

ORDINANCE I

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AND REENACTING SECTION 1 OF TOWN OF JACKSON ORDINANCE NO. 1074 AS AMENDED (PART) REGARDING SECTIONS 9.3.2, 9.4.6, AND 9.4.8 AND DIVISION 9.5 OF THE TOWN OF JACKSON LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO ARTICLE 9 – DEFINITIONS, AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE TOWN OF JACKSON, WYOMING, IN REGULAR SESSION DULY ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION I.

Section 1 of Town of Jackson Ordinance No. 1074 as amended (part) and Section 9.3.2 of the Town of Jackson Land Development Regulations is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

9.3.2. Common Abbreviations (Ordinance I)

The abbreviations provided below have the following meanings:

ac	Acre
ARU	Accessory Residential Unit (<u>6.1.11.B.</u>)
ASA	Adjusted Site Area (<u>9.4.4.C.</u>)
BSA	Base Site Area (<u>9.4.4.B.</u>)
BUP	Basic Use Permit (<u>8.4.1.</u>)
CUP	Conditional Use Permit (<u>8.4.2.</u>)
du	Dwelling Unit
EA	Environmental Analysis (<u>8.2.2.</u>)
FA	Floor area (<u>9.4.5.</u>)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Floor Area Ratio (<u>9.4.6.C.</u>)
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ft	Feet
GSA	Gross Site Area (<u>9.4.4.A.</u>)
HUD	U.S. Department of Urban Housing and Development
LDRs	Land Development Regulations
LO	Lodging Overlay (<u>6.1.5.A.2.</u>)
lu	Lodging unit
LSR	Landscape Surface Ratio (<u>9.4.6.E.</u>)
max	Maximum
min	Minimum
NRO	Natural Resources Overlay (<u>5.2.1.</u>)
OSR	Open Space Ratio (<u>9.4.6.D.</u>)
SRO	Scenic Resources Overlay
sq. ft. or sf	Square Feet
SUP	Special Use Permit (<u>8.4.3.</u>)
UCD	Urban Cluster Development (<u>7.1.3.</u>)
WYDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation

SECTION II.

Section 1 of Town of Jackson Ordinance No. 1074 as amended (part) and Section 9.4.6 of the Town of Jackson Land Development Regulations is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

9.4.6. Density/Intensity (Ordinance I)

The following standards shall apply to the calculation of maximum density, maximum floor area, minimum landscape surface area, and required open space.

A. General

1. **Split Zoning.** On sites in multiple zones, calculations shall be based on the base site area, or gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.), in each zone.
2. **Mixed Use.** On sites with multiple uses, the base site area, or gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.), shall be prorated to determine the allowed density/intensity each use.

EXAMPLE: On a base site area of 30,000 square feet with an FAR of 0.3 for a single family unit, a 3,000 square foot single family unit would occupy 10,000 square feet of the base site area ($3,000/.3 = 10,000$), leaving 20,000 square feet of base site area left to calculate the remaining maximum floor area for other uses on the property.

B. Maximum Density

Unless stated otherwise for a specific provision of these LDRs, density is calculated by dividing the number of units by the base site area, or gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.).

EXAMPLE: 3 units on 35 acres of base site area is a density of 0.086 units/acre ($3/35 = .086$).

C. Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Maximum Floor Area

1. The maximum floor area (see Sec. 9.4.5. for definition of Floor Area) allowed on a site shall be the maximum habitable floor area not including basement floor area, as defined in Sec. 9.5.B.
2. The site area used to calculate maximum floor area shall be:
 - a. gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.), and
 - b. base site area in Legacy Zones (Div. 2.3. & Div. 3.3.).
3. Unless otherwise defined in these LDRs, the maximum allowed floor area above grade is calculated by multiplying the allowed FAR by the applicable site area. Inversely, FAR is calculated by dividing the habitable floor area above grade by the applicable site area.

EXAMPLE: On a site area of 24,000 square feet a building with 8,000 square feet of habitable floor area where 2,000 square feet was in the basement would have an FAR of .25 ($(8,000-2,000)/24,000 = .25$). Alternatively, unless otherwise defined in these LDRs, the maximum allowed floor area is calculated by multiplying the allowed FAR by the base site area (see Sec. 9.5.F. for definition of Floor Area).

D. Open Space Ratio (OSR)/Minimum Required Open Space

The open space ratio (OSR) is calculated by dividing the area of the open space by the base site area, or gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.).

EXAMPLE: A property that has 28 acres of open space with a base site area of 35 acres has an OSR of .8 ($28/35 = .8$). Unless otherwise defined in these LDRs, the minimum required amount of open space is calculated by multiplying the required OSR by the base site area (see Sec. 9.5.O. for definition of Open Space, Required).

E. Landscape Surface Ratio (LSR)/Minimum Landscape Surface Area

The landscape surface ratio (LSR) is calculated by dividing the landscape surface area by the base site area, or gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.).

EXAMPLE: A property that has 6,000 square feet of landscape surface area and a base site area of 24,000 square feet has an LSR of .25 ($6,000/24,000 = .25$). Unless otherwise defined in these LDRs, the minimum required amount of landscape surface area is calculated by multiplying the required LSR by the base site area (see Sec. 9.5.L. for definition of Landscape Surface Area).

F. Lot Coverage

Lot coverage is calculated by dividing the building footprint by the adjusted site area, or gross site area in Character Zones (Div. 2.2. & Div. 3.2.).

EXAMPLE: A single-family unit with a building footprint of 1,500 square feet on an adjusted site area of 7,500 sf would have a lot coverage of .2 ($1,500/7,500 = .2$). Unless otherwise defined in these LDRs, the maximum building footprint is calculated by multiplying the maximum lot coverage by the adjusted site area (see Sec. 9.5.F. for definition of Footprint, Building). Sites with residential and nonresidential use shall be exempt from any lot coverage requirement.

G. Minimum Lot Size

Minimum lot size means the required minimum gross site area of a newly created lot of record, including remnant parcels.

SECTION III.

Section 1 of Town of Jackson Ordinance No. 1074 as amended (part) and Section 9.4.8 of the Town of Jackson Land Development Regulations is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

9.4.8. Setback (Ordinance I)

A setback is a measure of the shortest horizontal distance between a physical development or use and the feature from which it is being set back.

A. Setback Runs Parallel to Feature

A required setback shall be applied parallel to the length of the feature from which the setback is required.

B. Minimum Setback

Unless otherwise defined in these LDRs, a setback shall be the minimum distance between a physical development or use and a certain feature.

