



City Council Workshop Agenda
Tuesday, June 20, 2023, 4:30 PM
Council Chambers, 616 NE 4th AVE

NOTE: The City welcomes public meeting citizen participation. TTY Relay Service: 711. In compliance with the ADA, if you need special assistance to participate in a meeting, contact the City Clerk's office at (360) 834-6864, 72 hours prior to the meeting so reasonable accommodations can be made (28 CFR 35.102-35.104 ADA Title 1)

To observe the meeting (no public comment ability)

- go to www.cityofcamas.us/meetings and click "Watch Livestream" (left on page)

To participate in the meeting (able to public comment)

- go to <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83893779103> (public comments may be submitted to publiccomments@cityofcamas.us)

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENTS

WORKSHOP TOPICS

1. [Well 6-14 Transmission Main Professional Services Agreement](#)
[Presenter: Steve Wall, Public Works Director](#)
[Time Estimate: 5 minutes](#)

2. [North Shore Subarea Design Review Manual and Code Changes](#)
[Presenter: Robert Maul, Planning Manager](#)
[Time Estimate: 30 minutes](#)

3. [Community Assistance Referral and Education Services \(CARES\) Program Position Description](#)
[Presenter: Shaun Ford, Division Chief of EMS](#)
[Time Estimate: 10 minutes](#)

4. [Camas Washougal Fire Department Interlocal Agreement Update](#)
[Presenter: Doug Quinn, City Administrator and Steve Hogan, Mayor](#)
[Time Estimate: 30 minutes](#)

5. Staff Miscellaneous Updates
Presenter: Doug Quinn, City Administrator
Time Estimate: 10 minutes

COUNCIL COMMENTS AND REPORTS

PUBLIC COMMENTS

CLOSE OF MEETING



Staff Report

June 20, 2023 Council Workshop Meeting

Well 6-14 Transmission Main Professional Services Agreement

Presenter: Steve Wall, Public Works Director

Time Estimate: 5 minutes

Phone	Email
360.817.7899	swall@cityofcamas.us

BACKGROUND: The adopted Water System Plan identifies a water transmission main project connecting Wells 6 and 14 at the lower wellfield that will allow the City to move more water into the distribution system and maximize the water production from the two wells.

SUMMARY: The attached design and permitting contract with WSP, Inc will modify a design that was previously completed to avoid BNSF property and move the water line to accommodate operational requests of the property owner, Encon Northwest, LLC. Permitting for the water line will also be required within the shoreline buffer area on the west end of the project with the City of Camas' Community Development Department. The City has been in contact with the landowner and will be negotiating easements with them for construction of the waterline.

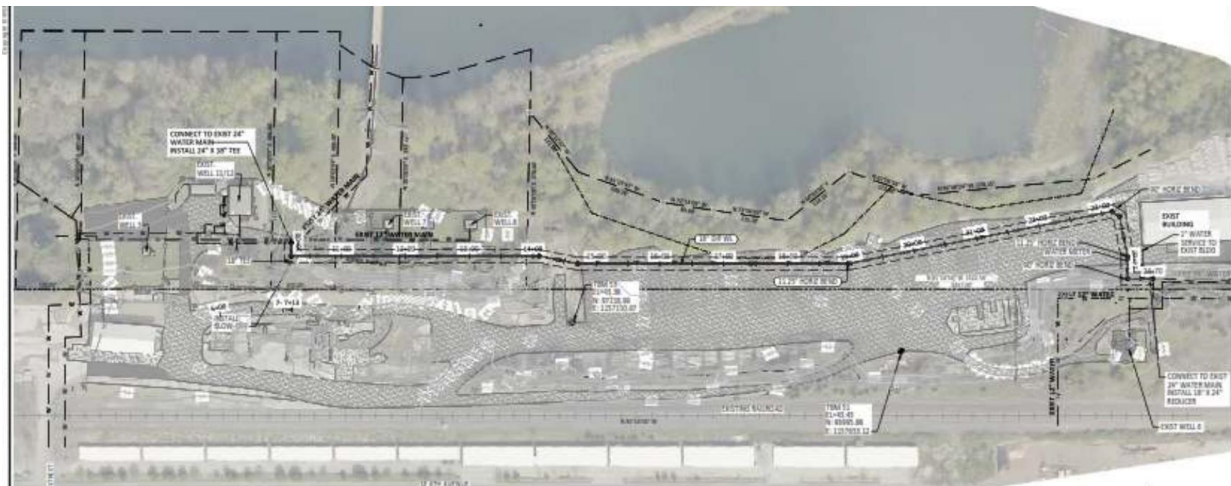


Figure 1: Water line connection between Well 6 and 14 at the City's Lower Wellfield

BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY: Moving additional water into the distribution system from the lower wellfield will help the City better meet the water consumption needs of its customers.

BUDGET IMPACT: The cost of the design and permitting portion of the transmission main is \$134,194.01. There are sufficient funds in the Water budget to cover this expenditure.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends this item be placed on the July 3, 2023 Council Regular Meeting Consent Agenda for Council’s consideration.



**CITY OF CAMAS
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
Amendment No. 3**

616 NE 4th Avenue
Camas, WA 98607

Project No. W1004

Well 6/14 Water Transmission Main

THIS AMENDMENT ("Amendment") to Professional Services Agreement is made as of the 7 day of June, 2023, by and between the **City of Camas**, a municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as "the City", and **WSP USA** hereinafter referred to as the "Consultant", in consideration of the mutual benefits, terms, and conditions hereinafter specified. The City and Consultant may hereinafter be referred to collectively as the "Parties."

The Parties entered into an Original Agreement dated February 5, 2018, by which Consultant provides professional services in support of the Project identified above. Except as amended herein, the Original Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

1. **Scope of Services.** Consultant agrees to perform additional services as identified on **Exhibit "A"** (Amended Scope of Services) attached hereto, including the provision of all labor, materials, equipment, supplies and expenses, this is a no-cost Amendment.
 - a. Unchanged from Original/Previous Contract
2. **Time for Performance.** Consultant shall perform all services and provide all work product required pursuant to this Amendment by:
 - a. Extended to December 31, 2023
 - b. Unchanged from Original/Previous Contract date of _____, 20____

Unless an additional extension of such time is granted in writing by the City, or the Agreement is terminated by the City in accordance with Section 18 of the Original Agreement.
3. **Payment.** Based on the Scope of Services and assumptions noted in **Exhibit "A"**, Consultant proposes to be compensated on a time and material basis per **Exhibit "A"** (Costs for Scope of Services) with a total estimated not to exceed fee of:
 - a. Previous not to exceed fee: \$87,850.86
 - b. Amendment No. 3 \$134,194.01
 - c. **Total: \$220,044.87**
 - d. Consultant billing rates:
 - Modification to Consultant Billing Rates per **Exhibit "C"** attached herein
 - Unchanged from Original/Previous Contract

4. Counterparts. Each individual executing this Agreement on behalf of the City and Consultant represents and warrants that such individual is duly authorized to execute and deliver this Agreement. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counter-parts, which counterparts shall collectively constitute the entire Agreement.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 20__.

CITY OF CAMAS:

WSP USA
Authorized Representative

By: _____

DocuSigned by:
Alex Shannon
6E707301409A450...

Print Name: _____

Print Name: Alex Shannon

Title: _____

Title: Sr. Vice President

Date: 6/7/2023



6 June 2023

Mr. Rob Charles
Utilities Manager
City of Camas
1620 SE Eighth Avenue
Camas, WA 98607

Subject: Well 6/14 Water Transmission Main – Scope Amendment No. 03

Dear Mr. Charles:

Thank you for the opportunity to present this amendment for WSP to provide design and permitting services for the Well 6/14 Water Transmission Main project. This amendment is necessary to address alignment changes necessitated by the project review by BNSF.

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The original contract, (dated 6 November 2017) included 100% design documents which were developed and provided to the City. During final BNSF review, the railroad required the alignment be modified despite early coordination indicating their concurrence. Since the previous contract, the City has negotiated an easement with the operator of the property and coordinated the alignment with BNSF.

The new alignment moves the water line north and closer to mapped critical areas and shoreline jurisdiction. Camas's Shoreline Master Program (SMP) prohibits location of utilities in the Natural shoreline environment designation. Shoreline jurisdiction extends 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark or floodway and includes associated wetlands and critical areas and their buffers. Mapped critical areas near to the project alignment by Clark County include geologically hazardous areas (erosion hazard areas), frequently flooded areas (floodplain and floodway), wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (riparian areas), and critical aquifer recharge areas. Based on preliminary analysis by WSP and available mapping on Clark County Maps Online, the waterline alignment can avoid critical areas and shoreline jurisdiction and does not require a shoreline permit or other land use permits from the City. This understanding was confirmed in an April 19, 2023 discussion with the City's Planning Director, Robert Maul. The waterline project will require submittal and review of a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental checklist.

However, the definition of erosion hazards in the City's shoreline master program (SMP) include areas where there is no mapped landslide hazard, but where slopes exceed 40 percent. Based on that definition and the BergerABAM critical areas assessment (2018), there are no mapped erosion hazards onsite, but this needs to be confirmed with a geotechnical investigation. WSP

Mr. Rob Charles
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will confirm with City community development staff that shoreline does not extend to critical aquifer recharge areas. This scope of work assumes critical areas and shoreline permits will not be triggered by the proposed development.

Additional work under this contract amendment will include an ordinary high water mark delineation, updates to the critical areas assessment and updates to the prior prepared SEPA checklist

OVERALL ASSUMPTIONS

- The proposed waterline alignment is located outside critical areas and shoreline jurisdiction and critical areas and shoreline permits will not be required. Should critical areas and shoreline jurisdiction later be confirmed to exist within the project area, a contract amendment will be required to reroute the waterline outside of critical areas and shoreline or amend the City's shoreline master program to allow waterlines in the Natural shoreline environment designation.
- Site plan review would not be required based on Camas Municipal Code 18.18.020(A)(3) and (B)(3).
- A landscape, tree, and vegetation plan will not be required.
- All work products will be provided in Microsoft Word or PDF format.
- A pre-application meeting is not required based on the informational meeting conducted with staff on April 19, 2023.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The following is WSP's proposed scope of work to address the items outlined above.

Task 1. Project Management

This task in our original scope and fee is supplemented to extend the time of performance for the project from the original 16-week assumption. The new timeline shall extend through the end of 2023. Additional project management work during the extended timeline includes additional invoicing, project updates, subconsultant management, and coordination.

Task 2. Pre-Design Tasks

This scope of work includes a new subtask to our original scope of work to address the requested geotechnical site review.

Task 2.6. Geotechnical Site Review

Haley & Aldrich will provide geotechnical engineering services necessary to assess and update the relevancy of the mapped erosion and seismic hazards within the site boundary for the project. Haley & Aldrich will complete the following:

- Review relevant readily available geologic and soil maps to evaluate geologic hazards and regional soil mapping.

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- Conduct a site reconnaissance to evaluate exposed slope conditions.
- Prepare a draft and final memorandum consistent with Camas Municipal Code 16.59.

Task 2.7. Legal Description

Mackay and Sposito Engineering will provide a legal description for the updated watermain alignment and updated easement post-construction. The legal description will be prepared for the requested utility easement the City is negotiating with BNSF.

Task 2 Deliverables

- Geologic hazards memorandum update in PDF.
- Legal Description in PDF.

Task 4. 90% Design Submittal

Task 4.1. 90% Level Design Plans.

Develop the plans to a 90% level of completion. This includes a confirmed alignment, profile, connections, fittings, and details.

Task 4.2. Construction Cost Estimate.

Prepare a 90% level cost estimate identifying cost factors and quantities.

Task 4.3. 90% Specifications

Provide any supplemental specifications if required.

Assumptions

- City to provide one-round of review comments. Review by City assumed to be 14 days.
- WSP to pick up City comments and finalize deliverable documents within 14 days from receipt of comment.

Task 3 Deliverables

- 90% Preliminary Design Plans in PDF Format
- 90% Preliminary Cost Estimate in PDF Format
- 90% Preliminary specifications in PDF Format

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Task 5. Bid Set Submittal

Task 5.1. Final Bid Set

Finalize the plans, specifications, and cost estimate for bidding purposes. Incorporate review comments from the 90% Submittal stage.

Assumptions

- No alignment changes.

Task 3 Deliverables

- Final Bid Set Plans, Specifications and Cost Estimate in PDF Format

Task 6. Permitting Services

Task 6.1. Revised Critical Areas Assessment

The critical areas assessment for the project was completed in April 2018. The maps in the report will be updated to reflect the new water main alignment 40 feet north and to reflect the findings of the geotechnical site assessment in Task 2.6.

WSP will complete another site visit to record the ordinary high water mark (OHMW) on the southern banks of the two ponds, record the OHWM of the Washougal River near the pedestrian bridge, measure the diameter at breast height (DBH) of the trees and calculate the number of tree units within the three parcels the project crosses. WSP will use the tree information to verify that the City's minimum tree density requirements of 30 units per acre are met and include a table of trees, DBH, and tree units as an appendix to the critical areas report.

Task 6.2. Revised SEPA Checklist

Based on the geotechnical assessment prepared by Haley & Aldrich, WSP's tree counts, the revised critical areas assessment, and the new transmission main alignment 40 feet north of the previously planned location, WSP will update the draft SEPA checklist to address geologically hazardous areas, tree removal, and tree density requirements to ensure compliance with the City's code. To update the checklist, WSP will:

- Revise the Earth section, if required, to incorporate findings from the geotechnical site review (if critical areas are present).
- Revise the Plants section to describe how the minimum tree density requirement is met.
- Revise the animals section to describe riparian habitat and buffer requirements
- Revise the Water section to include updated findings from the revised critical areas assessment.

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- Revise the Land and Shoreline use section to discuss critical areas and shoreline jurisdiction based on available mapping, the geotechnical report, and the updated critical areas assessment.
- Make revisions throughout the SEPA checklist to address the new location of the transmission main.
- Provide the revised draft checklist to the City's utilities manager for review.
- Revise the SEPA checklist twice based on comments from the City's utilities manager and Community Development staff.
- Attend one, 1-hour meeting with the project team and Community Development staff to discuss the project after submittal of the SEPA checklist.

