

**CITY OF MOORE
ORDINANCE 47.25**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING PART 12, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE A, SECTION 12-206(E)(47) OF THE MOORE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE BY REMOVING TATTOO AND/OR BODY PIERCING PARLORS FROM THE “RETAIL SALES AND SERVICES: RESTRICTED” USE UNIT CLASSIFICATION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEALER.

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Moore, in the State of Oklahoma, as follows:

SECTION 1: **AMENDMENT** “Sec 12-206 Use Unit Classifications” of the Moore Land Development Code is hereby *amended* as follows:

AMENDMENT

Sec 12-206 Use Unit Classifications

- A. *General provisions.* The purpose of this section is to create use unit classifications. A use unit classification is a group of related individual uses having similar functions, products, or performances which provides a basis for their systematic assignment to specific zoning districts in accordance with criteria directly relevant to the health, safety, and public welfare of the citizens of the city.
1. In the event of any questions as to the appropriate use classification of any existing or proposed use activity, the community development director shall have the authority to determine the appropriate classification, subject to the right of appeal to the board of adjustment. In making such determinations, the director shall consider the characteristics of the particular use in question, and shall consider any functional, product, service, or physical facility requirements common with or similar to uses cited as examples of use classifications. The director shall maintain a list of all such determinations, and shall periodically recommend to the planning commission additions, deletions, or revisions to the use classifications to reflect contemporary usage and terminology. A use, if specifically listed in a use unit classification, shall not by interpretation be included as a typical use within any other classification unless so listed.
 2. Use units shall be applied to the uses permitted and special use permits categories of the zoning ordinance for the purpose of determining which land uses are eligible in each zoning district.
 3. All land uses are hereby classified under the use units contained in the following index:

- a. *Agricultural use unit classifications.*
 - (1) Agricultural processing: limited;
 - (2) Agricultural processing: general;
 - (3) Animal raising: personal;
 - (4) Animal raising: commercial;
 - (5) Animal waste processing;
 - (6) Horticulture;
 - (7) Row and field crops.
- b. *Residential use unit classifications.*
 - (1) Single-family detached residential;
 - (2) Two-family attached residential;
 - (3) Townhouse;
 - (4) Multifamily residential;
 - (5) Manufactured home residential;
 - (6) Group residential.
- c. *Public and quasi-public use unit classification.*
 - (1) Public service or utility: light;
 - (2) Public service or utility: moderate;
 - (3) Public service or utility: heavy;
 - (4) Sanitary landfill;
 - (5) Hazardous waste disposal;
 - (6) Low impact institutional: neighborhood related;
 - (7) Moderate impact institutional;
 - (8) High impact institutional;
 - (9) Cultural exhibits;
 - (10) Library services and community centers;
 - (11) Community recreation: restricted;
 - (12) Community recreation: general;
 - (13) Group care facility;
 - (14) Community-based group care facility.
- d. *Commercial use unit classifications.*
 - (1) Administrative and professional office;
 - (2) Agricultural supplies and services;
 - (3) Alcoholic beverage retail sales;
 - (4) Animal sales and services: auctioning;
 - (5) Animal sales and services: grooming;
 - (6) Animal sales and services: horse stables;
 - (7) Animal sales and services: kennels and veterinary, restricted;
 - (8) Animal sales and services: kennels and veterinary, general;
 - (9) Automotive and equipment: light;
 - (10) Automotive and equipment: heavy;
 - (11) Automotive sales and rentals: light;
 - (12) Automotive and equipment sales and rentals: heavy;

- (13) Automotive and equipment: storage;
- (14) Building maintenance services;
- (15) Business support services;
- (16) Child care center;
- (17) Adult day care center;
- (18) Communications services: limited tower operations;
- (19) Communications services: towers;
- (20) Construction sales and services: light;
- (21) Construction sales and services: heavy;
- (22) Convenience sales and services;
- (23) Drinking establishments: sit-down, alcoholic beverages and low-point beer permitted;
- (24) Eating establishments: drive-in;
- (25) Eating establishments: fast foods;
- (26) Eating establishments: sit-down;
- (27) Food and beverage retail sales;
- (28) Food and beverage retail sales: temporary or seasonal;
- (29) Funeral and interment services: animal;
- (30) Funeral and interment services: burial;
- (31) Funeral and interment services: undertaking;
- (32) Gasoline sales: light;
- (33) Gasoline sales: general;
- (34) Health clubs;
- (35) Laundry services;
- (36) Manufactured housing and travel trailers: sales and rentals;
- (37) Medical services: restricted;
- (38) Medical services: general;
- (39) Participant recreation and entertainment: indoor;
- (40) Participant recreation and entertainment: indoor, alcoholic beverages and low-point beer permitted;
- (41) Participant recreation and entertainment: outdoor;
- (42) Personal services: restricted;
- (43) Personal services: general;
- (44) Personal storage;
- (45) Repair services: consumer;
- (46) Research services;
- (47) Retail sales and services: adult entertainment;
- (48) Retail sales and services: restricted;
- (49) Retail sales and services: general;
- (50) Retail sales and services: outdoor swap meets;
- (51) Spectator sports and entertainment: restricted;
- (52) Spectator sports and entertainment: general;
- (53) Spectator sports and entertainment: high impact;

