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Div. 3.1. Use Table

Sec. 3.1.1. Key to Use Table

The Use Table ([Sec. 3.1.6](#)) in this Division (Div. 3.1) identifies uses allowed in each zone. The key for this table is:

A. Permitted Use (P)

A "P" indicates that the use is permitted in the zone.

B. Limited Use (L)

An "L" indicates that the use is permitted if it meets the limited use standards in [Div. 3.2](#) through [Div. 3.7](#).

C. Conditional Use (C)

A "C" indicates that the use must meet the conditional use standards in [Div. 3.2](#) through [Div. 3.7](#) and requires approval by the Hearing Examiner or Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#)

D. Blank Cell

A blank cell indicates that a use is prohibited in that zone.

Sec. 3.1.2. Use Classifications

A. Use Categories

1. There are 6 use categories: Agricultural, Residential, Civic and Institutional, Commercial, Industrial, and Miscellaneous.
2. When calculating density, any use in the Residential category counts toward residential density; any use in the Agricultural, Civic and Institutional, Commercial, Industrial, or Miscellaneous category counts toward non-residential density.

B. Use Groups and Individual Uses

Under each category in the Use Table, some rows contain individual uses, while other rows represent a use group (a group of uses characterized by a single term or phrase). Where standards are provided for a use group, these standards apply to all individual uses within the group, in addition to any standards provided for individual uses.

C. Use Definitions

Where a use definition in [Div. 3.2](#) through [Div. 3.7](#) contains a list of included uses, these are to be considered typical or example uses, and not all-inclusive.

D. Uses Not Specifically Listed

1. Any use not specifically listed is prohibited unless DPS determines that the use is similar in impact, nature, function, and duration to an allowed use listed in this Division. Where the similar allowed use must satisfy a limited or conditional use standard and approval, the proposed use must meet such standard and obtain such approval.
2. To determine if the proposed use is similar in impact, nature, function, and duration to the other use types allowed in a specific zone, DPS must review relevant characteristics of the proposed use, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. The size, type and volume of items or services sold and nature of inventory on the premises;
 - b. Any processing done on the premises, including assembly, manufacturing, warehousing, shipping, distribution;
 - c. The amount and nature of any adverse impacts generated on the premises, including but not limited to noise, smoke, odor, illumination, glare, vibration, radiation, and fumes;
 - d. Any dangerous, hazardous, toxic, or explosive materials used on the premises;
 - e. The nature and location of storage and display of merchandise, whether enclosed, open, inside or outside the principal building; predominant types of items stored (such as business vehicles, work-in-process, inventory and merchandise, construction materials, scrap and junk, and raw materials including liquids and powders);
 - f. The type, size, and nature of buildings and structures;
 - g. The number of employees and customers in relation to business hours and employment shifts;

- h. Transportation requirements, including the modal split for people and freight, by volume and type of traffic generation to and from the site;
- i. Parking requirements, turnover and generation, and the potential for shared parking with other use types; and
- j. Any special public infrastructure needed to serve the proposed use, including but not limited to water supply, wastewater output, pre-treatment of wastes and emissions, and any significant power structures and communications towers or facilities.

Sec. 3.1.3. Uses Listed as Accessory

Uses listed under an accessory use group in the Use Table are uses that are incidental and subordinate to the principal use of a lot or the principal building, and located on the same lot as the principal use or building.

Sec. 3.1.4. Temporary Uses

A. In General

Temporary uses

- 1. are temporary in nature;
- 2. are established for a fixed period of time with the intent to discontinue the use when that period of time is over;
- 3. do not involve the construction or alteration of any permanent structure; and
- 4. require a temporary use permit under [Sec. 8.4.2](#), with the following exceptions.

a. Construction Dumpsters

One construction dumpster is permitted on-site in association with a valid building permit. The use of a dumpster past expiration of the building permit is prohibited.

b. Garage or Yard Sales

- i. A garage sale or yard sale is the sale, on residential property, of goods previously used by a resident of the property. This also includes all similar sales activities such as moving sales, estate sales and community sale.

- ii. A garage sale is not a vending activity unless it exceeds the limits in [Chapter 47](#).

c. Self-Storage Containers

- i. A storage container for household or other goods located in any yard is permitted for a maximum of 30 consecutive days twice per calendar year.
- ii. The storage container must be placed completely on-site (and cannot be placed in any public right-of-way).
- iii. The storage container must be placed on a paved surface.

B. Benefit Performance

A benefit performance, under [Chapter 30 \(Sec. 30-4\)](#), is permitted in any zone, including on property regulated by a conditional use, without requiring a modification of the conditional use plan. Unless the benefit performance is conducted on property that is occupied by a private club operating in compliance with this Chapter, a religious institution, a fire department, a public school, or a nationally chartered service or veterans organization not organized for gain or profit of any individual member of such groups, it must satisfy the following standards:

- 1. In any Residential, EOF, or NR zone, a benefit performance is a maximum of 15 days.
- 2. The benefit performance must be a minimum of 600 feet from any dwelling, measured from the perimeter of the performance area as delineated in the license application, unless a minimum of 75% of the occupants of the dwellings within the 600 feet measurement consent to the performance in writing.

C. Landing of Rotorcraft

The takeoff and landing of rotorcraft may be allowed, notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, under the following circumstances:

- 1. The landing and use of air ambulances and other emergency rotorcraft is a permitted use in any zone during any emergency.
- 2. Emergency helipads for hospitals are a permitted use in any zone.
- 3. A rotorcraft may land for special events, such as athletic contests, holiday

celebrations, parades, political campaigning, advertising promotions, fairs, carnivals or similar activities if:

- a. the person or organization intending to use a rotorcraft has received approval from the Federal Aviation Administration and the Chief of Police; and
 - b. the Chief of Police refers each application to the Department of Fire and Rescue Services, Department of Environmental Protection, and DPS for review and recommendations before approving the time and place of the use.
4. The landing and takeoff areas for temporary helistops must satisfy the heliport surface dimensions recommended in the most recent Federal Aviation Administration Heliport Design Guide. An application for a temporary helistop must obtain approval by the Chief of Police, who must refer the application to the Department of Fire and Rescue Services, Department of Environmental Protection, and DPS for review and recommendations before making any decision on the application.

Sec. 3.1.5. Transferable Development Rights

A. The following uses are prohibited if the lot or parcel on which the use is located is in the AR zone and is encumbered by a recorded Transfer of Development Rights easement:

1. Agricultural

Agricultural Auction Facility

2. Residential

- a. Attached Accessory Apartment
- b. Detached Accessory Apartment
- c. Residential Care Facility (Up to 8 Persons)
- d. Residential Care Facility (9 - 16 Persons)
- e. Residential Care Facility (Over 16 Persons)
- f. Guest House
- g. Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact)

- h. Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact)
- i. Home Occupation (Low Impact)
- j. Home Occupation (Major Impact)

3. Civic and Institutional

- a. Ambulance or Rescue Squads (Private)
- b. Charitable, Philanthropic Institution
- c. Group Day Care (9-12 Persons)
- d. Day Care Center (13 - 30 Persons)
- e. Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons)
- f. Private Club, Service Organization
- g. Religious Assembly

4. Commercial

- a. Veterinary Office/Hospital
- b. Bed and Breakfast (if not accessory to Farming)
- c. Cemetery
- d. Funeral Home, Undertaker
- e. Rural Antique Shop
- f. Shooting Range (Outdoor)
- g. Transitory Use

5. Industrial

- a. Mining, Excavation

B. However, any building existing on October 2, 2007 may be repaired or reconstructed if the floor area of the building is not increased and the use is not changed.

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USE OR USE GROUP	Definitions and Standards	Residential																		Commercial/Residential			Employment				Industrial		
		Rural Residential				Residential Detached								Residential Townhouse			Residential Multi-Unit			Commercial/Residential			Employment				Industrial		
		Ag	R	RC	RNC	RE-2	RE-2C	RE-1	R-200	R-90	R-60	R-40	TLD	TMD	THD	R-30	R-20	R-10	CRN	CRT	CR	GR	NR	LSC	EOF	IL	IM	IH	
Personal Living Quarters (Up to 50 Individual Living Units)	3.3.2.D															L	L	L	L	L	L	L							
Personal Living Quarters (Over 50 Individual Living Units)	3.3.2.D															C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C						
Residential Care Facility (Up to 8 Persons)	3.3.2.E	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Residential Care Facility (9 - 16 Persons)	3.3.2.E	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	P	L	P	P	L	L						
Residential Care Facility (Over 16 Persons)	3.3.2.E	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L	L	P	L		P	C					
ACCESSORY RESIDENTIAL USES	3.3.3																												
Attached Accessory Apartment	3.3.3.B	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L																		
Detached Accessory Apartment	3.3.3.C	C	C	C		L	L	L																					
Dwelling for Caretaker/ Watchkeeper	3.3.3.D																							P		P	P	P	
Farm Tenant Dwelling	3.3.3.E	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L																		
Guest House	3.3.3.F	L	L	L	L	L	L	L																					
Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact)	3.3.3.G	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L					
Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact)	3.3.3.G	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C					
Home Occupation (No Impact)	3.3.3.H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L					
Home Occupation (Low Impact)	3.3.3.H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L					
Home Occupation (Major Impact)	3.3.3.H	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C					
Live/Work Unit	3.3.3.I																	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
CIVIC AND INSTITUTIONAL																													
Ambulance, Rescue Squad (Private)	3.4.1															C	C	C		L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Charitable, Philanthropic Institution	3.4.2	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C								P	P	P	P	C	P	P					
Cultural Institution	3.4.3			L	L	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		
DAY CARE FACILITY	3.4.4																												
Family Day Care (Up to 8 Persons)	3.4.4.C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Group Day Care (9 - 12 Persons)	3.4.4.D	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	

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USE OR USE GROUP	Definitions and Standards	Ag	Rural Residential		Residential													Commercial/ Residential			Employment				Industrial			
					Residential Detached								Residential Townhouse			Residential Multi-Unit												
					AR	R	RC	RNC	RE-2	RE-2C	RE-1	R-200	R-90	R-60	R-40	TLD	TMD	THD	R-30	R-20	R-10	CRN	CRT	CR	GR	NR	LSC	EOF
Day Care Center (13 - 30 Persons)	3.4.4.E	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons)	3.4.4.F	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Educational Institution (Private)	3.4.5		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Hospital	3.4.6					C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		L	P	C		P	C	C	C	
Playground, Outdoor Area (Private)	3.4.7		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Private Club, Service Organization	3.4.8	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L	P	P	L		P	L	L	L	
Public Use (Except Utilities)	3.4.9	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Religious Assembly	3.4.10	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Swimming Pool (Community)	3.4.11		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C				C			C				
COMMERCIAL																												
ANIMAL SERVICES	3.5.1																											
Animal Boarding and Care	3.5.1.B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C										C	C	C	L	C			L	L	
Veterinary Office/Hospital	3.5.1.C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C									L	L	L	L	L			L	L	
COMMUNICATION FACILITY	3.5.2																											
Cable Communications System	3.5.2.A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C
Media Broadcast Tower	3.5.2.B	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C					C	C	C				C		L	C	C	C	P
Telecommunications Tower	3.5.2.C	L	L	L	C	C	C	C	C	C	C											L	C	L	C	L	L	L
EATING AND DRINKING	3.5.3																											
Country Inn	3.5.3.A		L	L		L		L	L																			
Restaurant	3.5.3.B																		L	P	P	P	P	P	P	L	L	
FUNERAL AND INTERMENT SERVICES	3.5.4																											
Cemetery	3.5.4.A	C	C	C	C	C																						
Crematory	3.5.4.B																											C
Funeral Home, Undertaker	3.5.4.C	C				C		C	C	C										L	L	P		C				
Landscape Contractor	3.5.5	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C																		P	
LODGING	3.5.6																											
Bed and Breakfast	3.5.6.B	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C	C								L	L		L	L					
Hotel, Motel	3.5.6.C																			P	P	P		P	P			

Key: P = Permitted Use L = Limited Use C = Conditional Use Blank Cell = Use Not Allowed

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					Residential Detached									Residential Townhouse			Residential Multi-Unit												
			AR	R	RC	RNC	RE-2	RE-2C	RE-1	R-200	R-90	R-60	R-40	TLD	TMD	THD	R-30	R-20	R-10	CRN	CRT	CR	GR	NR	LSC	EOF	IL	IM	IH
MEDICAL AND DENTAL	3.5.7																												
Clinic (Up to 4 Medical Practitioners)	3.5.7.A								C	C	C							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Clinic (More than 4 Medical Practitioners)	3.5.7.B																	L	P	P	P	C	P	P	P	P	P		
Medical, Dental Laboratory	3.5.7.C																		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		
OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL	3.5.8																												
Life Sciences	3.5.8.A																						P						
Office	3.5.8.B								C	C	C							P	P	P	P	P	L	P	L	L	L		
Research and Development	3.5.8.C																		P	P			P	L	P	P			
PARKING	3.5.9																												
Structured Parking	3.5.9.B																		P	P	P		P	P	P	P			
Surface Parking for Use Allowed in the Zone	3.5.9.C					L	L	L	L	L	L	L					L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
Surface Parking for Commercial Uses in an Historic District	3.5.9.D	L	L			L	L	L	L		C	C					C	C	C										
RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT	3.5.10																												
Adult Entertainment	3.5.10.A																					L					L	L	
Campground	3.5.10.B		C	L			C																						
Conference Center	3.5.10.C																		P	P			P	P		C			
Golf Course, Country Club	3.5.10.D		C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C						C			C				
Health Clubs and Facilities	3.5.10.E																	L	P	P	P	L	P	P	P	P	P		
Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Indoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons)	3.5.10.F		C															C	L	P	P	C	C	C	C	P	P	C	
Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Outdoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons)	3.5.10.G		C				C		C									C	C	P	C	C	C		C	C	C		
Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Major (Capacity over 1,000 Persons)	3.5.10.H						C												C	P	C	C	C		C	C			

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USE OR USE GROUP	Definitions and Standards	Ag	Rural Residential		Residential															Commercial/ Residential			Employment				Industrial					
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			AR	R	RC	RNC	RE-2	RE-2C	RE-1	R-200	R-90	R-60	R-40	TLD	TMD	THD	R-30	R-20	R-10	CRN	CRT	CR	GR	NR	LSC	EOF	IL	IM	IH			
Shooting Range (Indoor)	3.5.10.I																									C				C	C	C
Shooting Range (Outdoor)	3.5.10.J	C	C	C																												
RETAIL SALES AND SERVICE	3.5.11																															
Retail/Service Establishment (Up to 5,000 SF)	3.5.11.A																L	P	P	P	P	P	L	L	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Retail/Service Establishment (5,001 - 15,000 SF)	3.5.11.A																	L	P	P	P	P	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		
Retail/Service Establishment (15,001 - 50,000 SF)	3.5.11.A																	L	P	P	P	P	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		
Retail/Service Establishment (50,001 - 85,000 SF)	3.5.11.A																		L	L	P	P			L	L	L	L	L	L		
Retail/Service Establishment (85,001-120,000 SF)	3.5.11.A																		L	L	L	L			L	L	L	L	L	L		
Retail/Service Establishment (120,001 SF and Over)	3.5.11.A																		L	L	C	C			L	L	L	L	L	L		
Rural Antique Shop	3.5.11.B	C	C	C	C	C		C	C																							
Rural Country Market	3.5.11.C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C																							
VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT SALES AND RENTAL	3.5.12																															
Heavy Vehicle Sales and Rental	3.5.12.A																									L				P	P	
Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Indoor)	3.5.12.B																		L	P	P						P	P				
Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Outdoor)	3.5.12.C																		L	P	L	C					P	P				
VEHICLE SERVICE	3.5.13																															
Automobile Storage Lot	3.5.13.A																								C							
Car Wash	3.5.13.B																		C		L					L	L	L				
Filling Station	3.5.13.C																		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C				
Repair (Commercial Vehicle)	3.5.13.D																										P	P	P			
Repair (Major)	3.5.13.E																		C	C	L		C			P	P	P				

Key: P = Permitted Use L = Limited Use C = Conditional Use Blank Cell = Use Not Allowed

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USE OR USE GROUP	Definitions and Standards	Ag	Rural Residential		Residential													Commercial/Residential			Employment				Industrial		
					Residential Detached								Residential Townhouse			Residential Multi-Unit											
			AR	R	RC	RNC	RE-2	RE-2C	RE-1	R-200	R-90	R-60	R-40	TLD	TMD	THD	R-30	R-20	R-10	CRN	CRT	CR	GR	NR	LSC	EOF	IL
Repair (Minor)	3.5.13.F																		L	L	L	C	C	L	P	P	P
ACCESSORY COMMERCIAL USES	3.5.14																										
Amateur Radio Facility (Up to 65 Feet in Height)	3.5.14.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Amateur Radio Facility (Over 65 Feet in Height)	3.5.14.B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Antenna on Existing Structure	3.5.14.C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L				L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Commercial Kitchen	3.5.14.D									L	L																
Drive-Thru	3.5.14.E																		L	L	L	L		L	L		
Helistop	3.5.14.F																				C		C	C	C	C	C
TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL USES	3.5.15																										
Construction Administration or Sales Office	3.5.15.A	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Special Event Parking	3.5.15.B					L			L																		
Transitory Use	3.5.15.C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
INDUSTRIAL																											
Animal Research Facility	3.6.1																						P				
Contractor Storage Yard	3.6.2																								L	P	
Dry Cleaning Facility (Up to 3,000 SF)	3.6.3.A																		L	L	L	L	L		P	P	P
Dry Cleaning Facility (Over 3,000 SF)	3.6.3.B																								P	P	P
MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION	3.6.4																										
Artisan Manufacturing and Production	3.6.4.A																	P	P	P					P	P	
Heavy Manufacturing and Production	3.6.4.B																										P
Light Manufacturing and Production	3.6.4.C																						L	P	P	P	
Medical/Scientific Manufacturing and Production	3.6.4.D																	L	P			P	P	P	P		
Mining, Excavation	3.6.5	C	C	C					L																		P
TRANSPORTATION	3.6.6																										
Bus, Rail Terminal/Station	3.6.6.A																		L	L	P	P	L	P	P	P	P

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USE OR USE GROUP	Definitions and Standards	Ag	Rural Residential		Residential													Commercial/ Residential			Employment				Industrial			
					Residential Detached								Residential Townhouse			Residential Multi-Unit												
			AR	R	RC	RNC	RE-2	RE-2C	RE-1	R-200	R-90	R-60	R-40	TLD	TMD	THD	R-30	R-20	R-10	CRN	CRT	CR	GR	NR	LSC	EOF	IL	IM
Helipad, Heliport	3.6.6.B																				C		C	C	C	C	C	
Railroad Tracks	3.6.6.C	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Taxi/Limo Facility	3.6.6.D																		L	L	P	P	L		P	P		
UTILITIES	3.6.7																											
Distribution Line (Above Ground)	3.6.7.A	P	P	P	P	L	L	L	L	L	L	L				P	P	P		L	L	P		P	L	P	P	P
Distribution Line (Below Ground)	3.6.7.B	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pipeline (Above Ground)	3.6.7.C	C	C	C		C		C	C	C	C	C				C	C	C	C	C	C	C		P	P	C	P	P
Pipeline (Below Ground)	3.6.7.D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public Utility Structure	3.6.7.E	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L	L	C	C	P	C	C	C	C
WAREHOUSE	3.6.8																											
Freight Movement	3.6.8.A																									P	P	P
Hazardous Material Storage	3.6.8.B																										C	
Mineral Storage	3.6.8.C																								L	L	P	
Self-Storage	3.6.8.D																		C		L				P	P		
Storage Facility	3.6.8.E																		L	L	L			L	P	P	P	
WASTE-RELATED	3.6.9																											
Landfill, Incinerator, or Transfer Station	3.6.9.A																										C	
Recycling Collection and Processing	3.6.9.B																								L	L	P	
MISCELLANEOUS																												
Noncommercial Kennel	3.7.1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L	L	L																
Solar Collection System	3.7.2	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
Wildlife, Game Preserve, and Other Conservation Areas	3.7.3	P	P	P																								
ACCESSORY MISCELLANEOUS USES	3.7.4																											
Accessory Structures	3.7.4.A	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Accessory Use	3.7.4.B	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Security Pavilion	3.7.4.C	L	L	L	L	L		L	L																			

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Div. 3.2. Agricultural Uses

Sec. 3.2.1. Agricultural Auction Facility

A. Defined

An Agricultural Auction Facility is any structure and land where farm-related merchandise is sold to a bidder.

B. Use Standards

Where an Agricultural Auction Facility is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

1. The minimum lot area is 5 acres.
2. The minimum setback of the auction facility (whether enclosed within a building or not) and the parking area is 50 feet from any lot line where the abutting property is in residential use.
3. The Board of Appeals may specify the types of goods to be auctioned.
4. Evening and weekend operations may be permitted under the limits established by the Board of Appeals.
5. Where any abutting property is in residential use, the noise level at the lot line must not exceed the requirements of [Chapter 31B](#).
6. The agricultural exemption of State law ([Sec. 31B-14\(c\)](#)) is not applicable.
7. If abutting property in the AR zone, screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.
8. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.2.2. Agricultural Processing

A. Defined

Agricultural Processing is any operation that transforms, packages, sorts, or grades farm products into goods that are used for intermediate or final consumption, including goods for non-food use, such as the products of forestry. Agricultural Processing includes milk plant, grain elevator, and mulch or com-

post production and manufacturing, but does not include Slaughterhouse (see [Sec. 3.2.8](#), Slaughterhouse).

B. Use Standards

Where Agricultural Processing is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

1. The minimum lot area is 10 acres.
2. The minimum setback for an Agricultural Processing structure from any lot line is 75 feet.
3. The lot must front on and have access to a road built to primary residential road or higher standards unless processing materials are produced on-site.
4. If abutting property in the AR zone, screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.

Sec. 3.2.3. Community Garden

A. Defined

A Community Garden is land cultivated by a group of people to grow products for personal use or limited distribution and not for sale on-site. Community Garden includes cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, and beekeeping, but does not include Animal Husbandry (see [Sec. 3.2.11.A](#), Animal Husbandry) or Urban Farming (see [Sec. 3.2.9](#), Urban Farming).

B. Use Standards

Where a Community Garden is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

1. The total gross floor area of all structures, except greenhouses, must not exceed 10% of the lot or parcel used for the Community Garden.
2. The maximum height for any accessory structure, including any pitched roof, is 12 feet.
3. Only manual or walk-behind mechanical equipment and practices commonly used in residential gardening may be used.