Assumptions

- The geotechnical site review will indicate that on-site slopes are stable and are not a landslide risk or that the risk can be easily mitigated by standard methods of slope restoration, including vegetated plantings. No additional mitigation will be required.
- There will be a 1-hour meeting with Community Development staff and a WSP project engineer, and senior planner, and natural resources scientist will attend.
- SEPA submittal fees will be paid directly by the City of Camas.
- WSP will update 60 percent engineering plans are sufficient for the pre-application conference submittal..
- Haley & Alrich will provide a geotechnical site review to document whether geologically hazardous areas are present. If geologically hazardous areas are determined to be present, a scope amendment will be required to provide a full geotechnical site assessment.
- The City will be the lead agency and will make the SEPA threshold determination.
- The City is responsible for SEPA notice and review.
- SEPA review by the City will result in a determination that impacts are not significant.
- One round of review of the revised SEPA checklist and pre-application conference submittal by the City's utility manager and one round of review of the revised SEPA checklist by the City's Community Development Department
- Preparation of responses to questions in the checklist will involve coordination with the City based on the 60 percent design-level plans (Task 3).

Task 6 Deliverables

- Revised draft critical areas site assessment report
- Draft and final revisions to the SEPA checklist

SCHEDULE

The schedule for these tasks is estimated to extend through December 2023 for design and permitting.

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FEE ESTIMATE

We propose a not-to-exceed budget of \$134,194.01. This fee will be accrued on a time-and-materials basis. If you agree with this proposal, please incorporate this scope of work into the City's contracting documentation. A fee breakdown by task is provided below:

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Task 1	20,330.40
Task 2	4,895.37
Task 2.6 ¹	38,820.20
Task 2.7 ²	1,650.00
Task 4	43,580.64
Task 5	15,267.18
Task 6	9,650.22
TOTAL	134,194.01

1. Work to be completed by Haley & Aldrich
2. Work to be completed by Mackay and Sposito

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this amendment and we look forward to working with you. If you have any questions or comments about this proposal, please call me at 360/823-6111 or email me at dan.shafar@wsp.com.

Sincerely,



Daniel Shafar, PE, ENV SP
Vice President



Alex Shannon
Sr. Vice President



Staff Report

June 20th, 2023 City Council Workshop

North Shore Subarea Design Review Manual and Code Changes

Presenter: Robert Maul, Planning Manager

Time Estimate: 30 minutes

Phone	Email
360.817.4255	rmaul@cityofcamas.us

BACKGROUND: In November of 2022 the Camas City Council formally adopted the North Shore Subarea Plan (see attached report). The plan was a result of a year’s long effort with public engagement and public process to create land use designation and standards for the area north of Lacamas Lake. The proposed code changes up for discussion are informed by the adopted plan, as well as with detailed insight and recommendations from the Steering Committee and Citizen Advisory Committee.

SUMMARY: In April Community Development staff presented draft municipal code changes to the Planning Commission to reflect new zoning and design principles envisioned with the North Shore Subarea plan. In May Staff presented the Planning Commission the associated Design Review Manual that will support and provide additional guidance to the code changes and provide clarity for future development proposals in the North Shore area. A public hearing with the Planning Commission is scheduled for Wednesday, June 21st, 2023 at 7 pm to consider the code changes, design standards manual and the revised citywide maps for a zoning and comprehensive planning. A formal recommendation to the City Council will be produced from that PC hearing for further council consideration.

BUDGET IMPACT: N/A

RECOMMENDATION: This item is for discussion purposes only. No action to be taken.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements are provided for Phase 1 (2019-2020) and Phase 2 (2021-2022).

City Council (Phase 1)

Barry McDonnell, Mayor
 Greg Anderson
 Ellen Burton
 Bonnie Carter
 Don Chaney
 Steve Hogan
 Shannon Roberts
 Melissa Smith

Planning Commission (Phase 1)

Tim Hein, Chair
 Mahsa Eshghi
 Shawn High
 Troy Hull
 Warren Montgomery
 Geoerl Niles
 Jim Short

North Shore Steering Committee (Phase 2)

Tamara Allison, Camas School District - Transportation Supervisor
 Michael Andreotti, AKS Engineering
 Jennifer Baker, Columbia River Economic Development Council
 Cory Bittner, Pahlisch Homes
 Don Chaney, City Council
 Lynda David, Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Commission
 Jason Irving, Camas Parks Commissioner
 Lynn Johnston, Property Owner
 Kimbal Logan, Property Owner
 David Ripp, Port of Camas-Washougal
 Shannon Roberts, City Council
 Andy Swanson, HSR Capital

City Council (Phase 2)

Steve Hogan, Mayor
 Greg Anderson
 Marilyn Boerke
 Bonnie Carter
 Don Chaney
 Tim Hein
 Leslie Lewallen

Planning Commission (Phase 2)

Troy Hull, Chair
 Geoerl Niles, Vice-Chair
 Mahsa Eshghi
 Shawn High
 Marlo Maroon
 Warren Montgomery
 Joe Walsh

North Shore Community Advisory Committee (Phase 2)

Dan Foster
 Kim Lottig
 Marlo Maroon
 John Svilarich
 Vicky Wessling

Project Team (Phase 1)**City of Camas**

Phil Bourquin, Community Development Director
Robert Maul, Planning Manager
Sarah Fox, Senior Planner
Steve Wall, Public Works Director
Alicia Brazington, Communications

Consultant Team

Don Hardy, Project Manager, WSP
Nicole McDermott, Deputy Project Manager, WSP
Emma Johnson, Planner, WSP
Steve Faust, Public Involvement, 3J Consulting
Brian Vanneman, Economist, Leland Consulting Group
Sam Brookham, Economist, Leland Consulting Group

Project Team (Phase 2)**City of Camas**

Robert Maul, Interim Community Development Director
Madeline Sutherland, Planner
Bryan Rachal, Director of Communications
Steve Wall, Public Works Director
Trang Lam, Director of Parks and Recreation,
Jim Carothers, Engineering Manager

Consultant Team

Nicole McDermott, Project Manager, WSP
Sam Jones, Landscape Architect, WSP
Emma Johnson, Planner, WSP
Aliza Whalen, Planner, WSP
Sam Rubin, Planner, WSP
Reah Flisakowski, Transportation Engineer, DKS Associates
Brian Vanneman, Economist, Leland Consulting Group
Wally Hobson, Economist, Leland Consulting Group
Jennifer Shuch, Economist, Leland Consulting Group

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Appendix B. Phase 1 Analyses (Existing Conditions and Market Analysis)
Appendix C. Phase 2 Analyses (Land Use Capacity Memorandum, Trip Generation and Roadway Connectivity Assessment, Market Assessment)

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

About the Subarea Plan	P 1
Planning Process	P 1



Figure 1. Vicinity Map

Introduction

The North Shore subarea consists of approximately 990 acres of land north of Lacamas Lake in Camas. The subarea is bounded to the south by the north shore of Lacamas Lake and generally extends to the city's urban growth area (UGA) boundaries to the north, east, and west (see Figure 1).

About the Subarea Plan

The city of Camas is growing. Between 2010 and 2020, the city's population grew from 18,355 to 25,140, a 30 percent increase. Looking ahead to 2040, population projections from the Washington Office of Financial Management estimate that the city will grow by another 30 percent, adding 11,500 new residents. The City's Housing Action Plan estimates that Camas will need over 4,500 new housing units by 2040 to accommodate the growing community.

Originally annexed in 2007, much of the North Shore consists of agricultural land and single-family residences. In 2019, the City of Camas began the planning process to create the North Shore subarea plan to establish development guidelines and a land use framework for the subarea. Most of the subarea is in private ownership and the area is anticipated to experience substantial growth over the next 20 years. Although the North Shore is largely undeveloped, the current zoning (established in 2013) allows property owners to develop their land according to the current zoning code and development standards, which would allow

residential, commercial, and light industrial development. Since annexing the area, the City has purchased over 160 acres in the North Shore along Lacamas Lake, referred to as the Legacy Lands, which total approximately 200 acres and will be preserved for open space and recreational use.

Many of the largest property owners in the North Shore have expressed a desire to develop their land. At the same time, other members of the community have expressed concerns that the city is growing too quickly and want to maintain Camas' small-town feel. The purpose of the subarea plan is to empower the City and community to guide future development in a way that is consistent with the community's values, and to strike a balance between preserving open space and making room for new members of the community.

The North Shore subarea plan establishes future land uses and identifies the appropriate intensity of development, as well as required transportation and utility infrastructure improvements.

Planning Process

The subarea plan was completed in two-phases, with Phase 1 focusing on community outreach to create a vision statement that captures how the community wants the area to develop. From August 2019 to September 2020, the City conducted public outreach activities and engaged with stakeholders, community members, and property owners at community events and through online surveys. Phase 1 concluded in September 2020 when City

Council adopted the vision statement for the North Shore subarea (see Section 2 for the adopted vision statement).

After a hiatus due to COVID-19, Phase 2 kicked off in September 2021 and included discussions of a preferred land use and transportation concept that focused on the arrangement and intensity of land uses within the subarea, as well as the location and alignment of primary arterial roads. New design guidelines were also developed to guide the look and feel of future development.

The subarea plan provides the City with a better understanding of the community vision and opportunities and constraints related to future development.

The project team developed a subarea plan that consisted of the following elements.

Visioning and Outreach

- Community surveys
- Stakeholder interviews
- Tabling events
- Visioning workshop
- Adoption of the vision statement

Analysis

- Existing conditions analysis, including land use, transportation, utility, and environmental conditions
- Market assessment and analysis
- Trip generation and connectivity assessment

Conceptual Planning

- Draft conceptual options for land use and transportation, consistent with the vision statement and feedback from the committees
- Preferred concept plan, consistent with committee and community feedback on the draft options
- Design guideline recommendations

Implementation

- Action plan
- Recommended updates to the city's comprehensive plan and development code

SECTION 2

VISIONING AND OUTREACH

Phase 1 Community and Stakeholder Outreach	P 4
Phase 2 Community and Stakeholder Outreach	P 5



Figure 2. Visioning Workshop

Visioning and Outreach

In order to develop a subarea plan that balances different perspectives within the community, extensive outreach efforts were made during both phases of the planning process.

Phase 1 Community and Stakeholder Outreach

The City of Camas began public outreach efforts in fall 2019 with community events hosted at local schools, Camas Farmers Market, and the Camas Youth Advisory Council. Attendees were shown a map of existing land uses in the North Shore and were asked to provide what changes they would make and why. Comments were focused on maintaining a small-town feel and prioritizing access to the lake and open space.

Attendees at all events were encouraged to sign up for the project email list and participate in an online survey. Two online surveys were available to the public during Phase 1 of project and were completed by a total of 1,261 community members. Survey results prioritized local-serving businesses, green space preservation, and bike and pedestrian infrastructure.

The City held two visioning workshops where participants could map future land uses. One was a student workshop at Discovery High School, and a second was held with the broader community. Responses to the exercise favored diverse housing options to serve residents of all income levels, as well as more trail connections and pedestrian access to local businesses.

The City conducted 21 interviews with local stakeholders, including representatives from the Camas School District and the Port of Camas-Washougal, and elected officials. Questions

focused on economic development, open space preservation, and future land uses.

A detailed summary of the outreach conducted in Phase 1 and a compilation of all comments received is included in Appendix A.

The vision statement for the North Shore subarea, provided below, was adopted by City Council in September 2020.

Vision Statement

- 1. Preserve the North Shore’s natural beauty and environmental health.** Policies, regulations and design rules must protect significant trees, tree groves, and surrounding lakes. Identify and preserve views to the treed hillside and the lake.
- 2. Plan a network of green spaces and recreational opportunities.** Integrate a variety of parks, playgrounds, trails and open spaces into residential and employment areas throughout the North Shore area. Create a “green corridor” along the lake that completes the Heritage Trail, provides lake access, and buffers the lake from adjacent development.
- 3. Cluster uses for a walkable community.** Concentrate homes close to schools and around commercial nodes so residents can meet daily needs without driving. Use sidewalks, pedestrian trails and bike paths to connect residents to neighborhood destinations.
- 4. Provide a variety of housing options.** Plan for diverse housing types appropriate for varying incomes, sizes, and life stages.
- 5. Locate industrial parks and commercial centers to the north.** Protect the environmental integrity of the lake and aesthetic quality of the area by siting light industrial and office uses away from the lake and adjacent to the airport.

Encourage commercial activities along high traffic corridors, such as NE Everett Street.

6. Favor local-serving businesses. Encourage small, local businesses such as restaurants, cafes and grocers that serve North Shore residents and businesses, while complementing downtown Camas.

7. Plan for needed schools and infrastructure. Ensure adequate roads, schools and utilities are in place before development occurs. Invest in transportation improvements such as a new roadway through the North Shore and NE Everett improvements to minimize traffic impacts and maximize safety.

8. Strive to maintain Camas’ small town feel. Sustain the city’s quality of life through phased and sustainable growth that contributes to community character.

Phase 2 Community and Stakeholder Outreach

In Phase 2, guidance and input from the community and stakeholders were sought to inform the development of a preferred land use and transportation concept plan and design guidelines and standards for the North Shore. The City convened a North Shore Steering Committee and a North Shore Community Advisory Committee (CAC) in addition to conducting broad outreach to the Camas community.

A detailed summary of the outreach conducted in Phase 2 and a compilation of all comments received during the open houses is included in Appendix A.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was established to advise the City and provide technical guidance throughout the subarea planning process. The committee consisted of property owners and their representatives, as well as representatives from the Camas Planning Commission, Camas City Council, Camas Parks Commission, the Port of Camas-Washougal, the Camas School District, the Columbia River Economic Development Council, and the Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council. The Steering Committee met with the City four times during the public outreach phase. During the first meeting, the committee reviewed community input and background from Phase 1. The second meeting was held to review the first draft of the land use and transportation options. Following the open house,

the City held a two-part workshop with the Steering Committee to begin refining the location of land uses, proposed densities, and transportation networks.

Community Advisory Committee (CAC)

After a citywide application process, the North Shore CAC was established in December 2021. The CAC consisted of community representatives with a variety of backgrounds and experiences. The committee advised the City and provided community perspective prior to broader community outreach efforts. The first CAC meeting was held to review community feedback from Phase 1, input from the Steering Committee, and to discuss the revised draft land use and transportation options. The second CAC meeting was held in June 2022 to discuss feedback from the first open house and the Steering Committee, to review a draft preferred concept, and to discuss design guidelines and standards for the North Shore.



