



Appendix A: Definitions

Residential Uses

Attached Residential. Any residential dwelling unit that shares one or more party walls with adjacent dwelling units.

Live/Work Unit. Buildings or spaces within buildings that are used jointly for commercial and residential purposes where the residential use of the space is secondary or accessory to the primary use as a place of work.

Mixed-Use Development. A development with two or more different land uses on the same site – such as a combination of residential, office, retail, public, or entertainment – in a single or physically integrated group of structures. Integration can be either vertical or horizontal or a mixture of the two.

Horizontal Mixed Use. The location of different land uses, including commercial, retail, office, residential, public, and other uses, in proximity to one another in separate buildings but in the same development or block.

Vertical Mixed Use. A building or structure in which at least one of the upper floors has residential uses with a mixture of retail or office uses at the other levels of the building or structure, or office uses above ground-floor retail uses.

Multi-Unit Residential Development. Any residential structure containing two or more attached residential dwelling units.

Senior Residential Facilities.

Residential Care Facility for the Elderly. A housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by persons 60 years of age or over, or their authorized representative, where varying levels and intensities of care and supervision, protective supervision, or (if applicable pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 1569.2) personal care are provided, based upon their varying needs, as determined in order to be admitted and to remain in the facility.

Senior Residential Projects. Dwellings designed for persons at least 62 years of age, or a person at least 55 years of age who meets the qualifications found in Section 51.3 of the California Civil Code. Includes

senior apartments, retirement communities, retirement homes, homes for the aged. Does not include extended care facilities such as convalescent homes or skilled nursing facilities; assisted living facilities or senior care facilities.

Single-Family Residential Development.

Attached Single-Family Dwelling. A dwelling that is attached to another dwelling, excluding accessory dwellings located on a single parcel for occupancy by one family as defined in Zoning Code 18.06.168 (Family). Each dwelling is owned in fee, located on an individual parcel, and is joined to another dwelling along a single lot line. Each dwelling is totally separated from the other by an un-pierced vertical wall extending from ground to roof. Row houses and town homes are examples of this dwelling unit type.

Detached Single-Family Dwelling. A dwelling that is not attached to any other dwelling unit located on a single parcel for occupancy by one family as defined in Zoning Code 18.06.168 (Family).

Day Care Facilities. Establishments that provide nonmedical care for 15 or more persons on a less than a 24-hour basis.

1. **Adult Day Care.**

- a. Adult Day Care, Small (6 or fewer adults). Day care facilities located in single-unit dwellings where an occupant of the dwelling provides care and supervision for 6 or fewer adults.
- b. Adult Day Care, Large (7 to 14 adults). Day care facilities located in single-family dwellings where an occupant of the dwelling provides care and supervision for seven to 14 adults.
- c. 15 or more adults. See "General Day Care Center" for facilities serving 15 or more adults.

2. **Family Day Care.**

- a. Small Family Day Care Home (Eight or fewer children). Day care facilities located in single-family dwellings where an occupant of the dwelling provides care and supervision for eight or fewer children. Children under the age of 10 years who reside in the dwelling count as children served by the day care facility.
- b. Large Family Day Care Home (Nine to 14 children). Day care facilities located in single-family dwellings where an occupant of the dwelling provides care and supervision for nine to 14 children. Children under the age of 10 years who reside in the dwelling count as children served by the day care facility.
- c. 15 or more children. See "General Day Care Center" for facilities serving 15 or more children.

3. **General Day Care Center (15 or more children or adults).** Establishments that provide nonmedical care for 15 or more persons on a less than a 24-hour basis, including nursery schools, preschools, and day care centers for children or adults. General day care centers may be accessory to commercial or institutional uses.

Residential Care Facilities.

Residential Care Home (6 or fewer). See definition of "Residential Care Facility" in Zoning Code Section 18.06.369. Residential Care Homes with six or more clients within the same facility are considered either "Supportive Housing" or "Transitional Housing."

