

Article 2 Definitions and Construction of Language

Section 2.1 Construction of Language

The following rules of construction apply to the text of this Ordinance:

- A. The particular shall control the general.
- B. In the case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this Ordinance and any caption or illustration, the text shall control.
- C. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not discretionary. The word "may" is permissive.
- D. Words used in the present tense shall include the future; and words used in the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the context clearly indicates the contrary.
- E. A "building" or "structure" includes any part thereof.
- F. The phrase "used for" includes "arranged for", "designed for", "intended for", "maintained for", or "occupied for".
- G. The word "person" includes an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an incorporated association, or any other similar entity.
- H. Unless the context clearly indicates the contrary, where a regulation involves two or more items, conditions, provisions, or events connected by the conjunction "and", "or", "either...or", the conjunction shall be interpreted as follows:
 1. "And" indicates that all the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events shall apply.
 2. "Or" indicates that the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events may apply singly or in any combination.
 3. "Either...or" indicates that the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events shall apply singly but not in combination. [G-1]
- I. Terms not herein defined shall be what is defined in the Webster's Dictionary. [TA 2-1]

Section 2.2 A - D Definitions [TA 2-35]

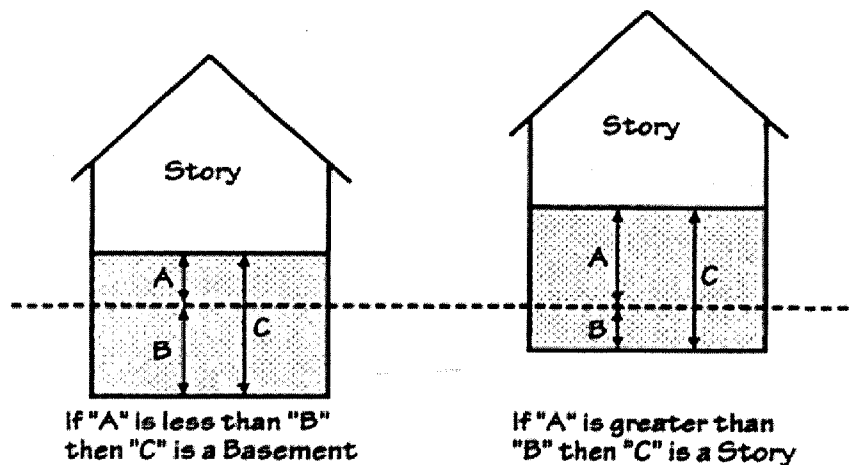
[TA 2-2] [TA 2-3]

1. Accessory Structure: A structure that is subordinate in size or purpose to the principal structure or use of the same lot or parcel of ground and serving a purpose customarily incidental to the use of the principal structure or land. [TA 2-33]
2. Agricultural: Means farms and farming in general.
3. Alley: Any dedicated public way affording a secondary means of access to abutting property, and not intended for general traffic circulation.
4. Alteration: Any change, addition, or modification in construction or type of occupancy, or in the structural members of a building, such as walls or partitions, columns, beams or girders, the consummated act of which may be referred to herein as "altered" or "reconstructed".

5. **Animal, large:** Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, beasts of burden, or any other domesticated or wild animal weighing more than twenty (20) pounds except pet animals, unusual animals, or fowl. [TR-1]
6. **Animal, small:** Any animal, including rabbits, weighing 20 pounds or less, except pet animals, unusual animals, or fowl. [TR-1] [TA 2-4] [TA 2-5] [TA 2-4] [TA 2-5]
7. **Architectural Features:** Architectural features of a building shall include cornices, eaves, gutters, belt courses, sills, lintels, bay windows, chimneys, and decorative ornaments. [G-1] [TA 2-4]
8. **Attic:** The space between the ceiling beams of the top habitable floor and the roof. See Figure 2-10: Basic Building Terms. [TA G-3] [TA 2-5] [TA 2-5] [TA 2-5] [TA 2-5] [TA 2-6]
9. **Basement:** That portion of a building which is partly or wholly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from the average grade to the floor is greater than the vertical distance from the average grade to the ceiling. A basement shall not be counted as a story. See Figure 2-1: Basement vs. Story Diagram. [G-3]

Figure 2-1: Basement vs. Story Diagram

Definition of Basement and Story



[TA 2-5]

