

1.9.6. Nonconforming Exterior Lighting (AMD2022-0002)

A. Applicability

A nonconforming lighting system or structure is declared generally incompatible with the character of the zone in which it is located. This Section shall apply to any lawfully installed lighting system or structure that does not comply with the requirement of Div 5.3. This section does not apply to the changing or replacement of light bulbs.

B. Maintenance, Alteration, Replacement, or Expansion

1. A nonconforming lighting system shall not be expanded, replaced, redesigned, or altered in any way except to conform to these LDRs.
2. Replacement: A nonconforming lighting system shall be brought into compliance with all applicable standards of these LDRs if any of the following occur:
 - a. The willful demolition, removal, or change of disposition of more than 50% of the total appraised value of a structure or fixture.
 - b. An application is submitted to the County Planning Department for a conditional use permit or building permit that is subsequently approved.

Div. 1.10. Severability (1/1/15)

The legislative intent of the Board of County Commissioners in adopting these LDRs is that if any article, division, section, subsection, paragraph, clause, provision, or portion of these LDRs is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of these LDRs shall not be affected.

Div. 5.3. Scenic Standards

The purpose of this Division is to maintain the scenic resources of the community.

Scenic resources, natural landforms, and dark skies are vital to the community's natural character. Mountains, moraines, meadows, and other natural viewsheds provide residents and guests with a constant reminder of their location within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Interruption of these natural forms by the built environment detracts from Teton County's scenic character and should be avoided.

5.3.1. Exterior Lighting Standards (4/19/2022AMD2022-0002)

The purpose of this Section is to allow necessary and reasonable lighting of public and private property for the safety, security, and convenience of occupants and the general public, while eliminating or reducing the nuisance and hazards of light pollution, including, but not limited to: glare, light trespass, sky glow, energy waste, and negative impacts on the nocturnal environment.

A. Applicability. All exterior lighting, unless exempted below, shall comply with the regulations set forth in this Section. This includes, but is not limited to: lighting attached to structures, poles, the earth, or any other location.

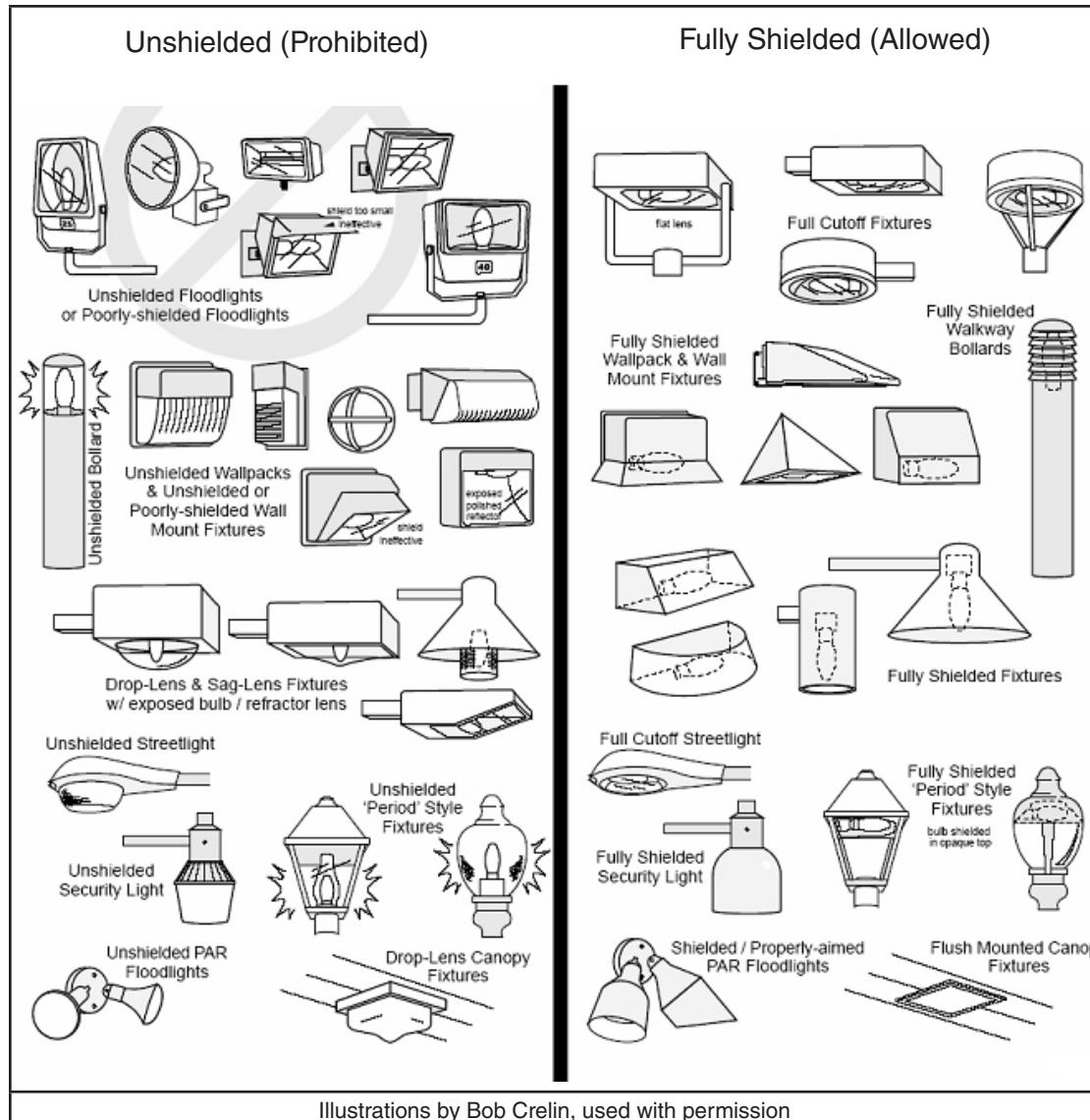
1. Exempt Lighting

- a. Lighting in the public right of way.
- b. Open flame gas lamps.
- c. Flagpole lighting that is shielded and directed downward from the top of the flagpole, and that does not exceed 75 lumens per linear foot of pole height above grade or does not exceed 100 lumens per square foot of flag surface when unfolded, whichever is less. Unshielded lights are permitted provided each luminaire is less than 600 lumens and complies with the maximum lumens per site for unshielded lights.
- d. Underwater lighting in swimming pools and other water features.
- e. Lighting that is only used by emergency response personnel. Temporary lighting used by qualified personnel or the general public during emergency conditions to save life, limb or property from imminent peril.
- f. Lighting solely for signs (lighting for signs is regulated by Div. 5.6.)
- g. Lighting used primarily for agricultural purposes meeting the standards for exemption in Section 6.1.3.B.
- h. Lighting employed during repairs of roads, utilities, and similar infrastructure, including unshielded lighting, provided that the greatest reasonable effort is made to avoid glare on drivers on any roadway or highway
- i. Any form of lighting whose use is mandated or otherwise governed by any legal jurisdiction other than that of Teton County.

