

SIGN CODE AMENDMENTS

DC 18-079, August 28, 2018

Department of Planning and Community Development

Prepared by: Steve Hautzinger

STAFF REPORT

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- II. **Residential Wall Signs - Summary of Existing Residential Wall Signs**, dated August 28, 2018
- III. **Multi-Tenant, Multi-Story Building Wall Signs - Examples**, dated August 28, 2018
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- V. **Perimeter Window Lighting - Examples**, dated August 28, 2018
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INTRODUCTION

This report covers proposed amendments for five separate signage matters. Two of these matters (wall signs for permitted non-residential uses located in residential zoning districts and awning signage) are intended to be less restrictive than current code, to allow more signage flexibility for these applications. The proposed changes regarding wall signs for multi-story building are intended to clarify code to be consistent with current practice for this type of signage. Finally, the proposed changes regarding perimeter window lighting and window signage are intended to address concerns regarding poor aesthetics and character.

1. RESIDENTIAL WALL SIGNS

A. BACKGROUND:

The Zoning Code allows certain non-residential uses (ex. places of worship, schools, and park facilities) to be located in residential zoning districts. Currently, the sign code only allows ground signs for these applications, and wall signs are not allowed.

ISSUE:

Although not currently allowed by code, all of the schools and many of the churches, and park facilities already have wall signs. Additionally, numerous requests have been received for this type of signage. Not allowing some amount of wall signage for these uses is overly restrictive and problematic, and can result in unnecessary sign variation requests.

RESEARCH:

Attachment II includes a summary of the existing wall signs on many of Arlington Heights' churches, schools, and park buildings. A common characteristic of these signs is that none of the signs are internally illuminated, which is appropriate in a residential location. The sizes of the signs vary, with the majority of the signs being less than 45 square feet, and a few instances of signs larger than 45 square feet. The existing wall signs generally face an adjacent street, but there are some instances of signage above an entrance that does not face the street, which should also be allowed.

B. POSSIBLE OPTIONS :

Option 1: Make no change to the current code.

- Continue to not allow wall signage for permitted non-residential uses located in residential zoning districts.

Option 2: Modify the code to allow wall signs for permitted non-residential uses located in residential zoning districts.

- Wall signs shall not exceed 25% of the signable wall area, or a maximum of 45 square feet, whichever is less.
- One wall sign shall be permitted per street frontage.
- One additional wall sign, 20 square feet maximum, shall be permitted at a main building entrance which does not have street frontage.
- All signs shall be designed to be compatible with the architectural style of the development.
- Internal illumination shall be prohibited but external illumination shall be allowed.

C. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Design Commission recommend approval of the proposed sign code revisions as follows:

1. Modify the current code as outlined in **Option 2** above. See Attachment I, Proposed Chapter 30 Text Amendments.

2. WALL SIGNS FOR MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS

A. BACKGROUND:

For wall signs, the current sign code states, "Each business establishment shall be permitted one wall sign per street frontage it faces, provided, however, that an additional wall sign shall be permitted on an additional wall which fronts on a privately-owned parking area for that building serving more than one establishment." This generally works well for most businesses, including multi-tenant single-story buildings, such as a typical retail center where each business has a separate entrance with a wall sign above their storefront.

However, code does not specifically address wall signage for multi-tenant, multi-story buildings, such as a typical multi-story office building where wall signage can be located at the top of the building. Multi-tenant, multi-story buildings typically share a common building entrance, which is unique from multi-tenant, single-story buildings, where each business has a separate entrance. Additional wall signs facing the parking area are used to guide customers from the parking area to the business entrance, which is not necessary when there is a shared common entrance.

ISSUE:

If each business in a multi-tenant, multi-story building had a wall sign facing each street frontage, it could result in signage clutter on the building wall, with signage scattered at various locations and levels over the building facade. Fortunately, most landlords prohibit excess wall signage and generally allow just one wall sign for their major tenant. Furthermore, additional wall signs facing the parking area are not necessary due to the use of a common shared entrance, except for ground floor tenants with a separate dedicated entrance. Staff's policy/practice has been to encourage just one wall sign at the top of the building for multi-story buildings, but code should be updated to be consistent with this practice.

RESEARCH:

Attachment III includes examples of multi-story buildings with one wall sign at the top of the building per street frontage along with an example of a multi-story building with excessive signage.

B. POSSIBLE OPTIONS :

Option 1: Make no change to the current code.

