

Chapter 18.130
USE CATEGORIES

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18.130.010 Purpose

This chapter classifies land uses and activities into use categories on the basis of common functional, product, or physical characteristics. Characteristics include the type and amount of activity, the type of customers or residents, how goods or services are sold or delivered, and certain site factors. The use categories provide a systematic basis for assignment of present and future uses to zones. The decision to allow or prohibit the use categories in the various zones is based on the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.015 Classification of Uses

A. Considerations.

1. The “Characteristics” subsection of each use category describes the characteristics of each use category. Uses are assigned to the category whose description most closely describes the nature of the primary use. A primary use is the activity, or combination of activities of chief importance on the site, and the main purposes for which the land or structures are intended, designed, or ordinarily used. Accessory uses are uses or activities which are a subordinate part of a primary use and are clearly incidental to a primary use on site. Developments may have more than one primary use. Developments may also have one or more accessory uses. Developments with more than one primary use are addressed in subsection B of this section. Accessory uses are addressed in subsection C of this section.
2. The following items are considered to determine what use category the use is in, and whether the activities constitute primary uses or accessory uses:
 - a. The description of the activity(ies) in relationship to the characteristics of each use category;
 - b. The relative amount of site or floor space and equipment devoted to the activity;
 - c. Relative amounts of sales from each activity;
 - d. The customer type for each activity;
 - e. The relative number of employees in each activity;

- f. Hours of operation;
 - g. Building and site arrangement;
 - h. Vehicles used with the activity;
 - i. The relative number of vehicle trips generated by the activity;
 - j. Signs;
 - k. How the use advertises itself; and
 - l. Whether the activity would be likely to be found independent of the other activities on the site.
- B. Developments with multiple primary uses. When all of the primary uses of a development fall within one use category, then the development is assigned to that use category. When the primary uses of a development fall within different use categories, each primary use is classified in the applicable category and is subject to the regulations for that category.
- C. Accessory uses. Accessory uses are allowed by right in conjunction with the use unless stated otherwise in the regulations. Also, unless otherwise stated, they are subject to the same regulations as the primary use. Common accessory uses are listed as examples with the categories.
- D. Use of examples. The “Examples” subsection of each use category provides a list of examples of uses that are included in the use category. The names of uses on the lists are generic. They are based on the common meaning of the terms and not on what a specific use may call itself. For example, a use whose business name is “Wholesale Liquidation” but that sells mostly to consumers, would be included in the Sales Oriented Retail Category rather than the Wholesale Sales Category. This is because the actual activity on the site matches the description of Sales Oriented Retail. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.025 Category Titles

The names of the use categories start with capital letters throughout this title. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.030 Omitted and Unanticipated Uses

- A. Purpose. It is not possible to contemplate all of the various uses which will be compatible within a zoning district. Therefore, unintentional omissions occur and unanticipated uses may not be clearly assignable to a use category. The purpose of these provisions is to establish a procedure for determining whether certain specific uses would have been permitted in a zoning district had they been contemplated and whether such omitted and/or unanticipated uses are compatible with the listed uses.
- B. Process. The Director shall render an interpretation, as governed by Chapter 18.340.
- C. Approval standards. Approval or denial of an unlisted use application by the director shall be based on findings that:
- 1. The use is consistent with the intent and purpose of the applicable zoning district;

2. The use is similar to and of the same general type as the use categories listed in the zoning district;
3. The use has similar intensity, density, and off-site impacts as the use categories listed in the zoning district, to be evaluated using the criteria set forth in 18.130.015.A.2; and
4. The use has similar impacts on the community facilities as the listed use categories. Community facilities include streets, schools, libraries, hospitals, parks, police and fire stations, and water, sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems.

