for the primary purpose of producing income, and which is operated in accordance with *The Michigan Right to Farm Act, Public Act P.A. 93 of 1981, as amended.* The maximum number of domestic animals or poultry species permitted shall not exceed two (2) animal units per acre of land. See *Animal Unit, Article II, Definitions.*

Intensive Agriculture Activity: The keeping of animal or poultry species, either in pens or buildings where the number of animal or poultry species, equivalent to one (1) animal unit, exceeds one (1) animal unit per acre, and where the following conditions exist:

1. Animals have been, are, or will be, stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of forty-five (45) days, or more, in any twelve (12) month period.
2. Crops, vegetation, forage growth or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. See *Animal Unit, Article II, Definitions.*

Agricultural Produce Stand – A structure which is used seasonally for display and sale of agricultural produce.

Alley – A service way providing a secondary means of public access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Alternative Means of Access – A shared driveway, frontage road, rear service drive or connected parking lot.

Animal Unit – A unit of measurement for determining the number of domestic animals or poultry permitted in a Zoning District and calculated by multiplying the actual number of animals or poultry by their applicable animal equivalent unit(s) as shown in the table below. Generally, animal units shall not exceed 1.0 per acre of land directly devoted to the raising and keeping of the animals. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following equivalent animal units shall be used.

Animal or Poultry Type (1 Each of These)	Animal Unit (A.U.)
	Per 1 Animal
Slaughter and Feed Cattle	1.00
Mature Dairy Cattle	1.40
Swine Weighing >55 lb.	0.60
Horses	2.00

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Sheep or Goats	0.10
Turkeys	0.02
Chickens W/Overflow Watering	0.01
Chickens W/Liquid Manure System	0.03
Ducks	0.20

Apartment House – A structure containing three (3) or more apartment units. See “*Dwelling, Multifamily*”.

Apartment Unit – One or more room(s) with private bath and kitchen facilities comprising an independent self-contained dwelling unit in a building containing more than two dwelling units.

Approved Plan – A plan which has been granted final approval by the appropriate approving authority.

Approving Authority – The agency, board, commission, group, or other legally designated individual or authority which has been charged with review and approval of plans and applications.

Arterial – See Road Classification.

Aquifer Recharge/Discharge Areas – Wetlands, lakes, and ponds which serve as retainers and suppliers for the groundwater supply.

As-Built Site Plan – The site plan to be submitted to the Township Zoning Administrator upon substantial completion of any project at least one week before anticipated occupancy in order for review, final inspection, and issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Basement – That portion of a building which is partly or wholly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from average grade to the floor is greater than the vertical distance from the average grade to the ceiling. If the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is over five (5) feet, such basement shall be rated as a first story.

Beach – The strip of land between the water level of a lake or pond and the line of partially stabilized vegetated soils which are not affected by wave action; or between that same water level and the toe of a bluff.

Bed & Breakfast Establishment – As defined in *Act. No. 112, Public Acts of 1987, being Section 4b(4)*, and incorporated herein, “Bed and Breakfast” means a single family residence structure that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Has 8 or fewer sleeping rooms, including sleeping rooms occupied by the innkeeper, 1 or more of which are available for rent to transient tenants.
2. Serves breakfast at no extra cost to its transient tenants.
3. Has a smoke detector in proper working order in every sleeping room and a fire extinguisher in proper working order on every floor.

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Bed & Breakfast Establishment – Small – A single family residence structure that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Has 3 or fewer sleeping rooms, excluding rooms occupied by the innkeeper, 1 or more of which are available for rent to not more than 6 transient tenants over the age of 6 years.
2. Serves breakfast at no extra cost to its transient tenants.
3. Has a smoke detector in proper working order in every sleeping room and a fire extinguisher in proper working order on every floor.

Block – A unit of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public land, railroad rights-of-way, waterways, or any other barrier to the continuity to development.

Bluff – A land form that has a slope in excess of thirty (30) percent.

Boulevard – See Divided Driveway.

Bufferyard – A strip of land, including any specified type and amount of planting or structures which may be required to protect one type of land use from another, or minimize or eliminate conflicts between them.

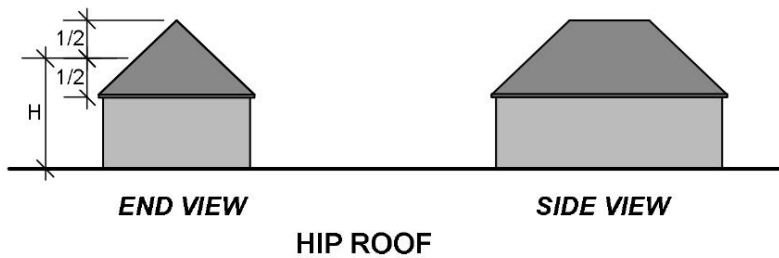
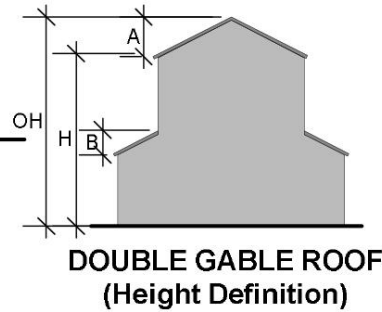
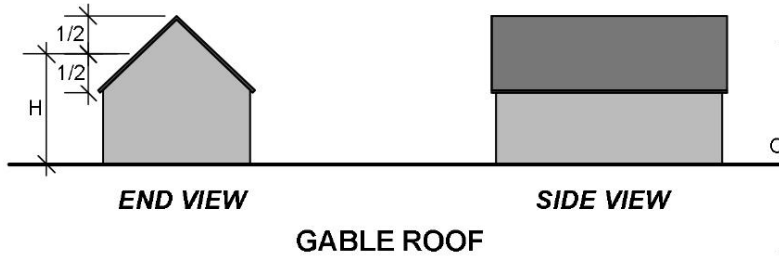
Buildable Area – The area of a lot remaining after the minimum yard, open space, and bufferyard requirements of the zoning ordinance have been met.

Building – Structure designed for habitation, shelter, storage, trade, manufacture, religion, business, education, and the like. A structure or edifice usually but not necessarily covered with a roof.

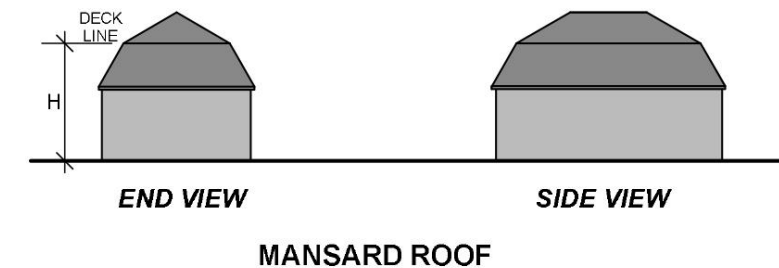
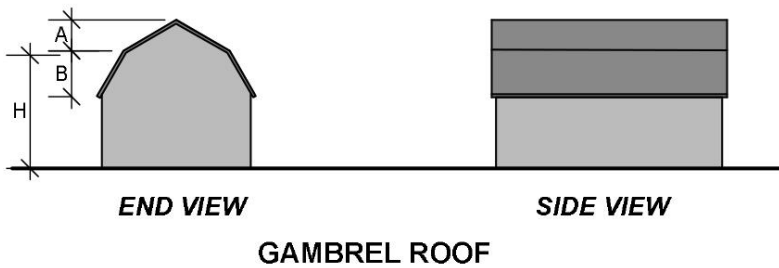
Building Coverage – The horizontal area measured within the outside of the exterior walls of the ground floor of all principal and accessory buildings on a lot.