(54) Tourist accommodations: campground;

(55) Tourist accommodations: lodging;

(56) Commercial parking;

(57) Personal vehicle storage.

e. *Industrial use unit classifications.*

(1) Custom manufacturing;

(2) Light industrial: restricted;

(3) Light industrial;

(4) Moderate industrial;

(5) Heavy industrial;

(6) Hazardous industrial;

(7) Scrap operations;

(8) Wholesaling, storage, and distribution: restricted;

(9) Wholesaling, storage, and distribution: general.

f. *Transportation use unit classifications.*

(1) Transportation facilities: passenger;

(2) Transportation facilities: freight, restricted;

(3) Transportation facilities: freight, general;

(4) Transportation facilities: aircraft.

g. *Extractive use unit classifications.*

(1) Mining and processing: minerals and raw materials;

(2) Mining and processing: oil and gas.

B. *Agriculture use unit classifications.* Agriculture use types include the on-site production, harvesting and processing of plant and animal products.

1. *Agricultural processing: limited.* Packing or processing of crops grown on the premises, including picking, cutting, sorting, and boxing; but not including canning, reduction, or similar activity;
2. *Agricultural processing: general.* Packing or processing of crops and their byproducts raised on or off the premises, including picking, cutting, sorting, and boxing; but not including canning, reduction, or similar activity;
3. *Animal raising: personal.* Premises where animals are fed or kept for personal use and for agriculturally related projects by the owner or occupant of the premises. On all tracts of land containing less than 40 acres the raising of hogs shall be prohibited, and on all other tracts the number of hogs shall not exceed 20 grain-fed or three garbage-fed hogs. Hogs shall not be located closer than 200 feet from the property line of the tract on which they are located; and all structures used for sheltering farm animals and poultry shall not be located closer than 200 feet from any property line. The raising of farm animals in platted subdivisions shall be limited to one farm animal per each two-acre tract;
4. *Animal raising: commercial.* Premises where animals are fed or kept for commercial purposes or projects by the owner or occupant of the premises.

Typical uses include beef ranches; sheep ranches; pig farms; chicken farms; and dairy farms, but exclude stockyards or commercial feedlots. On all tracts of land containing less than 40 acres the raising of hogs shall be prohibited, and on all other tracts the number of hogs shall not exceed 20 grain-fed or three garbage-fed hogs. Hogs shall not be located closer than 200 feet from the property line of the tract on which they are located;

5. *Animal waste processing.* Processing of animal waste and byproducts, including, but not limited to, animal manure, animal bedding waste, and similar byproducts of an animal raising agricultural operation, for use as a commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner and including composting operations;
6. *Horticulture.* Such uses are primarily devoted to the cultivation and storage of horticultural and floricultural specialties such as flowers, shrubs, and trees intended for ornamental or landscaping purposes on a wholesale or retail sales basis. Typical uses include plant nurseries;
7. *Row and field crops.* Premises primarily devoted to the cultivation, primarily for sale rather than home consumption, of agriculture products grown in regular or scattered patterns such as wheat, field, forage, and other plant crops intended to provide food or fibers.

C. *Residential use unit classifications.* Residential use unit classifications include the occupancy of living accommodations on a non-transient basis and shall specifically exclude those providing 24-hour hospital care and those providing forced residence, including detention and correction facilities. Use units included are as follows:

1. *Single-family detached residential.* A building designed for occupancy by one family. It is located unattached to any other dwelling unit on a lot or building site that is unoccupied by any other dwelling unit or main building;
2. *Two-family attached residential.* A building designed for two families living independently of each other. The two units are placed adjacent to one another, with structural parts touching. Typical uses include duplexes, in which two units are located on one lot, or two-family dwellings, where each unit is located on a separate lot;
3. *Garage apartment.* A single-family dwelling unit co-located within an accessory building where motor vehicles are normally and will continue to be stored and having a roof or wall in common. Garage apartments shall be located on the same lot as the main dwelling and shall not exceed 50 percent of the size of the main dwelling and at no time shall the main dwelling and garage apartment exceed the coverage allowable under the applicable zoning district. There shall be no more than one main dwelling unit and garage apartment on one lot. Main dwellings with garage apartments shall meet the minimum lot size for two-family attached residences under the applicable zoning districts;
4. *Townhouse.* A building designed for occupancy by three or more families living independently of each other. The three or more units are placed adjacent to one another, with structural parts touching. Each of the units, however, are