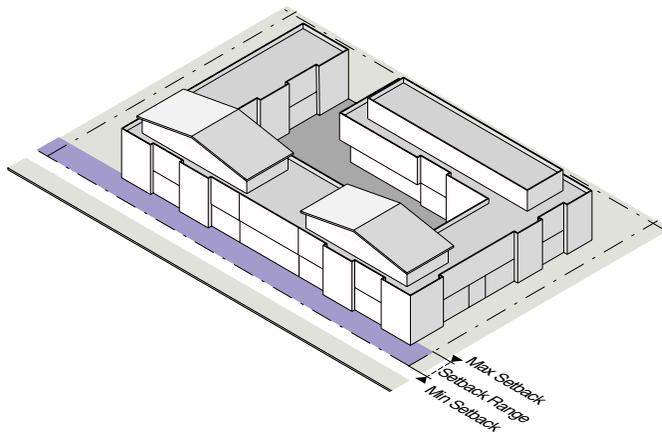
C. Zero-Or Setback

When a required setback is 0 **OR** another distance, the physical development or use shall be located either adjacent to the feature or set back the minimum distance.

EXAMPLE: In the DC zone the minimum side interior setback is 0' or 5'. A structure could be located on the side lot line or 5' from the side lot line, but could not be located 3' from the side lot line.

D. Setback Range

A setback range is the area between a minimum and maximum setback.



E. Street Setback

1. Point of Measurement

- a. **Character Zones.** In a Character Zone ([Div. 2.2.](#) & [Div. 3.2.](#)) a street setback shall be measured to the back of the pedestrian frontage.
- b. **Legacy Zones.** In a Legacy Zone ([Div. 2.3.](#) & [Div. 3.3.](#)) a street setback shall be measured to any road right-of-way, roadway, vehicular access easement, additional width required for right-of-way purpose as established in the Master Plan for Street Improvements, or property line from which access is taken, except that a street setback shall not be measured to a driveway easement.

F. Driveway Setback

The minimum setback from a driveway easement shall be 5 feet, but shall not reduce the side or rear yard setback as measured to a lot line.

G. Side Setback

A side setback shall be measured to any side lot line.

H. Rear Setback

A rear setback shall be measured to any rear lot line.

I. Site Development Setback Exemption

Site development setbacks shall not apply from a lot line to a road or driveway when the lot line is within an easement.

SECTION IV.

Section 1 of Town of Jackson Ordinance No. 1074 as amended (part) and Division 9.5 of the Town of Jackson Land Development Regulations is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Div. 9.5. Defined Terms

When used in these LDRs, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

A (Ordinance I)

Access. Access means a method to provide physical entrance to or exit from a property, street, or highway.

Accessory Residential Unit. See [6.1.11.B.](#)

Accessory Structure. An accessory structure is a separate structure that is secondary and subordinate to another structure on the same property.

Accessory Use. See [6.1.2.B.3.](#)

Adjoining. See "Contiguous."

Adjusted Site Area. See [9.4.4.C.](#)

Affordable. A term used in conjunction with or with reference to a sale or rental price for a dwelling unit. Affordable housing means a dwelling unit that a household earning 120% or less of the Teton County median family income can purchase with a mortgage payment that does not exceed 30% of its gross household income, or rent with the gross rent and utility payments not exceeding 30% of its the gross household income.

Agriculture. See [6.1.3.B.](#)

Alley. An access way, no more than 30 feet wide, which provides a means of public access to contiguous property that is not intended for general traffic circulation.

Alter or Alteration. Alter or alteration means any change, addition, or modification in construction or occupancy.

Amusement Use. See [6.1.7.B.](#)

Antenna. Any apparatus used for the transmission and/or reception of radio frequency energy, including, but not limited to, omni-directional antenna (whip), directional antenna (panel), microcell, and parabolic antenna (dish). Antenna does not include support structures, utility structures, or towers.

Apartment. See [6.1.4.D.](#)

Arterial Road. See, "Road, Arterial."

Assembly. See [6.1.8.B.](#)

Attached Single-Family Unit. See [6.1.4.C.](#)

Awning. Awning means a roof-like cover that projects from and is supported by the wall of a building for the purpose of shielding a doorway or window from the elements.

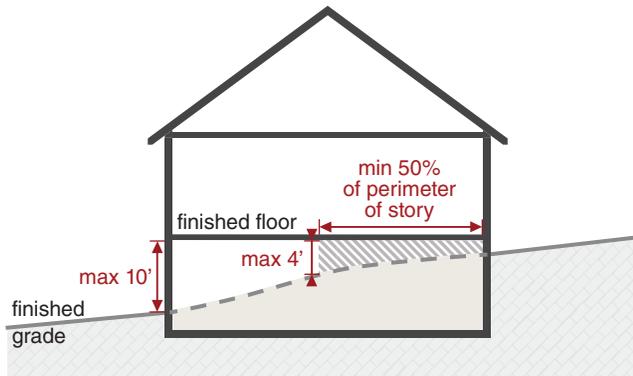
B (Ordinance I)

Background Area. The entire area of a sign on which lettering and/or graphics can be placed.

Bank (Stream/River/Ditch). Bank means the natural or man-made slope immediately bordering the channel of a river, stream, or creek containing and/or confining the normal water flow. See also "Top of Bank"

Bar. See [6.1.6.E](#).

Basement. A basement is any story for which the finish floor of the story above is less than 4 feet above finished grade for at least 50% of the perimeter of the story and at no point greater than 10 feet above finished grade.



Base Site Area. See [9.4.4.B](#).

Base Station. A structure or equipment at a fixed location that enables or is designed to enable FCC-licensed or authorized wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network in connection with the provision of personal wireless services as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 332(c)(7). The term does not encompass a Tower as defined in this subpart or any equipment associated with a Tower.

- a. The term includes, but is not limited to, equipment associated with wireless communications services such as private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul.
- b. The term includes, but is not limited to, radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration (including Distributed Antenna Systems and small-cell networks).
- c. The term does not include a supporting structure, including by way of example a rooftop, tower, light standard or pole to which the base station, or an element of the base station, may be attached, but does include any structure that houses equipment described in paragraphs (a)-(b) of this section definition.

Bed and Breakfast. See [6.1.11.C](#).

Bedroom. Bedroom means a room, including a den or unfinished room, in a dwelling unit that is marketed and designed for sleeping, or otherwise has potential to function primarily for sleeping.

Berm. Berm means a man-made landform, typically built as an earth mound, located so as to screen a structure or property from view and/or to provide sound relief from a nearby road.

Blank Wall Area. See [Sec. 9.4.15](#).

Buffer (Natural Resource). The area between a natural resource and the minimum natural resource setback extending the full length of the natural resource.

Building Envelope. A building envelope means the area of a lot of record within which all physical development shall occur.

Building Footprint. The building footprint is the area of the foundation; eaves, overhangs, decks, cantilevers and other projections are not included.

Building. Building means any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls; any enclosed structure, including tarpaulin structures, designed or used for the housing or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind; or any attached appurtenance thereto, but not including an advertising sign board, fence, tepee, tent, or similar type of temporary structure. See also "Historic Building"

Bulk. Bulk is a spatial dimension of magnitude and refers to the scale, height, floor area, and footprint of a building.

