

ARTICLE P

Definitions

SEC. 13-1-200 DEFINMONS.

- (a) For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall be used, unless a different definition is specifically provided for a section. Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural number; and the plural number includes the singular number. The word "shall" is mandatory and not permissive.
- (1) Abutting. Have a common property line or district line.
 - (2) Accessory Use or Structure. A use or detached structure subordinate to the principal use of a structure, parcel of land or water and located on the same lot or parcel serving a purpose incidental to the principal use or the principal structure.
 - (3) Acre, Net. The actual land devoted to the land use, excluding public streets, public lands or unusable lands, and school sites contained within 43,560 square feet.
 - (4) Alley. A public way not more than twenty-one (21) feet wide which affords only a secondary means of access to abutting property.
 - (5) Apartment. A room or suite of rooms in a multiple-family structure which is arranged, designed, used or intended to be used as a single housekeeping unit. Complete kitchen facilities, permanently installed, must always be included for each apartment.
 - (6) Arterial Street. A public street or highway used or intended to be used primarily for large volume or heavy through traffic Arterial streets shall include freeways and expressways as well as arterial streets, highways and parkways.
 - (7) A Zones. Areas of potential flooding shown on the Village's "Flood Insurance Rate Map" which would be inundated by the regional flood as defined herein. These zones may be numbered as A0, A1 to A99, or be unnumbered A Zones. The A Zones may or may not be reflective of flood profiles, depending on the availability of data for a given area.
 - (8) Basement. That portion of any structure located partly below the average adjoining lot grade which is not designed or used primarily for year-around living accommodations. Space partly below grade which is designed and finished as habitable space is not defined as basement space.
 - (9) Block. A tract of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public parks or other recognized lines of demarcation.
 - (10) Boarding House. A building other than a hotel or restaurant where meals or lodging are regularly furnished by prearrangement for compensation for three (3) or more persons not members of a family, but not exceeding twelve (12) persons and not open to transient customers.
 - (11) Buildable Lot Area. The portion of a lot remaining after required yards have been provided.
 - (12) Building. Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, equipment, machinery or materials. When a building is divided into separate parts by unpierced walls extending from the ground up, each part shall be deemed a separate building.
 - (13) Building, Detached. A building surrounded by open space on the same lot.

- (14) Building, Heights of. The vertical distance from the average curb level in front of the lot or the finished grade at the building line, whichever is higher, to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a gambrel, hip or pitch roof.
- (15) Building Setback Line. A line parallel to the lot line at a distance parallel to it, regulated by the yard requirements set up in this Code.
- (16) Building, Principal. A building in which the principal use of the lot on which it is located is conducted.
- (17) Business. An occupation, employment or enterprise which occupies time, labor and materials, or wherein merchandise is exhibited or sold, or where services are offered.
- (18) Channel Those floodlands normally occupied by a stream of water under average annual high-water flow conditions while confined within generally well-established banks.
- (19) Community Living Arrangement. The following facilities licensed or operated or permitted under the authority of the Wisconsin State Statutes: Child welfare agencies under Section 48.60, group foster homes for children under Section 48.02(7m) and community-based residential facilities under Section 50.01, but does not include day care centers, nursing homes, general hospitals, special hospitals, prisons and jails. The establishment of a community living arrangement shall be in conformance with applicable Sections of the Wisconsin State Statutes, including Sections 46.03(22), 69.97(15), 62.23(7)(i) and 62.23(7a), and amendments thereto, and also the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (20) Conditional Uses. Uses of a special nature as to make impractical their predetermination as a principal use in a district.
- (21) Controlled Access Arterial Street. The condition in which the right of owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons to access, light, air or view in connection with an arterial street is fully or partially controlled by public authority.
- (22) Corner Lot. On corner lots, the setback shall be measured from the street line on which the lot fronts. The setback from the side street shall be equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the setback required on residences fronting on the side street -- but the side yard setback shall in no case restrict the buildable width to less than thirty (30) feet. Said corner lots shall be consisting of a parcel of property abutting on two (2) or more streets at their intersection providing that the interior angle of such intersection is less than one hundred thirty-five degrees (135°).
- (23) Conservation Standards. Guidelines and specifications for soil and water conservation practices and management enumerated in the Technical Guide, prepared by the USDA Soil Conservation Service for Outagamie County, adopted by the County Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors, and containing suitable alternatives for the use and treatment of land based upon its capabilities from which the landowner selects that alternative which best meets his needs in developing his soil and water conservation.
- (24) Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to construction of or additions or substantial improvements to buildings, other structures, or accessory uses, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or disposition of materials.
- (25) District, Basic. A part or parts of the Village for which the regulations of this Chapter governing the use and location of land and building are uniform.