Sec. 3.2.4. Equestrian Facility

A. Defined

An Equestrian Facility is any structure or land area that is used primarily for the care, breeding, boarding, rental, riding, or training of horses or the teaching of equestrian skills. Equestrian Facility includes events such as competitions, exhibitions, or other displays of equestrian skills.

B. Use Standards

1. Where an Equestrian Facility is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - a. The minimum gross acreage per horse is as follows:
 - i. for 1-2 horses, 2 acres;
 - ii. for 3-10 horses, one acre per horse; and
 - iii. for more than 10 horses, 10 acres plus an additional one-half acre for each horse over 10.
 - b. In the RNC zone, a maximum of 5 horses is allowed.
 - c. Any Equestrian Facility that keeps or boards more than 10 horses must meet all nutrient management, water quality, and soil conservation standards of the County and State. A nutrient management plan prepared by a qualified professional and a soil conservation and water quality plan prepared by the Montgomery Soil Conservation District Board must be submitted through a letter of certification by the landowner to DPS, or other relevant agency. Enforcement of the nutrient management, water quality, and soil conservation plans is the responsibility of the State of Maryland. The landowner must obtain all plans within one year after commencement of operations.
 - d. Each building, show ring, paddock, outdoor arena, and manure storage area must be located at least 100 feet from any existing dwelling on an abutting property.
 - e. Amplified sound must meet all requirements of **Chapter 31B**.
 - f. Any outdoor arena lighting must direct light downward using full cutoff fixtures; producing any glare or direct light onto nearby properties is pro-

hibited. Illumination is prohibited after 10:00 p.m. on Friday or Saturday, and after 9:00 p.m. on Sunday through Thursday.

g. Equestrian events are restricted as follows:

Site Requirements	Hours of Operation		Number of Participants and Spectators			
	Su-Th	Fr-Sa	Event 0-25	Informal Event 26-50	Minor Event 51-150	Major Event 151-300
Up to 17.9 acres	6am-9pm	6am-10pm	Unlimited on any day	None	None	None
18 - 24.9 acres	6am-9pm	6am-10pm	Unlimited on any day	Unlimited on Sat, Sun and holidays; maximum of 6 weekdays per month	None	None
25 - 74.9 acres	6am-9pm	6am-10pm	Unlimited on any day	Unlimited on Sat, Sun and holidays; maximum of 6 weekdays per month	Maximum of 7 per year	None
75+ acres and direct access to a roadway with an arterial or higher classification	6am-9pm	6am-10pm	Unlimited on any day	Unlimited on Sat, Sun and holidays; maximum of 6 weekdays per month	Maximum of 7 per year	Maximum of 3 per year lasting up to 3 consecutive days each

- h. A permit must be obtained from DPS for each event involving between 151 and 300 participants and spectators, per day. The applicant must specify the nature of the event, the anticipated attendance of spectators and participants, the number of days the event will take place, the hours during which the event will take place, the area to be used for parking, any traffic control measures intended to be put in place, and any other information determined by DPS to be relevant to the issuance of the permit. A fee for issuance of the permit may be set by DPS.

- i. An Equestrian Facility conditional use application may be filed with the Board of Appeals to deviate from any limited use standard regarding: number of participants and spectators; number of events each year; event acreage; or hours of operation. An Equestrian Facility conditional use approval must be renewed every 5 years, at which time the Board of Appeals must evaluate the effectiveness of the terms and conditions of the original approval.
- 2. Where an Equestrian Facility is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all applicable limited use standards; **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use; and the following standards:
 - a. If abutting property in the AR zone, screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.
 - b. In the AR, R, RC, and RNC zones:
 - i. The Equestrian Facility must not adversely affect abutting land uses or the surrounding road network.
 - ii. In evaluating the compatibility of an Equestrian Facility on the surrounding land uses, the Board of Appeals must consider that the impact of an agricultural use on surrounding land uses in an Agricultural or Rural Residential zone does not necessarily need to be controlled as stringently as the impact in a Residential zone.
 - c. In the RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, and R-200 zones:
 - i. Any Equestrian Facility on less than 5 acres must establish through a pasture maintenance plan, feeding plan, and any other documentation the Board of Appeals requires, that the site contains sufficient open pasture to ensure proper care of the horses and proper maintenance of the site.
 - ii. The Board of Appeals may limit or regulate more stringently than limited use standards the following:
 - (a) the number of horses that may be kept or boarded;
 - (b) the number of horses that may be rented out for recreational riding or instruction;
 - (c) the number and type of equestrian events that may be held in a one-year period; and

- (d) the hours of operation of any equestrian event or activity.
- iii. All animal waste must be handled according to state requirements for nutrient management.

Sec. 3.2.5. Farm Supply or Machinery Sales, Storage, and Service

A. Defined

Farm Supply or Machinery Sales, Storage, and Service is the sales, storage, or service of machinery used in farming for agricultural purposes. Farm Supply or Machinery Sales, Storage, and Service does not include sales, storage, or service of vehicles and other machinery not associated with farming.

B. Use Standards

1. Where Farm Supply or Machinery Sales, Storage, and Service is allowed as a limited use and abuts property in the AR zone, this use is limited to farm building supply and services that construct, stabilize, and repair farm accessory buildings, structures, and fences.
2. Where Farm Supply or Machinery Sales, Storage, and Service is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - a. The minimum lot area is 5 acres. The Board of Appeals may require a larger area if warranted by the size and characteristics of the inventory.
 - b. The minimum setback from any lot line for parking, buildings, or inventory storage is 75 feet, except that the minimum setback from the street may be reduced to 50 feet if the Board of Appeals finds that:
 - i. the confronting property is in an Agricultural or Rural Residential zone; and
 - ii. the smaller setback would be compatible with surrounding uses.
 - c. The Board of Appeals may reduce the required parking spaces to a minimum of 2 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, excluding storage area, if it finds that the reduction can be made without adverse impact on abutting uses.

Sec. 3.2.6. Farming

A. Defined

Farming is the practice of agriculture on a property, with or without associated buildings. Agriculture is the business, science, and art of cultivating and managing the soil, composting, growing, harvesting, and selling crops and livestock, and the products of forestry, horticulture and hydroponics; breeding, raising, or managing livestock, including horses, poultry, fish, game, and fur-bearing animals, dairying, beekeeping and similar activities, and equestrian events and activities. Agriculture includes processing on the farm of an agricultural product in the course of preparing the product for market and may or may not cause a change in the natural form or state of the product. Farming includes the following accessory uses:

1. Accessory agricultural processing and storage of products grown or raised on-site or on property owned, rented, or controlled within Montgomery or adjacent counties by the farmer. Accessory agricultural processing includes a milk plant, grain elevator, on-farm animal slaughtering, and mulch or compost production and manufacturing.
2. The sale of products of agriculture and agricultural processing, if products are produced on-site or on property owned, rented, or controlled in Montgomery and adjacent counties by the farmer.
3. The sale of horticultural products grown off-site, but kept on the farm temporarily on a maximum of 2 acres or 20% of the site, whichever is less.
4. The delivery and installation of horticultural products grown on the farm.

B. Use Standards

Where Farming is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

1. Sod farming is prohibited.
2. The breeding, raising, or managing of livestock is prohibited, except as allowed under Animal Husbandry (see [Sec. 3.2.11.A](#), Animal Husbandry).

Sec. 3.2.7. Nursery

A. Nursery (Retail)

1. Defined

A Nursery (Retail) is an establishment for selling plants and plant materials to the public, as well as garden supplies, equipment, and related items. Nursery (Retail) does not include Landscape Contractor (see [Sec. 3.5.5](#), Landscape Contractor).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where Nursery (Retail) is allowed as a limited use, for Nursery (Retail) over 5,000 square feet of gross floor area, a maximum of 50% of the allowed gross floor area may be for the use.
- b. Where a Nursery (Retail) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. The minimum lot area is 2 acres.
 - ii. The minimum building setback from any lot line is 50 feet; the minimum outdoor storage setback is 25 feet.
 - iii. The lot must front on and have access to a road built to primary residential or higher standards. In the AR, R, and RC zones, this standard is not required if the Board of Appeals finds that:
 - (a) Road access will be safe and adequate for the anticipated traffic to be generated; and
 - (b) The use at this location will not be an intrusion into an established residential neighborhood.
 - iv. Tools and equipment for sale must not be displayed outdoors.
 - v. The incidental sale of seasonal items is allowed.
 - vi. The sale of general hardware or power equipment is prohibited.
 - vii. The manufacture of mulch, other than by composting of plant material, is prohibited.

B. Nursery (Wholesale)

1. Defined

A Nursery (Wholesale) is an establishment for selling plants and plant materials to other businesses, as well as garden supplies, equipment, and related items. Nursery (Wholesale) includes the stocking and sale of fertilizers, plant food, and pesticides that are produced off-site. Nursery (Wholesale) does not include Landscape Contractor (see [Sec. 3.5.5](#), Landscape Contractor).

2. Use Standards

Where a Nursery (Wholesale) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The minimum lot area is 2 acres.
- b. The minimum building setback from any lot line is 50 feet; the minimum outdoor storage setback is 25 feet.

Sec. 3.2.8. Slaughterhouse

A. Defined

A Slaughterhouse is any structure and land where livestock raised off-site are slaughtered for commercial purposes.

B. Use Standards

Where a Slaughterhouse is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

1. The minimum lot area is 20 acres.
2. The minimum setback from any lot line is 75 feet.
3. If abutting property in the AR zone, screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.
4. The lot must front on and have direct access to a road built to primary residential or higher standards.

Sec. 3.2.9. Urban Farming

A. Defined

Urban Farming is the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants, as well as the limited keeping and raising of fowl or bees and the practice of aquaculture.

B. Use Standards

Where Urban Farming is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

1. The minimum area for an urban farm is 2,500 square feet.
2. One fowl may be kept for every 1,000 square feet of land area; roosters are prohibited.
3. Aquaculture is permitted in tanks or pools.
4. The maximum total gross floor area of all structures, including aquaculture tanks or pools but excluding greenhouses, is 10% of the lot or parcel on any urban farm.
5. The minimum setback for accessory structures from any lot line is 15 feet.
6. The maximum height for any accessory structure, including any pitched roof, is 14 feet.
7. Only manual or walk-behind mechanical equipment and practices commonly used in residential gardening may be used.

Sec. 3.2.10. Winery

A. Defined

A Winery is any structure and land for processing grapes or other fruit into wine for sale on-site or through wholesale or retail outlets where a minimum of 5 acres of grapes or other fruit must be grown on the same parcel or lot as the processing facility.

B. Use Standards

1. Where a Winery is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - a. In the AR zone:

- i. A maximum of 9 days of events that require an entrance ticket or a cover charge is allowed each calendar year. Additional events require conditional use approval by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**.
- ii. The maximum lighting level at any lot line is 0.1 footcandle.
- b. In the R and RC zone, a maximum of 2 special events such as a wedding, festival, or other similar event are allowed each calendar year. Additional events require conditional use approval by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**.
- 2. Where a Winery is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - a. The minimum lot area is 10 acres.
 - b. The minimum setback for any structure from any lot line is 75 feet, except that the minimum front setback may be reduced to 50 feet if the Board of Appeals finds the reduced setback is compatible with abutting and confronting agricultural uses.
 - c. The lot must front on and have access to a road built to primary or higher standards.

Sec. 3.2.11. Accessory Agricultural Uses

A. Animal Husbandry

1. Defined

Animal Husbandry is the practice of raising hens, ducks, miniature goats, rabbits, or bees.

2. Use Standards

Where Animal Husbandry is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Any accessory structure used to house hens, ducks, miniature goats, or rabbits must meet the setback requirements of an accessory structure for the zone.
- b. One miniature goat may be kept for every 2,000 square feet of land area and one hen, duck, or rabbit may be kept for every 1,000 square feet of land area. A combined total of 8 animals is allowed per lot. When

calculating the number of animals allowed per lot, the square footage designated for one animal cannot be used to satisfy the square footage requirement of another animal.

- c. Roosters are prohibited.
- d. In the CRN, CRT, CR, GR, NR, LSC, EOF, IL, IM, and IH zones, only bees are allowed.

B. Farm Airstrip, Helistop

1. Defined

A Farm Airstrip, Helistop is an accessory take-off and landing facility for aircraft associated with farming operations.

2. Use Standards

Where a Farm Airstrip, Helistop is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. Only one aircraft is permanently housed at the airstrip or helistop.
- b. The applicant must obtain a favorable air space determination from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in response to an application filed on **Form 33 FAA 7480.1** titled "Notice of Proposed Landing Area Established," or whatever form number and title the FAA may require.
- c. The minimum setback from any lot line is 1,000 feet.
- d. The aircraft using the airstrip or helistop must aid farming operations.
- e. The airstrip or helistop must be unpaved.
- f. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.

C. Farm Market, On-site

1. Defined

A Farm Market, On-site is the display and retail sale of agricultural products produced on the farm where the farm market is located, or agricultural products produced on another farm under the control of the owner or operator of that farm market. A limited portion of the sales may include agricultural products produced on another farm. A Farm Market, On-site may include

farm food products certified as non-potentially hazardous by the Department of Health and Human Services.

2. Use Standards

Where a Farm Market, On-site is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the AR, R, RC, RNC, RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, and R-200 zones:
 - i. The minimum setback for the sale and display area is 25 feet from the paved edge of the roadway.
 - ii. Firewood sold at a Farm Market, On-site must be cut and split on the farm where the wood is harvested.
 - iii. A maximum of 25% of the Farm Market, On-site display and sales area may be used for agricultural products not produced on a farm under the control of the owner or operator of the Farm Market, On-site. In the event of crop failure due to drought, insect damage, disease, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the Farm Market, On-site DPS may, upon the recommendation of the Department of Economic Development and the Montgomery County Agricultural Advisory Committee and, for a limited period of time, permit more than 25% of the Farm Market, On-site display and sales area to be used for agricultural products not produced on a farm under the control of the owner or operator of the Farm Market, On-site.
- b. In the R-90, R-60, R-40, TLD, TMD, THD, R-30, R-20, R-10, CRN, CRT, CR, GR,NR, LSC, EOF, IL, and IM zones:
 - i. All of the agricultural products for display and retail sale must be produced on-site.
 - ii. The minimum setback for the sale and display area is 25 feet from any lot line shared with a property in a Residential zone.

Sec. 3.2.12. Temporary Agricultural Uses

A. Agricultural Vending

1. Defined

Agricultural Vending is the sale of produce by a vendor who is a certified agricultural producer as defined in Chapter 47.

2. Use Standards

Where Agricultural Vending is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A temporary use permit from DPS is required.
- b. The minimum setback from any dwelling is 100 feet.
- c. The site must:
 - i. be a minimum of 2 acres;
 - ii. be used for nonresidential purposes; and
 - iii. front on a roadway with a minimum of 4 travel lanes.
- 3. The maximum time the structure or vehicle used for sales may remain in the same location is 24 hours.

B. Seasonal Outdoor Sales

1. Defined

Seasonal Outdoor Sales is the temporary sales of seasonal farm products offered annually for a limited period of time, such as the sale of pumpkins and evergreen trees.

2. Use Standards

Where Seasonal Outdoor Sales is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A temporary use permit from DPS is required.
- b. The property must be used for nonresidential purposes.
- c. Except where Seasonal Outdoor Sales occur on the site of a Religious Assembly use, the site must front on and have access to a road built to primary or higher standards.

Div. 3.3. Residential Uses

Sec. 3.3.1. Household Living

A. Defined, In General

Household Living is the residential occupancy of a dwelling unit by a household on a monthly or longer basis.

B. Single-Unit Living

1. Defined

Single-Unit Living is one dwelling unit contained in a detached house building type.

2. Use standards

Where Single-Unit Living is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the GR, NR, and EOF zones, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of the maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.
- b. In the LSC zone, if the tract is larger than 5 acres, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of the maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.

C. Two-Unit Living

1. Defined

Two-Unit Living is 2 dwelling units contained in a duplex building type.

2. Use Standards

Where Two-Unit Living is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the RE-2C and RE-1 zones, Two-Unit Living is permitted as part of a development including Optional Method Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (see Div. 6.1, MPDU Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones) if it is
 - i. served by public sewer service; or

- ii. designated for sewer service in the applicable master plan.

- b. In the R-200 zone, Two-Unit Living is permitted as part of a development including Optional Method Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (see Div. 6.1, MPDU Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones).
- c. In the R-90 and R-60 zones, Two-Unit Living is permitted as part of a development including Optional Method Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (see Div. 6.1, MPDU Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones), or a cluster development (see Div. 6.2, Cluster Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones).
- d. In the GR, NR, and EOF zones, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of the maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.
- e. In the LSC zone, if the tract is larger than 5 acres, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of the maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.

D. Townhouse Living

1. Defined

Townhouse Living is 3 or more dwelling units in a townhouse building type.

2. Use Standards

Where Townhouse Living is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the RE-2C and RE-1 zones, Townhouse Living is permitted as part of a development including Optional Method Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (see Div. 6.1, MPDU Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones) if it is
 - i. served by public sewer service; or
 - ii. designated for sewer service in an applicable master plan.
- b. In the R-200 and R-40 zones, Townhouse Living is permitted as part of a development including Optional Method Moderately Priced Dwelling

Units (see Div. 6.1, MPDU Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones).

- c. In the R-90 and R-60 zones, Townhouse Living is permitted as part of the following
 - i. a development including Optional Method Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (see Div. 6.1, MPDU Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones); or
 - ii. a cluster development (see Div. 6.2, Cluster Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones) that is a minimum of 10 acres in size; or
 - iii. a cluster development (see Div. 6.2, Cluster Development in Rural Residential and Residential Zones) that is a minimum of 3 acres or more in size and recommended in a master plan.
- d. In the GR, NR, and EOF zones, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.
- e. In the LSC zone, if the tract is larger than 5 acres, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of the maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.

E. Multi-Unit Living

1. Defined

Multi-Unit Living is dwelling units in an apartment/condo or multi use building type. Multi-Unit Living includes ancillary offices to manage, service, and maintain the development.

2. Use Standards

Where Multi-Unit Living is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the GR, NR, and EOF zones, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.

- b. In the LSC zone, if the tract is larger than 5 acres, the gross floor area of all Household Living uses in an application must not exceed 30% of the maximum allowed FAR mapped on the subject site.

Sec. 3.3.2. Group Living

A. Defined, in General

Group Living is the residential occupancy of a structure by a group of people that does not meet the definition of any Household Living use under Sec. 3.3.1, where tenancy is arranged on a monthly or longer basis.

B. Dormitory

Defined

A Dormitory is a building or portion of a building used for sleeping purposes in connection with a school, college, or other institution.

C. Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities

1. Defined

An Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities is a building containing dwelling units and related services for senior adults or persons with disabilities. Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities includes meal preparation and service, day care, personal care, nursing or therapy, or any service to the senior adult or disabled population of the community that is an ancillary part of one of these operations.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where an Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. The facility must meet all applicable Federal, State, and County licensure, certificate, and regulatory requirements.
 - ii. Resident staff necessary for the operation of the facility are allowed to live on-site.
 - iii. Occupancy of a dwelling unit is restricted to the following:

- (a) a senior adult or person with disabilities, as defined in **Sec. 1.4.2** Defined Terms;
 - (b) the spouse of a senior or disabled resident, regardless of age or disability;
 - (c) a resident care-giver, if needed to assist a senior or disabled resident; or
 - (d) in a development designed primarily for persons with disabilities rather than senior adults, one parent, daughter, son, sister, or brother of a handicapped resident, regardless of age or disability.
 - (e) Age restrictions must comply with at least one type of exemption for housing for older persons from the familial status requirements of the federal "Fair Housing Act," Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, and subsequent amendments.
- b. Where an Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all limited use standards, **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
- i. The site or the proposed facility has adequate accessibility to or provides on-site public transportation, medical service, shopping areas, recreation and other community services frequently desired by senior adults or persons with disabilities. The application must contain a vicinity map showing major thoroughfares, public transportation routes and stops, and the location of commercial, medical and public services within a one-mile radius of the proposed facility.
 - ii. The Board of Appeals may restrict the availability of ancillary services to nonresidents and specify the manner in which this is publicized. Retail facilities may be included for the exclusive use of the residents of the building.
 - iii. A minimum of 15% of the dwelling units is permanently reserved for households of very low income, or 20% for households of low income, or 30% for households of MPDU income. If units are reserved for households of more than one of the specified income levels, the minimum percentage must be determined by agreement with the

- Department of Housing and Community Affairs under Executive regulations. Income levels are defined in **Div. 1.4**, Defined Terms.
- iv. Height, density, coverage, and parking standards must be compatible with surrounding uses and the Board of Appeals may modify any standards to maximize the compatibility of buildings with the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - v. Notwithstanding the maximum building height requirements of **Sec. 4.3.3** through **Sec. 4.3.5** and **Sec. 4.4.3** through **Sec. 4.4.13**, the maximum height of an Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities is 60 feet.
 - vi. The minimum front setback is 50 feet. Except for an access driveway, this setback area must be maintained as green area; however, if development does not exceed the height limit of the applicable Residential zone, the minimum setback specified by the zone applies.
 - vii. The minimum side and rear setback is 25 feet or as specified by the relevant zone, whichever is greater.
 - viii. The minimum green area is:
 - (a) 70% in the RE-2, RE-2C, and RE-1 zone, except where the minimum green area requirement is established in a master plan;
 - (b) 60% in the R-200 zone; and
 - (c) 50% in the R-60, R-90, and Residential Townhouse zones.
 - ix. The Board of Appeals may reduce the green area requirement by up to 15% if it is necessary to accommodate a lower building height for compatibility reasons.

D. Personal Living Quarters

1. Defined, In General

Personal Living Quarters is any building or portion of a building containing more than 5 individual living units, which must have shared cooking facilities and may have shared sanitation facilities. Personal Living Quarters does not include Multi-Unit Living or Hotel, Motel.

2. Use Standards

a. Personal Living Quarters (Up to 50 Individual Living Units)

Where Personal Living Quarters (Up to 50 Individual Living Units) are allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- i. Each individual living unit must have a minimum gross floor area of 150 square feet and a maximum gross floor area of 385 square feet.
- ii. Each individual living unit is prohibited from having complete cooking facilities such as a stove, oven, or similar device, but may contain equipment for incidental food preparation, such as small portable kitchen appliances.
- iii. Each individual living unit may contain separate sanitation facilities.
- iv. Each individual living unit must have a rental agreement with a minimum lease term of at least 30 days. Copies of the rental agreement must be available for inspection by, and provided upon demand to the County.
- v. The maximum number of individual living units per acre is as follows:
 - (a) in the R-30 zone, 29 units per acre;
 - (b) in the R-20 zone, 43 units per acre; and
 - (c) in the R-10 zone, 87 units per acre.
- vi. If individual living units are constructed on a lot or included in a building with complete dwelling units, the density standard for dwelling units in the zone applies to that portion of the lot that contains complete dwelling units.

b. Personal Living Quarters (Over 50 Individual Living Units)

Where Personal Living Quarters (Over 50 Individual Living Units) are allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all limited use standards for Personal Living Quarters (Up to 50 Individual Living Units), [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- i. An applicant for Personal Living Quarters must submit evidence which shows how the maintenance and management of the Personal

Living Quarters will be provided. The Board of Appeals may require on-site management and maintenance.