C (Ordinance I)

Caliper. The diameter of a tree trunk measured 4.5 feet above the natural grade at the base of the tree.

Canopy Tree. Canopy tree means a deciduous shade or specimen tree, such as aspen, cottonwood, golden willow, or ash.

Canopy. Canopy means the uppermost spreading branchy layer of trees. Canopy also means an ornamental roof-like structure, cantilevered or supported by posts or pillars and having open sides.

Carrier on Wheels or Cell on Wheels (COW). A portable self-contained wireless communications facility that can be moved to a location and set up to provide wireless communications services on a temporary or emergency basis. A COW is normally vehicle-mounted and contains a telescoping boom as the antenna support structure.

Changeable Copy Sign (Manual). See "Sign, Changeable Copy."

Christmas Tree Sales. See [6.1.12.B](#).

Collector Road. See, "Road, Collector."

Commercial Air Tour. A commercial air tour is any flight conducted for compensation or hire in a powered aircraft where the purpose of the flight is sightseeing.

Commercial Wireless Telecommunication Services. Commercial wireless telecommunication services means licensed commercial wireless telecommunication services including cellular, personal communication services (PCS), specialized mobilized radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobilized radio (ESMR), paging, and similar services that are marketed to the general public.

Commercial. See [Sec. 6.1.6](#).

Common Open Area. Common open area means land within or related to a development which is designed or intended for the common active or passive use and enjoyment of the residents of the development. Common open area shall include: (a) land which is not individually owned and is not dedicated for public use for streets and other similar common facilities, or (b) land which is individually owned, provided it is located outside of an identified building envelope and has been located adjacent to and made a part of other common open area areas, to the maximum extent possible, to form a continuous area of open space. Common open area may include such complimentary structures and improvements as are necessary and appropriate for its intended use, provided that fences shall not be installed so as to divide individual and common open area areas from one another.

Concealment Element. A feature or technique that disguises, camouflages, or hides a Wireless Facility to blend in with its surrounding environment or architecture so that, to the extent possible the presence, purpose or nature of the Wireless Facility is less apparent to a reasonable observer.

Conditional Use. See [6.1.1.C](#).

Condominium. Condominium means an estate in real property consisting of an undivided interest in common in a portion of a lot of record together with a separate interest in space in a building on such real property.

Conservation Easement. A conservation easement is an agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government that invests in the land trust or government the power to constrain the landowner's rights to use and develop the land in order to achieve identified conservation purposes such as preservation of habitat, scenery, or agriculture. A conservation easement is a permanent interest in real property that runs with the land.

Construction Sign. See, "Sign, Construction."

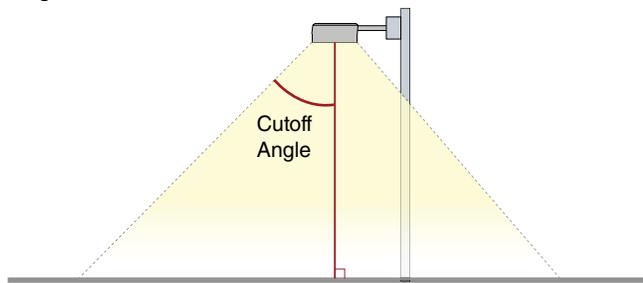
Contiguous. Contiguous means having a common border with.

Camping Unit. Conventional Camping Units include recreational vehicles, campers, trailers, motorhomes, tents, yurts, tepees, or other shelter that is not certified under the International Residential or Building Code or by HUD. Camping Unit does not include Mobile Homes certified by HUD.

Conventional Lodging. See [6.1.5.B.](#)

Cut Slope. Cut slope means any slope surface in soil or bedrock material created by man by the removal of soil or bedrock materials below the natural land surface.

Cutoff Angle. Cutoff angle means the angle, formed by a line drawn from the direction of light rays at the light source and a line perpendicular to the ground from the light source, above which no light is emitted.



D (Ordinance I)

Daycare. See [6.1.8.C.](#)

Daycare, Family Home. See [6.1.11.E.](#)

Daycare, Home Center. See [6.1.11.G.](#)

Dedication. Dedication means the transfer of property interests by the owner to another person. The transfer may be of fee simple interest or of a less than fee simple interest, including an easement. Dedication is not complete unless the party to which the interest is dedicated accepts the dedication.

Density. See [9.4.6.B.](#)

Detached Single-Family Unit. See [6.1.4.B.](#)

Detention Basin. A detention basin is a covered or uncovered reservoir designed to hold an excessive accumulation of stormwater or snowmelt so as to reduce peak flow in a stormwater or snowmelt drainage system.

Developed Recreation. See [6.1.7.D.](#)

Developer. Developer means a recognized legal or beneficial owner of a lot of record proposed for inclusion in a development or use, including a lessee, optionee, or contract purchaser.

Development Option. A development option is any division of a lot of record into 2 or more lots of record; adjustment of the boundaries of lots of record; entitlement of uses or densities not allowed through approval of only a physical development permit and/or use permit; and any other approval that changes the allowed physical development or use of a site.

Development. Development means any physical development, development option, or subdivision. Development does not mean use if the use does not require any physical development or development option.

Disposal. See [6.1.9.D.](#)

Ditch, Irrigation. See, "Irrigation Ditch."

Dormitory. See [6.1.4.F.](#)

Downhill Ski Area. See [6.1.3.C.](#)

Drainage. Drainage means the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading, or other means. Drainage, sometimes referred to in terms of stormwater management, also includes the control of runoff to minimize erosion and sedimentation during and after development, and includes the means necessary for water supply preservation or prevention or alleviation of flooding.

Drainageway. A drainageway is a watercourse identified by the presence of an intermittent flow, or a swale whose drainage area is a minimum of 5 acres.

Drive-In Facility. See [6.1.11.H.](#)

Driveway. Driveway means a private access way serving 2 or fewer single-family units or deeded lots.

Dwelling Unit. A dwelling unit is a unit used residentially and is also known as a residential unit. See [Sec. 6.1.4.](#) for a definition of residential use.

E (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Earth Sheltered Design. Earth sheltered design means a building whose mass is built fully or partly below the land surface, or which sits above natural grade but has been covered with earth so that at least 50% of the perimeter of the building is concealed from view.

Easement. Easement means a less than fee interest in land, which provides a person other than the owner of the land certain rights over that land, or any designated part of that land, for the purposes specified.

Education. See [6.1.8.C.](#)

Employee Housing Unit. A dwelling unit that is restricted to occupation by a person, and that person's family, employed within Teton County, Wyoming through deed, lease, covenant, or other means.

Erosion. Erosion means the detachment and movement of soil, sediment, or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, and/or gravity.

Essential Service. Essential service means facilities owned or maintained by utility companies or public agencies, located in public ways or in easements provided for that purpose, or on a customer's premises not requiring a private right-of-way, that is reasonably necessary for the furnishing of adequate water, sewer, gas, electric, communication, or similar services to adjacent customers. Essential services do not include any cross-country line on towers in a private right-of-way.

