

Proposed new sign code: presentation to residents

9.28.21



Project Purpose & Background



Signs – Why now?



Proposed new sign code: overview



Proposed new sign code: specific issues



Schedule and next steps

Project Purpose

- Implement planokc
- Improve development efficiency and outcomes
- Make the development process easier to navigate and administer
- Areas of focus:
 - Chapter 59 Planning and Zoning Code
 - Subdivision Regulations
 - Sign Code
 - Coordination with Drainage Code and Nuisance Codes



Sign code: why update?



Specific planokc policies



Phase 1 recommendations



Recent rezoning applications and moratorium



Recent court cases



Industry/business/resident concerns

planokc

Policy ST-17

- Adopt new citywide site design and building regulations that ensure new developments meet basic functional and aesthetic minimums related to:
 - Walkability and bike-ability
 - Internal and external street connectivity
 - Integration of uses
 - Signage
 - Building location
 - Building appearance
 - Open space (passive and active)



Policy E-14

- Initiate new efforts to reduce sign clutter and improve the aesthetics of signs, while allowing for adequate and visible business identification by the following potential measures:
 - Restrict new billboards and eliminate or reduce the number of existing billboards.
 - Require non-conforming signs to be removed or be brought into compliance with existing regulations within a specific timeframe.
 - Consider new standards in the Sign Ordinance to improve limits on the size, height, and number of signs.
 - Improve proactive enforcement of the City's sign regulations to curtail the placement of illegal signs and ensure adequate maintenance of signs.

Phase 1: Recommendations

Highly Graphic and User-Friendly Layout

Unified Development Code

- Form-Based Zoning
- Updated Conventional Zoning
- Subdivision Regulations

Context-sensitive Civic and Open Spaces

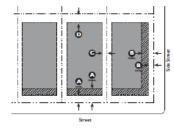
Consolidated Nuisance Standards

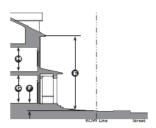
Content-neutral Sign Standards

Clear procedures for administration and review

10-40.40.080

T4 Neighborhood 2 (T4N.2) Standards





Key	,		
	ROW/Property Line		Building Area
		920	

Setback (Distance from ROW/Property Line)		
Principal Building		
Front ¹	5' min.; 12' max.	۵
Front facade within area	50% min.	
Side Street/Civic Space	10' min.; 15' max.	0
Side ²	3' min.	G
Rear	3' min.	0
Outbuilding		
Front	20' min.	
Side	0' min.; 3' max.	
Rear	3' min.	
In a contract of the contract		

sectosec may mater an existing agraemt obusing as if follows. The building may be set to align with the facade of the frontmost immediately adjacent property, for a width no greater than that of the adjacent property's facade that encroaches into the minimum setback.

3 No side setback required between townhouse and/or

²No side setback required between townhouse and/o live/work building types.

liscellaneous

Upper-floor units must have a primary entrance along a street or courtyard façade.

Ground-floor residential units along a street must have individual entries

E. Building Form ³		
Height		
Principal Building		
Stories	4 Stories max.	
To Eave/Parapet	40' max.	(
Overall	52' max.	
Outbuilding	2 Stories max.	
To Eave/Parapet	18' max.	
Overall	28' max.	
Ground Floor Finish Level	18" min. above	G
	sidewalk	
Ground Floor Ceiling	9' min. clear	G
Upper Floor(s) Ceiling	8' min. clear	0

³ See Division 10-50.100 (Specific to Building Types) for additional building form regulations.

Enstanist

Depth, ground-floor residential 30' min.

frontage

Lot Coverage 80% max.

Miscellaneous

Mansard roof forms are not allowed

Flagstaff Zoning Code



Why "content neutral"?

Accessory Signs





Non-Accessory





Why "content neutral"?

- Recent court cases
- City's response to Knutson
- Avoids difficult interpretations
- Focus on traditional basis of sign regulation

Dimensions (area, height, etc.)