- Continue to allow one wall sign per street frontage for each business in multi-story buildings.
- Continue to allow additional wall signs for each business in multi-story buildings facing the parking area.

Option 2: Modify the code to limit wall signs for multi-story buildings to one wall sign at the top of the building per building per street frontage. Additional wall signs would still be allowed for ground floor businesses with separate dedicated entrances.

C. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Design Commission recommend approval of the proposed sign code revisions as follows:

2. Modify the current code as outlined in **Options 2** above. See Attachment I, Proposed Chapter 30 Text Amendments.

3. AWNING SIGNAGE

A. BACKGROUND:

The current sign code allows signage on awnings up to 20% of the awning surface area. However, the code limits the size of a logo to 25% of the 20% signable area, which equates to logos being limited to just 5% of the awning surface area.

Current sign code also states that signage on awnings shall only denote the name, address, and/or logo of the business, whereas other types of signage can include other pertinent information related to the business, such as products sold or services rendered.

ISSUE:

The limitation on logo size is overly restrictive and has been problematic for some businesses. Branding design for each business is unique, and some businesses rely on logos as their primary signage identity. Logo designs are generally attractive forms of signage, which should be allowed up to the full 20% of the awning surface area.

Some businesses prefer to include additional information about their business on their awnings, such as products sold or services rendered to effectively promote their business.

RESEARCH:

Attachment IV includes examples of awnings with logos used as the primary signage, and examples of awnings with pertinent supplemental information related to the business.

B. POSSIBLE OPTIONS :

Option 1: Make no change to the current code.

- Continue to limit logos on awnings to 25% of the 20% signable awning area.
- Continue to limit signage on awnings to the name, address, and/or logo of the business.

Option 2: Omit the 25% restriction for logos.

Option 3: Modify the code to allow awning signage to include other pertinent information related to the business, such as products sold or services rendered.

C. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Design Commission recommend approval of the proposed sign code revisions as follows:

3. Modify the current code as outlined in **Options 2 & 3** above. See Attachment I, Proposed Chapter 30 Text Amendments.

4. PERIMETER WINDOW LIGHTING

A. BACKGROUND:

Many area communities as part of their sign regulations prohibit various attention getting devices, including any type of flashing or blinking signs. Currently, Arlington Heights' sign regulations prohibit the following:

“All flashing, moving, rotating, undulating, swinging or blinking signs are strictly prohibited in the Village.”

“All miscellaneous attention getting devices like pennants, character balloons and spotlights are prohibited by code”.

In an effort to call attention to their business without the use of prohibited blinking or flashing lights, or other specifically prohibited attention getting devices, some businesses have installed steady lit lights around the perimeter of their storefront windows and doors. While intended as attention getting devices, such perimeter window lighting is not currently specifically prohibited by the Village.

Perimeter window lighting often consists of either neon tubes or a string of steady lit lights, such as LED, attached to either the interior or exterior of storefront windows. Each window pane is typically outlined in lights. Perimeter window lighting is most commonly seen installed in ground level storefront locations. Typical users tend to be small businesses such as nail and hair salons, liquor stores, smoke/vape shops and other smaller independent retailers. Attachment V includes photo examples of perimeter window lighting in Arlington Heights.

ISSUE:

Concerns regarding the use of perimeter window lighting have been expressed, including specific complaints from the Design Commission regarding this matter (see Attachment VI, Design Commission Meeting Minutes dated November 29, 2016). Most of these concerns relate to the poor aesthetics of perimeter window lighting, and the view that they call too much attention and dampen a community's image.

RESEARCH:

A number of communities have instituted prohibitions on perimeter window lighting. Staff, along with the aid of the Northwest Municipal Conference and the American Planning Association, surveyed area municipalities to ascertain whether perimeter window lighting is allowed in their community. Table 1 below summarizes local communities that have been identified as either prohibiting, or allowing, steady lit perimeter window lighting. Of the **39** communities listed in the Chicago area, **25** currently prohibit perimeter window lighting.

Some of the communities contacted for this survey who responded that perimeter window lighting was not prohibited in their community, typically did so because like Arlington Heights, their ordinance did not specifically address the matter or specifically prohibit perimeter window lighting. Some communities also indicated that while their code presently does not address perimeter window lighting, the issue of perimeter window lighting has been recently raised in their community.

Many of the communities that prohibit perimeter window lighting make the distinction in their code to allow temporary traditional seasonal holiday lighting.