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Building Height – The vertical distance measured from established grade to the highest point of the roof surface for flat roofs, to the deck line of mansard roofs; to the average height between eaves and ridge for gable, hip, and gambrel roofs. Where a building is located on a sloping terrain, the height may be measured from the average ground level of the grade at the building walls. (For examples see below)



EXAMPLE:
Measure A and B, and divide by 2 and subtract from the overall height OH of the building to get the Average Roof Height.
If measurement A is 3' and B is 2', take the total width of 5', divide by 2 which equals 2.5'. If the overall building height is 16' subtract 2.5' from 16' for average roof height of 13.5.



AVERAGE BUILDING HEIGHT (H):
Is the vertical distance measured from the established grade to the highest point of the roof surface for flat roofs; to the deck line of mansard roofs; and to the average height between the eaves and ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs.

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Building Line – A line parallel to the street line at a distance therefrom equal to the depth of the front yard required for the zoning district in which the lot is located.

Building Permit – Written permission issued by the proper municipal authority for the construction, repair, alteration, or addition to a structure.

Building, Principal – A building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is located.

Camper – A structure, which may be referred to as a pickup camper, travel trailer, 5th wheel, or motorhome, designed and manufactured to be transported, whether carried upon, or towed by a vehicle or self-propelled, to a semi-permanent site.

Campground – A plot of ground upon which two or more campsites are located, established, or maintained for occupancy as camping units by the general public as temporary living quarters for recreation, education, or vacation purposes.

Channelized or Channelizing Island – An area within the roadway or a driveway not for vehicular movement; designed to control and direct specific movements of traffic to definite channels. The island may be defined by paint, raised bars, curbs, or other devices.

Child Care or Day Care Center – See *Section 15.09: Care Facilities*.

Circulation Systems – Structures and physical improvements for the movement of people, goods, water, air, sewage, or power by such means as streets, highways, railways, waterways, towers, airways, pipes and conduits, and the handling of people and goods by such means as terminals, stations, warehouses, and other storage buildings or trans-shipment points.

Classification of Roads – See Road Classification.

Collector – See Road Classification.

Comprehensive Development Plan – A comprehensive long-range plan intended to guide the growth and development of a community or region and one that includes but is not limited to the analysis, recommendation, and proposals for the community's population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use.

Conditional Land Use – See *"Special Land Use."*

Conflict – A traffic event that causes evasive action by a driver to avoid collision with another vehicle, bicycle or pedestrian.

Conflict Point – An area where intersecting traffic either merges, diverges, or crosses.

Connected Parking Lot – Two or more parking lots that are connected by cross access.

Conflict Point – An area where intersecting traffic either merges, diverges, or crosses.

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Connected Parking Lot – Two or more parking lots that are connected by cross access.

Corner Clearance – The distance from an intersection of a public or private road or street to the nearest access connection, measured from the closest edge of the driveway pavement to the closest edge of the road pavement.

Construction Permit – A permit required for the erection, alteration, or extension of a structure.

Conventional Energy System – Any energy system, including supply elements, furnaces, burners, tanks, boilers, related controls, and energy distribution components, which uses any source(s) of energy other than solar energy or wind energy.

Corridor Overlay Zone – A zoning district that provides special requirements that apply to property in addition to those of the underlying district regulations along portions of a public roadway.

County Road System, Local – Under Section 4 of Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951, as amended, all county roads not included in the County Primary System constitute the County Local Road System. Through the McNitt Act, maintenance of local roads became the responsibility of the County Road Commission in the early 1930's, and while up to 50% of Michigan Transportation Funds can be used to maintain the County Local Road System, major township contributions are often required. Unlike the County Primary Road System which involves three digit numbered roads, County local roads are coded with two or three letters.

County Road System, Primary – The County Primary Road System is composed of roads of "... the greatest general importance to the County" under the provisions of the *Michigan Highway Law, Section 2 of Act 51, Public Acts of 1951, as amended*. Primary roads connect principal traffic generating centers, provide collector/distributor routes, and to supplement the state truck line system. Primary roads are financed by federal, state, and local resources and are maintained by the County Road Commission using funds from the Michigan Transportation Fund.

County Road System, Seasonal – This system may be made up of either parts of the County Local, County Primary, or both road systems. The County Road Commission is not required to keep seasonal roads cleared of snow between November 1 and April 30 of any year. Seasonal roads are not permitted to serve as the primary access to any year round (i.e., non-seasonal) principal use involving a structure.

Critical Area – An area with one (1) or more of the following characteristics:

1. Slopes in excess or twenty (20) percent.
2. Floodplains.
3. Soils classified as having a high water table.
4. Soils classified as highly erodible.
5. Soils subject to erosion.

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6. Highly acidic soils.
7. Soils with inadequate percolation.
8. Land formerly used for landfill operations.
9. Former hazardous industrial land use areas.
10. Fault areas.
11. Stream Corridors.
12. Estuaries.
13. Mature stands of native vegetation.
14. Aquifer recharge and discharge areas.

Cross Access – A service road or driveway providing vehicular access between two or more contiguous sites so the driver need not enter the public road system.

Cross Street – The adjacent intersecting street or road.

Dark Sky – Ability to visually identify, without aid, zodiacal light, a prominently bright defined Milky Way, bright star clusters in our galaxy and bright galaxies.

Day Care Center/Facility – See Section 15.09: *Care Facilities*.

Deceleration Lane – A speed-change lane, including taper, for the purpose of enabling a vehicle to leave the through traffic lane at a speed equal to or slightly less than the speed of the traffic in the through lane and to decelerate to a stop or to execute a slow speed turn.

Decibel (dB) – A unit of sound pressure level for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a scale of 0 – 130.

Density – The number of families, individuals, dwelling units, or housing structures per unit of land.

Density, Gross – The quotient of the total number of dwelling units divided by the site area of a site.

District – A part, zone, or geographic area within the municipality within which certain zoning or development regulations apply.

Divided Driveway – A driveway with a raised median between ingress and egress lanes.

Double Wide Unit – See “*Manufactured Housing*.”

Drainage – (1) surface water runoff; (2) the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading or other means which include runoff controls to minimize erosion and

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

sedimentation during and after construction or development, the means for preserving the water supply and the prevention or alleviation of flooding.

Driveway – Any entrance or exit used by vehicular traffic to or from land or buildings abutting a road.

Driveway Flare – A triangular pavement surface at the intersection of a driveway with a public street or road that facilitates turning movements and is used to replicate the turning radius in areas with curb and gutter construction.