Figure 3. Open House Poster

Community Open Houses

The City held two open houses to conduct broad community outreach. The first virtual open house for Phase 2 took place in February and March 2022 to obtain community feedback on draft land use and transportation options for the North Shore. After reviewing the project background and draft options, participants were asked to respond to a survey to give feedback on how well the options meet the goals of the adopted Vision Statement. Overall, the majority of survey participants agreed that the various elements in both options met the intent of the Vision Statement. For Option A, participants felt that the plan best addressed the Vision Statement by identifying sensitive areas to be preserved, creating a series of connected trails throughout the subarea, and the creation of a central plaza for community events. For Option B, participants felt that the option best addressed the Vision Statement by creating a series of trails and pathways to connect residential areas to commercial centers, identifying sensitive areas to be preserved, and allowing for a mix of housing types throughout the North Shore. Open-ended responses generally expressed concerns about the cost of the proposed elements, lack of natural areas or environmental concerns, and any new development occurring. Many public comments expressed a desire to retain as much open space as possible.

A second open house took place in August 2022 to present a draft of the preferred concept where attendees were encouraged to provide further feedback on the revised concept. The second open house involved both in-person and online events to increase opportunities for engagement. Participants in the online open house were prompted to provide feedback on how well the concept met the community’s vision for the North Shore, as well as on the design guidelines for the look and feel of future development. Participants expressed concerns about the need to expand public infrastructure and connectivity, address water quality, preserve natural beauty and environmental health, and general concern about any new development. Input received during the open house informed the final preferred concept plan and design guidelines.



Figure 4. Community Open House



Figure 5. Community Open House

SECTION 3

PHASE 1 ANALYSIS

Existing Conditions

P 8

Market Analysis

P 9

Phase 1 Analyses

The Phase 1 analysis included an existing conditions analysis of the built and natural environment and a market analysis. These analyses are summarized below and provided as Appendix B.

Existing Conditions

The existing conditions analysis identified existing land uses and zoning; parks, trails, and open spaces; critical areas; utility infrastructure and capacity (water and sewer); and the current transportation network and planned improvements. The subarea is currently characterized primarily by agricultural land, single-family residences with large acreages, smaller lot residential development along State Route 500 (SR 500), and some commercial uses at the southern end of Lacamas Lake. Zoning includes single-family residential (R-7.5, R-10, R-12) and multifamily residential (MF-10, MF-18), business park (BP), community commercial (CC), and open space (OS), as well as a Gateway/Corridor overlay zone and multiple Airport overlay zones. A portion of the subarea falls outside the city limits and is designated as urban holding (UH) by the County (Figure 6).

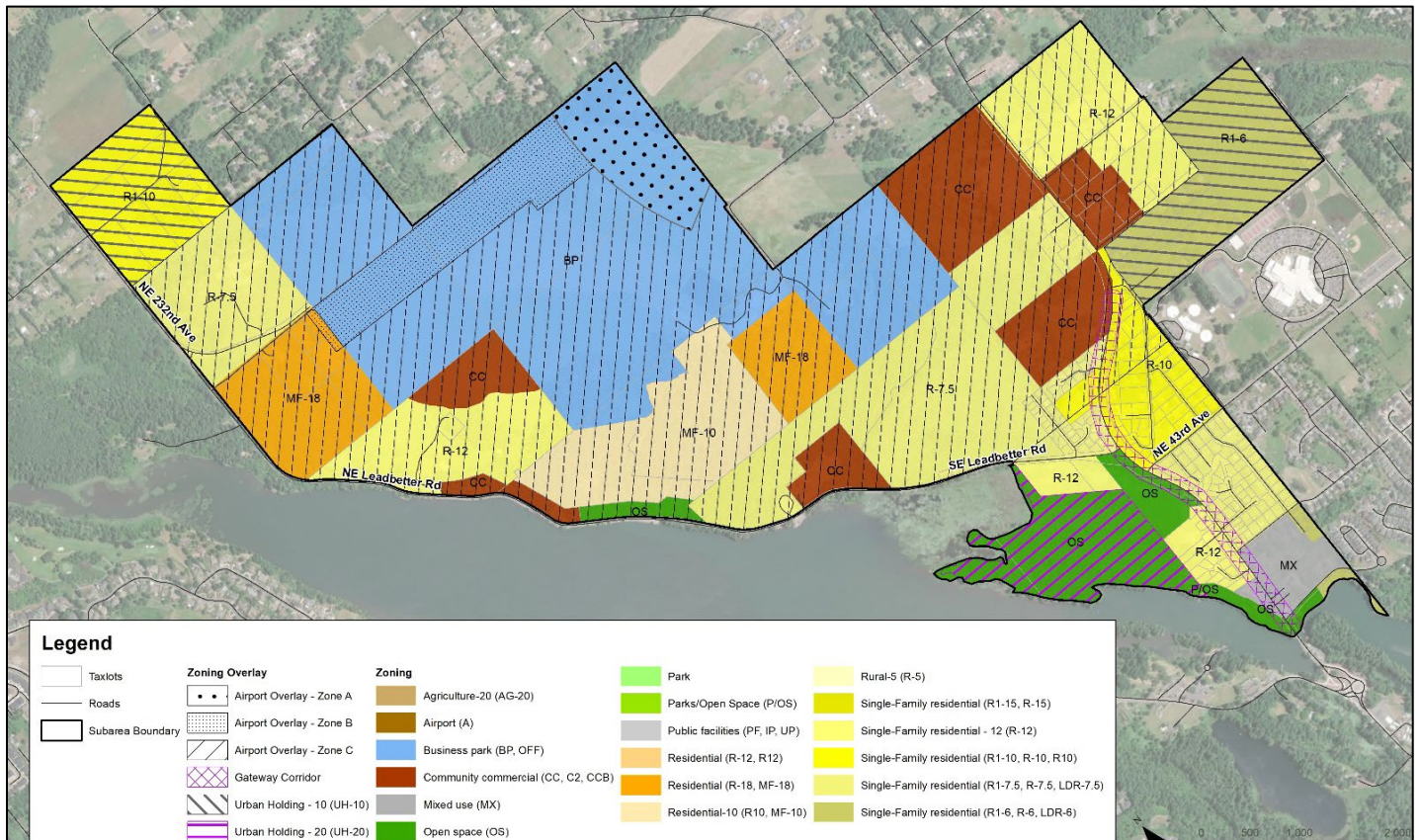


Figure 6. Existing Zoning

Portions of the subarea are within shoreline jurisdiction along Lacamas Lake and Round Lake and, therefore, will be subject to the City’s Shoreline Master Program. This jurisdiction includes land extending 200 feet in all directions from the ordinary high water mark, floodways, and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways, associated wetlands, critical areas with associated buffer areas, river deltas associated with the streams, and lakes and tidal waters that are subject to the provisions of this program. The shoreline designation in this subarea is mostly Urban Conservancy, with two stretches of shoreline designated as Medium Intensity.

There are several limitations to development in the subarea, including protected critical areas and the Legacy Lands, which will be preserved for open space and recreation (Figure 7). Approximately half of subarea contains critical areas, including wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, geologically hazardous areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, and frequently flooded areas. These areas are protected and regulated by the City’s critical areas ordinance, and development may be limited in these areas.

Sanitary sewer service within the subarea will ultimately be provided by the City of Camas. Most of the subarea is currently undeveloped or served by septic tanks. The City will need to continue to develop its potable water supply, and treatment and storage capacities in order to accommodate long-term growth. For potable water, local transmission and distribution lines can be extended from the City’s existing utility backbone and transmission system.

The existing transportation network in the North Shore is limited, with a lack of east-west roadways and little to no bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Leadbetter Road and Everett Street/SR 500 serve as the major north-south facilities. The Transportation System Plan identifies a proposed two- or three-lane arterial connecting Everett Street/SR 500 to the northwest corner of the subarea, which would provide some additional connectivity.

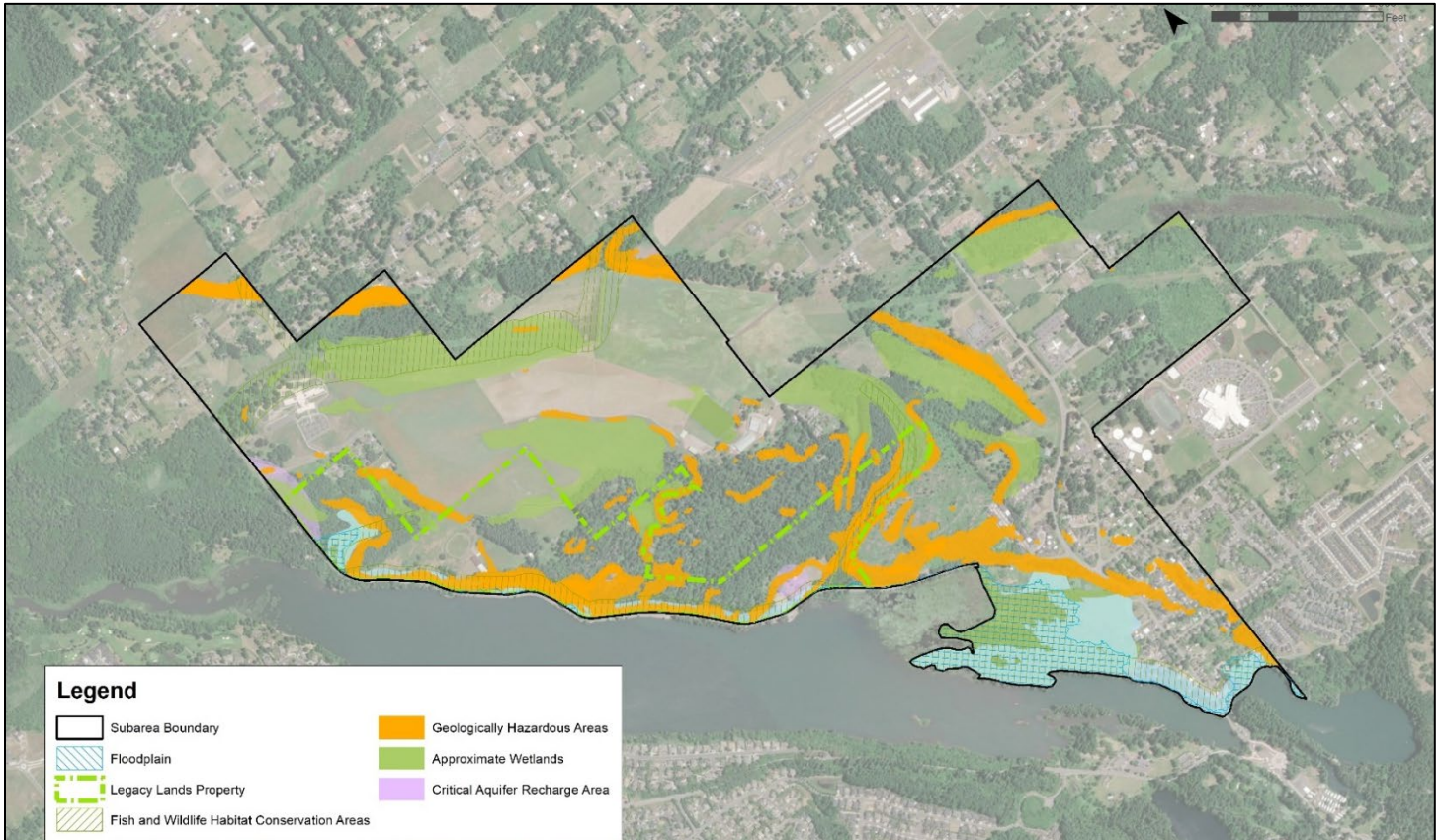


Figure 7. Critical Areas and Legacy Lands

Market Analysis

A preliminary market analysis was prepared during Phase 1 to identify opportunities and constraints in the North Shore area and to ensure that the strategies identified in the subarea plan are grounded in market realities. The analysis identified several opportunities and strengths in the North Shore, including highly educated, high-income, and large-sized households, a strong regional market for housing, a high demand for office space, large developable land tracts, and supportive property owners. Constraints and weaknesses identified included limited transportation access, amenities and infrastructure, physical and regulatory development impediments (including protected critical areas), potential challenges for attracting retailers, and high-construction costs.

A detailed market assessment was later prepared to assess the preferred concept plan, which is described in Section 4.

SECTION 4

CONCEPTUAL PLANNING

Draft Concept Plan - Option A	P 11
Draft Concept Plan - Option B	P 12
Preferred Concept Plan	P 13
Design Guidelines	P 22



Conceptual Planning

Working with the Steering Committee, the Project Team developed two concept plan options based on the vision statement, existing conditions analysis, market assessment, and community outreach in Phase 1. The draft plan options were presented to the CAC for their feedback before being brought to the community at the first virtual open house for Phase 2. Each plan identified the location of different land uses within the North Shore, the potential alignment of different roadways, and some potential recreational features. Some features were the same in each option, including placement of parks and open space on the City-owned Legacy Lands; commercial development focused on roundabouts and along major roadways to create commercial corridors; a mixed-use area at Bridge Village to provide a gateway to the North Shore; and business park areas located to the north to take advantage of flatter land and avoid residential land in the airport overlays.

The draft options and their distinguishing features are provided below. A preferred concept (as described in Section 4) was later developed to reflect feedback on these options.

Draft Concept Plan – Option A

- Estimated capacity: 3,680 dwelling units, 9,930 residents, and 2,560 jobs
- Trails located throughout the subarea provide opportunities for recreation and promote walkability.
- Areas for single-family and multifamily housing located near the schools and throughout the subarea provide an opportunity for housing choices, including a variety of sizes and types.
- A mixed-use and commercial core, connected to surrounding residential areas with on-and off-street trails, can increase walkability.
- A central plaza, located near the Legacy Lands, provides a gateway from the recreational areas to the commercial core and could provide a venue for community events.



Figure 8. Draft Concept Plan – Option A

Draft Concept Plan – Option B

- Estimated capacity: 4,735 dwelling units, 12,785 residents, and 2,170 jobs
- Trails located throughout the subarea provide opportunities for recreation and promote walkability.
- A mixed use and commercial core along a new major roadway allows for a commercial center to the subarea with commercial nodes providing "neighborhood-scale" commercial uses.
- Trails and pathways connecting residential and commercial/mixed-use areas can increase walkability to neighborhood commercial centers and throughout the subarea.
- Business park and commercial areas are located to the north to take advantage of flatter land and avoid residential land in the airport overlays.
- A business park area located near the high school could provide opportunities for campus connections and job-training.
- A mix of single-family and multifamily areas centrally located and throughout the subarea provide opportunities to encourage a variety of housing types and sizes.



Figure 9. Draft Concept Plan – Option B

Preferred Concept Plan

The Project Team worked closely with the Steering Committee to develop a preferred plan based on community feedback from the first virtual open house, as well as input from the CAC. Figures 10 through 12 show the preferred concept plan and conceptual renderings.