D. Other provisions.

1. The director shall not authorize an omitted and/or unanticipated use in a zoning district if the use category is specifically listed in another zone as either a permitted use, restricted use, or a conditional use.
2. The director shall maintain a list by zoning district of approved unlisted uses and the list shall have the same effect as an amendment to the use provisions of the applicable zone. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.040 Residential Use Types

A. Group Living.

1. Characteristics: Group Living is a living facility for groups of unrelated individuals which includes at least one person residing on the site who is responsible for supervising, managing, monitoring, and/or providing care, training, or treatment of residents. Large group living facilities may also be characterized by shared facilities for eating, hygiene, and/or recreation.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are recreational facilities and parking.
3. Examples: Examples include dormitories; communes; fraternities and sororities; monasteries and convents; nursing and convalescent homes; some group homes for the physically and mentally disabled; and some residential programs for drug and alcohol treatment.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include lodging meeting the definition of Transitional Housing, Detention Facilities, and/or Commercial Lodging.
 - b. Does not include lodging where the residents meet the definition of Household, and where tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month basis, or for a longer period, which is classified as Household Living.

B. Household Living.

1. Characteristics: Household Living is characterized by the residential occupancy of a dwelling unit by a household. Tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month basis, or for a longer period. Uses where tenancy may be arranged for a shorter period are not considered residential. They are considered to be a form of commercial lodging or transitional housing. Apartment complexes that have accessory services such as food service, dining rooms, and housekeeping are included as

Household Living if tenancy meets length of stay requirements and residents have access to facilities for individual meal preparation. The maximum number of people who may reside in any given dwelling unit shall be determined by the state building code.

2. Accessory Uses: Accessory uses commonly found are recreational activities, keeping of normal household pets, hobbies, and parking of the occupants' vehicles. Home occupation and accessory dwelling units are examples of accessory uses that are subject to additional regulations.
3. Examples: Uses include living in houses, duplexes, apartments, condominiums, retirement center apartments, manufactured housing, and other structures with self-contained dwelling units. Includes most types of senior housing, e.g., congregate care, assisted living, if residents live in self-contained units.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include for-profit lodging, where tenancy may be arranged for periods less than one month. Such uses are considered a hotel or motel use and are classified as commercial lodging.
 - b. Does not include lodging meeting the definition of Transitional Housing.

C. Transitional Housing.

1. Characteristics: Transitional housing is characterized as public or non-profit living facilities possessing the same characteristics as Household or Group Living, but with tenancy less than 45 days.
2. Accessory Uses: Accessory uses commonly found are recreational facilities, parking of autos for the occupants and staff, and parking of vehicles for the facility.
3. Examples: Examples include homeless shelters, women's/children's shelters, drug/alcohol treatment facilities.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include for-profit lodging where tenancy may be arranged for periods less than one month, which is considered a hotel or motel use and is classified as Commercial Lodging
 - b. Does not include residential uses meeting the definition of Group Living.
 - c. Does not include residential uses where the residents meet the definition of Household Living.
 - d. Does not include residential uses meeting the definition of Detention Facilities. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.050 Civic Use Categories

A. Basic Utilities.

1. Characteristics: Basic Utilities are infrastructure services which need to be located in or near where the service is provided. Service may be public or privately provided.
2. Accessory Uses: Accessory uses commonly found are parking; and control, monitoring, data or transmission equipment and shelters.
3. Examples: Examples include water and sewer systems, telephone exchanges, power substations, and transit stations.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Utility Offices where employees or customers are generally present are classified as offices.
 - b. Bus barns are classified as Warehouse/Freight Movement.
 - c. Public or private passageways, including easements, for the express purpose of transmitting or transporting electricity, gas, oil, water, sewage, communication signals, or other similar services on a regional level are classified as Rail Lines and Utility Corridors.

B. Colleges.

1. Characteristics: Colleges are institutions of higher education leading to a general or specialized degree. They are certified by the State Board of Higher Education or by a recognized accrediting agency, and tend to be in a campus like setting or on multiple blocks, with or without dormitories.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include offices, housing for students, food service, laboratories, health and sports facilities, theaters, meeting areas, parking, maintenance facilities, and supporting commercial facilities.
3. Examples: Examples include universities, liberal arts colleges, community colleges, nursing and medical schools not accessory to a hospital, and seminaries.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include private, for-profit trade and vocational schools which are considered Personal Services.
 - b. Does not include public and private schools at the primary, elementary, middle, junior high, or high school level that provide state mandated basic education.