Driveway Offset – The distance between the inside edges of two driveways opposite sides of an undivided roadway.

Driveway Return Radius – A circular pavement transition at the intersection of a driveway with a street or road that facilitates turning movements to and from the driveway.

Driveway Shared – A driveway connecting two or more contiguous properties to the public road system.

Driveway Spacing – The distance between driveways as measured from the centerline of one driveway to the centerline of the second driveway along the same side of the street or road.

Driveway Width – Narrowest width of driveway measured perpendicular to the centerline of the driveway.

Dump – A land site used primarily for the disposal by dumping, burial, burning, or other means and for whatever purpose, garbage, sewage, trash, refuse, junk, discarded machinery, vehicles or parts thereof, and other waste, scrap, or discarded material of any kind.

Dune – A natural topographic feature composed primarily of sand, whether of windblown or other origin, which lies within two (2) miles of the ordinary high water mark of Lake Superior.

Duplex – A dwelling containing two dwelling units, each of which is totally separated from the other by an unpierced wall extending from ground to roof or an unpierced ceiling and floor extending from exterior wall to exterior wall, except for a common stairwell exterior to both dwelling units.

Dwelling – A structure or portion thereof which is used exclusively for human habitation.

Dwelling, Attached – A single-family dwelling attached to one or more other single-family dwellings by common vertical walls

Dwelling, Detached – A dwelling which is not attached to any other dwelling by any means.

Dwelling, Multi-Family – A dwelling containing more than two dwelling units.

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Dwelling, Principal – A primary or predominant dwelling which is used exclusively for human habitation, i.e., versus caretaker residence, etc.

Dwelling, Single-Family – A building containing one dwelling unit.

Dwelling, Single-Family Detached – A dwelling which is designed for and occupied by not more than one family and surrounded by open space or a yard and which is not attached to any other dwelling by any means.

Dwelling Unit (DU) – One or more rooms, designed, occupied, or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters with cooking, sleeping, and sanitary facilities provided within the dwelling unit for the exclusive use of a single family maintaining a household.

Easement – A grant of one or more of the property rights by the property owner to and/or for the use by the public, a corporation, or another person or entity.

Egress – The exit of vehicular traffic from abutting properties to a street or road.

Emergency Service Center – Facilities, including improved land and any buildings and structures, designed to accommodate police, fire, ambulance and other emergency services.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – A term applied to a less extensive environmental review than an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which attempts to describe the probable impact of a proposed action on the environment and which is utilized by various agencies to determine whether or not an Environmental Impact Statement will be required.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – An extensive report prepared by the developer or on behalf of the developer detailing the consequences of a proposed action by answering the following seven (7) major questions:

1. The probable impact of the proposed action.
2. Any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented.
3. The probable impact of the proposed action.
4. Any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented.
5. Alternatives to the proposed action.
6. The relationship between local short term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long term productivity.
7. Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be incorporated.

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Erosion – The detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, and/or gravity.

Erosion Hazard Area – An area of the shoreland determined by the Department of Natural Resources Water Resources Commission to be a “high risk area” or any other area determined to be subject to erosion.

Essential Services – The erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance of underground, surface or overhead electrical, gas, steam, water and sewage transmission and collection systems, and the equipment and appurtenances necessary for such systems to furnish an adequate level of public service.

Factory-Built House – See “*Manufactured Housing.*”

Family – A collective number of individuals domiciled together in one dwelling unit, whose relationship is of a continuing, nontransient domestic character and who are cooking and living as a single non-profit, domestic housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit. This definition includes an individual or a group of two or more persons, whether or not related by blood, marriage or adoption, but does not include any society, club, fraternity, sorority, association, lodge, organization or group of students or other individuals whose domestic relationship is of a transitory or seasonal nature or for an anticipated limited duration of a school term or terms or other similar determinable period.

Family Day Care Home – See *Section 15.09: Care Facilities.*

Farm – A parcel of land of at least forty (40) acres devoted to raising crops or animals as a source of income.

Farm Residence – A residence used in junction with any agricultural land use.

Fence – An artificially constructed barrier of any material or combination of materials erected to enclose or screen areas of land.

Fill – Sand, gravel, earth, or other materials of any composition whatsoever placed or deposited by humans.

Final Approval – The last official action of the Planning Commission or Charter Township Board taken on a development plan which has been given preliminary approval after all conditions and requirements have been met, and the required improvements have been installed or guarantees properly posted for their installation, or approval conditioned upon the posting of such guarantees.

Flood Plain – The channel and the relatively flat area adjoining the channel of a natural stream or river which has been or may be covered by floodwater.

Floor Area – The sum of the horizontal areas of each floor of a building, measured from the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two buildings. The floor area

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measurement is exclusive of areas of basements, unfinished attics, attached garages, or space used for off-street parking or loading, breeze ways, enclosed and un-enclosed porches, elevator or stair bulkheads, and necessary structures.

Floor Area, Gross – The sum of the gross horizontal area of the several floors of a building, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the center of the common walls of attached buildings. Gross floor area includes basement floors, attic floor space, walls, closets, stairwells, space denoted to mechanical equipment, and enclosed porches. (Amend. 08-02-10)

Forest – Areas or stands of trees which are stocked with forest products of merchantable type and size covering an area greater than one acre; or groves of mature trees regardless of area that consist of substantial numbers of individual specimens.

Forest, Commercial – A tract of land containing no material natural resources other than forest growth, no portion of which is used for agricultural, mineral extraction, grazing, industrial, developed recreational, or resort purposes, and upon which the owner proposes to develop, maintain, and actively manage a forest through planting, natural reproduction, or other forest practices pursuant to *The Commercial Forest Act, Public Act 94 of 1925, as amended*.

Forest, Non-Commercial – A tract of land containing no material natural resources other than forest growth, no portion of which is used for agricultural, mineral extraction, grazing, industrial, developed recreational, or resort purposes not developed, maintained or actively managed pursuant to *The Commercial Forest Act, Public Act 94 of 1925, as amended*.

Forestry – The science and art of cultivating, maintaining and developing timber tracts, tree farms, forest nurseries and the harvesting of forest products.

Frontage Road or Front Service Drive – A local street/road or private road typically located in front of principal buildings and parallel to an arterial for service to abutting properties for the purpose of controlling access to the arterial.

Functional Classification – A system used to group public roads into classes according to their purpose in moving vehicles and providing access to abutting properties. See Road Classification.

Grade (Road) – The rate or percent of change in slope, in either ascending or descending, from or along the roadway. It is to be measured along the centerline of the roadway or access.

Gravel Pit – An open land area where sand, gravel, and/or rock fragments are mined or excavated for sale or off-tract use.

Green Area – Land shown on a development plan, master plan, or official map for preservation, recreation, landscaping, or park.

Greenbelt – An open area which may be cultivated or maintained in a natural state surrounding development or used as a buffer between land uses or to mark the edge of an urban or developed area.

Group Day Care Home – See “Section 15.09: Care Facilities.”

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High Risk Area – An area of the shoreland which is determined to be subject to erosion on the basis of studies and surveys by the Department of Natural Resources Water Resources Commission.