- j. Temporary lighting as conditioned by the Planning Director.
- k. Lighting required by Teton County Building Codes.
- l. Lighting determined necessary by the Planning Director to preserve public safety.

B. Standards

- 1. **Fully Shielded Light Fixtures.** Any light source whose initial output exceeds 600 initial lumens shall be fully shielded. Any structural part of the luminaire providing full shielding shall be attached. ~~Fixtures shall be mounted such that no light is emitted above the horizontal plane of the fixture.~~ Light fixtures that project light above the horizontal plane of the fixture may only be used where the architecture of the building restricts light emitted above the horizontal plane. Examples of Unshielded (Prohibited) and Fully Shielded (Allowed) lights and luminaires limiting light to the horizontal plane are shown below.



2. **Total Exterior Light Output.** Total exterior light output for light fixtures on a site shall not exceed the limits shown in the table below.

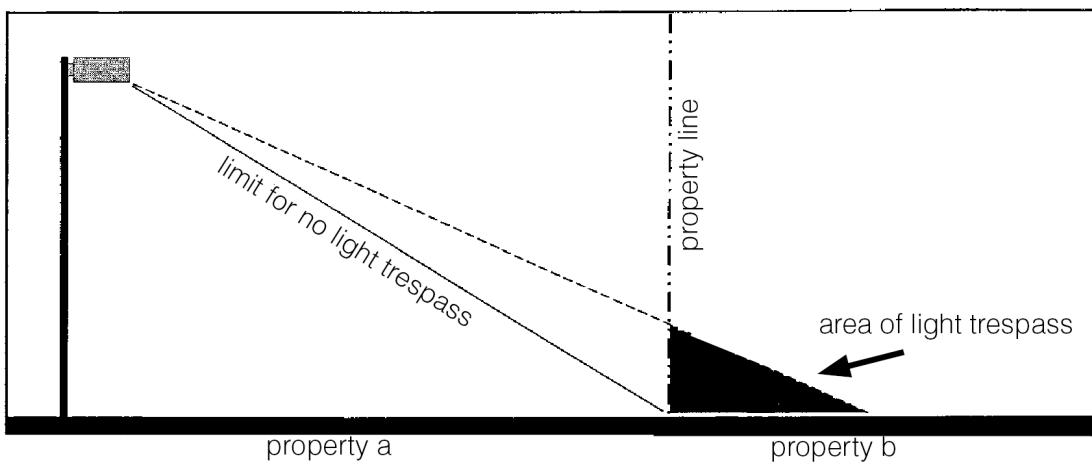
How much light is permitted? All Fixtures	Unshielded Fixtures (for lights emitting fewer than 600 lumens)
Maximum lumens per sq ft of site development	
AC-TC, AR-TC, WC, OP-TC, BP-TC, BC-TC, MHP-TC, P/SP-TC, P-TC	3.1.2 <i>Not applicable 0.05</i>
R-1, R-2, R-3, NR-1, WHB, NC-TC, S-TC, R-TC	1.5.0.5 <i>Not applicable 0.02</i>
Maximum lumens per site	
AC-TC, AR-TC, WC, OP-TC, BP-TC, BC-TC, MHP-TC, P/SP-TC, P-TC	100,000 <i>5,500</i>
R-1, R-2, R-3, NR-1, WHB, NC-TC, S-TC, R-TC	60,000 <i>4,000</i>

- a. These lumen limits are upper limits and not a design goal; the design goal should be the lowest levels of lighting possible.
- b. Individuals with visual impairments and organizations that primarily serve individuals with visual impairments (e.g. retirement communities, hospices, and hospitals) may use up to 4 times the illumination allowed by this section.

3. **Light Color.** Correlated color temperature of any exterior light source shall not exceed 3000 Kelvin.

EXAMPLE: Many light bulb manufacturers include correlated color temperature on packaging. Where packaging does not indicate light color in Kelvins, it is often indicated in descriptive terms. Lights with a "cool" quality typically exceed 3000 Kelvin in color temperature. Light bulbs that create a more "warm" tone are typically under 3000 K..

4. **Light Trespass.** *All lighting fixtures shall limit horizontal light levels such that no light falls onto the adjacent property as shown in the diagram below. No luminaire installed within Teton County limits shall create conditions of light trespass.*



5. Maximum Pole Height of Light Fixture.

Zone	Maximum Pole Height of Light Fixtures
AC-TC, AR-TC, WC, OP-TC, BP-TC, BC-TC, MHP-TC, P/SP-TC, P-TC	18 feet
R-1, R-2, R-3, NR-1, WHB, NC-TC, S-TC, R-TC	15 feet

6. **Controls.** All nonresidential lighting fixtures shall employ automatic lighting controls that extinguish exterior lighting when sufficient daylight is available. Such controls include, but are not limited to: timers, wireless remote monitoring with turn on/off capabilities, photo sensitive light controls, photoelectric switches, astronomic time switches or equivalent functions from a programmable lighting controller, building automation system or lighting energy management system, all with battery or similar backup power or device.

a. Exceptions:

- i. [Lighting required by Building Code](#)
- ii. [Lighting necessary for public safety](#)
- iii. Lighting under canopies
- iv. ~~Lighting for tunnels, parking garages, garage entrances, and similar conditions.~~

