

possible environmental impacts of new uses (if required by City rules for State Environmental Policy Act impact review).

The only guide for determining whether one use is different from another is its treatment in the Land Use Code. If the Code treats them differently, they must be considered distinct uses. Thus, if "Use A" is first permitted in a different zone than "Use B," it is clear that they are different uses. The same is true if the Code distinguishes between them in parking requirements or other standards such as screening requirements.

RULE

Whenever the use of a building or lot changes in a way that would be regulated differently than the current use, a change of use occurs.

Land Use Code (Title 23) Zones

The following analysis must be done for all zones. This analysis applies to all changes of use, including changes of one nonconforming use to another. Refer to the chart attached as Appendix 1. This chart includes most uses found in the code, but is not exhaustive.

1. A change in use from a category designated by one letter to a category designated by another letter (e.g., A. Agricultural Use to C. Commercial Use) is always a change of use requiring a Master Use Permit.
2. A change in use from a sub-category designated by a number to another sub-category designated by a number (e.g. C.2. Eating and drinking establishments to C.6. Lodging) is always a change of use requiring a Master Use Permit.
3. A change of use from a use listed under a single numbered sub-category to another listed under the same sub-category (e.g. indoor sports and recreation to lecture and meeting hall) is a change of use only if any one of the following applies:
 - a. the two uses are regulated differently from each other somewhere in Title 23. For example, if a motion picture theater in a Downtown Office Core I zone is changed to an adult motion picture theater, the change is a change of use because motion picture theaters are permitted in many zones in which adult motion picture theaters are prohibited;
 - b. the use to which it is being changed is a major odor generator or a major noise generator.
 - c. the parking requirements for the two uses are not the same;
 - d. either use is a conditional use.

This rule also applies to unlisted uses falling under numbered categories.

4. A change from one defined residential use to another (such as a change from an apartment building to a townhouse structure) is a change of use requiring a Master Use Permit.
5. A change of use is not required when an automotive tow/impound lot is created on a property where outdoor storage use is currently established.

APPENDIX 1

- A. Agricultural Use
 1. Animal husbandry
 2. Aquaculture
 3. Community garden
 4. Horticulture
 5. Urban Farm
- B. Cemeteries
- C. Commercial Use
 1. Animal shelters and kennels
 - Animal health services
 - Kennels
 - Animal shelters
 2. Eating and drinking establishments
 - Drinking establishments
 - Restaurants
 3. Entertainment uses
 - Adult cabarets
 - Adult motion picture theater
 - Adult panorams
 - Indoor sports and recreation
 - Outdoor sports and recreation
 - Theaters
 - Spectator sports facilities
 - Lecture and meeting halls
 - Motion picture theater
 - Performing arts theater
 4. Food processing and craft work
 5. Research and development laboratories
 6. Lodging Uses
 7. Medical services
 8. Offices
 9. Automotive sales and services

- Automotive retail sales and services
- Sales and service of motorized vehicles
- Major automotive vehicle repair
- 10. General sales and service
 - General retail sales and service
 - Multipurpose retail sales
- 11. Heavy sales and service
 - Heavy commercial sales
 - Heavy commercial services
 - Major Durables retail sales
 - Non-household retail sales and services
 - Wholesale showroom
- 12. Marine sales and service
 - Marine service station
 - Sales and rental of large boats
 - Sales and rental of small boats, boat parts and accessories
 - Major Vessel repair
 - Minor Vessel repair
- D. High impact uses
- E. Institutions
 - 1. Adult care centers
 - 2. Child-care centers
 - 3. Colleges
 - 4. Community centers and family support centers
 - 5. Community clubs
 - 6. Hospitals
 - 7. Institutes for advanced study
 - 8. Libraries
 - 9. Major institutions
 - 10. Museums
 - 11. Private clubs
 - 12. Religious facilities
 - 13. Schools, elementary, or secondary
 - 14. Vocational or fine arts schools
- F. Live-Work units
- G. Manufacturing uses
 - 1. Light Manufacturing
 - 2. General Manufacturing
 - 3. Heavy Manufacturing
- H. Parks and open space
- I. Public facilities

1. Jails
 - Youth service centers
 - All other jails
 2. Work-release centers
 3. Other public facilities
- J. Residential use
1. Residential uses not listed below
 2. Accessory dwelling unit
 3. Adult family home
 4. Apartment
 5. Artist's studio/dwelling
 6. Assisted living facility
 7. Carriage house
 8. Caretaker's quarters
 9. Congregate residence
 10. Domestic violence shelter
 11. Floating home
 12. Mobile home
 13. Nursing home
 14. Rowhouse
 15. Single-family dwelling unit
 16. Townhouse
- K. Storage use
1. Mini-warehouses
 2. Outdoor storage
 3. Warehouses
- L. Transportation facilities
1. Cargo terminals
 2. Parking and moorage
 - Boat moorage
 - Dry boat storage
 - Parking, flexible use (except park and ride facilities listed below)
 - Park and ride facilities on surface parking lots
 - Park and ride facilities in parking garages
 - Towing services
 3. Passenger terminals
 4. Rail transit facilities
 5. Air transportation facilities
 - Airports (land-based)
 - Airports (water-based)
 - Heliports
 - Helistops
 6. Vehicle storage and maintenance
 - Bus bases

- Railroad switchyards
- Railroad switchyards with a mechanized hump
- Personal transportation services

M. Utility uses

1. Major communication utilities
2. Minor communication utilities
3. Power plants
4. Recycling
5. Sewage treatment plants
6. Solid waste management
 - Salvage yards
 - Solid waste transfer stations
 - Solid waste incineration facilities
 - Solid waste landfills
7. Utility services uses