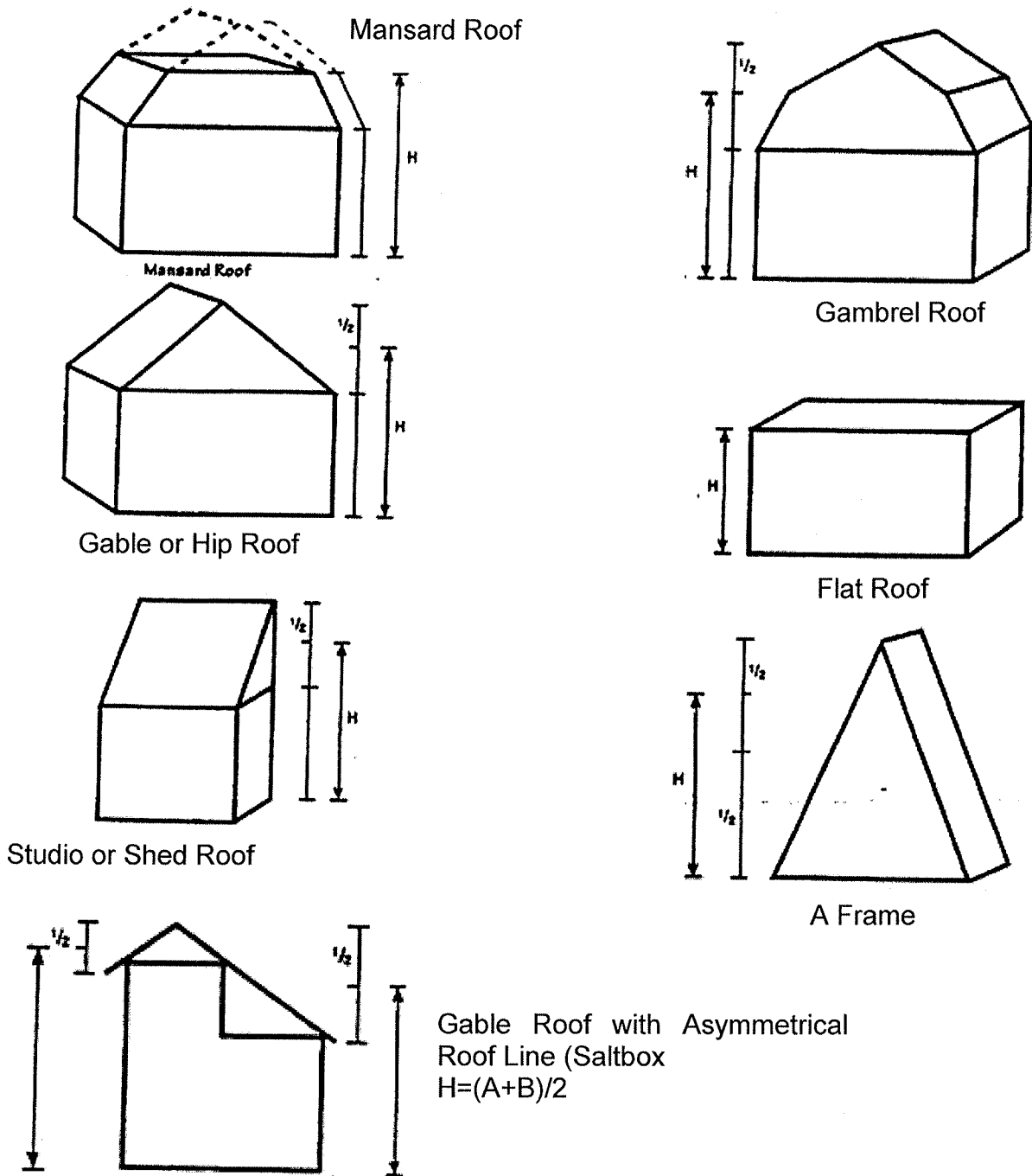
10. **Block:** The property abutting one side of a street and lying between the two (2) nearest intersecting streets, (crossing or terminating) or between the nearest such street and railroad right-of-way, unsubdivided acreage, lake, river, or live stream; or between any of the foregoing and any other barrier to the continuity of development, or corporate boundary lines of the municipality. [G-1] [TA 2-5]
11. **Building:** A combination of material, whether portable or fixed, forming a structure having a roof supported by columns or by walls affording a facility or shelter for use or occupancy by persons, animals, or property. [TA 2-8]
12. **Building Area:** Means the space remaining after the minimum open space requirements of this Ordinance have been met.

13. Building Height: The vertical distance measured from the established grade to the highest point of the roof surface for flat roofs; to the deck line of mansard roofs; and to the average height between eaves and ridge for gable, hip, and gambrel roofs. Where a building is located on sloping terrain, the height may be measured from the average ground level of the grade at the building wall. See Figure 2-2: Building Height. [G-3]

Figure 2-2: Building Height

Building Height

H = Height of Building



[TA 2-4]

- 14. Building Permit: Means a permit issued by the Building Inspector under the terms of the Township Building Code; it is not the same as a Zoning Compliance Permit, an Occupancy Permit, nor a special or temporary use permit. [TA 2-9]
- 15. Cellar: See "Basement". [TA 2-9]
- 16. Condominium General Common Elements: Portions of the condominium development owned and maintained by the condominium association, as defined in the Condominium Act (PA 59 of 1978). [TA 2-33]
- 17. Condominium Limited Common Elements: Portions of the condominium development other than the condominium unit itself reserved for the exclusive use of less than all the co-owners of the condominium development, as defined in the Condominium Act (PA 59 of 1978). [TA 2-33] [G-1]
- 18. Condominium Master Deed: The condominium document recording the condominium project to which are attached as exhibits and incorporated by reference the bylaws for the project and including those items required in Section 8 of the Condominium Act (PA 59 of 1978). [TA 2-33]
- 19. Condominium Project: A plan or project consisting of not less than two (2) condominium units established in conformance with the Condominium Act PA 59 of 1978). [TA 2-33] [G-1]
- 20. Condominium Project, Conventional: A development in which ownership interest is divided under the authority of the Condominium Act (PA 59 of 1978) and in which the condominium unit consists primarily of the dwelling or other principal structure and most of the land in the development is part of the general common area. See Figure 2-3: Conventional Condominium [TA 2-10]

Figure 2-3: Conventional Condominium

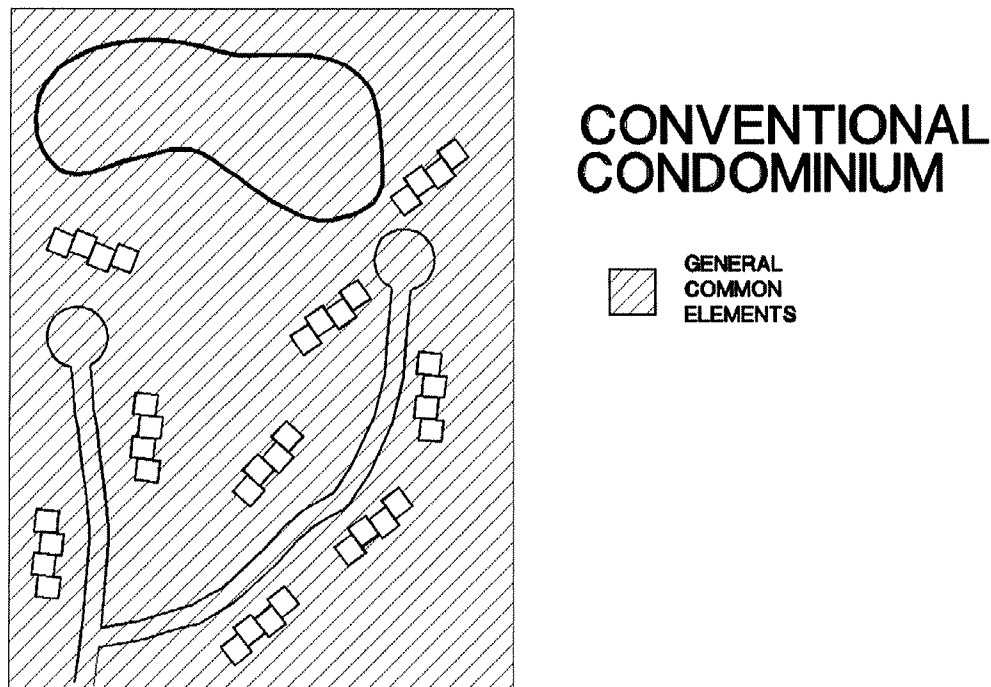
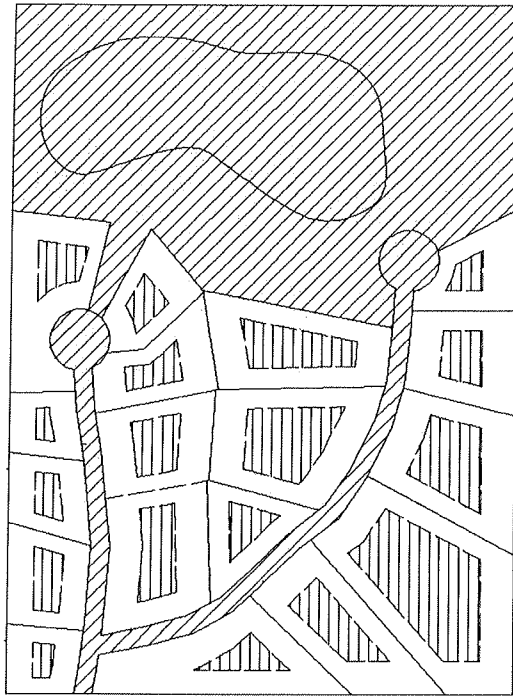
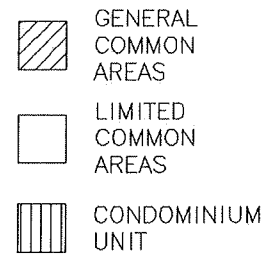