7. **Lighting Reduction.** After 12:00 AM nonresidential sites shall extinguish or reduce their total exterior lighting by at least 30%.

a. Exceptions:

- i. Motion activated lighting, ~~provided that the equipment is set and maintained such that light is extinguished within five (5) minutes of a triggering event.~~
- ii. [Lighting required by Building Code](#)
- iii. [Lighting necessary for public safety](#)
- iv. Lighting governed by a conditional use permit in which times of operation are specifically identified
- v. When the exterior lighting consists of only one luminaire

8. [Publicly Owned Lighting.](#)

- a. ~~Implementation. Publicly owned lighting should be implemented in a conservative manner, typically when necessary for appropriate visibility, safety, and outdoor enjoyment. Conformity with the best available technology for lighting usage should be prioritized. Excessive lighting should be avoided to the greatest extent possible.~~

- b. Curfew. All lighting not adaptively controlled must be fully extinguished by 10 P.M., or within one hour of the end of occupancy of the structure or area to be lit, whichever is later.
- c. Adaptive controlling. All new installations of outdoor lighting on public properties and rights of way must be regulated with adaptive controls such that the lighting of areas is restricted of times, places and amounts required for safe occupancy.

9. Outdoor Sports Lighting. The following provisions shall apply exclusively to facilities built to host outdoor athletic events, such as stadiums, ball diamonds, playing fields, outdoor rinks, rodeo grounds, and tennis courts.

- a. Purpose. Field lighting shall be provided exclusively for illumination of the surface of play and adjacent viewing stands, and not for any other application, such as lighting a parking lot.
- b. Class of play. The design and installation of lighting for outdoor sports and similar activites shall follow the illuminance and uniformity guidelines of the IES according to the appropriate class of play.
- c. Shielding. Outdoor sports lighting shall be exempt from the general shielding requirement of this section, although site plans must demonstrate that shielding is implemented to the greatest practical extent.
- d. Illuminance levels. Illuminance levels provided by outdoor sports lighting systems shall be adjustable according to task, allowing for IES-recommended values during active play as well as for lower output during other times, such as when field maintenance is being actively performed.
- e. Curfew. All outdoor sports lighting must be extinguished by 10 P.M. or within one hour of the end of active play, whichever is later. The outdoor sports lighting system shall be fitted with mechanical or electronic timers to prevent lights being left on accidentally overnight by enabling them to be automatically extinguished.
- f. Off-site impacts. Impacts of outdoor sports lighting to any other properties shall be limited to the greatest practical extent possible. The maintained vertical illuminance at the property line shall not exceed 1 foot-candle at any time.

C. Prohibited Lighting

The following lighting systems are prohibited from being installed or used.

1. **Flickering or Flashing Lights.** No flickering or flashing lights shall be permitted.
2. **Searchlights.** No searchlights, laser lights, aerial lasers, or holograms are permitted.

3. **Strings of Lights.** Strings or strands of lights used to highlight a sign, perimeter of a sign, a tree or any vegetation. or any portion of a building are not permitted, except for **holiday-type** decorative lighting displayed between November 15 and January 10.
4. Lighting in which any single luminaire exceeds 20,000 initial lumens.

D. Complex Uses

1. Complex uses such as stadiums, ball diamonds, playing fields, outdoor rinks, ski areas, rodeo grounds, special events, tennis courts, construction sites, parking structures, urban parks, theme and amusement parks, ornamental and architectural lighting of bridges, public monuments, statuary and public buildings, correctional facilities, and industrial sites all have unique requirements for nighttime visibility and often have limited hours of operation. They shall be exempted from the above standards of this Section, if the below standards are met or if their lighting has been approved via issuance of a Conditional Use Permit or Special Event Permit Certificate of Compliance.
2. **Maximum height.** Exterior luminaires shall not exceed a maximum post height of 60 feet.
3. **Fully Shielded.** Each luminaire shall be fully shielded in either its orientation or by landscaping to prohibit glare and light trespass to adjacent residential property and must be installed and maintained with minimum aiming angles of 25 degrees downward from the horizontal.
4. **Lights Extinguished.** Lights shall be extinguished by 10:00 PM or at the conclusion of the event, whichever is later. Lighting is not allowed to remain on overnight. Such lighting shall be fitted with mechanical or electronic timers to prevent lights being left on accidentally overnight by enabling them to be automatically extinguished.
5. **Maximum lumens.** Overall site illumination for a complex use shall not exceed a total of 550,000 lumens.

5.3.2. Scenic Resources Overlay (SRO) Standards (5/3/21)

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Scenic Resources Overlay (SRO) is to preserve and maintain the County's most frequently viewed scenic resources that are important to both its character and economy. This is done through the establishment of several Scenic Areas within the SRO, within which the location, design, and landscaping of physical development and use is regulated to maintain and/or complement the County's important scenic resources.

Div. 5.6. Sign Standards

5.6.1. Town Sign Standards (1/1/15)

[Section number reserved, standards only apply in Town]

5.6.2. County Sign Standards ([1/1/17AMD2022-0002](#))

A. Purpose

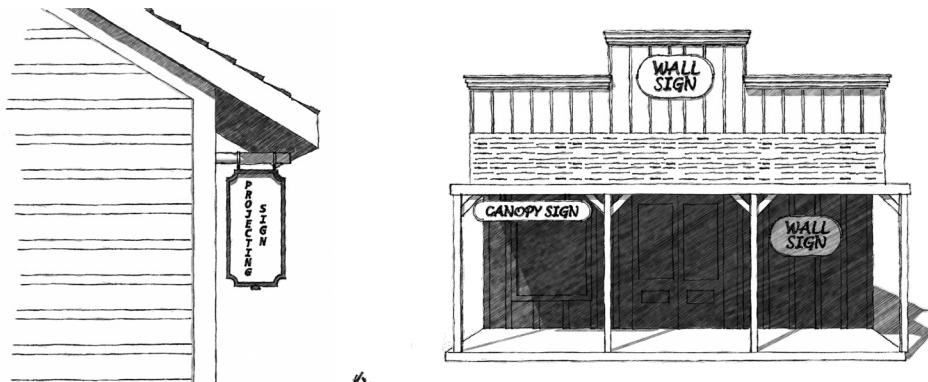
The purpose of this Section is to allow for the reasonable display of signage to identify and advertise products, services, and business establishments for the information and convenience of the general public. This Section sets forth standards and criteria for the fabrication, erection, and use of signs, symbols, markings, and other advertising devices in Teton County. These standards and criteria are designed to protect and promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of persons within the community. They are also designed to aid in the development and promotion of business and industry by providing sign regulations which encourage aesthetic creativity, effectiveness, and flexibility in the display and use of signs, while protecting and enhancing community character as described in the Jackson/Teton County Comprehensive Plan.