Supportive Housing. A facility or use that provides housing with no limit on length of stay; that is occupied by the target population, as defined by Health and Safety Code Section 53260(d); and that is linked to on-site or off-site services that assist tenants in retaining housing, improving their health status, maximizing their ability to live and, when possible, work in the community. Supportive housing shall be considered a residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Supportive housing programs may utilize residential care homes wholly or as a part of their overall facilities.

Transitional Housing. A facility or use that provides housing accommodations and support services for persons and families, but restricts occupancy to no more than 24 months. Supportive services may include meals, counseling, and other services, as well as common areas for residents of the facility. Transitional housing shall be considered a residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Transitional housing programs may utilize residential care homes wholly or as a part of their overall facilities.

Education, Entertainment, and Recreation Uses

Assembly/Meeting Facilities, Public or Private. A facility for public or private assembly and meetings. Examples of these uses include:

- Auditoriums, civic and private
- Banquet halls
- Community centers
- Conference/convention facilities
- Meeting halls for clubs and other membership organizations
- Places of worship

Also includes functionally related internal facilities (i.e., kitchens, multi-purpose rooms, storage, etc.). Does not include conference and meeting rooms that are accessory and incidental to another principal use and typically used only by on-site employees and clients, and that occupy less floor area on the site than the offices they support (see "Offices"). Does not include commercial entertainment facilities ("Commercial Recreation Facilities"). Does not include funeral homes and mortuaries ("Funerals Homes and Mortuaries").

Commercial Recreation Facilities.

Establishments that provide amusement and entertainment services for a fee or admission charge in an indoor setting. Examples of commercial recreation facilities include:

- Arcades (five or more electronic, video, or card/coin/token-operated amusement machines)
- Bowling alleys
- Ball courts (basketball, handball, racquetball, tennis ball, etc.)
- Baseball and softball training facilities
- Bowling alleys
- Dance halls, clubs, and ballrooms
- Gymnastics and trampoline centers
- Ice skating and roller skating
- Internet cafes
- Pool and billiard rooms
- Miniature golf courses

This use does not include "Adult Entertainment Establishments," as defined in Municipal Code Chapter 18.44 (Adult Entertainment Establishments), or "Health and Fitness Facilities."

Cultural Institutions. Public or private institutions that display or preserve objects of community or cultural interest in one or more of the arts or sciences. Examples of these uses include:

- art galleries
- libraries
- museums

Educational Facility.

Academic K–12. An institution (e.g., a private or public school, college or university) that conducts general academic instruction equivalent to the standards prescribed by the State Board of Education, or confers degrees to students of undergraduate or graduate standing, or conducts academic or scientific research, or gives religious instruction. Does not include preschools and child day care ("Day Care Facilities - General Day Care Center").

Commercial/Vocational Schools. Any non-degree granting business, secretarial, or vocational school conducted as a commercial enterprise that offers on-site training of business, commercial, and/or trade skills. Includes facilities, institutions, and conference centers that offer specialized programs. Includes the following specialized schools:

- art school
- beauty school
- business, secretarial, and vocational school
- computers and electronics school
- dance school
- drama school
- driver education school
- establishments providing courses by mail or internet
- language school
- music school
- photography school
- tutoring center

Health and Exercise Club. A facility where members or non-members use equipment or space for the purpose of physical exercise.

Small. An indoor facility where passive or active exercises and related activities are performed using minimal muscle-building equipment or apparatus for the purpose of physical fitness, improved circulation or flexibility, and/or weight control. Examples of uses include martial arts, Pilates, personal training, and yoga studios.

Large. A full service fitness center, gymnasium, or health and athletic club, which may include any of the following: sauna, spa or hot tub facilities; weight rooms; indoor tennis, handball, or racquetball courts; aerobic classes and other indoor sports activities; locker rooms and showers, barber/beauty shops, snack shop, delis, lounges, etc. Does not include "Commercial Recreation Facilities."