- located on a separate lot;
5. *Multifamily residential*. A building designed for occupancy by three or more families living independently of each other. All of the units, however, are located on one lot under one ownership. Typical uses would include apartments or condominiums where only the units have been sold and not the land;
 6. *Manufactured home residential*. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight body feet or more in width and 40 body feet or more in length, but contains no less than 320 square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis, and which is designed to be used as a yearround residential dwelling with or without permanent foundation, when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein;
 7. *Group residential*. The residential occupancy of living units by a number of occupants not constituting a family or otherwise related by occupying the structure on a nontransient basis. Typical uses include occupancy of fraternity or sorority houses, dormitories, boardinghouses, lodginghouses.
- D. *Public and quasi-public use unit classifications*. Public and quasi-public classifications include the performance of utility, educational, religious, recreational, cultural, medical, governmental and other uses which are strongly vested with public or social importance.
1. *Public service or utility: light*. Public services needing locations near the area to be served but not requiring incidental storage of equipment or vehicles. These uses have minimal land needs and no negative impact upon surrounding land uses. Typical uses include directional, warning, safety, historical, and informational signs, elevated water tanks, water of sewage plumbing stations, stormwater control facilities, bus and transit stops, utility facilities, and pressure control stations for gas or liquid pipelines, excluding storage or service stations;
 2. *Public service or utility: moderate*. Public services involving direct citizen contact as well as incidental storage and maintenance of necessary equipment or vehicles including public protection or essential utility services. Said services may have technical and locational requirements necessitating proximity to the area served but should have a minor impact on surrounding uses. Typical uses include ambulance service, fire protection facilities, public and quasi-public maintenance facilities, civil defense shelters and facilities, and electric transmission stations;
 3. *Public service or utility: heavy*. Public services and utilities which may have a substantial impact due to attendant hazards, nuisance characteristics, traffic generation characteristics, or maintenance and operational characteristics. Typical uses include sewage disposal facilities, water treatment plants, water storage reservoirs, refuse transmission stations, and solid waste disposal

- facilities, excluding sanitary landfills;
4. *Sanitary landfill*. The use of land for the permanent disposal of non-hazardous solid waste, in accordance with applicable state and municipal standards governing solid waste disposal;
 5. *Hazardous waste disposal*. The disposal of any waste or refuse that by its nature or volume pose a threat to public health and safety or to property. Explosives, acids, caustics, poisons, drugs, radioactive materials and other substances recognized by state or federal regulations or by the director of community development that are considered to pose a hazard shall be classified in this unit;
 6. *Low impact institutional: neighborhood related*. Quasi-public or private activities which may have minor impact on surrounding uses, and are occupied on an intermittent basis. Such uses are necessary to serve common functions within a residential area, and are not designed to provide lodging. Typical uses include elementary schools and churches;
 7. *Moderate impact institutional*. Quasi-public and private institutional activities which may have a significant impact on surrounding uses. Typical uses include fraternal organizations, middle schools, and high schools;
 8. *High impact institutional*. Public, quasi-public, or private facilities, which due to their area requirements, traffic generation, light or noise generation, or the nature of intended activities, have the potential for major impact on surrounding land uses. Typical uses include hospitals, vocational schools, colleges, universities, and military installations;
 9. *Cultural exhibits*. Museum-like preservation and exhibition of objects of artistic, cultural, scientific interest, and gallery exhibition of works of art for study and pleasure. Typical uses include aquariums, museums, planetariums, and observatories;
 10. *Library services and community centers*. Uses that directly serve a residential neighborhood or a cluster of neighborhoods and provide a gathering and collecting site for residents to meet, read, study, and partake of book collections, manuscripts, and lessons;
 11. *Community recreation: restricted*. Recreational, social and multipurpose uses that operate during daylight hours and generally are available for public use. Typical uses include golf courses with accessory clubhouses and buildings, and unlighted swim centers, tennis courts, playgrounds, playfields and public parks;
 12. *Community recreation: general*. Recreational, social or multipurpose open or enclosed uses and accessory buildings, which have no fixed seats. Typical uses include golf courses, clubhouses, swim centers, tennis centers, playgrounds, playfields, marinas, boat docks, country clubs, and public parks. Any use which has outdoor lights for illuminating night time activities shall be included in this use unit;
 13. *Group care facility*. Public, quasi-public or private care facilities that because

of the nature and scale of their programs are compatible in a residential setting. Individual residents may occupy the facility on a permanent or temporary basis. Residents may be handicapped, aged, disabled, or undergoing rehabilitation. Residents may be assigned to facilities by a court, but not as a result of being adjudged a criminal, delinquent, or mentally ill. Typical uses include group homes for mentally or physically handicapped, convalescent homes, homes for the elderly, and homes for dependent and neglected children, orphanages;

14. *Community-based care facility.* Public, quasi-public or private care facilities that because of the nature and scale of their operation have the potential for impacting surrounding land uses. Typical uses include drug or alcohol treatment centers and halfway houses, forced detention, or correction facilities, work release facilities, transitional residential facilities for residents who have been released from mental institutions, community shelters and feeding sites, and battered spouse shelters.

E. *Commercial use unit classifications.* Commercial use unit classifications include the distribution, sale or rental of goods; and the provision of services other than those classified as civic uses.