C. Community Recreation.

1. Characteristics: Community Recreation uses are public or non-profit recreational, social and multi-purpose facilities of an indoor and/or outdoor nature.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are parking, offices, athletic facilities, clubhouses, picnic shelters, maintenance facilities, and concessions.
3. Examples: Examples include community centers, senior centers, indoor and outdoor tennis/racquetball and soccer clubs, indoor/outdoor swimming pools, parks, playgrounds, picnic areas and golf courses.

4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Cultural Institutions.
 - b. Does not include for-profit commercial recreational facilities which are considered Entertainment-Oriented Commercial Uses.
 - c. Does not include multi-use trails, which are considered Transportation and Utility Corridors.

D. Cultural Institutions.

1. Characteristics: Cultural Institutions are uses of a public or non-profit nature which engage in the cultural, intellectual, historical, scientific, or artistic enrichment of the public.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are parking, gift shops, bookstores, limited food and beverage services, and classrooms.
3. Examples: Examples include libraries, museums, and galleries.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Schools or Colleges.
 - b. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Community Recreation.
 - c. Does not include for-profit commercial recreational facilities which are considered Entertainment-Oriented Commercial.

E. Day Care.

1. Characteristics: Day Care is the provision of regular child care, with or without compensation, to four or more children by a person or person(s) who are not the child's parent, guardian, or person acting in place of the parent, in a facility meeting all state requirements.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are offices, play areas and parking.
3. Examples: Examples include nursery schools, before-and-after school care facilities, and child development centers.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include care given by the parents, guardians, or relatives of the children, or by babysitters.

F. Emergency Services.

1. Characteristics: Emergency Services are public safety facilities necessary for the protection of life and property.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices; meeting areas; parking; food preparation areas; transmission equipment; and temporary holding cells within a police station.

3. Examples: Examples include police and fire stations, emergency communications, and ambulance services.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Detention Facilities.
 - b. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Medical Centers.

G. Medical Centers.

1. Characteristics: Medical Centers are facilities providing inpatient, outpatient, and emergency and related ancillary services to the sick and infirm, and are usually developed in a campus setting or on multiple blocks.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include diagnostic and treatment facilities, laboratories, surgical suites, kitchen/food service facilities; laundry, housekeeping and maintenance facilities; administrative offices and parking.
3. Examples: Examples include hospitals and medical complexes that include hospitals.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Medical Centers may also include freestanding offices for hospital-based and/or private-practice physicians and other allied health care professionals; these medical office buildings are regulated as Offices.
 - b. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Emergency Services.

H. Postal Service.

1. Characteristics: Postal Service includes letter, periodical and package delivery services traditionally operated by the United States Postal Service and for-profit entities such as United Parcel Service and Federal Express. Such facilities typically include customer sales, sorting facilities, and fleet truck loading and storage.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are offices, parking, and storage facilities.
3. Examples: Examples include U.S. Post Offices and parcel package distribution centers.

I. Religious Institutions.

1. Characteristics: Religious Institutions provide meeting space that is primarily used for religious worship.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices, classrooms, daycare, parking, social halls, and recreational activities.
3. Examples: Examples include churches, temples, synagogues, and mosques.

J. Schools.

1. Characteristics: Schools include public and private schools at the primary, elementary, middle, junior high, or high-school level that provide state-mandated basic education.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include play areas, cafeterias, recreational and sports facilities, athletic fields, auditoriums, and before-and-after-school daycare.
3. Examples: Examples include public and private daytime schools.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include preschools which are classified as Daycare uses.
 - b. Does not include private, profit-making trade and vocational schools which are considered Personal Services.
 - c. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Colleges.