B. Applicability

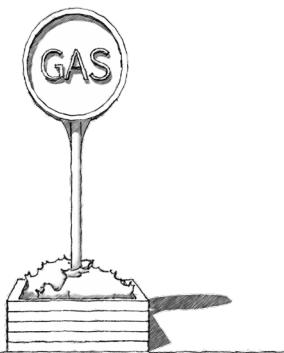
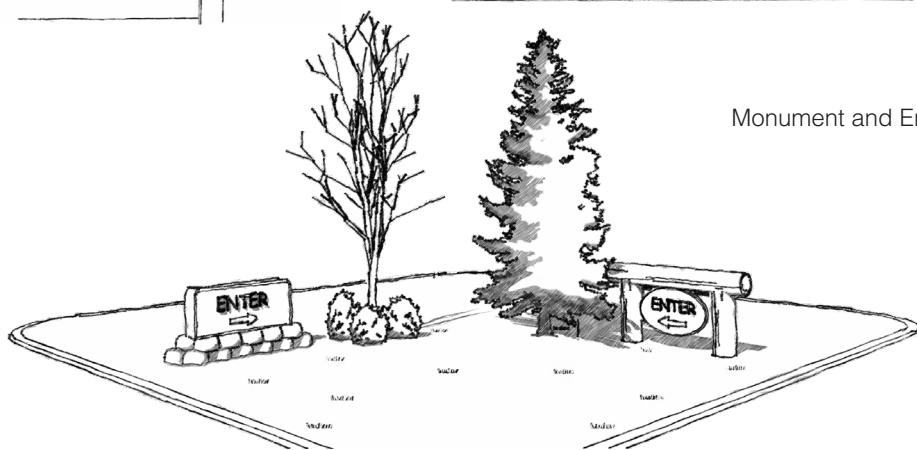
1. **Sign Permit.** No person shall erect, alter, or relocate any sign without first obtaining a Sign Permit and meeting the standards set forth in this Section. Signs conforming to the requirements of this Section which identify a seasonal business may be removed for the seasons during which the business is not in operation, and may be reinstalled without a new sign permit.
2. **Maintenance and Repainting Exempt.** The repainting, changing of parts, and maintenance of signs located on the site shall not be deemed alterations requiring a Sign Permit, except for nonconforming signs as set forth in Sec. 1.9.5.
3. **Exempted Signs.** The following signs are not regulated by this Section and do not require a Sign Permit:
 - a. **Traffic Signs.** All signs erected in a public right-of-way by a public agency or in a private road right-of-way for controlling or directing traffic.
 - b. **Political Signs.**
 - c. **Time and Temperature Signs.** The moving or changing portion of time and/or temperature signs allowed pursuant to C.3.c., providing they are kept in good repair at all times and providing that any sign containing such features conforms with all other requirements of this code.
 - d. **Governmental Flags.** Official governmental flags of the United States, State of Wyoming, the County, or the Town and which are properly displayed, provided they do not exceed 20 square feet each, and further provided they are not mounted on a roof or atop other signs. One corporate flag may be

displayed along with a proper display of any or all of the official flags listed in this paragraph, provided it does not exceed 20 square feet. Flags may be illuminated provided that such lighting is shielded and directed downward from the top of the flagpole and that does not exceed 75 lumens per linear foot of pole height above grade or does not exceed 100 lumens per square foot of flag surface when unfolded, whichever is less.

- e. **Private Warning Signs.** Private warning signs provided they do not exceed 3 square feet and comply with the lighting provisions in F.3.c.
- f. **Signs on Vehicles.** Signs in or upon a vehicle, provided the vehicle is not left standing in conspicuous places and used primarily as an advertising device.
- g. **Construction Signs.** Construction signs announcing the construction of a building or project naming owners, contractors, subcontractors and architects not to exceed one sign of 24 square feet for each street frontage of the building or project and shall not be illuminated.
- h. **Historical Signs.** Historical signs for sites and/or structures designated by the Board of County Commissioners as having historical significance to the County. provided that they are not illuminated.
- i. **Guidance Signs.** Guidance and other informational signs authorized by the Wyoming Department of Transportation or other governmental agency.
- j. **Business Signs.** No more than one Open/Closed and one Vacancy/No Vacancy sign, one hours of operation sign, and one credit card acceptance sign, not to exceed a total of 3 square feet in area, displayed for each business. Open/Closed and Vacancy/No Vacancy signs may be illuminated only during necessary and usual business hours. Hotels and other lodging facilities may illuminate these signs through the night, as well as gas stations and other businesses that rely on over-night signage to communicate with passersby about being open. Other business signs shall not be illuminated.
- k. **Noncommercial Signs.** Signs that contain noncommercial messages that do not advertise a product or service, provided they do not exceed 20 square feet in area and are not illuminated.
- l. **Statuary and Sculptures.** Freestanding statuary and sculptures which are considered to be works of art and which are placed on private property clearly for the benefit and interest of the general public. Statuary and sculpture may be illuminated subject to the condition in F.3.c.
- m. **Mural.** Murals when depicted on the sides or rear of a building or storefront, provided that the mural has no connection or advertising context to any business conducted or any product or service offered therein. Murals may be illuminated subject to the conditions in F.3.c.

