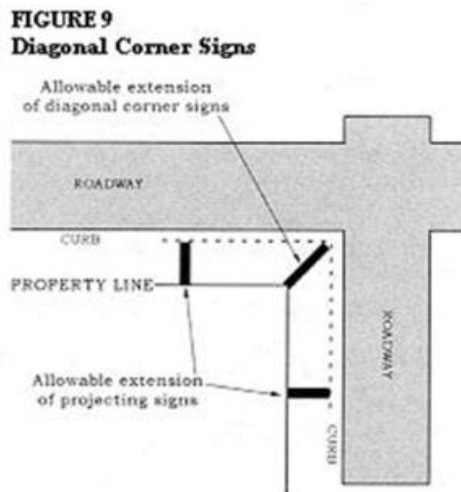


~~Section 17C.240.240~~ Section 17C.240.170 Sign Placement and Location Restrictions ~~Additional Standards in All Zones~~

~~Where These Regulations Apply:
These regulations apply to all signs regulated by this chapter.~~

- A. Sign Placement.
All signs and sign structures must be erected and attached totally within the site except when allowed to extend into the right-of-way by this chapter.
- B. Signs Extending Into the Right-of-way.
The standards of this subsection apply to permanent signs that are erected on private property and that extend into the right-of-way, ~~and temporary signs that are in the right-of-way.~~
1. Projecting Signs.
Projecting signs that extend into the right-of-way must meet the following standards:
 - a. Distance Into the Right-of-way.
 - i. Where allowed, signs may extend into the right-of-way not more than ten feet or within two feet of the curbline, whichever is the smaller projection.
 - ii. Diagonal corner signs may extend into the right-of-way to a point that is determined by extending a line from the maximum points allowed for projecting signs on each street frontage (See Figure 9).



- b. Maximum Sign Face Area In the Right-of-way.
The area of a sign is limited by the amount the sign extends into the right-of-way, as follows:
 - i. A sign extending more than six feet cannot have a total area of projection in excess of sixty square feet; and

ii. A sign extending less than six feet may not exceed one hundred square feet in area.

c. Blanketing.

A projecting sign that extends into the right-of-way more than three feet may not be within twenty feet of another projecting or freestanding sign that extends more than three feet into the right-of-way if the new sign is within horizontal lines drawn from the top and bottom of the prior sign.

2. Awnings and Marquees.

Awnings and marquees that contain signs may extend into the right-of-way the same distance as awnings and marquees that do not contain signs (See [SMC 17F.040.140](#), Awnings).

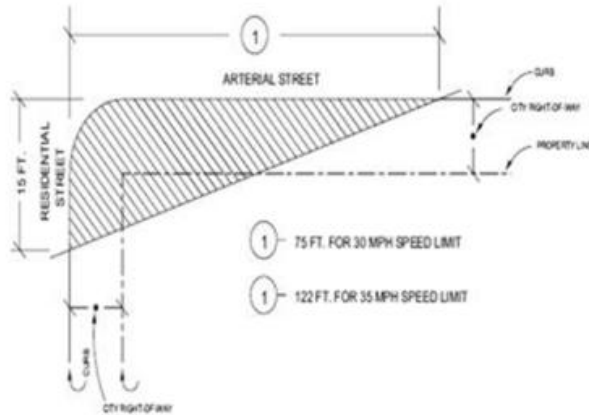
C. Vision Clearance Areas.

1. Vision Clearance Areas.

a. Vision clearance areas are triangular-shaped areas located at the intersection of any combination of rights-of-way, alleys, or driveways. The sides of the triangle extend fifteen feet from the intersection of the vehicle travel areas (See Figures 12a and b). The height of the vision clearance area is from thirty-six inches above the ground to ten feet above the ground immediately below the sign or awning (See Figure 12c).

Comment [MA1]: Working with engineering to ensure consistency with terminology and standards.

FIGURE 12a
Vision Clearance Area



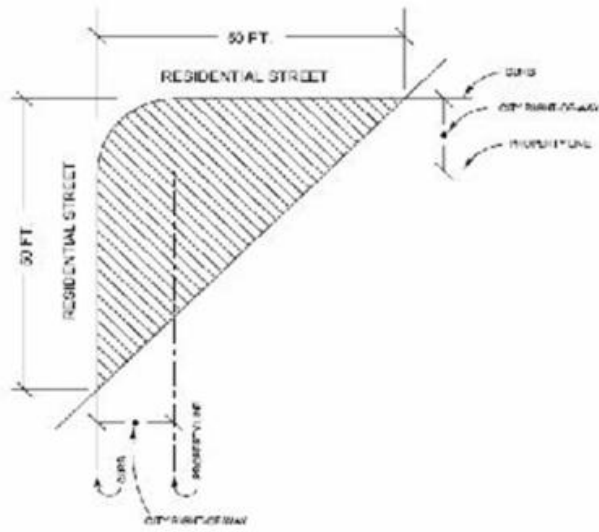


FIGURE 12b
Vision Clearance for Driveways

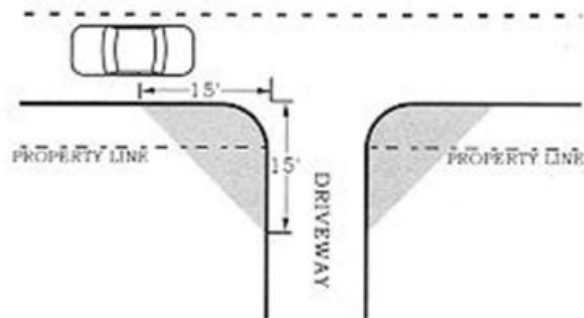
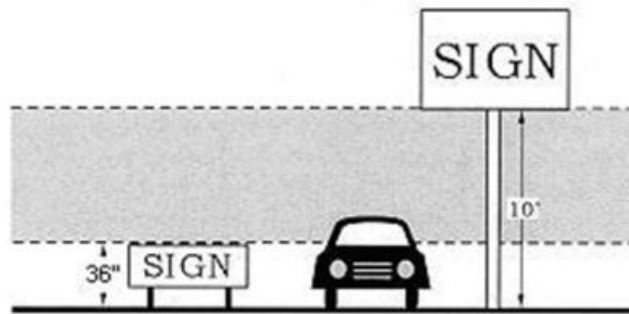


FIGURE 12c
Vision Clearance Area Height



b. Signs in Vision Clearance Areas.