Number (e.g., per frontage)

Location (District, Street, Freestanding v. Attached)

Type (e.g., pole v. monument)

Materials

Illumination / Digital / Electronic

Copy Type (e.g., integrated v channel letters)

Moving parts

Portability

Public property

Temporary time restrictions



Outreach

- Focus groups (residents and industry)
- Individual discussions & follow-up
- Additional industry group meetings
- Stakeholder Advisory Team meetings
- Policy Committee meetings
- Council Member meetings
- Planning Commission informational presentations
- Design review committee informational presentations
- Artist Workshop
- Staff workshops





Benefits of the new sign code

Everyone

- Highly-graphic and user-friendly
- Avoids difficult interpretations regarding content
- Fewer dilapidated signs
- Improved code enforcement
- Better tailored attached sign standards
- Limit use of PUD/SPUD to modify sign standards

Residents

- Increased distance from EMD signs
- Smaller, shorter conditional use billboards in C-3, DBD, and I-1

Business and Industry

- More precise measurement standards
- More efficient permitting process
- Provides flexibility via Master Sign Plans

Proposed Code -Overview

- Establishes new Article XVI Sign
 Regulations (Chapter 59) to replace
 Chapter 3, Article V
- Many provisions have not changed but have been relocated
- Defines five types of signs
- Design Districts
 - Requirements for Bricktown Core (BC) relocated
 - Specific design district signage requirements supersede Article XVI provisions
- Highly graphic
- User-friendly

	Existing	Proposed Approach
Code section	Chapter 3, Article V	Chapter 59, Article XVI
Regulates by content (accessory and non-accessory)	✓	
Regulates by physical feature (content neutral) *		✓
Regulates by zoning district, street frontage, building width, and building setback	✓	
Regulates by zoning district, wall size (for attached signs), and street typology (for freestanding signs)		✓
Regulations organized into tables and consolidated by sign type *		✓
Explanatory graphics *		✓
Flexible (master sign plan) *		✓

^{*} Recommended by Code Diagnosis

Overview

Existing

- (c) Standards for commercial and industrial zoning districts (other than O-1, O-2, and C-1). These standards shall apply to respective Design Districts unless modified within the regulations and guidelines of the specific design districts.
 - (4) Size standards for freestanding signs.
 - a. Display surface area shall be permitted on the basis of one square foot of sign for each one lineal foot of frontage for sites with less than 100-foot of frontage, one and one-half (1.5) square foot of sign for each one lineal foot of frontage for sites with frontage of 100foot or more; up to the following maximum size:
 - 1. C-2, C-3, C-CBDF, DBD, 200 square feet.
 - 2. I-1 District, 200 square feet.
 - 3. C-4, C-HC, C-CBD, I-2, and I-3 Districts, 700 square feet.
 - Any frontage above 200 feet utilized in calculations to permit an additional freestanding sign location under Paragraph (c)(2)a. above shall not also be included in calculations to permit a larger sign.
 - c. Where an individual or aggregate use abuts a freeway a freestanding sign location may have 200 feet of display surface area, regardless of frontage, for better identification of the use from the freeway, provided that all other regulations of this chapter shall apply.
 - (5) Height
 - Freestanding sign. A minimum clearance of 14 feet above any driveway, service drive, or trafficway; and as follows:
 - Lineal foot frontage from zero through 100 feet: maximum height of 20 feet above grade level.
 - Lineal foot frontage 101 feet through 200 feet: maximum height of 30 feet above grade level.
 - Lineal foot frontage 201 feet through 300 feet: maximum height of 40 feet above grade level.
 - Lineal foot frontage above 300 feet: one additional foot for each 40 additional feet of lineal frontage to a maximum height of 50 feet above grade level.
 - Use abutting a freeway: maximum height of 50 feet above grade level on freeway frontage to provide better identification of the use from the freeway; subject to all other regulations of this article.