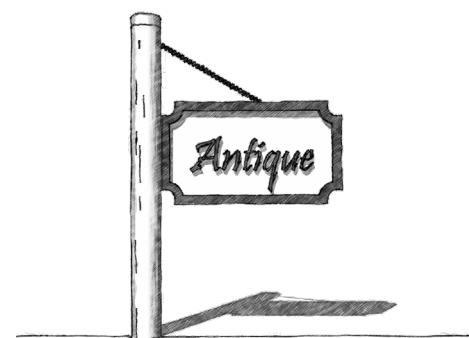


Monument and Entry Signs



Conventional Freestanding Signs

Rustic Freestanding Signs



- n. **Real Estate Signs.** Signs of real estate companies or private individuals announcing a property for sale, rent, or lease, provided that no such sign exceeds 6 square feet and shall not be illuminated, and that only one sign per property per street frontage is displayed.
- o. **Gate or Arch Sign.** A gate or arch sign situated over the primary entry of a subdivision or agricultural operation in the R-1, R-2, or R-TC; provided that the sign face does not exceed 8 square feet and that the sign provides a clearance of at least 13.5 feet from the driving surface. Gate and arch signs may be illuminated subject to the conditions in F.3.c.
- p. **Minor Residential Signs.** Wall signs not to exceed 1 square foot in area that identify the occupants or owners of a residential property. Larger residential signs shall comply with the provisions of this Division.
- q. **Be Bear Aware Signs.** Signs cautioning proper storage of attractants, garbage, etc. for the purpose of raising awareness and maintaining human safety in areas possessing moderate and high risks of bear conflicts.
- r. **Posted Notice.** Notice of a meeting or hearing that meets the standards of Section 8.2.14.C.4.

C. Allowable Signage

1. Allowable Signage by Zone

- a. **R-TC Zone**
 - i. **Nonresidential Uses.** Each freestanding nonresidential building or complex of buildings is allowed 1 rustic freestanding sign, not to exceed 16 square feet in area or 10 feet in height.
 - ii. **Residential Uses.** 1 unlighted rustic freestanding sign not to exceed 4 feet in height; or, 1 unlighted wall sign, neither of which may exceed 4 square feet in area, identifying the owner and/or the name of the property is allowed.
 - iii. **Home Occupations/Businesses.** 1 unlighted wall sign, which may not exceed 2 square feet, identifying legal home occupations shall be allowed.
- b. **S-TC and NC-TC Zones**
 - i. **Nonresidential Uses.** Each freestanding building or complex of buildings is allowed 1 rustic freestanding sign not to exceed 6 feet in height and 12 square feet in area, or, 1 wall sign not to exceed 12 square feet in area.
 - ii. **Residential Uses**

- a). **3 Acres or More.** For a residential use on a lot of record of 3 acres or more, 1 unlighted rustic freestanding sign not to exceed 4 feet in height and 4 square feet in area; or, 1 unlighted wall sign, not to exceed 4 square feet in area, identifying the owner and/or name of the property is allowed.
- b). **Less Than 3 Acres.** For a residential use on a lot of record less than 3 acres, 1 unlighted wall sign identifying the name of the owner and/or property, not to exceed 3 square feet, is allowed.
- iii. **Home Occupations/Businesses.** One unlighted wall sign not to exceed 2 square feet, is allowed.
- c. Auto Urban Residential - County (AR-TC), Auto Urban Commercial - County (AC-TC), Wilson Commercial (WC), Business Park - County (BP-TC), Office Professional - County (OP-TC), and Business Conservation - County (BC-TC)
 - i. **Nonresidential Uses.** For nonresidential uses in the AR-TC, AC-TC, WC, BP-TC, OP-TC, and BC-TC zones, signage is permitted according to the following standards.
 - a). **Freestanding Signs.** Each freestanding building or complex of buildings is allowed 1 rustic freestanding sign at the primary entrance or street frontage, not to exceed 8 feet in height. The maximum area of the sign shall be 1 square foot for each linear foot of building facing the street, not to exceed 40 square feet.
 - b). **Wall Signs.** Each freestanding building or storefront is allowed 1 wall sign per street frontage which shall not exceed 1 square foot per 2 linear feet of building facing the street, to a maximum area of 24 square feet per sign.
 - c). **Monument or Entry Sign.** Each freestanding building or complex, having a primary or secondary entry from a street other than the street which it faces, shall be allowed one entry sign per entrance, not to exceed 4 feet in height, nor 6 square feet in area.
 - ii. **Residential Uses**
 - a). **Less Than 8 Units.** One unlighted wall sign identifying the name of the owner and/or property, not to exceed 3 square feet is permitted.
 - b). **8 Units or More.** One rustic freestanding project identification sign not to exceed 6 feet in height and 6 square feet in area; or, one wall sign not to exceed 6 square feet in area is permitted.
 - iii. **Home Occupations/Businesses.** One unlighted wall sign not to exceed 2 square feet in area is allowed.

2. **Window Signs.** Signs displayed in windows of buildings or storefronts are permitted. The number of signs and their total area does not count toward the total allowable signage per zone, nor is a Sign Permit required for their display, provided the following standards are met:

- a. **Size Limit.** Window signage may occupy no more than 25% of the area of the window in which it is displayed. In no event shall window signage exceed 16 square feet in any one window.
- b. **Prohibited Features of Window Signs.** No window sign, or any other sign within a building or structure, shall flash, rotate, or be mechanically or electronically animated in any way so as to be visible from outside of the building or structure.