- ii. Common open space may be required by the Board of Appeals as follows:
 - (a) 10% of the gross floor area of the Personal Living Quarters if the smallest individual living unit has a gross floor area of less than 200 square feet; and
 - (b) 5% of the gross floor area of the Personal Living Quarters if the smallest individual living unit has a gross floor area of 200 square feet or greater.

E. Residential Care Facility

1. Defined, In General

A Residential Care Facility is a group care or similar arrangement for the care of persons in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living, or for the protection of the individual, in which:

- a. the facility must meet all applicable Federal, State, and County certificate, licensure, and regulatory requirements;
- b. resident staff necessary for operation of the facility are allowed to live on-site; and
- c. the number of residents includes members of the staff who reside at the facility, but does not include infants younger than 2 months old.

Residential Care Facility includes a nursing home, an assisted living facility, a continuing care retirement community, a hospice, and a group home. Residential Care Facility does not include a Hospital (see [Sec. 3.4.6](#), Hospital) or Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities (see [Sec. 3.3.2.C](#), Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities).

2. Use Standards

a. Residential Care Facility (Up to 8 Persons)

Where a Residential Care Facility (Up to 8 Persons) is allowed as a limited use it may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

b. Residential Care Facility (9 - 16 Persons)

- i. Where a Residential Care Facility (9 - 16 Persons) is allowed as a limited use, abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.
- ii. Where a Residential Care Facility (9 - 16 Persons) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - (a) A group home for children must provide ample outdoor play space, free from hazard and appropriately equipped for the age and number of children to be cared for.
 - (b) Height, density, coverage, and parking standards must be compatible with surrounding uses and the Board of Appeals may modify any standards to maximize the compatibility of the building with the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - (c) In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

c. Residential Care Facility (Over 16 Persons)

- i. Where a Residential Care Facility (Over 16 Persons) is allowed as a limited use, abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.

- ii. Where a Residential Care Facility (Over 16 Persons) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - (a) The facility may provide ancillary services such as transportation, common dining room and kitchen, meeting or activity rooms, convenience commercial area or other services or facilities for the enjoyment, service or care of the residents. Any such service may be restricted by the Board of Appeals.
 - (b) A group home for children must provide ample outdoor play space, free from hazard and appropriately equipped for the age and number of children to be cared for.
 - (c) Where residential dwelling units are provided
 - (1) the maximum residential density per lot area is 15 units per acre or the maximum density allowed in the zone, whichever is greater; and
 - (2) the minimum green area is 50%.
 - (d) Where facility size is based on the number of beds, not dwelling units, the following lot area is required:
 - (1) In the R, RC, and RNC zones, 2,000 square feet per bed or 5 acres, whichever is greater.
 - (2) In all other zones, the minimum lot area is 2 acres or the following, whichever is greater:
 - (i) in RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, and R-200 zone: 1,200 square feet per bed;
 - (ii) in R-60, R-90, and R-40 zone: 800 square feet per bed;
 - (iii) in TLD, TMD, THD, R-30, and R-20 zone: 600 square feet per bed; and
 - (iv) in R-10: 300 square feet per bed.
 - (e) The minimum side setback is 20 feet.
 - (f) Independent dwelling units must satisfy the residential portions of the MPDU provisions of Chapter 25 (**Sec. 25.A-5**).

(g) In a continuing care retirement community, occupancy of any independent dwelling unit is restricted to persons 62 years of age or older, with the following exceptions:

- (1) the spouse of a resident, regardless of age;
- (2) another relative of a resident, 50 years of age and older;
- (3) the resident widow, widower, or other surviving relative of a resident who dies while residing at the continuing care retirement community, is allowed to remain even though the resident widow, widower, or other surviving relative has not reached the age of 62.

A minimum of 80% of the dwelling units must be occupied by at least one person per unit who is 55 years of age or older.

(h) Height, density, coverage, and parking standards must be compatible with surrounding uses and the Board of Appeals may modify any standards to maximize the compatibility of the building with the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood.

(i) In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.3.3. Accessory Residential Uses

A. Accessory Apartment, In General

1. Defined, In General

An Accessory Apartment is a second dwelling unit that is subordinate to the principal dwelling. An Accessory Apartment includes an Attached Accessory Apartment and a Detached Accessory Apartment.

2. Use Standards for all Accessory Apartments

- a. Where an Accessory Apartment is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. Only one Accessory Apartment is permitted for each lot.

- ii. The Accessory Apartment was approved as a conditional use before May 20, 2013 and satisfies the conditions of the conditional use approval; or
- iii. The Accessory Apartment is licensed by the Department of Housing and Community Affairs under [Chapter 29 \(Sec 29-19\)](#); and
 - (a) the apartment has the same street address as the principal dwelling;
 - (b) one on-site parking space is provided in addition to any required on-site parking for the principal dwelling; however, if a new driveway must be constructed for the Accessory Apartment, then 2 on-site parking spaces must be provided;
 - (c) the maximum gross floor area for an Accessory Apartment, including any floor area used for an Accessory Apartment in a cellar, must be less than 50% of the total floor area in the principal dwelling, including any floor area used for an Accessory Apartment in the cellar of the principal dwelling, or 1,200 square feet, whichever is less;
 - (d) the maximum floor area used for an Accessory Apartment in a proposed addition to the principal dwelling must not be more than 800 square feet if the proposed addition increases the footprint of the principal dwelling; and
 - (e) the maximum number of occupants is limited by [Chapter 26 \(Sec. 26-5\)](#); however, the total number of occupants residing in the Accessory Apartment who are 18 years or older is limited to 2.
- iv. An Accessory Apartment must not be located on a lot where any other allowed rental Residential use exists; however, an Accessory Apartment may be located on a lot in an Agricultural or Rural Residential zone that includes a Farm Tenant Dwelling or a Guest House.
- v. In the Agricultural and Rural Residential zones, it is excluded from any density calculations. If the property associated with an Accessory Apartment is subsequently subdivided, these provisions no longer apply.

- vi. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.
 - vii. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.
- b. An Accessory Apartment conditional use application may be filed with the Hearing Examiner to deviate from the following limited use standards:
- i. the number of on-site parking spaces; or
 - ii. the minimum distance from any other Attached or Detached Accessory Apartment.
- c. Where an Accessory Apartment conditional use application is filed under [Sec. 3.3.3.A.2.b](#), the Accessory Apartment may be permitted by the Hearing Examiner under the limited use standards in [Sec. 3.3.3.A.2.a](#), [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
- i. Fewer off-street spaces are allowed if there is adequate on-street parking. On-street parking is inadequate if:
 - (a) the available on-street parking for residents within 300 feet of the proposed Accessory Apartment would not permit a resident to park on-street near his or her residence on a regular basis; and
 - (b) the proposed Accessory Apartment is likely to reduce the available on-street parking within 300 feet of the proposed Accessory Apartment.
 - ii. When considered in combination with other existing or approved Accessory Apartments, the deviation in distance separation does not result in an excessive concentration of similar uses, including other conditional uses, in the general neighborhood of the proposed use.

B. Attached Accessory Apartment

1. Defined

An Attached Accessory Apartment is a second dwelling unit that is part of a detached house building type and provides for cooking, eating, sanitation, and sleeping. An Attached Accessory Apartment is subordinate to the principal dwelling.

2. Use Standards

Where an Attached Accessory Apartment is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the use standards for all Accessory Apartments under [Sec. 3.3.3.A.2](#) and the following standards:

- a. A separate entrance is located:
 - i. on the side or rear of the dwelling;
 - ii. at the front of the principal dwelling, if the entrance existed before May 20, 2013; or
 - iii. at the front of the principal dwelling, if it is a single entrance door for use of the principal dwelling and the Attached Accessory Apartment;
- b. The detached house in which the Accessory Apartment is to be created or to which it is to be added must be at least 5 years old on the date of application for a license or a conditional use.
- c. In the RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, and R-200 zones the Attached Accessory Apartment is located at least 500 feet from any other Attached or Detached Accessory Apartment, measured in a line from side lot line to side lot line along the same block face;
- d. In the RNC, R-90, and R-60 zones the Attached Accessory Apartment is located at least 300 feet from any other Attached or Detached Accessory Apartment, measured in a line from side lot line to side lot line along the same block face;

C. Detached Accessory Apartment

1. Defined

A Detached Accessory Apartment is a second dwelling unit that is located in a separate accessory structure on the same lot as a detached house building type and provides for cooking, eating, sanitation, and sleeping. A Detached Accessory Apartment is subordinate to the principal dwelling.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Detached Accessory Apartment is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the use standards for all Accessory Apartments under [Sec. 3.3.3.A.2](#) and the following standards:

- i. In the RE-2, RE-2C, and RE-1 zones the Detached Accessory Apartment is located a minimum distance of 500 feet from any other Attached or Detached Accessory Apartment, measured in a line from side lot line to side lot line along the same block face.
 - ii. A Detached Accessory Apartment built after May 30, 2012 must have the same minimum side setback as the principal dwelling and a minimum rear setback of 12 feet, unless more restrictive accessory building or structure setback standards are required under Div. 4.2 through Div. 4.4.
 - iii. The minimum lot area is one acre.
- b. Where a Detached Accessory Apartment is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Hearing Examiner under all limited use standards and Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use.

D. Dwelling for Caretaker/Watchkeeper

Defined

A Dwelling for a Caretaker/Watchkeeper is a dwelling unit for a caretaker or watchkeeper and their families.

E. Farm Tenant Dwelling

1. Defined

A Farm Tenant Dwelling is a dwelling unit under the control of the owner or operator of the farm on which the dwelling unit is located and occupied by an agricultural worker actively engaged in farming on a full-time or part-time basis. Farm Tenant Dwelling includes up to 3 mobile homes. A Farm Tenant Dwelling is not restricted by the definition of household, and may share a well or septic system or both.

2. Use Standards

Where a Farm Tenant Dwelling is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the Agricultural and Rural Residential zones, it is excluded from any density calculations, if it remains accessory to a farm. If the property

associated with a Farm Tenant Dwelling is subsequently subdivided, the Farm Tenant Dwelling is included in the density calculations.

- b. The maximum number of tenants in a single dwelling is limited by well and septic capacity.
- c. In the RE-2C zone only one Farm Tenant Dwelling is allowed and it must be a mobile home.
- d. In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, RE-2, and RE-1 zones, a Farm Tenant Dwelling in existence before June 1, 1958, may be rented to a tenant other than an agricultural worker, if the dwelling meets all applicable health and safety regulations.
- e. In the RE-2, RE-1, and R-200 zones, only one mobile home is allowed.
- f. In the R-90, R-60, and R-40 zones, mobile homes are prohibited.

F. Guest House

1. Defined

A Guest House is a detached dwelling that is intended, arranged, or designed for occupancy by transient, nonpaying visitors of the resident owner of the principal dwelling.

2. Use Standards

Where a Guest House is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A Guest House must not be located on a lot:
 - i. that is occupied by a renter;
 - ii. that has an accessory apartment; or
 - iii. where the owner of the lot resides off-site for more than 6 months in any calendar year.
- b. In the Agricultural and Rural Residential zones, it is excluded from any density calculations, if it remains accessory to a farm. If the property associated with a Guest House is subsequently subdivided, the Guest House is included in the density calculations.

- c. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

G. Home Health Practitioner

1. Defined, In General

A Home Health Practitioner is the office of a health practitioner who is licensed or certified by a Board under the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, has an advanced degree in the field from an accredited educational institution, and who resides in the dwelling unit in which the office is located. Home Health Practitioner includes a registered nurse or physician's assistant if that person has an advanced degree in the field and practices independently. Home Health Practitioner does not include an electrologist, mortician, nursing home administrator, pharmacist, or veterinarian.

2. Use Standards for All Home Health Practitioners

- a. A Home Health Practitioner is prohibited in an apartment/condo, multi use, and general building type.
- b. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.
- c. To maintain the residential character of the dwelling:
 - i. The use must be conducted by an individual or individuals residing in the dwelling unit.
 - ii. The use must be conducted within the dwelling unit or any accessory building and not in any open yard area. The use must be subordinate to the use of the dwelling for residential purposes and any external modifications must be consistent with the residential appearance of the dwelling unit.
 - iii. Exterior storage of goods or equipment is prohibited.
 - iv. The maximum amount of floor area used for the Home Health Practitioner is 33% of the eligible floor area of the dwelling unit plus any existing accessory building on the same lot, or 1,500 square feet, whichever is less.

- v. An existing accessory building may be used for the home health practice, but external evidence of such use is prohibited. Only one accessory building may be used and it must be an eligible area.
- vi. Equipment or facilities are limited to:
 - (a) office equipment; or
 - (b) medical equipment.
- vii. Any equipment or process that creates a nuisance or violates any law is prohibited in connection with the operation of a home health practice.
- viii. Disposal of medical waste must be regulated by State laws and regulations.
- ix. Truck deliveries are prohibited, except for parcels delivered by public or private parcel services that customarily make residential deliveries.
- x. Appointments are required for visits, but emergency patients may visit outside the specified hours or without appointment.
- xi. Clients, patients, or other visitors must be informed of the correct address and parking location.
- xii. In a Residential zone, any additional parking must be located behind the front building line.
- xiii. Must provide valid proof of home address as established under **Method 2 of Chapter 2 (Sec. 2A-15)**.
- xiv. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

3. Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact)

a. Defined

A Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) is a Home Health Practitioner that is limited to 2 resident health practitioners and one non-resident support person in a 24-hour period.

b. Use Standards

Where a Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- i. Treatment of more than one patient or client at a time is allowed, but not more than 5 vehicle trips containing not more than 10 patients may come or leave at the same appointment time.
- ii. The sale of goods on the premises is prohibited, except for medication prescribed by the health practitioner or a prescribed remedial device that cannot be obtained from a commercial source.
- iii. A maximum of one Home Occupation (Low Impact) and one Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) is allowed.
- iv. An indoor waiting room must be provided if more than one patient or client will be on the premises at the same time.
- v. Parking must be screened under [Sec. 7.2.9](#).

c. Registration

Any Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) must register with DPS.

i. Application Requirements

An application for registration must include the following:

- (a) a signed affidavit of compliance that affirms that the applicant:
 - (1) satisfies the applicable standards in [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#); and
 - (2) will take whatever action is required by DPS to bring the Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) into compliance if complaints of noncompliance are received and verified;
- (b) the manner in which the operation of the Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) satisfies the use standards in [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#);
- (c) the location of the lot by street address and either lot and block number or liber and folio;
- (d) the zone in which the lot is located;
- (e) area of the lot or parcel, in square feet or acres;

- (f) the total floor area of the dwelling unit and the amount of floor area to be used for the Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact), as well as the floor area of any existing accessory building to be used for the Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact);
- (g) the location and number of off-street parking spaces;
- (h) proof of home address;
- (i) other pertinent information required by DPS;
- (j) a copy of the use- and-occupancy permit required under [Section 8.4.2](#); and
- (k) the location of any indoor waiting room for patients, if more than one patient will be on the premises at the same time.

ii. Approval

- (a) DPS must issue a Certificate of Registration if the applicant:
 - (1) satisfies [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#); and
 - (2) has an approved on-site inspection.
- (b) DPS must maintain a Home Health Practitioner Registry that is readily available for public inspection.

iii. Compliance and Enforcement

- (a) If DPS receives a complaint about a Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact), an inspector must inspect the property and determine, no later than 90 days after receipt of the complaint, whether there is a violation of the provisions of [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#).
- (b) If DPS determines that there is a violation, DPS may issue a warning notice, and the violation must be corrected no later than 30 days after the warning notice is issued.
 - (1) In the case of any violation that could be remedied with a conditional use application, a petition must be filed no later than 60 days after the warning notice is issued for a conditional use for a Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact) under [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#).

- (2) A hearing on a petition for a conditional use filed in the case of a Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) found to be in violation of [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#) must be scheduled within 30 days, or as soon as the Hearing Examiner's calendar permits. The Hearing Examiner does not have authority to grant the applicant any extension of the hearing in such a case.
 - (3) Operation of the Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) may continue until the Board of Appeals has acted on the petition, if the violation is corrected before the application for conditional use is filed. If the Board of Appeals denies the conditional use application, the Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) must cease immediately or operate under the requirements for a Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact).
- (c) DPS may issue a citation under [Div 8.8](#):
- (1) immediately, instead of a warning notice under [Sec 3.3.3.G.3.c.iii\(b\)](#); or
 - (2) 30 days or more after the warning notice was issued under [3.3.3.G.3.c.iii\(b\)](#).

4. Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact)

a. Defined

A Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact) is a Home Health Practitioner limited to 2 resident health practitioners and 2 or more non-resident support persons in a 24-hour period.

b. Use Standards

Where a Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- i. The hours of operation and number of clients, customers, patients or other visitors allowed during that time are determined by the Board of Appeals.

- ii. The maximum number of deliveries is determined by the Board of Appeals.
- iii. On-site sale of goods is determined by the Board of Appeals.
- iv. The Board of Appeals may grant a conditional use for a Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact) on the same site as a Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact), a Home Occupation (Low Impact), or a Home Occupation (No Impact) if it finds that both together can be operated in a manner that satisfies [Sec. 3.3.3.G.4](#) and [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.
- v. The Board of Appeals must not grant a conditional use for a Home Health Practitioner (Major Impact) where the site is already approved for any other conditional use under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.
- vi. An indoor waiting room must be provided.
- vii. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.

H. Home Occupation

1. Defined, In General

A Home Occupation is any occupation that provides a service or product and is conducted within a dwelling unit by a resident of the dwelling unit. Home Occupation does not include Home Health Practitioner (see [Sec. 3.3.3.G](#), Home Health Practitioner), Bed and Breakfast (see [Sec. 3.5.6.B](#), Bed and Breakfast), Day Care Facility (see [Sec. 3.4.4](#), Day Care Facility), display of furniture not made in the home for sale in the home or at an off-site location, Landscape Contractor (see [Sec. 3.5.5](#), Landscape Contractor), or Educational Institution (Private) (see [Sec. 3.4.5](#), Educational Institution (Private)).

2. Use Standards for all Home Occupations

- a. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.
- b. To maintain the residential character of the dwelling:
 - i. The use must be conducted by an individual or individuals residing in the dwelling unit.
 - ii. The use must be conducted within the dwelling unit or any accessory building and not in any open yard area, except for the loading and

- unloading of tools and equipment associated with a lawn maintenance service from not more than 2 single axle trailers or trucks. The use must be subordinate to the use of the dwelling for residential purposes and require no external modifications that detract from the residential appearance of the dwelling unit.
- iii. Exterior storage of goods or equipment is prohibited.
- iv. The maximum amount of floor area used for the Home Occupation must not exceed 33% of the total eligible area of the dwelling unit and any existing accessory building on the same lot, or 1,500 square feet, whichever is less.
- v. An existing accessory building may be used for the Home Occupation, but external evidence of such use is prohibited. Only one accessory building may be used and it must be an eligible area.
- vi. Equipment or facilities are limited to:
 - (a) domestic, household, or lawn maintenance service equipment;
 - (b) office equipment; or
 - (c) any equipment reasonably necessary for art production, hand-crafts, or making beer or wine.
- vii. Any equipment or process that creates a nuisance or violates any law is prohibited in connection with the operation of a Home Occupation.
- viii. A Home Occupation is prohibited to use, store, or dispose of:
 - (a) a quantity of a petroleum product sufficient to require a special license or permit from The Fire Chief; or
 - (b) any material defined as hazardous or required to have a special handling license under State and County law.
- ix. Truck deliveries are prohibited, except for parcels delivered by public or private parcel services that customarily make residential deliveries.
- x. Display or storage of merchandise to be delivered must not be visible outside of the residence and must be contained within the maximum floor area available for the Home Occupation.

- xi. The storage of equipment or merchandise for collection by employees who will use or deliver it at off-site locations is prohibited.
- xii. A second kitchen in the home for catering or making food for off-site delivery or sales is prohibited.
- xiii. The maintenance or repair of motor vehicles for compensation is prohibited.

3. Home Occupation (No Impact)

a. Defined

A Home Occupation (No Impact) is a Home Occupation that is not required to register with DPS, prohibits non-resident employees, and is not regulated under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

b. Use standards

Where a Home Occupation (No Impact) is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- i. The maximum number of visits and deliveries for all Home Occupations (No Impact) on-site is 5 per week. In R-90 and R-60 zones, a maximum of 2 vehicles visiting the Home Occupation (No Impact) may be parked on the lot at the same time.
- ii. In-person sale of goods is prohibited.
- iii. Display or storage of goods is limited to samples of merchandise that may be ordered by customers for delivery at other locations.

4. Home Occupation (Low Impact)

a. Defined

A Home Occupation (Low Impact) is a Home Occupation that is limited to one non-resident employee per 24-hour period and is required to register with DPS.

b. Use Standards

Where a Home Occupation (Low Impact) is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- i. The maximum number of visits is 20 per week, and no more than 5 per day (excluding deliveries and the arrival and departure of any non-resident employee) for all Home Occupations on-site. In R-go and R-6o zones, a maximum of 2 vehicles visiting the Home Occupation (Low Impact) may be parked on the lot at the same time.
- ii. In-person sale of goods is limited to:
 - (a) handcrafts, art products or similar hand-made products or services such as dressmaking, hand-weaving, block-printing, jewelry, pottery, and musical instruments, which are produced on-site by a resident of the dwelling; and
 - (b) no more than 5 sales per month of items ordered for delivery at a later date to customers at other locations (delivery of goods must occur off-site).
- iii. Display or storage of goods is limited to:
 - (a) products enumerated in [Sec. 3.3.3.H.4.b.ii.\(a\)](#); and
 - (b) samples of merchandise that may be ordered by customers for delivery at other locations.
- iv. The maximum number of Home Occupations (Low Impact) allowed in a single dwelling unit is 2.
- v. Must provide valid proof of home address as established under [Method 2 of Chapter 2 \(Sec. 2A-15\)](#).
- vi. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

c. Registration

Any Home Occupation (Low Impact) must register with DPS.

iv. Application Requirements

An application for registration must include the following:

- (a) a signed affidavit of compliance that affirms that the applicant:
 - (1) satisfies the applicable standards in [Sec. 3.3.3.H](#); and

- (2) will take whatever action is required by DPS to bring the Home Occupation (Low Impact) into compliance if complaints of noncompliance are received and verified;
- (b) the manner in which the operation of the Home Occupation (Low Impact) satisfies the use standards in [Sec. 3.3.3.H](#);
- (c) the location of the lot by street address and either lot and block number or liber and folio;
- (d) the zone in which the lot is located;
- (e) area of the lot or parcel, in square feet or acres;
- (f) the total floor area of the dwelling unit and the amount of floor area to be used for the Home Occupation (Low Impact), as well as the floor area of any existing accessory building to be used for the Home Occupation (Low Impact);
- (g) the location and number of off-street parking spaces;
- (h) proof of home address; and
- (i) other pertinent information required by DPS.

v. Approval

- (a) DPS must issue a Certificate of Registration if the applicant:
 - (1) satisfies [Sec. 3.3.3.H](#); and
 - (2) has an approved on-site inspection.
- (b) DPS must maintain a Home Occupation Registry that is readily available for public inspection.

vi. Compliance and Enforcement

- (a) If DPS receives a complaint about a Home Occupation (Low Impact), an inspector must inspect the property and determine, no later than 90 days after receipt of the complaint, whether there is a violation of the provisions of [Sec. 3.3.3.H](#).
- (b) If DPS determines that there is a violation, DPS may issue a warning notice, and the violation must be corrected no later than 30 days after the warning notice is issued.

