

PART 5

Glossary

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Chapter 17.160 – GLOSSARY

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17.160.010 Purpose

This chapter provides definitions of terms and phrases used in the Zoning Code that are technical or specialized, or which may not reflect common usage. If any of the definitions in this chapter conflict with others in the Municipal Code, these definitions shall control for only the provisions of this Zoning Code. If a word is not defined in this chapter or in other chapters of the Zoning Code, the Community Development Director shall determine the appropriate definition.

17.160.020 Definitions

A. “A” Terms.

1. **Abandon.** “Abandon” means to cease or discontinue a use or activity, excluding temporary or short-term interruptions during periods of remodeling, maintenance, emergency repairs, or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure.
2. **Abutting.** See “Adjacent.”
- ~~3.~~ **Accessory Structure.** “Accessory structure” means a structure that is incidental and subordinate to a primary structure or use located on the same parcel.
- ~~2.~~ **Accessory Use.** “Accessory use” means a land use which is incidental and subordinate to a primary land use located on the same parcel.
- ~~3.~~ **Addition.** “Addition” means any development or construction activity that expands the footprint or increases the habitable floor area of a building.
6. **Adjacent.** “Adjacent” or “abutting” means having a common boundary or property line, except that parcels having no common boundary other than a common corner shall not be considered abutting.
- ~~4.~~ **Alcoholic Beverage Sales.** “Alcoholic beverage sales” means the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption at a restaurant, bar, nightclub or other establishment, or the retail sale of alcoholic beverages for off-site consumption.
- ~~5.~~ **Alteration.** See “Modification.”
- ~~6.~~ **Applicant.** “Applicant” means any person, firm, partnership, association, joint venture, corporation, or an entity or combination of entities which seeks City permits and approvals.

7-10. Assumed Ground Surface. “Assumed ground surface” means a line on each elevation of an exterior wall or vertical surface which connects those points where the perimeter of the structure meets the finished grade.

8-11. Average Slope. “Average slope” means the average slope of a parcel calculated using the formula: $S = 100(I)(L)/A$, where:

- a. S = Average slope (in percent);
- b. I = Contour interval (in feet);
- c. L = Total length of all contour lines on the parcel (in feet); and
- d. A = Area of subject parcel (in square feet).

9-12. Automobile Dealership. “Automobile dealership” means a use primarily engaged in the sale or lease of new and used automobiles. Other accessory services incidental to auto sales include auto repair and servicing, auto body repair, car wash, auto rentals, and similar services.

B. “B” Terms.

1. Balcony. “Balcony” means a platform that projects from the wall of a building thirty inches or more above grade that is accessible from the building’s interior, is not accessible from the ground and is not enclosed by walls on more than two sides.”

4-2. Banks and Financial Institutions. “Banks and financial institutions” means a financial institutions providing retail banking services. Includes only those institutions serving walk-in customers or clients, including banks, savings and loan institutions, check-cashing services, and credit unions.

2-3. Base Zoning District. “Base zoning district” means the primary zoning, as distinguished from an overlay zone, that applies to a parcel of land as shown on the Zoning Map.

4. Basement. “Basement” means that portion of a building between floor and ceiling, which is partly or all below ~~and partly above~~ grade, and where more but located so that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is less than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling is below the average ground contact level of the exterior walls of the building.

~~1.—~~

2-5. Block. “Block” means the property abutting on one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersecting streets.”

3-6. Bluff or Cliff. “Bluff” or “cliff” means the scarp or steep face of rock, decomposed rocks, sediment or soil resulting from erosion, faulting, folding or excavation of land mass and exceeding ten feet in height, and includes what are commonly known as “cliffs.”

- ~~4.7.~~ **Building.** “Building” means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.
- ~~5-8.~~ **Building Coverage.** “Building coverage” means the land area covered by all buildings and accessory structures on a parcel.
- ~~6-9.~~ **Building Face.** “Building face” means and includes the general outer surface of a main exterior wall of a building. For example, a building with a rectangular plan has four main exterior walls and four building faces.
- ~~7-10.~~ **Building Height.** “Building height” means the vertical distance measured from the assumed ground surface of the building to the highest point of the roof, ridge, or parapet wall.
- ~~11.~~ **Business Services.** “Business Services” means an establishment that provides services to other businesses on a fee or contract basis. Includes computer rental and repair, catering, printing and duplicating services, outdoor advertising services, package delivery services, equipment rental and leasing, and other similar land uses.
- ~~8-12.~~ **Business or Trade School.** “Business or trade school” means a use, except a college or university, providing education or training in business, commerce, language, or other similar vocational activity, and not otherwise defined as a home occupation or private educational facility.
- ~~9-13.~~ **By-Right.** “By-right” means permitted without any form of discretionary approval.

C. “C” Terms.

1. **Capitola Village.** “Capitola Village” means the central core of Capitola generally bounded by the Monterey Bay shoreline to the south, the railroad trestle to the north and west, and Cliff Avenue and Depot Hill to the east.
2. **Caretaker Quarters.** “Caretaker quarters” means a residence that is accessory to a nonresidential primary use of the site, where needed for security, or 24-hour care or supervision.
3. **Carport.** “Carport” means an accessory building to a residential structure, open on two, three or four sides and attached to, or detached from, a dwelling and established for the loading or unloading of passengers or the storage of an automobile.
- ~~3-4.~~ **Change of Use.** “Change of use” means the replacement of an existing use to a new use, or a change in the intensity or nature of an existing use, not including a change in ownership, tenancy, or management where the previous use remains the same.
- ~~4-5.~~ **Coastal Zone.** “Coastal zone” means the area of land and water extending from the state’s outer seaward limit of jurisdiction inland to the boundary as shown in Capitola’s Local Coastal Program (LCP) as certified by the California Coastal Commission.