3. **Special Purpose Signs**

a. **Changeable Copy Signs**

- i. Reader-board or changeable copy signs are permitted to be displayed by the following types of businesses.
 - a). **Theaters.** Motion picture theaters and play-houses.
 - b). **Convention Facilities with Liquor Licenses.** Businesses with convention facilities, and which qualify for resort liquor licenses under the Statutes of the State of Wyoming.
 - c). **Fuel Stations.** Businesses which sell motor fuels at retail dispensed from pumps on premises.
- ii. Changeable copy signs may be either freestanding signs or wall signs, as permitted in the zone. The area of any changeable copy sign in its entirety shall conform to the allowable signage for the zone. Only one changeable copy sign per eligible business establishment is permitted.
- iii. Except for fuel stations, changeable copy signs shall not be illuminated. Changeable copy signs at fuel stations shall use only internal illumination methods and they shall advertise only the prices of fuels dispensed. Luminance levels of such signs shall not exceed 100 nits.

b. **Movie Poster Signs.** Motion picture theaters and retail stores whose primary business is the sale and/or rental of pre-recorded video tape and/or discs to the general public shall be permitted to display a maximum of 2 movie poster signs. Movie posters must be displayed in a display case which must be permanently affixed to the wall of the building or storefront. Movie posters shall not be affixed directly to a wall as a temporary sign. Movie poster display cases may be lighted, and shall not exceed 12 square feet in area. The area of any movie poster sign conforming to this Section shall not count toward the total signage allowed by zone.

c. **Time and Temperature Displays.** Banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions are permitted, in addition to signage permitted by zone, to display the correct time and air temperature for the information of the

general public. Time and temperature displays are limited to 1 per eligible business establishment, and the moveable/changeable area of the display may not exceed 12 square feet. Time and temperature displays may be affixed to either freestanding or wall signs, as permitted by zone. Time and temperature displays shall be illuminated using only internal illumination methods and luminance levels shall not exceed 100 nits.

4. **Temporary Uses.** Signage for the temporary uses and for one-time grand openings, is permitted subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein. All signs require a Sign Permit issued by the Planning Director. Unless otherwise specified, signs must be removed immediately upon the discontinuance of the temporary use or event.
 - a. **Christmas Tree Sales.** One freestanding sign, not to exceed 6 feet in height, or one wall sign, or one banner per sales lot is permitted, not to exceed 8 square feet in area.
 - b. **Contractors and Real Estate Sales Offices.** In addition to the construction sign(s) exempt from this Section, one wall sign affixed to the office and not to exceed 3 square feet is permitted.
 - c. **Public Interest Event.** One freestanding sign not to exceed 6 feet in height, or one banner is permitted, neither of which may exceed 12 square feet in area. The sign or banner must be displayed on the site of the event. Up to 2 off-premises directional signs not to exceed 6 square feet each are also permitted. Signs may be displayed up to 14 days prior to the event.
 - d. **Special Event.** One freestanding sign not to exceed 6 feet in height, or one banner, neither of which may exceed 12 square feet in area, is permitted per street frontage at the site of the event. Signs may be displayed up to 14 days prior to the event.
 - e. **Shelters.** Shelters are permitted signage according to the allowable signage by zone, for residential uses in the zone in which the shelter is located.
 - f. **Farm Stands.** Farm stands are permitted one temporary sign or banner, not to exceed 6 feet in area, or, signage permanently painted on, or affixed to, a vehicle may substitute for the sign or banner.
 - g. **Grand Openings.** On a one-time basis, a business establishment shall be permitted one banner not to exceed 12 square feet, to be displayed for a period of not more than 14 calendar days.
5. **Optional and Alternative Signs**
 - a. **Freestanding Signs.** When the architecture of a building or complex and/or the character of the immediate area are such that a rustic freestanding sign is clearly incompatible, the Planning Director may allow a conventional freestanding sign as an alternative, provided the alternative sign meets all material and display standards.

- b. **Canopy Signs.** Canopy signs may be substituted for wall signs, subject to approval by the Planning Director, and a Master Signage Plan if applicable. Any canopy sign must have a minimum vertical clearance of 7.5 feet from any walking surface.
- c. **Projecting Signs.** Projecting signs that are perpendicular to a building may be substituted for wall signs, subject to approval by the Planning Director, and a Master Signage Plan if applicable. No sign face of a projecting sign may project more than 4 feet from the wall to which it is mounted. Any projecting sign must have a minimum vertical clearance of 7.5 feet from any walking surface.

D. Prohibited Signs

The following signs and types of signs are prohibited in all zones in Teton County.

- 1. **Moving Signs.** Flashing, blinking, fluttering, undulating, swinging, rotating, or otherwise moving signs, pennants, balloons, holograms, light beams, or other decorations, except time and/or temperature signs as permitted in B.3.c.
- 2. **Moving Appurtenances.** Moving mechanical or electrical appurtenances attached to a sign or otherwise intended to attract attention to a sign.
- 3. **Rotating Beacon Lights.** Rotating beacon lights.
- 4. **Inflatable Signs.** Inflatable advertising devices or signs.
- 5. **Portable Signs.** Changeable copy trailer or portable signs, either fixed or moveable.
- 6. **Changeable Copy Signs.** Changeable copy signs except as permitted in C.3.a.
- 7. **Banners.** Banners, except as explicitly permitted by this Section.
- 8. **Off-Site Signs.** All off-site, off-premise, and directional signs that advertise businesses, establishments, activities, facilities, goods, products, or services not made, produced, sold, or present on the premises or site where the sign is installed and maintained are prohibited. Those signs placed by governmental agencies for the use and benefit of a concessionaire on the concession land shall not be deemed or construed to be off-premise signs.
- 9. **Signs on Motor Vehicles.** No person shall park any motor vehicle or trailer on public or private property so as to be seen from the public right-of-way that has attached thereto or located thereon any sign for the purpose of advertising a product or directing people to a business activity.
- 10. **Neon Signs.** Neon signs or valances unless inside a building or in a window and not to exceed 4 square feet, except as exempted from this Section.
- 11. **Internally Illuminated Signs.** Signs with internal illumination of any type.

12. **Strings of Lights.** Strings, banks, or rows of lights used to outline or highlight a building or portion of a building, except as holiday decorations from Nov. 15 through Jan. 10.

13. **Other Temporary Signs.** Any other device in the form of a sign which is of a temporary nature, or mobile, and not permanently affixed to a building or an upright support affixed firmly to the ground, except as permitted under C.4.

E. Master Signage Plan

The number, sizes, and types of signs allowed by this Section are based upon the number and sizes of freestanding buildings, storefronts, and complexes of buildings. A Master Signage Plan may be required by the Planning Director to ensure compliance with the standards and requirements of this Section when multiple signs are allowed, and/or multiple tenants, businesses, or other entities occupy a single building or site.