Theater. A building or area designed and intended for the presentation of motion pictures, slides, closed circuit television pictures, plays, concerts or other live entertainment; or other events, before an individual or assemblage of persons, whether the assemblage be of a public, restricted, or private nature, except a home or private dwelling where no fee, or other admission charge, is charged. Examples of these facilities include:

- civic theaters, and facilities for "live" theater and concerts
- movie theaters
- playhouse

Retail Uses

Alcohol Sales (on-site and off-site). The retail sale of alcoholic beverages for on-site or off-site consumption. Does not include grocery stores, supermarkets, or drugstores selling alcohol as an accessory line of food products or beverages and where less than 10% of the gross floor area is devoted to the display of alcohol. Does not include stores that assemble gift baskets, etc. Includes "Drinking Establishments."

Artisan Shop. A retail store where art glass, ceramics, jewelry, and other art and handcrafted items are sold by an individual artisan or by cooperative groups of artisans. The store may include an accessory area for the crafting of the items being sold.

Convenience Market. A retail establishment not exceeding 6,000 square feet in gross floor area that sells prepackaged food items, beverages, and small convenience items (e.g., periodicals, tobacco, miscellaneous household and pharmaceutical goods, etc.) primarily for off-site consumption and that may have long or late hours of operation. Includes establishments located within or associated with another use (e.g., service stations) ("Vehicle Services - Service Stations").

Home/Business Improvement Sales and Services. Indoor commercial and wholesale uses including building, electrical, and plumbing sales and service; tool and equipment rental, sales and service.

Large-Scale Retail Establishment. A building occupied by a single-tenant engaged in retail sales where the gross leasable space/area occupied is a minimum of 30,000 square feet and a maximum of 150,000 square feet in size, including areas for outdoor sales of merchandise and products.

Neighborhood Retail Cluster. A grouping of retail and service uses intended to serve the day-to-day living needs of the immediate residential neighborhood. They encourage pedestrian activity, increase convenience, reduce vehicle trips, and serve as a place for neighbors' paths to cross while doing errands. Includes supermarkets up to 55,000 square feet in gross floor area.

Outdoor Display and Sales. The temporary or permanent outdoor display of merchandise incidental to an adjacent indoor retail use, and certain independent outdoor retail sales facilities (i.e., newsstands and flower stands). Does not include the sale of vehicles or building/landscape materials

Regional Retail Anchor. A retail establishment that sells shopping goods, general merchandise, apparel, furniture, and home furnishings in full depth and variety. A regional retail anchor has a minimum gross leaseable area of 100,000

square feet and is located within a "Regional Shopping Center." Includes department stores and "big box" and "superstore" uses not specializing in the sale of large-scale goods or bulk merchandise.

Regional Shopping Center. A site where various stores provide shopping goods, general merchandise, apparel, and furniture, and home furnishings in full depth and variety. Typically it is built around a regional retail anchor (i.e., a full-line department store) with a minimum gross leaseable area of 100,000 square feet, as the major drawing power. For even greater comparative shopping, two, three, or more department stores may be included. In theory, a regional shopping center has a gross leaseable area of 400,000 square feet, but may range anywhere from 300,000 to more than 1,000,000 square feet.

Retail Development. A grouping of retail and service uses in the Workplace District intended to serve the day-to-day needs of the employers and employees in the immediate workplace neighborhood.