- (1) In the case of any violation that could be remedied with a conditional use application, a petition must be filed no later than 60 business days after the warning notice is issued for a conditional use for a Home Occupation (Major Impact) under **Sec. 3.3.3.H.**
 - (2) A hearing on a petition for a conditional use filed in the case of a Home Occupation (Low Impact) found to be in violation of **Sec. 3.3.3.H** must be scheduled within 30 days, or as soon as the Hearing Examiner's calendar permits. The Hearing Examiner does not have authority to grant the applicant any extension of the hearing in such a case.
 - (3) Operation of the Home Occupation (Low Impact) may continue until the Board of Appeals has acted on the petition, if the violation is corrected before the application for conditional use is filed. If the Board of Appeals denies the conditional use application, the Home Occupation (Low Impact) must cease immediately or operate under the requirements for a Home Occupation (Low Impact).
- (c) DPS may issue a citation under **Div 8.8:**
- (1) immediately, instead of a warning notice under **Sec. 3.3.3.H.3.c.iii(b)**; or
 - (2) 30 days or more after the warning notice was issued under **Sec. 3.3.3.H.3.c.iii(b)**.

5. Home Occupation (Major Impact)

a. Defined

A Home Occupation (Major Impact) is a Home Occupation that is limited to 2 non-resident employees per 24-hour period and is regulated under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use.

b. Use Standards

Where a Home Occupation (Major Impact) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- i. The maximum number of visits and deliveries is determined by the Board of Appeals.
- ii. An indoor waiting room must be provided.
- iii. In-person sale of goods is limited to:
 - (a) the products of dressmaking, hand-weaving, block-printing, the making of jewelry, pottery or musical instruments by hand, or similar arts or hand-crafts performed by a resident of the dwelling; and
 - (b) a maximum of 5 sales per month of items ordered for delivery at a later date to customers at other locations (delivery of goods must occur off-site).
- iv. Display or storage of goods is limited to:
 - (a) the products enumerated in **Sec. 3.3.3.H.5.b.iii(a)**; and
 - (b) samples of merchandise that may be ordered by customers for delivery at other locations.
- v. Display or storage of merchandise to be delivered must not be visible outside of the residence and must be contained within the maximum floor area available for the Home Occupation.
- vi. The Board of Appeals may grant a conditional use for a Home Occupation (Major Impact) on the same site as a Home Occupation (Low Impact), a Home Occupation (No Impact), or a Home Health Practitioner (Low Impact) if it finds that both together can be operated in a manner that satisfies **Sec. 3.3.3.H.5** and **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use.
- vii. The Board of Appeals must not grant a conditional use for a Home Occupation (Major Impact) where the site is already approved for any other conditional use under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use.
- viii. Must provide valid proof of home address as established under Method 2 of Chapter 2 (**Sec. 2A-15**).
- ix. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.
- x. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

I. Live/Work Unit

Defined

A Live/Work Unit is a building, or a space within a building, that combines space for a commercial or manufacturing activity that is allowed in the zone with a dwelling unit for the owner of the commercial or manufacturing business, or the owner's employee, and that person's household.

Div. 3.4. Civic and Institutional Uses

Sec. 3.4.1. Ambulance, Rescue Squad (Private)

A. Defined

An Ambulance, Rescue Squad (Private) is a volunteer, privately supported, or non-profit facility providing emergency fire protection, rescue, or ambulance services. Ambulance, Rescue Squad (Private) does not include non-emergency ambulance transportation services.

B. Use Standards

1. Where an Ambulance, Rescue Squad (Private) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).
2. Where an Ambulance, Rescue Squad (Private) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - a. The minimum lot area is 20,000 square feet
 - b. The minimum lot width at the front lot line is 100 feet.
 - c. The minimum front setback is 30 feet.
 - d. The minimum side setback and rear setback is 25 feet.

Sec. 3.4.2. Charitable, Philanthropic Institution

A. Defined

1. A Charitable, Philanthropic Institution is a private, tax-exempt organization whose primary function is to provide services, research, or educational activities in areas such as health, social service, recreation, or environmental conservation.
2. Charitable, Philanthropic Institution does not include a trade or business whose primary purpose or function is promoting the economic advancement of its members, such as a professional or trade association or a labor union. Charitable, Philanthropic Institution also does not include other uses specifically defined or regulated in this Chapter such as a: Religious Assembly

(See [Sec. 3.4.10](#), Religious Assembly), public or private educational institution (See [Sec. 3.4.5](#), Educational Institution (Private) and [Sec. 3.4.9](#), Public Use (Except Utilities)), library or museum (See [Sec. 3.4.3](#), Cultural Institution (Except Utilities)), Private Club, Service Organization (See [Sec. 3.4.8](#), Private Club, Service Organization), Hospital (See [Sec. 3.4.6](#), Hospital), Residential Care Facility (See [Sec. 3.3.2.E](#), Residential Care Facility), or Independent Living Facility for Senior Adults or Persons with Disabilities (See [Sec. 3.3.2.C](#), Independent Living Facility for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities).

B. Use Standards

Where a Charitable, Philanthropic Institution is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

1. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is required for outdoor recreation facilities. Buildings are exempt from this requirement.
2. Any lighting associated with outdoor recreation facilities meets the requirements of [Sec. 7.5.4](#).
3. In the AR, R, RC, and RNC:
 - a. A Charitable, Philanthropic Institution must re-use an existing building. The Board of Appeals may waive this restriction to approve a residential camp for seriously ill children and their immediate family members, operated or sponsored by a non-profit organization under the following conditions. Immediate family members may attend sessions jointly with or separate from the sessions attended by the children. Separate sessions for immediate family members are only permitted as a secondary camp activity. The camp may include facilities for overnight accommodations and for support services related to camp activities. The camp must be compatible with adjacent land uses.
 - b. The site fronts on and has direct access to a public road built to arterial or higher road standards. Frontage on and access to an arterial or higher standard is not required where the Board of Appeals finds that road

access via a primary or secondary road will be safe and adequate for the anticipated traffic to be generated.

- c. The minimum side setback is twice that required for a detached house.
 - d. The minimum lot width at the front lot line is twice that required for a detached house.
 - e. The minimum green area is 50%.
 - f. The maximum coverage is half of the maximum allowed for a detached house.
 - g. The maximum FAR is 0.2.
 - h. In the R and RC zones, the maximum lot area is 5 acres.
4. In the AR and RNC zones, the minimum lot area is twice that required for a detached house and the maximum lot area is 2 acres.
 5. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.
 6. In the RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, R-200, R-90, and R-60 zones:
 - a. The site fronts on and has direct access to a road built to primary residential road or higher standards. Access to a corner lot may be from an abutting primary street, constructed to primary standards, if the Board of Appeals finds this access to be appropriate and not detrimental to existing residential uses on that primary street.
 - b. The minimum side setback is twice that required for a detached house.
 - c. The minimum lot width at the front lot line is twice that required for a detached house.
 - d. The maximum FAR is 0.25.
 - e. For residential and office uses, if located in a lawfully existing building, the standards in **Sec. 3.4.2.B.6.b** and **Sec. 3.4.2.B.6.d** do not apply.
 7. In the R-90 and R-60 zones, the minimum green area is 50% and the maximum building height is 35 feet.
 8. In the R-200 zone, the minimum green area is 60% and the maximum building height is 50 feet.

9. In the RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1 zones, the minimum green area is 70%.

C. Waivers

1. If a property is designated as an historic resource by the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, the Board of Appeals may waive the standards in **Sec. 3.4.2.B.3.b** through **Sec. 3.4.2.B.3.h** and **Sec. 3.4.2.B.4** through **Sec. 3.4.2.B.9**.
2. If the Charitable, Philanthropic Institution conditional use approval is for a new building located on the property of an existing Religious Assembly, the Board of Appeals may waive the standards in **Sec. 3.4.2.B.3.b** and **Sec. 3.4.2.B.6.a**.
3. To grant a waiver under **Sec. 3.4.2.C.1** and **Sec. 3.4.2.C.2**, the Board of Appeals must find that:
 - a. Road access will be safe and adequate for the anticipated traffic to be generated;
 - b. Road access will not have a significantly adverse impact on the surrounding neighborhood; and
 - c. The grant of the waiver will not cause other significant adverse impacts on the surrounding neighborhood.

Sec. 3.4.3. Cultural Institution

A. Defined

A Cultural Institution is any private structure and land where works of art or other objects are kept and displayed, or where books, periodicals, and other reading material is offered for reading, viewing, listening, study, or reference, but not typically offered for sale. Cultural Institution includes a museum, cultural or art exhibit, and library.

B. Use Standards

Where a Cultural Institution is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

1. In the RC and RNC zone, when main and accessory structures exceed a total floor area of 5,000 square feet, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**, unless designated as resources in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.
2. In the CRN zone, the gross floor area is a maximum of 5,000 square feet.

Sec. 3.4.4. Day Care Facility

A. Defined, in General

A Day Care Facility is an establishment where care is provided for less than 24 hours a day, for which the provider is paid, for any of the following: children under the age of 17 years; developmentally disabled persons; handicapped individual; or any elderly individual. Day Care Facility does not include a non-public kindergarten in which an instructional program is offered or provided for children who are at least 5 years old; or a non-public elementary school in which an instructional program is offered or provided for children who are in grades one through eight (see [Sec. 3.4.5](#), Educational Institution (Private)).

B. Exemptions

The conditional use standards in [Sec. 3.4.4.E.2.b](#) and [Sec. 3.4.4.F.2.b.i](#) through [Sec. 3.4.4.F.2.b.v](#) do not apply to a Day Care Center operated by a nonprofit organization and located in:

1. a structure owned or leased by a religious organization and used for worship, or a structure located on premises owned or leased by a religious organization that is adjacent to premises regularly used as a place of worship;
2. a structure used for private, parochial education purposes that is exempted from the conditional uses standards under [Sec. 3.4.5](#), Educational Institution (Private); or
3. a publicly-owned building.

C. Family Day Care (Up to 8 Persons)

Defined

A Family Day Care (Up to 8 Persons) is a Day Care Facility for a maximum of 8 persons in a dwelling where for child day care the registrant is the provider and a resident, or the registrant is not a resident but more than half the children cared for are residents. The provider's own children under the age of 6 are counted within the group of 8. For care of senior adults or persons with disabilities the registrant is the provider. Family Day Care (Up to 8 Persons) does not include more than 2 non-resident staff members on-site at any time or a provider that is not a resident and does not meet the requirement for a non-resident provider (see [Sec. 3.4.4.E](#), Day Care Center (13-30 Persons)).

D. Group Day Care (9 -12 Persons)

1. Defined

A Group Day Care (9-12 Persons) is a Day Care Facility for 9 to 12 persons where staffing, operations, and structures comply with State and local regulations and the provider's own children under the age of 6 are counted towards the maximum allowed persons.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Group Day Care (9-12 Persons) is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. The facility must not be located in a townhouse or duplex building type.
 - ii. In a detached house, the registrant is the provider and a resident. If the provider is not a resident, the provider may file a conditional use application for a Day Care Center (13-30 Persons) (see [Sec. 3.4.4.E](#)).
 - iii. In a detached house, no more than 3 non-resident staff members are on-site at any time.
 - iv. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.
- b. Where a Group Day Care (9-12 Persons) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Hearing Examiner under all limited use standards and [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

E. Day Care Center (13 - 30 Persons)

1. Defined

A Day Care Center (13-30 Persons) is a Day Care Facility for 13 to 30 persons where staffing, operations, and structures comply with State and local regulations. A Day Care Center (13-30 Persons) includes a Family Day Care (Up to 8 Persons) and Group Day Care (9-12 Persons) where the provider is not a resident and cannot meet the non-resident provider requirement.

2. Use Standards

Where a Day Care Center (13-30 Persons) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Hearing Examiner under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The facility must not be located in a townhouse or duplex building type.
- b. An adequate area for the discharge and pick up of children is provided,
- c. The number of parking spaces under **Div. 7.2** may be reduced if the applicant demonstrates that the full number of spaces is not necessary because:
 - i. existing parking spaces are available on abutting property or on the street abutting the site that will satisfy the number of spaces required; or
 - ii. a reduced number of spaces would be sufficient to accommodate the proposed use without adversely affecting the surrounding area or creating safety problems.
- d. For a Family Day Care where the provider is not a resident and cannot meet the non-resident provider requirement, screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.
- e. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

F. Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons)

1. Defined

A Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons) is a Day Care Facility for over 30 persons where staffing, operations, and structures comply with State and local regulations and is not located in a townhouse or duplex building type.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.

- b. Where a Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. All required parking must be behind the front building line; however, required parking may be located between the structure and the street where the Board of Appeals finds that such parking is safe, not detrimental to the neighborhood, accessible, and compatible with surrounding properties.
 - ii. An adequate area for the discharge and pick up of children is provided.
 - iii. The Board of Appeals may limit the number of children outside at any one time.
 - iv. In the RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, R-200, R-90, R-60, and R-40 zones, the Day Care Center (Over 30 Persons) must be located on a site containing a minimum of 500 square feet per person. The Board of Appeals may reduce the area requirement to less than 500 square feet, but not less than 250 square feet, per person where it finds that:
 - (a) the facility will predominately serve persons of an age range that requires limited outdoor activity space;
 - (b) the additional density will not adversely affect adjacent properties; and
 - (c) additional traffic generated by the additional density will not adversely affect the surrounding streets.
 - v. The Board of Appeals may limit the number of persons permitted for overnight care.
 - vi. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.4.5. Educational Institution (Private)

A. Defined

An Educational Institution (Private) is a private school or educational or training academy providing instruction or programs of learning. Educational Institution

(Private) includes tutoring and college entrance exam preparatory courses, art education programs, artistic performances, indoor and outdoor recreation programs and summer day camps, any of which may serve individuals who are not enrolled as students in the institution's academic program. Educational Institution (Private) does not include schools operated by the County Board of Education or education conducted in the provider's home as a Home Occupation (See Sec. 3.3.3.H, Home Occupation).

B. Exemptions

1. The conditional use standards in Section 3.4.5.C.2 do not apply for any private educational institution or parochial school that is located in a building or on premises owned or leased by any church or religious organization, the government of the United States, the State of Maryland or any State agency, Montgomery County or any incorporated village or town within Montgomery County. This exemption does not apply to any Educational Institution (Private) that received conditional use approval by the Board of Appeals to operate in a building or on a property that was not owned or leased by any church or religious organization at the time the decision of the Board of Appeals was issued.
2. A conditional use is not required for any Educational Institution (Private) that is located in a building or on premises that have been used for a public school or that are owned or leased by the County; however, site plan approval is required under Sec. 8.3.4 for:
 - a. construction of an Educational Institution (Private) on vacant land owned or leased by the County; or
 - b. any cumulative increase that is greater than 15% or 7,500 square feet, whichever is less, in the gross floor area, as it existed on February 1, 2000, of an Educational Institution (Private) located in a building that has been used for a public school or that is owned or leased by Montgomery County. Site plan approval is not required for: (i) an increase in floor area of an Educational Institution (Private) located in a building that has been used for a public school or that is owned or leased by Montgomery County if a request for review under mandatory referral was submitted to the Planning Board on or before February 1, 2000, or (ii) any portable

classroom used by a private educational institution that is located on property owned or leased by Montgomery County and that is in place for less than one year.

C. Use Standards

1. Where an Educational Institution (Private) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under Sec. 8.3.4.
2. Where an Educational Institution (Private) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - a. The Educational Institution (Private) will not constitute a nuisance because of traffic, number of students, noise, type of physical activity, or any other element that is incompatible with the environment and character of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - b. The Educational Institution (Private) will be in a building compatible with the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood, and, if the Educational Institution (Private) is located on a lot of 2 acres or less, in either an undeveloped area or an area substantially developed with detached houses, the exterior architecture of the building must be similar to a detached house design, and at least comparable to any existing homes in the immediate neighborhood.
 - c. The Educational Institution (Private) will not, in and of itself or in combination with other existing uses, affect adversely or change the present character or future development of the surrounding residential community.
 - d. The allowable number of pupils per acre permitted to occupy the premises at any one time must be specified by the Board of Appeals considering the following factors:
 - i. traffic patterns, including:
 - (a) impact of increased traffic on residential streets;

- (b) proximity to transit services, arterial roads, and major highways; and
- (c) provision of measures for Transportation Demand Management as defined in Chapter 42 (Sec. 42A-21).
- ii. adequacy of drop-off and pick-up areas for all programs and events, including on-site stacking space and traffic control to effectively deter vehicle queues from spilling over onto adjacent streets;
- iii. adequacy of student and visitor parking; and
- iv. noise or type of physical activity.
- e. Density greater than 87 pupils per acre may be permitted only where the Board of Appeals finds that:
 - i. the program of instruction, special characteristics of students, or other circumstances justify reduced space and facility requirements;
 - ii. the additional density will not adversely affect adjacent properties; and
 - iii. additional traffic generated by the additional density will not adversely affect the surrounding streets.
- f. Outdoor recreation facilities are screened from abutting residential properties under Sec. 7.4.5.
- g. Any lighting associated with outdoor recreation facilities meets the requirements of Sec. 7.5.4.
- h. If an Educational Institution (Private) operates or allows its facilities by lease or other arrangement to be used for: (i) tutoring and college entrance exam preparatory courses; (ii) art education programs; (iii) artistic performances; (iv) indoor and outdoor recreation programs; or (v) summer day camps, the Board of Appeals must find, in addition to the other required findings for the grant of a conditional use, that the activities in combination with other activities of the institution, will not have an adverse effect on the surrounding neighborhood due to traffic, noise, lighting, or parking, or the intensity, frequency, or duration of activities. In evaluating traffic impacts on the community, the Board of Appeals must take into consideration the total cumulative number of expected

car trips generated by the regular academic program and the after school or summer programs, whether or not the traffic exceeds the capacity of the road. A transportation management plan that identifies measures for reducing demand for road capacity must be approved by the Board of Appeals.

- i. The Board of Appeals may limit the number of participants and frequency of events authorized in Sec. 3.4.5.

Sec. 3.4.6. Hospital

A. Defined

A Hospital is an institution providing health services primarily for the sick or injured and offering inpatient medical or surgical care. Hospital includes accessory facilities, such as laboratories, medical/dental clinics, helistops, training facilities, classrooms, central service facilities, and staff offices integral to the Hospital. Hospital does not include a stand-alone hospice (see Sec. 3.3.2.E, Residential Care Facility).

B. Use Standards

1. Where a Hospital is allowed as a limited use, it must abut property zoned Commercial/Residential, Employment or Industrial.
2. Where a Hospital is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - a. The Board of Appeals finds that the Hospital will not create a nuisance because of traffic, noise, or the number of patients or persons cared for; that it will not affect adversely the present character or future development of the surrounding residential community.
 - b. The minimum lot area is 5 acres.
 - c. The minimum lot width at the front lot line is 200 feet. This requirement does not apply in the GR and EOF zones.
 - d. Where the abutting or nearest adjacent land is zoned Residential Detached or is used solely for detached houses, no portion of a building must be nearer to the lot line than a distance equal to the height of that

portion of the building, and in all other cases a minimum of 50 feet from a lot line.

- e. Off-street parking must be located to achieve a maximum of coordination between the proposed development and the surrounding uses and a maximum of safety, convenience, and amenity for the residents of neighboring areas.
- f. Parking must be limited to a minimum between the front lot line and the front building line.
- g. Notwithstanding the maximum building height requirements in [Sec. 4.4.4](#) through [Sec. 4.4.15](#), [Sec. 4.6.4](#), [Sec. 4.6.5](#), or [Sec. 4.7.4](#) the maximum height of a Hospital building is 145 feet.

Sec. 3.4.7. Playground, Outdoor Area (Private)

Defined

A Playground, Outdoor Area (Private) is an area used for outdoor recreation, often containing recreational equipment such as slides or swings. Playground, Outdoor Area (Private) includes both passive and active facilities, trails, and greenways.

Sec. 3.4.8. Private Club, Service Organization

A. Defined

A Private Club, Service Organization is an association for civic, social, cultural, religious, literary, political, recreational or like activities, operated for the benefit of its members and not open to the public.

B. Use Standards

1. Where a Private Club, Service Organization is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).
2. Where a Private Club, Service Organization is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - a. The minimum lot area required is twice the minimum required for a detached house building type in the zone, up to a maximum of 3 acres.

- b. The minimum lot width at the front lot line is twice that required for a detached house.
- c. The maximum coverage allowed is 15%, including accessory buildings, or 20,000 square feet, whichever is less.
- d. The minimum open space requirement is 50%.
- e. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.4.9. Public Use (Except Utilities)

Defined

A Public Use (Except Utilities) is a publicly-owned or publicly operated use. Public Use (Except Utilities) includes County office buildings, maintenance facilities, public schools and parks, post office, State and Federal buildings. Public Use (Except Utilities) does not include a Public Utility Structure (see [Sec. 3.6.7.E](#), Public Utility Structure).

Sec. 3.4.10. Religious Assembly

A. Defined

Religious Assembly is a meeting area for religious practices, including a church, synagogue, mosque, convent, or monastery. Religious Assembly includes a memorial garden on the premises.

B. Use Standards

Where Religious Assembly is allowed as a limited use in the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.4.11. Swimming Pool (Community)

A. Defined

A Swimming Pool (Community) is a private swimming pool shared by its members, including recreational facilities such as tennis courts as an accessory use. Swimming Pool (Community) does not include swimming pools owned by a homeowner's association, operated as part of an apartment complex, or pools that are accessory to a dwelling.

