

located no further than 10 feet from the sidewalk parallel to the public street in front of such building.

3. No off-street parking spaces shall be provided between the front facade of a non-residential building and the street in front of such building.
4. The front facade of each non-residential building shall incorporate at least one display window with a glazed area of at least 25 square feet, and the lower edge of that glazed area no higher than 3 feet above sidewalk grade.
5. The front facade of each non-residential building shall incorporate a canopy or arcade along at least 50% of its horizontal length.

6.7 LIGHTING

The provisions of this section shall apply to all land uses in the Standard Zoning Districts, New Communities Sub-Districts, Clear Creek Sub-Districts, and PUD Districts. In the discretion of the City, or in the event there is any disagreement between the City and an Applicant as to whether proposed lighting meets the following standards, the City may require a photometric study of the proposed lighting at the Applicant's expense.

6.7.1 Intent

It is the intent of this Section to define practicable and effective measures by which the obtrusive aspects of excessive and/or careless outdoor light usage can be minimized, while preserving safety, security, and nighttime visual environment by encouraging lighting practices that direct appropriate amounts of light where needed, decrease the waste of energy associated with exterior lighting, and help reduce glare associated with the use of poorly shielded or inappropriately aimed lighting fixtures.

6.7.2 Scope

This Section designates illuminance, uniformity and spill light criteria for properties based upon the Lighting Zone (LZ) in which the property is located. The Lighting Zone designation for each property in Arvada is designated by zoning district and use in Section 6.7.5. In addition to criteria based upon Lighting Zone, this Section includes restrictions on lighting equipment, mounting conditions, and submittal requirements to demonstrate compliance. An alternate compliance process is provided for lighting equipment which meets the intent of the equipment restrictions but which may be in violation of specific regulations presented here.

6.7.3 Applicability

- A. New Construction. All exterior lighting systems newly designed, constructed, erected, or otherwise placed into operation on or after the date of adoption of this Section and any alterations, rehabilitation, relocation or renovation to existing lighting commenced after the date of adoption shall be in conformance with the requirements of this Section.

Exception: Lighting designs previously approved but not yet constructed prior to the date of the adoption of this Section may be exempted from the requirements of this Section.

- B. Existing Lighting Systems. All existing lighting systems legally installed and operative before the date of adoption shall be considered legal non-conforming systems. Non-conforming lighting may be continued, but the lighting shall not be changed to any other non-conforming lighting, structurally altered, altered in any way that increases its degree of non-conformance, or expanded or extended in scope.

6.7.4 Prohibited Lighting

- A. Types. The following types of lighting shall be prohibited from use:
1. Any light that could be construed as a traffic control device except as authorized by the state, federal or city government.
 2. Searchlights and rotating beacons except by special permit.
 3. Any blinking, flashing or changing intensity lighting except as part of a temporary holiday display.
 4. Aerial lasers except by special permit.
 5. Any light source exceeding 60,000 lumens or with an intensity in any direction of 60,000 candelas or more, except by special permit approved by the Community Development Director.
- B. Exemptions. The following lighting systems are exempted from conformance with the requirements of this Section:
1. Lighting used to control and regulate the flow of pedestrian and motor vehicle movement on public rights of way.
 2. Temporary lighting for construction, provided such lighting is of a temporary nature and is discontinued daily immediately upon completion of the construction work for the day. By special permit, where safety is a concern, this lighting may be allowed to remain in operation after daily construction operations are complete.
 3. Lighting used as decoration for any national, state, local or religious holiday provided that the lighting is of a temporary nature and energized for no more than 90 nights per contiguous 12 month period.
 4. Lighting required by law enforcement or emergency services personnel to protect life or property, provided the lighting is of a temporary nature and is discontinued immediately upon resolution of the emergency necessitating its usage.
 5. Lighting required by and regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration for the purpose of air traffic control, navigation, or warning.
 6. Civic monuments as determined by the Community Development Director.
 7. Lighting approved by the Community Development Director as a part of a Special Events permit.

6.7.5 Establishment of Lighting Zones

The intent of the Lighting Zones (LZ) is to designate some areas of the City as being allowed to have more lighting than other areas. There are four Lighting zones designated LZ-1 through LZ-4.