K. Social/Fraternal Clubs/Lodges.

1. Characteristics: Social/Fraternal Clubs/Lodges are non-profit organizations with social, philanthropic, and/or recreational functions and activities.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are offices, auditoriums, parking, and limited food and beverage service.
3. Examples: Examples include Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, Elks Lodges, and Masonic Temples. (Ord. 15-05 §2; Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.060 Commercial Use Categories

A. Adult Entertainment.

1. Characteristics: Adult Entertainment includes uses characterized or distinguished by an emphasis on matters depicting specified sexual activities or anatomical areas.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking.
3. Examples: Examples include adult motion picture theaters, adult book stores, and topless, bottomless, and nude taverns and dance halls.

B. Animal-Related Commercial.

1. Characteristics: Animal-Related uses are those engaged in breeding, and/or boarding of normal household pets. Limited animal sales may or may not be part of the use.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, and storage space.

3. Examples: Examples include animal breeders, kennels, overnight boarding facilities, and a single dwelling unit exclusively occupied by an on-site caretaker or the kennel owner/operator and family.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Facilities where the primary activity is animal sales shall be considered Sales-Oriented Retail.
 - b. Does not include animal grooming, which is considered Personal Services or Repair-Oriented Retail.
 - c. Does not include veterinary clinics, which are considered Office.
 - d. Does not apply to poultry or livestock, which are considered an Agriculture/Horticulture Use.

C. Bulk Sales.

1. Characteristics: Establishments engaging in the sales, leasing, and rental of bulky items requiring extensive interior space for display.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include furniture, large appliances, and home improvement.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Outdoor Sales.
 - b. Does not include Motor Vehicle Sales/Rental.

D. Commercial Lodging.

1. Characteristics: Commercial Lodging includes for-profit residential facilities where tenancy is typically less than one month.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are parking, restaurants and bars, meeting and convention facilities, and recreational facilities for guests such as pools and gym.
3. Examples: Examples include hotels, motels, rooming houses, and bed-and-breakfast establishments.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Group Living or Transitional Housing.

E. Custom Arts and Crafts.

1. Characteristics: Establishments engaged in the on-site manufacture and sale of crafts, art, sculpture, pottery, stained glass, musical instruments, and similar items produced without the use of a mechanized assembly line or large-scale machinery. Typically the business is operated by an artist or craftsperson who may or may not be supported by a small number of assistants.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include showrooms, sales facilities, parking, office space, storage space, and temporary outdoor activities subject to further regulation under Chapter 18.785.
3. Examples: Examples include artisans and artists producing arts and crafts from materials such as wood, glass, fabric, fiber, and painted images on canvas or other portable materials.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses where customers come to paint or assemble their own craft or artwork. Such uses are considered Sales-Oriented-Retail.

F. Eating and Drinking Establishments.

1. Characteristics: Eating and Drinking Establishments are characterized by the sale of prepared food and beverages for consumption on-site or take-away.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are parking and outdoor seating areas.
3. Examples: Examples include restaurants, delicatessens, retail bakeries, taverns, brew-pubs, and espresso bars.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include grocery stores and convenience stores, which are classified as Sales-Oriented General Retail.

G. Indoor Entertainment.

1. Characteristics: Indoor entertainment consists of for-profit facilities providing active recreational uses of a primarily indoor nature.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, offices, limited retail, and concessions.
3. Examples: Examples include health/fitness clubs, tennis, racquetball and soccer centers, recreational centers, skating rinks, bowling alleys, arcades, shooting ranges, and movie theaters.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Community Recreation or Cultural Institutions.

H. Major Event Entertainment.

1. Characteristics: Major Event Entertainment facilities are uses characterized by activities and structures that draw large numbers of people to specific events or shows. Activities are generally of a spectator nature.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, maintenance facilities, and concessions.
3. Examples: Examples include auditoriums, stadiums, convention centers and race tracks.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Cultural Institutions.
 - b. Does not include movie theaters or playhouses, which are considered Indoor Entertainment.