- (26) District. Overlay. Overlay districts, also referred to herein as regulatory areas, provide for the possibility of superimposing certain additional requirements upon a basic zoning district without disturbing the requirements of the basic district. In the instance of conflicting requirements, the more strict of the conflicting requirements shall apply.
- (27) Dwelling. A building designed or used exclusively as a residence or sleeping place, but does not include boarding or lodging houses, motels, hotels, tents, cabins or mobile homes.
- (28) Dwelling Unit. A group of rooms constituting all or part of a dwelling, which are arranged, designed, used or intended for use exclusively as living quarters for one (1) family.
- (29) Dwelling. Efficiency. A dwelling unit consisting of one (1) principal room with no separate sleeping rooms.
- (30) Dwelling. Single-Family. A detached building or manufactured house designed for or occupied by one (1) family in conformity with all of the following minimum standards, which may be excepted by a conditional use .
- (a) The dwelling shall be at least twenty four (24) feet as measured on each of two (2) perpendicular sides excluding an attached garage.
 - (b) The dwelling shall be installed on a footed foundation in conformity with the Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC). All wheels, axles, and tow bars shall be removed. All weight and non weight bearing foundation walls shall be of either cement block or poured wall and enclose the entire dwelling in accordance with Section 70-032(1) Stats. The enclosed foundation walls shall be approved by the Village Building Inspector to be in compliance with the UDC and may require a plan to be certified by a registered architect or engineer to insure proper support.
 - (c) The dwelling shall have a pitched roof of no less than three (3) inches or rise for every 12 inches of run. All dwelling roofs shall be surfaced with any of the following: wood shakes, asphalt, composite or wood shingles, clay or concrete tiles, slate, or built-up gravel materials.
 - (d) The dwelling shall contain a minimum livable square footage of 960 square feet exclusive of basements, porches, or garages.
 - (e) The dwelling shall have overhanging eaves of at least six (6) inches.
 - (f) The dwelling shall be properly connected to utilities.
- (31) Dwelling. Two-Family. A detached building containing two (2) separate dwelling or living units, designed for occupancy by not more than two (2) families in conformity with all of the following minimum standards, which may be excepted by a conditional use.
- (a) The dwelling shall meet the standards of Section 13-1-200 (a) (30) (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g).
 - (b) The dwelling shall contain a minimum livable square of 1500 square feet exclusive of basements, porches, or garages.
- (32) Dwelling. Multiple-Family. A residential building designed for or occupied by three (3) or more families, with the number of families in residence not to exceed the number of dwelling units provided.
- (33) Equal Degree of Hydraulic Encroachment. The effect of any encroachment into the floodway is to be computed by assuming an equal degree of hydraulic encroachment on the opposite side of a river or stream for a significant hydraulic reach, in order to compute the effect of the encroachment upon hydraulic conveyance. This computation assures that the

property owners up, down or across the river or stream will have the same rights of hydraulic encroachment.