- 5-6. Colleges and Trade Schools.** “Colleges and trade schools” means institutions of higher education providing curricula of a general, religious or professional nature, typically granting recognized degrees. Includes junior colleges, business and computer schools, management training, vocational education, and technical and trade schools.
- 6-7. Community Assembly.** “Community assembly” means a facility that provides space for public or private meetings or gatherings. Includes places of worship, community centers, meeting space for clubs and other membership organizations, social halls, union halls, banquet centers, and other similar facilities.
- 7-8. Community Benefit.** “Community benefit” means a public amenity offered by a project applicant that advances General Plan goals but is not required by the Zoning Code or any other provision of local, State, or federal law.
- 8-9. Commercial Entertainment and Recreation.** “Commercial entertainment and recreation” means an establishment that provides entertainment or recreation activities or services for a fee or admission charge. Includes bowling alleys, electronic game arcades, billiard halls, pool halls, sports clubs, commercial gymnasiums, dancehalls, and movie theatres.
- 9-10. Community Development Director.** “Community Development Director” means the Community Development Director of the City of Capitola or his or her designee.
- 10-11. Construction and Material Yards.** “Construction and material yards” means storage of construction materials or equipment on a site other than a construction site. Includes public utility buildings and service yards used by a governmental agency.
- 12. Cultural Institution.** “Cultural institution” means a public or nonprofit institution that engages in cultural, scientific, and/or educational enrichment. Includes libraries, museums, performing art centers, aquariums, environmental education centers, non-profit art centers and galleries, botanical gardens, and other similar uses.
- 11-13. Custom Manufacturing.** See “Manufacturing, Custom.”

D. “D” Terms

1. **Day Care Center.** “Day care center” means a facility that provides non-medical care and supervision of minors for periods of less than 24 hours. Includes nursery schools, day nurseries, child care centers, infant day care centers, cooperative day care centers, and similar uses.
2. **Daylight Plane.** “Daylight plane” means the imaginary line beginning at a height of 20 feet at the setback from a property line and extending into the parcel at an angle of 45 degrees.
3. **Deck.** “Deck” means an outdoor platform, either freestanding or attached to a building, that is supported by pillars or posts.

- ~~3.4.~~ **Density.** “Density” means the number of dwelling units per acre of land, excluding street rights-of-way, public easements, public open space, land under water, and certified wetlands and floodplains.
- ~~5.~~ **Design Review.** “Design Review” means that process for the City to review and act on a Design Permit application.
- ~~4.6.~~ **Designated Historic Resource.** See Section 17.84.020.A (Designated Historic Resources).
- ~~5.7.~~ **Development.** “Development” means any human-caused change to land that requires a permit or approval from the City.
- ~~6.8.~~ **Development Standards.** “Development standards” means regulations in the Zoning Code that limit the size, bulk, or placement of structures or other improvements and modifications to a site.
- ~~7.9.~~ **Discretionary Approval.** “Discretionary approval” means an action by the City by which individual judgment is used as a basis to approve or deny a proposed project.
- ~~10.~~ **Drive-Through Facility.** “Drive-Through Facility” means a facility where a customer is permitted or encouraged, either by the design of physical facilities or by the service procedures offered, to be served while remaining seated within a vehicle. Includes drive-through restaurants, coffee shops, pharmacies, banks, automatic car washes, and other similar land uses.
- ~~8.11.~~ **Driveway.** “Driveway” means an accessway that provides vehicular access between a street and the parking or loading facilities of a property.
- ~~9.12.~~ **Duplex Home.** “Duplex home” means a residential structure that contains two dwelling units, each with its own entrance. Each unit within a duplex home provides complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.
- ~~10.13.~~ **Dwelling Unit.** “Dwelling unit” means a building or a portion of a building containing one or more habitable rooms used or designed for occupancy by one family for living and sleeping purposes, including kitchen and bath facilities.

E. “E” Terms.

1. **Eating and Drinking Establishments.** “Eating and drinking establishments” means businesses primarily engaged in serving prepared food and/or beverages for consumption on or off the premises.
 - a. “Bars and Lounges” means a business devoted to serving alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of such beverages. Includes cocktail lounges, nightclubs, taverns, alcoholic beverage tasting rooms, breweries, wine bars, and other similar uses.

- b. “Restaurants and Cafes” means a business establishment serving food and beverages to customers where the food and beverages may be consumed on the premises or carried out and where more than 160 square feet of public area is open to customers. Includes full service restaurants, fast-food restaurants, coffee shops, cafes, and other similar eating and drinking establishments.
- c. “Take-Out Food and Beverage” means establishments where food and beverages may be consumed on the premises, taken out, or delivered, but where the area open to customers is limited to no more than 160 square feet. Includes take-out restaurants, take-out sandwich shops, limited service pizza parlors and delivery shops, and snack bars. Also includes catering businesses or bakeries that have a storefront retail component.