Retail Sales and Services, Accessory. A retail or service use that is customarily a part of, and clearly incidental and secondary to, a nonresidential use and does not change the character of the nonresidential use. Typically, the retail sales of various products in a store or similar facility or the provision of services in a defined area that is located within a health care, hotel, office, or industrial complex for the purpose of serving employees or customers. The area is not visible from public streets, has no outside signs, and has no designated parking spaces. Examples of these uses include:

ATMS

dry cleaning (collection/pick-up only)

cafes and coffee shops

gift shops

newsstands

Retail Sales - Bulk. Retail establishments engaged in selling goods or merchandise to the general public as well as to other retailers, contractors, or businesses, and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. Bulk retail is differentiated from general retail by either of the following characteristics:

1. A high volume of sales of related and/or unrelated products in a warehouse setting (i.e., "big box" retail).
2. The sale of goods or merchandise that require a large amount of floor space and that are warehoused and retailed at the same location. Examples of items for sale include:
 - Computers and computer equipment
 - Electrical and heating fixtures and supplies
 - Furniture
 - Groceries

- Home appliances (refrigerators, stoves, etc.)
- Home furnishings (draperies, floor coverings, lawn/outdoor furniture, movable spas/hot tubs, etc.)
- Home products
- Home sound systems
- Interior decorating materials and services
- Large musical instruments
- Lumber
- Nursery stock
- Office furniture
- Personal care products
- Televisions

Retail Sales, Limited. Retail sales limited to convenience grocery, deli, coffee shop, salon, video rental, drug stores and pharmacies, hardware stores, etc. Does not include "Specialty/Quality Retail Sales."

Retail Sales, General. Stores and shops selling goods or merchandise, not specifically listed under another land use, to the general public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of goods.

Retail Sales, Specialty/Quality. Stores and shops selling goods or merchandise, not specifically listed under another land use, to the general public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of goods.

- Specialty Food Retail, including the following: chocolate/candy; general gourmet; ice cream; pastry/desserts; yogurt/dairy; doughnuts/bakery; wine shops and wine tasting, and similar specialty foods.
- Specialty Goods Retail, including the following: cooking supplies/culinary; general house wares; decorator/arts and design centers (including tile, floor and wall coverings); specialty hardware; antique stores selling high-quality used goods (excludes thrift and second-hand stores); party supplies; lamps/lighting; household accessories; books/magazines/stationery; music/instruments, and similar specialty goods.
- Quality Goods and Services, including the following: small crafts; specialty furniture; clothing/shoe stores; stereo/video or computers; cameras/photography; sporting goods; bicycle shops; outdoor/sports clothing and supplies; toys/games; cards/gifts; jewelry; watches/clocks/plants; beauty/cosmetics; flowers, and similar uses.

Retail Sales and Services, Project-Serving. A retail or service use that is customarily a part of, and clearly incidental and secondary to, a multi-unit residential use and does not change the character of the multi-unit residential use. Typically, the retail sales of various products in a store or similar facility or the provision of services in a defined area, for the convenience of the residents of the residential development. The area is not visible from public streets, has no outside signs, and has no designated parking spaces. If part of a multi-unit development of 150 or more units, the defined area shall not to exceed 1,500 square feet per development. Parking may not be provided. Examples of these uses include:

- ATMS
- dry cleaning (collection/pick-up only)
- flowers
- groceries
- newsstands
- take-out food

Supermarket. Retail establishments that generally occupy a gross floor area ranging from 10,000 to 55,000 square feet and carry a broad range of food products (e.g., fresh fruits; fresh vegetables; baked goods, meat, poultry, and/or fish products; frozen foods; and processed and prepackaged foods). Includes retail bakeries, where on-site baking is only for on-site sales.

Service Uses – Business, Financial, Medical, and Professional

Banks and Financial Services. Financial institutions including:

- Banks, savings, and trust companies
- Credit agencies
- Credit unions
- Holding (but not primarily operating) companies
- Other investment companies
- Securities/commodity contract brokers and dealers
- Security and commodity exchanges
- Mortgage services
- Vehicle finance (equity) leasing agencies

Does not include check cashing stores, pay-day loan agencies, or similar businesses.

