

APPENDIX A:
GLOSSARY

USE DEFINITIONS

RESIDENTIAL USE LISTINGS

Dwelling – Accessory means an additional dwelling unit constructed or adapted within, onto or detached from an existing dwelling unit on a single-family residential lot. A secondary housing unit must have complete independent living facilities for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation, and be developed in accordance with Brentwood Municipal Code (BMC) Section 17.100.005.

Dwelling – Multiple-Family means a building or portion thereof designed for and/or used exclusively for residence purposes by two or more families living independently of one another to include the terms duplex, triplex, fourplex, apartment, and condominium.

Dwelling – Single-Family means an attached or detached building designed for and/or used exclusively for residence purposes by one family.

Home Occupation means a commercial or other activity conducted in a home by the resident thereof which activity is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the home as a residence and which exhibits no external evidence of the activity and will not change the residential character of the dwelling.

Live-Work Unit means a structure or portion of a structure:

1. That combines a commercial or manufacturing activity allowed in the zone with a residential living space for the owner of the commercial or manufacturing business, or the owner's employee, and that person's household; and
2. Where the resident owner or employee of the business is responsible for the commercial or manufacturing activity performed; and
3. Where the commercial or manufacturing activity conducted takes place subject to a valid business license associated with the premises.

Supportive Housing means housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to on-site or off-site services that assist the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community. Supportive housing is considered a residential use and is subject only to the restrictions and standards that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type (e.g., single-family residence(s) or multifamily development) in the same designation. Examples of supportive housing include single site apartment buildings and/or townhouses owned by nonprofit landlords, subsidized units within market rate apartment complexes, and apartments leased from private landlords using a rental subsidy.

Transitional Housing means temporary housing for the certain segments of the homeless population, including working homeless making insufficient wages who have trouble affording long-term housing, and is set up to transition their residents into permanent, affordable housing. It is not in an emergency homeless shelter but usually a room or apartment in a residence with support services.

HUMAN SERVICES USE LISTINGS

Day Care Center, Adults means a facility of any capacity that provides care and other services in a group setting to adults during a portion of the day.

Day Care Center, Children means a facility of any capacity that provides care and other services in a group setting during a portion of the day for children and licensed as such by the state of California.

Medical Services – Ambulance Service means emergency medical care and transportation, including incidental storage and maintenance of vehicles.

Medical Services – Extended Care means residential facilities providing nursing and health-related care as a primary use with inpatient beds, such as board and care homes, convalescent and rest homes, extended care facilities, and skilled nursing facilities. Long-term personal care facilities that do not emphasize medical treatment are included under “Residential Care Facility, Large or Small.”

Medical Services – General means facilities primarily engaged in providing outpatient medical, mental health, surgical, and other personal health services, but which are separate from hospitals, including medical and dental laboratories, medical, dental and psychiatric offices, outpatient care facilities, and other allied health services. Counseling services by other than medical doctors or psychiatrists are included under “Offices – Business or Professional.”

Medical Services – Hospitals means hospitals and similar facilities engaged primarily in providing diagnostic services and extensive medical treatment, including surgical and other hospital services. These establishments have an organized medical staff, inpatient beds, and equipment and facilities to provide complete health care. May include on-site accessory clinics and laboratories, accessory retail uses (see the separate definition of “Retail – Accessory”), and emergency heliports.

Residential Care Facility – Large means, consistent with the definitions of state law, a home that provides 24-hour nonmedical care for more than six persons 18 years of age or older, or emancipated minors, with chronic, life-threatening illness in need of personal services, protection, supervision, assistance, guidance, or training essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual. This classification includes, but is not limited to, rest homes, residential care facilities for the elderly, adult residential facilities, wards of the juvenile court, and other facilities licensed by the state of California. Convalescent homes, nursing homes, and similar facilities providing medical care are included under the definition of “Medical Services – Extended Care.”

Residential Care Facility – Small means, consistent with the definitions of state law, a home that provides 24-hour nonmedical care for six or fewer persons 18 years of age or older, or emancipated minors, with chronic, life-threatening illness in need of personal services, protection, supervision, assistance, guidance, or training essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual. This classification includes, but is not limited to, rest homes, residential care facilities for the elderly, adult residential facilities, wards of the juvenile court, and other facilities licensed by the state of California. Convalescent homes, nursing homes, and similar facilities providing medical care are included under the definition of “Medical services – Extended Care.”

URBAN AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL-RELATED USE LISTINGS

Community Garden means a site used for growing plants for food, fiber, herbs, or flowers, which is shared and maintained by city residents.