A. The following Lighting Zones are hereby established:

1. Lighting Zone 1 (LZ-1)

The darkest areas, based on the overall absence of outdoor lighting, associated with undeveloped or rural areas, including community open space and other areas without roadway lighting. Lighting Zone 1 includes the following zoning districts:

A-1, C-1, R-CE, R-E, PUD-R less than 2 units/acre, NC-AG, NC-OS, NC-RA, NC-RB, NC-RC

2. Lighting Zone 2 (LZ-2)

Moderate light levels in these areas, with roadway lighting and nighttime pedestrian traffic present, but with luminous surroundings and traffic conflict of low to moderate levels. This is the Lighting Zone that applies to most areas such as residential neighborhoods and commercial, business or retail areas that do not have high levels of nighttime pedestrian traffic. Lighting Zone 2 includes the following zoning districts:

R-L, R-SL, R-I, R-MD, R-M, PUD-R more than 2 units/acre, CC-B, Residential Uses in the PUD-BPR, Residential Uses in the NC-MU-A, Residential Uses in the NC-MU-B, Residential Uses in the NC-MU-C

3. Lighting Zone 3 (LZ-3)

Higher light levels exist in Lighting Zone 3 with increased levels of all traffic, particularly nighttime pedestrian traffic, and of existing lighting. Lighting Zone 3 includes the following zoning districts:

P-1, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, PUD-BP, I-1, I-2, PUD-I, CC-A, CC-C, CC-D, CC-E, NC-OF, NC-I/OF, NC-SU, Commercial and Office Uses in the PUD-BPR, Commercial and Office Uses in the NC-MU-A, Commercial and Office Uses in the NC-MU-B, Commercial and Office Uses in the NC-MU-C

4. Lighting Zone 4 (LZ-4)

The brightest areas based on the presence of lighting at high levels with high potential for pedestrian and vehicle conflicts at night. Lighting Zone 4 includes the following zoning district:

Commercial and Office Land Uses located within the PUD-BPR Zoning District within 2,640 feet of Wadsworth Bypass between I-70 and the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad.

All uses within these zones must comply with the lighting criteria within that zone, and all other general lighting requirements.

6.7.6 Lighting Zone Requirements

The following tables give the maximum allowable illuminance, minimum uniformity and spill light criteria for each of the four Lighting Zones.

A. Illuminance and Uniformity Requirements

Area	Classification	Maximum Illuminance (footcandles)	Uniformity Ratio
Major Roadway (Arterial Street)	High Pedestrian Conflict	8.5	3:1 avg:min
	Medium Pedestrian Conflict	6.5	3:1 avg:min
	Low Pedestrian Conflict	4.5	3:1 avg:min
Collector Roadway	High Pedestrian Conflict	6.0	4:1 avg:min
	Medium Pedestrian Conflict	4.5	4:1 avg:min
	Low Pedestrian Conflict	3.0	4:1 avg:min
Local Roadway	High Pedestrian Conflict	5.4	6:1 avg:min
	Medium Pedestrian Conflict	4.2	6:1 avg:min
	Low Pedestrian Conflict	2.4	6:1 avg:min
Walkways	LZ-1	1.0	10:1 avg:min
	LZ-2	2.0	10:1 avg:min
	LZ-3	4.0	4:1 avg:min
	LZ-4	6.0	4:1 avg:min
Parking – Non-residential	LZ-1	5.0	20:1 max:min
	LZ-2	7.5	20:1 max:min
	LZ-3	10.0	20:1 max:min
	LZ-4	15.0	20:1 max:min
Parking Residential	LZ-1	5.0	20:1 max:min
	LZ-2	6.0	20:1 max:min
	LZ-3	7.0	20:1 max:min
	LZ-4	7.5	20:1 max:min
Outdoor Retail	All Zones	35	20:1 max:min

Maximum illuminance values shall be horizontal measurements and initial condition at grade. For definitions of the High, Medium and Low Pedestrian Conflict Classifications refer to the most recent version of the *American National Standard Practice for Roadway Lighting*, ANSI/IESNA RP-8.