~~4.2. **Easement.** “Easement” means an interest in the land of another for a specific purpose. An easement provides a non-possessory limited right, privilege or restriction over a property in favor of the easement holder means a portion of land created by grant or agreement for specific purposes. An easement provides a property right, privilege, interest, or restriction over a property in favor of the easement holder.~~

~~2.3. **Elderly and Long-Term Care.** “Elderly and Long Term Care” means establishments that provide twenty-four-hour medical, convalescent or chronic care to individuals who, by reason of advanced age, chronic illness or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves, and is licensed as a skilled nursing facility by the State of California, including but not limited to rest homes and convalescent hospitals, but not residential care, hospitals, or clinics~~

~~3.4. **Emergency Shelter.** Housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six months or less by a homeless person, as defined in Section 50801 of the California Health and Safety Code.~~

F. “F” Terms

~~1. **Façade.** A “façade” means the face of the exterior wall of a building exposed to public view or that wall viewed by persons not within the building. The portion of any exterior elevation of a building extending vertically from grade to the top of the parapet wall or eave and horizontally across the entire width of the building elevation.~~

~~4.2. **Farmers’ Market.** “Farmers’ market” means a market held in an open area or in a structure where groups of individual sellers offer for sale to the public such items as fresh produce, seasonal fruits, fresh flowers, locally produced arts and crafts items but excludes second-hand goods. Food and beverages dispensed from booths located on site is permitted as an accessory use.~~

~~2.3. **Fence.** “Fence” means a structure connected by boards, masonry, rails, panels, or other similar permanent building material for the purpose of enclosing space or separating parcels of land. This definition includes gates but excludes hedges and other living plants.~~

4. **Fitness Centers and Gyms, Large.** “Fitness centers and gyms, large” means a commercial establishment 2,500 square feet or more which houses exercise equipment, sports facilities, and/or provides group classes for the purpose of physical exercise. This definition excludes yoga studios, dance studios, martial arts studios, and small fitness centers less than 2,500 square feet which are included within the “personal services” definition.
- ~~3.5.~~ **Floor Area.** “Floor area” means the sum of the horizontal areas of all floors of an enclosed structure, measured from the outside perimeter of the exterior walls as described in Section 17.48.040 (Floor Area and Floor Area Ratio).
- ~~4.6.~~ **Floor Area Ratio.** “Floor area ratio” means the gross floor area of all of the buildings on the parcel divided by the net parcel area.
- ~~5.7.~~ **Food Preparation.** “Food Preparation” means a businesses preparing and/or packaging food for off-site consumption, excluding those of an industrial character in terms of processes employed, waste produced, water used, and traffic generation. Includes catering kitchens, and small-scale specialty food production.
- ~~6.8.~~ **Frontage.** “Frontage” means that portion of all property abutting on a side of a street between two intersecting or terminating streets, or the end of such street if it does not meet another.

G. “G” Terms

1. **Garage.** “Garage” means an enclosed structure or a part of a building designed or used for the storage of automobiles and other motor vehicles.
- a. **Subterranean Garage.** “Subterranean garage” means a parking area entirely underground, except for openings for ingress and egress.
- ~~1.2.~~ **Garage Sale.** “Garage Sale” means a temporary sale for the purpose of selling, trading or otherwise disposing of household furnishings, personal goods or other tangible properties of a resident of the premises on which the sale is conducted.
3. **Gas and Service Stations.** “Gas and service stations” means a retail business establishment supplying gasoline and oil and minor accessories for automobiles. Included in this definition are incidental food and beverage and car wash facilities.
4. **Grade.** “Grade” means the location of the ground surface.
- a. ~~Existing Grade.~~ “Existing grade”, or natural grade, means the elevation of the ground at any point on a parcel.
- b. ~~Finished Grade.~~ “Finished grade” means the final surface elevation of the ground, paving, lawn, or other improved surface.
- ~~3.5.~~ **Group Housing.** “Group housing” means shared living quarters without separate kitchen or bathroom facilities for each room or unit, offered for rent for permanent or semi-transient residents on a weekly or longer basis. Includes rooming and boarding houses, single-room occupancy housing, dormitories, and other types of

organizational housing, and extended stay hotels intended for long-term occupancy (30 days or more). Excludes hotels, motels, ~~break~~ and breakfasts, and residential care facilities.

4.6. Geological Hazard. “Geological hazard” means a threat to life, property or public safety caused by geological or hydrological processes such as faulting and secondary seismic effects, including but not limited to: liquefaction, landsliding, erosion, flooding, tsunami or storm wave inundation.

5.7. Government Offices. “Government offices” means a place of employment occupied by governmental agencies and their employees. Includes offices for administrative, clerical, and public contact functions but excludes corporation yards, equipment service centers, and similar facilities that primarily provide maintenance and repair services and storage facilities for vehicles and equipment

6.8. Grading. “Grading” means Any and all activities involving earthwork, including placement or fill and/or excavation.

1. **Ground Floor.** “Ground floor” means the first floor of a building other than a cellar or basement that is closest to finished grade.

H. “H” Terms

1. Height. See “building height.” For structures other than buildings, “height” means the vertical distance from grade to the highest point of the structure directly above.