Excavation. Excavation means any act by which organic matter, earth, sand, gravel, rock, or any other similar material is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, relocated or bulldozed, as well as the resulting conditions.

Existing Use or Development. Existing use or development means any use or development of a site, which is located on the site at a given point in time, whether or not the use or development conforms with the provisions of these LDRs.

F

(Ordinance I)

Facade. A facade is a building's elevation, as viewed in a single plane parallel to a referenced lot line.

Facade Width. Facade width is the linear width of the building elevation, measured in a single plane parallel to the referenced lot line.

Fair Market Value. The price that land will bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions of fair sale, the buyer and seller each prudently knowledgeable, and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus.

Family. Family means one or more individuals related by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship, or not more than 3 individuals not so related, occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single housekeeping unit.

Fall Zone. The area in which a Wireless Facility may be expected to fall in the event of a structural failure, as measured by engineering standards.

Family Home Daycare. See [6.1.11.F](#).

Farm Stand. See [6.1.12.E](#).

Fascia. Fascia means a band located at the top edge of a building, but below the actual roofline and above the building wall. Fascia material is typically of a different type than either the actual roof or the building wall.

Fault Line. Fault line means all geologic faults indicated on the Geological Quadrangle Maps covering Teton County, published by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Fence. Fence means a barrier of posts, wire, rails, boards, or other material which is a barrier and used as a boundary or means of protection or confinement. A fence shall not be a freestanding wall; and shall not include barbed wire, security wire, sharpened top spikes, electrified wires, or other similar elements or materials.

Fill Slope. Fill slope means the surface of the outward margins or sides of a fill.

Fill. Fill means rock, soil, sand, gravel, or other earth material deposited by man, whether submerged or not, which is commonly used for leveling, back-filling, or otherwise preparing a site for development or construction.

Finished Grade. See, "Grade, Finished."

Flag. Flag means a device generally made of flexible materials, such as cloth, paper, or plastic, displayed individually on poles or as groups on poles, strings, or wires.

Flashing Sign. See "Sign, Flashing."

Flood. See Chapter 15.30, Flood Damage Prevention, Municipal Code of the Town of Jackson.

Floodplain. See Chapter 15.30, Flood Damage Prevention, Municipal Code of the Town of Jackson.

Floor Area Ratio. See [9.4.6.C](#).

Floor Area. See [Sec. 9.4.5](#).

Floor Area, Gross. See, "Gross Floor Area."

Floor Area, Habitable. See, "Habitable Floor Area."

Footcandle. Footcandle means a unit of illumination produced on a surface, all points of which are 1 foot from a uniform point source of 1 candle.

Frontage. Frontage means a lot line contiguous with a road right-of-way or roadway regardless of the designation of the lot line pursuant to [Sec. 9.4.10](#).

Front Lot Line. See, "Lot Line, Front."

Front Yard. See, "Yard, Street."

G (Ordinance I)

Garage. Garage means a building or floor area within a building intended to be used for the parking or storage of motor vehicles.

Glare. Glare means the effect produced by brightness sufficient to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility.

Grade, Finished. Finished grade means the final elevation of the ground surface after physical development that has been permitted pursuant to these LDRs. The term “finished grade” may also mean natural grade when no terrain alteration is proposed, or where otherwise applicable. Fill which is not necessary to achieve positive drainage or slope stabilization, or which is otherwise proposed clearly to manipulate the measurement of another standard of these LDRs, shall not be considered finished grade.

Grade, Natural. Natural grade means the elevation of the ground surface in its natural state before physical development.

Gradient. Gradient means the steepness, in terms of angle from the horizontal or in terms of percent, of a slope measured in a prescribed direction up or down the slope. For a road, the gradient is measured as the steepness along the centerline.

Gravel Extraction and Processing, Temporary. See Section [6.1.12.F](#).

Gross Floor Area. Gross floor area is the total of all habitable and non-habitable floor area in a structure on all levels. Gross floor area includes basements, and partial levels such as lofts, mezzanines, and interior balconies. It also includes foyers, hallways, restrooms, storage, and other common areas within a building.

Gross Site Area. See [9.4.4.A](#).

Groundwater. Groundwater means any water, including hot water and geothermal steam, under the surface of the land.

Group Home. See Section [6.1.4.G](#).

H (Ordinance I)

Habitable Floor Area. Habitable floor area is the floor area that can be used for living purposes, usually having access to heat, plumbing, and electricity. Habitable floor area includes studios, exercise rooms, offices, and similar spaces. It also includes foyers, hallways, restrooms, storage, and other common areas within a building. Habitable floor area does not include barns, garages, or unfinished attic space.

Heavy Industry. See [6.1.9.C](#).

Heavy Retail/Service. See [6.1.6.F](#).

Height, Building. See [Sec. 9.4.9](#).

Height, Story. See [Sec. 9.4.13](#).

Heliport. See [6.1.10.E](#).

Historic Building. Historic building means a building which: (a) is listed on or nominated by the State Historical Society for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; (b) is included in a district which is listed on or nominated by the State historical society for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; or (c) is included on a certified Town list of historic property.

Home Business. See [6.1.11.E](#).

Home Daycare Center. See [6.1.11.G](#).

Home Occupation. See [6.1.11.D](#).

Impervious surface. Impervious surfaces mean a surface which does not absorb water.

EXAMPLE: Examples of impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to: buildings (including roofed areas but excluding eaves that over-hang a previous surface), structures, parking areas, loading areas, driveways, roads, sidewalks, and any areas of concrete, asphalt, or significantly compacted material which prevents water absorption.

Industrial Use. See [Sec. 6.1.9.](#)

Industry, Heavy. See [6.1.9.C.](#)

Industry, Light. See [6.1.9.B.](#)

Incidental Use. See [6.1.2.B.2.](#)

Infrastructure. Infrastructure means public facilities necessary to serve development, including, but not limited to roads, potable water supply facilities, sewage disposal facilities, drainage facilities, electric facilities, natural gas facilities, telephone facilities and cable television facilities.

Institutional Use. See [Sec. 6.1.8.](#)

Irrigation Ditch. An irrigation ditch is a man-made ditch constructed for the purpose of land irrigation. Irrigation ditches shall not include naturally formed drainageways.

K (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Kitchen. A kitchen is a room or portion of a room devoted to the preparation or cooking of food for a person or a family living independently of any other family, which contains a sink and a stove or oven powered by either natural gas, propane or 220-V electric hook-up. A wet bar, consisting of no more than a refrigerator, sink, and microwave, or similar facility that is a homeowner convenience and is not intended to function as the cooking facility for a separate dwelling unit shall not be considered a kitchen facility.