B. Use Standards

Where a Swimming Pool (Community) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use (excluding **Sec. 8.3.1.E**), and the following standards:

1. The swimming pool, including the pool deck and any buildings, is set back a minimum of 75 feet from any lot line shared with a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential or at least 125 feet from any existing residential dwelling, whichever is greater.
2. The swimming pool, including the pool deck and any buildings, is set back a minimum of 25 feet from any public right-of-way or lot line shared with a property zoned Commercial/Residential, Employment, or Industrial.
3. Buildings must comply with the requirements of the zone in which the pool is located.
4. Where a public water supply is available, it must be used for the pool. Use of a private supply of water for the pool is allowed only where no public water supply is available and the pool will not have an adverse effect on the private water supply for the community.

Div. 3.5. Commercial Uses

Sec. 3.5.1. Animal Services

A. Defined, In General

Animal Services is the provision of care for animals. Animal Services does not include any use considered accessory to an agricultural use.

B. Animal Boarding and Care

1. Defined

Animal Boarding and Care is the boarding, breeding, or care of dogs, cats, pets, fowl, or other domestic animals at a location other than a Veterinary Office/Hospital, not including animals raised for agricultural purposes.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where Animal Boarding and Care is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. All interior areas for the keeping of animals must be soundproofed.
 - ii. If it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).
 - iii. An outdoor exercise yard is allowed if:
 - (a) it is fenced and set back a minimum of 50 feet from any Residential zone; and
 - (b) any animal is prohibited from being outdoors between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- b. Where Animal Boarding and Care is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. In the AR, R, RC, RNC, RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, and R-200 zones:

- (a) The minimum lot area is 2 acres or the minimum lot area required for a detached house building type in the zone, whichever is greater.
- (b) Exterior areas used to exercise, walk, or keep animals must be set back a minimum of 200 feet from any lot line and screened under [Sec. 7.4.5](#). Buildings are exempt from this requirement.
- (c) All exterior exercise areas and runs must be fenced.
- (d) Animals are prohibited from being outdoors between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- (e) Animals must not be walked or exercised in outdoor areas that are off-site.
- (f) The sound at the nearest property line cannot exceed 60 dBA.
- (g) All buildings and accessory structures must be set back a minimum of 50 feet from any lot line.
- (h) For all buildings in which animals will be contained, sound levels emanating from the interior of the building must satisfy [Chapter 31B](#) as measured at the property line.
- (i) All litter and animal waste must be contained and controlled on the site.
- (j) Any accessory operation, such as the sale of pet food and supplies, must be in the statement of operations and must be limited as an accessory activity to a maximum of 20% of sales.
- (k) The Board of Appeals may regulate hours of operation. The Board of Appeals may also regulate the number of animals that may be boarded, exercised, walked, or kept in runs or similar areas, and how the animals are boarded, exercised, walked or kept.
- (l) If the proposed use is located in an area that uses well water and septic facilities, the applicant must prove that the use will not have any negative effect on groundwater or septic systems.
- (m) The applicant must submit the following:

- (1) Acoustical engineering studies that demonstrate that the proposed use will meet required noise levels. The studies must show the worst case scenario sound level (for example, full occupancy). The statement of operations must be sufficiently detailed to allow determination of how often the worst case scenario sound level occurs.
 - (2) Detailed floor plans that show all the interior areas, including runs and kennels.
 - (3) Site plans that show the layout of all exterior areas used to exercise, walk, or keep animals.
- (n) In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.
- ii. In the Commercial/Residential and Employment zones all interior areas for the keeping of animals must be soundproofed.
 - iii. In the CRT, CR, and NR zones an outdoor exercise yard is allowed if:
 - (a) it is fenced and set back a minimum of 50 feet from any Residential zone; and
 - (b) any animal is prohibited from being outdoors between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

C. Veterinary Office/Hospital

1. Defined

A Veterinary Office/Hospital is any structure and land where medical, surgical, and other veterinary care is provided to domestic animals, which may stay overnight only for medical purposes. Veterinary Office/Hospital does not include Animal Boarding and Care (see **Sec. 3.5.1.B**, Animal Boarding and Care)

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Veterinary Office/Hospital is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. In the Commercial/Residential and Employment zones, an outdoor exercise yard is allowed if:

- (a) it is fenced and set back a minimum of 50 feet from any Residential zone; and
 - (b) any animal is prohibited from being outdoors between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- ii. All interior areas for the keeping of animals must be soundproofed.
 - iii. In the Commercial/Residential and Employment zones, where the use abuts or confronts a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.
- b. Where a Veterinary Office/Hospital is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
- i. Exterior areas used to exercise, walk, or keep animals must be set back a minimum of 75 feet from any lot line and screened under **Sec. 7.4.5**. Buildings are exempt from this requirement.
 - ii. All exterior exercise areas and runs must be fenced.
 - iii. Animals are prohibited from being outdoors between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
 - iv. Animals must not be walked or exercised in outdoor areas that are off-site.
 - v. The sound at the nearest property line cannot exceed 60 dBA.
 - vi. All buildings and accessory structures must be set back a minimum of 50 feet from any residential lot line.
 - vii. For all buildings in which animals will be contained, sound levels emanating from the interior of the building must satisfy **Chapter 31B** as measured at the property line.
 - viii. All litter and animal waste must be contained and controlled on the site.
 - ix. Any accessory operation, such as the sale of pet food and supplies, must be in the statement of operations and must be limited as an accessory activity to a maximum of 20% of sales.

- x. The Board of Appeals may regulate hours of operation. The Board of Appeals may also regulate the number of animals that may be boarded, exercised, walked or kept in runs or similar areas, and how the animals are boarded, exercised, walked or kept.
- xi. The Board of Appeals may regulate the number of appointments. Animals may be seen by appointment only. Emergency patients and visits to pick up prescriptions and pet-related items may also occur, within office hours only and without a scheduled appointment; abuse of this exemption may lead to revocation of the conditional use. A written log of all appointments and drop-in and emergency client activities must be kept, to be available for inspection by County authorities.
- xii. If the proposed use is located in an area that uses well water and septic facilities, the applicant must prove that the use will not have any negative effect on groundwater or septic systems.
- xiii. The applicant must submit the following:
 - (a) Acoustical engineering studies that demonstrate that the proposed use will meet required noise levels. The studies must show the worst case scenario sound level (for example, full occupancy). The statement of operations must be sufficiently detailed to allow determination of how often the worst case scenario sound level occurs.
 - (b) Detailed floor plans that show all the interior areas, including runs and kennels.
 - (c) Site plans that show the layout of all exterior areas used to exercise, walk, or keep animals.
- xiv. In the R-90 and R-60 zones:
 - (a) The minimum lot area is one-half acre; and
 - (b) In the R-60 zone, the Veterinary Office/Hospital must be located on a site with frontage on a road with a minimum existing right-of-way width of 90 feet, that confronts a property zoned Commercial/Residential or Employment.

xv. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.5.2. Communication Facility

A. Cable Communications System

1. Defined

A Cable Communications System is an arrangement of antennas, cables, amplifiers, towers, microwave links, lines, wires, waveguides, laser beams, satellites, or any other conductors, converters, equipment, or structures designed, constructed and operated with the purpose of producing, transmitting, receiving, amplifying, storing, processing, or distributing audio, video, digital or other forms of electronic or electrical signals, programs and services in which the signals are distributed by wire or cable to subscribing members of the public. Cable Communications System does not include any similar system with cables that do not touch public rights-of-way and that serve only the occupants of a single property of land under common ownership or management.

2. Use Standards

Where a Cable Communications System is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. Any proposed tower must be set back one foot for every foot of height of a tower from all property lines, measured from the base of the support structure.
- b. The location of the proposed community access centers or studios are consistent with the cable communications plan approved by the District Council.
- c. Structures, buildings, and facilities in which or on which component elements of a Cable Communications System are located or which otherwise support the system, and which are operated by the entity operating the Cable Communications System pursuant to a franchise awarded by Montgomery County, may be allowed upon approval by the Board of Appeals.

- d. Offices are prohibited in Residential zones as part of the Cable Communications System.
- e. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.
- f. The transmission and distribution lines, wires, and cables that are component elements of a cable communications system are permitted uses in all zones and are not required to obtain conditional use approval.

B. Media Broadcast Tower

1. Defined

A Media Broadcast Tower is any structure used to transmit radio or television communications that are intended to be received by the public. Media Broadcast Tower does not include amateur radio antenna (see [Sec. 3.5.14.A](#) and [Sec. 6.5.14.B](#), Amateur Radio Facility) or Telecommunications Tower (see [Sec. 3.5.2.C](#), Telecommunications Tower).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Media Broadcast Tower is allowed as a limited use, it is a maximum height of 199 feet and is set back one foot for every foot of height from any property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential.
- b. Where a Media Broadcast Tower is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. Before the Board of Appeals grants any conditional use for a Media Broadcast Tower, the proposed facility must be reviewed by the County Transmission Facility Coordinating Group. The applicant for a conditional use must file a recommendation from the Transmission Facility Coordinating Group with the Board of Appeals regarding the tower with the application. The recommendation must be no more than one year old.
 - ii. Any antenna that is collocated on an existing tower is not required to obtain a conditional use permit. A modification of a Media Broadcast Tower conditional use permit is only required for a change to any use within the conditional use area directly related to the conditional grant.

- iii. A Media Broadcast Tower must be set back from the property line, as measured from the base of the support structure, as follows:
 - (a) In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, and Residential Detached zones, a distance of one foot for every foot of height or 275 feet from an existing dwelling, whichever is greater.
 - (b) In the Employment and Industrial zones, a distance of one foot for every foot of height.
 - (c) The Board of Appeals may reduce the setback requirement to not less than the building setback for a detached house building type in the applicable zone or to a distance of one foot from an off-site dwelling for every foot of height of the support structure, whichever is greater, if evidence indicates that a reduced setback will allow the support structure to be located on the property in a less visually obtrusive location than locations on-site where all setback requirements can be met after considering the height of the structure, topography, existing vegetation, nearby residential properties, and visibility from the street. A reduced setback may not be approved if there is no location on the property where the setback requirements can be met.
- iv. The maximum height of the support structure is 275 feet, except where it can be demonstrated that the additional height is necessary to comply with the minimum requirements established by the Federal Communications Commission. At the completion of construction, before the support structure may be used to transmit any signal, and before the final inspection pursuant to the building permit, the applicant must certify to DPS that the height and location of the support structure as built conforms with the height and location of the support structure as authorized in the building permit.
- v. The support structure must be located to minimize its visual impact. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required, however, the Board of Appeals may require the support structure to be less visually obtrusive by use of screening, coloring, stealth design, or other visual mitigation options, after considering the height of the structure, topogra-

phy, existing vegetation and environmental features, and abutting and nearby residential properties.

- vi. The property owner is an applicant for the conditional use for each support structure.
- vii. The equipment compound has sufficient area to accommodate equipment sheds or cabinets associated with a station or tower. The outdoor storage of equipment or other items is prohibited.
- viii. Signs or illumination are prohibited on the antennas or support structure unless required by the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, or the County.
- ix. The Media Broadcast Tower will be removed at the cost of the owner when no longer in use for more than 12 months.
- x. Any support structure is identified by a sign no larger than 2 square feet affixed to the support structure or any equipment building. The sign must identify the owner and the maintenance service provider of the support structure or any attached antenna and provide the telephone number of a person to contact regarding the structure. The sign must be updated and the Board of Appeals notified within 10 days of any change in ownership.
- xi. The owner of the facility is responsible for maintaining the facility in a safe condition.

C. Telecommunications Tower

1. Defined

A Telecommunications Tower is any structure other than a building, providing wireless voice, data or image transmission within a designated service area. Telecommunications Tower consists of one or more antennas attached to a support structure and related equipment, but does not include amateur radio antenna (see [Sec. 3.5.14.A](#) and [Sec. 3.5.14.B](#), Amateur Radio Facility), radio or TV tower (see [Sec. 3.5.2.B](#), Media Broadcast Tower), or an antenna on an existing structure (See [Sec. 3.5.14.C](#), Antenna on Existing Structure).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Telecommunications Tower is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. It must not be staffed.
 - ii. Antennas are limited to the following types and dimensions:
 - (a) omni-directional (whip) antennas with a maximum height of 15 feet and a maximum diameter of 3 inches ;
 - (b) directional or panel antennas with a maximum height of 8 feet and a maximum width of 2 feet; and
 - (c) satellite or microwave dish antennas with a maximum diameter of 8 feet.
 - iii. Signs or illumination on the antennas or support structure are prohibited unless required by the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, or the County.
 - iv. In the AR, R, and RC zones, the tower must be located within an overhead transmission line right-of-way and is a maximum height of 199 feet. The tower must be a minimum of 300 feet from any residence. A Telecommunications Tower conditional use application may be filed with the Board of Appeals to deviate from this standard.
 - v. In the LSC, IL, IM, and IH zones, the tower is a maximum height of 199 feet with a setback of one foot for every foot of height from all properties zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential.
 - vi. In the GR and EOF zones, the tower is a maximum height of 150 feet with a setback of one foot for every foot of height from all properties zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential. A Telecommunications Tower conditional use application may be filed with the Board of Appeals to deviate from this standard.
- b. Where a Telecommunications Tower is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all applicable limited use standards, [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- i. Before the Board of Appeals grants any conditional use for a Telecommunications Tower, the proposed facility must be reviewed by the County Transmission Facility Coordinating Group. The applicant for a conditional use must file a recommendation from the Transmission Facility Coordinating Group with the Board of Appeals at least 5 days before the date set for the public hearing. The recommendation must be no more than 90 days old.
- ii. A Telecommunications Tower must be set back from the property line, as measured from the base of the support structure, as follows:
 - (a) A Telecommunications Towers is prohibited in any scenic setback indicated in a master plan.
 - (b) In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, and Residential Detached zones, a distance of one foot for every foot of height or 300 feet from an existing dwelling, whichever is greater.
 - (c) In the Employment and Industrial zones, a distance of one-half foot for every foot of height when abutting Commercial/Residential, Employment, or Industrial zoned properties, and one foot for every foot of height when abutting Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential zoned properties.
 - (d) The Board of Appeals may reduce the setback requirement to not less than the building setback for a detached house building type in the applicable zone or to a distance of one foot from an off-site dwelling for every foot of height of the support structure, whichever is greater, if evidence indicates that a reduced setback will allow the support structure to be located on the property in a less visually obtrusive location than locations on-site where all setback requirements can be met after considering the height of the structure, topography, existing vegetation, nearby residential properties, and visibility from the street. A reduced setback may not be approved if there is no location on the property where the setback requirements can be met.
- iii. The maximum height of a support structure and antenna is 155 feet, unless it can be demonstrated that additional height up to 199 feet is needed for service, collocation, or public safety communication purposes. At the completion of construction, before the support structure may be used to transmit any signal, and before the final inspection pursuant to the building permit, the applicant must certify to DPS that the height and location of the support structure conforms with the height and location of the support structure as authorized in the building permit.
- iv. The support structure must be located to minimize its visual impact. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required, however, the Board of Appeals may require the support structure to be less visually obtrusive by use of screening, coloring, stealth design, or other visual mitigation options, after considering the height of the structure, topography, existing vegetation and environmental features, and nearby residential properties.
- v. The property owner must be an applicant for the conditional use for each support structure.
- vi. A modification of a conditional use is only required for a change to any use within the conditional use area directly related to the conditional use approval.
- vii. A support structure must be constructed to hold a minimum of 3 wireless communication carriers unless the Board of Appeals finds:
 - (a) that collocation at the proposed location is not essential to the public interest; and
 - (b) that construction of a lower support structure with fewer wireless communication carriers will promote community compatibility.
- viii. The equipment compound must have sufficient area to accommodate equipment sheds or cabinets associated with all the carriers. Outdoor storage of equipment or other items is prohibited.
- ix. The support structure must be removed at the cost of the owner of the Telecommunications Tower when the Telecommunications Tower is no longer in use by any wireless communication carrier for more than 12 months.

- x. The support structure must be identified by a sign no larger than 2 square feet affixed to the support structure or any equipment building. The sign must identify the owner and the maintenance service provider of the support structure or any attached antenna and provide the telephone number of a person to contact regarding the structure. The sign must be updated and the Board of Appeals notified within 10 days of any change in ownership.
- xi. Each owner of the Telecommunications Tower is responsible for maintaining the wireless communications tower in a safe condition.
- xii. The Board of Appeals must make a separate, independent finding as to need and location of the facility. The applicant must submit evidence sufficient to demonstrate the need for the proposed facility.

Sec. 3.5.3. Eating and Drinking

A. Country Inn

1. Defined

A Country Inn is an establishment for dining in a rural area that may include a maximum of 12 overnight guest rooms and the following subordinate uses: rural antique shop; handicrafts or art sales; equestrian-related retail sales and service; and recreational facilities primarily for the use of guests.

2. Use Standards

Where a Country Inn is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. It must be legally existing before [INSERT DATE OF ADOPTION OF MAP AMENDMENT], and must fully comply with the schematic development plan and any associated binding element or covenant applicable to the property as of [INSERT DATE OF ADOPTION OF MAP AMENDMENT]. A conditional use application for a Country Inn may be filed with the Board of Appeals if this use standard can not be met.
- b. The minimum lot area is 2 acres, or a lesser area if a master plan recommends a lesser area.
- c. The maximum coverage is 10%.

- d. A minimum of 50% of the lot must be open space.
- e. The minimum setback from any street is 50 feet. The minimum setback from any other lot line is 75 feet.
- f. A lawfully existing structure may be used that does not meet requirements b. through e.

B. Restaurant

1. Defined

A Restaurant is any structure and land for the preparation and sale of food or drink for consumption. Restaurant includes catering, take-out services, and banquet facilities, but does not include a Drive-Thru (see Sec. 3.5.14.E, Drive-Thru).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Restaurant is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. In the CRN zone, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under Sec. 8.3.4.
 - ii. In the IL and IM zone, a maximum of 3,500 square feet or 25% of the allowed gross floor area, whichever is greater, may be for Restaurant use.
- b. Where a Restaurant is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use.

Sec. 3.5.4. Funeral and Interment Services

A. Cemetery

1. Defined

A Cemetery is a place used for the permanent interment of deceased persons or animals or their cremated remains. Cemetery does not include a memorial garden on the premises of a religious institution (see Sec. 3.4.10, Religious Assembly).

2. Use Standards

Where a Cemetery is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The proposed location must be compatible with adjacent land uses, and will not adversely affect the public health, safety, and welfare of the inhabitants of the area.
- b. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required except that all grave sites must be sufficiently set back from surrounding properties to establish a buffer.
- c. Where the subject property is located in an area not served by public water and sewer, water table tests must be conducted to assure that there is adequate filtration of drainage between burial depth and the level of high water table.
- d. In the AR, R, and RC zones, a family burial site is allowed as an accessory use on a residentially developed property and may be approved on a lot or parcel that is appropriate to the circumstances and is a minimum of 25 acres in size. A family burial site must be set back a minimum of 100 feet from any abutting property in a Residential zone and a minimum of 50 feet from any existing or master-planned street. The use of any property for a family burial site must be recorded in the lands records of Montgomery County.

B. Crematory

1. Defined

A Crematory is a structure in which cremation occurs.

2. Use Standards

Where Crematory is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use.

C. Funeral Home, Undertaker

1. Defined

A Funeral Home, Undertaker is a facility that holds and transports human remains to and from the premises; embalms and caskets remains; allows

visits to view the remains and conduct business with the establishment; and conducts funeral and memorial services, including organization of funeral processions.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Funeral Home, Undertaker is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. The cremation of remains is prohibited.
 - ii. The funeral home may include a dwelling or sleeping facilities either as a separate building or a portion of the main building to be occupied by the owner or an employee of the establishment.
 - iii. If public water and sewer are available they must be used for the operation of the facility. Where public water and sewer are not available, chemicals used for burial preparation are prohibited.
 - iv. Queuing is prohibited in the public right-of-way.
 - v. If it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.
- b. Where a Funeral Home, Undertaker is allowed as a conditional use, it may satisfy **Sec. 3.5.4.C.2.a.i** through **Sec. 3.5.4.C.2.a.iii**, be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. The minimum side setback is 50 feet.
 - ii. The minimum rear setback is 50 feet.
 - iii. Frontage upon and access to a street or roadway having more than one through travel lane in each direction of travel.
 - iv. In the RE-2, RE-1, R-200, and R-90 zones, the minimum lot area is 2 acres.
 - v. In the AR zone, this use is allowed only where operating in conjunction with a Cemetery established by conditional use approval before August 20, 2001. Also, this use may be prohibited under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.5.5. Landscape Contractor

A. Defined

A Landscape Contractor is the business of designing, installing, planting, or maintaining lawns, gardens, or other landscaping and providing snow removal services with vehicles, equipment, and supplies that are stored, parked, serviced, or loaded at the business location. Landscape Contractor includes tree installation, maintenance, or removal.

B. Use Standard

Where a Landscape Contractor is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use and the following standards:

1. In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, and Residential Detached zones the minimum lot area is 2 acres. The Board of Appeals may require a larger area if warranted by the size and characteristics of the inventory or operation.
2. Building and parking setbacks, including loading areas and other site operations, are a minimum of 50 feet.
3. The number of motor vehicles and trailers for equipment and supplies operated in connection with the contracting business or parked on-site must be limited by the Board of Appeals to avoid an adverse impact on abutting uses. Adequate parking must be provided on-site for the total number of vehicles and trailers permitted.
4. Sale of plant materials, garden supplies, or equipment is prohibited unless the contracting business is associated with a Nursery (Retail) or Nursery (Wholesale).
5. The Board of Appeals may regulate hours of operation and other on-site operations to avoid adverse impact on abutting uses.

Sec. 3.5.6. Lodging

A. Defined, In General

Lodging is short-term overnight accommodation for compensation.

B. Bed and Breakfast

1. Defined

A Bed and Breakfast is a detached house that is owner-occupied with no more than 5 guest rooms for rent and customarily serves breakfasts to guests

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Bed and Breakfast is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. A Bed and Breakfast is prohibited in a dwelling unit that also provides guest rooms for roomers, or in a Farm Tenant Dwelling, or on a site that includes an Accessory Apartment.
 - ii. The display of a sign must include the official house number.
 - iii. Breakfast is the only meal that may be served and only to overnight guests.
 - iv. A guest must only remain in a Bed and Breakfast for a maximum of 14 days in any one visit.
 - v. A record of all overnight visitors must be maintained.
 - vi. The Bed and Breakfast must be registered with DPS.
 - vii. In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, and Residential zones, the minimum lot area is the greater of 9,000 square feet or the minimum lot area for a detached house building type in the zone.
 - viii. In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, and Residential zones, on a lot of less than 2 acres, a maximum of 3 bedrooms may be designated as guest rooms for which compensation is charged.
 - ix. In the Agricultural and Rural Residential zones, a Bed and Breakfast may be allowed in an accessory building designated as historic on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.
 - x. Parking must be located behind the front building line.
 - xi. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited if not accessory to Farming under **Sec. 3.1.5**, Transferable Development Rights.