Table 1. Perimeter Window Lighting - Summary of Area Communities Prohibition:

PERIMETER WINDOW LIGHTING	
Prohibited	Not Prohibited
Antioch	Addison
Algonquin	Carol Stream
Barrington	Des Plaines
Barrington Hills	Elk Grove Village
Buffalo Grove	Lincolnshire
Blue Island	Lombard
Cary	Mount Prospect
Deerfield	Naperville
Downers Grove	Northbrook
Franklin Park	Northfield
Glenview	Palatine
Glen Ellyn	Rolling Meadows
Grayslake	Streamwood
Highland Park	Villa Park
Hoffman Estates	
Lake Zurich	
Mundelein	
Niles	
Oakbrook	
Oak Park	
Schaumburg	
Wilmette	
Wheaton	
Wood Dale	
Woodridge	
25 TOTAL	14 TOTAL

B. POSSIBLE OPTIONS :

Option 1: Make no change to the current code.

- Continue to allow perimeter window lighting.

Option 2: Modify the code to prohibit perimeter window lighting.

- Prohibit LED lighting, neon tube lighting, rope lighting, and other similar lighting around windows, doors, and other similar building features.
- Do not prohibit temporary customary holiday and seasonal decorations and lighting.

C. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Design Commission recommend approval of the proposed sign code revisions as follows:

4. Modify the current code as outlined in **Option 2** above. See Attachment I, Proposed Chapter 30 Text Amendments.

5. WINDOW SIGNAGE

A. BACKGROUND:

The current sign code states that window signs posted in public view shall not exceed 40% (20% in the Downtown) of the window or surface area through which or on which they are seen. This requirement is vaguely stated, and can be confusing to follow. Since sign permits are not required for window signs, there is no opportunity to check proposed window signs for code compliance, so the requirements should be clarified. Window signage is intended to be pedestrian scale, with signs contained within individual windows.

ISSUE:

Some businesses have taken advantage of the loosely stated window signage requirements to create large oversized window signs. This is done by breaking the sign message into several sections and installing the signage over multiple windows side-by-side to create one large sign.

RESEARCH:

Attachment VIII includes examples of window signage combined to create an oversized sign as compared to examples of appropriately designed window signage.

B. POSSIBLE OPTIONS :

Option 1: Make no change to the current code.

Option 2: Modify the code to clarify that window signs shall be contained within individual window panes, and shall not be combined together to form larger signs.

C. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Design Commission recommend approval of the proposed sign code revisions as follows:

5. Modify the current code as outlined in **Options 2** above. See Attachment I, Proposed Chapter 30 Text Amendments.

ATTACHMENT I

DC 18-079, August 28, 2018

**PROPOSED CHAPTER 30
TEXT AMENDMENTS**

RESIDENTIAL WALL SIGNS

Section 30-203 Residential (R) Districts Signage Provisions. Only the following signs are permitted in Residential Districts. All requirements and restrictions outlined in this Section pertain only to those properties zoned Residential.

(Add the following subsection c in its entirety, and re-letter the existing subsequent subsections c through h accordingly.)

- c. Wall signs accessory to a permitted non-residential use, provided that the size of such sign shall not exceed 25% of the signable area or a maximum of 45 square feet, whichever is less. One wall sign is permitted per street frontage. One additional wall sign, 20 square feet maximum, shall be permitted at a main building entrance which does not have street frontage. All signs must be designed to be compatible with the architectural style of the development. Internal illumination is prohibited but external illumination is permitted. Refer to Article IV, Sections 30-401 and Sections 30-404 for additional applicable requirements.

WALL SIGNS FOR MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS

Section 30-402 Number.

- a. Each business establishment shall be permitted one wall sign per street frontage it faces, provided, however, that an additional wall sign shall be permitted on an additional wall which fronts on a privately-owned parking area for that a building which serves serving more than one establishment.

(Add the following subsection b in its entirety.)

- b. Multi-story buildings. For multi-story buildings with a shared common entrance, only one wall sign is allowed at the top of the building per building per street frontage. A business establishment located on the ground floor of a multi-story building that has a separate dedicated main entrance (not a shared common entrance) shall be permitted one wall sign per street frontage. Said wall sign must be mounted directly above/adjacent to their ground floor space, and an additional wall sign shall be permitted on an additional wall which fronts on a privately-owned parking area for a building which serves more than one establishment. No business shall be permitted more than two wall signs.