Home for the Aged – A supervised care facility, other than a hotel, adult foster care facility, hospital, nursing home, or county medical care facility, that provides room, board, and supervised personal care to seven (7) or more unrelated, nontransient, individuals sixty-two (62) years of age or older.

Home Occupation – Any activity which is carried out for gain by a resident in his or her dwelling unit.

Home Professional Office – A home occupation consisting of the office of a practitioner of a recognized profession.

Hospital – A facility offering inpatient, overnight care, and services for observation, diagnosis, and active treatment of an individual with a medical, surgical, obstetric, chronic, or rehabilitative condition requiring the daily direction or supervision of a physician.

Impervious Surface Ratio (ISR) – A measurement of the intensity of land use which is determined by dividing the total area of all impervious surfaces on a site by base site area, in the case of residential uses, or by net buildable site area in the case of nonresidential uses.

Individual Sewage Disposal System – A system for the disposal of sanitary sewage in the ground, which is so designed and constructed as to treat sewage in a manner that will retain most of the settleable solids in a septic tank and discharge the liquid portion to an adequate disposal field.

Infrastructure – Facilities, utilities, and services needed to sustain industrial, residential, and commercial activities.

Ingress – The entrance of vehicular traffic to abutting properties from a roadway.

Institutional Use – A nonprofit or quasi-public use or institution such as a church, library, public or private school, hospital, municipally owned or operated building, structure, or land used for public purpose.

Interchange – A facility that grade separates intersecting roadways and provides directional ramps for access movements between the roadways. The structure, ramps and right-of-way are considered part of the interchange.

International Dark Sky Association (IDA) – Established in 1988 as an educational, environmental 501(c) (3) nonprofit dedicated to protecting and preserving the nighttime environment and the heritage of dark skies through quality outdoor lighting. With thousands of members in more than 70 countries, IDA is the leading authority regarding problems and solutions related to light pollution.

Intersection – The location where two or more roadways cross at grade without a bridge.

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Intersection Sight Distance – The sight distance provided at intersections to allow the drivers of stopped vehicles a sufficient view of the intersecting roadways to decide when to enter the intersecting roadway or to cross it. The time required is the sum of the perception reaction time plus the time to accelerate and cross or enter the major roadway traffic stream.

ITE – Abbreviation of the Institute of Transportation Engineers, which conducts research and publishes many national road standards.

Junk – Any scrap, waste, reclaimable material, or debris, whether or not stored or used in conjunction with dismantling, processing, salvage, storage, bailing, disposal, or other use or disposition.

Junkyard – Any area, lot, land, parcel, building, structure or part thereof used for the storage, collection, processing, purchase, sale, or abandonment of wastepaper, rags, scrap metal, or discarded goods, materials, machinery, or two or more unregistered inoperable motor vehicles, or other type of junk.

Kennel, Commercial – A licensed establishment in which dogs or other domesticated animals over six (6) months old are housed, groomed, bred, boarded, trained, or sold. The keeping of five (5) or more animals over six (6) months old shall be considered a commercial kennel regardless of ownership or species of animals.

Lake – A body of water two (2) or more acres in area that retains water year round. It may be naturally or artificially created.

Land Use Intensity (LUI) – A measure of the magnitude and negative impact of a land use on the environment and neighboring land uses. *See Also Article XIV, Principal Uses Permitted in Districts, Sections 14.02, Land Use Intensity.*

Land Use Plan – A plan showing the existing and proposed location, extent, and intensity of land development to be used in the future for varying types of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, educational, and other public and private purposes or combination of purposes.

Landscape – (1) An expanse of natural scenery; (2) the addition of lawns, trees, plants, and other natural and decorative features to land.

Lane – The portion of a roadway for the movement of a single line of vehicles which does not include the gutter or shoulder of the roadway.

Light, Direct – Visible light emitted directly from the lamp, off of the reflector or reflector diffuser, or through the refractor or diffuser lens, of a luminaire.

Light Fixture, Full Cut-Off Type – A luminaire or light fixture that, by design of the housing, does not allow any light dispersion or direct glare to shine above a 90-degree horizontal plane from the base of the luminaire.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Light, Fully Shielded – Fully shielded luminaire light fixture which can control the glare in any direction.

Light, Indirect – Direct light that has been reflected or has scattered off of surfaces other than those associated with the light fixture.

Light Pollution – Reflected light that is emitted into the atmosphere above the 90-degree horizontal plane from the luminaire, and which can or does cause unwanted sky glow or which can be or is seen from an abutting property.

Light Trespass – When spill light from a light fixture, street light or flood light enters a window and illuminates an indoor area.

Lighting, Outdoor – The nighttime illumination of an outside area or object by any manufactured device located outdoors that produces light by any means.

Lighting, Street – Lighting provided for highway, major, collector, and local roads where pedestrians and cyclists are generally present. The primary purpose of street lighting is to help the motorist identify obstacles, provide adequate visibility of pedestrians and cyclists, and assist in visual search tasks, both on and adjacent to the roadway.

Local Road or Street – See Road Classification.

Lot – A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law, to be used, developed, or built upon as a unit.

Lot, Corner – A lot or parcel of land abutting upon two (2) or more streets at their intersection, or upon two (2) parts of the same street forming an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.

Lot, Flag – A large lot with minimal frontage and where access to the public road is by a narrow, private right-of-way or driveway. (Amend. 06-20-00)

Lot, Minimum Area of – The smallest lot area established by the zoning ordinance on which a use or structure may be located in a particular district.

Lot Area – The total area within the lot lines of a lot, excluding any street rights-of-way.

Lot Depth – The mean horizontal distance from the front lot line to the rear lot line or in the case of a water front lot, from the lake frontage line to the street frontage line. Five evenly separated lines drawn from the front to the rear lot lines, or lake frontage line, shall be utilized in determining the mean horizontal distance. Two of these five (5) lines shall be the side lot lines. (Amend. 06-20-00)

Lot Line – Any line dividing one lot from another or from a right-of-way and thus constitutes the property lines bounding a lot. Irregular lots that do not fit the definitions listed below, may have an application to be determined at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator. (Amend. 06-20-00)

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Lot Line, Front – Is the line which creates the abutting street right-of-way line. In the case of a flag lot, for determining setback, width and depth requirements, the front lot line shall be the line adjacent to the parcel or parcels in front of said flag lot. This front line for flag lots will be parallel or nearly parallel to the right-of-way line.

(Amend. 06-20-00)

Lot Line, Rear – The lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line; or in the case of triangular or otherwise irregularly shaped lots, a line ten (10) feet in length entirely within the lot, parallel to and at a maximum distance from the front lot line.

Lot Line, Side – Any lot line other than the front lot line or the rear lot line.

(Amend. 06-20-00)

Lot Width – The required horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured at the two points where the required front setback line intersects the side lot lines.

(Amend. 06-20-00)

Lot of Record – A lot which exists as shown or described on a plat or deed in the records of the local register of deeds.

Luminaire – A complete lighting system, including a light source component (lamp or lamps that produce the actual light) and a fixture.