Figure 2-4: Site Condominium



SITE CONDOMINIUM

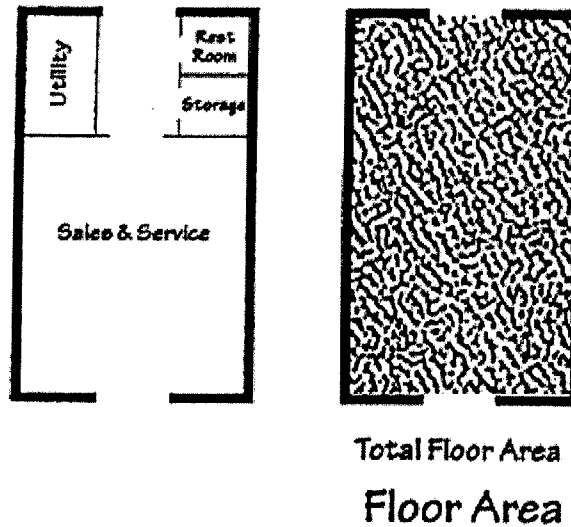


21. **Condominium Project, Site:** A development in which ownership interest is divided under the authority of the Condominium Act (PA 59 of 1978) and in which the condominium unit consists of a building site, with or without structures, which along with associated limited common elements, constitutes the equivalent of a lot. See Figure 2-4: Site Condominium. [TA 2-10] [TA 2-9]
22. **Court:** An open, uncovered, unoccupied space other than a yard partially or wholly surrounded on at least two (2) sides of a building. A court having at least one (1) side thereof opening onto a public or private street, alley, or yard or other permanent open space is an outer court. Any other court is an enclosed or an inner court.
23. **Density:** The term refers to the number of families residing on, or dwelling units developed on, an acre of land.
24. **Development:** The construction of a new building or other structure on a zoning lot, the relocation of an existing building on another zoning lot, or the use of open land for a new use.
25. **District:** A portion of the unincorporated area of the Township within which certain regulations and requirements or various combinations thereof apply under the provisions of this Ordinance. [TA 2-11]
26. **Driveway:** A passageway of definite width, primarily for use by motor vehicles, over private property, loading from a street or other public way to a garage or parking area. A horseshoe shape drive or a "T" shape drive located within a front yard is included within this definition.
27. **Dwelling Unit:** A building or portion thereof, designed for occupancy by one (1) family for residential purposes and having cooking facilities. [TA 2-12]

Section 2.3 E – I Definitions [TA 2-35]

1. Erected: Built, constructed, altered, reconstructed, moved upon, or any physical operations on the premises which are required for construction, excavation, fill, drainage, and the like, shall be considered a part of erection.
2. Essential Services: The erection, construction, alteration or maintenance by public utilities or municipal departments of underground, surface, or overhead gas, electrical, steam, fuel, or water transmission or distribution systems, collection, communication, supply or disposal systems, including towers, poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm and police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants and similar equipment in connection herewith, but not including buildings, which are necessary for the furnishing of adequate service by such utility or municipal departments for the general health, safety, or welfare.
3. Excavation: Any breaking of ground, except common household gardening and working of ground for agricultural purposes.
4. Family:
 - a. One or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, with their direct lineal descendants and including the domestic employees thereof living as a single, nonprofit housekeeping unit, or
 - b. A collective number of individuals living together in one house under one head, whose relationship is of a permanent and distinct domestic character, and cooking as a single housekeeping unit. This definition shall not include any society, club, fraternity, sorority, association, lodge, combine, federation, group, coterie, or organization, which is not a recognized religious order, nor include a group of individuals whose association is temporary and resort / seasonal in character or nature. [TA 2-12]
5. Fence: An artificially constructed barrier of any material or combination of materials erected to enclose or screen areas of land. [TA 2-12]
6. Floodplain: Means those areas of land adjacent to the rivers, and other water courses of the Township, subject to seasonal or periodic flooding.
7. Floor Area, Gross: The sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of a building or buildings, measured from the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two buildings. Gross floor area shall not include: , accessory water tanks, or cooling towers; attic spaces less than 7 feet 6 inches in height, provided that not more than fifty (50%) percent of the perimeter of such terrace, breezeway, or open porch is enclosed. See Figure 2-5: Gross Floor Area. [TA 2-13, G-1 G-3]

Figure 2-5: Gross Floor Area



[TA 2-13]

8. Frontage: That portion of any property abutting a public street or private road; a corner lot and a through lot having frontage on both abutting streets. [TA 2-14]
9. Garage, Private: Means an accessory building designed or used for the storage of motor vehicles owned and used by the occupants of the building to which it is accessory.
10. Garage, Service: Any premises used for the storage or care of motor driven vehicles, or where any such vehicles are equipped for operation, repaired, or kept for remuneration, hire, or sale. [G-1]
11. Grade: The ground elevation established for the purpose of regulating the number of stories and the height of buildings. The building grade shall be the level of the ground adjacent to the walls of the building if the finished ground is level. If the ground is not entirely level, the grade shall be determined by averaging the elevation of the ground for each face of the building.
12. Greenbelt: Is a long strip of land of varying width and shape which is left in its natural state or which is landscaped to provide a protective screening with natural vegetation. Within this area, private construction is prohibited. The purpose for such greenbelts is to provide for permanent open space between two or more urban areas, to retain some of the natural beauty of the region, and/or to provide protective screening. [G-1] [TA 2-14] [TA 2-15] [TA 2-14]