AWNING SIGNAGE

Section 30-201.h.2.b) Downtown (B-5) District Sign Requirements.

Message: Simplicity is the key to legibility and elegance. Bold, simple lettering and recognized symbols are recommended. The words used on a sign should be limited to the name of the business and other pertinent information related to its operation, products produced or sold or services rendered; signs should not be used for product advertising. On awnings, lettering shall not project above or beyond the physical dimensions of the awning; it shall not exceed 20% of the awning surface, and it shall only denote name, address, **products produced or sold or services rendered**, and/or logo of the business. ~~At no time shall the logo on an awning exceed 25% of the permitted signable area.~~

(Caption to Image) Signage on awnings cannot project above or beyond the physical dimension of the awning and the sign shall not cover more than 20% of the surface area. ~~If a logo is to be part of the signage on an awning it can be no larger than 25% of the signage permitted.~~

(Caption to Image) Awnings should be compatible with the architecture of the building.

Section 30-801 Canopies, Awnings and Marquees.

c. Signage

1. Canopies and Awnings. Except for the name or logo of the owner and the business, industry or pursuit conducted within the premises **and/or products produced or sold or services rendered**, no sign may be painted or otherwise permanently placed on a canopy or awning. ~~Lettering~~ **Signage** shall not project above or beyond the physical dimensions of the awning and shall not exceed 20% of the awning surface. ~~In no case, shall the logo portion of the signage exceed 25% of the total awning signage.~~

(Caption to Image) Signs on awnings can cover no more than 20% of the awning surface, ~~and if a logo is part of the sign, it can be no larger than 25% of the size of the sign.~~

PERIMETER WINDOW LIGHTING

Section 30-120 Prohibited Signs. The following signs are prohibited in all zoning districts.

(Add the following subsection k in its entirety.)

- k. **It shall be unlawful for any person to install or to display around the perimeter of windows, doors or similar building features, strings of LED (light emitting diode) lighting, neon tube lighting, rope lighting, or other similar lighting if such lighting is visible from the public right of way. This section is not intended to prohibit temporary customary holiday and seasonal decorations and lighting. Within 45 days after the effective date of this Section, the Village shall notify each owner with lighting in violation of the requirements of this section stating that their lighting violates this provision and that all perimeter lighting existing on the effective date of this section shall be removed within one year after receiving notification. Any person who has received a notice of violation may appeal the notice by filing a written notice of appeal to the Design Commission no later than 30 days after the date of the notice. The Design Commission will review the appeal and their recommendation will be forwarded to the Village Board of Trustees where the appeal may be granted, denied or modified.**

WINDOW SIGNS

Section 30-103 Exemptions. No permit shall be required for the following signs, provided however, said signs shall be subject to the provisions of this Chapter concerning construction, location and maintenance. Refer to Article VI for requirements of temporary signs.

- e. Window Signs. Window signs posted in public view shall not exceed 40% of the individual window pane or surface area through which or on which they are seen. The window sign shall be contained within the individual window. Window signs shall not be combined together to form larger signs. Within 45 days after the effective date of this Section, the Village shall notify each owner with signage in violation of the requirements of this section stating that their signage violates this provision and that all non-conforming window signage existing on the effective date of this section shall be removed or made to conform within one year after receiving notification. Any person who has received a notice of violation may appeal the notice by filing a written notice of appeal to the Design Commission no later than 30 days after the date of the notice. The Design Commission will review the appeal and their recommendation will be forwarded to the Village Board of Trustees where the appeal may be granted, denied or modified.

The following are design considerations for window signs: high quality graphics that promote a cohesive and tasteful display are encouraged; carefully constructed artistic signage is encouraged to brand the store and maintain the identity of the retail center; low quality paper banners and vinyl stick-on lettering are discouraged; and window signs placed on the exterior of the window are encouraged to be the thickness of one layer of paint or film



Section 30-201.h.3&4 Downtown (B-5) District Sign Requirements.

(Re-number the following sections as noted.)