Luminaire, Height of – The vertical distance from the ground directly below the centerline of the luminaire to the lowest direct-light-emitting part of the luminaire.

Mall – See “Shopping Center.”

Manufactured Housing –

Mobile/Manufactured Houses – Residential structures built on a steel undercarriage with necessary wheel assembly to be transported to a permanent or semi-permanent site. The wheel assembly can be removed when placed on a permanent foundation, but the steel undercarriage remains intact, as necessary structural component.

Modular/Manufactured Houses – Residential structures that can be transported on a steel undercarriage, but the undercarriage is not a permanent and necessary structural component, and is usually removed when placed on a foundation. Modular housing will meet most local building codes and is subject to standard regional or state building codes for modular construction.

Panelized or Prefabricated Houses – Residential structures that consist of packaged, factory-built components and are site-assembled. All must conform with local and state or regional building codes for site-built construction (Source: 1986 – Marshall & Swift).

Median – The portion of a divided roadway or divided entrance separating the traveled ways from opposing traffic. Medians may be depressed, painted or raised with a physical barrier or may be landscaped.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Median Opening – A gap in a median provided for crossing and turning traffic.

Mine – (1) A cavity in the earth from which minerals and ores are extracted; (2) The act of removing minerals and ores.

Mineral – An organic or inorganic substance in the earth having a consistent and distinctive set of physical properties and composition that can be expressed by a chemical formula including, but not limited to, iron ore, copper, sand, gravel, stone, gypsum, peat, topsoil, silver, gold, diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones, and uranium.

Mining – The extraction of minerals including solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gases. The term also includes quarrying; well operation; milling, such as crushing, screening, washing, and floatation; and other preparation customarily done at the mine site or as part of a mining activity.

Mobile Home – See “*Manufactured Housing.*”

Mobile Home Park – A site with required improvements and utilities for the long-term parking of mobile homes which may include services and facilities for the residents.

Mobile Home Space – A plot of land for placement of a single mobile home within a mobile home park.

Nonconforming Access – Features of the access system of a property that existed prior to the effective date of *Article II* and *Article XIII*, as amended, for access management and that do not conform with the requirements of this Ordinance; or in some cases, elements of approved access that are allowed by means of a temporary permit or on a conditional basis, until alternative access meeting the terms of this ordinance becomes available.

Nonconforming Lot – A lot whose area, dimensions, or location were conforming or lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the Zoning Ordinance, but which fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district.

Nonconforming Sign – Any sign lawfully existing on the effective date of an ordinance, which due to an amendment thereto renders such sign nonconforming because it does not conform to all the standards and regulations of the newly adopted or amended ordinance.

Nonconforming Structure or Building – A structure or building the size, dimensions, or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment to a zoning ordinance, but which fails by reason of such adoption, revision or amendment, to conform to the present requirements of the Zoning Ordinance. See *Article XXII: Nonconformities, Section 22.02: Definitions.*

Nonconforming Use – A use or activity which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of a zoning ordinance, but which fails, by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment, to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district. See *Also Article XXII: Nonconformities, Section 22.02, Definitions.*

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Nuisance Element – Any environmental pollutant, such as smoke, odors, liquid wastes, solid wastes, radiation, noise, vibration, glare, or heat.

Nursery – Land or greenhouses used to raise flowers, shrubs, and plants for sale.

Nursing Home – A nursing care facility, including a county medical care facility, but excluding a hospital or a facility created by Act No. 152 of the Public Acts of 1885, as amended, being Section 36.1 to 36.12 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, which provides organized nursing care and medical treatment to 7 or more unrelated individuals suffering or recovering from illness, injury, or infirmity.

Occupant – An individual(s) or entity in actual possession of a premise. (Amend. 04-21-09)

Official Soil Map – Maps which delineate soil types and are part of a *United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey*.

Off Street Parking – A temporary storage area for a motor vehicle that is directly accessible to an access aisle, and which is not located on a dedicated street right-of-way.

Open Space – Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved or with landscaped improvements, and set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment, or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space.

Open Space Ratio (OSR) – Total area of on-site (lot) open space divided by the total of impervious surfaced site improvements expressed as a ratio.

Outbuilding – A separate accessory building or structure not physically connected to the principal building.

Park & Ride – An off-street parking facility that allows commuters and other users wishing to travel into other areas of the community the ability to leave their vehicles and transfer to a bus, public transportation or other commuter vehicles for the remainder of their trip.

Passing Sight Distance – The length of roadway ahead necessary for one vehicle to pass another before meeting an opposing vehicle which might appear after the passing maneuver began. (This type of sight distance is not an issue in access management).

Peak Hour Trips (PHT) – A weighted average vehicle trip generation rate during the hour of highest volume of traffic entering and exiting the site in the morning (a.m.) or the afternoon (p.m.).

Performance Guarantee – Any security that may be accepted by a municipality as a guarantee that improvements required as part of an application for development are satisfactorily completed.

Performance Standards – A set of criteria or limits relating to nuisance elements which a particular use or process may not exceed.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Permit – Written governmental permission issued by an authorized official, empowering the holder thereof to do some act not forbidden by law, but not allowed without such authorization.

Permitted Use – Any use allowed in a zoning district and subject to the restrictions applicable to that zoning district and the other provisions of the ordinance.

Person – Includes any individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association or any other similar legal entity.

Planning Commission – The duly designated planning commission of the municipality, county, or region.

Plot – (1) A single unit parcel of land; (2) a parcel of land that can be identified and referenced to a recorded plat or map.

Plot Plan – The development plan for uses designated in this Ordinance on which is shown the existing and proposed conditions of the lot including: significant natural features, utilities, structures, driveways, and other information that reasonably may be required in order that an informed decision can be made by the approving authority.

Pond – A body of water less than two (2) acres in area that retains water year-round. It may be naturally or artificially created.

Potable Water – Water suitable for drinking or cooking purposes.

Poultry Farm, Commercial – The place of confined keeping, raising or breeding of more than twenty (20) fowl for the production of eggs or meat for commercial purposes.

Principal Use – The primary or predominant use of any lot.

Public Areas – Public parks, playgrounds, trails, paths, and other recreational areas and other public open spaces; scenic and historic sites; schools and other public buildings and structures.

Public Hearing – A meeting announced and advertised in advance and open to the public, where the public is given an opportunity to participate.

Public Notice – The advertisement of a public hearing in a paper of general circulation in the area, and through other media sources, indicating the time, place, and nature of the public hearing.

Public Utility – See “*Utility*.”

Quarry – A place where rock, ore, stone, and similar materials are excavated for sale or for off-tract use. See “*Gravel Pit; Sand Pit*.”

Quasi-Public – A use owned or operated by non-profit, religious or charitable institution and providing educational, cultural, recreational, religious, or similar types of public programs.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Quorum – A majority of the full authorized membership of a board or agency.

Ravine – A small narrow steep sided valley which adjoins a perennial or intermittent watercourse. It includes the bottom lands of the ravine and the ravine side walls to a point where the slope is less than fifteen (15) percent.

Ravine Buffer – The area extending one hundred and fifty (150) feet beyond the top of the ravine wall.