B. Exceptions:

1. For driveways between parking areas and roadways that are allowed to be brighter than the parking area, the maximum illuminance is allowed to be as high as the roadway's maximum illuminance, and this driveway area is to be considered separate from the parking area for uniformity ratio calculation.
2. Lighting for areas where sports are played, if such lighting is no more than 125% of the values cited in the current IESNA recommended practice for that sport.

6.7.7 Spill Light

A. Maximum Permitted Spill Light

Spill light onto adjacent properties may be measured by either horizontal measurements at grade or by vertical measurements up to the height of the highest window on the property receiving the spill light. Where vertical measurements at the property boundary are impracticable, measurements at windows may be substituted.

Spill Light – Maximum Limits

Lighting Zone	Maximum Horizontal or Vertical Measured Illuminance at the property line, excluding rights of way (footcandles)
LZ-1	0.2
LZ-2	0.4
LZ-3	0.8
LZ-4	1.5

B. Exceptions

1. Spill light onto rights of way at entries to a property may be the greater of either one third (1/3) of the maximum allowed illuminance for the parking area on the property or one third (1/3) of the maximum allowed illuminance for the right of way.
2. Spill light from lighting for areas where sports are played, within one hour of when the sports are being played.
3. Historical districts.

6.7.8 Lighting Equipment Restrictions

- A. The following Lighting Equipment Restrictions apply to all Lighting Zones and zoning classifications.

Rated Lamp Lumen Restrictions

	Any Light Fixture mounted no more than 4 feet above grade	Wall or Ceiling Mount Light Fixture above 4 feet	Pole Mounted Light Fixture above 4 feet, no more than 15 feet	Pole Mounted Light Fixture above 15 feet
Unshielded	480 ¹	480 ¹	480 ¹	480 ¹
Shielded	1,800	Wall 1,800 Ceiling 3,600	10,000	20,000
Fully Shielded	10,000	10,000	20,000	30,000
Full Cut-Off	N.A.	30,000	30,000	50,000

¹ Up to 3 lamps of this lumen rating will be allowed per light fixture.

B. Distribution Constraints

House side shields shall be required for all full cutoff light fixtures installed within 2.5 mounting heights of the property line. The house side shields shall limit the light output from the fixture in the direction of the nearest property line.

Floodlights, including reflector lamps, shall not be aimed off property.

C. Lighting Pole and Fixture Constraints

1. Height Restraints - For parking areas, the maximum height of light poles shall be:

- (a) 18 feet when located up to and including 50 feet from the property line of areas zoned for residential uses;
- (b) 25 feet when located more than 50 feet but less than 100 feet from the property line of areas zoned for residential uses;
- (c) 35 feet when located 100 feet or more from the property line of areas zoned for residential uses.

All other light fixtures shall not be mounted higher than 25'.

Exception: parking structures may have 18 foot high poles above the parking deck.

2. Mounting Method Constraints

Luminaries using lamps with more than 20,000 rated lumens shall meet the following constraints:

- (a) Shall not use spider or yoke mounting configuration;
- (b) Shall be mounted on dark color poles (less than 35% reflective).

3. Mounting Placement Constraints

Where light poles or bollards are used, they shall be placed:

- (a) At least 3 feet away from the face of the curb (to avoid damage from car bumpers and door swings);
- (b) At least 5 feet from the point where a curb transitions into a driveway, curb cut, or alley;
- (c) At least 20 feet from the extended flow line of the nearest intersection.

6.7.9 Architectural Accent Lighting Constraints

All lighting of a specific architectural feature shall comply with the following:

- A. Non-Canopy Lighting. Building lighting may only be used to highlight important building entries or specific architectural features. General floodlighting of building facades is not permitted.
- B. Canopy Lighting. All canopy lighting (a) shall use recessed light fixtures and (b) shall not use highly reflective material on the underside.

6.7.10 Limits on Timing

For all non-residential properties, any building, service, and loading area lighting, except lighting for security purposes, shall be turned off one hour after business operations have ceased for the day and shall remain turned off until one hour before the next resumption of business operations.

6.7.11 Performance Approach

Lighting equipment that does not meet the requirements of the previous sections may be approved if:

- A. The luminaries are shown in the submittal to be fully shielded from view from anywhere off the property;
- B. Requirements for maximum illuminance, uniformity, spill light, mounting and time of use are met;
- C. Maximum surface luminance seen from anywhere off the property is less than 3000 cd/m²; and
- D. The property owner agrees in advance to take any necessary steps after installation to meet these requirements.