1. *Administrative and professional office.* Offices of firms or organizations providing professional and executive management or administrative services. Typical uses include advertising agencies, law offices, real estate offices, architectural and engineering offices, financial institutions, corporate offices and call centers;
2. *Agricultural supplies and services.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the retail or wholesale sales from the premises of feed, grain, fertilizer, pesticides and similar goods as well as the provision of agriculturally related services with incidental storage on lots other than where the service is rendered. Typical uses include feed and grain stores, crop dusting supply stores, and tree service firms;
3. *Alcoholic beverage retail sales.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the retail sales of alcoholic beverages and low-point beer. All requirements of 37 O.S. § 163.1 and all applicable sections of this Code shall be met. Typical uses include liquor stores and beer stores;
4. *Animal sales and services: auctioning.* Auctioning of livestock on a wholesale or retail basis with incidental on-site storage of animals on a temporary basis not to exceed 48-hour periods. Typical uses include animal auctions or livestock auctions or livestock auction yards;
5. *Animal sales and services: grooming.* Grooming of dogs, cats, and small animals. Typical uses include dog bathing and clipping salons, pet grooming shops or pet shops. No medical, training, or boarding services are provided;
6. *Animal sales and services: horse stables.* Boarding, breeding, or raising of horses not owned by the occupants of the premises or riding of horses by other than the occupants of the premises. Typical uses include boarding stable

or public stables;

7. *Animal sales and services: kennels and veterinary, restricted.* Kennel and veterinary services for small domestic animals, such as dogs, cats, or other household pets, with all operations and storage conducted within an enclosed building. Typical uses include animal or veterinary hospitals, boarding or breeding kennels, pet motels, and animal training centers;
8. *Animal sales and services: kennels and veterinary, general.* Kennel and veterinary services for domestic animals, with incidental outdoor storage and runs permitted. Typical uses include animal and veterinary hospitals, boarding or per motel, breeding kennels, and animal training;
9. *Automotive and equipment: light.* Establishments or places of business engaged in the washing, polishing, and light repairing of automobiles; and installation and servicing of automobile equipment and parts. Typical uses include automated car washes; utilities for manual washing; and light repairing and maintenance of automobiles such as muffler shops, tune-up shops, including oil change services, auto glass shops, tire stores, and brake repair shops;
10. *Automotive and equipment: heavy.* Repair of motor vehicles such as aircraft, boats, recreational vehicles and trucks, as well as the sale, installation, and servicing of automotive equipment and parts together with body repairs, painting and steam cleaning, and engine rebuilding. Typical uses included are those establishments engaged primarily in automobile painting, transmission repair, and engine repair shops;
11. *Automotive sales and rentals: light.* Sale or rental from the premises of automobiles and light panel trucks, trailers, or delivery vehicles, together or independently together, with incidental maintenance, including paint and body repair facilities which are a part of the agency. Typical uses included are a new and used automobile dealership with showroom, sales lot, and service facility;
12. *Automotive and equipment sales and rentals: heavy.* Sales and rental from the premises of heavy farm or construction equipment, boats, recreational vehicles, semi-trucks, buses, aircraft, or similar heavy mobile equipment, together with incidental maintenance;
13. *Automotive and equipment: storage.* Storage of vehicles used regularly in business operations and not available for sale of long-term storage, and facilities or structures for the storage, and facilities or structures for the storage of non-operating vehicles. Typical uses include new car dealer's off-site auto storage lots, taxi fleets, truck storage facilities or yards, auto storage garages, and tow away or impound yards, but excluding junk or salvage yards;
14. *Building maintenance services.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the sale, rental, or repair of equipment and supplies used by office, professional, and service establishments primarily to other firms, rather than to individuals, but excluding automotive, construction, petroleum, and farm

equipment. Typical uses include office equipment and supply firms, janitorial services, disinfecting and exterminating services, vending machines sales and services, and window cleaning services;

15. *Business support services.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of services of a clerical, employment, protective or minor processing nature and where the storage of goods or equipment other than as samples or as necessary for daily operation is prohibited. Typical uses include secretarial services, telephone answering services, security services, blue print services, reproduction services, detective and protective services, and employment services;
16. *Child care and adult day care center.*
 - a. *Child care center.* Any day nursery, nursery school, foster home, preschool, day care center, or any place or institution which receives eight or more children under the age of 16 years and not of common parentage for either full-time or part-time care for children apart from their natural parents, legal guardians, or custodians, when such care is received for regular periods of time for compensation;
 - b. *Adult day care center.* A facility, except for nursing homes, retirement centers, and senior citizens centers, which provides basic day care services to four or more unrelated impaired adults for more than four hours in a 24-hour period. A center shall be a distinct entity either freestanding or a separate program of a larger organization. A licensed center shall have a separately verifiable staff, space, budget and participant;
17. *Communications services: limited tower operations.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of broadcasting and other information relay services accomplished through the use of electronic and telephone mechanisms, but excluding those classified as major impact services and utilities. Typical uses include television/radio studios, and telecommunication service centers;
18. *Communication services: towers.* Radio and television broadcast towers, satellite communication facilities, microwave antennas, or business dispatching or receiving antennas, and all other antennas similarly suited whether mounted on top of a building or rooftop or mounted on top of a monopole/tower. Where a broadcast tower is permitted, a broadcast studio is permitted to locate on the same site;
19. *Construction sales and services: light.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the retail sales of construction materials, where all materials are stored inside. The installation of building materials may be incidental to the retail establishment. Outdoor display is for new retail items only, and is approved prior to construction by the community development director. This includes the retail, from the premises, of materials used in the construction of buildings or other structures, but excluding equipment and

uses found in the automotive and heavy equipment use classifications. Typical uses include lumber yards and building materials stores, tools and equipment rental or sales, hardware stores, paint stores, and glass stores;