L (Ordinance I)

Land Disturbing Activity. A land disturbing activity is any manmade change to the land surface, including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling, and grading. The tending of gardens and agricultural activities are not land disturbing activity.

Land. Land means all land or water surfaces, whether public or private, including lots of record, or other ownership categories and all rights – surface, subsurface, or air – that may be attached or detached from the land.

Landscape Surface Area. Landscape surface area is the area of a site that is covered by natural vegetation, trees, or landscaped areas such as turf grass, planted trees and shrubs, mulch, or xeriscape. Any area of a site meeting the definition of site development is not landscape surface area.

Landscape Surface Ratio. See [9.4.6.E.](#)

Landscaping, Required. Required landscaping includes required landscape surface area and required plant units.

Light Industry. See [6.1.9.B.](#)

Live/Work Unit. See [6.1.4.H.](#)

Loading Area or Space. The portion of a site developed for the loading or unloading of motor vehicles or trailers, including loading berths, aisles, access drives, and related landscaped areas.

Local Road. See, "Road, Local."

Lodging. See [Sec. 6.1.5.](#)

Lot Area. Lot area means the gross site area of a lot of record.

Lot Coverage. See [9.4.6.F.](#)

Lot Line, Front. Front lot line means the street lot line unless no street lot line exists in which case it means the lot line across which access is taken.

Lot Line, Rear. Rear lot line means a lot line opposite a street or front lot line. A non-rectangular lot of record or lot of record with multiple street lot lines may not have a rear lot line or may have multiple rear lot lines. See also [Sec. 9.4.10.](#) regarding designation of street and rear lot lines.

Lot Line, Side. Side lot line means any lot line other than a street, front, or rear lot line.

Lot Line, Street. Street lot line means a lot line contiguous with a road right-of-way or roadway. See [Sec. 9.4.10.](#) for rules for determining street lot line designation.

Lot Line. A line bounding a lot of record which divides one lot of record from another lot of record or from a street.

Lot of Record. Any validly recorded platted lot, parcel, or tract of land for which the deed is on record with the Teton County Clerk, and which complied with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations on the date of its creation.

Lot Size, Minimum. See [9.4.6.G.](#)

Lot. An area of land that is shown on a duly approved and recorded subdivision map.

Luminaire. Luminaire means a complete lighting unit consisting of a light source and all necessary mechanical, electrical, and decorative parts.

M (Ordinance I)

Maintenance (Sign). Sign maintenance means the cleaning, painting, repair, or replacement of defective parts of a sign in a manner that does not change or alter the basic copy design, or structure of the sign.

Manmade Slope. See "Slope, Manmade"

Maximum Extent Practicable. Maximum extent practicable means no feasible or practical alternative exists, as determined by Staff, and all possible efforts to comply with the LDRs and minimize potential harmful or adverse impacts have been undertaken by the applicant. Economic considerations may be taken into account but shall not be the overriding factor determining "maximum extent practicable."

Maximum Permitted Illumination. Maximum permitted illumination means the maximum illumination measured in footcandles at the street, side, and rear setbacks at ground level.

Maximum. See [9.4.3.B.](#)

Mean High Water. Mean high water means the average of the elevation achieved each year by the water level of a water course during the month of June. Mean high water should not to be construed as a flood elevation.

Minimum Site Area. See [9.4.4.D.](#)

Minimum. See [9.4.3.C.](#)

Mini-Storage Warehouse. See [6.1.6.G.](#)

Mobile Home Park. See [Sec. 7.1.4.](#)

Mobile Home. See [6.1.4.E.](#)

Monopole. A single, freestanding, tubular, self-supporting pole-type structure supporting one or more antennas

N (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Native Species. Native species means vegetation which is indigenous to, and is commonly found in, landscapes in the Town of Jackson and Teton County which have never been disturbed. A list of native species is available at the Planning Department.

Natural Grade. See “Grade, Natural.”

Natural Topographic Break. Natural topographic break means any naturally occurring change in relief on land such as a mound, knoll, hill, bank, ridge, or terrace, or an area sloping away from a flat grade, which creates a recessed area capable of screening development.

Neon Sign. See, “Sign, Neon.”

Nonconforming or Nonconformity. See [Div. 1.9](#).

Nursery. See [6.1.6.H](#).

O (Ordinance I)

Office. See [6.1.6.B](#).

Off-Premise Sign. A sign identifying or advertising a business, person, activity, goods, products or services, which is not located on the premises where the business or commercial activity is conducted.

Off-Site. Located neither on the land that is the subject of the application nor on a contiguous portion of a street or other right-of-way.

On-Site. Located on the land that is the subject of the application.

Open Space Ratio. See [9.4.6.D](#).

Open Space (Use). See [Sec. 6.1.2](#).

Open Space, Required. Required open space is undeveloped area that is required in order to receive approval of a development or use. Unless otherwise noted for a specific development or use, the standards for required open space are in [Div. 7.3](#).

Outdoor Recreation. See [6.1.3.C](#).

Outfitter. See [6.1.7.E](#).

P (Ordinance I)

Parcel. Parcel means unplatted property that is described by metes and bounds, or any public land surveys, or aliquot parts, or lot or tract designations not recognized as lawfully platted.

Parking (Use). See [6.1.10.B](#).

Parking Lot. Parking lot means 4 or more adjacent parking spaces.

Pathway. Pathway means a facility designed for non-motorized travel intended for the use of bicyclists, pedestrians, equestrians, and cross-country skiers.

Pedestrian Access. See [Sec. 9.4.16](#).

Pedestrian Facility. Pedestrian facility means a sidewalk or other walkway intended primarily for the use of pedestrians.

Performance Bond. Performance bond means a financial guarantee to ensure that all improvements, facilities, or work required by these LDRs will be completed in compliance with these LDRs, and the approved plans and specifications of a development.

Person. Person means an individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, municipality, or state agency.

Personal wireless service facilities. Personal wireless service facilities means facilities for the provision of personal wireless services. Personal wireless services means commercial wireless telecommunication services, unlicensed wire-less services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services.

Physical Development. Physical development means any of the following activities that alter the natural character of the land and for which a permit may be required pursuant to the LDRs: the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any structure, fence, wall, or other site development; any grading, clearing, excavation, dredging, filling or other movement of land; any mining, paving, or drilling operations; or the storage, deposition, or excavation of materials. Physical development does not include the use of land that does not involve any of the above listed activities.

Planned Residential Development. See [Sec. 7.1.2.](#)

Plat. Plat means the legally recorded drawing depicting the subdivision of land into 2 or more lots.

Primary Use. See [6.1.2.B.4.](#)

Principal Use. See [6.1.2.B.1.](#)

Profane Language on Signs. Any signs that can be viewed by the public that involves the use of profane or vulgar language, words, epithets, or expressions.

Protected Zone. The following zones are protected zones: Neighborhood Conservation - Single-Town (NC-ToJ) and Auto-Urban Residential-Town (AR-ToJ).