6.7.12 Submittal Requirements

When a new outdoor lighting covered by this Code is being installed, an outdoor lighting plan shall be submitted in conjunction with a Final Development Plan, Final Plat, Conditional Use Permit, Site Plan, or with a building permit application, whichever occurs first.

- A. All submittals shall include the following:
1. The location and mounting height above grade of light fixtures including building mounted fixtures.
 2. The Lighting Zone of the property and all adjacent properties labeled on the plan.
 3. The location of all buildings, parking, drives, walkways and if applicable any outdoor retail areas on the lot or parcel.
 4. The type of light fixture keyed to a light fixture schedule and picture, cut sheets or line drawings of the proposed light fixtures.
 5. The quantity and type of lamp to be used in each fixture along with the lumen output of the lamp.
- B. The following additional submittal requirements shall apply for all properties except single family or duplex residences, when the project includes:
1. A new building, roadway or parking lot.
 2. An expansion of the parking area of more than 25% over the existing area.
 3. An expansion of the building area more than 25% over the existing area.
 4. For the above (Section 6.7.12 B) listed types of projects, in addition to the requirements listed in 6.7.12.A, the submittal shall include:
 - (a) Manufacturer's cut sheets for each light fixture shall be submitted that include a full description of the light fixture and its photometric distribution. The cut sheets shall be keyed to the light fixture schedule and the lighting plan. Where the cut sheets do not include the requirement information it shall be added to the submittal.
 - (b) Aiming angles and diagrams for all sports lighting and flood lighting fixtures.
 - (c) Photometric Plan - Initial horizontal illuminance (maintenance factor = 1.0) calculated at grade using a grid of points no more than ten feet apart and covering the entire site (excluding buildings) and extending a minimum of ten feet beyond the lot or parcel property line. The maximum, average and minimum illuminance values for each specific uses area (i.e. parking area, pedestrian areas, etc.) shall be highlighted. Statistics for uniformity for each specific use area shall be included on the plan. The Community Development Director may waive the requirements for a photometric plan for small lighting systems where light equipment restrictions are met.

proposed utilities, drainage easements and other easements; and the relationship of the development to adjacent areas that it may affect.

DIFFUSER

A device to redirect or scatter light from a source so as to reduce the visible brightness of the lamp.

DOWN CAST LIGHTING

On-site illumination that is constructed, located, and aligned in such a manner as to restrict a cone of illumination to ground surface areas within the boundaries of the site and to prevent such illumination sources from being directly visible from adjacent properties and public roadways.

DRIVE-UP FACILITY (ALSO KNOWN AS A "DRIVE-IN" OR "DRIVE-THROUGH" FACILITY)

An establishment that by design, physical facilities, service, or packaging procedures encourages or permits customers to receive services, obtain goods, or be entertained while remaining in their motor vehicles.

DRIVEWAY

A paved or unpaved area used for the ingress and/or egress of vehicles, and allowing access from a street to a building or other structure or facility.

DRIVEWAY, SHARED

A single driveway serving two or more adjoining lots or uses.

DWELLING

Any building or part thereof, occupied, in whole or in part, for residential occupancy. "Dwelling" does not include hotels, motels, tents, recreational vehicles, or other structures designed or used primarily for temporary or transient occupancy.

DWELLING, ACCESSORY

A second dwelling unit either within or added to an existing single-family detached dwelling, or in a separate accessory structure on the same lot as the main dwelling, for use as a complete, independent living facility with provision within the accessory dwelling for cooking, eating, sanitation, and sleeping.

DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY

A dwelling containing 3 or more dwelling units, and designed to be occupied by 3 or more families or households living independently of each other. "Multi-family dwelling" includes town home dwellings and condominium or apartment buildings in which the individual dwelling units are typically located one over the other.

discharge the 100-year flood without cumulatively increasing the base flood water surface elevation more than one foot at any one point.