20. *Construction sales and services: heavy.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in construction activities and incidental outdoor storage and display on lots other than construction sites. This includes sale, installation and repair of materials used in the construction of buildings or other structures, but excluding equipment and uses found in the automotive and heavy equipment use classifications. Typical uses include electrical contractors, plumbing contractors and air conditioning or heating contractors, and general contractors and developers that may store equipment and materials outside;
21. *Convenience sales and services.* Establishments or places primarily engaged in the provision of frequently needed, day-to-day retail commercial goods and services. Such uses are designed and intended to serve a limited local market, and to be generally within short walking or short driving distance of a residential area. Furthermore, only uses that do not create increased traffic, noise, or such other impacts considered incompatible with a residential use will be permitted. Sales of low-point beer as defined in 37 O.S. § 163.2 shall be allowed. All requirements of the above sections and any applicable sections of this Code shall be met. Typical uses include small grocery stores, drug stores, candy stores, ice cream parlors (without accessory uses), dry cleaning establishments, self-service laundry, bakeries, floral and gift shops, and key and lock shops;
22. *Drinking establishments: sit-down, alcoholic beverages and low-point beer permitted.* Establishments or places of business where customers are seated and served, and which are primarily engaged in the sale, mixing, or dispensing of beverages containing more than 0.5 percent alcohol by weight for consumption on the premises. All requirements of 37 O.S. and any applicable sections of this Code shall be met. In addition, lots shall not abut residentially developed properties on the side, shall front only onto an arterial street, and shall have no vehicular access onto any local or collector street unless approved by waiver through special use permit as provided within this Code. Typical uses include taverns, dance halls and mixed beverage establishments in which food items are served but as accessory to the drinking establishment. Live entertainment shall be permitted as allowed in this Code;
23. *Eating establishments: drive-in.* Establishments or places of business with little or no inside seating where prepared food and beverages are consumed within a motor vehicle on the premises or are carried outside by the purchaser to tables. These uses are normally adjacent to high volume vehicular movement areas and are characterized by either remote ordering of food from within the vehicle and delivery by attendants, or by carryout packages for consumption on or off the premises;

24. *Eating establishments: fast foods.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the sale of prepared food and beverages for both on- and off-premises consumption. These uses are normally adjacent to high volume pedestrian and/or vehicular movement areas, and are characterized by pre-packaged and pre-cooked foods and by a central ordering and serving point within the establishment. Typical uses include delicatessens and chain restaurants;
25. *Eating establishments: sit-down.* Establishments or places of business where customers are seated and served, and that are primarily engaged in the sale of prepared foods and beverages for on-premises consumption. This includes establishments that are engaged in the sale, mixing or dispensing of alcoholic beverages or low-point beer containing more than 0.5 percent alcohol by weight for consumption on the premises as accessory to a restaurant operation. All requirements of 37 O.S. and any applicable sections of this Code shall be met. They are located at high capacity/high volume sites that are easily accessed by pedestrians and vehicles. Typical uses include restaurants, short order eating places, cafeterias, and coffee shops. Live entertainment shall be permitted as allowed within this Code;
26. *Food and beverage retail sales.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the retail sale of food and beverages for home consumption. Sales of low-point beer as defined in 37 O.S. § 163.2 shall be allowed. All requirements of this Code shall be met. Typical uses include grocery stores, delicatessens, ice cream and dairy products with accessory uses, meat markets, fish and seafood markets, and fruits and vegetables;
27. *Food and beverage retail sales: temporary or seasonal.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the retail sale of food and beverages for home consumption on a temporary or seasonal basis only. These establishments are characterized by utilizing portable buildings or roadside stands on the seller's premises or on a detached location. All sections of this Code must be met. Typical uses include a roadside stand selling fruits and vegetables and snow cone stands;
28. *Funeral and interment services: animals.* Interring services involving the permanent disposition of animal bodies. Typical uses include animal cemeteries;
29. *Funeral and interment services: burial.* Interring services involving the permanent disposition of human bodies. Typical use is a cemetery, which may not include on-site structures for such accessory uses as columbarium, crematoriums, funeral homes, and mausoleums;
30. *Funeral and interment services: undertaking.* Undertaking services such as preparing the dead for burial and arranging and managing funerals. Typical uses include funeral homes, mortuaries, and crematoriums;
31. *Gasoline sales: light.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the on-site retail sale of petroleum products with incidental sale of tires,