Public Sanitary Sewer. See "Wastewater Treatment System, Public."

Public Water Supply. See "Water Supply, Public."

R (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Ranch Compound. Ranch compound means a cluster of structures built in traditional ranch forms commonly found on ranches in Teton County.

Real Estate Sales Office. See [6.1.12.C.](#)

Rear Lot Line. See, "Lot Line, Rear."

Rear Yard. See, "Yard, Rear."

Recorded. Recorded means formally indexed and abstracted in the official records of the Teton County Clerk. Recorded does not include documents that are merely filed.

Recreational Park Trailers (RPT). An RPT or park model, is a trailer type that is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use that meets the following criteria: (1) built on a single chassis; (2) mounted on wheels having a gross trailer area not exceeding 400 square feet in the set-up mode; and (3) certified by the manufacturer as complying with current ANSI A119.5, which specifies standards for operating systems and construction requirements. RPTs do not include Mobile and Manufactured homes or Conventional Camping Units. Gross Trailer Area is the gross square footage of a Recreational Park Trailer measured to the maximum horizontal projections of exterior walls including all siding, corner trims, moldings, storage areas enclosed by windows, but not the roof overhangs. Unenclosed porches are not included in the gross trailer area.

Required Open Space. See, "Open Space, Required."

Required Landscaping. See, "Landscaping, Required."

Residential Street. Residential street means a local road serving residential uses.

Residential. See [Sec. 6.1.4.](#)

Restaurant. See [6.1.6.E.](#)

Retail (Use). See [6.1.6.C.](#)

River. See [Sec. 5.1.1.](#)

Road, Arterial. Arterial road means a road, which is intended to provide for high-speed travel between or within communities or to and from collector roads. Access is controlled so that only significant land uses may take direct access to these streets. For the purposes of these LDRs, arterial roads are identified as arterials on the Official Town County Highway Map.

Road, Collector. Collector road means a road, which is intended to connect local roads to arterial roads.

Road, Local. Local road means a road, which is intended to provide access to contiguous lands.

Runoff. Runoff means the rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation water flowing over the ground surface.

S (Ordinance I)

Scale of Building, Maximum. See [9.4.7.B.](#)

Scale of Use, Maximum. [9.4.7.A.](#)

Sedimentation. Sedimentation means the deposition of soil that has been transported from its site of origin by water, ice, wind, gravity, or other natural means as a result of erosion.

Service. See [6.1.6.D.](#)

Setback. See [Sec. 9.4.8.](#)

Sexually Explicit Nudity on Signs. Means the depiction of uncovered human genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or the human female breast on a sign that can be viewed by the public.

Shelter, Temporary. See [6.1.12.D.](#)

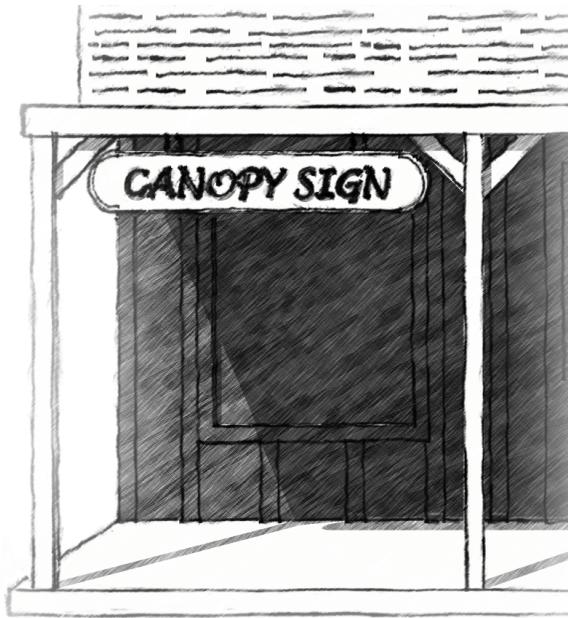
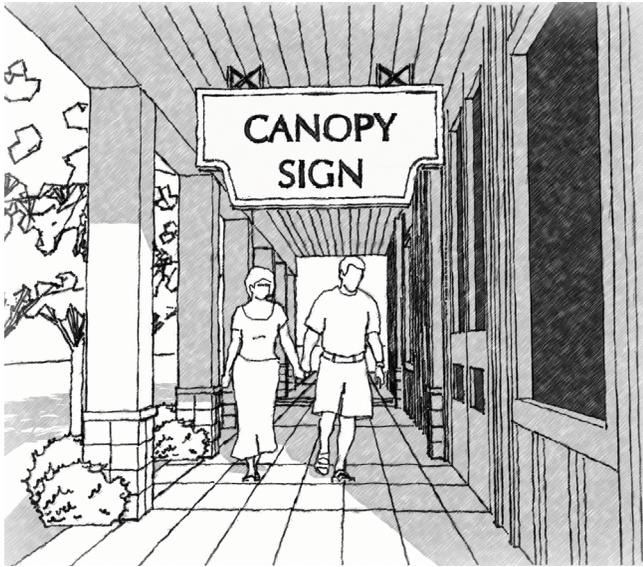
Short-Term Rental Unit. See [6.1.5.C.](#)

Side Lot Line. See, "Lot Line, Side."

Side Yard. See, "Yard, Side."

Sign, Banner. An advertising sign intended to be hung either with or without a frame possessing characters, letters or ornamentations applied to paper, plastic or fabric.

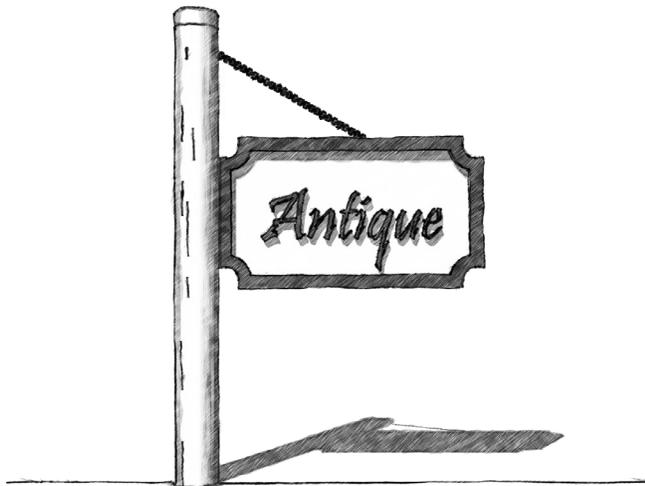
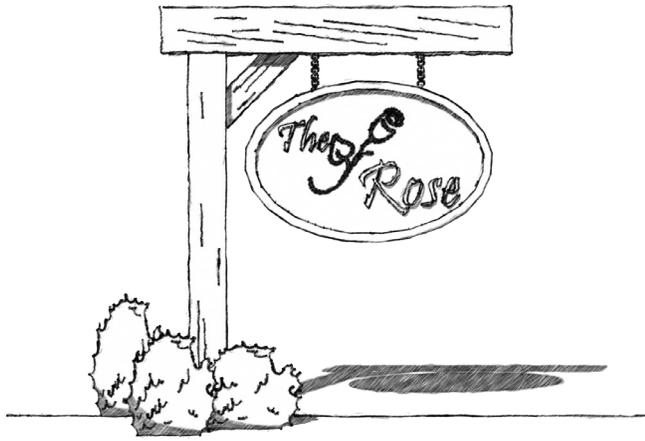
Sign, Canopy or Marquee. A sign attached to or constructed in or on a canopy or marquee (see example below).