4.2. Home Day Care. “Home day care” means a facility providing daytime supervision and care for adults, children, or elderly located in the provider’s own home.

a. “Home day care facilities, large” means a day care home facility supervising 9 to 14 ~~8~~ persons ~~or less~~.

b. “Home day care facilities, small” means a day care home facility supervising 8 persons ~~for less~~ ~~9 to 14 persons~~.

3. Historic Resource. “Historic Resource” means either a Designated Historic Resource as defined in Section 17.84.020 (Types of Historic Resources), a contributing structure to a Designated Historic District, Landmark ~~or a designated non-structural elements such as landscape features or prehistoric sites~~ a structure, site, or landscape feature determined by a State Certified Architectural Historian to meet the City’s historical significance criteria in Section 17.84.050 (Criteria for Designating Historic Resources). ~~Potential Historic Resource structure included in the Historic Structures List as defined in Section 17.84.020 (Types of Historic Resources).~~

2.4. Historic Alteration Permit. “Historic alteration permit” means the City permit required to alter the exterior of a historic resource in accordance with Section 17.84.060 (Historic Alteration Permit).

3.5. Home Occupation. “Home occupation” means the conduct of a business within a dwelling unit or residential site, with the business activity being subordinate to the residential use of the property.

I. “I” Terms.”

1. **Impervious Surface.** “Impervious surface” means any surface that does not permit the passage of water. Impervious surfaces include buildings, hardscaped parking areas, and all paved surfaces.

J. “J” Terms. None.

K. “K” Terms”

1. **Kitchen.** “Kitchen” means any room or part of a room used or intended or designed to be used for cooking or the preparation of food for a single dwelling unit, and distinct from a “mini-bar/convenience area” and outdoor barbeque and bars -which is-are intended as a supplemental food preparation area within a single-family home.

L. “L” Terms.

1. **Land Use.** An activity conducted on a site or in a structure, or the purpose for which a site or structure is designed, arranged, occupied, or maintained. The meaning of the term “use” is identical to “land use.”

2. **Landscaping.** “Landscaping” means the planting and maintenance of living plant material, including the installation, use, and maintenance of any irrigation system for the plant material, as well as nonliving landscape material (such as rocks, pebbles, sand, mulch, walls, fences, fountains, trellises, sculptures, or decorative paving materials).

3. **Liquor Store.** “Liquor store” means a business selling alcoholic beverages for off-site consumption with the sale of alcoholic beverages constituting its primary source of revenue.

4. **Loading Space.** “Loading space” means an off-street space or berth on the same parcel with a building for the temporary parking of a vehicle while loading or unloading goods and materials.

3.5. Local Coastal Program (LCP). “Local Coastal Program” means the City’s land use plan, Zoning Code, Zoning Map and actions certified by the Coastal Commission as meeting the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976.

6. **Light Manufacturing.** See “Manufacturing, Light.”

4.7. Lodging. “Lodging” means an establishment providing overnight accommodations to transient patrons for payment for periods of less than 30 consecutive days.

a. “Bed and breakfast” means a residential structure that is in residential use with one or more bedrooms rented for overnight lodging and where meals may be provided.

- b. “Hotel” means an establishment providing overnight lodging to transient patrons. Hotels and motels may provide additional services, such as conference and meeting rooms, restaurants, bars, or recreation facilities available to guests or to the general public. Includes motor lodges, motels, extended-stay hotels, and tourist courts, but does not include group housing or bed and breakfast establishments, which are separately defined and regulated.

8. Lot. See “Parcel.”

9. Lot Coverage. “Lot coverage” means the total area of a parcel occupied by permanent structures.

~~5. Lot of Record.~~ “Lot of record”, or legal lot, means a parcel which was legally created pursuant to the California Subdivision Map Act.

M. -“M” Terms.

1. **Maintenance and Repair Services.** “Maintenance and repair services” means businesses which provide construction, maintenance and repair services off-site, but which store equipment and materials or perform fabrication or similar work on-site. Includes off-site plumbing shops, general contractors, contractor’s storage yards, appliance repair, janitorial services, electricians, pest control, heating and air conditioning, roofing, painting, landscaping, septic tank service, and other similar uses.
2. **Manufacturing, Custom.** “Manufacturing, custom” means establishments primarily engaged in on-site production of goods by hand manufacturing or artistic endeavor, which involves only the use of hand tools or small mechanical equipment and the incidental direct sale to consumers of only those goods produced on site. Typical uses include ceramic studios, candle making shops, woodworking, and custom jewelry manufacturers.
3. **Manufacturing, Light.** “Manufacturing, Light” means the manufacture, predominantly from previously prepared materials, of finished products or parts, including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, and packaging of such products, and incidental storage, sales and distribution of such products, but excluding basic industrial processing and custom manufacturing.
4. **Material Change.** “Material change” means any significant alteration, by private or public action, in the external appearance or surface of an improvement, landscape or vista. This shall not include ordinary maintenance which does not require a permit.
5. **Medical Offices and Clinics.** “Medical offices and clinics” means a facility where medical, mental, dental, or other personal health services are provided on an outpatient basis using specialized equipment. Includes offices for physicians, dentists, and optometrists, diagnostic centers, blood banks and plaza centers, and emergency medical clinics offered exclusively on an out-patient basis. Hospitals are excluded from this definition.