Domestic Animal Keeping means small animals (no larger than the largest breed of dogs) customarily kept as pets within a dwelling unit. This classification includes dogs, cats, fish, and birds (excluding large tropical birds and poultry).

kennel means a facility that provides boarding of animals as the primary use of the facility. May also include day-time boarding and activity for animals (e.g., “doggie day care”) and ancillary grooming facilities.

Market Garden means the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, fiber, nuts, seeds in an urban location (unlike traditional agricultural uses that occur in rural areas) that involves the sale or donation of its produce to the public.

Private Garden means a private food-producing garden located in the front, side, or rear yard, courtyard, balcony, fence, wall, window sill or basement that is accessory to the primary use of a site. This definition does not include incidental fruit and vegetable plants as part of an ornamental garden for individual, rather than resale, use.

Urban Ag Stand means a temporary produce stand that is accessory to a Market Garden.

Veterinary Clinic means a veterinary facility that is primarily enclosed, containing only enough cage arrangements as necessary to provide services for domestic and exotic animals requiring acute medical or surgical care with accessory outdoor use that provides long-term medical care. Grooming of animals is allowed only if accessory to the facility use.

INSTITUTIONAL USE LISTINGS

Churches and Religious Institutions means facilities operated by religious organizations for worship or the promotion of religious activities (e.g., churches, mosques, synagogues, temples) and accessory uses on the same site (e.g., living quarters for ministers and staff, child day care facilities which were authorized in conjunction with the primary use). Other establishments maintained by religious organizations, such as full-time educational institutions, hospitals, and other potentially related operations (e.g., recreational camp), are classified according to their respective activities.

College Campus means any public or privately-owned college or university, including medical schools, law schools, and other institution of higher education, including dorms, offices, facility maintenance yards, and similar supportive functions pursuant to the California Education Code.

Conference Center means an assembly facility within a structure which is devoted exclusively to public assembly for the purpose of meetings and conferences where such a facility can be subdivided into multi conference or meeting areas.

Cultural Institutions means public or quasi-public facilities including aquariums, arboretums, art exhibitions, botanical gardens, historic sites and exhibits, libraries, museums, and planetariums, which are generally noncommercial in nature.

Farmers’ Market means a periodic or weekly event where fresh produce, flowers, crafts, and other items are sold by independent vendors. Typically held outside.

Indoor Fitness and Sports Facility means predominantly participant sports and health activities conducted entirely within an enclosed building. Typical uses include ice/roller skating rinks, indoor racquetball courts, indoor climbing facilities, soccer areas, athletic clubs, and health clubs. This use does not include special studios not a part of an athletic or health club (e.g., karate studio, dance studio, etc.).

Indoor Recreational/Entertainment Facilities means establishments providing indoor amusement, entertainment, and recreation for a fee or admission charge (e.g., ball rooms and dance halls, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, and electronic game arcades).

Outdoor Recreation/Entertainment Facilities means facilities for various outdoor participant sports and types of recreation that charge a fee or admission charge (e.g., amphitheaters, amusement and theme parks, golf driving ranges, health and athletic clubs with outdoor facilities, miniature golf courses, skateboard parks, stadiums and coliseums, swim and tennis clubs, water slides, zoos).

Parks and Plazas means public parks including playgrounds and athletic fields/courts and public plazas and outdoor gathering places for community use. If privately owned and restricted to the public (e.g., require payment of fee), the same facilities are included under the definition of “Outdoor Recreation/Entertainment Facilities.”

Private Educational Facilities means any privately owned and operated elementary school, middle school, secondary school, high school, or other institution providing academic instruction for students from kindergarten through twelfth (12th) grade pursuant to the California Education Code.

Public Safety Facilities means a facility operated by public agencies including fire stations, other fire prevention and firefighting facilities, and police and sheriff substations and headquarters, including interim incarceration facilities.

Social, Fraternal, and Recreational Clubs means an establishment of a private not-for-profit organization, including fraternal organizations, which provides social, physical, recreational, educational or benevolent services. Such establishment shall not be operated for the purpose of carrying on a trade or business, and no part of the net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any member of such organization or any other individuals, although regular employees may be paid reasonable compensation for services rendered.

Theaters and Auditoriums means indoor facilities for public assembly and group entertainment, other than sporting events (e.g., civic theaters, facilities for “live” theater and concerts, exhibition and convention halls, motion picture theaters, auditoriums). Does not include outdoor theaters, concert and similar entertainment facilities, and indoor and outdoor facilities for sporting events; see “Outdoor Recreation/Entertainment Facilities.”

UTILITY, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNICATION USE LISTINGS

Broadcasting and Recording Studio means commercial and public communications uses including radio and television broadcasting and receiving stations and studios, with facilities entirely within buildings. Does not include transmission and receiving apparatus such as antennas and towers, which are under the definition of “Telecommunication facility.”