- batteries, and replacement items, lubricating services and minor repair services for automobiles. Other incidental uses may include the sale of food and beverages. Typical uses include automobile service stations;
32. *Gasoline sales: general.* Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the on-site retail sale of petroleum products with incidental sale of tires, batteries, and replacement items, lubricating services and minor repair services for both automobiles and trucks. Other incidental uses may include the sale of prepared foods and beverages for on-premises consumption, along with sleeping and showering facilities. Typical uses include truck stops;
 33. *Health clubs.* Establishments or places of business engaged in providing exercising and recreation facilities. Typical uses include health spas, gymnasiums, and dance exercise facilities. Spectator provisions are incidental to the participant activity;
 34. *Laundry services.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing services for multiple collection/distribution outlets, other than those classified as convenience sales and services and employ five or fewer full-time employees. Typical uses include laundry agencies, diaper services, or linen supply services;
 35. *Manufactured housing and trailers: sales and rentals.* Sale or rental from the premises of manufactured housing and travel trailers together with incidental maintenance which is a part of the agency. Typical uses include manufactured housing sales, mobile home sales, travel trailer sales, camper sales, boat sales, recreational vehicle sales, and trailer sales and rentals;
 36. *Medical services: restricted.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of personal health services, including prevention, diagnosis and treatment or rehabilitation services provided by physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health personnel as well as the provision of medical testing and analysis services. Typical uses include medical offices, dental offices, dental laboratories, clinics or health maintenance organizations; but not including any sales facilities, hospitals, convalescent centers, or nursing homes;
 37. *Medical services: general.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of personal health services, including related retail sales activities. Typical uses include medical offices, dental offices, dental laboratories, clinics, or health maintenance facilities with related sale facilities such as opticians or pharmacies in the same structure; but not including hospitals, convalescent centers, or nursing homes;
 38. *Participant recreation and entertainment: indoor.* Those participant recreation and entertainment uses conducted within an enclosed building. Typical uses include bowling alleys, billiard parlors, skating rinks, arcades and family amusement centers. Any spectators would be incidental to the participant activity. The sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited;
 39. *Participant recreation and entertainment; indoor, alcoholic beverages and*

low-point beer permitted. Those participant recreation and entertainment uses conducted within an enclosed building. Any spectators would be incidental to the participant activity. The sale, mixing, or dispensing of alcoholic beverages or low-point beer containing more than 0.5 percent alcohol by weight for consumption on the premises as accessory to the operation. All requirements of 37 O.S. and any applicable sections of this Code shall be met. The gross sales of alcoholic beverages and low-point beer as defined above shall not exceed 25 percent of the gross sales of the eating establishments. Typical uses include bowling alleys, billiard parlors, skating rinks, arcades and family amusements centers;

40. *Participant recreation and entertainment: outdoor.* Those participant recreation and entertainment uses conducted in open facilities. Typical uses include driving ranges or miniature golf courses, go cart tracks, drive-in theatres, and amusement parks;
41. *Personal services: restricted.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of informational, instructional, and personal improvements and similar services which are able to be located in an office-type building. Typical uses include photography and art studios, travel agencies, automobile driving schools, reducing salons, barbershops, beauty parlors, dancing and music academies, and classrooms for business schools. Excluded are services which would be classified under spectator sports and entertainment, participant recreation and entertainment, or transient accommodation;
42. *Personal services: general.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of services to customers or clients which have one or more of the following characteristics: high customer volume, hand-carried parcel delivery or mailing facilities, overnight parking for small service or delivery, or sale of non-mercantile items such as postage stamps, or public event tickets. Typical uses include a catering establishment, post office, direct mail advertising, theatre ticket office, or a utility company business office, and all activity takes place within a completely enclosed building;
43. *Personal storage.* Buildings containing enclosed individual rental storage facilities not exceeding 800 square feet per unit. These facilities are not used for sales purposes or storage of highly combustible materials. Typical uses include mini-warehouses or mini-storage and storage for recreational vehicles, boats, or trailers. This category does not allow any outside storage;
44. *Repair services: consumer.* Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of repair services to individuals and households rather than to firms. Typical uses include appliance repair; apparel repair; musical instrument repair; electrical repair; shoe repair; jewelry repair shops; sewing machine repair; and watch or clock repair;
45. *Research services.* Administrative offices plus research facilities of a technical or scientific nature which are located within a completely enclosed building. There is no product manufacturing and no outside storage, display or activity.

Typical uses include electronics or medical research facilities, product testing laboratory, or a pharmaceutical laboratory;

46. *Retail sales and services: adult entertainment.* Amusements or entertainment which is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on acts of material depicting, describing or relating to sexual conduct or specified anatomical areas, including, but not limited to, topless or bottomless dancers, exotic dancers, strippers, male or female impersonators or similar entertainment. Typical uses include adult bookstores, adult motion picture theatres, adult motels, massage parlors, sexual encounter centers, and adult motion picture arcades;
47. *Retail sales and services: restricted.* Establishments engaged in the sale or rental of goods and services where storage and warehousing space could be a necessity. The characteristics of these establishments may not be appropriate in certain retail locations. Typical uses include appliance repair, used furniture sales and rentals, used clothing sales, food banks, pawnshops, blood and/or plasma donation centers, including similar donation centers, and surplus stores;
48. *Retail sales and services: general.* Establishments engaged in the sale or rental of goods and services, both retail and wholesale of commonly used goods, merchandise, and services. Typical uses include antique shops, appliance stores, clothing stores, artist supplies, book or stationary stores, camera shops, furniture stores, hardware stores, jewelry stores, music and instrument stores, radio, television, and/or computer stores, shoe stores, tailor shops, toy stores, frame shops, department stores, newsstands, auto part supply stores, swimming pool supplies and equipment, record or tape stores, leather goods shops, monument sales, general stores, floor covering stores, bicycle stores, and tobacco shops;
49. *Retail sales and services: outdoor swap meets.* The display, exchange, barter or sale of new or used common household items or office equipment and furnishings, carried out on any open lot. Typical uses include flea markets where clothing, personal effects, household furnishings, and household appliances are sold or otherwise exchanged;
50. *Spectator sports and entertainment: restricted.* Establishments of places engaged in the provision of cultural, entertainment, athletic, and other events to spectators as well as providing space for social or fraternal gatherings. These uses are conducted within an enclosed building with a capacity of 500 or less people and including retail sales and storage facilities that are incidental to the operation of such uses. Typical uses include small theaters or amusement places;
51. *Spectator sports and entertainment: general.* Establishments or places engaged in the provision of cultural, entertainment, athletic, and other events to spectators as well as providing space for social or fraternal gatherings.