FOOD & BEVERAGE SALES

Retail sales of food and beverages for off-site preparation and consumption. Establishments at which 20 percent or more of the transactions are sales of prepared food for on-site consumption shall be classified as Eating/Drinking Establishments. "Food and beverage sales" includes convenience stores, grocery stores, take-out delicatessens, retail bakeries, and liquor stores.

FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR)

The ratio of gross floor area divided by gross lot or land area measured in square feet.

FOOTCANDLE (FC)

The unit of illuminance equal to one lumen per square foot.

FLOODLIGHT

Any light fixture with an adjustable mounting system that allows for the aiming of the luminaire, typically used to light a specific object or surface.

FRONTAGE

All sides of a lot adjacent to a street shall be considered frontage.

FULL CUT-OFF

A light fixture that allows no direct light emission above a horizontal plane through the light fixture's lowest light-emitting part.

FULLY SHIELDED

A description of a light fixture with no light emitting surfaces in sight from normal viewing angles. All full cut-off fixtures are considered to be fully shielded.

GLARE

The sensation produced by luminances within the visual field that are sufficiently greater than the luminance to which the eyes are adapted to cause annoyance, discomfort or loss in visual performance or visibility. The magnitude of the sensation of glare depends on such factors as the size, position and luminance of a source; the number of sources; and the luminance to which the eyes are adapted.

GOLF COURSE (EXCLUDING MINIATURE GOLF)

A large unobstructed acreage, involving enough room over which to walk or ride, point-to-point, over a generally prescribed course and to strive to send a ball long distances with variable accuracy without unreasonably endangering other players or intruding upon them.

HOME OCCUPATIONS

A business, profession, occupation, or trade that is conducted for gain as an accessory use within a dwelling unit by a resident of the dwelling unit.

HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENT

Measurements made with the meter oriented to measure illuminance onto a horizontal surface.

HOSPITAL

An institution providing health services, primarily for in patients and medical or surgical care of the sick or injured, including related facilities such as laboratories, out-patient facilities, training facilities, central service facilities, and staff offices.

HOUSE SIDE SHIELD

An element of a luminaire designed and installed to significantly reduce the light output from one side (seen from above) of the luminaire.

HOUSEHOLD

See "Family."

HOUSEHOLD LIVING

Residential occupancy of all or part of a structure by an individual or a group of people who meet the definition of a family and household, and where tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month or longer basis.

HUMAN SCALE

The proportional relationship of a particular building, structure, or streetscape element to the human form and function. "Human scale" often refers to the subjective objective that the relationship between a person and his or her natural or man-made environment should be comfortable, intimate, and contribute to the individual's sense of accessibility.

HYDROZONE

A portion of a landscape area having plants with similar water needs. Reference City Standards and Specifications for plant material listed by hydrozone water requirement.

IESNA

The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

ILLUMINANCE

A measure of how much light is falling onto a surface, typically measured in footcandles.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

Those portions of a lot or parcel that are covered by principal and accessory buildings or structures, and by surfaces that prevent the passage or absorption of stormwater such as paving and driveways.

INFILL OR REDEVELOPMENT

An area of platted or unplatted land that, together with all adjacent vacant land in private ownership, includes no more than 20 acres of land, and where the land along at least 75% of the boundaries of the proposed development (ignoring intervening streets) has been developed.

INFORMATIONAL SIGN

An on-premise sign which gives direction, instructions, or facility information and does not contain the name or logo of an establishment or contain any advertising copy, such as: parking, exit or entrance signs.

INITIAL CONDITIONS

The condition of the lighting system that is new, typically corresponding to the highest light levels that system can produce. For existing systems initial conditions can be considered the condition of the lighting system just after all fixtures have been cleaned and re-lamped.

JUNK (SALVAGE)

Scrap iron, scrap tin, scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap lead, or scrap zinc and all other scrap metals and their alloys, bones, rags, used cloth, used rubber, used rope, used tinfoil, used bottles, old cotton; used utensils, used boxes or crates, used pipe or pipe fittings, used, wrecked or inoperable vehicles, automobiles, or airplane parts, and other manufactured goods that are too worn, deteriorated or obsolete as to make them unusable in their existing condition; and all other products subject to being dismantled or recycled.