- b. Where a Bed and Breakfast is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all limited use standards, **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. The Board of Appeals may deny a petition for a Bed and Breakfast with frontage on and access to a road built to less than primary residential standards if it finds that road access will be unsafe and inadequate for the anticipated traffic to be generated or the level of traffic would have an adverse impact on neighboring residences.
 - ii. If there is inadequate space for parking behind the front building line, the Board of Appeals may approve an alternative placement for parking.
 - iii. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.
 - iv. To avoid an adverse neighborhood impact and assure that the residential use remains predominant, the Board of Appeals may limit the number of transient visitors who may be accommodated at one time or the number of visits in any 30-day period.

C. Hotel, Motel

Defined

A Hotel, Motel is a building containing guest rooms arranged for short-term stays of less than 30 days for compensation and may contain one or more restaurants, meetings rooms, or banquet facilities. Hotel, Motel includes a hostel.

Sec. 3.5.7. Medical and Dental

A. Clinic (Up to 4 Medical Practitioners)

1. Defined

A Clinic (Up to 4 Medical Practitioners) is a building occupied by up to 4 medical practitioners and related services to provide healthcare on an outpatient basis.

2. Use Standards

Where a Clinic (Up to 4 Medical Practitioners) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The minimum lot width at the front lot line is 100 feet.
- b. The minimum setback from an abutting lot that is vacant or residentially improved is 40 feet. The minimum setback from all other abutting lots is 20 feet.
- c. The site must front on and have direct access to a business, arterial, or higher standard roadway; except that access to a corner lot may be from an abutting primary street, if the Board of Appeals finds the access to be appropriate and not detrimental to existing residential uses on the primary street.
- d. Office space suitable for the practice of the profession must be unavailable in either the nearest Commercial/Residential or Employment zone or the nearest medical clinic office building constructed according to a conditional use grant.
- e. A maximum of 4 additional medical practitioners may be present at any one time, and only if the presence of the additional practitioners will not generate additional patient-related traffic. The additional practitioners are only allowed to assist a practitioner in a specific surgical or diagnostic procedure or perform administrative work related to the treatment of patients on-site the same day. A written record must be kept for inspection by County enforcement staff identifying the physicians on-site and their schedules of seeing patients and performing administrative work.

B. Clinic (More than 4 Medical Practitioners)

1. Defined

A Clinic (More than 4 Medical Practitioners) is a building occupied by more than 4 medical practitioners and related services to provide healthcare on an outpatient basis. Clinic (More than 4 Medical Practitioners) does not include emergency medical care accessory to a Hospital.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Clinic (More than 4 Medical Practitioners) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an

agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

- b. Where a Clinic (More than 4 Medical Practitioners) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

C. Medical, Dental Laboratory

Defined

A Medical, Dental Laboratory is a private, non-profit, or research facility for the testing of blood and other clinical specimens, including a blood or plasma donation center. Medical, Dental Laboratory includes the fabrication of medical or dental appliances..

Sec. 3.5.8. Office and Professional

A. Life Sciences

Defined

Life Sciences is the research, development, and manufacturing activities in one or more of the following scientific fields: biology, biophysics, biochemistry, bioelectronics, biotechnology, biomedical engineering, bioinformatics, medicine, immunology, embryology, clinical engineering, diagnostics, therapeutics, nutraceuticals, pharmacogenomics, drug production, genetic testing, or gene therapy activities. For a business, institution, or government agency conducting such activities in a Life Sciences Center, Life Sciences also includes related activities and supporting services, such as administrative offices, educational facilities, libraries, data services, nanotechnology, informational technology, and robotics.

B. Office

1. Defined

An Office is a room, set of rooms, or building where the business of a commercial or industrial organization or of a professional person is conducted. Office includes chancery, but does not include medical or dental services (see [Sec. 3.5.7](#), Medical and Dental) or Veterinary Office/Hospital (see [Sec. 3.5.1.C](#), Veterinary Office/Hospital).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where an Office is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. In the LSC zone, an Office for a company that is not principally engaged in health services, research and development, or high technology industrial activities is limited to 40% of the gross floor area.
 - ii. In the IL and IM zone, a maximum of 50% of the allowed gross floor area may be for Office use.
- b. Where an Office is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. In the R-200, R-90, and R-60 zones:
 - (a) The Office must be in an existing detached house.
 - (b) Parking of more than one light commercial vehicle is prohibited.
 - (c) Exterior storage of goods or equipment is prohibited.
 - (d) Truck deliveries are prohibited, except for parcels delivered by public or private parcel services that customarily make residential deliveries.
 - (e) The storage of equipment or merchandise for collection by employees is prohibited.
 - (f) A minimum of 25% of the lot area is devoted to open space.
 - (g) In the R-60 zone, the site must be:
 - (1) designated as suitable for an Office or nonresident professional office in a master plan; and
 - (2) located along a highway with an existing right-of-way with a minimum width of 90 feet or along a portion of an arterial road designated as a boundary of a Central Business District area.
 - (h) In the R-90 zone, the site must:

- (1) be designated as historic in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation;
 - (2) be located along a highway with an existing right-of-way of at least 120 feet; and
 - (3) contain a structure formerly used for nonresidential purposes.
- (i) In the R-200 zone, the site must abut a fire station, police station, ambulance squad, or rescue squad on more than one lot line.

C. Research and Development

1. Defined

Research and Development is the study, research, and experimentation in one or more scientific fields such as life sciences, biomedical research, communications, chemistry, computer science, electronics, medicine, and physics. Research and Development also includes the development of prototypes and the marketing of resultant products and related activities, including administrative offices, educational facilities, libraries, and data services, and the manufacturing, mixing, fermentation, treatment, assembly, packaging, and servicing of products.

2. Use Standards

Where Research and Development is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Manufacturing, mixing, fermentation, or treatment of resultant products for marketing purposes is prohibited.
- b. A maximum of 30% of the gross floor area may be used for assembly, packaging, and servicing of resultant products.

Sec. 3.5.9. Parking

A. Defined, In General

Parking is a lot or structure that provides parking for motor vehicles where the facility is the principal use and a fee may be charged.

B. Structured Parking

Defined

Structured Parking is a one or more level free-standing structure for parking or storing motor vehicles that does not share a common floor or ceiling with another use allowed in the zone. Structured Parking does not include Surface Parking. Structured Parking does not include Surface Parking.

C. Surface Parking for Use Allowed in the Zone

1. Defined

Surface parking for Use Allowed in the Zone is surface parking in connection with any permitted or limited use allowed in the zone where no building or other use requiring parking is on the same lot.

2. Use Standards

Where Surface Parking for Use Allowed in the Zone is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Where a sketch plan is required, the surface parking is only allowed as part of an approved phasing plan and if the Planning Board finds that the layout is safe, efficient, and compatible with adjacent development.
- b. Where a sketch plan is not required,
 - i. the parking setbacks must accommodate the landscaping required under [Sec. 7.2.9](#)
 - ii. Additionally, in the CRT, CR, LSC, and EOF zones:
 - (a) the surface parking must be providing parking for a use on an abutting lot or be a municipal public parking lot; and
 - (b) for properties on a business district street, a site plan, if not otherwise required, must be filed under [Sec. 8.3.4](#) showing that the surface parking supports commercial or residential uses that substantially conform with the recommendations of the applicable master plan.

D. Surface Parking for Commercial Uses in an Historic District

1. Defined

Surface Parking for Commercial Uses in an Historic District is the parking of motor vehicles on land zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential in a master plan-designated historic district, where the parking must abut land

zoned Commercial/Residential or Employment in the same master plan-designated historic district.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where Surface Parking for Commercial Uses in an Historic District is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. The land zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential is currently vacant. Removing or relocating structures to provide parking is prohibited.
 - ii. The amount of parking proposed is the minimum required under **Sec. 7.2.9**, Parking, Queuing, and Loading for the commercial use proposed. Providing extra spaces is prohibited.
 - iii. The parking area must be located behind the front building line of the commercial structure being served by the parking except that in the case of a through lot with 2 front setbacks, parking must normally front on the road with the lesser classification.
 - iv. Review and approval of the proposed parking must be obtained from the Historic Preservation Commission through the Historic Area Work Permit process under **Chapter 24 (Sec. 24A-7)**.
 - v. In the AR, R, RE-2, RE-2C, RE-1, and R-200 zones, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.
- b. Where Surface Parking for Commercial Uses in an Historic District is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all applicable limited use standards and **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.

Sec. 3.5.10. Recreation and Entertainment

A. Adult Entertainment

1. Defined

Adult Entertainment is an establishment that:

- a. sells, rents, exhibits, or displays adult entertainment materials using a floor area that is more than 10% of the total floor area for selling, renting, exhibiting, or displaying all materials;
- b. features nude persons in adult entertainment performances; or
- c. otherwise requires a County license as an Adult Entertainment business.

2. Use Standards

Where Adult Entertainment is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. The adult entertainment materials must not be visible from outside the establishment.
- b. Access to the adult entertainment materials must be prohibited to any person under the age of 18 years.
- c. The Adult Entertainment business must be located a minimum of 750 feet from any property that is
 - i. located in a Residential zone; or
 - ii. on which a school, library, park, playground, recreational facility, day care center, place of worship, or other Adult Entertainment business is located as a principal use.

The distance must be measured in a straight line from the nearest lot line of the subject property to the nearest point of the boundary line of any property located in a Residential zone, or on which a school, library, park, playground, recreational facility, day care center, place of worship or other Adult Entertainment business is located.

- d. An Adult Entertainment business may continue as a nonconforming use if a school, library, park, playground, recreational facility, day care center, place of worship, or Agricultural or Residential zone is established within 750 feet of the Adult Entertainment business after the business was established.
- e. An Adult Entertainment business may operate only between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.
- f. If adult booths are located on the premises:

- i. The booths must be physically arranged so that the entire interior portion of the booth is visible from the common areas of the premises;
- ii. Doors or curtains that screen the booth's interior from the common areas of the premises are prohibited;
- iii. The booths must be designed to prevent physical contact with another person;
- iv. The booths must be illuminated at all times;
- v. Holes in the partitions between the adult booths are prohibited; and
- vi. Persons under the age of 18 are prohibited from entering the premises.

B. Campground

1. Defined

A Campground is a parcel, lot, or tract of land used for 2 or more tent or recreational vehicle campsites. Campground does not include sites for manufactured homes.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a campground is allowed as a limited use, it must be established before April 11, 2005.
- b. Where a Campground is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. The maximum density of campsites is 15 campsites per acre of the developed portion of the Campground, inclusive of service roads, toilet facilities and service buildings.
 - ii. Each campsite, excluding parking space, provides a minimum of 900 square feet.
 - iii. The site is a minimum of 10 acres and has a minimum frontage of 150 feet abutting a public right-of-way; unless the Board of Appeals waives the requirement for a minimum frontage where it finds that access for vehicular traffic is adequate.

- iv. All campsites are located a minimum of 100 feet from any property line, and a minimum of 125 feet from the centerline of any public right-of-way.
- v. Screening under [Sec. 7.4.5](#) is not required.

C. Conference Center

1. Defined

A Conference Center is a facility for conducting meetings, discussions, and conferences. Conference Center includes meeting rooms, auditoriums, cafeterias, dining rooms, recreational uses, and supporting services designed to accommodate planned meetings. Conference Center does not include a Hotel, Motel (see [Sec. 3.5.6.C](#), Hotel, Motel).

2. Use Standards

Where a Conference Center is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

D. Golf Course, Country Club

1. Defined

A Golf Course, Country Club is the course and surrounding land maintained for the game of golf, including accessory maintenance facilities, putting greens and driving ranges, and club houses that may contain locker rooms, restaurants, pro shops, tennis courts, and pools. Golf Course, Country Club includes the provision of food, refreshments, and entertainment for club or organization members and their guests.

2. Use Standards

Where a Golf Course, Country Club is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The maximum coverage is no more than 3%.
- b. The minimum setback for a principal building is 50 feet.
- c. In a Residential zone, a minimum frontage of 200 feet on a road of arterial or higher classification is required.

- d. All major outdoor activity areas, golf course playing surfaces, and accessory uses such as tennis courts and swimming pools must be set back a minimum of 100 feet from lot lines abutting a property in a Residential Detached zone. The Board of Appeals may reduce this setback where it finds that landscaping, screening, fencing or other measures can mitigate the adverse effects on the abutting residential use.
- e. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.

E. Health Clubs and Facilities

1. Defined

Health Clubs and Facilities is any establishment designed to enhance physical conditioning and general health. Health Clubs and Facilities includes dance, martial arts, and yoga studios.

2. Use Standards

Where Health Clubs and Facilities is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In the CRN zone, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4**.
- b. In the NR zone, the maximum size is 14,500 square feet of gross floor area.

F. Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Indoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons)

1. Defined

A Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Indoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons) is a building with a capacity up to 1,000 persons that provides recreation or entertainment activities in an indoor setting, such as sport facilities, theaters, and dance clubs. Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Indoor does not include Shooting Range (Indoor) (see **Sec. 3.5.10.I**, Shooting Range (Indoor)) or Health Clubs and Facilities (see **Sec. 3.5.10.E**, Health Clubs and Facilities).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Indoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons) is allowed as a limited use capacity is limited to 250 persons. A conditional use application may be filed with the Board of Appeals to increase capacity up to 1,000 persons.
- b. Where a Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Indoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use and the following standard:

The Board of Appeals may deny the application if it finds the use would be inconsistent with the intent of the zone due to the facility's size, intensity, level of noise, traffic activity, hours of operation, or lighting.

G. Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Outdoor (Capacity up to 1,000 Persons)

1. Defined

A Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Outdoor is a structure or land with a capacity up to 1,000 persons providing outdoor recreation activities. Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Outdoor includes golf driving range, but does not include Golf Course, Country Club (see **Sec. 3.5.10.D**, Golf Course, Country Club), or Shooting Range (Outdoor) (see **Sec. 3.5.10.J**, Shooting Range (Outdoor)).

2. Use Standard

Where a Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Outdoor is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use and the following standards:

- a. In the RE-2C zone:
 - i. Only a group picnic, catering and recreation facility is allowed.
 - ii. The site must be a minimum of 80 acres.
 - iii. The maximum building height is 50 feet.
 - iv. Any structure or building must be set back from any lot line a minimum of 50 feet.

- v. The site must have direct access to a public road that is built to primary or higher standards.
 - vi. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is only required for outdoor catering and recreational facilities.
 - vii. Off-street parking must be sufficient to accommodate the number of people participating in the events.
- b. In the R-200 zone:
- i. Only an outdoor catering facility is allowed. An enclosed food preparation building is allowed but all catering parties must be held under pavilions, or in the open, and may include various recreational activities.
 - ii. The site must be a minimum of 80 acres.
 - iii. The maximum building height is 20 feet.
 - iv. Any structure, building, or parking area must be setback from any lot line a minimum of 100 feet.
 - v. The site must have direct access to a public road that is built to primary or higher standards.
 - vi. Other than a permanent food preparation building, permanent structures are limited to open pavilions. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is only required for a permanent food preparation building.
- c. In the Commercial/Residential, Employment, and Industrial zones, in addition to screening under **Sec. 7.4.5**, when the use abuts a lot in any Residential zone, a solid wall or solid fence a minimum of 6 feet in height must be constructed and maintained between the use and the lot line.
- d. Parking must be sufficient to accommodate the number of people participating in the events.
- e. The Board of Appeals may deny the application if it finds the use would be inconsistent with the intent of the zone due to the facility's size, intensity, level of noise, traffic activity, hours of operation, or lighting.

H. Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Major (Capacity over 1,000

Persons)

1. Defined

A Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Major is a structure or land for performances, cultural or sporting events, or general public interest events that is a place of assembly for over 1,000 participants or attendees.

2. Use Standards

Where a Recreation and Entertainment Facility, Major is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. In the RE-2C zone:
 - i. Only a group picnic, catering and recreation facility is allowed.
 - ii. The site must be a minimum of 80 acres.
 - iii. The maximum building height is 50 feet.
 - iv. Any structure or building must be set back from any lot line a minimum of 50 feet.
 - v. The site must have direct access to a public road that is built to primary or higher standards.
 - vi. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is only required for outdoor catering and recreational facilities.
 - vii. Off-street parking must be sufficient to accommodate the number of people participating in the events and adequately screened.
- b. In the Commercial/Residential, Employment, and Industrial zones, in addition to screening under **Sec. 7.4.5**, when the use abuts a lot in any Residential zone, a solid wall or solid fence a minimum of 6 feet in height must be constructed and maintained between the use and the lot line.
- c. If the use is outdoors, parking must be sufficient to accommodate the number of people participating in the events.
- d. The Board of Appeals may deny the application if it finds the use would be inconsistent with the intent of the zone due to the facility's size, intensity, level of noise, traffic activity, hours of operation, or lighting.

I. Shooting Range (Indoor)

1. Defined

A Shooting Range (Indoor) is an area in a building with targets for rifle or handgun practice.

2. Use Standard

Where a Shooting Range (Indoor) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

J. Shooting Range (Outdoor)

1. Defined

A Shooting Range (Outdoor) is any structure, not including a building, or land with targets for rifle, pistol, skeet, or trap shooting practice.

2. Use Standard

Where a Shooting Range (Outdoor) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. Adjacent areas are predominantly undeveloped.
- b. The hours of operation are compatible with an existing uses.
- c. The use is established for a maximum period of 3 years, but may be renewed by the Board of Appeals.
- d. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.5.11. Retail Sales and Service

A. Retail/Service Establishment

1. Defined

A Retail/Service Establishment is a business providing personal services or sale of goods to the public. Retail/Service Establishment does not include Animal Services (see [Sec. 3.5.1](#), Animal Services) or Drive-Thru (see [Sec. 3.5.14.E](#), Drive-Thru).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Retail/Service Establishment is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. In the R-10 zone:
 - (a) The apartment/condo building type must contain a minimum of 150 dwelling units, be a minimum of 60 feet in height, and be on a site with a minimum of 5 acres.
 - (b) A maximum of 10% of the gross floor area of the building or 5,000 square feet, whichever is less, may be used for the Retail/Service Establishment use.
 - (c) Only small-scale retail sales and personal service establishments are permitted. Small-scale retail sales and personal service establishments provide convenience goods and services typically requiring frequent purchase and a minimum of travel by occupants of the nearby commercial area and adjacent residential neighborhood.
 - ii. In the CRN zone:
 - (a) If it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).
 - (b) A Retail/Service Establishment over 15,000 square feet must be a grocery store.
 - iii. In the CRT, GR and NR zones, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).
 - iv. In the CRT, CR, GR and NR zones, where a development is located within 1/2 mile of a Metro station entrance and has a minimum 50,000 square feet footprint or a minimum of 100,000 square feet of all gross floor area designed for a single user it must satisfy the following standards:

- (a) In addition to the street-facing entrance requirement, all sides of a building that front an abutting public right-of-way must have at least one active entrance.
- (b) Parking facilities, excluding access driveways, must be located below-grade or in a structure behind or within the primary building.
- (c) The maximum building footprint of the area designed for a single Retail/Service Establishment use is 80,000 square feet.
- (d) Additional floor area equal to at least 20% of the footprint designed for the largest Retail/Service Establishment must be provided as street level retail spaces with less than 5,000 square feet of tenant gross floor area each. These spaces must be located at street level, and a secondary entrance accessing the primary Retail/Service Establishment use is prohibited. At least 50% of the additional tenant space(s) must be located along the facade where the primary active customer entrance for the largest single Retail/Service Establishment is located.
- (e) If applicable, full architectural parapets or equivalent features must be used around the entire building to conceal rooftop mechanical equipment.
- (f) There must be residential floor area or office floor area that is equal to or greater than the gross floor area designed for the subject Retail/Service Establishment. At least 50% of the gross floor area of the non-retail component must be located above the street level retail footprint.
- (g) Sec. 3.5.11.A.2.a.iv.(c) through Sec. 3.5.11.A.2.a.iv.(f) do not apply if more than 75% of the gross floor area of the Retail/Service Establishment is a cellar.
- (h) Sec. 3.5.11.A.2.a.iv does not apply to a regional shopping center.
- v. In the EOF zones, Retail/Service Establishment is limited to a maximum of 30% of the gross floor area of development approved under one application.
 - vi. In the LSC zone, if the tract is larger than 5 acres, Retail/Service Establishment is limited to a maximum of 10% of the gross floor area of development approved under one application. If a site plan is required under Sec. 8.3.4, the Planning Board may approve a maximum of 15% of the gross floor area for Retail/Service Establishment if the Planning Board finds that unique circumstances are present and the area would be enhanced by additional retail activity.
 - vii. In the IL and IM zones, Retail/Service Establishment is limited to:
 - (a) building and food service supply, home design and furnishings, wholesale or retail;
 - (b) computer programming and software sales and service, including data banks, and data retrieval;
 - (c) wholesale trades limited to sale or rental of products intended for industrial or commercial users; and
 - (d) other Retail/Service Establishment uses that occupy a maximum of 50% of the allowed gross floor area.
 - viii. In the IH zone, Retail/Service Establishment is limited to:
 - (a) building and food service supply, home design and furnishings, wholesale or retail;
 - (b) computer programming and software sales and service, including data banks, and data retrieval; and
 - (c) wholesale trades limited to sale or rental of products intended for industrial or commercial users.
- b. Where a Retail/ Service Establishment is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. The building must be designed in a way that reduces the building's scale and contributes to its visual interest. Long building walls should have projections or recessions or other effective treatments that improve building design.
 - ii. Parking areas must provide safe, convenient, and efficient access, and be landscaped to define vehicular drives and pedestrian areas.

- iii. The site must have direct vehicular access to an existing arterial or major highway and the streets and roads adjoining the site must be adequate to accommodate the increased traffic generated. The applicant must provide a traffic impact study to demonstrate that acceptable peak hour levels of service will result after taking into account existing and programmed roads, and any improvements to be provided by the applicant.
- iv. Product displays, parked vehicles and other obstructions that reduce visibility at intersections or at entrances and exits to and from the site are prohibited.

B. Rural Antique Shop

1. Defined

A Rural Antique Shop is the sale of items belonging to, made in, or typical of an earlier period.