Bus and Transit Shelter means a small structure designed for the protection and convenience of waiting transit passengers and that has a roof and usually two or three sides.

Park and Ride Facility means a designated area where a vehicle may be left in order to carpool with other commuters or to ride public transit.

Parking Facility means a parking lot or parking structure used for parking motor vehicles where the facility is the primary use of the site. Parking structures and lots that are developed in conjunction with another primary use of the site to satisfy the on-site parking requirements for the development are not included in this definition.

Transit Facility means maintenance and service centers for the vehicles operated in a mass transportation system. Includes buses, taxis, railways, etc.

Utility Facilities and Infrastructure includes the following:

1. Fixed-base structures and facilities serving as junction points for transferring utility services from one transmission voltage to another or to local distribution and service voltages. These uses include any of the following facilities that are not exempted from land use permit requirements by Government Code Section 53091: electrical substations and switching stations, natural gas regulating and distribution facilities, public water system wells, treatment plants and storage, telephone switching facilities, wastewater treatment plants, settling ponds and disposal fields. These uses do not include office or customer service centers (classified in “Offices - Accessory”) or equipment and material storage yards.
2. Pipelines for potable water, reclaimed water, natural gas, and sewage collection and disposal, and facilities for the transmission of electrical energy for sale, including transmission lines for a public utility company. Also includes telephone, telegraph, cable television, and other communications transmission facilities utilizing direct physical conduits.

Wireless Telecommunication Facility means the site, structures, equipment and appurtenances used to transmit, receive, distribute, provide, or offer wireless telecommunications services. This includes but is not limited to antennas, poles, towers, cables, wires, conduits, ducts, pedestals, vaults, buildings, electronics and switching equipment.

COMMERCIAL USE LISTINGS

Adult Oriented Business means any business establishment or concern which, as a regular and substantial course of conduct, operates as an adult arcade, adult bookstore, adult cabaret, adult dance studio, adult hotel/motel, adult modeling studio, adult theater; any business establishment or concern which, as a regular and substantial course of conduct, sells or distributes or offers for sale or distribution sexually oriented merchandise or sexually oriented material; or any other business establishment or concern which, as a regular and substantial course of conduct, offers to its patrons products, merchandise, services, or entertainment characterized by an emphasis on matters depicting, describing, or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas. “Adult-oriented business” does not include those uses or activities, the regulation of which is preempted by state law.

Animal Sales and Grooming means retail sales of domestic and exotic animals, bathing and trimming services, and boarding of said animals for a maximum period of 72 hours, conducted entirely within an enclosed building with no outdoor use.

Business Support Services means establishments primarily within buildings, providing other businesses with services such as maintenance, repair and service, testing, rental, etc. Support services include, but are not limited to:

1. Equipment repair services (except vehicle repair; see “Vehicle services”);
2. Commercial art and design (production);
3. Computer-related services (rental, repair);
4. Copying, quick printing, and blueprinting services (other than those defined as “Printing and publishing”);
5. Equipment rental businesses within buildings (rental yards are “storage yards”);
6. Film processing laboratories;
7. Heavy equipment repair services where repair occurs on the client site;

8. Janitorial services;
9. Mail advertising services (reproduction and shipping);
10. Mailbox services;
11. Outdoor advertising services; and
12. Photocopying and photofinishing.

Call Center means an office equipped to handle a large volume of calls, especially for taking orders or servicing customers.

Card and Gaming Room means a gambling establishment that offer card games for play by the public.

Check Cashing Business means an establishment that, for compensation, engages in the business of cashing checks, warrants, drafts, money orders, title cashing, or other commercial paper serving a similar purpose. Also includes establishments primarily engaged in cashing payroll or personal checks for a fee or advancing funds on future checks. This classification does not include a state or federally chartered bank, savings association, credit union or similar financial institution (see “Financial Institutions”).

Commercial Lodging – Bed and Breakfast Inn means a residential structure with one family in permanent residence with up to five bedrooms rented for overnight lodging, where meals may be provided subject to applicable health department regulations. A bed and breakfast inn with more than five guest rooms is considered a hotel or motel and is included under the definition of “Hotels and motels.”

Commercial Lodging – Hotels and Motels means facilities with guest rooms or suites, provided without kitchen facilities, rented to the general public for transient lodging (less than 30 days). Hotels provide access to most guest rooms from an interior walkway and typically include a variety of services in addition to lodging; for example, restaurants, meeting facilities, personal services, etc. Motels provide access to most guest rooms from an exterior walkway. Also includes accessory guest facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, indoor athletic facilities, accessory retail uses, etc.