I. Motor Vehicle Sales/Rental.

1. Characteristics: Motor Vehicle Sales/Rental includes land uses involved in the sale, lease, and/or rental of cars, motorcycles, light and heavy trucks, mobile homes, boats, and recreational vehicles.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, auto repair and maintenance facilities, office space, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include auto dealerships, used car lots, and car rental facilities.

J. Motor Vehicle Servicing/Repair.

1. Characteristics: Motor Vehicle Servicing/Repair includes freestanding vehicle servicing and repair establishments not accessory to new vehicle sales.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include general service stations, quick oil-change facilities, car washes, and body shops.

K. Non-Accessory Parking.

1. Characteristics: Non-Accessory Parking is any public or private parking which is not accessory to a primary use. A fee may or may not be charged. A facility that provides both accessory parking for a specific use and regular fee parking for people not connected to the use is also classified as Non-Accessory Parking.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are a ticket booth to collect fees and house security personnel.
3. Examples: Examples include public and private structures and surface parking lots, freestanding fleet vehicle parking, commercial district shared parking lots, and transit park-and-ride lots.

4. Exceptions:
 - a. Parking facilities accessory to a use, but which charge the public to park for occasional events nearby, are not considered Commercial Parking Facilities.

L. Office.

1. Characteristics: Office uses are characterized by activities conducted in an office setting that focus on the provision of goods and services, usually by professionals. Traditional Office uses are characterized by activities that generally focus on business, government, professional, medical, or financial services. Office uses may include activities that, while conducted in an office-like setting, are less consumer-oriented and focus on the support of off-site service personnel or in the development, testing, production, processing, packaging, or assembly of goods and products. Medical, dental, veterinary offices are out-patient clinics which provide healthcare to humans or animals, characterized by a professional or group of professionals assisted by support staff.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found are parking and storage facilities.
3. Examples: Examples include government offices; medical, dental, and veterinary clinics and laboratories; blood collection centers; professional offices for attorneys, architects, engineers, stockbrokers, insurance brokers, and other consultants; headquarters offices; sales offices; radio and television studios; administrative offices for painting, building, and landscaping contractors; and software development firms.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Offices that are part of and are located within a firm in another use category are considered accessory to the firm's primary activity.
 - b. Contractors and others who perform services off-site are included in the Office category if equipment and materials are incidental to the office use and their storage does not constitute 50% or more of occupied space; otherwise, they are considered as Industrial Services.

M. Outdoor Entertainment.

1. Characteristics: Outdoor entertainment consists of for-profit facilities providing active recreational uses primarily in an out-of-doors setting.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, offices, clubhouses, and concessions.
3. Examples: Examples include outdoor tennis clubs, golf courses, and shooting ranges.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Community Recreation.

N. Outdoor Sales.

1. Characteristics: Outdoor Sales are sales-oriented establishments requiring extensive outdoor or only partially-enclosed display and/or storage. These uses may be retail, wholesale, or a combination of the two.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking and office space.
3. Examples: Examples include lumber yards and plant nurseries.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include Motor-Vehicle Sales/Rental and Vehicle Fuel.
 - b. Does not include outdoor dining areas for Eating and Drinking establishments.
 - c. Does not include incidental and temporary outdoor activities such as Christmas tree lots, "sidewalk sales," and seasonal markets, which may be subject to additional regulation under Chapter 18.785.
 - d. Does not include limited outdoor or partially-enclosed display and/or storage areas that are clearly incidental and accessory to retail uses selling hardware and home improvement supplies.

O. Personal Services.

1. Characteristics: Personal Services are establishments which are oriented towards the provision of consumer services in a manner typically necessitating no more than one consumer visit per service transaction.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include banks/credit unions, barber/beauty shops, self-serve pet grooming, laundromats, copy centers, photographic studios, trade/vocational schools, mortuaries, and beverage container redemption centers.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include Office Uses.
 - b. Does not include Repair-Oriented Retail Uses.
 - c. Does not include Motor-Vehicle Servicing/Repair and Vehicle Fuel.