JUNKYARD (SALVAGE YARD)

Any lot, parcel or tract used for storage, keeping, sale or abandonment of automobiles, or other junk or parts thereof.

KENNEL

Any establishment or other place where one or more animals, such as dogs and cats, are boarded, trained, bred, kept, or fed for money or any other consideration, or for sale. A "Kennel" does not include the breeding or boarding of animals as an accessory to a principal permitted agricultural use.

LAMP

The replaceable portion of a light fixture that actually produces the light; a 'light bulb.'

LAND-USE ACTIVITY

The erection, alteration, addition to, renovation, restoration, relocation or demolition of the exterior of a structure.

LANDSCAPING

Any combination of living plants material, including existing trees, such as trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, flowers, vegetables, turf or grass; natural features, such as land and water forms; and structural features, including but not limited to landscaped pedestrian plazas, fountains, reflecting pools, screening, walls, fences and benches.

- (1) Low-Water-Demand Landscapes means landscapes that require approximately 15% of Reference Evapotranspiration or up to 3 gallons water per square foot during the irrigation season in an average year to maintain optimum appearance. Buffalo Grass is a typical turf type.
- (2) Moderate-Water-Demand Landscapes means landscapes that require approximately 50% of Reference Evapotranspiration or approximately 10 gallons water per square foot during the irrigation season in an average year to maintain optimum appearance. Turf-type Tall Fescue is a typical turf type.
- (3) High-Water-Demand Landscapes means landscapes that require approximately 100% of Reference Evapotranspiration or up to 20 gallons water per square foot during the irrigation season in an average year to maintain optimum appearance. Kentucky Bluegrass is the typical turf type.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)

- A. In general terms, an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Generally, "level of service" indicates the capacity per unit of demand for a public facility.
- B. More specifically, in terms of transportation, "level of service (LOS)" shall mean a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream; generally described in terms of such factors as speed, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience, and safety. LOS is usually expressed in terms of six levels, designated A through F, with A (free flow of traffic with minimum intersection delay) being the best, and F (forced flow, jammed intersections, long delays) being the worst.

LIGHT EMITTING SURFACE

Any surface of a luminaire that changes the direction of the light emitted from a light source through reflection, refraction or diffusion.

LIGHT FIXTURE (LUMINAIRE)

The physical unit that holds a lamp and that may include parts to redirect the light produced by the lamp.

LIGHT POLLUTION

The visual consequence of using light outdoors, resulting from light going directly or being reflected into the sky and then redirected back to an observer (also called sky-glow).

LIGHT TRADE AND TECHNICAL USES

The fabrication, assembly, packaging, or repair, rental, or servicing of any commodity, the sale of which is permitted within the subject zoning district.

LIGHT TRESPASS

Light projected onto a property from a light source located on a different property typically in the form of either spill light or glare or both.

LIGHT UNIFORMITY

The ratio of two values of the same metric related to the same visual scene – typically maximum-to-minimum or average-to-minimum, reported as a number corresponding to one e.g. 6:1, used with illuminance or luminance measurements.

LIMITED EQUIPMENT RENTALS

The rental of equipment primarily intended for individual use and minor residential gardening and construction projects. The net site area for this category must not exceed 2 acres. All equipment in this category must be stored within an enclosed area or building. This use category does not include the rental, storage, or maintenance of large construction equipment. Such vehicles are restricted to the broader use category of vehicle/equipment sales and rentals. All maintenance of equipment must be conducted within an enclosed building.

LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (LOD)

The area(s) of a site, as established pursuant to §6.14.4 of this Code, that may be disturbed by earth movement (grading), or cleared of vegetation, including disturbance or clearance to provide space for construction of principal and accessory uses and structures, driveways, parking areas, roads, drainage and stormwater management facilities, and/or utilities.

LIQUOR STORE

A state-licensed, retail establishment selling packaged alcoholic liquors (including beer, wine, and spirituous liquors) for consumption off-site. "Liquor Store" does not include restaurants, taverns, or bars.

LIVESTOCK

Animals commonly regarded as farm animals, including but not limited to, cattle, horses, goats, llamas, ostriches, and sheep, but excluding pet animals such as rabbits, poultry, and domestic fowl.