Commercial Lodging – Hotels and Motels, Extended Stay means facilities with guest rooms or suites, provided with kitchen facilities, rented to the general public for transient lodging (less than 30 days) or for longer periods of time. Hotels provide access to most guest rooms from an interior walkway and typically include a variety of services in addition to lodging; for example, restaurants, meeting facilities, personal services, etc. Motels provide access to most guest rooms from an exterior walkway. Also includes accessory guest facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, indoor athletic facilities, accessory retail uses, etc.

Commercial Lodging – Short-Term Rentals means any lodging unit that is occupied or intended or designed to be occupied on a short-term basis other than a hotel, motel, or bed-and-breakfast inn.

Drive-In and Drive-Thru Facilities means facilities where food or other products may be purchased by motorists without leaving their vehicles. These facilities include fast-food restaurants, drive-through coffee, dairy products, photo stores, etc.

Eating and Drinking Establishments – Bars and Nightclubs means any bar, cocktail lounge, discotheque, or similar establishment, which may also provide live entertainment (e.g., music and/or dancing, comedy) in conjunction with alcoholic beverage sales. These facilities do not include bars that are part of a larger restaurant. Includes bars, taverns, pubs, and similar establishments where any food service is subordinate to the sale of alcoholic beverages. Bars and nightclubs may include outdoor food and beverage areas.

Eating and Drinking Establishments – Restaurant means a retail business selling food and beverages prepared and/or served on the site, for on- or off-premises consumption. Includes eating establishments where customers are served from a walk-up ordering counter for either on- or off-premises consumption and establishments where most customers are served food at tables for on-premises consumption, but may include providing food for take-out. May include the subordinate sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption. Also includes coffee houses and accessory cafeterias as part of office and industrial uses.

Eating and Drinking Establishments – Off-Site Tasting Room means a facility allowing beer, wine, or spirits tasting with on-site and off-site retail sales directly to the public (or shipped). The tasting room facility must be directly affiliated with a minimum of one brewery, winery, or distillery, meeting all applicable requirements of state and federal licensure. The tasting room may be operated as a standalone retail use. Food preparation is not permitted. Pre-packaged foods may be sold on premises. Patrons may carry food on site for personal consumption. Tasting rooms must comply with the retail hours of operation of 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. On-site tasting rooms are included as an accessory use in “Artisanal and specialty manufacture, display and sales” or “Brewery, Distillery, Winery.” Any facilities not operating with these standards are considered “Eat and Drinking Establishments – Bars and Nightclubs.”

Financial Institutions means banks, savings and loans, and similar businesses which offer a wide range of services including the deposit and withdrawal of money, loans, and other financial transactions. Check cashing services, pawnshops, automatic teller machines and other similar uses which conduct limited types of financial transactions are not defined as financial institutions.

Food and Beverage Stores – Convenience Store means easy-access retail stores of 5,000 square feet or less in gross floor area, which carry a range of merchandise oriented to convenience and travelers’ shopping needs. These stores may be part of a service station or an independent facility. Also see “Food and Beverage Stores – Neighborhood Market” and “Food and Beverage Stores – Grocery Store” for larger stores or stores oriented toward the daily shopping needs of residents.

Food and Beverage Stores – Grocery Store means a retail business of more than 15,000 square feet in size, where the majority of the floor area open to the public is occupied by food products packaged for preparation and consumption away from the site of the store. These full-service businesses do not typically have limited hours of operation. See separate but related listings for “Food and Beverage Store – Neighborhood market” and “Food and Beverage – Convenience store.”

Food and Beverage Stores – Liquor Store means a retail establishment which has fifty (50%) percent or more of the shelving or gross floor area devoted to the public display and sale of alcoholic beverages for off-site consumption.

Food and Beverage Stores – Neighborhood Market means a pedestrian-oriented grocery/specialty market store offering food products packaged for preparation and consumption away from the site of the store and oriented to the daily shopping needs of surrounding residential areas. Neighborhood markets are more than 5,000 square feet and less than 15,000 square feet in size and operate less than 18 hours per day. For larger stores, see “Food and Beverage Store – Grocery Store.” Neighborhood markets may include deli or beverage tasting facilities that are ancillary to the market/grocery portion of the use.

Garden Centers and Retail/Wholesale Nurseries means establishments providing for the cultivation and sale of ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, including the sale of garden and landscape materials (packaged and/or bulk sale of unpackaged materials) and equipment.

Mortuaries and Funeral Homes means funeral homes and parlors, where the deceased are prepared for burial or cremation and funeral services may be conducted.