2. Use Standards

Where a Rural Antique Shop is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use and the following standards:

- a. The shop must be located in an existing building or part of an existing building.
- b. The original character of the building must be maintained.
- c. The structure must be 5 or more years old.
- d. If the property is located in the R-200 zone, it must abut land in the AR zone.
- e. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

C. Rural Country Market

1. Defined

A Rural Country Market is the display and retail sale of agricultural products and farm food products certified as non-potentially hazardous by the Department of Health and Human Services. A Rural Country Market includes

the display and sale of non-edible farm products only if the products are grown and processed on farms in the State of Maryland. Rural Country Market does not include the sale or storage of bread, cheese, or other foodstuffs produced in a commercial kitchen, or an eating and drinking establishments (see [Sec. 3.5.3](#), Eating and Drinking).

2. Use Standards

Where a Rural Country Market is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The minimum tract area is 2 acres.
- b. The maximum height is 20 feet, unless located in an existing building.
- c. The minimum setback from the street and from any side or rear lot line is 50 feet, except that the minimum setback from the street may be reduced to 25 feet if the Board of Appeals finds that the smaller setback would be compatible with surrounding uses. The Board of Appeals may approve the use of an existing structure that does not meet these requirements if the Board finds that the use is suitable and compatible with the surrounding area.

Sec. 3.5.12. Vehicle/Equipment Sales and Rental

A. Heavy Vehicle Sales and Rental

1. Defined

Heavy Vehicle Sales and Rental is the sales, rental, or leasing of heavy equipment, manufactured homes, and commercial vehicles, including 18-wheelers, commercial box trucks, high-lifts, and construction and heavy earth-moving equipment.

2. Use Standards

Where Heavy Vehicle Sales and Rental is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Vehicles must be stored or parked only on a surfaced parking area that is constructed of material resistant to erosion, is adequately treated to prevent dust emission, and is surrounded by a raised curb. The parking

and storage area must be set back a minimum of 15 feet from any right-of-way, 30 feet from any lot line abutting land in a Residential zone, and 3 feet from any other lot line.

- b. A minimum of 20 feet between access driveways on each street is required, and all driveways must be perpendicular to the curb or street line
- c. On a corner lot, the access driveway must be located a minimum of 20 feet from the intersection of the front and side street rights-of-way, and is a maximum of 30 feet in width.
- d. Product displays, parked vehicles and other obstructions, which would adversely affect visibility at intersections or to driveways are prohibited.

B. Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Indoor)

1. Defined

Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Indoor) is the indoor sales, rental, or leasing of light equipment and vehicles, including vehicles for hauling and moving. Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Indoor) includes the minor repair of vehicles and equipment for sale, rent, or lease as an incidental use if conducted indoors.

2. Use Standards

Where Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Indoor) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Access to the site from a street with a residential classification is prohibited.
- b. Site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

C. Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Outdoor)

1. Defined

Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Outdoor) is the outdoor sales, rental, or leasing of light equipment and vehicles, including vehicles for hauling and moving. Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Outdoor) includes the minor repair of vehicles and equipment for sale, rent, or lease as an incidental use.

2. Use Standards

Where Light Vehicle Sales and Rental (Outdoor) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Access to the site from a street with a residential classification is prohibited.
- b. Vehicles must be stored or parked only on a hard surface that is constructed of material resistant to erosion, is adequately treated to prevent dust emission, and is surrounded by a raised curb. The parking and storage area must be set back 15 feet from any right-of-way, 15 feet from any lot line abutting land in an Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached zone, and 3 feet from any other lot line.
- c. There must be a minimum of 20 feet between access driveways on each street, and all driveways must be perpendicular to the curb or street line.
- d. When such use occupies a corner lot, an access driveway is prohibited within 20 feet from the intersection of the front and side street rights-of-way, and cannot exceed 30 feet in width.
- e. Product displays, parked vehicles, and other obstructions, which would adversely affect visibility at intersections or to driveways, are prohibited.
- f. In the CRT zone, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

Sec. 3.5.13. Vehicle Service

A. Automobile Storage Lot

1. Defined

An Automobile Storage Lot is the storage of automobiles in connection with a towing operation. Automobile Storage Lot does not include the storage of junked cars.

2. Use Standards

Where an Automobile Storage Lot is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

B. Car Wash

1. Defined

A Car Wash is any structure or land with mechanical or hand-operated facilities used for cleaning, washing, polishing, or waxing of motor vehicles.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Car Wash is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. When a Car Wash occupies a corner lot, the ingress or egress driveways are located a minimum of 20 feet from the intersection of the front and side street lines of the lot.
 - ii. Obstructions which adversely affect visibility at intersections or to the Car Wash driveways are prohibited.
 - iii. All driveways must be perpendicular to the curb or street line.
 - iv. Vehicle stacking space must be equivalent to 5 times the vehicle capacity of the automatic car wash or 3 times the vehicle capacity of the manual car wash bays.
 - v. Demonstrate that the vehicles using the Car Wash will not queue off-site.
 - vi. Where abutting or confronting a property zoned Residential that is vacant or improved with a residential use:
 - (a) All buildings must be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the abutting residential lot line; and
 - (b) All parking and drive aisles for vehicles must be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the abutting residential lot line.
- b. Where a Car Wash is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all limited use standards and [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

C. Filling Station

1. Defined

A Filling Station is a facility used primarily to dispense motor vehicle fuels to the consumer. Filling Station includes minor repair services as an accessory use and an accessory car wash where mechanical or hand-operated facilities used for the cleaning, washing, polishing, or waxing of motor vehicles are limited to 2 bays. Filling Station does not include storage or parking offered for rent.

2. Use Standards

Where Filling Station is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The minimum site is 20,000 square feet.
- b. Access to the site from a street with a residential classification is prohibited.
- c. Site lighting is a maximum of 0.1 footcandle at the lot line when abutting a Residential Detached zone. Site lighting is a maximum of 0.5 footcandles at the lot line when abutting all other zones.
- d. Any Filling Station facility designed to dispense a minimum of 3.6 million gallons per year must be located at least 300 feet from the lot line of any public or private school, or any park, playground, day care center, or any outdoor use categorized as a Civic and Institutional use or a Recreation and Entertainment use.
- e. Product displays, parked vehicles, and other obstructions that adversely affect visibility at intersections or to station driveways are prohibited.
- f. When such use occupies a corner lot, the ingress or egress driveways must be located a minimum of 20 feet from the intersection of the rights-of-way and must not exceed 30 feet in width.
- g. Each gasoline pump or other service appliance must be located on the lot a minimum of 10 feet behind the setback line; and all service, storage, or similar activities in connection with the use must be conducted entirely within the building.

- h. There must be a minimum of 20 feet between driveways on each street, and each driveway must be perpendicular to the curb or street line. The Board of Appeals may waive the perpendicular driveway requirement if the Department of Transportation deems the alternative safe.
- i. Vehicle parking that overhangs the public right-of-way is prohibited.
- j. If the Filling Station facility includes a car wash, it must:
 - i. provide vehicle stacking space equivalent to 5 times the vehicle capacity of the automatic car wash and 3 times the vehicle capacity of the manual car wash bays must be provided; and
 - ii. demonstrate that the vehicles using the car wash will not queue off-site.

D. Repair (Commercial Vehicle)

Defined

Repair (Commercial Vehicle) is the repair, service, or accessory installation for aircraft or commercial vehicles, including box trucks, 18-wheelers, and construction and other heavy equipment. Repair (Commercial Vehicle) includes the sale of fuel for aircraft.

E. Repair (Major)

1. Defined

Repair (Major) is an establishment where general vehicle repair and service is conducted, including engine and transmission replacement or rebuild, body, and paint shops. Repair (Major) does not include repair or services for commercial vehicles or heavy equipment (see [Sec. 3.5.13.D](#), Repair (Commercial Vehicle)).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where Repair (Major) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Residential that is vacant or improved with a residential use, it is subject the following standards:
 - i. All buildings must be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the abutting residential lot line.

- ii. All parking and storage for vehicles must be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the abutting residential lot line.
- iii. The minimum site is 20,000 square feet if not fully contained in a structure.
- iv. Access to the site from a street with a residential classification is prohibited.
- b. Where Repair (Major) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all limited use standards and [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

F. Repair (Minor)

1. Defined

Repair (Minor) is an establishment where minor vehicle repair and service is conducted, including audio and alarm installation, custom accessories, quick lubrication facilities, scratch and dent repair, bed-liner installation, tires, brakes, mufflers, and glass repair or replacement. Repair (Minor) does not include repair or services for commercial vehicles or heavy equipment (see [Sec. 3.5.13.D](#), Repair (Commercial Vehicle)).

2. Use Standards

- a. Where Repair (Minor) is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - i. All buildings must be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the abutting residential lot line.
 - ii. All parking and storage for vehicles must be set back a minimum of 25 feet from the abutting residential lot line.
 - iii. The minimum site is 20,000 square feet.
 - iv. Access to the site from a street with a residential classification is prohibited.
 - v. Additionally, in the CRT zone, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

- b. Where Repair (Minor) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under all applicable limited use standards, **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

In the NR zone:

- i. This use must be conducted entirely within a building containing a maximum of 3 service bays.
- ii. Product displays, parked vehicles, and other obstructions that adversely affect visibility at intersections or to station driveways are prohibited.
- iii. When a Repair (Minor) use occupies a corner lot, the ingress or egress driveways must be located a minimum of 20 feet from the intersection of the rights-of-way and must not exceed 30 feet in width.
- iv. There must be a minimum of 20 feet between driveways on each street, and each driveway must be perpendicular to the curb or street line. The Board of Appeals may waive the perpendicular driveway requirement if the Department of Transportation deems the alternative safe.
- v. Vehicle parking that overhangs the public right-of-way is prohibited.

Sec. 3.5.14. Accessory Commercial Uses

A. Amateur Radio Facility (Up to 65 Feet in Height)

Defined

An Amateur Radio Facility (Up to 65 feet in Height) is any structure used for personal, noncommercial radio communications licensed by the Federal Communications Commission up to 65 feet in height.

B. Amateur Radio Facility (Over 65 Feet in Height)

1. Defined

An Amateur Radio Facility (Over 65 feet in Height) is any structure used for personal, non-commercial radio communications licensed by the Federal Communications Commission over 65 feet in height.

2. Use Standards

Where an Amateur Radio Facility (Over 65 Feet in Height) is allowed, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use and the following standards:

- a. The applicant must demonstrate that the additional height is the minimum needed to engage in radio communications under a license issued by the Federal Communications Commission.
- b. Screening under **Sec. 7.4.5** is not required.

C. Antenna on Existing Structure

1. Defined

An Antenna on Existing Structure is one or more antennas attached to an existing support structure, such as a building, a transmission tower, a monopole, a light pole, a water tank, a silo, a barn, or an overhead transmission line support structure. Antenna on Existing Structure includes related equipment.

2. Use Standards

Where an Antenna on Existing Structure is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Antennas are limited to the following types and dimensions:
 - i. omni-directional (whip) antennas with a maximum height of 15 feet and a maximum diameter of 3 inches ;
 - ii. directional or panel antennas with a maximum height of 8 feet and a maximum width of 2 feet; and
 - iii. satellite or microwave dish antennas with a maximum diameter of 8 feet.
- b. Signs or illumination on the antennas or support structure are prohibited unless required by the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, or the County.
- c. Associated equipment must be located in an unmanned building, equipment cabinet, or equipment room in an existing building. An equipment building must satisfy the following standards:

- i. It is a maximum of 560 square feet in area.
- ii. It is a maximum of 12 feet in height if located on the ground or 14 feet in height for a rooftop structure, including the support structure for the equipment building; however, a single equipment building in excess of 560 square feet, located at ground level, may be used if:
 - (a) the overall maximum square footage is 1,500 square feet and the maximum height is 12 feet;
 - (b) the building is used for more than one telecommunication provider operating from the same monopole or tower; and
 - (c) the building is reviewed by the Telecommunications Transmission Facility Coordinating Group under Chapter 2 (Sec. 2-58E).
- iii. If the equipment building or cabinet is at ground level in a Residential zone, or the nearest abutting property is in a Residential zone, the building or cabinet must be faced with brick or other compatible material on all sides and surrounded by landscaping providing a screen of at least 3 feet in height.
- d. When mounted on a rooftop or structure located on privately owned land, the antenna must meet the following standards:
 - i. An antenna is prohibited:
 - (a) on any detached house or duplex building type or an accessory structure associated with either building type; and
 - (b) in any scenic setback indicated in a master plan.
 - ii. An antenna and a related unmanned equipment building or cabinet may be installed on a rooftop if a building is a minimum height of:
 - (a) 50 feet in any Residential Detached zone; or
 - (b) 30 feet in any Residential Multi-Unit, Commercial/Residential, Employment, or Industrial zone.
 - iii. An antenna may be mounted on the facade of a building at a minimum height of:
 - (a) 50 feet in a Residential Detached zone; or

- (b) 30 feet in any Residential Multi-Unit, Commercial/Residential, Employment, and Industrial zone.
- iv. The antenna must not be attached to the support structure for:
 - (a) an antenna that is part of an Amateur Radio Facility licensed by the Federal Communications Commission; or
 - (b) an antenna to receive television imaging in the home.

D. Commercial Kitchen

1. Defined

A Commercial Kitchen is a part of a building that is accessory to Religious Assembly (Sec. 3.4.10) or Public Use (Except Utilities) (Sec. 3.4.9) and satisfies the requirements of Chapter 15 for the preparation of food that could be sold to the public.

2. Use Standards

Where a Commercial Kitchen is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. The Commercial Kitchen must occupy less than 5% of the floor area of the building in which it is located.
- b. The Commercial Kitchen cannot be used as part of an on-site Eating and Drinking establishment (Sec. 3.5.3).
- c. A minimum of one parking space, on-site or off-site, per kitchen user is required.
- d. The Commercial Kitchen can be used for the preparation of food for public consumption off-site only between the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. weekdays and 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. weekends.

E. Drive-Thru

1. Defined

A Drive-Thru is a facility where the customer is served while sitting in a vehicle. Drive-Thru includes drive-thru restaurants, banks, and pharmacies, but does not include Filling Station (see Sec. 3.5.13.C, Filling Station).

2. Use Standards

Where a Drive-Thru is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A Drive-Thru, including the queuing area, must be located a minimum of 100 feet from any property in the Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached zones.
- b. A drive-thru service window, drive aisle, or queuing area located between the street and the front main wall of the main building is prohibited.
- c. A drive-thru service window, drive aisle, or stacking area may be located between the street and the side wall of the main building on a corner lot if permanently screened from any street by a minimum 5 foot high wall or fence.
- d. Site plan approval is required under **Sec. 8.3.4.**

F. Helistop

1. Defined

A Helistop is a designated area, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters. Helistop includes a small fuel tank for a ground level facility and minor support facilities such as a small sheltered waiting or loading area, a small administrative office, and one permanent tie-down space. Helistop does not include major support facilities (see **Sec. 3.6.6.B**, Helipad, Heliport).

2. Use Standards

Where a Helistop is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under **Sec. 8.3.1**, Conditional Use.

Sec. 3.5.15. Temporary Commercial Uses

A. Construction Administration or Sales Office

1. Defined

A Construction Administration or Sales Office is a temporary office for construction administration or real estate sales.

2. Use Standards

Where a Construction Administration or Sales Office is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A temporary use permit and an use-and-occupancy permit are required.
- b. The use is limited to the construction, development, or sale of buildings or structures within the same site or subdivision.
- c. The use is allowed only for the duration of construction and sale of a project.
- d. A temporary outdoor storage yard for construction equipment or building materials and supplies that is located within 300 feet of any occupied residentially developed property and is to be maintained in the same general location for a minimum of one year must be effectively screened from the residential development by natural features or a solid fence with a maximum height of 6.5 feet.
- e. A Construction Administration or Sales Office, including any associated trailer, building, or portable toilet, that is located within 100 feet of an occupied residentially developed property:
 - i. must be landscaped and maintained; and
 - ii. may be approved for a maximum of one year. Extensions may be approved by DPS for additional one year periods. If a public hearing is held on the extension, the applicant must demonstrate to DPS that a more appropriate location for such use, farther removed from the residential development, does not exist on the site. This finding will not be required if the extension requested does not exceed 6 months.
- f. Any Construction Administration or Sales Office, including an outside storage area, located a minimum of 100 feet from an occupied residentially developed property may be approved for a maximum of 3 years. Extensions may be approved by DPS for additional 2 year periods.
- g. The procedure to request an extension of a temporary use-and-occupancy permit for a Construction Administration or Sales Office is as follows:
 - i. The request must be filed with DPS.

- ii. The applicant must demonstrate compliance with the landscaping and screening requirements of the original approval.
- iii. If the use moves more than 200 feet from the originally approved location, then the applicant must apply for a new temporary use-and-occupancy permit.
- iv. The applicant must provide notice by certified mail to all owners of property that adjoin such use stating that an extension has been requested and that the owners, if they wish to comment, must submit their comments concerning the extension to DPS within 20 days.
- v. If any abutting property owner opposes continuance of the use, DPS must hold a public hearing before making a decision on the requested extension. A notice of such public hearing must be sent to all abutting property owners.
- vi. DPS must decide on the extension within 5 days of the closing of the hearing record. In approving an extension, DPS may add additional reasonable conditions to the use-and-occupancy permit. DPS may deny an extension, with reasons for the denial stated in writing.

B. Special Event Parking

1. Defined

Special Event Parking is off-street parking of automobiles in connection with a sporting or cultural event.

2. Use Standards

Where Special Event Parking is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. The use is limited to one event a year for a maximum of 10 days.
- b. A written permit authorizing such parking must be obtained from DPS a minimum of 10 days before the event.
- c. DPS is authorized to impose a reasonable fee and other requirements on the permittee to assure that the parking is safe and free from hazard, and the community interest and welfare are protected.

C. Transitory Use

1. Defined

A Transitory Use is a use on private property or the public right-of-way conducted from a vehicle or from a movable structure that remains in the same location for less than 24 hours. Transitory Use includes a food service truck.

2. Use Standards

Where a Transitory Use is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A Transitory Use must be registered under Chapter 47.
- b. A Transitory Use may be located in the public right-of-way where it satisfies Chapter 47.
- c. A Transitory Use may be allowed on private property only if it would be allowed as a permanent use in the applicable zone under Sec. 3.1.6.
- d. A Transitory Use is prohibited on any portion of the open space required by the zone in which the property is located.
- e. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under Sec. 3.1.5, Transferable Development Rights.

Div. 3.6. Industrial Uses

Sec. 3.6.1. Animal Research Facility

Defined

An Animal Research Facility is any structure or land for the use of non-human animals in scientific experimentation.

Sec. 3.6.2. Contractor Storage Yard

A. Defined

A Contractor Storage Yard is an outdoor storage yard for construction equipment or building materials and supplies.

B. Use Standards

Where a Contractor Storage Yard is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with a residential use, it must satisfy the following standards:

1. The minimum site is 20,000 square feet.
2. Access to the site from a street with a residential classification is prohibited.

Sec. 3.6.3. Dry Cleaning Facility

A. Dry Cleaning Facility (Up to 3,000 SF)

1. Defined

A Dry Cleaning Facility (Up to 3,000 SF) is an establishment up to 3,000 square feet of gross floor area for the mechanical cleaning of garments, articles, or goods of fabric for retail customers. Dry Cleaning Facility (Up to 3,000 SF) does not include a laundromat or dry cleaning and laundry pick-up station, (see [Sec. 3.5.11.A](#), Retail/Service Establishment).

2. Use Standards

Where a Dry Cleaning Facility (Up to 3,000 SF) is allowed as a limited use, work for other similar dry cleaning or laundering establishments is prohibited.

B. Dry Cleaning Facility (Over 3,000 SF)

Defined

A Dry Cleaning Facility (Over 3,000 SF) is an establishment over 3,000 square feet of gross floor area for the mechanical cleaning of garments, articles, or goods of fabric. Dry Cleaning Facility (Over 3,000 SF) includes a linen, diaper, or uniform laundering service and may perform work on the premises for other dry cleaning and laundry services and serve retail customers.

Sec. 3.6.4. Manufacturing and Production

A. Artisan Manufacturing and Production

Defined

Artisan Manufacturing and Production is the manufacture and production of commercial goods by a manual worker or craftsman, such as jewelry, metalwork, cabinetry, stained glass, textiles, ceramics, or hand-made food products. Artisan Manufacturing and Production does not include any activity that causes noise, odor, or vibration to be detectable on a neighboring property.

B. Heavy Manufacturing and Production

Defined

Heavy Manufacturing and Production is the processing, manufacturing, or compounding of materials or products predominately from raw materials, which may include the storage of large volumes of highly flammable, toxic matter or explosives, and may involve outdoor operations as part of their manufacturing process. Heavy manufacturing processes have greater than average impacts on the environment or significant impacts on the use and enjoyment of adjacent property in terms of noise, smoke, fumes, odors, glare, or health and safety hazards. Heavy Manufacturing and Production does not include arsenals; blast furnaces; boiler works; distillation of bones; dumps; fat rendering; forge plants; incinerators, except when operated or licensed by a duly authorized public agency; ore reduction; packing houses, including meat canning or curing houses; petroleum refining, or storage in more than tank car lots; rolling mills; smelting; tanning, curing or dyeing of leather, rawhides or skins, or storage of skins; and

wool pulling or scouring. Heavy Manufacturing and Production also does not include acetylene; ammonia, bleaching powder, chlorine; asphalt; celluloid or pyroxylin (or treatment of celluloid or pyroxylin); disinfectants; emery cloth or sandpaper; explosives, fireworks or gunpowder; fertilizers; gas for illumination or heating; glue, size, or gelatin; insecticides; lampblack; leather goods; linoleum; matches; mortar, lime, plaster, cement, gypsum; oil cloth or oiled products; paint, oil, shellac, turpentine or varnish employing a boiling or rendering process; potash; rubber or products made therefrom; soap; shoeblacking or polish; soda or soda compound; acids or other corrosive or offensive substances; tar or tar roofing or water proofing or other tar products or distillation thereof; and yeast, except as part of medical and biotechnical research and development.

C. Light Manufacturing and Production

1. Defined

Light Manufacturing and Production is the manufacturing of finished products or parts including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, and packaging of such products and parts, and incidental storage, sales, and distribution, where all manufacturing processes and noise, odor, smoke, heat, glare and vibration resulting from the manufacturing processes are contained entirely within a building.

2. Use Standards

Where Light Manufacturing and Production is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

D. Medical/Scientific Manufacturing and Production

1. Defined

Medical/Scientific Manufacturing and Production is the manufacturing, compounding, processing, assembly, or packaging, including incidental storage, sales, and distribution, of cosmetics, drugs, perfumes, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, synthetic molecules, products resulting from biotechnical and biogenetic research and medical, scientific, or technical instruments, devices, and equipment.