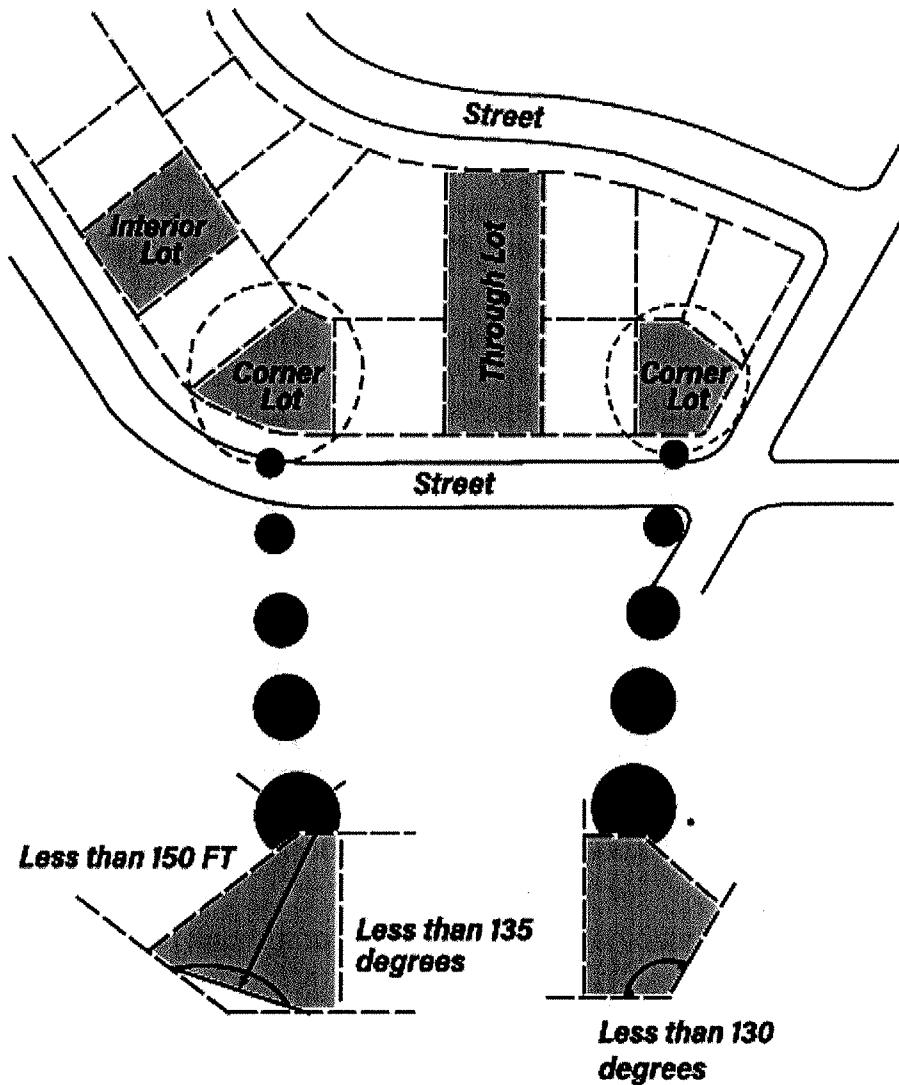
Section 2.4 J - O Definitions [TA 2-35]

1. Junk: Means any motor vehicles, machinery, appliances, product or merchandise with parts missing, or scrap metals, or other scrap materials that are damaged, deteriorated, or are in a condition which prevents their use for the purpose for which the product was manufactured. Specifically included are motor vehicles not movable under their own power. [TA 2-14]
2. Landowner: Shall mean the legal or beneficial owner or owners of all the land proposed to be used or developed. The holder of an option or contract to

purchase, or other persons having an enforceable proprietary interest in such land, shall be deemed to be landowner for the purpose of this Ordinance.

3. Landscaping: The treatment of the ground surface with live or synthetic materials such as, but not limited to, grass, ground cover, crushed stone, trees, shrubs, vines and other growing or synthetic horticultural material. Structural features such as fountains, shadow pools, statues, garden walls, pathways, benches, and the like shall also be considered elements of landscaping, but such structural features alone shall not meet the spirit and intent of landscaping requirements. [G-1] [TA 2-6]
4. Loading Space: An off street space on the same lot with a building, or group of buildings, for the temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading and unloading merchandise or materials.
5. Lot: A parcel of land occupied, or intended to be occupied, by a main building or a group of such buildings and accessory buildings, or utilized for the principal use and uses accessory thereto, together with such yards and open spaces as are required under the provisions of this Ordinance. A lot may or may not be specifically designated as such on Public records. [G-1]
6. Lot, Corner: A lot where the interior angle or two (2) adjacent sides at the intersection of two (2) streets is less than one hundred and thirty (130) degrees. A lot abutting upon a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot for the purposes of this Ordinance if the arc is of less than one hundred fifty (150) feet and the tangents to the curve, at the two (2) points where the lot lines meet the curve or the straight street line extended, form an interior angle of less than one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees. [G-1]
7. Lot, Interior: Any lot other than a corner lot or through lot. [TA 2-16]
8. Lot, Through: Any interior lot having frontage on two (2) more or less parallel streets as distinguished from a corner lot. In the case of a row of double frontage lots, all yards of said lots adjacent to streets shall be considered frontage, and front yard setbacks shall be provided as required. See Figure 2-6: Lot Type Diagram. [G-3]