Figure 10. Preferred Concept Plan



Figure 11. Conceptual Aerial Rendering

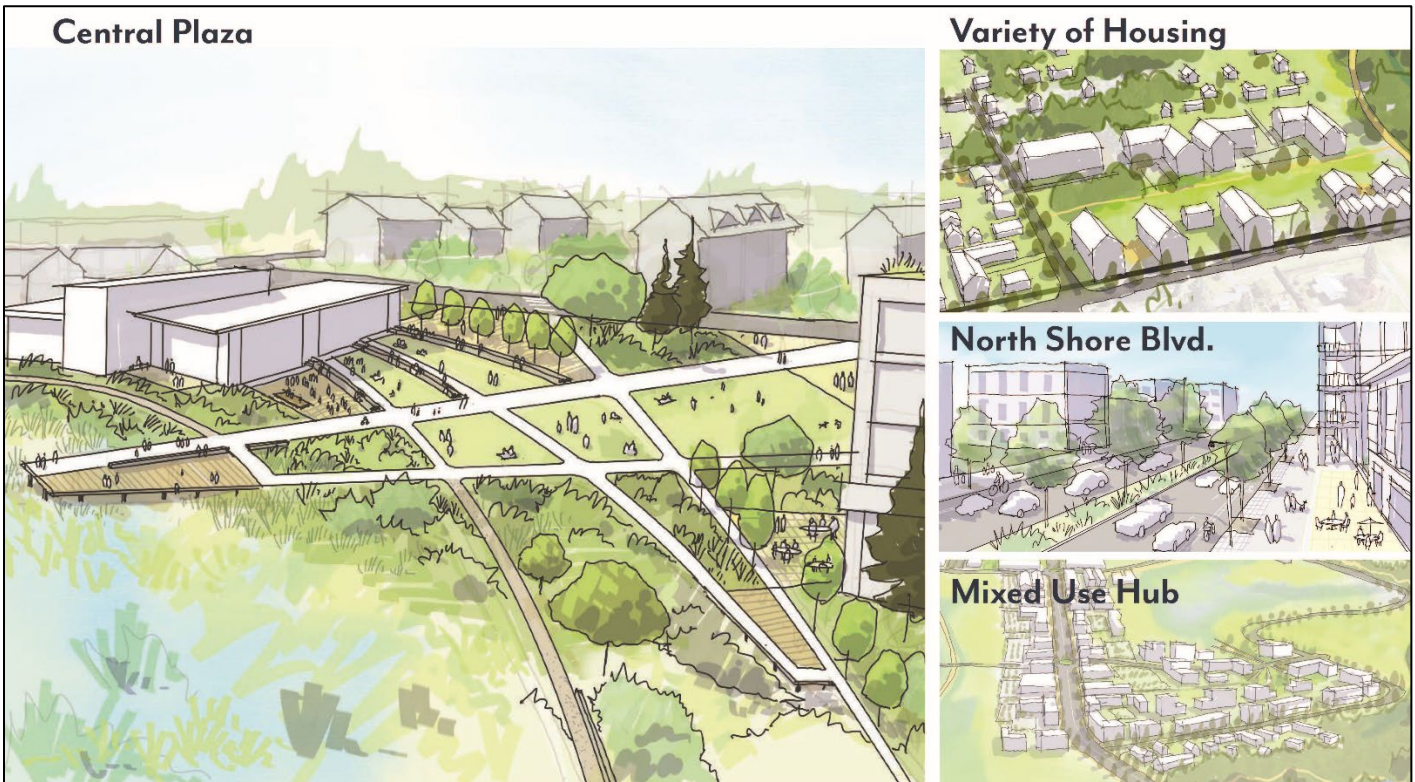


Figure 12. Conceptual Site Renderings

The table below summarizes the key messages heard from the community, Steering Committee and CAC and identifies how this feedback is reflected in the preferred concept plan and design guidelines.

Community Feedback (What we heard)	Key Feature(s) of the Plan (What we did)
Create walkable neighborhoods	Compatible land uses are located next to each other in order to encourage walking (e.g., mixed use and commercial). The street cross sections include pedestrian facilities on all roads. The City also conducted a walkshed analysis to estimate how long it would take for a pedestrian to reach a park/open space. While a half-mile (10-minute walk) is a common standard used in walkshed analyses, the City used a quarter mile (5-minute walk) to increase walkability in the North Shore. Based on this analysis, a potential park was added so that all of the subarea is within a quarter mile of a park/open space.
Create a central plaza for community events	The central plaza from Option A was carried forward to the concept plan. The plaza would be adjacent to the Legacy Lands and mixed use/commercial hub, which will create an active public space.
Identify and preserve sensitive areas	Working with the Steering Committee, the City evaluated spatial data for critical areas (e.g., wetlands) and made refinements to the concept plan and development assumptions to better reflect on-the-ground conditions. The potential road alignment through the Legacy Lands from Options A and B was not carried forward in order to preserve this area for recreation. Many of the design guidelines include measures to protect natural resources, including landscaping with native plants and incorporating sustainable design principles (e.g., green roofs, habitat creation).
Connect commercial centers and natural areas by series of trails	A series of potential primary and secondary trails are identified on the concept plan, which connect commercial areas to the Legacy Lands, as well as residential areas. The City conducted a walkshed analysis to confirm all of the subarea is within a quarter mile (5-minute walk) of a park/open space.
Allow for a mix of housing types	The concept plan incorporates mixed-use and higher and lower density residential designations. Both residential zones would allow a range of housing densities to increase flexibility. The design guidelines and standards will further shape the housing typologies and encourage a variety of sizes and styles.
Consider the traffic impacts of increased density	The City prepared a trip generation and roadway connectivity assessment based on the concept plan (see Appendix C). The assessment concluded that the proposed roadway connections are expected to provide adequate roadway capacity to support the land use designations.
Build flexibility into the requirements for Mixed-Use zones to encourage creativity and to not be overly prescriptive	The design guidelines were drafted to reflect this feedback. The intent is for the standards and code to be prescriptive enough to ensure development meets the intent of the vision statement, but also to have some flexibility in how developers can meet that intent.
Ensure that Business Park areas are right-sized for the types of businesses Camas might attract	The City conducted a spatial analysis to confirm that the proposed Mixed Employment areas (formerly called Business Park) will provide 10 to 15 contiguous acres of unconstrained land.

<p>Increase jobs and housing in Camas while also recognizing that the North Shore cannot address all housing and jobs needs for the city</p>	<p>The estimates for jobs and dwelling units have been refined throughout the planning process to reflect feedback from the community and committees. This includes refinements to the mix of land uses, as well as changes to the proposed densities. The estimated capacities for Option A, Option B, and the Draft Preferred Concept can be found in Section 4. These capacities reflect full buildout of the North Shore, which would occur gradually over time.</p>
<p>Consider critical areas and other factors, like market conditions, when estimating development capacity</p>	<p>The assumptions for estimating dwelling units and jobs have been refined over time. The current assumptions reflect the development potential of different critical areas and market conditions. A memorandum detailing the assumptions and estimated capacity is available in Appendix C and on the project website.</p>
<p>Create design guidelines that encourage sustainability and consider stormwater management, landscaping, and dark skies</p>	<p>When drafting the design guidelines, the City reviewed and incorporated community feedback from Phase 1 and Phase 2, as well as specific recommendations from the CAC and Steering Committee. The guidelines incorporate these items and many other sustainability best practices.</p>

Land Use Capacity

The estimated number of jobs, dwelling units and potential population under the existing and proposed zoning designations are outlined in Table 1. A memorandum detailing the proposed land uses in the preferred concept plan, development assumptions, and estimated capacity is included in Appendix C.

Table 1. Land Use Capacity Comparison

Proposed Zoning Designation	Developable Acres	Permitted Density ²	Estimated Jobs	Estimated Dwelling Units	Estimated Residents
Mixed Employment	41	n/a	817	n/a	n/a
Commercial	9	n/a	177	n/a	n/a
North Shore Mixed Use	67	24	405	1,133	3,060
North Shore Higher Density Residential	81	10 - 18	n/a	1,136	3,067
North Shore Lower Density Residential	121	4 - 5.8	n/a	700	1,890
Parks/Open Space ¹	77	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
School ¹	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Draft Preferred Concept			1,399	2,969	8,017
Comparison to Existing Zoning					
Existing Zoning			2,829	1,820	4,915
Draft Preferred Concept Compared to Existing Zoning			- 1,430	+ 1,149	+ 3,102

¹ Additional lands designated as parks/open space and school would be added within the other zoning designations as development occurs.

² Dwelling units per acre.

Connectivity Improvements

An assessment of the anticipated trip generation and road connectivity assessment was prepared to evaluate the land uses and transportation alignments shown on the preferred concept (Appendix C). To address connectivity to, from and within the subarea, which was identified as a concern during community outreach, the preferred concept recommends several transportation improvements. The subarea concept plan includes multiple connections to the surrounding public street network. These roadway connections are described below and identified in Figure 13 with a red asterisk.

- No. 1 – NE 232nd Avenue extending to the east as North Shore Boulevard was recently constructed along the frontage of Lacamas Lake Elementary School. The existing North Shore Boulevard is planned to extend east to provide a Major Road connection through the subarea.
- No. 2 – The extension of NE Third Street (North Shore Boulevard) to the west is planned as a Major Road connection between the central portion of the subarea and SR 500.
- No. 3 – A new Minor Road connection to SR 500 at NE Everett Drive is planned to connect through the subarea.
- No. 4 – The extension of SE Eighth Street east of SR 500 as a Minor Road is planned to connect the east side of the subarea.
- No. 5 – The existing Leadbetter Road, which connects to SR 500 today, is planned for limited vehicle access to serve the park area and Lacamas Lake boat launch in the subarea.



Figure 13. Proposed Roadway Connections

Trip generation is the method used to estimate the number of vehicles that would be added to the surrounding roadway network if development occurred consistent with the preferred plan. The trip generation and roadway connectivity assessment estimated that the total number of net new trips in and out of the subarea to be 2,937 trips during weekday peak hours. The estimated number of vehicle trips generated per land use is outlined in Table 2. A detailed report of the method used to estimate these trips is included in Appendix C. With buildout of the subarea, the proposed roadway connections are expected to provide adequate roadway capacity to support the land use designations. Future development applications will require site-specific traffic studies to determine the final alignment and construction timing of the proposed transportation improvements.

Table 2. Trip Generation Estimate

Zone	ITE Land Use ¹	Size ²	PM Peak Hour		
			In	Out	Total
Mixed Employment	Industrial Park	817 EMP	68	275	343
Commercial	Shopping Plaza with Supermarket	116 KSF	502	545	1,047
	<i>Passby Trips (40%)</i>		-201	-218	-419
North Shore Mixed Use	Shopping Plaza	264 KSF	671	699	1,370
	<i>Passby Trips (30%)</i>		-201	-210	-411
	Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise)	566 DU	182	107	289
	Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise)	566 DU	135	86	221
North Shore Residential (Higher Density)	Single-Family Detached Housing	114 DU	67	40	107
	Single-Family Attached Housing	341 DU	110	84	194
	Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise)	341 DU	110	64	174
	Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise)	341 DU	81	52	133
North Shore Residential (Lower Density)	Single-Family Detached Housing	700 DU	415	243	658
Parks/Open Space	Public Park	77 AC	4	4	8
School	Elementary School	330 STU	24	29	53
INITIAL NEW TRIPS			1,967	1,800	3,767
PASSBY TRIP REDUCTION			-402	-428	-830
NET NEW TRIPS			1,565	1,373	2,937

1 ITE (Institute of Transportation Engineers) manual, Trip Generation, 11th Edition.

2 KSF= 1,000 square feet, EMP = employees, DU = dwelling units, AC = acres, STU = students

North Shore Cross Sections

To ensure the look and feel of these roadways align with the community’s vision for multimodal connections, cross sections were developed for two key roads: North Shore Boulevard (No. 1) and the “ridgeline road” adjacent to the Legacy Lands (No. 3). A cross section was also developed for connector roads, which would serve as secondary roads throughout the area.

North Shore Boulevard would be the primary east-to-west road serving the mixed use and commercial hub in the north, as well as the central plaza. The cross section (Figure 14) was informed by community feedback calling for a road that balances the need for vehicle access with a street that is walkable, bike friendly, and includes traffic calming design standards.

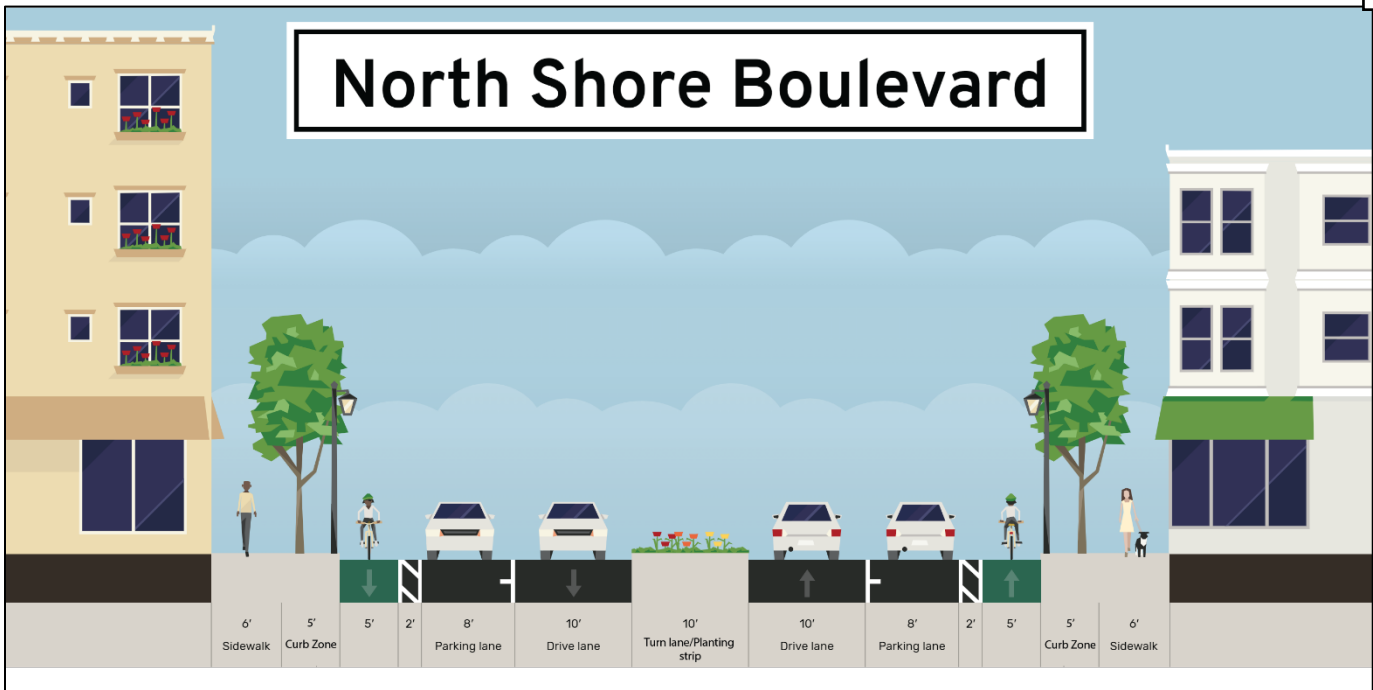


Figure 14. North Shore Boulevard Cross Section

The ridgeline road would be adjacent to the Legacy Lands and run through the central higher density residential area. The cross section (Figure 15) includes on-street parking to facilitate access to nearby businesses, recreational areas, and residences, as well as a wide shared use path (for pedestrians, bicycles, etc.) adjacent to the Legacy Lands.