~~5-6.~~ **Ministerial Action.** “Ministerial action” means a City decision on a planning permit which involves only the use of fixed standards or objective measurements and does not require the exercise of discretion

~~6.1.~~ **Medical Offices and Clinics.** “Medical offices and clinics” means a facility where ~~medical, mental, dental, or other personal health services are provided on an outpatient basis using specialized equipment. Includes offices for physicians, dentists, and optometrists, diagnostic centers, blood banks and plasma centers, and emergency medical clinics offered exclusively on an out-patient basis. Hospitals are excluded from this definition.~~

7. **Mixed Use.** “Mixed use” means two or more different land uses located in one structure or on one parcel or development sites.

8. **Mobile Food Vendors.** “Mobile Food Vendors” means businesses selling food or drinks from temporary and semi-permanent structures or mobile equipment such as food trucks or pushcarts.

8-9. **Mobile Home Park.** See Section 17.100.030 (Definitions) of Chapter 17.100 (Mobile Home Park Conversions).

~~9-10.~~ **Modification.** “Modification” means any construction or physical change in the internal arrangement of rooms or the supporting members of a structure, or a change in the external appearance of any structure, not including painting.

~~10-11.~~ **Multi-Family Dwelling.** Multi-family dwelling” means a building that contains three or more dwelling units, with each unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

N. “N” Terms.

1. **Nonconforming Parcel.** “Nonconforming parcel” means a parcel that was lawfully established but that no longer conforms with the parcel size or dimension standards of the zoning district in which it is located.

~~1-2.~~ **Nonconforming Structure.** “Nonconforming structure” means a structure which does not meet the current development standards for the district in which the structure is located. Development standards include, but are not limited to setbacks, height or lot coverage regulations of the zoning district, but do not include standards contained in the Uniform Codes, such as the Building Code.

~~2-3.~~ **Nonconforming Use.** “Nonconforming use” “means a use that lawfully occupied a building or land at the time the use was established, but that no longer conforms with the use regulations of the zoning district in which it is located.

O. “O” Terms.

1. **Open Space, Private.** “Open space, private” means open areas for outdoor living and recreation that are adjacent and directly accessible to a single dwelling unit, reserved for the exclusive use of residents of the dwelling unit and their guests.
2. **Open Space, Common.** “Open space, common” means areas for outdoor living and recreation that are intended for the use of residents and guests of more than one dwelling unit.
3. **Overlay Zone.** “Overlay zone” means an additional zoning district as shown on the Zoning Map that prescribes special regulations to a parcel in combination with the base zoning district.

P. “P” Terms.

1. **Parcel.** “Parcel” means a lot, tract, or area of land whose boundaries have been established by a legal instrument such as a deed or map recorded with the County of Santa Cruz, and which is recognized as a separate legal entity for purposes of transfer of title, except public easements or rights-of-way. The meaning of “lot” is identical to “parcel.”
2. **Parcel Area.** “Parcel area” means the total horizontal area included within the parcel lines of the parcel, including one-half the width of any alley or portion thereof abutting a parcel line.
 - a. ~~Parcel Area, Gross.~~ “~~Parcel Area, Gross~~” means the total size of a parcel from lot line to lot line.
 - b. ~~Parcel Area, Net.~~ “~~Parcel Area, Net~~” means the Gross Parcel Area minus the total area occupied by street rights-of-way, access easements, or a creek channel.
3. **Parcel, Corner.** “Corner parcel” means a parcel situated at the junction of two or more intersecting streets, with a parcel line bordering on each of the two or more streets.
4. **Parcel Depth.** “Parcel depth” means the horizontal distance from the street line or front line of the parcel to the rear line, measured in the mean direction of the side lines of the parcel.
5. **Parcel Line.** “Parcel line” means the lines bounding a parcel.
6. **Parcel Line, Front.** “Front parcel line” means that dimension of a parcel or portion of a parcel, abutting on a street except the side of a corner parcel.
7. **Parcel Line, Rear.** “Rear-parcel line” means ordinarily, the line of a parcel which is generally opposite the line along the frontage of said parcel. In cases in which this definition is not applicable, the Community Development Director shall designate the rear parcel line.
8. **Parcel Line, Interior Side.** “Interior side parcel line” means any boundary line not a front line or a rear line shared with another parcel.