- C. Rear Lot Line: A lot line that is opposite a front lot line, but which does not abut a street. A triangular lot has 2 side lot lines but no rear lot line. For other irregularly shaped lots, the rear lot line is all lot lines that are most nearly opposite the front lot line.
- D. Interior Side Lot Line: A side lot line that does not abut a street.
- E. Street Lot Line: Any lot line that abuts a street. Street lot line does not include lot lines that abut an alley. On a corner lot, there are two (or more) street lot lines. Street lot lines can include front lot lines and side lot lines.
- F. Street Side Lot Line: A lot line that is both a side lot line and a street lot line.

LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT

A change in lot or parcel boundaries that does not create additional lots or parcels. (Note: Can apply to platted or unplatted lands.)

LOT OF RECORD

A lot that is part of an approved plat, the map of which has been recorded in the office of the Jefferson County Clerk and Recorder or the Adams County Clerk and Recorder, as applicable.

LOWEST FLOOR

For purposes of Floodplain regulations only (§6.13), shall mean the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of §6.13.

LUMEN (LM)

The basic unit of measurement of light.

LUMINANCE

Brightness or the amount of light coming off a surface in a given direction, typically measured in candela per square meter (abbr. cd/m²).

MANUFACTURED HOME

A structure that is:

- A. Built on a permanent chassis;
- B. Designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation as a dwelling when connected to utilities;
- C. Transportable in one or more sections;

heights are primarily controlled by man-made or natural floodplain obstructions or restrictions. In an urban area, the segment of a stream or river between two consecutive bridge crossings would most likely be a reach.

RECREATION OR AMUSEMENT FACILITIES, PRIVATE OR PUBLIC

Any indoor or outdoor establishment that is maintained or operated for the amusement, patronage, or recreation of the general public, including facilities with more than 10 coin-controlled amusement device of any description (e.g., baseball, foosball, football, pinball amusements), bowling alleys, miniature golf courses, driving ranges, swimming pools, and ice-skating rinks.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE

- **Boat Trailer**
- **Motor Home** -vehicle designed to provide temporary living quarters and which is built into, as an integral part of, or as a permanent attachment to, a motor vehicle chassis or van, and shall not include trailers of any kind.
- **Travel Trailer** – mounted on wheels; and designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle; and contains windows, and sleeping, cooking and heating equipment that were built-in as an integral part of the original design and construction of the vehicle.

RECYCLING CENTER

The collection of material for reuse such as aluminum cans, glass, paper, etc.

REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET)

The Evapotranspiration of a broad expanse of well-watered, 4-to-6-inch tall cool-season grass, which averages 18-20 gallons per square foot in an average year.

REFLECTOR

A device used to redirect the light from the source by the process of reflection.

REFLECTOR LAMP (PAR, R, BR, MR LAMPS)

Lamps specifically designed with a reflector integral to the lamp to direct light in a specific beam pattern.

REFRACTOR

A non-image-preserving device, used to redirect the light from a source.

REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTER

A retail shopping area in excess of 30 acres (divided by no interior public streets), containing at least one major retail store of over 100,000 square feet of gross leasable area, and additional retail area.

REGISTERED NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Any organization representing or purporting to represent a defined geographic portion of the City of Arvada, and that has registered with the Community

SETBACK

The required minimum distance between the lot line and the closest projection of a building or structure along a line at right angles to the lot line. Setbacks shall be unobstructed from the ground to the sky except as otherwise specifically allowed in §6.2.3 of this Code.

- A. Front Setback. A setback that extends across the full width of a lot or site, the depth of which is the distance between the front lot or property line and the closest projection of a building or structure along a line at right angles to the front lot line, excluding allowable projections set forth in §6.2.3 of this Code.
- B. Rear Setback. A setback that extends across the full width of a lot or site, the depth of which is the distance between the rear lot line and the closest projection of a building or structure along a line at right angles to the rear lot line, excluding allowable projections set forth in §6.2.3 of this Code.
- C. Side Setback. A setback on that portion of a lot that is not adjacent to a private or public street. It extends from the rear line of the required front setback, or the front property line of the site where no front setback is required, to the front line of the required rear setback, or the rear property line of the site where no rear setback is required, the width of which is the distance between the side lot or property line and a line parallel thereto on the site.