Figure 15. Ridgeline Road Cross Section

Collector roads (Figure 16) would include sidewalks and buffered bike lanes to reflect community feedback for walkable and bike-friendly roads throughout the subarea.

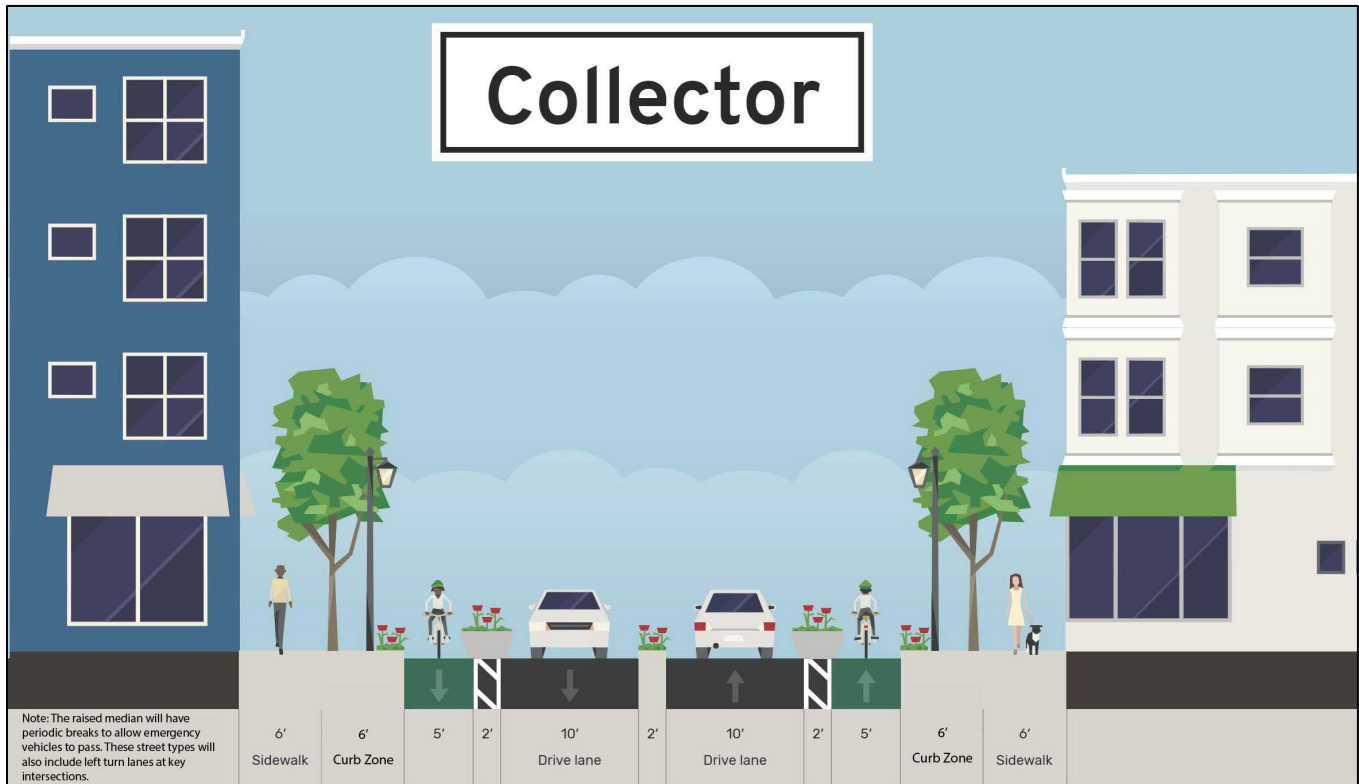


Figure 16. Collector Road Cross Section

Market Assessment

A market assessment was prepared based on the preferred concept plan (Appendix C). The assessment states that the market demand for all types of housing has been exceptional over the last few years, but demand for single-family and other types of lower density housing may have reached a historical high with a severely constrained supply.

The market assessment supports the plan to dedicate the majority of developable residential land to single-family and lower- to middle-density housing types over denser mixed-use development but notes that the market may not support building as much middle-density housing as the current plan allows. The City recognizes the results of the market assessment; however, the preferred concept plan balances several different needs and is not solely responsive to market conditions. The subarea plan must balance market conditions with the need for more housing units of different types and more affordable housing, as called for in the Housing Action Plan.

Design Guidelines

A design guideline is a discretionary tool that the City will use to guide decision-making about the look and feel of development so that it is consistent with the vision statement adopted as part of the subarea plan.

The North Shore design guidelines were created to fulfill the vision statement and reflect feedback provided by the public. The CAC played a key role in the identification of design guidelines that could guide development in a way that aligns with the community’s vision. The draft guidelines below were presented to the community at the second open house. These guidelines are recommendations and must be implemented through development and design standards in the Camas Municipal Code (CMC).

The numbers below identify the vision statement element(s) that a guideline supports (see Section 2 for the adopted vision statement).

Development (Commercial, Residential, and Mixed-Use Buildings)

- Co-locate mixed-use and commercial uses near existing roads and new major roads and roundabouts where possible to create walkable centers. (3, 4)
- Focus the highest density residential uses in areas adjacent to major roads and/or mixed-use areas. (3, 4, 8)
- Locate higher-density residential uses (e.g., multifamily apartments) along arterials and adjacent to existing commercial areas. (3, 4)
- Use a stepped-transition in building height and mass to move from higher-density to lower-density and more intense mix-of-uses to single uses. (8)
- Locate lower density residential uses (e.g., townhouses) adjacent to single-family residential. (3, 4)
- Vary lot sizes for residential uses to avoid a “cookie cutter” and predictable suburban development patterns and better reflect the natural geography. (1, 8)
- Minimize the visibility of off-street surface parking, instead integrating structured and tuck-under parking in buildings or locating surface parking behind buildings. (3, 6)
- Orient the form and layout of buildings to retain or integrate with the existing topography, natural habitat, and respond to climatic or solar conditions. (1)
- Create smaller hardscaped and plaza areas within mixed-use/commercial areas to create spaces for gathering, waiting, discussion, and outdoor commercial activities. (3, 8)
- Organize residential units around common green space(s) that incorporate stormwater drainage, seating areas, play spaces, and internal pathways. (1, 2)
- Public-facing facades and building entries – regardless of land use – should provide weather protection from wind, rain, and sun and the occasional snow. (3, 6)
- Include multiple entries and windows on ground floor commercial uses facilitate business access, create visual interest, and promote safety. (3, 6)
- Preserve or feature historic architectural details or fenestration (e.g., windows or porch details) where they currently exist or are available for preservation. (8)
- Integrate sustainable design principles, such as passive building design, green roofs, permeable surfaces, stormwater management, and microhabitat creation. (1)
- Encourage an aesthetic that is complementary to the surroundings (such as the Pacific Northwest style) through site design, exterior building materials, landscaping and other features. (1)
- Use dark-sky friendly lighting for outdoor areas, such as full cutoff fixtures or limiting light trespass from buildings into the street. (1)

Public Spaces (Streetscapes, Trails, Plazas, Parks, and Landscaping)

- Encourage the preservation of native soils, existing tree canopy, and topography to the greatest extent possible. (1)
- Design trails and parks to accommodate the needs of all age groups and abilities. (2)
- Design landscaped areas in streetscapes, parks, and plazas to reflect the natural character and ecology of the Pacific Northwest and use drought-tolerant native species that increase biodiversity. (1, 8)

- Provide landscaping on streetscapes to mimic rural character and use drought tolerant, native species that utilize stormwater runoff and increase infiltration. (1, 8)
- Provide a consistent theme and identity for streetscapes that reflect a small-town feel through signage, lighting, and pedestrian amenities (e.g., benches). (8)
- Locate trails and natural spaces throughout the area as well as on the edge of the subarea to create buffers and provide recreation opportunities. (2, 8)
- Connect new trails to existing or planned regional or local trails where possible. (2)
- Use residential building setbacks for landscaping to mimic nearby, rural residential patterns and provide privacy and safety for ground floor residential units. (1, 8)
- Incorporate seating in public spaces (within mixed-use, commercial, and open spaces) to create passive recreation opportunities to pause or spend time. (2)
- Provide wayfinding and interpretive signage that directs people to historic, cultural, and natural resources throughout the area. (1)

Right-of-Way (Transportation, Mobility, and Streets)

- Provide a multimodal trail network along public rights-of-way to provide daily commute and recreation options and connect to the larger regional trail system. (2, 7)
- Balance the rural character of roadways with the addition of traffic calming features and upgraded pedestrian and bicycle facilities to support multimodal travel. (3, 8)
- Design streetscapes that are pedestrian-scaled, provide an intimate retailing and commercial environment and contribute to the small-town feel. (3, 8)
- Incorporate secure bicycle parking and storage to promote non-motorized travel and encourage mode-shift. (7)
- Encourage the preservation and enhancement of wildlife corridors across public rights-of-way through wildlife crossings (under and overpasses designed for wildlife). (1)

SECTION 5

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Measures P 25

Development Code Amendments P 27

Implementation

The following implementation measures establish the regulatory framework that will support development in the North Shore subarea compatible with the vision statement.

Table 3. Implementation Measures

Implementation Item	Action	Priority (short- or long-term)
Planning		
Subarea Plan Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the North Shore subarea plan by reference into the Camas Comprehensive Plan. See Figure 17 for proposed comprehensive plan designations. Review existing comprehensive plan goals and policies to reflect the North Shore subarea vision. 	Short
Municipal Code Amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the CMC to codify recommended zoning amendments (see Table 4, Development Code Amendments) and establish recommended overlay zones. See Figure 18 for proposed zoning designations. Implement recommended design guidelines to ensure future development reflects the North Shore subarea vision. 	Short
Infrastructure (Utilities and Transportation)		
Roadway Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure future roadway improvements are consistent with the North Shore subarea design standards and provide multimodal transportation options. Coordinate with Clark County on planned improvements, including NE 232nd Avenue and SR 500. 	Short to Long – based on timing of development proposals
Expanded Water and Sewer Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm planned infrastructure improvements will support subarea development and are financially viable based on planned densities. Review timing of infrastructure improvements in conjunction with annexation petitions and development applications. Expand franchise utilities in conjunction with development. 	Short to Long
Parks and Trails		
Park and Trail Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the City Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan to incorporate park and trail locations proposed in the subarea plan and the Legacy Lands project. Refine park and trail locations in conjunction with future development proposals. 	Short to Long