Signs may not be located within a vision clearance area as defined in this paragraph. Support structures for a sign may only be located in a vision clearance area if the combined total width is twelve inches or less and the combined total depth is twelve inches or less.

2. Vehicle Area Clearances.

In areas outside of rights-of-way, when a sign or awning extends over where vehicles travel or are parked, the bottom of the structure must be at least fourteen feet above the ground. Vehicle areas include driveways, alleys, parking areas, and loading and maneuvering areas.

3. Pedestrian Area Clearances.

When a sign or awning extends over a sidewalk, walkway, or other space used by pedestrians, the bottom of the structure must be at least eight feet above the ground. Free-hanging valances made of fabric or other non-rigid material hung on signs, awnings, and marquees must be at least seven feet above of a sidewalk, walkway, or other space used by pedestrians.

4. Clearances from Fire Escapes, Means of Egress, or Standpipes.

Signs, sign structures, and awnings are prohibited from being erected in any manner that interferes in any way with the free use of any fire escape, means of egress, or standpipe. Attaching signs, sign structures, or awnings to a fire escape is prohibited.

5. Obstruction of Windows and Ventilation.

Signs, sign structures and awnings are prohibited from being installed in any way that obstructs any building openings to such an extent that light, ventilation, or exhaust are reduced to a level below that required by the building code.

2.6. Access to Signs.

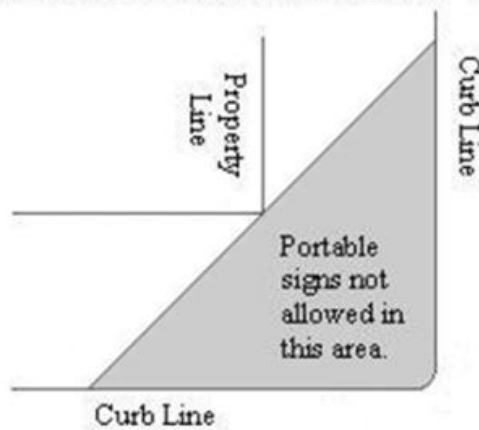
Access clear of all obstructions must be provided to all signs.

Temporary Signs-

Temporary signs allowed to be placed in the right-of-way in SMC 17C.240.240(G) shall meet the following standards:

- 3.—The sign is entirely outside the roadway.
- 4.—The sign is no larger than nine square feet in size. The sign face is no wider than three feet and no taller than thirty-six inches.
- 5.—The sign is entirely outside of the area of a right-of-way corner that is between the curb and the lines created by extending the property line to the curb face (See Figure 10a).

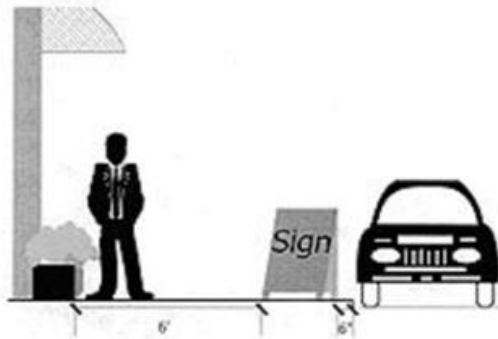
FIGURE 10a
Placement of Portable Signs in the R-O-W



- 6.—The sign is entirely outside the area of a sidewalk that is between the lines created by extending the edges of any curb ramp across the sidewalk to the property line.

~~7. The sign is within six inches of the curb (See Figure 10b).~~

FIGURE 10b
Placement of Portable Signs in the R-O-W



- ~~8. The sign does not obstruct a continuous through pedestrian zone of at least six feet in width except in center and corridor zones, where sandwich board signs which are located on the sidewalk shall be located in such a manner as to leave a pathway at least four feet wide that is free of obstructions.~~
- ~~9. The sign does not obstruct pedestrian and wheelchair access from the sidewalk to any of the following:~~
- ~~a. Transit stop areas.~~
 - ~~b. Designated disabled parking spaces.~~
 - ~~c. Disabled access ramps; or~~
 - ~~d. Building exits including fire escapes.~~
- ~~10. Physical Attachment to Public Property.~~
~~Except as allowed for community banners, temporary signs placed in the right-of-way must remain portable and may not be attached or anchored in any way to trees or to public property including utility or light poles, parking meters, the ground, or pavement.~~
- ~~11. Additional Placement Standards for Temporary Signs.~~
~~Temporary signs placed in the right-of-way must meet the following additional standards:~~
- ~~a. Where no curb exists, the sign must be placed outside the roadway at least five feet from the edge of the roadway. Temporary signs may not be placed in medians, traffic islands, or other areas within the roadway.~~
 - ~~b. Temporary signs must not be placed in parking spaces, pedestrian pathways, or bicycle paths.~~

C.D. Removal of Signs.

The city engineer may require any signs extending into the right-of-way to be modified or moved if streets are widened, or other improvements made in the right-of-way, which result in the creation of unsafe conditions. The modification or moving will be at the owner's expense. If a legal nonconforming sign is moved under this requirement, it may be re-erected on the site without being brought into conformance.