These uses are conducted in an enclosed building with a capacity of more than 500 people or in open facilities, and including retail sales, storage facilities, and other activities incidental to the operation. Typical uses include large theatres or amusement places;

52. *Spectator sports and entertainment: high impact.* Establishments or places engaged in the provision of cultural, entertainment, athletic, and other events to spectators as well as providing space for social or fraternal gatherings. These uses are conducted in an enclosed building with a capacity of more than 500 people or in open facilities which may generate significant noise, odor, traffic or other impacts and including retail sales, storage facilities, and other activities incidental to the operation. Typical uses include drag strips, racetracks, fairgrounds, rodeo grounds, large exhibition halls, sports stadiums, and trade expositions;
53. *Tourist accommodations: campground.* Campground services involving temporary accommodations areas for travelers, recreational vehicles, or tents, including food, drink, and other sales and services intended for the convenience of guests. Typical uses include recreational vehicle parks, and campgrounds;
54. *Tourist accommodations: lodging.* Lodging services involving room accommodations for travelers, including food, drink, and other sales and services intended for the convenience of guests. Typical uses include hotels; motels; and transient boardinghouses. The size and location of all retail facilities shall be subject to all the zoning district regulations in which the use unit is located;
55. *Off-street parking.*
 - a. *Commercial parking.* A sealed surface area, enclosed or unenclosed, sufficient in area for the parking of vehicles together with one or more sealed surfaced driveways connecting the area to a dedicated street or alley to permit ingress and egress of vehicular traffic. A charge for use of the parking lot is paid by the users of the lot. Any structure incidental to the use (i.e., gate/guard houses) may be located in front of the setback line but no structure shall be permitted on street rights-of-way. Commercial parking areas shall not be used for personal vehicle storage. All provisions of the city's landscaping requirements shall be complied with;
 - b. *Personal vehicle storage.* A sealed surface area, enclosed or unenclosed, sufficient in area for the parking of vehicles together with one or more sealed surface driveways connecting the area to a dedicated street or alley to permit ingress and egress of vehicular traffic. Area is used for individual vehicle storage for which a charge for use of the storage area is paid by the users. These areas are not used for sales purposes or storage of highly combustible materials.

Typical uses include storage of recreational vehicles, campers, boats, or trailers. All provisions of the city's landscape requirements shall apply. Accessory parking, commercial parking, and personal vehicle storage shall comply with all applicable city ordinances.

F. *Industrial use unit classifications.* Industrial use unit classifications include the on-site storage, manufacture, assembly or processing of products and goods not otherwise classified as agricultural or extractive.

1. *Custom manufacturing.* Establishments primarily engaged in the on-site production of goods by hand manufacturing which involves only the use of hand tools or small mechanical equipment not exceeding five horsepower or three kilowatts not exceeding eight kilowatts each and the incidental direct sale to consumers of only those goods produced on-site. Typical uses include ceramic studios, candle making shops or custom jewelry manufacturers;
2. *Light industrial: restricted.* Establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, research, collection and compression or processing of products and foods with all operations and processes entirely within an enclosed structure, requiring no outdoor industrial wastewater treatment systems, producing no airborne emissions, objectionable noise, glare, odor, vibrations, smoke or dust associated with the industrial operation. There is no outdoor storage of raw materials and products. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, bakery employing more than five employees; book binder; cabinet shop; clothing manufacturing; furniture upholstery; ice plant; laundry and dry cleaning plant employing more than five full-time people; printing plant; engraving plant; instrument and meter manufacture; mattress renovation; optical goods manufacture; photographic equipment manufacture; and collection and compression of aluminum cans and glass for recycling;
3. *Light industrial.* Establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, research, or processing of products and goods with operations and processes entirely within an enclosed structure, requiring no outdoor industrial wastewater treatment system, and producing no airborne emissions, objectionable noise, dust, glare, odor, vibrations, smoke or dust associated with the industrial operation. Outdoor storage of raw materials and products is permitted with proper screening. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, bottling plant; candy manufacture; cosmetic manufacture; rubber stamp manufacture; pottery and figuring manufacturing; machine shop; and stone and monuments works;
4. *Moderate industrial.* Establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, research, or processing of storage, operations and processes meeting applicable federal, state and municipal standards for wastewater and airborne industrial emissions, noise, vibrations, smoke, dust and odor that do not produce any adverse effects. Outdoor storage of raw materials and products is permitted with proper screening. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, candle manufacture; cotton gin; cotton seed oil manufacture; dyestuff

manufacture; soap manufacture other than liquid soap; soda and compounds manufacture; tobacco (chewing) manufacture or treatment; wool pulling or scouring; blacksmith's shop; dyeing or storage yard; emery cloth or sandpaper manufacture; fish smoking or curing operations; cold rolled steel mills; glass manufacture or processing; and planing mill;