Hospital. An establishment that provides medical, surgical, psychiatric, or emergency medical services to sick or injured persons, on an inpatient or outpatient basis. Includes facilities for training, research, and administrative services for patients and employees. May include accessory pharmacy uses and food service uses. Does not include walk-in clinics ("Emergency Health Facilities").

Offices. A room or group of rooms used for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service, industry, or government.

Business/Service Office. An establishment that provides information and services directly to the general public. Examples include:

- Auto club services
- insurance agencies
- real estate agencies
- entertainment ticket sales
- tax preparation
- travel agencies
- utility company offices

Typically, these uses have a higher rate of walk-in traffic than a professional office and visits are often made without an appointment.

Government. Administrative, clerical, or public contact and/or service offices of a local, State, or federal government agency or service facilities. Includes post offices, but not bulk mailing distribution centers.

Medical and Dental Offices. A facility, other than a hospital, where medical, dental, mental health, eye care, surgical, acupuncture, massage therapy, and/or other personal health care services are provided on an outpatient basis by chiropractors, medical doctors, psychiatrists, opticians, etc., licensed by the State. Medical doctors and chiropractors may provide accessory massage services. Includes dental, medical, optical, x-ray laboratory facilities. Counseling services by other than medical doctors or psychiatrists are included under "Offices, Professional/Administrative." Typically these uses serve visitors on an appointment only basis.

Professional/Administrative. A facility occupied by a business that provides professional services, or is engaged in the production of intellectual property. Examples of this use include: accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; advertising agencies; attorneys; business associations, chambers of commerce; commercial art and design services; construction contractors (office facilities only); court reporting services; data and telecommunication services; detective agencies and similar services; design services including architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, urban planning; educational, scientific and research organizations; financial management and investment counseling; literary and talent agencies; management and public relations services; media postproduction services; photographers and photography studios; political campaign headquarters; secretarial, stenographic, word processing, and temporary clerical employee services; writers' and artists' offices. Typically, these uses serve visitors on an appointment only basis and walk-in traffic is minimal.

Research/Development. A facility occupied by a business that engages in research, or research and development, of innovative ideas in technology-intensive fields (e.g., computer software, information systems, communication systems, transportation, geographic information systems, multimedia and video technology, etc.) or in various fields of science (e.g., chemistry, pharmacy, medicine, electricity, transportation, engineering, etc.). Includes the building of prototypes and testing, but no manufacturing, loud noise, odors, hazardous materials, etc.

Service Uses – General

Business Services. An establishment, within a building, that provides services to other businesses. Examples of these services include: computer-related services (rental, repair); copying and quick-printing services; film processing and photo finishing (retail); mailing and mail box services. Does not include rental, sales, or storage of heavy equipment.

Drive-In or Drive-Up Business. A facility where food, products, or services may be purchased by motorists without leaving their vehicles. Examples of drive-in or drive-up retail facilities include fast-food restaurants, coffee, dairy product, photo stores, pharmacies, etc. Examples of service facilities include bank teller windows, dry cleaners, etc., but do not include automated teller machines (ATMs), gas stations or other vehicle services.

Eating and Drinking Establishments. Various types of food service establishments that do not sell alcohol or provide drive-in service.

Drinking Establishment. An establishment that sells or serves alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and is holding or applying for a public premise license from the California State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) (i.e., ABC License Type 42 [On Sale Beer & Wine-Public Premises], ABC License Type 48 [On Sale General-Public Premises], and ABC License Type 61 [On Sale Beer-Public Premises]). Persons under 21 years of age are not allowed to enter and remain on the premises.

Restaurant, Café, or Coffee Shop - Accessory. A type of food service establishment that:

1. Sells food and/or beverages as an accessory use in a retail, office, or institutional structure;
2. Does not change the character of the principal use;
3. Does not sell, serve, or give away alcoholic beverages;
4. Does not have an entrance separate from the principal use; and
5. Has hours of operation that are the same as those of the principal use.