Figure 2-6: Lot Type Diagram

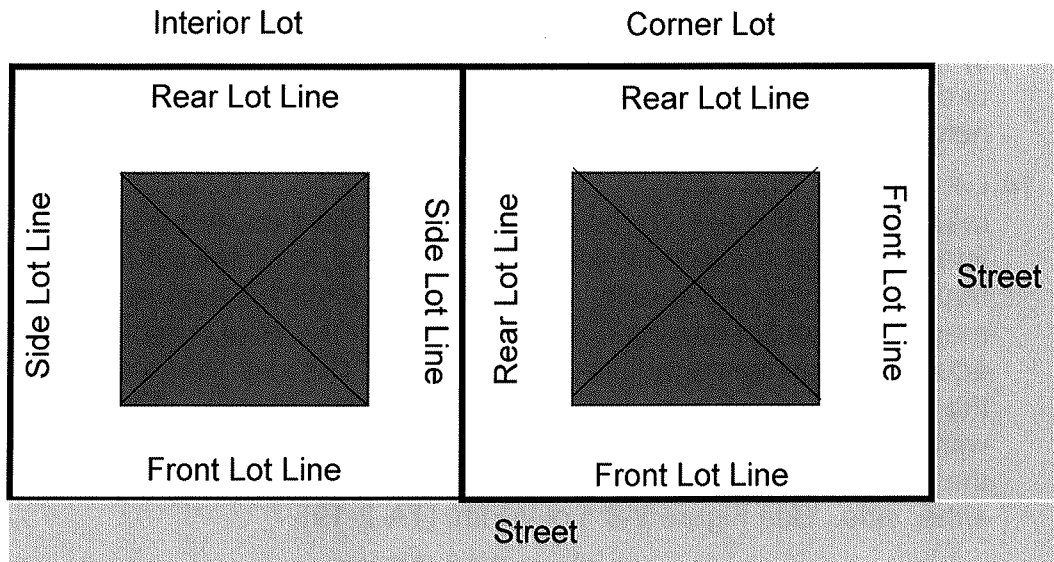


[TA 2-17]

9. Lot Area: The total horizontal area within the lot lines of the lot.
10. Lot Coverage: The part or percent of the lot occupied by buildings, including accessory buildings.
11. Lot Depth: The horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines, measured along the median between the side lot lines.
12. Lot Lines: The lines bounding a lot as defined herein:

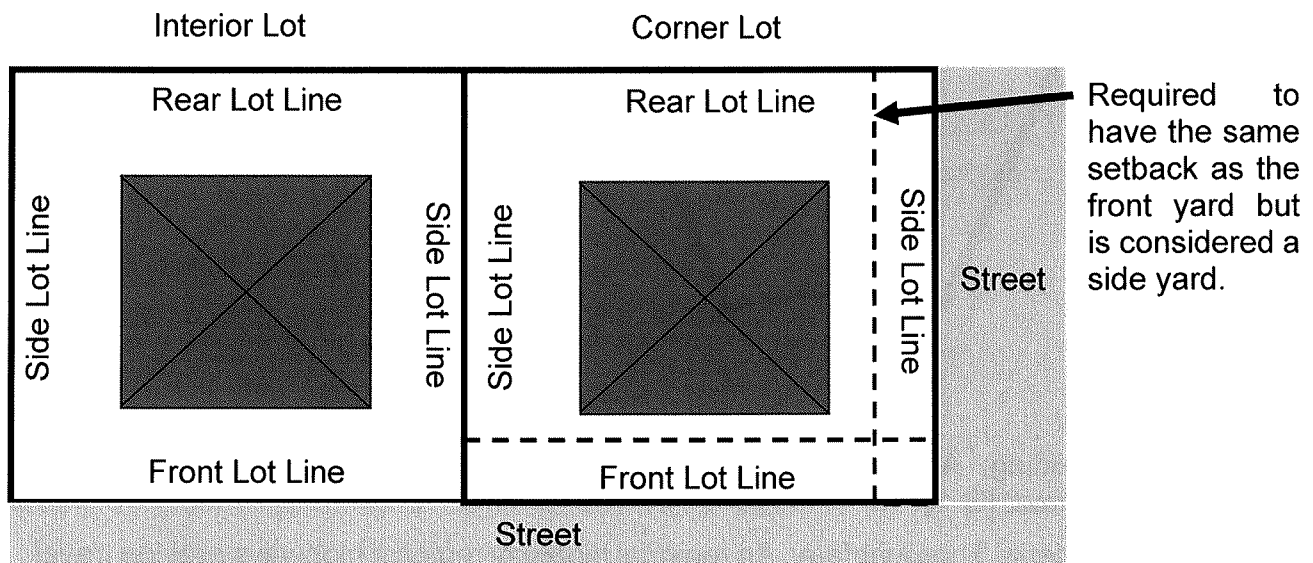
- a. **Front Lot Line:** A lot line that is along the right-of-way on public or private roads. In the case of a corner lot or through lot, there are two front yards.

Figure 2-7: Corner Lot for All Other Districts



In a corner lot, the following shall apply to only the Agricultural, Open Space, and Residential Districts. Where a side yard abuts upon a street on which other residential lots front, the side yard width shall not be less than the required front yard setback. This shall apply whether the side yard is on the same side of the street or across the street from such other fronting residential lots. All buildings, structures and accessory uses shall maintain such required yard space. [16-6]

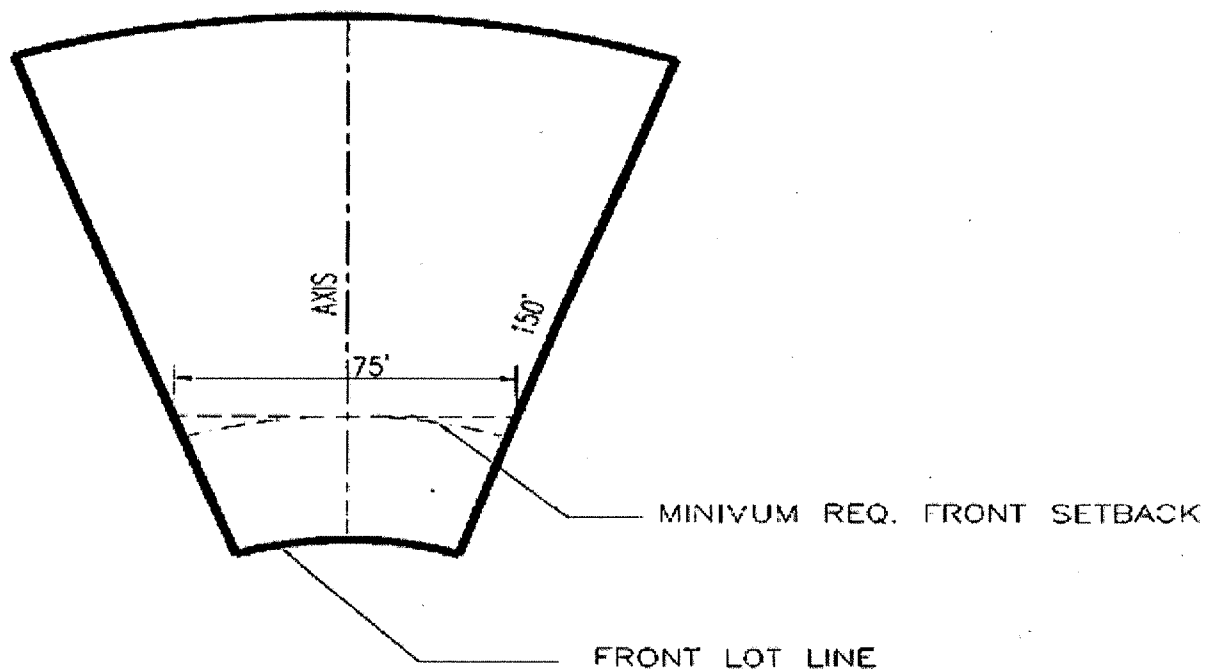
Figure 2-8: Corner Lot for AG, OS, AR, & R