- ~~3.b)1-~~ 4. Window Signs: Signs can also be placed on glass windows, with permanent signage not to exceed 20% of the glass area individual window pane through which or on which they are seen. The window sign shall be contained within the individual window. Window signs shall not be combined together to form larger signs. At no time shall the total of temporary and permanent window signage exceed more than 40% of the glass area. Within 45 days after the effective date of this Section, the Village shall notify each owner with signage in violation of the requirements of this section stating that their signage violates this provision and that all non-conforming window signage existing on the effective date of this section shall be removed or made to conform within one year after receiving notification. Any person who has received a notice of violation may appeal the notice by filing a written notice of appeal to the Design Commission no later than 30 days after the date of the notice. The Design Commission will review the appeal and their recommendation will be forwarded to the Village Board of Trustees where the appeal may be granted, denied or modified.
4. 3.c) Number: Each business shall be permitted no more than one wall sign for each street it fronts on.

ATTACHMENT II, SUMMARY OF EXISTING RESIDENTIAL WALL SIGNS


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	Facility	Address	Number of Wall Signs	Approx. Sign Sizes
CHURCHES				
	St. John's United Church of Christ	308 N. Evergreen	Two	40 sf 12 sf
	Southminster Presbyterian Church	916 E. Central Rd.	One	17 sf
	Church of the Incarnation United Methodist	330 W. Golf	One	45 sf
	First Baptist Church of Arlington Heights	1211 W. Campbell	One	10 sf

	First Presbyterian Church	302 N. Dunton	Two	20 sf
SCHOOLS				
	Westgate	500 S. Dwyer Ave	Two	20 sf 9 sf
	Olive-Mary Stitt	303 E. Olive St	One	50 sf
	South Middle	400 S. Highland Ave	One	35 sf

	Dunton (Admin.)	~ 77 E. Cypress St	One	8 sf
	Juliette Low	1530 S. Highland Ave	One	33 sf
	Miner	1101 E. Miner St	One	7 sf
	Windsor	1315 E. Miner St	One	7 sf

	Patton	1616 N. Patton Ave	Three	26 sf 18 sf 9 sf
	Our Lady of the Wayside School	432 S. Mitchell Ave	Two	75 sf 24 sf
PARKS / OTHER				
	Forest View Tennis Club	800 Falcon Dr	One	10 sf
	Camelot Park	1005 E. Suffield Dr	One	44 sf

	<p>Olympic Park Aquatic Center</p>	<p>660 N. Ridge Ave</p>	<p>One</p>	<p>54 sf (Note: Two additional 64 sf signs proposed for new addition)</p>
	<p>Memorial Library</p>	<p>500 N. Dunton Ave</p>	<p>Three</p>	<p>76 sf 33 sf 28 sf</p>

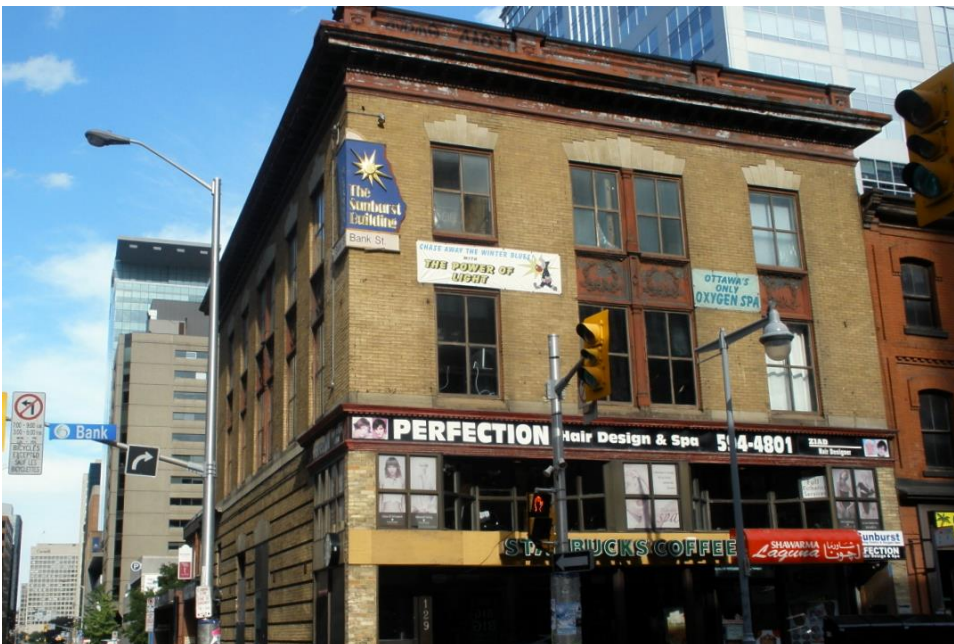
ATTACHMENT III, MULTI-STORY BUILDING WALL SIGNS