P. Repair-Oriented Retail.

1. Characteristics: Repair-Oriented Retail are establishments providing product repair of consumer and business goods, and other consumer services that typically necessitate two or more consumer visits per service transaction.

2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, workshop space, and storage.
3. Examples: Examples include televisions and radios, bicycles, clocks, jewelry, guns, small appliances, office equipment, tailors and seamstresses, shoe repair, locksmiths, upholsterers, photo and laundry drop-off, dry-cleaners, quick printing, drop-off pet grooming and doggy-daycare.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include Motor-Vehicle Servicing/Repair.

Q. Sales-Oriented Retail.

1. Characteristics: Sales-Oriented Retail firms are involved in the sale, leasing, and rental of new or used products to the general public.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, storage space, and temporary outdoor activities subject to regulation in Chapter 18.785.
3. Examples: Examples include art, art supplies, bicycles, clothing, dry goods, electronics, fabric, gifts, groceries, hardware, household products, jewelry, pets and pet products, pharmaceuticals, plants, printed materials, stationery, and printed and electronic media.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Bulk Sales.
 - b. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Outdoor Sales.
 - c. Does not include Motor-Vehicle Sales/Rental and Vehicle Fuel.

R. Self-Service Storage.

1. Characteristics: Commercial operations which provide rental of storage space to individuals or business uses. The storage areas are designed to allow private access by the tenant for storing or removing personal property.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, and a dwelling unit for a residential caretaker.
3. Examples: Examples include single-story and multi-story facilities that provide individual storage areas for rent, often called mini-warehouses or self-storage facilities; and the storage of boats and recreational vehicles.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include moving and storage companies where there is no individual storage or where employees are primary movers of the goods to be stored. Such uses are considered Warehouse/Freight Movement.

- b. Does not include the storage of fleet vehicles, which is considered non-accessory parking, or the storage of sales or rental inventory, which is considered Motor Vehicle Sale/Rental.

S. Vehicle Fuel Sales.

1. Characteristics: Vehicle Fuel Sales includes establishments engaging in the sale of petroleum and non-petroleum based fuels for cars, motorcycles, trucks, recreational vehicles, and boats.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include parking, office space, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include gas stations and electric vehicle charging stations. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.070 Industrial Use Categories

A. General Industrial.

1. Characteristics: General Industrial includes the manufacturing, processing and assembling of semi-finished or finished products from raw materials. All activities are contained within buildings, with some outside storage of raw materials.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly include parking, office, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include food processing; breweries, distilleries and wineries; production of apparel or textiles; woodworking including cabinet makers; production of chemical, rubber, leather, clay, bone, plastic, stone or glass materials or products; manufacturing and production of large-scale machinery.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Custom Arts and Crafts.
 - b. Does not include the manufacture and production of goods from the composting of organic material, which is considered Waste-Related.

B. Heavy Industrial.

1. Characteristics: Heavy Industrial includes the manufacturing, processing, and assembling of semi-finished or finished products from raw materials. A substantial portion of activities and storage may be undertaken outdoors with resulting noise, glare vibration, and other potentially adverse impacts.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include parking, office, storage, and maintenance facilities.
3. Examples: Examples include energy production facilities; concrete batching and asphalt mixing; production of metals or metal products including enameling and galvanizing; production of cars, trucks, recreational vehicles or mobile homes.
4. Exceptions:

- a. Does not include energy production from the biological decomposition of organic materials, such uses are considered Waste-Related.