9. **Parcel Line, Exterior Side.** “Exterior side parcel line” means any boundary line not a front line or a rear line adjacent to a street.
10. **Parcel, Reversed Corner.** “Reversed corner parcel” means a corner parcel, the side street line of which is substantially a continuation of the front line of the parcel upon which it rears.
11. **Parcel Width.** “Parcel width” means the horizontal distance between the side parcel lines, measured at right angles to the parcel depth at a point midway between the front and rear parcel lines.
12. **Parking Lot.** “Parking lot” means an open area of land, a yard or other open space on a parcel other than a street or alley, used for or designed for temporary parking for more than four automobiles and available for public use, whether free, for compensation, or as an accommodation for clients or customers.
13. **Parking Space.** “Parking space” means land or space privately owned, covered or uncovered, laid out for, surfaced, and used or designed to be used for temporary parking or storage of standard motor vehicles.
14. **Parks and Recreational Facilities.** “Parks and recreational facilities” means non-commercial public facilities that provide open space and/or recreational opportunities. Includes parks, community gardens, community centers, passive and active open space, wildlife preserves, playing fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, gymnasiums, and other similar facilities.
15. **Personal Services.** “Personal services” means an establishment that provides services to individuals and that may provide accessory retail sales of products related to the services provided. Includes barber shops and beauty salons, nail salons, dry cleaning establishments, self-service laundromats, tailors, tanning salons, State-licensed massage therapists, small fitness studios less than 2,500 square feet, yoga studios, dance studios, pet grooming services, veterinary clinics, and other similar land uses. Also includes establishments that offer specialized programs in personal growth and development such as music, martial arts, vocal, fitness and dancing instruction. “Fitness Centers and Gyms, Large” are excluded from this definition.
16. **Planning Permit.** “Planning permit” means any permit or approval required by the Zoning Code authorizing an applicant to undertake certain land use activities.
17. Potential Historic Resource. See Section 17.84.020.B (Potential Historic Resources).
- 17.18. Primary Use. “Primary use” means the main purpose for which a site is developed and occupied, including the activities that are conducted on the site a majority of the hours during which activities occur.
- 18.19. Primary Structure. “Primary structure” means a structure that accommodates the primary use of the site.

~~19-20.~~ **Professional Office.** “Professional office” means a place of employment occupied by businesses providing professional, executive, management, or administrative services. Includes offices for accountants, architects, advertising agencies, insurance agents, attorneys, commercial art and design services, non-retail financial institutions, real estate agents, news services, photographers, engineers, employment agencies, real-estate agents, and other similar professions. Also includes research and development facilities that engages in research, testing, and development of commercial products or services in technology-intensive fields.

~~20-21.~~ **Public Safety Facility.** “Public safety facility” means a facility operated by a governmental agency for the purpose of protecting public safety. Includes fire stations and other fire-fighting facilities, police stations, public ambulance dispatch facilities, and other similar land uses.

Q. “Q” Terms. None.

R. “R” Terms.

1. **Recreational Vehicle (RV).** “Recreational vehicle” means a motor home, travel trailer, truck camper, or camping trailer, with or without motive power, originally designed for human habitation for recreational, emergency, or other occupancy, which meets all of the following criteria:
 - a. Contains less than 320 square feet of internal living room area, excluding built-in equipment, including wardrobe, closets, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures, and bath or toilet rooms;
 - b. Contains 400 square feet or less of gross area measured at maximum horizontal projections;
 - c. Is built on a single chassis; and
 - d. Is either self-propelled, truck-mounted, or permanently towable on the highways without a towing permit.
2. **Recycling Collection Facility.** A center for the acceptance by donation, redemption, or purchase, of recyclable materials from the public.
3. **Remodel.** “Remodel” means a change or alteration in a building that does not increase the building’s net square footage.
4. **Residential Care Facility.** “Residential care facility” means a state-licensed residential facility providing social and personal care for residents. Includes children’s homes, homes for the elderly, orphanages, self-help group homes, and transitional housing for the homeless. Excludes facilities where medical care is a core service provided to residents, such as nursing and convalescent homes.
 - a. “Residential care facility, large” means a residential care facility for 7 or more persons.

- b. “Residential care facility, small” means a residential care facility for 6 or fewer persons.
- 5. **Residential Mixed Use.** “Residential mixed use” means one or more structures on a single parcel that contains both dwelling units and non-residential uses such as retail, restaurants, offices, or other commercial uses. Different land uses may be within a single structure (vertical mixed use) or in separate structures on a single parcel (horizontal mixed use).
- 6. **Retail.** “Retail” means stores and shops selling merchandise to the general public. Includes drug stores, general merchandise stores, convenience shops, pet stores, department stores, and other similar retail establishments.
- 7. **Review Authority.** “Review authority” means the City official or City body that is responsible, under the provisions of the Zoning Code, for approving or denying a permit application or other request for official City approval.
- 8. **Right-of-Way.** “Right-of-Way means a strip of land acquired by reservation, dedication, prescription, or condemnation and intended to be occupied by a road, public sidewalk, railroad, utility systems, or other similar uses.”
- 7.9. **Roof Deck.** “Roof deck” means a platform located on the flat portion of a roof or setback of a building that is used for outdoor space.

S. “S” Terms.

- 1. **Salvage and Wrecking.** “Salvage and wrecking” means storage and dismantling of vehicles and equipment for sale of parts, as well as their collection, storage, exchange or sale of goods including, but not limited to, any used building materials, used containers or steel drums, used tires, and similar or related articles or property.
- 2. **Schools, Public or Private.** “Schools, Public or Private” means public or private facilities for education, including elementary, junior high, and high schools, providing instruction and study required in public schools by the California Education Code.
- 2.3. **Screening.** “Screening” means buffering or concealing a building, structure, or activity from neighboring areas of from public vantage points with a wall, fence, landscaping, berm, architectural feature, or other similar means.
- 3.4. **Secondary Dwelling Unit.** “Secondary dwelling unit” means a self-contained living unit, either attached to or detached from, and in addition to, the primary residential unit on a single parcel.
 - a. “Secondary dwelling unit, attached,” means a secondary dwelling unit that shares at least one common wall with the primary residential unit.
 - b. “Secondary dwelling unit, detached,” means a secondary dwelling unit that does not share a common will with the primary residential unit.
- 3. ~~**Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Rehabilitation.** “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Rehabilitation” means the Secretary of the~~