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EXAMPLES OF MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS WITH ONE WALL SIGN PER STREET FRONTAGE



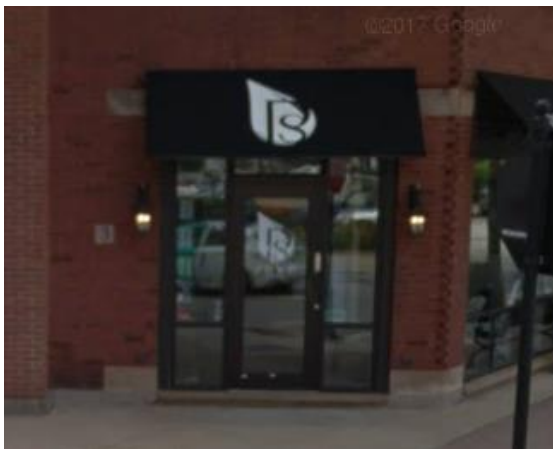
AN EXAMPLE OF EXCESSIVE WALL SIGNAGE



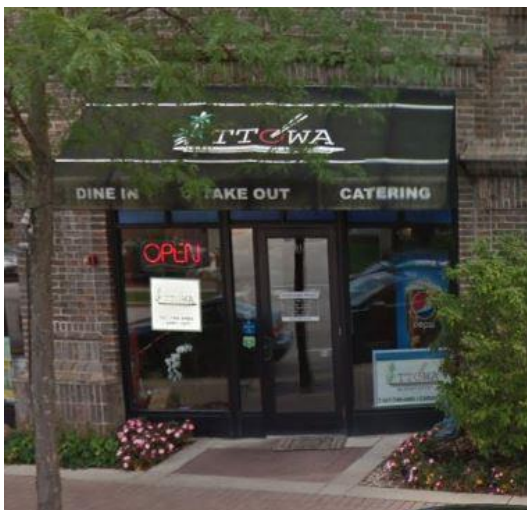
ATTACHMENT IV, DOWNTOWN AWNING SIGNAGE

DC18-079, August 28, 2018

EXAMPLES OF AWNINGS WITH LOGOS



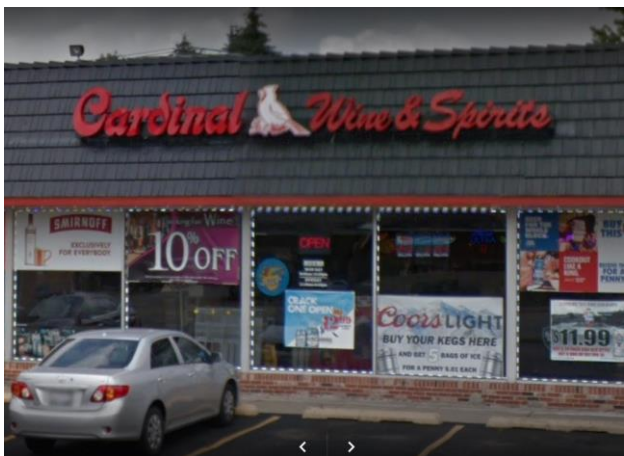
EXAMPLES OF AWNINGS WITH PRODUCTS SOLD AND SERVICES RENDERED



ATTACHMENT V, PERIMETER WINDOW LIGHTING

DC18-079, August 28, 2018

EXAMPLES OF PERIMETER WINDOW LIGHTING



**ATTACHMENT VI, PERIMETER WINDOW LIGHTING –
DESIGN COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES**

11/29/16 DC

DC18-079, August 28, 2018

MINUTES OF
THE VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
DESIGN COMMISSION MEETING
HELD AT THE ARLINGTON HEIGHTS MUNICIPAL BUILDING
33 S. ARLINGTON HEIGHTS RD.
NOVEMBER 29, 2016

Chair Eckhardt called the meeting to order at 6:35 p.m.

Members Present: Ted Eckhardt, Chair
John Fitzgerald
Kirsten Kingsley
Jonathan Kubow

Members Absent: Anthony Fasolo

Also Present: John Kosich, K Realty for *Medical Office Building*
Steve Hautzinger, Staff Liaison

ITEM 2. PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION - LED STOREFRONT LIGHTING

LED Storefront Lighting

Mr. Hautzinger said that this issue was brought up at the previous meeting and it was placed on tonight's agenda for a preliminary discussion per the request of the Design Commission. He explained that the commissions' concerns about this type of lighting are shared by Staff, who also agrees that this is an issue; however, the Village Board has asked Staff to focus on the matter of electronic signs as our first priority.