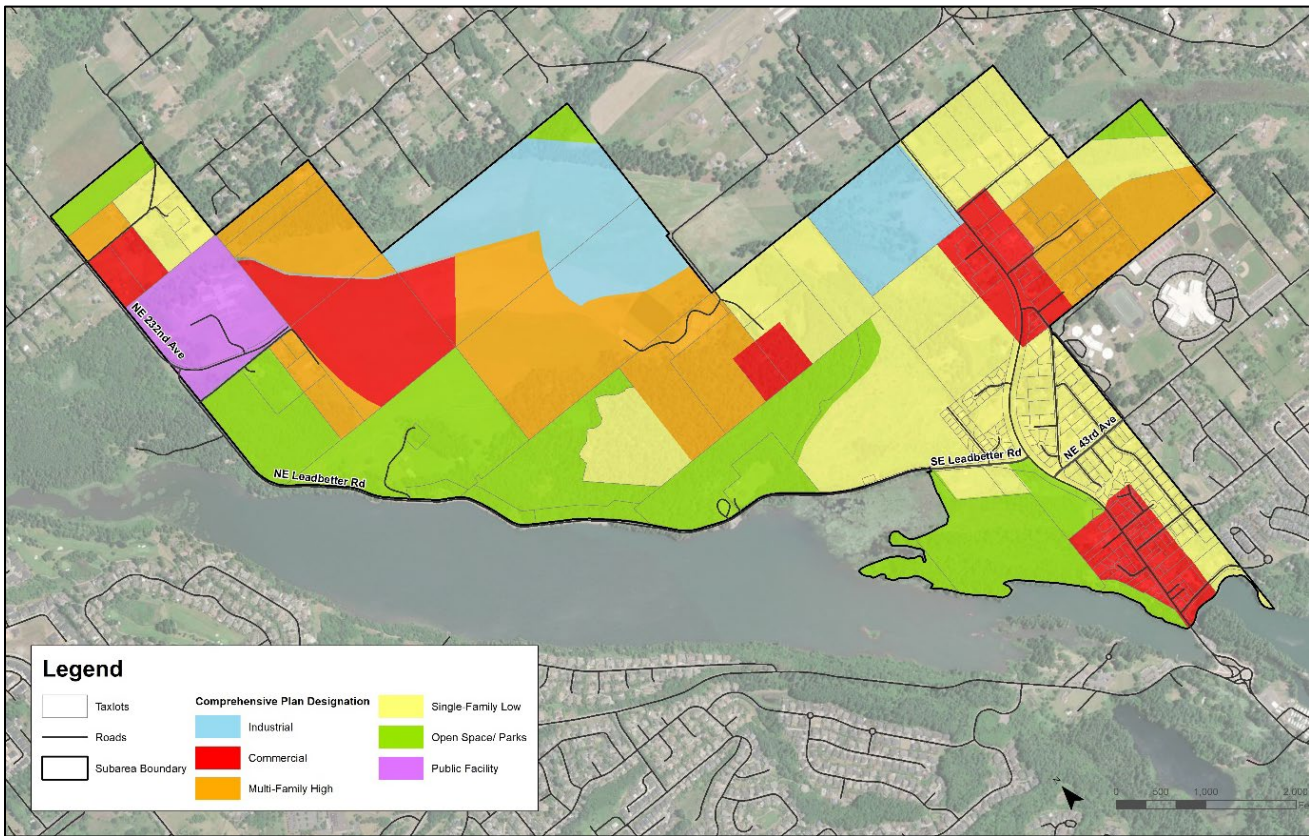


Figure 17. Proposed Comprehensive Plan Map

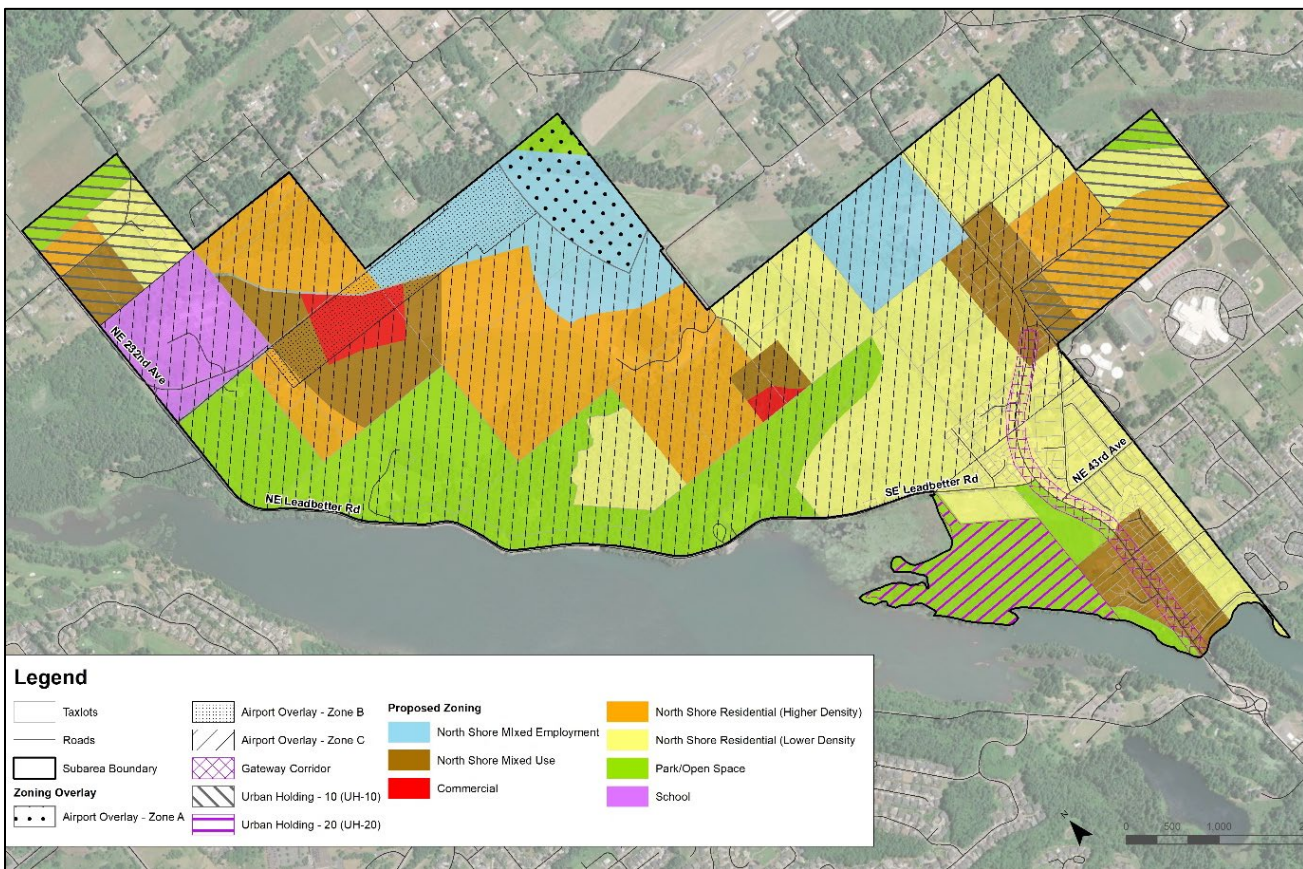


Figure 18. Proposed Zoning Map

Development Code Amendments

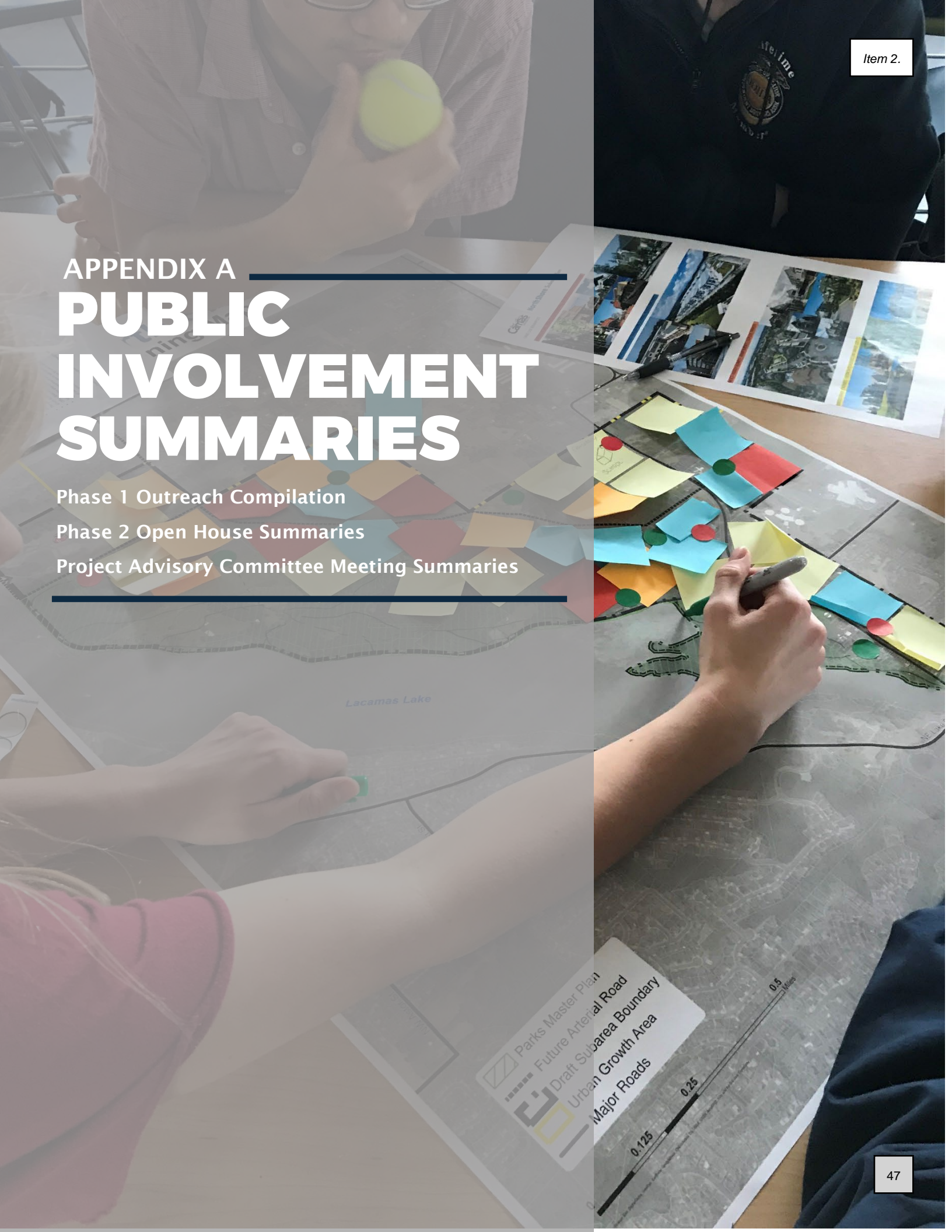
The following development code amendments are recommended to implement the North Shore subarea plan.

Table 4. Development Code Amendments

Existing Code	Recommended Amendments
Title 18 - Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a North Shore overlay zone that specifies standards and uses that apply to the North Shore, such as North Shore specific design standards. The overlay would also allow event facilities to be a permitted use within commercial and residential zoning in the subarea.
Chapter 18.05.040 – Residential and multifamily zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the City’s residential and multifamily zones to add a new North Shore Residential – Lower Density zone. This zone is intended for residential dwellings in the North Shore subarea with a minimum density of 4 dwellings per acre and a maximum density of 5.8 dwellings per acre. This zone will reflect the rural character of a number of existing residences and can support transitions from existing uses to more dense zones. Amend the City’s residential and multifamily zones to add a new North Shore Residential – Higher Density zone. This zone is intended for residential dwellings in the North Shore subarea with a minimum density of 10 dwellings per acre and a maximum density of 18 dwelling units per acre. This zone provides for a diversity of dwellings and serves as a transition between commercial areas and residential uses.
Chapter 18.050 – Commercial and industrial zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the City’s commercial and industrial zones to include a new North Shore Mixed Use zone. This zone provides for a wide range of commercial and residential uses in the North Shore subarea. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel. Mixed use areas should create spaces for community gathering, waiting, discussion, and outdoor commercial activities. Amend the City’s commercial and industrial zones to include a new North Shore Commercial zone. This zone is designated as a commercial area in the North Shore subarea, providing a range of goods and services.
Chapter 18.13 – Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update landscaping standards as necessary to reflect the design guidelines. The standards of this chapter would apply to any development in the North Shore unless otherwise exempted.
Chapter 18.11.010 – Parking policy designated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the City’s parking policy to exclude minimum off-street parking spaces for relevant North Shore districts.
Chapter 18.15.050 – Signs controlled by zoning district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Table 1 to include signs permitted, prohibited, or only allowed with a Conditional Use Permit for North Shore districts.

APPENDIX A PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARIES

- Phase 1 Outreach Compilation
- Phase 2 Open House Summaries
- Project Advisory Committee Meeting Summaries



APPENDIX B

Phase 1 Analyses

Existing Conditions, Opportunities, and Constraints
Market Analysis



APPENDIX C

Phase 2 Analyses

Land Use Capacity Memorandum

Trip Generation and Roadway Connectivity
Assessment

Market Assessment

Title 18 ZONING¹

Chapter 18.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18.01.010 Title.

The ordinance codified in this title shall be known and cited as the "Zoning Code of the City of Camas."
(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.020 Purpose.

- A. The purposes of this title are: to implement the comprehensive plan for the city; to encourage the most appropriate use of land; to conserve and stabilize the value of property; to aid in rendering of fire and police protection; to provide adequate open space for light and air; to lessen the congestion on streets; to give an orderly growth to the city; to prevent undue concentration of population; to improve the city's appearance; to facilitate adequate provisions for community utilities and facilities such as water, sewerage, and electrical distribution system, transportation, schools, parks, and other public requirements; and in general to promote public health, safety and general welfare.
- B. Since the public health, safety and general welfare is superior to the interests and pecuniary gains of the individual, this title may limit the use of property and prevent its most profitable gain. If some reasonable use of property is allowed by this title and the effect is not confiscatory, the city is exercising a proper use of police power.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.030 Standards designated.

The standards established by this title are determined to be the minimum requirements in the interest of public health, safety and general welfare.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.040 Interpretation.

Where the conditions imposed by any provision of this title upon the use of land or building or upon the size, location, coverage or height of buildings are either more restrictive or less restrictive than comparable conditions

¹Prior history: Prior code §§ 11.76.010—11.76.180 as amended by Ords. 1621, 1976, 2022, 2121, 2290, 2291, 2295, 2298, 2299, 2306, 2312, 2313, 2315, 2320, 2322, 2332, 2338, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2378, 2383, 2389 and 2408.

imposed by any other provisions of this title or of any ordinance, resolution or regulation, the provisions which are more restrictive shall govern.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.050 Severability.

The provisions of this title are declared to be severable. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this title is adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this code.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

Chapter 18.03 DEFINITIONS²

18.03.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the definitions chapter is to carry out the intent of the city's development regulations. The terms defined in this chapter are the minimum necessary to resolve questions of interpretation. Terms not defined shall hold their common and generally accepted meaning, unless specifically defined otherwise in this code.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.03.020 Interpretation of terms.

- A. Terms in this title that are not defined in this chapter hold their common and accepted meaning.
- B. The following terms shall be interpreted as follows:
 1. Words used in the present tense include the future;
 2. The plural includes the singular and vice-versa;
 3. The words "will" and "shall" are mandatory;
 4. The word "may" indicates that discretion is allowed;
 5. The word "used" includes designed, intended, or arranged to be used;
 6. The masculine gender includes the feminine and vice-versa;
 7. The word "person" may be taken for persons;
 8. The word "building" includes a portion of a building or a portion of the lot on which it stands;
 9. Distances shall be measured horizontally unless otherwise specified;
 10. The word "occupied" includes designed or intended to be used.

²Prior ordinance history: Ords. 2443, 2455 and 2481.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.03.030 Definitions for land uses.

For the purposes of this title, the following definitions shall apply:

"Accessory Residential Storage Lot" means a designated lot within a North Shore residential zone (LD-NS, HD-NS) for the use as a storage facility for recreational vehicles, boats, and/or other watercraft. A Homeowner's Association (HOA) shall operate and maintain the storage facility. Only residents within the established HOA may use the facility. The HOA will establish rules and regulations for the storage facility to be recorded within the Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions for the HOA during the subdivision application period. Lots created for use as accessory residential storage facilities shall meet the dimensional requirements of the designated North Shore land use designation they are in. The North Shore Design Manual defines additional development requirements for accessory residential storage lots.

"Adult Entertainment Facility" see CMC Chapter 5.36 Sexually Oriented Business.

"Adult family home" means a residential home in which a person or persons provide personal care, special care, room, and board to more than one, but not more than six adults who are not related by blood or marriage to the person or persons providing the services. Adult family homes are a permitted use in all areas zoned for residential use.

Animal Kennel. See "Kennel."

"Antique shop" means an establishment engaged in the sale of collectibles, relics or objects of an earlier period than the present.

"Appliance sales and incidental service" means an establishment engaged in the sale and repair of household or office tools or devices operated by gas or electric current. Such tools or devices may include stoves, fans, refrigerators, etc.

"Assisted living" means any group residential program that provides personal care and support services to people who need help with daily living activities as a result of physical or cognitive disability. Assisted living communities usually offer help with bathing, dressing, meals and housekeeping. The amount of help provided depends on individual needs, however, full-time (twenty-four hours a day) care is not needed. Assisted living communities go by a variety of names: adult homes, personal care homes, retirement residences, etc.