~~United States Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, issued by the National Park Service (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 67), together with the accompanying interpretive Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, as amended.~~

- ~~5.~~ **Setback.** “Setback” means the minimum allowable horizontal distance from a given point or line of reference such as a street right-of-way to the nearest vertical wall or other element of a building or structure as defined in this chapter.
- ~~4.6.~~ **Shared Parking.** “Shared parking” means the management of parking spaces so they can be used by multiple users. Shared parking may be utilized by multiple users on the same parcel, between multiple users on different parcels, or in dedicated shared parking facilities such as public parking lots.
- ~~7.~~ **Sign.** See Chapter 17.80 (Signs).
- ~~5-8.~~ **Single-Family Dwelling.** “Single-family dwelling” means a residential structure designed for occupancy by one household. A single-family home provides complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.
- ~~6-9.~~ **Site.** “Site” means a parcel or adjoining parcels that are under single ownership or single control, and that are considered a unit for the purposes of development or other use.
- ~~7-10.~~ **Site Area.** “Site area” means the total area included within the boundaries of a site.
- ~~11.~~ **Self-Storage.** “Self-storage” means a structure or group of structures with controlled access that contains individual and compartmentalized stalls or lockers for storage of customers’ goods.
- ~~8-12.~~ **Solar Energy System.** “Solar energy system” means any solar collector or other solar energy device, certified pursuant to State law, along with ancillary equipment, used to collect, store, and distribute solar energy for heating, cooling, electricity, and/or water heating.
- ~~9-13.~~ **Split Zoning.** “Split zoning” means a parcel on which two or more zoning districts apply due to zoning district boundaries crossing or otherwise not following the parcel boundaries.
- ~~10-14.~~ **Story.** “Story” means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a basement, cellar or unused under-floor space is more than 6 feet above grade as defined in this chapter for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter or is more than 12 feet above grade as defined in this chapter at any point, such basement, cellar or unused under-floor space shall be considered as a story.

- ~~44-15.~~ **Story, Half.** “Half story” means a partial story under a gable, hip or gambrel roof, the wall plates of which are at least two opposite exterior walls and which are not more than four feet above the floor plate of the second floor, and may include shed or dormer projections from those walls. Dormers may constitute not more than one-third of the length of the wall upon which they are located, whether as a single unit or multiple dormers.
- ~~42-16.~~ **Street.** “Street” means a public way more than 20 feet in width which affords a primary or principal means of access to abutting property.
- ~~43-17.~~ **Structural Alterations.** “Structural alterations” means any change in the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, floor, ceiling or roof joists and roof rafters, or change in roof exterior lines which would prolong the life of the supporting members of a building.
18. **Structure.** “Structure” means anything constructed or erected that requires attachment to the ground, or attachment to something located on the ground. Objects which are temporarily attached to the ground, or which are easily moved, including but not limited to dog houses, picnic tables, patio furniture, and children’s play structures are not considered regulated structures. Pipelines, poles, wires, and similar installations erected or installed by public utility districts or companies are not included in the definition of “structure.” In the coastal zone, “structure” includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line.
- ~~44-19.~~ **Supportive Housing.** “Supportive housing” means housing with no limit on length of stay and that is occupied by a target population as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 53260 of the California Health and Safety Code, and that is linked to on-site or off-site services that assist residents in retaining housing, improving their health status, maximizing their ability to live and, when possible, work in the community. Supportive housing shall be treated as a residential use and shall be subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same residential housing type located in the same zoning district.

T. “T” Terms.

1. Tandem Parking. “Tandem parking” means an arrangement of parking spaces such that one or more spaces must be driven across in order to access another space or spaces.
- ~~4-2.~~ **Temporary Structure.** “Temporary structure” means a structure that is erected for a limited period of time, typically no longer than 180 days, and that does not permanently alter the character or physical facilities of a property.
3. Temporary Use. “Temporary use” means a short-term activity that may or may not meet the normal development or use standards of the applicable zone, but that occurs for a limited period of time, typically less than 12 months and does not permanently alter the character or physical facilities of a property.

4. **Transitional Housing.** “Transitional housing” means residential units operated under program requirements that call for: (A) the termination of any assistance to an existing program recipient, and (B) the subsequent recirculation of the assisted residential unit to another eligible program recipient at some predetermined future point in time, which shall be no less than six months. Transitional housing may be provided in all residential housing types. In all cases, transitional housing is and shall be treated as a residential use and shall be subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same residential housing type located in the same zoning district.

~~2.5.~~ **Trash Enclosure.** “Trash enclosure” means a permanent, immobile structure designed to screen and store trash, recycling, and compost containers.

6. **Treatment of Historic Resources.** The four approaches to the treatment of historic resources as established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior are defined as follows:

a. “Preservation” means to stabilize a building or structure, retain most or all of its historic fabric, and maintain the current look.

b. “Rehabilitation” means to update a building for its current or a new use. Rehabilitation emphasizes retention and repair of historic materials and allows replacement of materials that are in poor condition.

c. “Restoration” means to take a building back to an earlier time by removing later features. Restoration centers on retaining materials from the most significant period in the property’s history.

d. “Reconstruction” means to bring back a building that no longer exists or cannot be repaired. Reconstruction recreates a non-surviving building or one that exists now, but is extremely deteriorated and un-salvageable.