Sign, Changeable Copy. A sign on which copy or sign panels can be manually changed, such as boards with changeable letters or changeable pictorial panels.

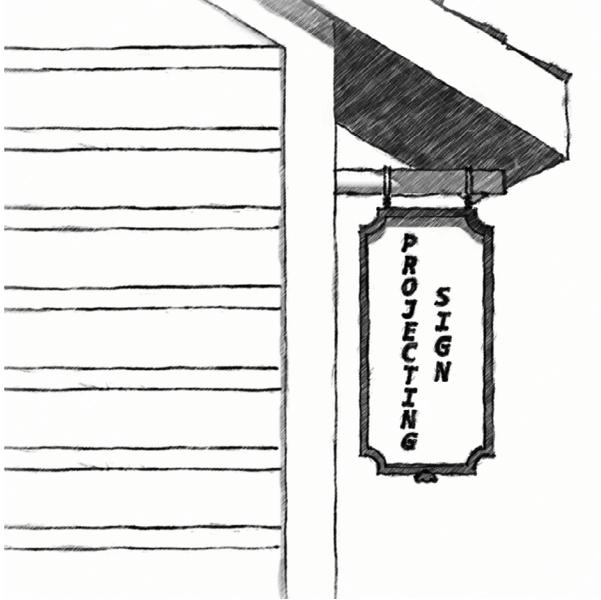
Sign, Flashing. Any sign containing an intermittent or flashing light source, or includes the illusion of intermittent or flashing light by means of animation, or an externally-mounted intermittent light source.

Sign, Freestanding. A sign erected on a freestanding frame, mast or pole, not attached to a building (see examples below). A freestanding sign is considered a structure and shall follow the definition of height.

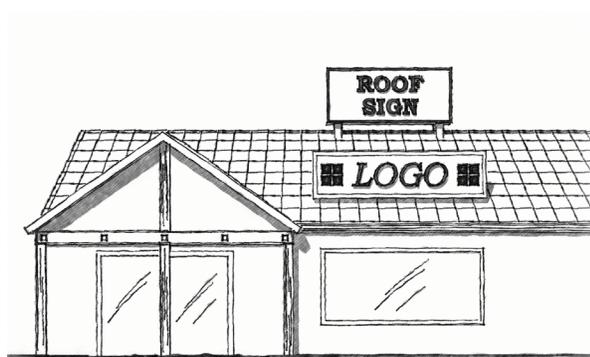


Sign, Neon. Any sign or portion of a building illuminated or outlined by tubes using electrically stimulated neon or other gas.

Sign, Projecting. A sign, other than a wall sign, which is attached to and projects from a structure or building face (see example below).

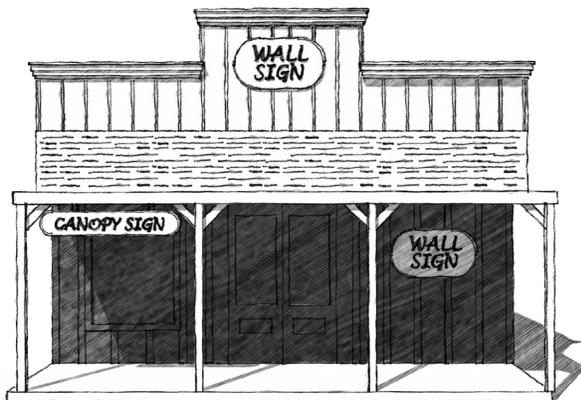


Sign, Roof. Any sign placed or painted above the roof or parapet wall of a structure (see example below).



Sign, Temporary or Portable. Any sign that is not permanently attached to the ground or a building. This shall include, but not be limited to, all devices such as banners, pennants, flags (not intended to include flags of any nation), search-lights, twirling or sandwich board signs, sidewalk or curb signs, balloons, air or gas filled figures, and signs on wheels.

Sign, Wall. Any sign attached to, painted on, or installed upon a wall of a building, with the exposed face parallel to the building wall and/or parapet (see examples below).



Sign. Sign means any object, device, 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, religious group, product service, event, or location by any means including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images. Signs do not include merchandise and pictures or models of products or services incorporated in a window display, works of art which in no way identify a product, or score boards located on athletic fields. See Div. 5.6. for standards applicable to Signs.

Site Area, Adjusted. See 9.4.4.C.

Site Area, Base. See 9.4.4.B.

Site Area, Gross. See 9.4.4.A.

Site Area, Minimum. See 9.4.4.D.

Site Development. Site development is the area of the site that is physically developed; it is generally the inverse of landscape surface area. Site development includes the area of the site that is covered by buildings, structures, impervious surfaces, porches, decks, terraces, patios, driveways, walkways, parking areas, and regularly disturbed areas such as corrals, outdoor storage, and stockpiles. Site development does not include cultivation of the soil for agricultural use.

Site. Site means the entire area of the land on which a use or development is existing or proposed. A site may be a portion of a lot of record or may include multiple lots of record.

Skyline. Skyline means the visual line at which the earth or vegetation and the sky appear to meet. It is typically viewed as the top, crest, or peak of a ridge, hillside, or butte.

Slope, Manmade. Manmade slopes refer to finished grades that resulted from permitted and/or allowed development activity commenced prior to November 9, 1994.

Slope, Natural. See, "Grade, Natural."

Slope. Slope means the relationship of the change in the vertical measurement to the change in the horizontal measurement, usually written as a ratio or a percentage.

Small Wastewater Treatment System. See "Wastewater Treatment System, Small."

Special Use. See 6.1.1.D.

Stealth Facility. A Wireless Facility that is integrated into an existing structure so that no portion is visible from outside the existing structure; or that is designed so that the purpose and nature of the Wireless Facility is not readily apparent to a reasonable observer.

Stepback. See Sec. 9.4.12.

Stream. See Sec. 5.1.1.

Street Facade. See Sec. 9.4.11.

Street Lot Line. See, "Lot Line, Street."

Street Yard. See, "Yard, Street."

Structure. Structure means any building, bridge, fence, pole, tower, deck, liquid storage tank, gazebo, pier, dam, culvert, satellite dish, personal wireless telecommunication facilities, or other construction or erection greater than 4 feet in height.