1. **Approval of Master Signage Plan.** The Master Signage Plan is subject to approval by the Planning Director, and once approved, all individual Sign Permits shall comply therewith.
2. **Requirements.** Each Master Signage Plan shall clearly indicate the location, size, and type of each sign on the property, and whether each sign is to be illuminated, as well as the distribution of allowed signage among multiple tenants, businesses, or entities within a building or complex.
3. **Adjustments to Number of Wall Signs Permitted.** Subject to an approved Master Signage Plan, the number of wall signs may be increased in order to allow signage for each tenant, business, or other entity occupying a single building or storefront. In no event shall the wall sign area be increased beyond the allowable signage by zone.
4. **Optional Signs.** When optional signs are proposed pursuant to C.5., a Master Signage Plan shall clearly indicate where substitutions are proposed and that all applicable standards are met.

F. Sign Material and Display Standards

1. **Sign Materials.** Any and all materials used to construct signs, supports, or fasteners shall conform to the following standards:
 - a. **Permitted Materials Generally.** Signs may be constructed of painted, stained, or carved wood, or an approved wood substitute; brick or stone; glass; metal or metallic leaf which is rust resistant, painted or anodized, or otherwise treated to prevent reflective glare.
 - b. **Permitted Support Structure Materials.** Exposed metal support structures for signs including, but not limited to, posts, poles, and sign sides or edges, but which shall not be construed to include metal connecting devices such as, but not limited to, straps, chains, bolts, eye bolts, sleeves or collars used for connecting one structure or assemblage to another structure or sign, must be faced or covered with wood or stone or such other material as may be approved by the Planning Director as a reasonable, natural textured substitute.
 - c. **Rustic Freestanding Signs.** Rustic freestanding signs shall be constructed of carved and/or sand blasted wood. Letters may be raised or carved and may be painted. Supports shall be of rough-hewn posts or logs, or finished logs. Fasteners may be of wrought iron, chain, or angle iron, and must be of a weathered bronze, rust, or black finish, and must be non-reflective.

2. **Sign Area.** The area of a sign shall be the measurement of the face of the sign that is designed to present a message or attract attention, exclusive of structural support members. The area of the sign face shall be the area of the smallest standard geometric shape, or the sum total of the areas of more than 1 standard geometric shape, that encompasses the sign face. Two sided signs shall be permitted provided that neither side exceeds the maximum allowed area and the 2 faces are back to back and are at no point farther than 2 feet from one another. Otherwise, the area of all faces shall be included in determining the area of the sign.
3. **Display Standards.** The display of all signs regulated by this Division shall conform to the standards of this Section. Illustrated prototypes of all types of signs permitted by this Division are shown below.
 - a. **No Obstruction Permitted.** No sign shall obstruct a clear view to and from traffic along any street right-of-way, entrance, or exit as required by Sec. 7.6.6.
 - b. **No Projection within Right-of-Way.** No signs, except traffic signs and similar regulatory notices, shall be allowed to project or be located within public right-of-way lines.
 - c. **Lighting.** Signs may be unlighted or lighted externally, unless otherwise indicated in the allowable signage by zone. -, subject to the following conditions:
 - i. Lighting shall be designed, located, shielded and directed in such a manner that the light source is fixed and is not directly visible from, and does not cast glare or direct light upon any adjacent public right-of-way, surrounding property, residential property or motorist's vision.
 - ii. At the Planning Director's discretion, any proposed external lighting application may be required to submit professional Engineering and/or Architect plans and photometric maps depicting the types of lighting to be used.
 - iii. Light sources shall be extinguished completely after 10 P.M. or at the end of usual business hours, whichever is later, and remain off until one (1) hour before sunrise. This excludes businesses that are open 24 hours per day and rely on over-night signage to communicate with passerby about being open.
 - iv. The illuminated surface area of an individual sign shall not exceed 200 square feet.
 - d. **Shielded Spotlights.** Any spotlights permitted to illuminate signs shall be shielded such that their light source cannot be seen from adjoining roads.
 - e. **Wall Signs Mounted on Parapets.** A wall sign mounted on a parapet wall shall be mounted 6 inches or more below the top of the parapet wall.

- f. **No Imitation of Traffic Signs.** Signs shall not resemble, imitate, or approximate the shape, size, form, or color of traffic signs, signals, or devices. Signs shall not obstruct or interfere with the effectiveness of traffic signs, signals, or devices, nor be lighted in a way that can cause glare or impair driver visibility upon roads.
- g. **No Prevention of Ingress/Egress.** Signs shall not be erected, relocated, or maintained in such a way that prevents free ingress or egress from any door, window, or fire escape, and no sign shall be attached to a standpipe or fire escape.
- h. **No Mounting on Natural Features.** No signs shall be painted or mounted on trees. No land form or natural land feature (rocks, cliff faces, etc.) may be defaced for purposes of displaying a sign.
- i. **Height and Clearance.** All signs shall meet the following regulations relating to height and clearance from the ground, or from a walking or driving surface as applicable.
 - i. **Measurement of Freestanding Sign Height.** The height of a freestanding sign shall be measured vertically from the highest point of the sign to the ground below, except that vertical supports of a rustic freestanding sign may extend above the maximum allowed height by not more than 6 inches.
 - ii. **Clearance.** The clearance of a projecting freestanding, wall, canopy, or fascia sign shall be measured from the lowest edge of the overhang to the driving or walking surface below.
- j. **Freestanding Sign Setback.** Any rustic freestanding sign, entry sign, or monument sign shall be set back a minimum of 2 feet from any property line.
- k. **Landscaping.** The ground area around the base of all freestanding signs shall be landscaped in accordance with the requirements of these LDRs (see [Div. 5.5.](#)). The Planning Director, however, may exempt some freestanding signs from this standard where it is demonstrated that the landscaping would unduly interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic, interfere with traffic visibility, or for other reasons be impractical, for example, on a boardwalk.
- l. **No Street Frontage.** When a freestanding building, complex, or storefront does not face a public street or approved private road, and is accessed via a pedestrian area or common parking and drive area, the linear feet of building or storefront facing the pedestrian area or common parking and drive area shall substitute for purposes of determining allowable signage.