SETBACK LINE

The line that is the required minimum distance from any lot line and that establishes the area within which the principal structure must be erected or placed.

SHIELDED

A description of a light fixture in which the lamp is not in sight from normal viewing angles. All fully shielded and full cut-off fixtures are considered to be shielded.

SIGN

Any advertisement, identification, announcement, direction or communication produced in whole or in part by the construction, erection, affixing or placing of a structure on any land or on any other structure or produced by painting on or posting or placing any printed, lettered, pictured, figured or colored material on any building, structure or surface.

SIGN BUILDINGS

Buildings painted in readily identified, "signature" color schemes so that they look like an advertisement for the building's tenant.

6. Other significant adverse effects upon the public health, safety, or welfare.

B. Exclusions. The term "special event" shall not include any event sponsored in whole or in part by the City or another political subdivision of the State of Colorado, any event held upon the grounds of the Arvada Center for the Arts and Humanities and regulated pursuant to the policies and procedures of the Arvada Center, or any organized activities conducted at sites or facilities typically intended and used for such activities. Examples of such exempt activities include, but are not necessarily limited to, sporting events such as golf, soccer, softball, and baseball tournaments conducted on courses or fields intended and used for such activities; wedding services conducted at reception halls or similar facilities; funeral services conducted at funeral homes or cemeteries; religious services, wedding services, and funeral services conducted at places of worship; or activities occurring within, or upon the grounds of, a private residence or upon the common areas of a multifamily residential development.

SPILL LIGHT

A form of light trespass; luminance projected onto a property from a light source located on a different property.

STABLE (PRIVATE)

A building for housing domestic animals or livestock when not conducted as a business.

STABLE (PUBLIC)

A building housing domestic use animals or livestock that are kept for compensation, remuneration, hire, or sale.

STAFF

The Director of the Community Development and his or her designees.

STANDARD ZONING DISTRICTS

The following zoning districts shall be collectively referred to as "Standard Zoning Districts":

A.	A-1	I.	R-MD
B.	C-1	J.	R-M
C.	R-E	K.	P-1
D.	R-L	L.	B-1
E.	R-SL	M.	B-2
F.	R-NT	N.	B-3
G.	R-I	O.	B-4
H.	R-CE	P.	1-1
		Q.	1-2

VEHICLE STORAGE

Storage of parking tow-aways, impound yards, and storage lots for automobiles, trucks, buses and recreational vehicles. "Vehicle storage" includes only the storage of operable vehicles.

VENDING CART

Vending cart shall mean any box or container with wheels that is not propelled or moved by an engine. Trailers of any type are not vending carts.

VERTICAL LIGHT MEASUREMENT

Measurements taken with the meter oriented perpendicular to horizontal.

VETERINARIAN CLINIC OR OFFICE

An establishment that provides medical treatment and care to animals, and which may include temporary or overnight boarding of animals that are recuperating from treatment. A veterinarian clinic or office shall not include a "kennel," as that term is defined in §10.3.184 above.

VESTED RIGHT

The right to undertake and complete development and use of real property under the terms and conditions of an approved site specific development plan, as provided in the provisions of Article 68 of Title 24, C.R.S., as amended.

VISIBLE LIGHT REFLECTIVITY

The percentage of light in the visible spectrum from 380 to 780 nanometers that is reflected out from the surface of glass. (International Standard Illuminant "D65" & CIE 2-degree observer.)

WALKOUT STRUCTURE

A residential dwelling in which the lowest occupied level of the building (which may or may not be a basement) has direct, at-grade pedestrian access to the building's rear yard, a patio, or a deck. When viewed from the rear, a walkout structure typically appears to be one story taller than when the structure is viewed from the front.

WATER-WISE LANDSCAPING

Landscaping that focus on efficient use of water and includes: planning and design, soil amendment, efficient irrigation, appropriate plant selection, practical turf areas, use of mulches, and proper maintenance.

WATERCOURSE

A channel, natural depression, slough, artificial channel, gulch, arroyo, stream, creek, pond, reservoir or lake in which storm runoff and flood water flows either regularly or infrequently. This includes major drainage ways for carrying urban storm runoff.