"Automobile repair garage" means a building designed and used for the storage, care repair, or refinishing of motor vehicles including both minor and major mechanical overhauling, paint and body work.

"Automobile sales, new or used" means an establishment that provides for the sale of motorized vehicles as its primary use.

"Automobile service station" means any premises used primarily for supplying motor fuel, oil, minor servicing, excluding body and fender repair, and for sale of accessories as a secondary service for automobiles at retail direct to the customer.

"Automobile wrecking" means the dismantling or wrecking of used motor vehicles or trailers, or the storage, sale or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled, obsolete or wrecked vehicles or their parts when screened from view from a public roadway and adjoining properties.

Bakery (Retail). "Retail bakery" means an establishment where the majority of retail sale is of products such as breads, cakes, pies, pastries, etc., which are baked or produced and for sale to the general public.

Bakery (Wholesale). "Wholesale bakery" means an establishment where breads, cakes, pies, pastries, etc. are baked or produced primarily for wholesale rather than retail sale.

Bar. See "Tavern."

"Bed and breakfast inn" means a dwelling or portion thereof, where short-term lodging rooms and meals are provided. The operator of the inn shall live on the premises or in adjacent premises. A bed and breakfast which includes six or more guest rooms shall be classified and defined as a hotel.

"Boat sales, and repair" means a business primarily engaged in sales and repair of new and used motorboats, sailboats, and other watercraft. Also includes businesses primarily engaged in the sale of supplies for boating.

"Book, stationery and art supply store" means an establishment engaged in the retail sale of books and magazines, stationery, record and tapes, video and art supplies, including uses.

Brew pub. See "specialty goods production."

"Building and hardware and garden supply store" means an establishment engaged in selling lumber and other building materials such as paint, glass, wallpaper, tools, seeds and fertilizer.

"Bus station" means an establishment for the storage, dispatching, repair and maintenance of coaches and vehicles of a transit system.

Child Care. See "Day care."

"Church" means a permanently located building commonly used for religious worship, fully enclosed with walls and roof. A memorial chapel is similar to a church, with the exception that no funeral home activities, such as embalming or casket display are permitted.

"Clinic" means a building or portion of a building containing offices and facilities for providing medical, dental and psychiatric services for outpatients only.

"Community center" means a facility owned and operated by a public agency or nonprofit corporation; provided, that the principal use of the facility is for public assistance, recreation, community improvement, or public assembly.

Convenience Store. See "Grocery, neighborhood."

"Convention center" means an establishment developed primarily as a meeting facility; including facilities for recreation and related activities provided for convention participants, excluding overnight lodging.

"Day care center" means a state licensed entity regularly providing care for thirteen or more children for periods of less than twenty-four hours. A day care center is not located in a private family residence unless the portion of the residence to which the children have access is used exclusively for the children during the hours the center is open or is separate from the usual quarters of the family.

Day Care, Family Home. "Family home day care" means an entity regularly providing care during part of the twenty-four hour day to six or fewer children in the family abode of the person(s) under whose direction the children are placed; or, a state licensed entity regularly providing care during part of the twenty-four hour day to between six and twelve children in the family abode of the person(s) under whose direction the children are placed.

Day Care, Mini-Center. "Mini-center day care" means a state licensed entity providing care during part of the twenty-four hour day period for twelve or fewer children in a facility other than the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care the children are placed, or for the care of seven through twelve children in the family abode of such person or persons.

"Delicatessen (deli)" means retail food stores selling ready-to-eat food products such as cooked meats, prepared salads or other specialty food items. This definition includes seafood, health food and other specialty foods.

"Drug store" means an establishment engaged in the retail sale of prescription drugs, nonprescription medicines, cosmetics and related supplies.

"E-cigarette" means any electronically actuated device or inhaler meant to simulate cigarette smoking that uses a heating element to vaporize a liquid solution, popularly referred to as "juice," and that causes the user to exhale any smoke, vapor, or substance other than that produced by unenhanced human exhalation. The juice used in e-cigarettes typically contains nicotine, and for this reason e-cigarettes and their juice fall under the classification of tobacco products and tobacco paraphernalia.

"Electric vehicle battery charging station" and "rapid charging station" mean an electric component assembly, or cluster of component assemblies designed specifically to charge batteries within electric vehicles, which meet or exceed any standards, codes, and regulations set forth by RCW Chapter 19.28.

"Electric vehicle infrastructure" means structures, machinery, and equipment to support electric vehicles such as a battery exchange station or facility, and which may be subject to site plan permits.

"Event center" means a building or property used by groups for celebratory events (e.g. weddings, parties, reunions, etc.), meetings and other events. Occupancy must be less than two hundred persons otherwise it shall be regulated as a convention center. Events may occur outdoors. Typically food service and alcohol are associated with this use.

"Fitness center/sports club" means an establishment engaged in operating physical fitness facilities, sports and recreation clubs.

"Florist shop" means establishments engaged in the retail sale of flowers and plants.

"Food carts/food trucks/food delivery business" means a business in which food is primarily prepared and sold from a vehicle or trailer. Restaurants or fast food restaurants in a permanent building are not included in this definition. Food carts are generally not allowed to conduct business within the public right-of-way and must be located on leased or owned property. For more information refer to zoning structure setbacks, uses allowed in the zone, and siting requirements at CMC Chapter 18.18 Site Plan Review.

"Funeral home" means a building where services and/or ceremonies are held in conjunction with human burial or cremation. Crematories may be an accessory use to a funeral home.

"Furniture store" means establishments engaged in the retail sale of household furniture and furnishings for the home.

"Gas/fuel station" means establishments engaged primarily in the sale of automobile gasoline or other auto fuel to the general public.

"Gas/fuel station with mini market" means establishments engaged in the sale of gasoline or other auto fuel together with a minor incidental building in which incidental items including snack foods and beverages are sold.

"Golf course" means a recreational facility, under public or private ownership, designed and developed for uses including, but not limited to a golf course, driving range, putt-putt golf, and other auxiliary facilities such as a pro shop, caddy shack building, restaurant, meeting rooms, and storage facilities.

Grocery, Large Scale. "Large scale grocery" means a retail business enclosed within a structure greater than thirty thousand square feet with the majority of sales relating to food for the consumption off-premises.

Grocery, Neighborhood. "Neighborhood grocery" means a retail business enclosed within a structure less than six thousand square feet with the majority of sales relating to food and associated items. Limited outdoor storage may be permitted; provided it complies with screening requirements. Where outdoor storage occurs, the use shall be defined as a small scale grocery.

Grocery, Small Scale. "Small scale grocery" means a retail business enclosed within a structure between six thousand square feet and thirty thousand square feet with the majority of sales relating to food for the consumption off-premises.

Hardware Store. See "Building, hardware and garden supply store."

"Hazardous waste" means all dangerous and extremely hazardous, as defined in RCW 70.105.010, except for moderate-risk waste.

"Hazardous waste storage" means the holding of dangerous waste for a temporary period, as regulated by state dangerous waste regulations, Chapter 173-303, Washington Administrative Code.

"Hazardous waste treatment" means the physical, chemical or biological processing of dangerous waste to make waste nondangerous or less dangerous, safer for transport, amenable for energy or material resource recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Facility, Off-site. "Off-site hazardous waste treatment and storage facility" means treatment and storage facilities of hazardous wastes generated on properties other than those on which the off-site facility is located.

Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Facility, On-site. "On-site hazardous waste treatment and storage facility" means treatment and storage of hazardous wastes generated on-site.

"Home occupation" See CMC Chapter 18.39 Home Occupations.

"Hospital" means an establishment that provides sleeping and eating facilities to persons receiving medical, obstetrical or surgical care and nursing service on a continuous basis.

"Hotel" means a building or buildings in which short-term lodging is provided for a fee for up to thirty consecutive nights. The facility may provide such things as restaurants, meeting rooms, self-service kitchens, and/or other auxiliary facilities and services. This definition is interchangeable with "motel," "hostel," and "inn."

Junkyard. See "Wrecking yard."

"Kennel/boarding (incidental use)" means any premises or building in which four or more dogs or cats at least four months of age are kept commercially for training or board. Propagation and sale of pets may not occur as an incidental use. Facilities for the boarding of animals may occupy no more than 30 percent of the gross floor area of the primary building and must be indoors. Excessive barking may be considered cause for revocation of permit in accordance with CMC Section 9.32.050 Public disturbance noises.

"Kennel/commercial boarding (primary use)" means any premises or building in which four or more dogs or cats at least four months of age kept commercially for board, propagation or sale. Facilities for kennels/boarding must be entirely indoors, unless otherwise approved with a Type III permit.

Laundry/dry cleaning (industrial): "Industrial laundry/dry cleaning" means a business supplying bulk laundry services, such as linen and uniform services on a rental or contract basis. May also include cleaning used carpets and upholstery.

Laundry/dry cleaning (retail): "Retail laundry/dry cleaning" means a business providing drop-off and pick-up services of laundry and dry cleaning (except coin-operated); and providing specialty cleaning services for specific types of garments and other textile items (except carpets and upholstery), such as fur, leather, or suede garments; wedding gowns; hats; draperies; and pillows.

Laundry, self-service: "Self-service laundry" means a business providing coin-operated machines for home type washing, drying, and/or ironing to be performed primarily by customers.

Live-work unit: "Live-Work" means a type of residential mixed-use development that combines a nonresidential use with a residential use in the same unit, and where a resident uses the workspace. The living space may be located in front or behind the workspace on the same floor or on a separate floor.

"Marijuana processor" means a facility licensed by the Washington Liquor Control Board to transform marijuana into usable marijuana and marijuana-infused products into useable marijuana and marijuana-infused products, package and label useable marijuana and marijuana-infused products for sale in retail outlets, and sell usable marijuana and marijuana-infused products at wholesale to marijuana retailers. Processors are classified as follows:

Processor I, a facility limited to drying, curing, trimming, and packaging; and

Processor II, a facility that extracts concentrates, infuses products, or involves mechanical and/or chemical processing in addition to drying, curing, trimming, and packaging.

"Marijuana producer" means a facility licensed by the Washington State Liquor Control Board for the growing and sale at wholesale of marijuana to marijuana processors and other marijuana producers.

"Marijuana retailer" means a facility licensed by the Washington State Liquor Control Board for the sale to consumers of usable marijuana and marijuana-infused products.

"Meeting facility" means a primary or secondary use in which a room or series of rooms are available for businesses purposes on an hourly or daily rate.

"Mini-storage facility" means a building consisting of individual, small, self-contained units that are leased or owned for the storage of business and household goods or contractor's supplies. May also include an accessory residential use, which will not exceed nine hundred square feet of floor area or forty percent of the primary building size, whichever is lesser. This singular, accessory dwelling is intended solely as living quarters for security staff or for the manager, and shall not be leased to non-employees of the facility.

"Newspaper printing plant" means a building housing a business to include the writing, layout, editing, and publishing of a newspaper.

Nursery, Plant. "Plant nursery" means an enterprise, establishment, or portion thereof that conducts the retailing or wholesaling of plants grown on the site, as well as accessory items (but not farm implements). The accessory items normally sold include items such as clay pots, potting soil, fertilizers, insecticides, hanging baskets, rakes and shovels.

"Nursing, rest or convalescent home" means an establishment which provides full-time care for three or more chronically ill or infirm persons. Such care shall not include surgical, drug or alcohol treatment services, or obstetrical or acute illness services. See residential treatment facility (RTF) definition for drug and alcohol treatment services.

"Office supply store" means stores selling office products such as stationery, legal forms, writing implements, typewriters, computers, copiers, office furniture, and the like.

"Pawnshop" means establishments who lend money on goods deposited until redeemed.

"Permanent supportive housing" means subsidized, leased housing with no limit on of stay, that prioritizes people who need comprehensive support services to retain tenancy and utilizes admissions practices designed to use lower barriers to entry than would be typical for other subsidized or unsubsidized rental housing, especially related to rental history, criminal history, and personal behaviors. Permanent supportive housing is paired with on-site or off-site voluntary services designed to support a person living with a complex and disabling behavioral health or physical health condition who was experiencing homelessness or was at imminent risk of homelessness prior to moving into housing to retain their housing and be a successful tenant in a housing arrangement, improve the residents' health status, and connect the resident of the housing with community-based health care, treatment, or employment services. Permanent supportive housing is subject to all of the rights and responsibilities defined in chapter 59.18 RCW.

"Pet shop" means establishments engaged in the retail sale of pets, pet food, supplies and the grooming of pets and other small animals.

Pharmacy. See "Drug store."

"Photographic" and "electronic stores" mean establishments engaged in the retail sale of camera and photographic supplies and a variety of household electronic equipment.

"Print shop" means a retail establishment that provides duplicating services using photocopy, blueprint, and offset printing equipment, including collating of booklets and reports.

"Professional offices" means an office containing activities such as those offered by a physician, surgeon, dentist, lawyer, architect, engineer, accountant, artist or teacher, real estate or insurance sales.

"Public agency" means any agency office for the administration of any governmental activity or program.

"Recreational vehicle (RV) park" means any lot of land upon which two or more recreational vehicle sites are located, established, or maintained for occupancy by recreational vehicles of the general public as temporary living quarters for recreation or vacation purposes.

"Recycling center" means a building in which used material is separated and processed prior to shipment to others who will use those materials to manufacture new products.

"Recycling collection point" means a collection point for recoverable resources, such as newspapers, glassware, and metal cans, with processing of items occurring off-site. See Figure 18.03-1.

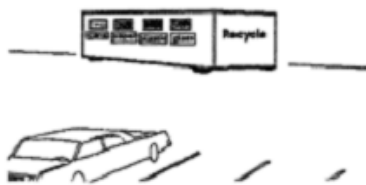


Figure 18.03-1 Recycling Collection Point

"Recycling plant" means a facility that is not a junkyard and in which recoverable resources, such as newspapers, glass, metal cans and other products are reprocessed and treated to return such products to a condition in which they may again be used for production.

"Residential care facility" means a facility, licensed by the state of Washington, that cares for at least five but not more than fifteen people with functional disabilities, and that has not been licensed as an adult family home pursuant to RCW 70.128.175.

"Residential treatment facility (RTF)" means a facility meeting applicable state and federal standards that provides support services including, but not limited to, counseling, rehabilitation and medical supervision for the need of drug or alcohol treatment. An RTF may function as a residence, day-treatment facility, or a combination thereof. An RTF may be staffed by resident or nonresident staff and may include more than eight unrelated individuals. An RTF shall not be located within one thousand feet of public and private schools, public parks, public libraries, other RTFs, or similar uses.