- b. **Rear Lot Line:** That lot line opposite the front lot line. In the case of a lot pointed at the rear, the rear lot line shall be an imaginary line parallel to the front lot line, not less than ten (10') feet long lying farthest from the front lot line and wholly within the lot. In the case of a corner lot or through lot, there is no rear lot line. [G-1]

- c. Side Lot Line: Any lot line other than the front lot line or rear lot line. In the case of a corner lot or through lot, any lot line other than a front yard is a side yard.
13. Lot of Record: A parcel of land, the dimensions of which are shown on a document or map on file with the County Register of Deeds or in common use by municipal, or county, officials and which actually exists as so shown, or any part of such parcel held in a record ownership separate from that of the remainder thereof.
14. Lot Width: The straight line horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured at the two (2) points where the minimum required front setback line intersects with the side lot lines. If the side lot lines are not parallel, the width of the lot shall be the straight line horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured along a line intersecting the axis of the lot at a right angle at a distance equal to the minimum required front setback. The axis of a lot shall be a line joining the midpoint of the front and rear lot lines. (See sketch). The minimum required width of a lot shall extend from the front setback line to the rear setback line. In the case of a corner lot, the width shall be the side with the shortest front yard to either side. See Figure 2-9: Lot Width. [TA-2-19]

Figure 2-9: Lot Width



15. Main Building: A building in which houses the principal use of the lot upon which it is situated. [G-1]
16. Major Arterial Thoroughfare: An regional highway regional highways provide travel routes from one city to another, and often times traverse one or more states. They are most often used for longer trips as higher speeds are allowed as stated in the Kenockee Township Thoroughfare Plan. [TA 2-20, G-1] [TA 2-21]
17. Master Plan: Any plan adopted or amended under this act. This includes, but is not limited to, a plan prepared by a planning commission authorized by this act and used to satisfy the requirement of section 203(1) of the Michigan zoning

enabling act, 2006 PA 110, MCL 125.3203, regardless of whether it is entitled a master plan, basic plan, county plan, development plan, guide plan, land use plan, municipal plan, township plan, plan, or any other term [TA 2-22, G-1] [TA 2-21]

18. Mezzanine: An intermediate floor in any story occupying not more than one third (1/3) of the floor area of such story. See Figure 2-10: Basic Building Terms.
19. Minor Arterial Thoroughfare: A roadway that provide secondary routes for movement within the community. Their primary function remains the movement of traffic but they serve the secondary purpose of providing access to abutting properties as stated in the Kenockee Township Thoroughfare Plan.

[TA 2-21] [TA 2-15] [TA 2-21] [TA 2-15] [TA 2-14]

20. Municipality: The Township of Kenockee.
21. Nonconforming Building: A building lawfully existed prior to the enactment of the requirements of this Ordinance but does not comply with the current requirements of this Ordinance. [TA 2-24, G-1]
22. Nonconforming Improvement: means parking lot, landscaped area, lighting, or other site plan improvement existed as a legal improvement of record at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, which does not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance until otherwise stated.
23. Nonconforming Lot: Means a lot which exists as a legal lot of record and which existed as a legal lot of record at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance, which does not conform to the lot requirements of this Ordinance.
24. Nonconforming Structure: Means a lawful structure which existed at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Ordinance that could not be built under the terms of this Ordinance by means of restrictions on area, lot coverage, height, yards, or other dimensional requirements. [G-1]
25. Nonconforming Use: A use which lawfully occupied a building or land at the effective date of this Ordinance, or amendments thereto, and that does not conform to the use regulations of the district in which it is located. [TA 2-21]
26. Nuisance factors: An offensive, annoying, unpleasant or obnoxious thing or practice, a cause or source of annoyance, especially a continuing or repeating invasion of any physical characteristics of activity or use across a property line which can be perceived by or affects a human being, or the generation of an excessive or concentrated movement of people or things, such as but not limited to: (a) noise, (b) dust, (c) smoke, (d) odor, (e) glare, (f) fumes, (g) flashes, (h) vibration, (i) shock waves, (j) heat, (k) electronic or atomic radiation, (l) objectionable effluent, (m) noise of congregation of people, particularly at night, (n) passenger traffic, and/or (o) invasion of non abutting street frontage. [G-1] [TA 2-21]
27. Off Street Parking Lot: A facility providing vehicular parking spaces along with adequate drives and aisles, for maneuvering, so as to provide access for entrance and exit for the parking of vehicles. [TA 2-21] [TA 2-25]

Section 2.5 P – R Definitions [TA 2-35]