Chair Eckhart asked how difficult it would be to conduct a high level of review of the current code to see if it actually applies to prohibit what is being done with this type of high intensity, high wattage, high illuminated specialty lighting found in some storefront windows. It appears as though some businesses are using this lighting as attention-getting devices that are not code compliant, and he felt a determination should be made whether this lighting is code compliant. He recently had an opportunity to talk with several Board members and the Village President about this issue, who all seem to share his concerns about the this lighting, and he stressed the importance of this issue not waiting until electronic signage is complete because of the possibility of a significant number of additional businesses putting this lighting in. There are already too many of them at the brightness that they are now.

Mr. Hautzinger felt it was reasonable for Staff to have a discussion about the brightness level of these lights, and whether they can be at the very least toned down, and if not, be totally removed at this time, while Staff works towards prohibiting them. **Chair Eckhardt** questioned if Staff could visit these businesses and ask for a voluntary toning down of these lights. **Commissioner Kingsley** said she has seen only one location where this type of storefront lighting is not nearly as offensive; a second-floor palm reader business near the Fire Station in Mt. Prospect. She believes the lighting is located along the window sills only and the bulbs are not visible because it is on the second-floor. **Mr. Hautzinger** said that preliminary research of other communities found a restriction of these lights when placed around all four sides of a window (100% coverage), which may be why that installation used them on the window sills only. **Mr. Hautzinger** presented photos of LED storefront lights taken at various businesses throughout Arlington Heights.

Chair Eckhardt said that the exhibits presented by Staff speak for themselves; this is a growing and serious problem, and he suggested Staff send the Chamber of Commerce a letter alerting them to this issue and the Village's possible legislation prohibiting these lights. **Commissioner Kingsley** asked if there are current regulations on how much light is emitted from a space and **Mr. Hautzinger** replied that there are provisions in the sign code about brightness, however, they are difficult to measure and enforce; however, these issues can also be shared with the Building Department and Health Department.

Chair Eckhardt reiterated that there needs to be some action taken now; it is almost too late. **Mr. Hautzinger** said that as a possible outcome of this study, another item may be added to the existing "Prohibited Signs" section of the sign code simply stating that LED lighting around storefront windows is prohibited.

A MOTION WAS MADE BY COMMISSIONER KINGSLEY TO ADD THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE INTO THE EXISTING SIGN CODE, UNDER 'PROHIBITED SIGNS':

1. LED LIGHTING AROUND STOREFRONT WINDOWS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

There was no second to the motion.

Chair Eckhardt suggested a motion to direct Staff to prepare specific language for the commissioners to discuss and review, which would then move forward to the Village Board. **Mr. Hautzinger** felt this issue needed to be further studied by Staff and documentation prepared and presented to the commissioners for review prior to any motion. **Chair Eckhardt** reiterated his suggestion for a motion to direct Staff to prepare language about this issue, so it can

move expeditiously forward. **Commissioner Kingsley** did not understand why this issue could not be addressed prior to the matter of electronic signage, since it is less cumbersome. **Chair Eckhardt** agreed and felt the issue of LED storefront lighting should go first before electronic signs; it needed to move along.

A MOTION WAS MADE BY COMMISSIONER KINGSLEY, TO REQUIRE STAFF TO PREPARE CODE LANGUAGE TO PROHIBIT LED STOREFRONT LIGHTING, OR FOR STAFF TO REVIEW HOW THE CURRENT CODE RESTRICTIONS FOR 'MISCELLANEOUS ATTENTION GETTING DEVICES' AND BRIGHTNESS RESTRICTIONS CAN BE USED TO PROHIBIT STOREFRONT LIGHTING.

COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD SECONDED THE MOTION.

KINGSLEY, AYE; FITZGERALD, AYE; ECKHARDT, AYE.
ALL WERE IN FAVOR. THE MOTION CARRIED.

ATTACHMENT VII, WINDOW SIGNS - EXAMPLES

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EXAMPLES OF OVERSIZED WINDOW SIGNS



EXAMPLES OF CODE COMPLIANT WINDOW SIGNS