Restaurant, Café, or Coffee Shop - General. Any room, building, place or portion thereof intended to provide seated and/or take-out service of food selections, prepared on the premises, typically appropriate for a complete breakfast, lunch, or dinner meal, but excluding bakeries, specialty coffee and similar retail establishments providing incidental seating/table accommodations for the convenience of the retail customer. Does not include establishments serving or selling alcoholic beverages ("Alcohol Sales"); providing live entertainment ("Commercial Recreation"); fast-food ("Restaurant, Fast Food"); or drive-in or drive-up business.

Restaurant, Fast Food. A restaurant with a drive-in or drive-up facility providing food service directly to occupants of a motor vehicle.

Personal Services. Establishments that provide non-medical personal care services to individuals as a primary use including:

- Barber and beauty shops (without massage)
- Clothing rental shops
- Dry cleaning/laundry pick up stores only, with very limited equipment and services
- Home electronics and small appliance repair
- Laundromats (self-service laundries)
- Locksmiths
- Nail salons
- Shoe repair shops
- Tailors and seamstresses
- Tanning salons

These uses may also include accessory retail sales of products related to the services provided.

Printing, Publishing, and Design. Establishments engaged in photographic processing and wholesale supply; print and graphics supply and services, photocopying, engraving, lithography and publishing.

Recycling Facilities. A facility where the public may donate, redeem, or sell recyclable materials, which include reusable domestic containers and other materials that can be reconstituted, remanufactured, or reused in an altered form, including glass, metals, paper, and plastic. Recyclable materials do not include refuse or hazardous materials. Does not include storage containers used solely for the recycling of material generated on-site.

Recycling Collection Facility (Small). A facility that occupies an area of 350 square feet or less where the public may donate, redeem, or sell recyclable materials and may include:

- Bulk reverse vending machines or a grouping of reverse vending machines occupying more than 50 square feet. See Zoning Code Section 18.06.385.B. (Reverse Vending Machine)
- Mobile Recycling Unit. See Zoning Code Section 18.06.304 (Mobile Recycling Unit).

Reverse Vending Machine. See Zoning Code Section 18.06.385.A. (Reverse Vending Machine).

Repair Service – Equipment/Appliances. Miscellaneous repair services conducted entirely within an enclosed structure and including only:

1. Business equipment and furnishings repair and service;
2. Household appliance and/or electronic or office repair and service; and
3. Audio, video, and computer repair and service.

Industrial Uses

Light Manufacturing and Assembly. Any operation that assembles, improves, treats, compounds, or packages goods or materials in an enclosed building and in a manner that does not create a noticeable amount of noise, dust, odor, smoke, glare or vibration outside of the building in which the activity takes place. Does not include outside storage of goods or materials.

Public and Semi-Public Uses

Government Facility. An area or structure owned, operated, or occupied by governmental agency to provide a governmental service to the public (e.g., corporate yard, city hall, community recreation center, post office, library, etc.).

Parks and Playgrounds. Public parks, play lots, playgrounds, and athletic fields for non-commercial neighborhood or community use, including tennis courts. May include passive outdoor recreation areas.

Public Safety Facility. A facility operated by a public agency including fire stations, other fire prevention and fire fighting facilities, police and sheriff substations and headquarters. May include ambulance dispatch facilities on the same site.

Transportation, Communication, and Infrastructure Uses

Parking Lots and Garages - Public or Private (Land Use). Parking lots or structures, operated by the City or a private entity, providing parking for a fee. Does not include towing impound and storage facilities.

Transit Facility. The property, equipment, and improvements of whatever nature owned, used, constructed, maintained, controlled, or operated to provide mass transportation for passengers or to provide for the movement of people, including park-and-ride stations, transfer stations, and parking lots.

Utility Infrastructure. Underground pipelines and conduits for natural gas, sewage collection and disposal, water, electricity, telephone, cable television, and similar services. Does not include "Utility Service Facility."

Utility Service Facility.