1. **Parking Space:** An area of definite length and width, said area shall be exclusive of drives, aisles or entrances giving access thereto, and shall be fully accessible for the parking of permitted vehicles. [TA 2-21]
2. **Planning Commission:** Shall mean "Kenockee Township Planning Commission".
3. **Plot Plan:** A plat of a lot, drawn to scale, showing the actual measurements, the size and location of any existing structures or structures to be erected, the location of the lot in relation to abutting streets, and other such information. [TA 2-33]
4. **Pond:** A body of water usually smaller than a lake, artificially created by embankment or excavation intended for any of the specific permitted uses as provided in Section 7.15. [G-1]
5. **Porch, Open:** A covered entrance to a building or structure which is unenclosed except for columns supporting the porch roof, and projects out from the main wall of said building or structure and has a separate roof or an integral roof with the principal building or structure to which it is attached. [TA 2-21]
6. **Principal Use:** The main use to which the premises are devoted and the principal purpose for which the premises exist.
7. **Projection:** A part or connected component of a building or structure, that goes beyond the main mass of the object. [TA 2-33] [G-1] [TA 2-21]
8. **Recreational Vehicle:** A vehicular-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. [TA 2-33]
9. **Residential Zoning District:** Shall include the R Residential, MR Multiple Family, MH Manufactured Housing, and AR Avoca Residential zoning districts.
10. **Right-Of-Way:** A street, alley, or other thoroughfare or easement permanently established for passage of persons, vehicles, or the location of utilities. The right-of-way is delineated by legally established lines or boundaries. [TA 2-33]
11. **Room:** For the purpose of determining the lot area requirements and density in a Multiple Family district, a room is a living room, dining room, or bedroom equal to at least eighty (80) square feet in area. A room shall not include the area in kitchen, sanitary facilities, utility provisions, corridors, hallways, and storage. Plans presented having one- (1), two- (2), or three- (3) bedroom units and including a "den", "library", or other extra room shall count such extra room as a bedroom for the purpose of computing density. [G-1] [TA 2-21]
12. **Rubbish:** Means the miscellaneous waste materials resulting from housekeeping, mercantile enterprise, trades, manufacturing and offices, including other waste matter such as slag, stone, broken concrete, fly ash, ashes, tin cans, glass, scrap metal, rubber, paper, rages, chemicals, or any similar or related combinations thereof. [TA 2-21]

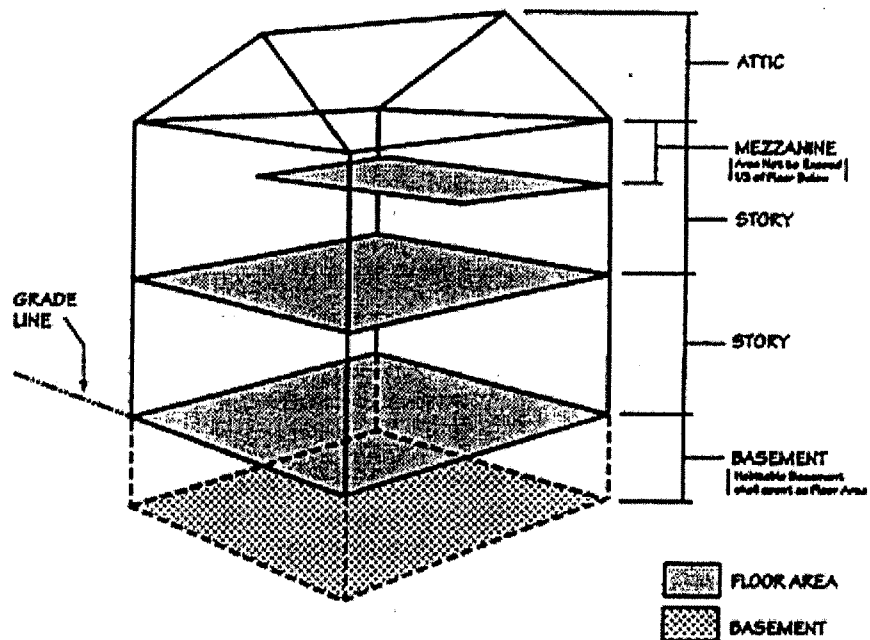
Section 2.6 S - Z Definitions [TA 2-35]

1. **Setback:** The distance between every building and the lot lines of the lot on which it is located. [TA 2-26]

2. Setback, required: The required distance between every building and the lot lines of the lot on which it is located.
3. Sign: A name, identification, description, display, or illustration which is affixed to, painted or represented, directly or indirectly upon a building, structure, parcel, or lot, and which directs attention to an object, product, place, activity, person, institution, organization, or business. A sign shall include the following types:
 - a. Awning/Canopy Sign: A sign that is painted, mounted, or otherwise applied to a surface located on the canopy or awning located on the premises.
 - b. Billboard Sign: A sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold or offered at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located. [TA 2-27]
 - c. Digital/Message Board Sign: A sign with a fixed or changing display/message composed of a series of lights that may be changed through electronic means.
 - d. Freestanding Sign: A sign which is supported by one or more poles, uprights, or braces in or upon the ground, which are not a part of the building located on the premises.
 - e. Multiple Tenant Sign: An identification sign for a commercial site with multiple tenants.
 - f. Projecting Sign: A sign other than a wall sign suspended from or supported by a building or structure and projecting there from including marquees located on the premises.
 - g. Roof Sign: A sign which is erected, constructed, and maintained above the roof of a building located on the premises. [G-1]
 - h. Wall Sign: A sign which is attached directly to the wall of a building and which extends not more than eighteen (18") inches from the wall located on the premises.
 - i. Window Sign: A sign affixed to the interior or exterior of a window or placed immediately behind a windowpane so as to attract the attention of persons outside the building.
4. Soil Removal: Means the removal of any kind of soil or earth matter which includes topsoil, sand, gravel, clay, or similar materials or any combination thereof, except common household gardening and general farm care. [G-1]
5. Special Land Use: This definition is based upon the division of the Township into districts in each of which are permitted specified uses which are mutually compatible. In addition to such permitted compatible uses, however, there are certain other uses which may be necessary or desirable to allow in certain locations in certain districts, but because of their actual or potential impact on neighboring uses or public facilities, there is a need to carefully regulate them with respect to their location for the protection of the community. These uses, due to their peculiar locational need or the nature of the service offered, may have to be established in a district in which they cannot be reasonably allowed as a permitted use. [TA G-2] [TA 2-21]

6. **Stable, Private:** A structure or shelter where horses that are owned by the immediate family are kept, where said horses are not boarded and are not maintained for the purpose of hire or sale.
7. **Story:** That part of a building, except a mezzanine as defined herein, included between the surface of one floor and the surface of the next floor, or if there is no floor above, then the ceiling next above. A story thus defined shall not be counted as a story when more than fifty (50%) percent, by cubic content, is below the height level of the adjoining ground. See Figure 2-1: Basement vs. Story Diagram. [TA G-3]
8. **Story, Half:** An uppermost story lying under a sloping roof having an area of at least two hundred (200) square feet with a clear height of seven feet, six inches (7'6"). For the purposes of this Ordinance, the usable floor area is only that area having at least four (4) feet clear height between floor and ceiling.