G. Sign Construction Standards

Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind and seismic forces as specified in the currently adopted building code. A building permit for the sign structure may be required. If there is any indication that the proposed structure may not resist wind, seismic forces, or other loads or stresses, a Wyoming registered engineer's certification on the sign's structural plans shall be required.

H. Dangerous or Defective Signs

1. **Removal or Repair by Owner.** Any sign, which is in a dangerous or defective condition, shall be removed or repaired by the owner of the premises or the owner of the sign. Upon failure of the owner to remove or repair a dangerous or defective sign, the Planning Director shall proceed pursuant to Div. 8.9.
2. **Removal by Planning Director.** The Planning Director shall cause the removal of any sign that endangers the public safety or a sign for which no Sign Permit has been issued.
3. **Cost of Removal.** The costs associated with the removal of a sign by the Planning Director shall be paid by the owner of the property on which the sign was located. If the cost is not paid within a reasonable time, the unpaid balance shall be considered a lien against the property. The cost of removal shall include any and all incidental expenses incurred in connection with the removal of the sign.

Div. 9.5. Defined Terms

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

A (7/18/18)

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.](#)

Adaptive controls. Adaptive means mechanical or electronic devices, when used in the context of outdoor lighting systems, intended to actively regulate the switching, duration, and/or intensity of light emitted by such systems. Examples of adaptive controls include timers, dimmers and motion-sensing switches.

Adjoining. See "Contiguous."

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

Affordable Housing Unit. An affordable housing unit is a unit subject to an Affordable Ownership or Affordable Rental deed restriction as defined in the Housing Department Rules and Regulations.

Affordable Workforce Housing Unit. Affordable workforce housing is workforce housing that costs 30% or less of the occupant household's gross income. When used in reference to a requirement to provide affordable workforce housing, the standards for the units required to be provided are established by [Div. 6.3](#). See also "affordable housing unit" and "workforce housing unit", which are specific types of deed-restricted units.

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.

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

Antenna Array. A single or group of antenna elements and associated mounting hardware, transmission lines, or other appurtenances which share a common attachment device such as a mounting frame or mounting support structure for the sole purpose of transmitting or receiving electromagnetic waves.

Antenna Support Structure. A structure that is primarily constructed for the purpose of holding antennas but on which one or more antennas may be mounted, including buildings, water tanks, pole signs, billboards, church steeples, and electric power transmission towers.

F (1/4/21AMD2022-0002)

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.

Face, Building. See, "Building Face."

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 6 individuals not so related, occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single housekeeping unit.

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.

Feed Lines. Cables used as the interconnecting media between the transmission/receiving base station and the antenna.

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 Teton County Floodplain Management Resolution.

Floodplain. See Teton County Floodplain Management Resolution.

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."

Flush-Mounted. Any antenna or antenna array attached directly to the face of the support structure or building in a manner that permits mechanical beam tilting if necessary but such that no portion of the antenna extends above the height of the support structure or building.

Foot-candle. A foot-candle is a non-SI unit of illuminance or light intensity. The foot-candle is defined as the intensity of one lumen of light falling with uniform distribution on a surface with an area of one square foot.

Frontage. Frontage means a lot line contiguous with a road right-of-way or roadway. (synonymous with “Lot Line, Street”)

Front Yard. Street yard. See 9.4.17.A.

Fully Shielded. Fully shielded means an outdoor luminaire constructed so that in its installed position all of the light emitted by the luminaire is projected below the horizontal plane passing through the lowest light-emitting part of the luminaire. Examples of Unshielded (Prohibited) and Fully Shielded (Allowed) lights and luminaires limiting light to the horizontal plane can be found in Sec. 5.3.1.B.

G (1/1/17)

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 lighting entering the eye directly from luminaires or indirectly from reflective surfaces that causes visual discomfort or reduced 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 6.1.12.F.

Gravel Extraction and Processing. See 6.1.9.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 [6.1.4.G.](#)

Guest Ranch. See [6.1.3.E.](#)

H (1/1/17)

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.](#)

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

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

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

(1/1/15AMD2022-0002)

Illuminating Engineering Society (IES). Illuminating Engineering Society or IES means an industry-supported, nonprofit learned society headquartered at 120 Wall Street, New York City, New York, recognized as an authoritative body on the science and application of lighting that publishes and promotes recommended practices for a variety of specific lighting applications.

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 pervious 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.

Initial lumens. The number of lumens of light emitted by a luminaire when the lamp is new, not accounting for any depreciation due to the age of the lamp or environmental conditions that may be detrimental to its performance.

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

Internally illuminated. Internally illuminated refers to any sign or display, whether on- or off- premise, consisting of (1) translucent surfaces whose message is designed to be made visible by means of lamps or other light sources concealed within such surfaces; or (2) a sign whose content is made visible by means of luminous elements under active electronic control and therefore subject to alteration in order to vary the color, content and/or brightness of the message displayed.

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.

J (1/1/15)

Junkyard. See [6.1.9.E.](#)

K (1/1/15)

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 (1/4/21)

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.D.

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

Light Industry. See 6.1.9.B.

Light Trespass. Light trespass means a condition in which artificial light emitted from a luminaire on one property, not inclusive of light incidentally scattered or reflected from adjacent surfaces, is directed in such a manner that is directly shining on adjacent property. For the purposes of this chapter, light trespass is declared to be a form of public nuisance. See Sec. 5.3.1.B for an illustration of light trespass.

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 Line. See Sec. 9.4.10.

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.F.

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

Lumen. Lumen is a measure of light emission. Lumen measurements are commonly indicated on light bulb packaging. Specifically, a lumen is the amount of light emitted per second in a unit solid angle of one steradian from a uniform source of one candela.

Luminaire. Luminaire means a complete lighting fixture, consisting of a lamp, or lamps and ballast(s) (when applicable), together with the parts designed to distribute the light from the fixture (i.e., reflector, lens, diffuser), to position and protect the fixture, and to connect the fixture to the power supply.

Luminance. Luminance is the amount of light that passes through, is emitted, or reflected, from a particular area, and that falls within a given solid angle. Luminance is a measure of light emitted by or from a surface. The SI unit of luminance is candela per square meter (cd/m²), also known as a "nit".