- (34) Essential Services. Services provided by public and private utilities, necessary for the exercise of the principal use or service of the principal structure. These services include underground, surface or overhead gas, electrical, steam, water, sanitary sewerage, storm water drainage, and communication systems and accessories thereto, such as poles, towers, wires, mains, drains, vaults, culverts, laterals, sewers, pipes, catch basins, water storage tanks, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, police call boxes, traffic signals, pumps, lift stations and hydrants, but not including buildings.
- (35) Family. One (1) or more persons immediately related by blood, marriage or adoption and living as a single housekeeping unit in one (1) dwelling unit shall constitute a family. A family may include in addition thereto two (2) but not more than two (2) persons not related by blood, marriage or adoption. A person shall be considered to be related for the purpose of this Section if he is dwelling for the purpose of adoption or for a foster care program.
 Exceptions: Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit, under the definition of "Family," priests, laybrothers, nurses or such other collective body of persons living together in one (1) house under the same management and care, subsisting in common, and directing their attention to a common object or the promotion of their mutual interest and social happiness as set forth by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in Missionaries of Our Lady of LaSalette vs. Village of Whitefish Bay Board of Zoning Appeals, 267 Wis. 609, which is hereby incorporated by reference.
- (36) Farmstead. A single-family residential structure located on a parcel of land, which primary land use is associated with agriculture.
- (37) Flood. A temporary rise in streamflow or stage in lake level that results in water overtopping the banks and inundating the areas adjacent to the stream channel or lake bed.
- (38) Flood Insurance Study. An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations; or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mud flow) and/or floor-related erosion hazards. Such studies shall result in the publication of a Flood Insurance Rate Map showing the intensity of flood hazards in either numbered or unnumbered A Zones.
- (39) Flood Profile. A graph showing the relationship of the floodwater surface elevation of a flood event of a specified recurrence interval to the stream bed and other significant natural and man-made features along a stream.
- (40) Flood Protection Elevation. A point two (2) feet above the water surface elevation of the 100-year recurrence interval flood. This safety factor, also called "freeboard," is intended to compensate for the many unknown factors that contribute to flood heights greater than those computed. Such unknown factors may include ice jams, debris accumulation, wave action and obstructions of bridge openings
- (41) Flood Stage. The elevation of the floodwater surface above an officially established datum plane, which is Mean Sea Level, 1929 Adjustment, on the Supplementary Floodland Zoning Map.
- (42) Floodlands. For the purpose of this Code, the floodlands are all lands contained in the "regional flood" or 100-year recurrence interval flood. For the purpose of zoning regulation, the floodlands are divided into the floodway district, the floodplain conservancy district and the floodplain fringe overlay district.
- (43) Floodplain Fringe. Those floodlands, outside the floodway, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood. For the purpose of

this Code, the floodplain fringe includes the floodplain conservancy district and the floodplain fringe overlay district.

- (44) . Measures designed to prevent and reduce flood damage for those uses which cannot be removed from, or which, of necessity, must be erected in the floodplain, ranging from structural modifications through installation of special equipment or materials, to operation and management safeguards, such as the following: reinforcing the basement walls; underpinning of floors; permanent sealing of all exterior openings; use of masonry construction; erection of permanent watertight bulkheads, shutters and doors; treatment of exposed timbers; elevation of flood-vulnerable utilities; use of waterproof cement; adequate fuse protection; sealing of basement walls; installation of sump pumps; placement of automatic swing check valves; installation of seal-tight windows and doors; installation of wire reinforced glass; location and elevation of valuable items; waterproofing, disconnecting, elevation or removal of all electric equipment; avoidance of the use of flood-vulnerable areas; temporary removal of waterproofing of merchandise; operation of emergency pump equipment; closing of backwater sewer valve; placement of plugs and food drain pipes; placement of movable watertight bulkheads, erection of sand bag levees; and the shoring of weak walls or structures. Floodproofing of structures shall be extended at least to a point two (2) feet above the elevation of the regional flood. Any structure that is located entirely or partially below the flood protection elevation shall be anchored to protect it from larger floods.
- (45). A designated portion of the 100-year flood area that will safely convey a regulatory flood discharge with small acceptable upstream and downstream stage increases, limited in Wisconsin to 0.1 foot unless special legal measures are provided. The floodway, which includes the channel, is that portion of the floodplain not suited for human habitation. All fill, structures and other development that would impair floodwater conveyance by adversely increasing flood stages or velocities or would itself be subject to flood damage should be prohibited in the floodway.
- (46) Floor Area — Business and Manufacturing Buildings. For the purpose of determining off-street parking and off-street loading requirements, the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the floors of the building, or portion thereof, devoted to a use requiring off-street parking or loading. This area shall include accessory storage areas located within selling or working space occupied by counters, racks or closets and any basement floor area devoted to retailing activities, to the production or processing of goods, or to business or professional offices. However, floor area, for the purposes of determining off-street parking spaces, shall not include floor area devoted primarily to storage purposes except as otherwise noted herein.
- (47) Foster Family Home. The primary domicile of a foster parent which is four (4) or fewer foster children and which is licensed under Section 48.62 of the Wisconsin State Statutes and amendments thereto.
- (48) Frontage. All the property butting on one (1) side of a street between two (2) intersecting streets or all of the property abutting on one (1) side of a street between an intersecting street and the dead end of a street.
- (49) Garage Private. A detached accessory building or portion of the principal building, designed, arranged, used or intended to be used for storage of automobiles of the occupant of the premises
- (50) Garage -- Public. Any building or portion thereof, not accessory to a residential building or structure, used for equipping, servicing, repairing, leasing or public parking of motor vehicles.