Figure 2-10: Basic Building Terms



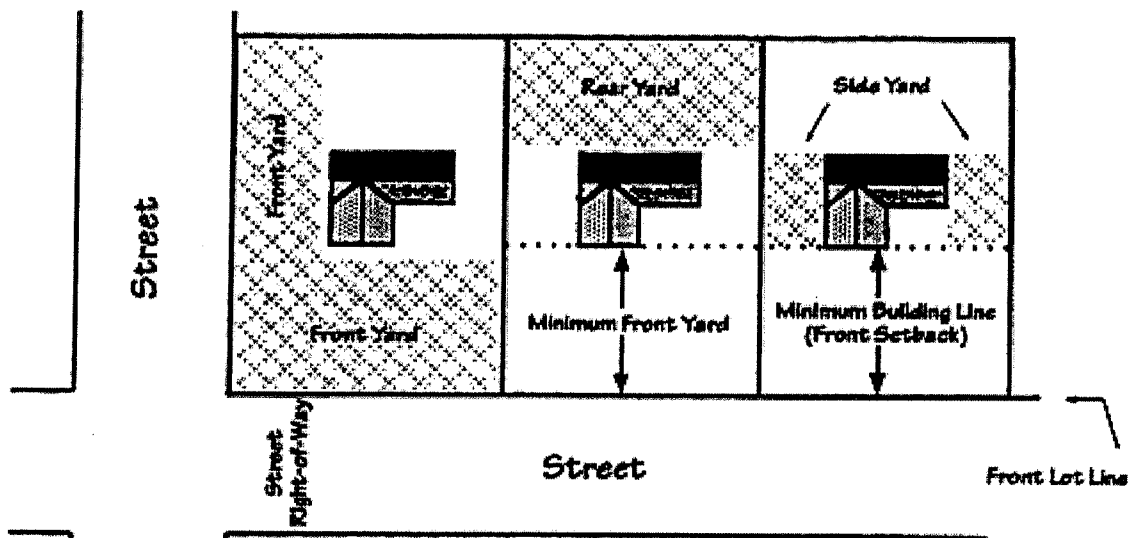
9. **Street:** A public dedicated right-of-way, other than an alley, which affords the principal means of access to abutting property and which has been improved to the extent that it has been officially accepted by the St. Clair County Road Commission or the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) as a public street, road, or thoroughfare. [G-1]
10. **Structure:** Means anything constructed, placed, or erected which requires permanent location on the ground, and including satellite dish antennae in excess of three (3) feet in diameter, and fences. Excluded are sidewalks, paving on streets, driveways, parking areas, and patios. [TA 2-28] [TA 2-29]
11. **Subdivision Regulations:** Means the regulations governing the subdivision of land, providing the procedure for the preparation and filing of plats, tentative approval of preliminary plats, submission of record of final plats, approval of the

plat by the Township Board, providing for platting regulations and requirements in regard to conformity to the Township's Master Plan.

12. Survival Wind Speed: The maximum wind speed a WECS in automatic, unattended operation (not necessarily producing power) can sustain without damage to structural components or loss of the ability to function normally. [16-16][TA 2-21]
13. Tents: Means a shelter of canvas or the like supported by poles and fastened by cords or pegs driven into the ground and shall not include those types of tents used solely for children's recreational purposes.
14. Tower Height: The height of the actual tower, plus one half the rotor diameter on horizontal axis installations, and on vertical axis installations, the distance from the base of the tower to the top of the unit. [16-16]
15. Township Board: The legislative body of the Township. [TA 2-33]
16. Township Clerk: The person designated by the Township to carry out the day to day responsibilities and duties of the Clerk. [TA 2-33]
17. Township Engineer: The person designated by the Township to carry out day to day engineering responsibilities. [TA 2-33]
18. Township Planner: The person designated by the Township to carry out day to day zoning administrator or planning responsibilities. [TA 2-21] [TA 2-13]
19. Use: Is an activity being conducted on the site is the purpose for which land or a building is arranged, designed or intended, or for which land or a building is or may be occupied. [TA 2-30]
20. Use, Change of: A modification or deviation from the original purpose, occupancy, utilization, or classification of a building, structure, or parcel or tract of land. The term is inclusive of (a) a discernible increase in the intensity of use, which by Ordinance imposes more restrictive parking requirements or other more restrictive characteristics of use or (b) an alteration by change of use in a building heretofore existing to a new use group, as defined in the Township's Building Code, which imposes other special provisions of law governing building construction equipment or means of egress. [G-1] [TA 2-31] [TA 2-21]
21. Utility Structure: Means facilities related to and necessary for the operation of: oil, gas, water pipelines, sewer pipelines, electrical transmission lines, telephone and telegraph lines, oil and gas wells, and underground storage fields. Included are such facilities as pumping stations, compressor stations, transformer stations, and switching stations. [G-1]
22. Variance, Non-Use: A modification of the literal provisions of the Zoning Ordinance granted when strict enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance would cause undue hardship owing to circumstances unique to the individual property on which the variance is granted not including a use. [TA 2-32]
23. Wind Rotor: The blades plus hub to which the blades are attached used to capture wind for purposes of energy conversion. [16-16]

24. Yards: The open spaces on the same lot with a main building unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, and as defined as follows: See Figure 2-11: Yard Determination
- Front Yard: An open space extending the full width of the lot, the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the front lot line and the nearest point of the main building.
 - Rear Yard: An open space extended the full width of the lot the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the rear lot line and the nearest point of the main building. In the case of a corner lot, the rear yard may be opposite either street frontage.
 - Side Yard: An open space between a main building and the side lot line, extending from the front yard to the rear yard, the width of which is the horizontal distance from the nearest point on the side lot line to the nearest point of the main building.
 - Required Yard: That portion of a front, side, or rear yard lying between the front, side, or rear lot line and the corresponding front, side, or rear minimum setback line. [G-1]

Figure 2-11: Yard Determination



25. Zoning Board of Appeals: Is the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Township of Kenockee, which is authorized under the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act 110 of 2006. [TA 2-7]
26. Zoning Permit: A document signed by the Zoning Administrator, as required in the Zoning Ordinance, as a condition precedent to the commencement of a use or the erection, construction, reconstruction, restoration, alteration, conversion, or installation of a structure or building, which acknowledges that such use, structure, or building complies with the provisions of the Township Zoning Ordinance or authorized variance there from. [G-1]