2. Use Standards

Where Medical/Scientific Manufacturing and Production is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

Sec. 3.6.5. Mining, Excavation

A. Defined

Mining, Excavation is any use that extracts minerals and other natural resources from land. Mining, Excavation includes borrow pit and gravel mining.

B. Use Standards

1. Where Mining, Excavation is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:
 - a. It must be recommended as appropriate in the applicable master plan, be in existence before 1958, and have a maximum of 4,000 square feet of enclosed structures in the aggregate; and
 - b. It includes the extraction, processing, storage and sale of mineral resources and products (which may include incidental sales of mineral resources not extracted on the premises), and accessory uses such as a storage yard, a facility for the maintenance and repair of equipment, a loading facility, crushing, mixing, washing and screening of stone quarried on-site, stone works for the cutting and polishing of dimensional stone, and sale of equipment and building supplies associated with the installation of mineral products.
 - c. Mining, Excavation that is recommended as appropriate in the applicable master plan, is in existence before 1958, and has a minimum of 4,000 square feet up to a maximum of 7,500 square feet, in the aggregate of enclosed structures requires conditional use approval under [Sec. 8.3.1](#). The conditional use standards in Sec. 3.6.5.B.2 do not apply.
2. Where Mining, Excavation is allowed as a conditional use, it may be allowed by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The lot area has been determined by the sum of the area to be extracted plus that area required to meet the minimum setback standards, or the area required to meet the performance standards of the zone, whichever is greater; however, the minimum lot area is 10 acres.
- b. A maximum of 10% of the lot is covered by buildings, including accessory buildings.
- c. All quarries, pits, open mines, processing plants, screening, sorting, storage, stoneworks, stone cutting, stone polishing, loading, batching, mixing, maintenance, service and repair equipment, facilities and structures will be set back from property lines an amount sufficient to achieve the performance standards established by the Board of Appeals.
- d. Access to a public road must be available.
- e. The maximum height of a building or structure is 90 feet above the natural grade of the portion of the site upon which the building or structure is situated, but facilities for rail loading abutting the right-of-way of a railroad are permitted to extend to a height of 25 feet above the grade of the railroad at the property line abutting the railroad right-of-way.
- f. A minimum of 25% of the lot area designated for mining and excavation will be maintained in open space, including required buffer areas, landscaped or planted berms, forested areas, or areas devoted to agriculture.
- g. Access roads, security patrol roads, railroad sidings, identifications, directional and safety warning signs, security fences and acoustical or visual screens, berms, or walls are permitted within the setback area.
- h. The use is valid for a maximum of 3 years, and the use may be renewed by the Board of Appeals.
- i. In the AR zone, this use may be prohibited under [Sec. 3.1.5](#), Transferable Development Rights.

Sec. 3.6.6. Transportation

A. Bus, Rail Terminal/Station

1. Defined

A Bus, Rail Terminal/Station is any structure and land used for bus and train arrivals and departures. Bus, Rail Terminal/Station does not include bus or train maintenance (see [Sec. 3.5.13.D](#), Repair (Commercial Vehicle)).

2. Use Standards

Where a Bus, Rail Terminal/Station is allowed as a limited use, bus or train storage is prohibited.

B. Helipad, Heliport

1. Defined

A Helipad, Heliport is a designated area, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, that is used on a regular basis for the landing and takeoff of rotorcraft. Helipad, Heliport includes support facilities such as refueling services, maintenance and cargo loading areas, tie-downs and hangars, administration offices, and other appropriate terminal facilities.

2. Use Standards

Where a Helipad, Heliport is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. All applications for Helipad, Heliport must provide noise analysis sufficient to make a finding of noise compatibility around the facility (the primary impact area) and along and under the principal access routes (the secondary impact area). The primary impact area includes the rotorcraft facility and the area within a 4,000-foot radius from the helipad. The secondary impact area includes all areas in the County along and under the principal access routes to the rotorcraft facility excluding the primary impact area.
- b. The Helipad, Heliport noise analysis must include a description of detailed operational procedures that would minimize noise levels affecting sensitive land uses in both the primary and secondary impact areas ("fly

neighborly” procedures). Based on use of these procedures and worst-day noise scenario with peak usage of the facility, projected rotorcraft noise level (in terms of day-night average sound level or DNL) must be developed using models approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (see FAA Advisory Circular 150/5020-2). This worst-day operational scenario becomes the maximum allowable limit for the type, weight, and noise characteristics of the rotorcraft proposed to use the facility; proposed number of operations; and approximate time of day that landings and departures could occur.

- c. Rotorcraft operations are noise compatible if ambient DNL noise levels at noise sensitive areas with rotorcraft operations (post-rotorcraft ambient noise levels) exceed pre-rotorcraft ambient DNL levels by one decibel or less. If rotorcraft operations already exist in the vicinity, the cumulative impact of all operations must be calculated to determine compliance.
- d. Instead of monitoring ambient conditions, the following noise-compatible land use planning goals for various land use types and densities must be used, as shown in the following table:
 - i. Maximum Compatible Sound Levels

Approximate Density Residential	Day/Night Average Sound Level (DNL) in A-Weighted Decibels
Less than or equal to 1 unit per acre	55 dBA
2 units to 15 units per acre	60 dBA
Multi-unit and high rise	65 dBA

- ii. Based on this table and the compatibility standard of allowing only a one-decibel increase in the ambient levels, the following table designates maximum rotorcraft sound levels:

Maximum Rotorcraft Sound Levels

Approximate Density Residential	Day/Night Average Sound Level (DNL) in A-Weighted Decibels
Less than or equal to 1 unit per acre	49 dBA
2 units to 15 units per acre	54 dBA
Multi-unit and high rise	59 dBA

- iii. Where ambient noise levels significantly differ from those in the Maximum Compatible Sound Levels table, measurements or modeling may be performed to establish compatibility standards appropriate to the ambient environment. Office, commercial, and industrial land uses will not be reviewed for noise impacts with the following 2 exceptions: (1) situations where it appears likely that workers will be subjected to noise levels in excess of $LEQ_1 = 75$ dBA for an 8-hour period; (2) in CBD or Transit Station areas, where amenity spaces are provided, if it appears that noise impacts may be of such magnitude as to significantly reduce the usefulness or inhibit the proper function of these spaces for their intended purpose. In addition to the cumulative noise standards, the Board of Appeals may designate additional conditions for use in the public interest which may include, but not be limited to, restricting the number of rotorcraft operations, restricting the hours of operation of the facility, restricting operations of high noise generating rotorcraft during noise-sensitive hours, or any combinations of these restrictions.
- e. With the exception of operations on the helipad, all on-ground operations must satisfy the standards of Chapter 31B. In particular, heliport maintenance operations must satisfy these standards.
- f. All applications for a Helipad/Heliport must also contain the following information:
 - i. An aerial photograph showing the primary impact area, as defined in Sec. 3.6.6.B.2.a, at a scale no less than one inch equals 400 feet showing the location of the proposed Helipad/Heliport; the approach and departure routes and altitudes within the primary impact area; the location of all residences, schools, churches, hospitals, and other areas used for the open assembly of people, and other noise sensitive uses that exist, have been approved for development, or are master planned within the primary impact area.
 - ii. A map showing the intended flight paths and altitudes within the secondary impact area, as defined in Sec. 3.6.6.B.2.a. This map must indicate the proposed routes and altitude restrictions, if any, found to be acceptable by the Federal Aviation Administration.

- iii. Information concerning the type of rotorcraft facility proposed (helipad/heliport); the nature of the use (public use/private use); type, weight and noise characteristics of rotorcraft that would use the facility; the proposed number of operations and approximate time of day that landings and departures would occur for each type of rotorcraft; and finally, the facility's proposed operating hours.
- iv. A plan must be submitted for the Board of Appeal's approval that complies with all the heliport design guideline recommendations in the Federal Aviation Administration's Heliport Design Guide, Advisory Circular No. 150/5390-1B, dated August 22, 1977, and as subsequently amended. These guidelines are the minimum standards for the design and approval of a Helipad/Heliport plan. Exemptions to specific standards contained in the heliport design guide may be approved by the Board of Appeals, but only after receiving a recommendation for approval of the requested exemption from the Federal Aviation Administration.
- v. For elevated facilities, an architectural drawing must be submitted which has been certified by a structural engineer licensed by the State of Maryland as demonstration that the structure will support the static and dynamic loads of rotorcraft proposed to use the facility, and that the fire safety regulations, as established in NFPA Publication #418, current edition, or any other regulations in effect at the time of application, have been satisfied.
- vi. A copy of the "Notice of Landing Area Proposal," a copy of the Federal Aviation Administration's response to the Notice of Landing Area Proposal, and a copy of the Air Space Determination from the Federal Aviation Administration must be submitted.
- vii. In addition to the above requirements, the Board of Appeals may require any additional information and analyses that may be relevant as the evidence of record and the public interest require.
- g. Permission for a private use Helipad, Heliport may be granted by the Board of Appeals for a 5-year period or such shorter period as the Board of Appeals may specify in granting the conditional use. The conditional

use may be renewed by the Board of Appeals for additional periods, a maximum of 5 years each, if the same findings required for the initial approval by the Board of Appeals can still be made.

- h. Operators of approved Helipad, Heliport must maintain an accurate log of all rotorcraft operations, specifying each operation that occurs including the type of rotorcraft and the date and time of the operation. This log must be available for inspection by DPS as part of any inspection of operations for conditional uses. Failure to maintain the log or failure to make the log available to DPS as part of an inspection is a violation of the conditional use approval

C. Railroad Tracks

Defined

Railroad Tracks are tracks and lines for the movement of trains.

D. Taxi/Limo Facility

1. Defined

A Taxi/Limo Facility is any structure or land for the dispatch or storage of taxis, limousines, or other vehicles for hire.

2. Use Standards

Where a Taxi/Limo Facility is allowed as a limited use, vehicle storage is prohibited.

Sec. 3.6.7. Utilities

A. Distribution Line (Above Ground)

1. Defined

A Distribution Line (Above Ground) is an above ground electric line (carrying under 69,000 volts), cable line, or telephone line.

2. Use Standards

Where a Distribution Line (Above Ground) is allowed as a limited use, only electric distribution lines are allowed.

B. Distribution Line (Below Ground)

Defined

A Distribution Line (Below Ground) is an underground electric line, cable line, or telephone line.

C. Pipeline (Above Ground)

1. Defined

A Pipeline (Above Ground) is an above ground conduit for the distribution of liquids or gas.

2. Use Standards

Where a Pipeline (Above Ground) is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The proposed pipeline is necessary for public convenience and service.
- b. The proposed pipeline will not endanger the health and safety of workers and residents in the community and will not substantially impair or prove detrimental to neighboring properties.

D. Pipeline (Below Ground)

Defined

A Pipeline (Below Ground) is an underground conduit for the distribution of liquids or gas.

E. Public Utility Structure

1. Defined

A Public Utility Structure is a utility structure other than transmission lines or pipelines. Public Utility Structure includes structures for the occupancy, use, support, or housing of switching equipment, regulators, stationary transformers, and other such devices for supplying electric service.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where a Public Utility Structure is allowed as a limited use, if it is abutting or confronting a property zoned Agricultural, Rural Residential, or

Residential Detached that is vacant or improved with an agricultural or residential use, site plan approval is required under Sec. 8.3.4.

- b. Where a Public Utility Structure is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under Sec. 8.3.1, Conditional Use, and the following standards:
 - i. The proposed structure at the location selected is necessary for public convenience and service.
 - ii. The proposed structure at the location selected will not endanger the health and safety of workers and residents in the community and will not substantially impair or prove detrimental to neighboring properties.
 - iii. A Public Utility Structure allowed in any Rural Residential or Residential zone, must, whenever practicable, have the exterior appearance of a residential building and must have suitable landscaping, screen planting and fencing, wherever deemed necessary by the Board of Appeals.
 - iv. The Board of Appeals may waive the height limits of the applicable zone where, in the opinion of the Board of Appeals, adjacent residential uses will not be adversely affected by the increased height.
 - v. An applicant for a Public Utility Structure is considered an interested person for purposes of filing a conditional use application if the applicant states in writing under oath that a bona fide effort has been made to obtain a contractual interest in the subject property for a valid consideration without success, and that there is an intent to continue negotiations to obtain the required interest or in the alternative to file condemnation proceedings should the conditional use be approved.

Sec. 3.6.8. Warehouse

A. Freight Movement

Defined

Freight Movement is an establishment involved in the movement of goods or equipment, including temporary storage, for delivery to other facilities or the final consumer. Freight Movement does not include on-site sales activity.

B. Hazardous Material Storage

1. Defined

Hazardous Material Storage is the storage of materials that the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined are hazardous. Hazardous Material Storage includes materials on the F-list (wastes from common manufacturing processes), K-list (wastes from specific industries), and P- and U-lists (wastes from commercial chemical products) as well as characteristic wastes that are not included on any of the previous listings, but that generally exhibit ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

2. Use Standards

Where Hazardous Material Storage is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

C. Mineral Storage

1. Defined

Mineral Storage is any structure and land for the off-loading, transfer, or storage of sand, gravel, or rocks.

2. Use Standards

Where Mineral Storage is allowed as a limited use, it must be set back at least 750 feet from the nearest property in a Residential zone.

D. Self-Storage

1. Defined

Self-Storage is a structure providing separate storage areas for personal or business use designed to allow private access by the tenant.

2. Use Standards

- a. Where Self-Storage is allowed as a limited use, site plan approval is required under [Sec. 8.3.4](#).

- b. Where Self-Storage is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use.

E. Storage Facility

1. Defined

A Storage Facility is any structure and land for the short- or long-term storage of goods or equipment, not including Self-Storage (See [Sec. 3.6.8.D](#), Self-Storage).

2. Use Standards

Where a Storage Facility is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. Outdoor storage is prohibited.
- b. In the CRN, CRT, and EOF zones, only a facility up to 10,000 square feet is allowed.

Sec. 3.6.9. Waste-Related

A. Landfill, Incinerator, or Transfer Station

1. Defined

A landfill is a facility that collects and disposes of waste according to State of Maryland requirements for landfills. A landfill includes land clearing debris landfills, rubble landfills, and industrial waste landfills. An incinerator is a facility intended to reduce waste to ash through combustion and may produce energy or heat for re-use. An incinerator includes medical incinerator. A transfer station is a facility that receives solid or liquid wastes from others for transfer to another location according to State of Maryland requirements for transfer stations. Landfill, Incinerator, or Transfer Station is included in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Montgomery County.

2. Use Standards

Where a Landfill, Incinerator, or Transfer Station is allowed as a conditional use, it may be permitted by the Board of Appeals under [Sec. 8.3.1](#), Conditional Use, and the following standards:

- a. The proposed use must meet all applicable requirements and conditions for State of Maryland permits.
- b. The applicant must provide a detailed plan showing the proposed truck haul route to the nearest major highway and traffic engineering studies and analyses demonstrating the effects of the proposed conditional use on present and projected levels of service, adequacy of the present and planned road system, road safety conditions, bridge capacity, and other factors related to traffic flow and safety. The detailed plan submitted by the applicant must include:
 - i. a map of the hauling route indicating the classification of all roads and the width of the respective rights-of-way, as well as the number of lanes as built.
 - ii. the load limits of all bridges which the hauling route will cross,
 - iii. the segments of the road which are "closed" by curb and gutters, and "open" to roadside swales or ditches,
 - iv. the hours and days when the property will accept vehicles, and
 - v. the steps which the applicant will take to maintain the hauling route free of debris from vehicles accessing or leaving applicant's facility and control the number of vehicles accessing and leaving the site on a daily, weekly, monthly, and extraordinary basis, and
 - vi. designation of on-site queuing spaces sufficient to accommodate the anticipated hauling vehicles without causing the vehicles to queue into the public right-of-way. The number of queuing spaces must be at least one-half of the number of trucks expected during the peak hours of operation.
- c. The applicant must have and adhere to an emergency notification and mitigation plan, acceptable to DPS, for instances when the presence of toxic, hazardous, or special medical wastes is discovered or suspected.
- d. To protect the public health, safety and welfare, the applicant must provide on-site and off-site monitoring of air pollution, noise, ground water, and surface waters in a plan acceptable to DPS. The applicant must

describe how the transfer station operations will conform to the water quality and quantity requirements of **Chapter 19**, without any waiver.

- e. The site must conform to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 46, "Recommended Safe Practice for Storage of Forest Products". The standards are mandatory and not recommendations.
- f. Any transfer of solid waste or sorting of recyclable materials must occur only in a wholly enclosed building.
- g. The outdoor storage of solid waste or recyclable materials must be in leakproof, fly-and-rodent proof containers.
- h. Impervious surfaces must be provided for all areas where the handling, sorting, storage, or transporting of solid waste or recyclable materials occurs.
 - i. Any water that comes into contact with solid waste must be discharged to the sanitary sewer system that satisfies an industrial discharge permit.
 - j. Water runoff must be discharged only into the sanitary sewer system.
- k. A solid waste transfer station operation must not be located on any part of a floodplain or wetland, or within 300 feet of a stream.
- l. Each site must be accessible directly from a roadway consisting of sufficient lanes to provide separate turning lanes and through lanes for large trucks to assure safe ingress and egress and not impede through traffic.
- m. There must be at least a 200 foot buffer between the proposed sorting and storage operations and any lot line.

B. Recycling Collection and Processing

1. Defined

Recycling Collection and Processing is any structure or land used for the collection and recovery of paper, metals, plastic, glass, lumber, presorted construction or demolition debris, or other marketable scrap where the materials are separated, collected, processed, or marketed in the form of raw materials or products and result in less than 10% non-marketable waste by volume and inventory stored on-site must be turned over at least once every 3 months. Recycling Collection and Processing includes an automobile

recycling facility, but does not include a transfer station (See [Sec. 3.6.9.A](#), Landfill, Incinerator, or Transfer Station).

2. Use Standard

Where Recycling Collection and Processing is allowed as a limited use, recycling of construction and demolition debris, and recycling of automobiles is prohibited.

Div. 3.7. Miscellaneous Uses

Sec. 3.7.1. Noncommercial Kennel

A. Defined

A Noncommercial Kennel is any County-licensed establishment used for the keeping, breeding, or care of dogs, cats, or other domestic animals belonging to the site's owner and kept for purposes of show, hunting, breeding, or as pets. Noncommercial Kennel does not include an Equestrian Facility (see [Sec. 3.2.4, Equestrian Facility](#)).

B. Use Standards

Where a Noncommercial Kennel is allowed as a limited use, construction or use of accessory buildings, enclosures, or runs for these dogs is prohibited.

Sec. 3.7.2. Solar Collection System

A. Defined

A Solar Collection System is an arrangement of panels or other solar energy devices that provide for the collection, inversion, storage, and distribution of solar energy for electricity generation, space heating, space cooling, or water heating. A Solar Collection System includes freestanding or mounted devices.

B. Use Standards

Where a Solar Collection System is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

1. In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, Residential, Commercial/Residential, and Employment zones a Solar Collection System must be an accessory use as defined in [Sec 3.1.3](#)
2. Written authorization from the local utility company must be provided for a Solar Collection System that will be connected to the utility grid.
3. Removal of trees or landscaping otherwise required or attached as a condition of approval of any plan, application, or permit for the installation or operation of a Solar Collection System is prohibited.
4. In the Commercial/Residential, Employment, and Industrial zones, a roof-

mounted system may exceed the maximum height by 8 feet under [Sec. 4.1.5.D.3.](#)

5. The following standards apply to a freestanding Solar Collection System:
 - a. In the Agricultural, Rural Residential, Residential, Commercial/Residential, and Employment zones, it is allowed only as an accessory use where the system produces a maximum of 120% of on-site energy consumption and must satisfy the same development standards as an accessory structure, with the following exception:

It may be located in the side yard of a property in a Rural Residential or Residential Detached zone if the main building is set back a minimum of 70 feet from the side lot line and the Solar Collection System is setback a minimum of 50 feet from a side lot line and the height of the Solar Collection System is a maximum of 20 feet.
 - b. In the Residential Multi-Unit, Commercial/Residential, Employment, and Industrial zones, a Solar Collection System installed above a parking lot or other paved surface does not count towards the maximum coverage.
 - c. Signs are prohibited, except for a flush-mounted sign identifying the manufacturer of the system.
 - d. The Solar Collection System must be removed within 12 months of the date when the use is discontinued or abandoned by the system owner or operator, or upon termination of the useful life of the system. The Solar Collection System will be presumed to be discontinued or abandoned if no electricity is generated by the system for a period of 12 continuous months.

Sec. 3.7.3. Wildlife, Game Preserve, and Other Conservation Areas

Defined

Wildlife, Game Preserve, and Other Conservation Areas is a public or private area used for raising, protecting, breeding or hunting wildlife within a natural environ-

ment. Wildlife, Game Preserve, and Other Conservation Areas includes a regulated shooting ground licensed by the Maryland Wildlife Administration.

Sec. 3.7.4. Accessory Miscellaneous Uses

A. Accessory Structure

1. Defined

An Accessory Structure is a structure subordinate to and located on the same lot as a principal building, the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal building or to the use of the land. An Accessory Structure is not attached by any part of a common wall or common roof to the principal building.

2. Use Standards

Where an Accessory Structure is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. In Agricultural and Rural Residential zones, the maximum footprint of an accessory building on a lot where the main building is a detached house is 50% of the footprint of the main building. Buildings for an agricultural use are exempt from this size restriction.
- b. In Residential Detached zones, the maximum footprint of an accessory building on a lot where the main building is a detached house is 50% of the footprint of the main building or 600 square feet, whichever is greater. Buildings for an agricultural use are exempt from this size restriction.

B. Accessory Use

Defined

An Accessory Use is a use that is incidental and subordinate to the principal use of a lot or the principal building, and located on the same lot as the principal use or building.

C. Security Pavilion

1. Defined

A Security Pavilion is a single-room building designed and arranged for housing security personnel and surveillance equipment.

2. Use Standards

Where a Security Pavilion is allowed as a limited use, it must satisfy the following standards:

- a. A Security Pavilion cannot be designed or used as a dwelling unit and cannot be used for the storage of goods, materials, or automobiles.
- b. The minimum lot area is 2 acres.
- c. The maximum size is 196 square feet of total floor area, with maximum linear dimensions of 14 feet per side.
- d. The maximum height is 12 feet.
- e. The minimum front setback is 30 feet.
- f. The minimum side setback is 15 feet.
- g. The Security Pavilion is placed within 5 feet of the main driveway that provides access to the main dwelling located on the same lot.

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