Major. Any fixed-base structure or facility that provides service of a regional nature and that may have a significant effect on surrounding uses. Includes generating plants and sources; electrical switching facilities and stations or substations; above-ground electrical distribution, service, and transmission lines; refuse collection, transfer recycling or disposal facilities; water reservoirs, flood control or drainage facilities, and water or wastewater treatment plants; and similar facilities of public agencies or public utilities that are not exempted from planning permit requirements by Government Code Section 53091.

Minor. Any small-scale fixed-base structure or facility that is necessary to support development within the immediate vicinity and involve only minor structures. Includes small facilities such as transformers, relay and booster devices, and well, water, and sewer pump stations.

Wireless Telecommunications Facilities. See Zoning Code Section 18.47.020 (Definitions).

Vehicle Rentals, Sales, and Service Uses

Vehicle Rentals (Land Use). A retail or wholesale establishment renting automobiles, light-duty trucks, and motorcycles.

1. **Office Only.** An office that arranges the rental of automobiles, light duty trucks, motorcycles, and vans with no on-site storage or incidental maintenance of vehicles.
2. **General.** Rental of automobiles, light duty trucks, motorcycles, and vans, including on-site storage and incidental maintenance that does not require pneumatic lifts.

Vehicle Sales. Establishments that sell or lease automobiles, motorcycles, light duty trucks, and vans. May also include incidental vehicle rentals, repair services, and the sales of parts and accessories. Does not include the sale of auto parts/accessories separate from a vehicle dealership; bicycle and moped sales ; tire recapping establishments; mobile home, recreational vehicle, or watercraft sales; businesses dealing exclusively in used parts; commercial vehicle and heavy duty truck sales; or gas/fuel stations.

Vehicle Services. The repair, servicing, alteration, restoration, towing, painting, cleaning, or finishing of automobiles, light duty trucks, recreational vehicles, boats, and other vehicles as a primary use, including the incidental wholesale and retail sale of vehicle parts as an accessory use. This use includes the following subcategories:

1. **Car Washing, Automated.** A commercial facility for washing automobiles, light duty trucks, and vans where the car operator washes the vehicle using on-site equipment, or drives through an automated car washing and drying facility.
2. **Car Washing, Full Service.** A commercial facility for washing automobiles, light duty trucks, and vans where employees of the facility wash and/or dry the vehicles.
3. **Minor Maintenance/Repair/Installation.** Minor repair of automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, or light-duty trucks, vans or similar size vehicles (i.e., vehicles that have gross vehicle weights less than 10,000 pounds) including detailing services; installation of electronic equipment (e.g., alarms, stereos, etc.); servicing of cooling, electrical, fuel and exhaust systems; brake adjustments, relining and repairs; oil and lube shops; tire and battery sales and installation (not including recapping); and wheel alignment and balancing. Does not include attended and self-service car washes.

4. **Major Repair/Body Work.** Major repair of automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, or trucks including light-duty trucks (i.e., gross vehicle weights of less than 10,000 pounds) and heavy-duty trucks (i.e., gross vehicle weights of more than 10,000 pounds). Examples of uses include full-service motor vehicle repair garages; body and fender shops; brake shops; machine shops; paint shops; tire sales and installation shops; towing services; transmission shops; and salvage tire recapping. Does not include vehicle dismantling.
5. **Service Station, Limited.** A commercial facility that sells gasoline, diesel, and/or alternative fuel for the on-site fueling of individual vehicles and may include a convenience store operated by the service station owner. Does not include incidental "minor" maintenance and repair services.
6. **Service Station, General.** A commercial facility that sells gasoline, diesel, and/or alternative fuel for the on-site fueling of individual vehicles. May include incidental "minor" maintenance and repair of automobiles and light duty trucks, vans, or similar size vehicles (i.e., vehicles that have gross vehicle weights less than 10,000 pounds). May also include a convenience store operated by the service station owner.

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