Offices - Accessory means offices that are incidental and accessory to another business or sales activity that is the primary use (part of the same tenant space or integrated development). The qualification criteria for this definition is that the floor area of the accessory office use shall not exceed 50 percent of the total net habitable or leaseable floor area of the tenant space for a single-use development or the combined floor area of an integrated development for a mixed-use project.

Offices - Building Trade Contractors means the business offices of a contractor whose principal business is in connection with any structure built, being built, or to be built (general contractors, etc.).

Offices - Business and Professional means offices of administrative businesses providing direct services to consumers (e.g., insurance companies, utility companies), government agency and service facilities (e.g., post office, civic center), professional offices (e.g., accounting, attorneys, employment, public relations), and offices engaged in the production of intellectual property (e.g., advertising, architectural, computer programming, photography studios). This use does not include medical offices (see “Medical Services – General”) or offices that are incidental and accessory to another business or sales activity that is the primary use (see “Offices – Accessory”). Outdoor storage of materials is prohibited.

Personal Services means establishments providing nonmedical services as a primary use, including, but not limited to, barber and beauty shops, clothing rental, dry cleaning pick-up stores with limited equipment, home electronics and small appliance repair, laundromats (self-service laundries), shoe repair shops, and tailors. These uses may also include accessory retail sales of products related to the services provided, spas and hot tubs for rent, and tanning salons.

Retail – Accessory means the retail sales of various products (including food service) in a store or similar facility that is located within a health care, hotel, office, or industrial complex. These uses include but are not limited to pharmacies, gift shops, and food service establishments within hospitals, and convenience stores and food service establishments within hotel, office, and industrial complexes. This use category also includes retail associated with industrial uses for the products sold, distributed, or manufactured on site.

Retail – General means stores and shops selling multiple lines of merchandise. These stores and lines of merchandise include but are not limited to art galleries, bakeries (all production in support of on-site sales), clothing and accessories, collectibles, department stores, drug and discount stores, dry goods, fabrics and sewing supplies, florists and houseplant stores (indoor sales only; outdoor sales are plant nurseries and included in the definition of “Garden Centers and Retail/Wholesale Nurseries”), furniture, home furnishings and equipment, general stores, gift shops, hardware, hobby materials, musical instruments, parts and accessories, newsstands, pet supplies, specialty shops, sporting goods and equipment, stationery, and variety stores.

Retail – General, Large Format means stores that are one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) square feet or larger with less than ten (10%) percent of the total sales floor area dedicated to nontaxable goods.

Specialized Retail – Artisan Shop means retail stores selling art, glass, ceramics, jewelry, and other handcrafted items, where the facility includes an area for the crafting of the items being sold.

Specialized Retail – Building Material Stores and Yards means retail establishments selling lumber and other large building materials, where most display and sales occur indoors. Includes stores selling to the general public, even if contractor sales account for a major proportion of total sales. Includes incidental retail ready-mix concrete operations, except where excluded by a specific zoning district. Establishments primarily selling electrical, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and supplies are classified in “Wholesale and Distribution.” Hardware stores are listed in the definition of “Retail – General,” even if they sell some building materials. Also see “Home improvement supplies” for smaller specialty stores.

Specialized Retail – Consignment Store means an exclusively indoor retail establishment whose primary service is to receive a new or used retail product from a second party who entrusts the establishment to reimburse the second party, or trustee, upon the sale of the consigned retail product.

Specialized Retail – Equipment Sales and Rentals means service establishments with outdoor storage/rental yards, which may offer a wide variety of materials and equipment for rental (e.g., construction equipment).

Specialized Retail – Furniture, Furnishings, and Appliance Stores means stores engaged primarily in selling the following products and related services, including incidental repair services: draperies, floor coverings, furniture, glass and chinaware, home appliances, home furnishings, home sound systems, interior decorating materials and services, large musical instruments, lawn furniture, moveable spas and hot tubs, office furniture, other household electrical and gas appliances, outdoor furniture, refrigerators, stoves, and televisions.

Specialized Retail – Pawn Shop means any room, store, building, or other place in which the business of pawn brokering, or the business of lending money upon personal property, pawns or pledges, or the business of purchasing articles from vendors or their assignees at prices agreed upon at or before the time of such purchase, is engaged in, carried on, or conducted.

Specialized Retail – Smoke Shop means an establishment selling smoking, drug, and/or traditional or electronic tobacco paraphernalia or products where 15 percent or more of the total floor or shelf area is devoted to selling tobacco products. Limited sales of tobacco products that commonly occur within convenience stores or service stations are not included in this definition. Smoking shall be prohibited within all smoke shops, unless the establishment has been formally permitted to operate a private smokers’ lounge under applicable state and local laws.