Subdivision Improvement. Subdivision improvement means any improvement, facility, or service, together with customary improvements and appurtenances thereto, necessary to provide for the needs of the subdivision such as: streets, alleys, pedestrian walks or paths, storm sewers, flood control improvements, water supply and distribution facilities, sanitary sewage disposal and treatment, utility and energy services.

Subdivision. Subdivision means any division of a building, plat, or lot of record into 2 or more parts by means of platting in accordance with the procedures and standards of Sec. 8.5.3. or exempt land division in accordance with the procedures and standards of Sec. 8.5.4. Subdivision includes a division of a building, or lot of record for purposes of creating condominiums or townhomes.

Swale. Swale means a linear depression in the land's surface in which sheet runoff would collect and form a temporary watercourse. A swale with a drainage area of 5 acres or more is considered a drainageway.

T (Ordinance I)

Temporary Gravel Extraction and Processing. See [6.1.12.F](#).

Temporary Shelter. See [6.1.12.D](#).

Temporary Use. See [6.1.2.B.5](#).

Thread Channel. A line running through the low point of a river or stream with running water.

Time-Share Ownership. Time-share ownership means ownership of a unit in which purchase is for interval ownership with ownership conveyed by deed/license.

Top of Bank. The elevation of the top of bank shall be determined by the observed high water mark, or one foot above the maximum discharge elevation of an outlet control structure that controls the water elevation of a body of water.

Tour Operator. See [6.1.7.E](#).

Tower. Any structure built for the sole or primary purpose of supporting any FCC-licensed or authorized antennas and their associated facilities, including structures that are constructed for wireless communications services including, but not limited to, private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul, and the associated site.

Townhouse. Townhouse means a single-family unit, including the ground beneath the unit, with a single unit going from ground to roof.

Transparency. See [Sec. 9.4.14](#).

U (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Unlicensed Wireless Services. Unlicensed wireless service means the offering of telecommunications services using duly authorized devices which do not require individual licenses, but does not mean the provision of direct-to-home satellite services.

Unstable Soil. Unstable soil means soil subject to slippage, creep, landslide, avalanche, bedrock slump, talus, rockfall, colluvium, and lacustrine deposits, either at the surface or overlain by other deposits, or subject to other movements as indicated by the Land Stability Maps of Teton County, site specific geotechnical reconnaissance studies, or any other technically competent source.

Urban Cluster Development. See [Sec. 7.1.3](#).

Use, Accessory. See [6.1.2.B.3](#).

Use, Conditional. See [6.1.1.C](#).

Use, Incidental. See [6.1.2.B.2](#).

Use, Primary. See [6.1.2.B.4](#).

Use, Principal. See [6.1.2.B.2](#).

Use, Special. See [6.1.1.D](#).

Use, Temporary. See [6.1.2.B.5](#).

Use. See [6.1.2.A](#).

Utility Facility. See [6.1.10.C](#).

V (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Voluntary Affordable Housing Unit. A dwelling unit with a restricted sale price in order to be affordable to people or housekeeping units with incomes between 120% of the Teton County family median income and the income needed to afford the Teton County median priced dwelling unit at the time of initial sale. Such units have been voluntarily restricted by a developer or owner in order to obtain a reduction in the number of required affordable housing units.

W (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Wastewater Treatment System, Community. Community wastewater treatment system means a privately owned and operated system, other than a municipal sewage treatment plant, for the collection and treatment of wastewater generated by the dwelling units and accessory uses in a development.

Wastewater Treatment System, Public. Public wastewater treatment system (or sanitary sewer) means a wastewater disposal system, other than small wastewater treatment system, approved by the State, County, or Town, and maintained by a public or private agency authorized to operate such system.

Wastewater Treatment System, Small. Small wastewater treatment system means a sewage system, disposal system, or treatment works having simple hydrologic and engineering needs which is intended for wastes originating from a single residential unit serving no more than 4 families, or which distributes 2,000 gallons or less of domestic sewage per day.

Water Supply, Public. Public water supply means a water supply being distributed by 20 or more service connections used to furnish water for human consumption either in preparing foods or beverages for inhabitants of residences or for the use of business establishments. A public water supply includes the source, treatment system, distribution system, service connections, finished water storage, and pumping stations.

Window Surface. All glass and glass surfaces within same vertical plane or wall of a structure.

Wireless Communication Facilities. See [6.1.10.D](#).

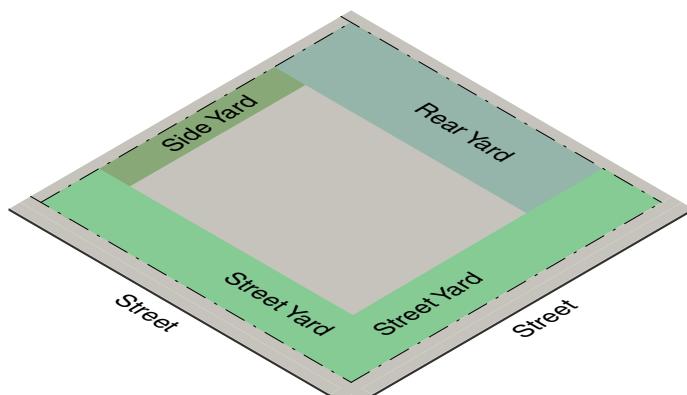
Y (1/1/15, Ord. 1074)

Yard, Front. See, "Yard, Street."

Yard, Rear. Rear yard means the area between the rear lot line and the minimum rear setback extending the length of the rear lot line. The rear yard may overlap with a street or side yard. Where yards overlap, the standards for each yard apply.

Yard, Side. Side yard means the area between the side lot line and the minimum side setback extending the length of the side lot line. The side yard may overlap with a street or rear yard. Where yards overlap, the standards for each yard apply.

Yard, Street. Street yard means the area between a road right-of-way, roadway, vehicular access easement, additional width required for right-of-way purpose as established in the Master Plan for Street Improvements Transportation Master Plan, or lot line from which access is taken and the minimum street setback extending the full length of the right-of-way, roadway, easement, or lot line. The street yard may overlap with a side or rear yard. Where yards overlap, the standards for each yard apply.



SECTION V.

All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION VI.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the ordinance.

SECTION VII.

This Ordinance shall become effective after its passage, approval and publication.

PASSED 1ST READING THE ____ DAY OF _____, 2016.
PASSED 2ND READING THE ____ DAY OF _____, 2016.
PASSED AND APPROVED THE ____ DAY OF _____, 201_.

TOWN OF JACKSON

BY: _____
_____, Mayor

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Town Clerk

ATTESTATION OF TOWN CLERK

STATE OF WYOMING)
) ss.
COUNTY OF TETON)

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. ____ was duly published in the Jackson Hole News and Guide, a newspaper of general circulation published in the Town of Jackson, Wyoming, on the ____ day of _____, 201_.

I further certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly recorded on page _____ of Book _____ of Ordinances of the Town of Jackson, Wyoming.

Town Clerk