~~3.7.~~ **Trellis.** “Trellis” means a structure made from an open framework or lattice of interwoven or intersecting pieces of wood, bamboo or metal made to support and display climbing plants.

U. “U Terms.

1. **Upper Floor.** “Upper floor” means any story of a building above the ground floor.

~~4.~~ **Unattended Donation Box.** “Unattended donation box” means any unattended container, receptacle, or similar device used for soliciting and collecting donations of clothing or other salvageable personal property. Recycle bins for the collection of recyclable materials are not included in this definition.

2. _____

~~2.3.~~ **Urban Agriculture.** “Urban agriculture” means activities involving the raising, cultivation, processing, marketing, and distribution of food in urban areas.

- a. “Home garden” means the property of a single-family or multifamily residence used for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, or herbs by the residents of the property, guests of the property owner, or a gardening business hired by the property owner.
- b. “Community garden” means privately or publicly owned land used for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, or herbs by multiple users. Community gardens may be divided into separate plots for cultivation by one or more individuals or may be farmed collectively by members of the group and may include common areas maintained or used by group members.
- c. “Urban farm” means privately or publicly owned land used for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, or herbs by an individual, organization, or business with the primary purpose of growing food for sale.

3.4. **Use.** See “Land Use.”

4.5. **Utilities, Major.** “Utilities, major” means generating plants, electric substations, solid waste collection, including transfer stations and materials recovery facilities, solid waste treatment and disposal, water or wastewater treatment plants, and similar facilities of public agencies or public utilities

5.6. **Utilities, Minor.** “Utilities, Minor” means infrastructure facilities that are necessary to serve development within the immediate vicinity such as electrical distribution lines and underground water and sewer lines.

V. “V” Terms.

1. **Vacation Rental Use.** “Vacation rental ~~use~~” means the occupancy for hire of real property or portion thereof for a period of less than 30 consecutive calendar days. “For hire,” for purposes of this section, does not include:
 - a. The owner or long term lessee of the property, without consideration, allowing family or friends to use the property;
 - b. An arrangement whereby the owner or long term lessee of the property agrees to a short term trade with another property owner or long term lessee whereby the sole consideration is each concurrently using the other’s property.
2. **Valet Parking Service.** “Valet parking service” means a parking service provided to accommodate patrons of one or more businesses that is accessory and incidental to the business and by which an attendant on behalf of the business takes temporary custody of a patron’s motor vehicle and moves, parks, stores or retrieves the vehicle for the patron’s convenience.
- 2.3. **Vehicle Repair.** “Vehicle repair” means an establishment for the repair, alteration, restoration, or finishing of any vehicle, including body repair, collision repair, painting, tire and battery sales and installation, motor rebuilding, tire recapping and retreading, and towing. Repair shops that are incidental to a vehicle sales or rental establishment on the same site are excluded from this definition.

3.4. Vehicle Sales and Rental. “Vehicle sales and rental” means an establishment for the retail sales or rental of new or used vehicles. Includes the sale of vehicle parts and vehicle repair, provided that these activities are incidental to the sale of vehicles.

W. “W” Terms.

1. **Wall.** “Wall” means a permanent upright linear structure made of stone, concrete, masonry, or other similar material.
2. **Warehousing and Distribution.** “Warehousing and distribution” means an establishment used primarily for the storage and/or distributing goods to retailers, contractors, commercial purchasers or other wholesalers, or to the branch or local offices of a company or organization. Includes vehicle storage, moving services, general delivery services, refrigerated locker storage facilities, and other similar land uses.
3. **Wholesaling.** “Wholesaling” means indoor storage and sale of goods to other firms for resale. Wholesalers are primarily engaged in business-to-business sales, but may sell to individual consumers through mail or Internet orders. Wholesalers normally operate from a warehouse or office having little or no display of merchandise, and are not designed to solicit walk-in traffic.

3.4. Wireless Communication Facilities. See Chapter 17.014 ([Wireless Communication Facilities](#)).

X. “X” Terms. None.

Y. “Y” Terms.

1. **Yard.** “Yard” means an open space, other than a court, on the same parcel with a building, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except for such encroachments allowed by the Zoning Code.
2. **Yard, Front.** “Front yard” means a yard extending across the full width of the parcel, the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the front line of the parcel and the nearest line of the main building or enclosed or covered porch. On a corner parcel the front line of the parcel is ordinarily construed as the least dimension of the parcel fronting on a street.
3. **Yard, Rear.** “Rear yard” means a yard extending across the full width of the parcel, and measured between the rear line of the main building or enclosed or covered porch nearest the rear line of the parcel; the depth of the required rear yard shall be measured horizontally.
4. **Yard, Side.** “Side yard” means a yard on each side of the main building extending from the front yard to the rear yard, the width of each yard being measured between the side line of the parcel and the nearest part of the main building or enclosed or covered porch.

5. ~~**Wireless Communications Facility.** “Wireless Communications Facility” means a facility that transmits or receives electromagnetic signals for the purpose of transmitting voice or data communications.~~