Specialized Retail – Thrift Store means a retail establishment selling secondhand goods donated by members of the public.

Tattoo Parlor means an establishment that engages in the business of tattooing and/or branding human beings.

AUTOMOBILE-RELATED USE LISTINGS

Auto and Vehicle Rental means retail establishments selling and/or renting automobiles, trucks, and vans. This use listing includes the sales and rental of mobile homes, recreation vehicles, and boats. May also include repair shops and the sales of parts and accessories, incidental to vehicle dealerships. It does not include the sale of auto parts/accessories separate from a vehicle dealership (see “Auto Parts Sales”), bicycle and moped sales (see “Retail – General”), tire recapping establishments (see “Vehicle Services – Major”), or “Service Station,” all of which are separately defined.

Auto Parts Sales means stores that sell new automobile parts, tires, and accessories. May also include minor parts installation (see “Vehicle services – Minor”). Does not include tire recapping establishments, which are found under “Vehicle services – major” or businesses dealing exclusively in used parts.

Car Washing and Detailing means permanent, drive-through, self-service, and/or attended car washing establishments, including fully mechanized facilities. May include detailing services. Temporary car washes (e.g., fundraising activities generally conducted at a service station or other automotive-related business, where volunteers wash vehicles by hand, and the duration of the event is limited to one day) are not part of this use classification.

Service Station means a retail business selling gasoline or other motor vehicle fuels. Vehicle services which are incidental to fuel services are included under “Vehicle services – Minor.”

Vehicle Services – Major means the repair, alteration, restoration, towing, painting, cleaning (e.g., self-service and attended car washes), or finishing of automobiles, 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 major repair and body work repair facilities dealing with entire vehicles; such establishments typically provide towing, collision repair, other body work, and painting services and may also include tire recapping establishments.

Vehicle Services – Minor means minor facilities that specialize in limited aspects of repair and maintenance (e.g., muffler and radiator shops, quick-lube, smog check). Does not include repair shops that are part of a vehicle dealership on the same site or automobile dismantling yards.

INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND PROCESSING USE LISTINGS

Agricultural Products Processing means the act of changing an agricultural crop, subsequent to its harvest, from its natural state to the initial stage of processing of that crop in order to prepare it for market or further processing at an off-site location. Examples of this processing include nut hulling and shelling, bean cleaning, corn shelling and sorting, grape sorting and crushing, primary processing of fruits to juice and initial storage of the juice, without fermentation, cleaning and packing of fruits.

Artisanal and Specialty Manufacture, Display, and Sales means the manufacture, display, and sales of specialty food and goods requiring the transformation of raw materials into products that may be edible, useful, or decorative. Outdoor display, sales and consumption on premises may be included subject to zoning and accessibility requirements, and any other state or local regulations such as, but not limited to, the California Uniform Food Facilities Law (CURFLL). This listing includes craft breweries, small scale winery production facilities, and craft distilleries. Such facilities manufacture alcoholic beverages with an annual production of less than 15,000 barrels of beer or 15,000 gallons of wine or spirits respectively. Incidental to the manufacturing process, a tasting area not to exceed 50 percent of the floor area is allowed. Tasting rooms must comply with retail hours of operation from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Tasting shall follow all guidelines established and enforced by Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC). All manufacturing activities occur within a completely enclosed building or in an outdoor work area screened from view. Off-site sales of alcoholic beverages are allowed at this facility consistent with regulations of ABC licensure. Prior to occupancy, all craft breweries, wineries, or distilleries shall provide evidence of acquisition of all required state and federal permits. See also “Tasting room, off-site.”

Breweries, Distilleries, and Wineries means a facility where specific alcoholic beverages are manufactured, with an annual production of 15,000 barrels or more of beer or 15,000 gallons or more of wine or spirits.

Incidental to the manufacturing process, a tasting area not to exceed 50 percent of the floor area is allowed. Tasting rooms must comply with retail hours of operation from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Tasting shall follow all guidelines established and enforced by Alcoholic Beverage Control. All manufacturing activities occur within a completely enclosed building or in an outdoor work area screened from view. Off-site sales of alcoholic beverages are allowed at this facility consistent with regulations of ABC licensure. Prior to occupancy, all breweries, wineries, or distilleries shall provide evidence of acquisition of all required state and federal permits.

Freight Yard/Truck Terminal means transportation establishments furnishing services incidental to air, motor freight, and rail transportation including freight forwarding services, freight terminal facilities, joint terminal and service facilities, packing, crating, inspection, and weighing services, postal service bulk mailing distribution centers, transportation arrangement services, truck repair, truck terminals, and trucking facilities including transfer and storage.