C. Industrial Services.

1. Characteristics: Industrial Services are uses that repair and service industrial, business, or consumer machinery, equipment, products or by-products. Firms that service consumer goods do so by mainly providing centralized services for separate retail outlets. Includes contractors, building maintenance services and similar uses, that perform services off-site. Few customers, especially the general public, come to the site.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices, parking, storage, loading docks, and railroad lead and spur lines to allow the loading and unloading of rail cars.
3. Examples: Examples include welding shops; machine shops; repair shops for tools, scientific/professional instruments, and motors; sales, repair, storage, salvage or wrecking of heavy machinery, metal and building materials; towing and vehicle storage; auto and truck salvage and wrecking; heavy truck servicing and repair; tire recapping and retreading; truck stops; building, heating, plumbing or electrical contractors; printing, publishing and lithography; exterminators; janitorial and building maintenance contractors; fuel oil distributions; solid fuel yards; laundry, dry-cleaning and carpet cleaning plants; and photo-finishing laboratories.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Contractors and others who perform services off-site are included in the Office category if equipment and materials storage does not constitute 50% or more of occupied space and fabrication or similar work is not carried out at the site.

D. Light Industrial.

1. Characteristics: Light Industrial includes the production, processing, assembling, packaging, and/or treatment of finished products from previously prepared materials or components. All activities and storage is contained within buildings.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly include parking, office, and storage space.
3. Examples: Examples include the manufacturing and assembly of small-scale machinery, appliances, computers and other electronic equipment; pharmaceuticals; scientific and musical instruments; art work, toys and other precision goods; sign-making; and catering facilities.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include uses meeting the definition of Custom Arts and Crafts.

E. Railroad Yards.

1. Characteristics: Railroad Yards are areas that contain multiple railroad tracks used for rail car switching, assembling of trains, and the transshipment of goods from other transportation modes to or from trains.

2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices, employee facilities, storage areas, and rail car maintenance and repair facilities.

F. Research and Development.

1. Characteristics: Research and Development includes facilities featuring a mix of uses including office, research laboratories and prototype manufacturing.
2. Accessory Uses: Accessory uses may include parking, storage, and employee facilities.
3. Exceptions:
 - a. If manufacturing is not present, it is considered an Office use.

G. Warehouse / Freight Movement.

1. Characteristics: Warehouse/Freight Movement includes uses involved in the storage and movement of large quantities of materials or products for themselves or other firms. Goods are generally delivered to other firms for the final consumer, except for some will-call pickups. May occur indoors and/or outdoors, and usually associated with significant truck and rail traffic. There is little on-site sales activity with the customer present.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices, parking, fleet truck parking and maintenance area, storage, docks, rail spur or lead lines, and the repackaging of goods..
3. Examples: Examples include freestanding warehouses associated with retail furniture or appliance outlets; household moving and general freight storage; cold storage plants/frozen food lockers; weapon and ammunition storage; major wholesale distribution centers; truck, marine and air freight terminals; bus barns; grain terminals; and stockpiling of sand, gravel, bark dust or other aggregate and landscaping materials.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Uses that involve the transfer or storage of solid or liquid wastes are classified as Waste-Related uses.

H. Waste-Related.

1. Characteristics: Waste-Related uses are characterized as uses that receive solid or liquid wastes from others for disposal onsite or for transfer to another location, uses that collect sanitary wastes, or uses that manufacture or produce goods from the biological decomposition of organic material. Waste-Related uses also include uses that receive hazardous wastes from others and are subject to state regulations regarding hazardous waste management.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include parking, recycling of materials, offices, and repacking and transshipment of by-products.
3. Examples: Examples include recycling/garbage transfer stations; landfills; waste composting, energy recovery, portable sanitary equipment storage and pumping, and sewage treatment plants.
4. Exceptions:

- a. Infrastructure services that must be located in or near the area where the service is provided in order to function are considered Basic Utilities. Examples include sewer pipes that serve a development or water re-use pipes and tanks, pump stations, and collection stations necessary for the water re-use that serve a development or institution.
- b. The disposal of clean fill, as defined in OAR 340-093-0030, is not considered a waste-related use.