Rear Service Drive – A local street/road or private road typically located behind principal buildings and parallel to an arterial for service to abutting properties for the purpose of controlling access to the arterial.

Rear Yard – See “Yards.”

Reasonable Access – The minimum number of access connections, direct or indirect, necessary to provide safe access to and from a public road consistent with the purpose and intent of this Ordinance, with any other applicable plans of Marquette Township, with Act 200 of 1969, or with other applicable law of the State of Michigan. Reasonable access does not necessarily mean direct access.

Recreation, Active – Leisure time activities, usually of a more formal nature and performed with others, often requiring equipment and taking place at prescribed places, sites, or fields.

Recreation Facility – A place designed and equipped for the conduct of sports, leisure time activities, and other customary and usual recreational activities.

Recreation Facility, Commercial – A recreation facility operated as a business and open to the public for a fee.

Recreation Facility, Personal – A recreation facility provided as an accessory use on the same lot as the principal permitted use and designed to be used primarily by the occupants of the principal use and their guests.

Recreation Facility, Private – A recreation facility operated by a non-profit organization, and open only to bona fide members and guests of such non-profit organization.

Recreation Facility, Public – A recreation facility operated by a governmental agency and open to the general public.

Recreation, Passive – Any leisure time activity not considered active.

Recreational Development – A residential development planned, maintained, operated, and integrated with a major recreational facility.

Recreational Vehicle – A vehicular type portable structure without permanent foundation, which can be towed, hauled, or driven and primarily designed as temporary living accommodation for

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

recreational, camping, and travel use and including but not limited to travel trailers, truck campers, camping trailers, and self-propelled motor homes.

Recreational Vehicle Park – See “Campground.”

Regional Arterial – A major arterial. See Road Classification.

Residence – A home, abode, or place where an individual is actually living at a specific point in time.

Residential Unit – See “Household.”

Resort – A facility for transient guests where the primary attraction is generally recreational facilities or activities.

Restaurant – An establishment where food and drink is prepared, sold, served, and consumed primarily within the principal building.

Fast Food Restaurant – Establishment with a drive-through window intended for off-site or both on and off-site sale and consumption of food and drink.

Sit-Down Restaurant – Establishment primarily intended for on-site sale and consumption of food and drink.

Restriction – A limitation on property which may be created in a property deed, lease, mortgage, through certain zoning or subdivision regulations, or as a condition of approval of an application for development.

Retail Food Establishment – Any fixed or mobile place or facility at or in which food or drink is offered or prepared for retail sale or for service with charge on or off the premises.

Retail Services – Establishments providing services or entertainment, as opposed to products, to the general public, including eating and drinking places, hotels and motels, finance, real estate and insurance, personal services, motion pictures, amusement and recreational services, health and social services, educational services, museums and galleries.

Retail Trade – Establishments engaged in selling goods or merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods.

Rezone – To change the zoning classification of particular lots or parcels of land.

Ridge Line – The intersection of two roof surfaces forming the highest horizontal line of the roof.

Right-of-Way – A general term denoting land, property or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Road – A way for vehicular traffic, whether designated as a “street”, “highway”, “thoroughfare”, “parkway”, “through-way”, “avenue”, “boulevard”, “lane”, “cul-de-sac”, “place”, or otherwise designated, and includes the entire area within the right-of-way.

Road or Street, Cul-de-sac – A street with a single common ingress and egress and with a turnaround at the end.

Road or Street, Dual – A street with opposing lanes separated by a median strip, center island, or other form of barrier, which cannot be crossed except at designated locations.

Road or Street, Loop – A local street which has its only ingress and egress at two (2) points on the same collector street.

Road or Street, Private – A privately owned and maintained road or street characterized by a joint operating agreement that runs with the land and binds the benefited parcels and which is not under the jurisdiction of the Marquette County Road Commission.

Road or Street, Seasonal – A County Road, or a portion thereof, which is not normally maintained or snowplowed by the Marquette County Road Commission during the months of November through April.

Road or Street, State Trunkline Highways – Highways planned, designed, and constructed, and maintained by the state. With funds provided by the Michigan Department of Transportation, road maintenance is contracted to the County Road Commission. Road construction is contracted to private contractors.

Road Classification – Roadways are classified by the following categories.

Collector – A roadway that provides for traffic movement between arterials and local streets and carries moderate traffic volumes over moderate distances. Collectors may also provide direct access to abutting properties.

Local Street – A street or road intended to provide access to abutting properties, which tends to accommodate lower traffic volumes and serves to provide mobility within that neighborhood.

Major Arterial – Arterials are roadways of regional importance intended to serve moderate to high volumes of traffic traveling relatively long distances. A major arterial is intended primarily to serve through traffic where access is carefully controlled. Some major arterials are referred to as “regional arterials”.

Minor Arterial – A roadway that is similar in function to major arterials, but operates under lower traffic volumes, over shorter distances, and provides a higher degree of property access than major arterials.

Roadway – That portion of a street, road or highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

separate roadways, “roadway” refers to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.

Roof – The outside top covering of a building.

Roof –

Flat – A roof which is not pitched and the surface of which is parallel to the ground.

Gable – A roof sloping downward in two (2) parts at an angle from a central ridge.

Gambrel – A gabled roof with two (2) slopes on each side, the lower steeper than the upper.

Hip – A roof with sloping ends and sides.

Mansard – A roof with two (2) slopes on each of four (4) sides, the lower steeper than the upper.

Shed – A roof with one (1) slope.

Rooming House – A dwelling or part thereof, in which lodging is provided by the owner or operator to more than three boarders living in rooming units, none of which are dwelling units.

Salvage – The utilization of waste materials.

Salvage Yard/Recycling Center – Any area, lot, land, parcel, building, structure, or part thereof used to salvage, recycle, or prepare for recycling any waste materials.

Sand Pit – A surface mine or excavation used for the removal of sand, gravel, or fill dirt for sale or for use off-tract. See “Gravel Pit.”

Sanitary Landfill – A site for solid waste disposal.

Scrap – Discarded or rejected materials that result from manufacturing or fabrication operations.

Scrap Yard – Any area, lot, land, parcel, building, structure, or part thereof used for the storage of scrap.

Seasonal Dwelling Unit – A dwelling unit that lacks one (1) or more of the basic amenities or utilities required for all year or all weather occupancy.

Seasonal Use – A use carried on for only a part of the year such as outdoor swimming during the summer months or skiing during the winter months.

Secondary Street or Side Street – A street or road with a lower functional classification than the intersecting street or road (e.g. a local street is a side or secondary street when intersecting with a collector or arterial).

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Service Drive – See Frontage Road or Rear Service Drive.

Shared Driveway or Common Driveway – See Driveway, Shared.

Shoulder – The portion of a public road contiguous to the traveled way for the accommodation of disabled vehicles and for emergency use.