Manufacturing – Major means manufacturing, fabrication, processing, and assembly of materials in a raw form. Uses in this category typically create greater than usual amounts of smoke, gas, odor, dust, sound, or other objectionable influences that might be obnoxious to persons on an adjacent site. Uses include but are not limited to batch plants, rendering plants, aggregate processing facilities, plastics and rubber products manufacturing, chemical product manufacturing, lumber and wood product manufacturing, petroleum refining, and pulp and pulp product industries.

Manufacturing – Minor means manufacturing, fabrication, processing, and assembly of materials from parts that are already in processed form and that, in their maintenance, assembly, manufacture, or plant operation, do not create excessive amounts of smoke, gas, odor, dust, sound, or other objectionable influences that might be obnoxious to persons conducting business on-site or on an adjacent site. Uses include but are not limited to cabinetry and furniture manufacturing, food and beverage manufacturing, machinery assembly, paper product manufacturing, product assembly and distribution, and vehicle and boat assembly.

Manufacturing – Small Scale means establishments manufacturing and/or assembling small products primarily by hand, including but not limited to jewelry, pottery and other ceramics, as well as small glass and metal art and craft products.

Printing and Publishing means establishments engaged in printing by letterpress, lithography, gravure, screen, offset, or electrostatic (xerographic) copying; and other establishments serving the printing trade including bookbinding, typesetting, engraving, photoengraving, and electrotyping. This use also includes establishments that publish newspapers, books and periodicals; establishments manufacturing business forms and binding devices. Does not include “quick printing” services or desktop publishing which are included in “Business Support Services.”

Recycling Facility – Collection means a recycling facility used for the acceptance by donation, redemption, or purchase of recyclable materials from the public that does not occupy more than 500 square feet. This classification may include a mobile unit, kiosk-type units that may include permanent structures, and unattended containers placed for the donation of recyclable materials. This also includes so-called “reverse vending machines,” an automated mechanical device that accepts one or more types of empty beverage containers including, but not limited to, aluminum cans, glass bottles and plastic bottles, and issues a cash refund or a redeemable credit slip with value of not less than the container’s redemption value as determined by the state.

Research and Development means indoor facilities for scientific research, and the design, development, and testing of electrical, electronic, magnetic, optical, and mechanical components in advance of product manufacturing, that are not associated with a manufacturing facility on the same site. Includes but is not limited to chemical and biotechnology research and development. Does not include computer software companies (see “Offices – Business and Professional”), soils and other materials testing laboratories (see “Business Support Services”), or medical laboratories (see “Medical Services – General”). Does not include medical or recreational marijuana (cannabis) research facilities.

Storage – Warehouse means a facility for the storage of furniture, household goods, or other commercial goods of any nature. Includes cold storage. Does not include warehouse, storage, or mini-storage facilities offered for rent or lease to the general public (see “Storage, Self-Service (Personal)”) or warehouse facilities in which the primary purpose of storage is for wholesaling and distribution (see “Wholesale and Distribution”).

Storage – Yard means the storage of various materials outside of a structure other than fencing, either as an accessory or principal use.

Wholesale and Distribution means establishments engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, or professional business users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Includes such establishments as agents, merchandise or commodity brokers, and commission merchants, assemblers, buyers and associations engaged in the cooperative marketing of farm products, merchant wholesalers, and stores primarily selling electrical, plumbing, heating and air conditioning supplies and equipment.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Bike Box refers to a designated area at the head of a traffic lane at a signalized intersection that provides bicyclists with a safe and visible way to get ahead of queuing traffic during the red signal phase.

Bike Share Program refers to a service that provides users with the ability to pick up a bicycle at any self-serve bike-station, typically for a rental fee, and return it to any other bike station located within the system's service area. Bike share programs differ from traditional bicycle rental services in that they are typically used for short, spontaneous trips that are often combined with other transportation modes (e.g. transit).

Bollard refers to a sturdy, short, vertical post that is installed, typically in combination with other bollards, to define pedestrian spaces and control road traffic.

Bulbout refers to a raised curb extension that narrow the travel lane at intersections or midblock locations and reduces the curb radii at intersections. The device increases pedestrian safety and comfort by reducing the street crossing distance and vehicle speeds, and by making pedestrians approaching street crossing more visible to drivers.

Building Frontage refers to the requirement that some portion of a project's primary building's (or buildings') front and street side yard facades be placed along the corresponding property lines to ensure that the building(s) frame the adjoining street and/or pedestrian spaces, creating a pedestrian-scaled urban form.

Building Separation refers to the separation of multiple buildings on a single parcel to achieve pedestrian-scaled streets (paseos) and public spaces on larger parcels that feature consolidated development.