I. Wholesale Sales.

- 1. Characteristics: Wholesale Sales is characterized by the sale, leasing, or rental of equipment or products primarily intended for industrial, institutional, or commercial users. The use emphasizes on-site sales or order taking, and often include display areas. The uses may or may not be open to the general public, but sales to the general public are limited as a result of the way in which the firm operates. Products may be picked up on site or delivered to the customer.
- 2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices, product repair, warehouses, parking, and the repackaging of goods.
- 3. Examples: Examples include the sale or rental of machinery, equipment, building materials, special trade tools, welding supplies, machine parts, electrical supplies, janitorial supplies, restaurant equipment, and store fixtures; mail order houses; and wholesalers of food, clothing, auto parts, and building hardware.
- 4. Exceptions:
 - a. Firms that engage primarily in sales to the general public are classified as Sales-Oriented Retail or Bulk Sales.
 - b. Firms that are primarily storing goods with little on-site business activity are classified as Warehouse and Freight Movement. (Ord. 10-15 §1)

18.130.080 Other Use Categories

A. Agriculture / Horticulture.

- 1. Characteristics: Agricultural/Horticultural uses are open areas devoted to the raising, production, or keeping of plants and/or animals being raised for food or fiber production. Sales of products grown on site may be included.
- 2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses include dwellings for proprietors and animal training.
- 3. Examples: Examples include breeding or raising of fowl or livestock, stables, riding academies, farming, and truck gardening.
- 4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include nurseries, which are classified as Outdoor Sales.
 - b. Does not include uses involving common household pets, which are considered Animal Related Commercial uses.

B. Cemeteries.

1. Characteristics: Cemeteries are facilities for the permanent storage of human remains.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include chapels, mortuaries, offices, maintenance facilities, and parking.

C. Detention Facilities.

1. Characteristics: Detention facilities are uses devoted to the judicially required detention, incarceration, or supervision of people.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses include offices, recreational and health facilities, therapy facilities, maintenance facilities, and hobby and manufacturing facilities.
3. Examples include prisons, jails, probation centers, juvenile detention homes, and related post-incarceration and half-way houses.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Programs that provide care and training or treatment for psychiatric, alcohol, or drug problems, where patients are residents of the program, but where patients are not supervised by police officers, are classified as transient housing.

D. Heliports.

1. Characteristics: Heliports are public or private facilities designed for the landing, departure, storage and fueling of helicopters.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include offices, parking, maintenance and fueling facilities.

E. Mining.

1. Characteristics: Mining is the extraction of mineral or aggregate resources from the ground for off-site use.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses may include office, parking, storage, sorting, and transfer facilities.
3. Examples: Examples include dredging or mining for sand or gravel, quarrying, and oil, gas, or geothermal drilling.

F. Transportation / Utility Corridors.

1. Characteristics: Transportation/Utility Corridors are regional corridors in public or private ownership, including easements, dedicated for the express use of rail lines; multi-use trails; above-grade or underground power or communication lines; water, sewer, and storm sewer lines; or similar services.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly found include trailhead improvements such as public restrooms and parking lots.

3. Examples: Examples include rail trunk and feeder lines; multi-use trails; regional electrical transmission lines; and regional gas and petroleum pipelines.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Railroad lead and spur lines for delivery of rail cars to sites or for unloading of rail cars on specific sites are classified as accessory to the primary use of the site.
 - b. Transportation / Utility Corridors contained within motor vehicle rights-of-way are not included.
 - c. Does not include Railroad Yards.

G. Wireless Communications Facilities.

1. Characteristics: Wireless Communication Facilities includes all devices, equipment, machinery, structures, and supporting elements necessary to produce electromagnetic radiation to produce a discrete wireless signal or message. Towers may be self-supporting, guyed, or mounted on poles or buildings.
2. Accessory uses: Accessory uses commonly includes related ancillary equipment buildings.
3. Examples: Examples include Television and AM/FM radio transmission towers, microwave relay stations, and cellular communications equipment.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Does not include transmission facilities which are part of the public safety network, which are classified as Basic Utilities or Emergency Services.
 - b. Does not include amateur (ham) radio antennas or towers.
 - c. Does not include radio and television studios, which are classified as Office. (Ord. 15-05 §2; Ord. 10-15 §1) ■