Proposed

	Table 59-1	6107.1 Ground	and Pole Sign S	tandards		
	R (Agricultural , residential, and mobile home zoning districts and Tracts 1, 2, and 3 of the NC District	C-LOW (O-1, C-1, RC, NB, C-CBD, O- 2 NR on < 12,000 sf parcels, NC Tract 4)	C-Medium (O-2 NR on > 12,000 sf parcels)	C <mark>-High</mark> DBD, DTD-1, DTD-2) & I-LOW (C-2, C-3, E-CBD, I-1)	,-High (C-4, C-HC, TP, I-2, and I-3)	BC (Bricktown Overlay Core Development District)
Permitted?	NR/MF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (MF only)
Permit required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Number (max.)	1 per public building entrance	1 per public building entrance	1 + 1/200 If of frontage in excess of 200 If	1 + 1/200 If of frontage in excess of 200 If	1 + 1/200 If of frontage in excess of 200 If	1 (MF only)
Sign area (maxsf):						
MF (see subsection 2 below)	8-100 sf	8-100 sf	8-100 sf	8-100 sf		8-100 sf
NR						
Area based on frontage (sf / lf) u	p to max by stre	et category belo	w:			
■ Site with < 100' of frontage	1 sf per 2 lf	1 sf per 2 lf	1 sf per 2 lf	1 sf per 1 lf	1 sf per 1 lf	1 sf per 2 lf
■ Site with > 100' of frontage	1 sf per 2 lf	1 sf per 2 lf	1 sf per 2 lf	1.5 sf per 1 lf	1.5 sf per 1 lf	1 sf per 2 lf
Up to the following maximum ar	ea:					
Fronting neighborhood street	15 sf	25 sf	40 sf	40 sf	40 sf	15 sf
Fronting main street	25 sf	30 sf	40 sf	50 sf	60 sf	25 sf
Fronting connector street	35 sf	50 sf	65 sf	75 sf	85 sf	35 sf
Fronting downtown street	35 sf	50 sf	65 sf	75 sf	85 sf	85 sf

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Proposed





Proposed Sign Code: Specific Changes

Development Codes Update Project

- Code enforcement
- Billboards
- Attached signs
- Pole signs
- Electronic Message Displays (EMD's)
- Neighborhood signs

Code Enforcement

Stakeholder Concerns

- Dilapidated signs are detrimental to community appearance
- Code Enforcement acts on a complaint basis
 - City powers are limited to citations
 - Most sign citations have not been prosecuted
 - Difficult to prove timeframes for dilapidated signs
- Existing code limits sign work (including repairs) to licensed sign contractors

Proposed Approach

- · Improves definition of abandoned
- Specifies the time of compliance for "abandoned" signs
- Specifies that the City has the authority to remove dilapidated signs (similar to process for dilapidated structures)
- Strengthens description of "not maintained in good repair"
- Removes requirement that only licensed sign contractors can perform demolition and repair

Billboards

Stakeholder Concerns:

- Competitive disadvantage for independent companies
- Competition drives quality and customer rates; therefore, market needs to be kept open
- The cause of "sign clutter" is old, dilapidated signs – not billboards
- Existing code is fair, but companies with more resources get variances via PUD/SPUD process

Proposed Approach:

- Maintain existing size, height, spacing, and most by-right zoning locations
- Allow smaller, shorter billboards as conditional uses in C-3, DBD, and I-1
- Improve dilapidated sign standards
- Limit use of PUD/SPUD to modify sign standards



Example> Northwest Expressway, west of Morgan Rd

Billboards

What doesn't change:

- Size*
- Height*
- Spacing between billboards*
- Spacing from residential and historic districts
- By right zoning locations (C-4, I-2, and I-3)
- Lighting standards
- Prohibition in Scenic Corridors

Proposed approach:

Regulation	Existing	Proposed
Define billboards by physical feature, not content		✓
Permitted by right in C-CBD	✓	
Conditional use in C-HC	✓	
Additional use conditions in C-3, DBD, and I-1 (size, height, spacing)		✓
Allowed on all street types (except Scenic Corridors)	~	
Allowed only on Highway, Industrial, and Major Arterials (except Scenic Corridors) *		✓
Designation procedure for additional Scenic Corridors		~

^{*} Except in C-3, DBD, and I-1 (see new use conditions)

Pole Signs

Industry Concerns:

- Competitive disadvantage for new businesses if pole signs are no longer allowed
- The way sign area is measured counts the entire structure – not just the text area – leaving little room for decorative elements or pole covers
- There is not always enough room on the site for a monument sign; sight triangle requirements further complicate placement
- The cause of "sign clutter" is old, dilapidated signs – not pole signs

Proposed Approach

- Continue to allow pole signs
- Define "sign area" to be the sign face only, not the supporting structure
- Change sign measurement to count only the area of copy, to not count the supporting structure, and to use a multi-sided polygon to accommodate irregular shapes.
- Incentivize the use of monument signs in lieu of pole signs.
- Improve definitions/processes for abandoned and dilapidated.



Electronic Message Displays (EMDs)

Stakeholder concerns

- Churches and schools are often located in residential zoning districts and must seek variances to install EMD's
- EMD signs that are too big, busy or bright disrupt district appearance and can distract drivers
- Must balance business needs with residents' needs

What doesn't change:

- Type of sign allowed
- Where Level 3 EMD is not allowed

Regulation	Existing	Proposed
Type of sign (ground sign or attached sign)	~	✓
Size of any EMD limited to maximum 100 sf	~	
Level 1 EMD up to 100% of allowable sign area (100 sf max)		✓
Level 2 EMD up to 50% of allowable sign area	~	✓
Level 3 EMD not allowed	✓	✓
Limited to one per street frontage	✓	
No limit to the number per street frontage		✓
Separation from residentially- zoned property	150 ft.	300 ft.
Height limit	8 ft.	12 ft. (where fronting arterial)
Allowed on Collector street types and above	✓	
Allowed on any street types		✓

Attached Signs

Stakeholder Concerns

- Signs are critical to businesses
- The limits to the number of signs in some zoning districts are too restrictive
- If there are no content restrictions on signs, anyone with a sign will be able to sell advertising on it

Proposed Approach

- Allow an unlimited number of attached signs up to the total maximum allowable area.
- Reduce the total maximum allowable area for attached signs.
 - Many existing properties are not using their entire sign allowance, therefore, reducing the allowable area should not impact businesses
 - Reducing the size of signs will improve community aesthetics
 - Reducing the allowable area will discourage businesses from selling sign area for advertising
- Increase sign area for gas station canopies.

Subdivision Entry Signs

Measurement only counts text area, not entire wall

Winess I a





Table 59-16107.3 Standards for Subdivision Entry Signs		
	R (Agricultural, residential, and mobile home zoning districts and Tracts 1, 2, and 3 of the NC District)	
Permitted?	Subdivision or residential developments ≥ 5 acres	
Permit required?	Yes	
Number (per entry street)	3 monument signs (1 for each side of the street or entry street median)	
Sign area (max-sf)		
Each side of entry street	64 sf	
Median	40 sf	
Height (max-feet)		
Each side of entry street	10'	
Median	6'	
Setback (min-feet)	Z	
Design Characteristics		
Digital	No	
Illumination, Internal	No	
Illumination, External	Yes	
Illumination, Halo Lit	Yes	
Channel Letters	Yes	

Rules of Interpretation:

Yes = the sign type or characteristic is permitted

No = the sign type or characteristic is not permitted

Z = as established for the principal building by the applicable zoning district or sign master plan.

See § 59-16106 for sign districts and street categories.

- Subdivision Entry Signs
- Sign Toppers

No changes



- Subdivision Entry Signs
- Sign Toppers
- Signs on Light Poles

New provisions for City-Designated Districts



- Subdivision Entry Signs
- Sign Toppers
- Signs on Light Poles
- Signs on residential properties

Allowed for non-residential and multi-family uses

Benefits of the new sign code

Everyone

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Residents

- Increased distance from EMD signs
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Business and Industry

- More precise measurement standards
- More efficient permitting process
- Provides flexibility via Master Sign Plans

Schedule & Next Steps

Public comment

Design Review/Arts Commission

Planning Commission

City Council

through Oct 3, 2021

Oct/Nov 2021

Dec 2021/Jan 2022

Mar 2022

Review & Comment on the New Sign Code

www.okc.gov/codeupdate