Building Height is measured as the vertical distance from the natural grade of the site to an imaginary plane located at the allowed number of feet above and parallel to the grade. Building heights convey the intensity and scale of structures and impact the feeling of enclosure within the streetscape.

Chicanes refers to a series of curb extensions, typically landscaped, that alternate from one side of the street to the other, forming S-shaped curves that require vehicles to slow down.

Circulation System, Conceptual refers to the roadways that will be constructed by private development to provide motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians with access from the primary circulation system's roadways and the existing roadways that border the Specific Plan area to individual parcels and sites. It is anticipated that the system will be constructed incrementally overtime as development occurs.

Circulation System, Primary refers to the arterial- and collector-level roadways that will be constructed by the City to provide motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians with access into greenfield portions of the Specific Plan area.

Dark Sky is the practice of limiting night-time lighting, or light pollution, to make stars more visible at night, reduce the effects of unnatural lighting on the environment, and cut down on energy usage.

Density refers to the intensity of residential development. It is obtained by dividing the number of dwelling units on a parcel or within a project by the gross acreage.

Encroachment is where a portion of a building extends beyond the required setbacks. Encroachments can occur within and in some cases in the public right-of-way beyond a parcel's property lines.

Energy Dissipater refers to a device that is designed to protect downstream areas from erosion by reducing the velocity of flow to acceptable limits.

Fenestration refers to the arrangement of openings, comprising of doors and windows, on the walls of a building.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR) refers to the intensity of non-residential development. FAR expresses the relationship between the amount of useable floor area permitted in a building (or buildings) and the area of the lot on which the building stands. It is obtained by dividing the gross floor area of a building by the total area of the lot. FAR is usually expressed as a decimal fraction (for example, 0.5 or 2.0).

Ground Floor Façade Transparency refers to the arrangement of fenestration on ground floor building elevations facing streets and public spaces, expressed as a percentage of the elevation's area, to achieve a "storefront" design that provides visual access through the building and activates the surrounding streetscape.

Ground Floor Tenant Depth refers to the tenant space depth required to achieve desirable retail, restaurant, and commercial spaces that support vertical mixed-use development. The standard is measured as the horizontal distance from the front of the space, usually coinciding with an elevation that faces a street or public space, to the rear of the space.

Infrastructure System, Conceptual refers to the utility infrastructure, including water and wastewater pipes, stormwater facilities, and gas lines, that will be installed within the conceptual circulation system's roadway rights-of-way.

Infrastructure System, Primary refers to the utility infrastructure, including water and wastewater pipes, stormwater facilities, and gas lines, that will be installed within the primary circulation system's roadway rights-of-way.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) refers to an advanced application which, without embodying intelligence as such, aims to provide innovative services relating to different modes of transport and traffic management and enable various users to be better informed and make safer, more coordinated, and 'smarter' use of transport networks.

Low Impact Development refers to site planning and design that manages stormwater runoff as part of green infrastructure.

Modified Grid System: A layout of streets that are curved slightly to produce the illusion of varied setbacks while maintaining the integrated grid pattern. This form of street layout also narrows the line-of-sight for drivers and encourages them to slow down.

Parklet refers to a sidewalk extension that provides more space and amenities for people using the street. Usually parklets are installed on parking lanes and use several parking spaces. Parklets typically extend out from the sidewalk at the level of the sidewalk to the width of the adjacent parking space.

Passive Ventilation is a natural ventilation system that makes use of natural forces, such as wind and thermal buoyancy, to circulate air to and from indoor spaces

Pedestrian Scale refers to the use of human proportioned architectural features and site design elements clearly oriented to pedestrian activity. Such elements are typically smaller in scale and more proportional to the human body, rather than monumental or large scale, and include surface texture and patterns, lighting, colors, materials, and architectural details.

Projections refer to portion of a building that may extend above the maximum building height.

Setback refer to the mandatory distance from the property line that the wall of a building must be constructed. Setbacks directly impact the character and activity along the adjacent sidewalk. A consistent front setback is desirable in pedestrian-oriented environments. Rear and side setbacks vary according to land use district.

Solar Orientation refers to siting and orientation of a building and the positioning of its windows, rooflines, and other architectural elements to take advantage of passive and active solar strategies. Passive solar strategies use energy from the sun to heat and illuminate buildings. Building orientation and building materials also facilitate temperature moderation and natural daylighting. Active solar systems use solar collectors and additional electricity to power pumps or fans to distribute the sun's energy.

Stepback refers to the receding of a building's upper story facades from its lower story facades. The concept reduces the perceived height of multiple story buildings, creating a more intimate, pedestrian-scaled development pattern, provides opportunities for balconies, and limits the presence of wind corridors.