Setback, Minimum Yard – All setbacks are measured from the building or wall foundation to the most restrictive of the following: the property line, the right-of-way line, the line of any easement used for present or future public or private roads, or a line fifteen feet back from the surface edge of the road and which line is parallel or nearly parallel to any access road, service road, or easement which serves more than one building and functions as a public or private road. (Amend. 06-02-98)

Sexually Explicit Nude Entertainment – The offering for observation by patrons or members of the public, whether or not a fee, compensation or other goods and services are sold or offered in conjunction therewith, of entertainment which is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on acts depicting, suggesting, describing, displaying, or relating to “specified sexual activities” or “specified anatomical areas” as defined in *Section 15.08*.

Shopping Center – A group of commercial establishments planned, constructed, and managed as a total entity with customer and employee parking provided on-site, provision for goods delivery separated from customer access, aesthetic consideration, and protection from the elements.

Shoreland – An area within one hundred (100) feet of the average high water mark of a lake or pond and all area in close proximity to the shoreline.

Shoreline – That area of the shorelands where land and water meet.

Short-Term Rental – A residential dwelling not owner-occupied, which is rented all, or in part, on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis for ninety (90) days or less.

Sight Distance – The distance of unobstructed view for the driver of a vehicle, as measured along the normal travel path of a roadway to a specified height above the roadway.

Sign – Any object, devise, display, structure, or part thereof, situated outdoors or indoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct, or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, design, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images. See also *Article XXI, Signs, Section 21.03, Definitions*.

Site – Any plot or parcel of land or combination of contiguous lots or parcels of land.

Site Area – The total area within the plot or parcel (i.e., lot) lines, or lines of contiguous lots or parcels of land.

Site Plan – The development plan for one(1) or more lots on which is shown the existing and proposed conditions of the lot including: topography, vegetation, drainage, floodplains, and

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

waterways; open spaces, walkways, means of ingress and egress, utility services, landscaping, structures and signs, lighting, and screening devices; any other information that reasonably may be required in order that an informed decision can be made by the approving authority.

Spill Light – Focused light sources that are not useful, e.g., producing lighting where it is not wanted.

Soil – All unconsolidated mineral and organic material of whatever origin that overlies bedrock and can be readily excavated.

Soil Conservation District – A government subdivision that provides advice to communities, agencies, and individuals within its jurisdiction relative to soils information.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan – A plan that indicates necessary land treatment measures, including a schedule for installation which will effectively minimize soil erosion and sedimentation.

Soil Map – A map prepared by the *United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service* or comparable agency, indicating the following soil characteristics; slope, depth to seasonal high water, depth to bedrock, permeability, natural drainage class, stoniness, and flood and stream overflow hazard.

Solar Energy System – A complete design or assembly consisting of a solar energy collector, an energy storage facility (where used), and components for the distribution of transformed energy.

Solid Waste – Unwanted or discarded material, including garbage with insufficient liquid content to be free flowing. Solid waste may be categorized as follows: (1) Agricultural – a solid waste that results from the raising and slaughtering of animals, and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops; (2) Commercial – waste generated by stores, offices and other activities that do not actually turn out a product; (3) Industrial – waste that results from industrial processes and manufacturing; (4) Institutional – waste originating from educational, health care and research facilities; (5) Pesticide – the residue from the manufacturing, handling, or use of chemicals intended for killing microbial, plant or animal pests; (6) Residential – waste that normally originates in a residential environment, sometimes called domestic solid waste.

Special Land Use – A use permitted in a particular zoning district only upon showing that such use in a specified location will comply with all the conditions and standards for the location or operation of such use as specified in a zoning ordinance and authorized by the appropriate approving authority.

Spot Zoning – Rezoning of a lot or parcel of land to benefit an owner for a use incompatible with surrounding uses and not for the purpose of implementing a comprehensive plan.

Stable, Commercial – An establishment where horses are boarded and cared for and where instruction in riding, jumping, and showing is offered and the general public may, for a fee, hire horses for riding.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Stable, Private – A structure and associated pasture or grazing area used for the shelter or care of horses or ponies.

Standard – A definite rule or measure establishing a minimum level of quantity or quality that must be complied with or satisfied in order to obtain development approval, such as (but not limited to) a height, setback, bulk, lot area, location or spacing requirement.

Stopping Sight Distance – The available sight distance should be sufficiently long to enable a vehicle traveling at or near the design speed to stop before reaching a stationary object in its path. Stopping sight distance is the sum of brake reaction distance and braking distance.

Street – See Road.

Structure – Any constructed, erected, or placed material or combination of materials in or upon the ground, including, but not limited to, buildings, mobile homes, sheds, decks, free standing signs, fences, storage bins, and satellite dishes, but not including sidewalks, driveways, patios, parking lots, and utility poles. Building areas separated by fire walls or bearing walls shall not be considered separate structures under this Ordinance.

Subdivision – The division of a lot, tract, or parcel or land into five (5) or more lots, tracts, or parcels of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale, or of building development. The meaning of the term “subdivision” shall not, however, apply to the partitioning or dividing of land into tracts or parcels of land or more than ten (10) acres.

Subdivision, Conventional – A conventional subdivision consists of single family dwellings on individual lots with no provisions for clustering of dwelling units, reduction of lot sizes below the specified lot area, or required community or neighborhood open space. A conventional subdivision is characterized by division of the entire subject parcel into individual lots.

Taper – A triangular pavement surface that transitions the roadway pavement to accommodate an auxiliary lane.

Target Area – The location of the target area which is intended to be illuminated by the light source.

Temporary Access – Provision of direct access to a road until that time when adjacent properties develop in accordance with a joint access agreement, service road, or other shared access arrangement.

Temporary Structure – A structure without any foundation or footings and which is removed when the designated time period, activity, or use for which the temporary structure was erected has ceased.

Temporary Use – A use established for a fix period of time with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of the time period.

Tent Theater – A large tent used for plays and theatrical entertainment.

ARTICLE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Thoroughfare – A public roadway, the principal use or function of which is to provide an arterial route for through traffic, with its secondary function the provision of access to abutting property and which is classified as a “major or minor arterial”.

Throat Length – The distance parallel to the centerline of a driveway to the first on-site location at which a driver can make a right-turn or a left-turn. On roadways with curb and gutter, the throat length shall be measured from the face of the curb. On roadways without a curb and gutter, the throat length shall be measured from the edge of the paved shoulder.

Throat Width – The distance edge-to-edge of a driveway measured at the right-of-way line.

Tiny Home – A manufactured or conventionally built structure, 450 square feet in size or less, which may be built on a steel undercarriage with the necessary wheel assembly to be transported to a permanent or semi-permanent site. The steel undercarriage and/or wheels may be removed when placed on a permanent foundation.

Traveled Way – The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

TRB – Abbreviation of the Transportation Research Board, which conducts research and publishes transportation research, findings and policy.

Trip Generation – The estimated total number of vehicle trip ends produced by a specific land use or activity. A trip end is the total number of trips entering or leaving a specific land use or site over a designated period of time. Trip generation is estimated through the use of trip rates that are based upon the type and intensity of development.

Tours, Guided – Organized excursions for the purpose of sightseeing.

Trailer – A structure standing on wheels, towed, or hauled by another vehicle and used for short-term human occupancy, carrying materials, goods or objects, or as a temporary office.