5. *Heavy industrial.* Establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly, research, or processing of products and goods with outside storage, operations and processes meeting applicable federal, state, and municipal standards for wastewater and airborne industrial emissions. Even though these standards are met, noise, vibrations, smoke, dust, and odor may cause adverse impacts. Outdoor storage of raw materials and products is permitted. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, slaughterhouse and packing plants; smelting to tin, copper foundries; boiler works; tire or rubber manufacture; paint manufacture; fat rendering; fertilizer mixing; glue manufacture; blast furnace; brick, tile, pottery or terra cotta manufacture other than manufacture of handcrafted products only; celluloid manufacture or treatment; central mixing plant for concrete or cement mortar, plaster or paving materials; coke oven; creosote manufacture or treatment; distillation of bones, coal, or wood; stove polish manufacture; tallow, grease, or lard manufacturing or refining from, or of animal fat; tanning, curing or storage of rawhides or skins; tar roofing or water proofing manufacture; vinegar manufacture; potash manufacture; automotive manufacture or assembly; lampblack manufacture; bag cleaning; match manufacture; oilcloth or linoleum manufacture; pickle manufacture; pyroxlin manufacture; rock crusher; sauerkraut manufacture; shoe polish manufacture;
6. *Hazardous industrial.* Establishments engaged in operations, research, or processes involving explosives, radioactive materials, caustic or toxic substances, or other material posing a potential threat to public safety and health or to property. Outdoor storage of raw materials and products is permitted as long as appropriate state and federal health and safety standards are met. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, acetylene gas manufacture or storage; acid manufacture; alcohol manufacture; ammonia, bleaching powder or chlorine manufacture; cement, lime, gypsum or plaster of Paris manufacture; fertilizer manufacture; gas manufacture; refining of petroleum or its products; asphaltic mixing plants and/or asphalt plants; disinfectant manufacture; pesticides, herbicides, or poison manufacture and/or storage; explosives manufacture or storage; and refining, recycling or processing of radioactive materials;
7. *Scrap operations.* Places of business primarily engaged in the storage, sale, dismantling or processing of used or waste materials that are not intended for reuse in their original form. Typical uses include automotive wrecking operations, scrap or junkyards, and paper or material salvage yards;

8. *Wholesaling, storage and distribution: restricted.* Wholesaling, storage and warehousing services within enclosed structures. Typical uses include wholesale distributors; storage warehouses or moving and storage firms; and meat or food lockers;
 9. *Wholesaling, storage and distribution: general.* Open-air storage, distribution and handling of materials and equipment. Typical uses include monument or stone yards, oil field pipe storage, grain elevators or open storage yards where activity may generate noise and dust.
- G. *Transportation use unit classification.* Transportation use types include facilities for the movement of people or goods by either public or private organizations.
1. *Transportation facilities: passenger.* Surface facilities which contribute to the movement of people on a local or cross-country basis. Typical uses include inter-city bus or railroad passenger terminals;
 2. *Transportation facilities: freight, restricted.* Facilities which contribute to the surface movement of inner-city freight, including processing, loading, and transferring. All freight goods are stored within enclosed buildings and outside activity is restricted to loading of these goods. Typical uses include cross country truck lines and their distribution warehouses, with supplementary parking of tractors and trailers;
 3. *Transportation facilities: freight, general.* Facilities which contribute to the surface movement of inter-city freight and heavy equipment, including processing, loading, and transferring. Freight goods and materials may be stored outside. Typical use is a railroad classification or marshalling yard with supplementary containerized or raw material loading facilities and storage of rolling stock;
 4. *Transportation facilities: aircraft.* Permanent and temporary facilities which provide access to airborne transport for people and goods. Typical uses include airport, landing strip, heliport, and helicopter landing pad;
- H. *Extractive use unit classification.* Extractive use unit classifications include the on-site production of mineral products by extractive method.
1. *Mining and processing: minerals and raw materials.* Places primarily devoted to surface or subsurface mining, excavation, or extraction of metallic and nonmetallic materials with essential on-site processing of such products. Typical uses are a borrow pit, sandpit, quarry, or mine;
 2. *Mining and processing: oil and gas.* Places primarily devoted to subsurface mining of oil and gas. Typical uses are oil and gas drilling operations. All provisions of this Code shall be met.

(LDC 1991, § 12-206; Ord. No. 217, 1-5-1998; Ord. No. 296(00), 11-20-2000; Ord. No. 303(00), 12-18-2000; Ord. No. 314(01), 3-5-2001; Ord. No. 556(06), 9-18-2006)

SECTION 2: REPEALER CLAUSE All ordinances or resolutions or parts thereof, which are in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinances a whole or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF MOORE COUNCIL

12-1-2025



Presiding Officer

Mark Hamm, Mayor, City of Moore

Vanessa Kemp, City Clerk, City of Moore

Brian K. Miller, City Attorney,
Approved as to Form, City of Moore