Trails (snowmobile) – Any cleared way, path or area on any lot, parcel, land, right-of-way, or easement which is used by snowmobiles for seasonal use as defined by the State of Michigan. This is not to include automobiles, vans, trucks and motorcycles, dirt bikes, all terrain vehicles and other motorized traffic. This definition does not include private land used for said activity solely by and for the landowner and his or her household. (Amend. 02-19-02)

Trails (non-motorized) - Any cleared way, path or area on any lot, parcel, land, right-of-way, or easement which is used by pedestrians, joggers, hikers, bicyclists, rollerbladers, skateboarders, cross country skiers, and similar types of recreation users but not by any snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles or other motorized vehicles. This definition does not include private land used for said activity solely by and for the landowner and his or her household nor does it include public sidewalks. (Amend. 02-19-02)

Trails (all terrain vehicles) – Any cleared way, path or area on any lot, parcel, land, right-of-way, or easement which is used by, off road vehicles, dirt bikes, and other motorized off road

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vehicles which are tagged and licensed by the State of Michigan. This is not to include snowmobiles. This definition does not include private land used for said activity solely by and for the landowner and his or her household. (Amend. 02-19-02)

Undivided Roadway – A roadway having access on both sides of the direction of travel, including roadways having center two-way left-turn lanes.

Uplighting – Any light source that distributes illumination above a 90-degree horizontal plane.

Utility, (Private or Public) – Any agency which, under public franchise or ownership, or under certificate of convenience and necessity, provides the public with electricity, gas, heat, steam, communication, rail transportation, water, sewage collection, or other similar service or a closely regulated private enterprise with a franchise for providing a public service. This definition shall not include Wireless Communication Facilities, Attached Wireless Communications Facilities, and Wireless Communication Support Structures. (Amend. 02-20-01)

Wireless Communication Facilities shall mean and include all structures and accessory facilities relating to the use of the radio frequency spectrum for the purpose of transmitting or receiving radio signals. This may include, but shall not be limited to, radio towers, television towers, telephone devices and exchanges, micro-wave relay towers, telephone transmission equipment building and commercial mobile radio service facilities. Not included within this definition are: citizen band facilities; short wave facilities; ham, amateur radio facilities; satellite dishes; and, governmental facilities which are subject to state or federal law or regulations which preempt municipal regulatory authority. For purposes of this Ordinance, the following additional terms are defined:

1. Attached Wireless Communications Facilities shall mean wireless communication facilities that are affixed to existing structures, such as existing buildings, towers, water tanks, utility poles, and the like. A wireless communication support structure proposed to be newly established shall not be included within this definition.
2. Wireless Communication Support Structures shall mean structures erected or modified to support wireless communication antennas. Support structures within this definition include, but shall not be limited to, monopoles, lattice towers, light poles, wood poles and guyed towers, or other structures which appear to be something other than a mere support structure.
3. Collocation shall mean the location by two or more wireless communication providers of wireless communication facilities on a common structure, tower, or building, with the view toward reducing the overall number of structures required to support wireless communication antennas within the community. (Amend. 02-20-01)

Utility, Facilities – The erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance by public utilities or municipal departments of underground, surface or overhead, gas, communication, telephone, electrical, steam, fuel or water transmission or distribution systems, collections, supply or disposal systems, including poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm and police call boxes,

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

traffic signals, hydrants and similar accessories in connection therewith which are necessary for the furnishing of adequate service by such utilities or municipal departments for the general public health, safety, convenience, or welfare, but not including service centers, office buildings, substations, towers, or structures which are enclosures or shelters for the service equipment or maintenance depots. Also see Article XV, Section 15.02, E., Emergency Service Centers.

Utility Facilities, Local or Minor – Those utility facilities primarily serving the Township or portion thereof.

Utility Facilities, Regional or Major – Those utility facilities primarily serving, or extending to serve, two or more municipalities in a county or region.

Utility Service Centers – Establishments engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity, gas, or steam, including but not limited to water and irrigation systems and sanitary systems used for the collection and disposal of garbage, sewage, and other wastes by means of destroying or processing materials, and which may include office buildings, substations, towers or structures which are enclosures or shelters, for the service equipment or maintenance depots.

Variance, Use – A variance granted for a use that is not allowable in the zoning district in which such variance is granted; use variances are not legally issuable by townships in the State of Michigan.

Variance, Non-use – A variance granted from any provision of the Zoning Ordinance, other than use.

Wetland – Based upon *The Goemaere-Anderson Wetland Protection Act, P.A. 203, 1979, as amended*, a wetland area is characterized by the presence of water at a frequency and duration sufficient under normal circumstances to support wetland vegetation or aquatic life and is commonly referred to as a bog, swamp, or marsh and which is any of the following:

- a. Contiguous to the Great Lakes or Lake St. Clair, an inland lake or pond, or a river or stream.
- b. Not contiguous to the Great Lakes, an inland lake or pond, or a river or stream; and more than five (5) acres in size.
- c. Not contiguous to the Great Lakes, an inland lake or pond, or a river or stream; and five (5) acres or less in size if the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) determines that protection of the area is essential to the preservation of the natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment, or destruction and the DNR has so notified the owner.

Wood Yard – A parcel of land where pulp wood and other logs are gathered from various locations and stored for commercial sale.

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

Woodland, Young – An area of plant material covering at least five (5) contiguous acres with a density of fifty (50) or more trees per acre at least eight (8) inches D.B.H.

Yards –

Yard, Front – An open space extending the full width of the lot and lying between the front line of the lot and the nearest point of any building or structure.

Yard, Rear – An open space extending the full width of the lot and lying between the rear line of the lot and nearest line of any building or structure.

Yard, Side – An open space between the side line of the lot and nearest line of any building or structure and extending from the front yard to the rear yard.

Zone – A specifically delineated area of district in a municipality within which regulations and requirements uniformly govern the use, placement, spacing, and size of land and buildings.

Zoning – The dividing of a municipality into districts and the establishment of regulations governing the use, placement, spacing, and size of land and buildings.

Zoning Administrator – The township official designated to administer and enforce the Zoning Ordinance.

Zoning Map – The map and maps which are a part of the Zoning Ordinance and delineate the boundaries of zone districts.

Zoning Compliance Certificate – A document signed by the Zoning Administrator, as required in the Zoning Ordinance, as a condition precedent to the commencement of a use or the erection, construction, reconstruction, restoration, alteration, conversion, or installation of a structure or building, which acknowledges that such use, structure, or building complies with the provisions of the municipal zoning or authorized variance therefrom.

SECTION 2.03: ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations used within this Ordinance have the following meanings:

AC - Acre	GFA - Gross Floor Area
AU - Animal Unit	LF - Lineal Feet
DBH - Diameter at Breast Height	OSR - Open Space Ratio
DU/AC-Dwelling Units Per Acre	Sq. Ft. - Square Feet
EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment	EIS - Environmental Impact Statement
MET - Meteorological Tower	WES - Wind Energy System
SWES -Small Wind Energy System	MWES - Medium Wind Energy System

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SECTION 2.02: DEFINITIONS – (Cont.)

LWES -Large Wind Energy System (Amend. 08-02-10)