"Restaurant" means an establishment that serves food and beverages primarily to persons seated within the building. This includes cafes, coffee shops, tearooms, and outdoor cafes.

Restaurant, Fast Food. "Fast food restaurant" means an establishment that offers quick food service, which is accomplished through a limited menu of items already prepared and held for service, or prepared, fried, or grilled quickly, or heated in a device such as a microwave oven. Orders are not generally taken at the customer's table, and food is generally served in disposable wrapping of containers. The establishment may also offer drive-up or drive-through service.

"Roadside produce stand" means an establishment engaged in the retail sale of local fresh fruits and vegetables and having permanent or semi-permanent structures associated with such use.

"Second-hand/consignment store" means an establishment engaged in the retail sale of used clothing, sports equipment, appliances and other merchandise.

"Smoke shop/head shop" means any premises where the primary use (fifty percent or more of the net floor area of a business) is dedicated to the display, sale, distributions, delivery, offerings, furnishing, or marketing of tobacco, tobacco products or tobacco paraphernalia.

"Sober Living Homes" means a home-like environment that promotes healthy recovery from a substance use disorder and supports persons recovering from a substance use disorder through the use of peer recovery support. Sober living homes are limited to no more than eight unrelated individuals.

"Social gathering hall" means a building used primarily by community groups and organizations for meetings, celebrations, bingo and other events.

"Specialty goods production" means small scale businesses that manufacture artisan goods or specialty foods. Small manufacturing production aims at direct sales rather than the wholesale market. This use may include public viewing, tasting area for consumption on site, restaurant or café, and other customer service space. This use category includes the following: Microbreweries (a.k.a. Brew pub), microdistilleries, and wineries; fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty foods; and artisan leather, glass, cutlery, hand tools, wood, paper, ceramic, textile and yarn products.

"Stock broker, brokerage firm" means a qualified and regulated professional or company that oversees financial assets, buys and sells (trades) shares or stocks, and other securities through market makers on behalf of investors.

"Tavern" means an establishment primarily serving alcoholic beverages for consumption on-site. Secondary activities may include dining, music, bottling, and sale of bottled beverages prepared on-site.

"Tiny house" and "Tiny house with wheels" means a dwelling to be used as permanent housing with permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation built in accordance with state building code.

"Tiny house communities" means real property rented or held out for rent to others for the placement of tiny houses with wheels or tiny houses as approved through site plan review (Chapter 18.18).

"Tobacco paraphernalia" means any paraphernalia, equipment, device, or instrument that is primarily designed or manufactured for the smoking, chewing, absorbing, dissolving, inhaling, snorting, sniffing, or ingesting by any other means into the body of tobacco, tobacco, tobacco products, marijuana, marijuana products, or other controlled substances as defined by the state of Washington. Items or devices classified as tobacco paraphernalia include but are not limited to the following: pipes, punctured metal bowls, bongs, water bongs, electric pipes, e-cigarettes, e-cigarette juice, buzz bombs, vaporizers, hookahs, and devices for holding burning material. Lighters and matches shall be excluded from the definition of tobacco paraphernalia.

"Tobacco product" means any product in leaf, flake, plug, liquid, or any other form, containing nicotine derived from the tobacco plant, or otherwise derived, which is intended to enable human consumption of the tobacco or nicotine in the produce, whether smoked, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "tobacco product" excludes any product that has been specifically approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for sale as tobacco/smoking cessation product or for other medical purposes, where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

"Transitional housing" means a project that provides housing and supportive services to homeless persons or families for up to two years and that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless persons and families into independent living.

"Use" means an activity or a purpose for which land or a structure is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

"Veterinarian clinic" means a facility established to provide examination, diagnostic, and health maintenance services for medical and services for medical and surgical treatment of companion animals on an outpatient basis. A veterinarian clinic operates during regular business hours and discharges all patients prior to closing time.

"Vision clearance hazard" An object that interferes with vision near intersections of roadways and motor vehicle access points where a clear field of vision is required for traffic safety and to maintain adequate sight distance. See also ["Corner lot vision clearance area"] design provisions at Section 18.17.030.

"Veterinarian hospital" means a facility established to provide examination, diagnostic and health maintenance services for medical and surgical treatment of companion animals and equipped to provide housing and nursing care for them during illness or convalescence.

Warehouse, Bulk Retail. "Bulk retail warehouse" means a building primarily used for the storage and retail sale of large quantities of goods and materials.

Warehouse, Wholesale and Distribution. "Wholesale and distribution warehouse" means a use engaged in storage, wholesale, and distribution of manufactured products, supplies, and equipment, but excluding bulk storage of materials that are inflammable or explosive or that create hazardous or commonly recognized offensive conditions.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2654, §§ I, II, 7-16-2012; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2712 , § 2, 10-20-2014; Ord. No. 15-023 , § I, 11-16-2015; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 18-014, § X, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007 , § I, 5-16-2022)

18.03.040 Definitions for development terms.

As used in this title:

"Abutting" means adjoining.

Access Easement. See "Street."

Access Panhandle. See "Flag lot."

"Accessory structure or accessory use" means a structure or use incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure and located on the same lot or tract.

"Alley" means a narrow street primarily for vehicular service access to the rear or side of properties otherwise abutting on another street.

"Annexation" means the legal process in which a parcel or contiguous group of parcels in an unincorporated area become part of the city taking the action of incorporation.

~~"Apartment house" means a building containing three or more dwelling units on a lot or parcel.~~

Arterial. See "Street."

"Assessment project" means the assessment may be a local improvement district (LID) or equitable reimbursement method.

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

"Binding site plan" means a drawing to scale which: (1) identifies and shows the areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces, and any other matters specified by local regulations; (2)

contains inscriptions or attachments setting forth limitations and conditions for the use of the land; and (3) contains provisions making any development be in conformity with the site plan.

"Boundary line adjustment" means an adjustment of boundary lines between platted or unplatted lots or both, which does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site or division.

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

"Breezeway" means a structure for the principal purpose of connecting the main building or buildings on a property with other main buildings or accessory buildings.

"Building" means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

"Building envelope" means a delineated area identifying where a primary building may be established. See Figure 18.03-3.

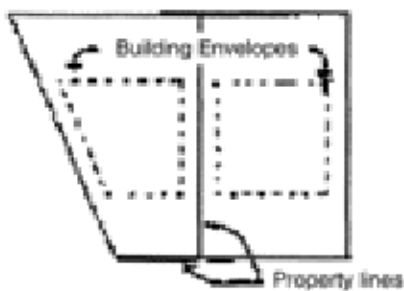


Figure 18.03-3
Building Envelopes

"Building height" means the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater building height: (a) the elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five-foot horizontal distance or the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than ten feet above the lowest grade; (b) an elevation ten feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in subsection (a) of this definition is more than ten feet above the lowest grade. The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of segment of the building. See Figure 18.03-4.

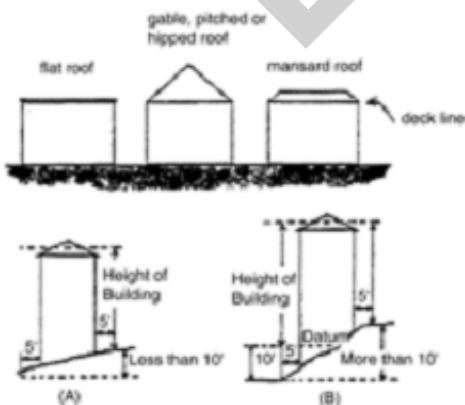


Figure 18.03-4 Building Height

"Building line" means a line on a plat indicating the limit beyond which primary buildings or structures may not be erected.

"City" means the City of Camas.

Collector. See "Street."

"Commission" means the Planning Commission of the City of Camas.

"Comprehensive plan" means the comprehensive plan for the City of Camas, comprising plans, maps or reports, or any combination thereof relating to the future economic and physical growth and development of the city.

"Contractor" means the person/firm hired by the applicant to perform work.

"Council" means the Council of the City of Camas.

"Court" means a space open and unobstructed to the sky, located at or above grade level on a lot and bounded on three or more sides by walls of a building.

"Critical facility" means a facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include (but are not limited to) schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, and installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

Cul-de-sac. See "Street."

"Dedication" means the deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public uses, reserving to the owner no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public uses to which the property has been devoted.

"Density transfer" means a transfer of dwelling units located on a site identified as sensitive lands or open space to the developable portion of land on the site. (Refer to Section 18.09.060 Density Transfers)

"Developed/net acreage" means the total acreage of a land use development exclusive of open space and critical areas.

"Development" within the area of special flood hazard means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Director" means community development director or designee.

"Driveway" means the required traveled path to or through a parking lot for three or more vehicles. A "driveway" also refers to the vehicular access for single-family dwelling.

"Dwelling unit" means an independent living unit within a dwelling structure designed and intended for occupancy by not more than one family and having its own housekeeping and kitchen facilities. Hotel, motel, and bed and breakfast that are primarily for transient tenancy are not considered dwelling units.

Dwelling Unit, Accessory. "Accessory dwelling unit" means an additional, smaller, subordinate dwelling unit on a lot or attached to an existing or new house. Refer to Chapter 18.27 Accessory Dwelling Units.

Dwelling, Condominium. "Condominium dwelling" means two or more units where the interior space of which are individually owned; but the balance of the property (both land and/or building) is owned in common by the collective owners of the building.

Dwelling, Multifamily. "Multifamily dwelling" or "apartment" means a building containing three or more dwelling units on a lot or parcel.

Dwelling, Duplex or Two-Family. "Duplex or two-family dwelling" means a structure containing two dwelling units on one lot.

Dwelling, Single-Family. "Single-family dwelling" means a detached building containing one dwelling unit.

Dwelling, Single-Family Attached (Row House). "Single-family attached dwelling" means a single household dwelling attached to another single household dwelling by a common vertical wall, and each dwelling is owned individually and located on a separate lot. These are more commonly referred to as townhouses or rowhouses.

Dwelling, Cottage Cluster. "Cottage-style home" or "Cottage Cluster" means a grouping of no fewer than four detached dwelling units per acre with a maximum footprint of 1,000 square feet each and that includes a common courtyard. Cottage clusters may be located on a single lot or parcel or on individual lots or parcels. Cottage cluster development standards are detailed in the Camas Design Review Manual.

"Easement" means a grant of the right to use land for specific purposes.

"Elevated building" means for insurance purposes, a non-basement building that has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

"Erosion control bond" insures the satisfactory installation, maintenance, and operation of erosion control measures within an approved development. The developer/owner is the principle and the city is the obligee. The bond shall remain in full force and effect until released by the city.

"Established grade" means the curb line grade established by the city.

Facility, Essential Public. "Essential public facility" means and includes those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities, state and local correctional facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, and group homes.

Facility, Public. "Public facility" means streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, water towers, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreation facilities, and schools that are open to the general public and owned by or in trust for a government entity.

"Family" means an individual, or two or more persons related by blood or marriage, or two persons with functional disabilities as defined in this chapter, or a group of not more than five unrelated persons (excluding servants), living together in the same dwelling unit.

"Fence" means a structure, other than a building, designed, constructed and intended to serve as a barrier or as a means of enclosing a yard or other structure; or to serve as a boundary feature separating two or more properties. Landscaping plantings do not fall within this definition.

Fence, Sight-Obstructing. "Sight-obstructing fence" means a fence so arranged as to obstruct vision.

"Final acceptance" means city council approval of the complete public improvements and acceptance of the warranty for the public improvements. The end of the warranty period signifies the city responsibility for maintenance and repair of any public improvements.

"Final plat" means the final drawing of the subdivision or short subdivision and dedication, prepared for filing for record with the county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this chapter and in state law.

"Flag lot" means a lot that does not have full frontage on a public street and the "pole" of the flag lot is less than half the width of the average lot width. Flag poles shall be a minimum of twenty feet wide, provide a minimum of twelve feet wide pavement and extend no longer than three hundred feet.

"Floor area" means the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

"Grade (adjacent ground elevation)" means the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line or, when the property line is more than five feet from the building, between the building and a line five feet from the building.

"Gross area" means the total usable area including accessory and common space dedication to such things as streets, easements and uses out of character with the principal use but within a unit of area being measured.

"Guest house" means an accessory, detached dwelling without kitchen facilities, designed for and used to house transient visitors or guests of the occupants of the main building without compensation.

Half Street. See "Street."

"Hammerhead" means a term used to describe a particular style of turnaround for emergency vehicles designed in accordance with guidelines in the Camas Design Standard Manual.

"Hearings examiner" conducts quasi-judicial public hearings for land development applications and renders decisions based on regulations and policies as provided in Camas Municipal Code and other ordinances. See CMC Chapter 2.15 Hearing Examiner System.

Height of Building. See "Building height."

"Home, designated manufactured" means a manufactured home which:

- (a) is comprised of at least two fully enclosed parallel sections each not less than twelve (12) feet wide by thirty-six feet long;
- (b) was originally constructed with and now has composition or wood shake or shingle, coated metal, or similar roof, or not less than 3:12 pitch;
- (c) has exterior siding similar in appearance to siding materials commonly used on conventional site-built IBC single-family residences; and
- (d) is placed upon a permanent foundation.

"Home, Manufactured" means a single-family residence constructed after June 15, 1976, in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements for manufactured housing, and bearing the appropriate insignia indicating such compliance.

"Home, Mobile" means a single-family residence transportable in one or more sections that are eight feet or more in width and thirty-two feet or more in length, built on a permanent chassis, designed to be used as a permanent dwelling and constructed before June 15, 1976. Such home shall be installed in accordance with applicable WAC rules and regulations.

"Home, Modular" means a structure constructed in a factory in accordance with the International Building Code and bearing the appropriate insignia indicating such compliance. This definition includes "prefabricated," "panelized," and "factory built" units. Such home shall be installed in accordance with applicable WAC rules and regulations.

"Homeowner's association" means an incorporated, nonprofit organization operating under recorded land agreements through which: (a) each lot owner is automatically a member; and (b) each lot is automatically subject to a charge for a proportionate share of the expenses for the organization's activities, such as maintaining a common property.

"IBC" means the International Building Code as adopted by city council.

"IFC" means the International Fire Code as adopted by the city council.

"Infrastructure acreage" means the total area of public improvements including any utility or private road outside of the lot area, street right-of-way, and storm drainage facilities.

"IRC" means the International Residential Code as adopted by the city council.

"Land development" means any project subject to review under Title 16, 17 or 18.

"Lot" means a fractional part of divided lands having fixed boundaries, being of sufficient area and dimension to meet minimum zoning requirements for width and area. The term shall include parcels.

"Lot area" means the total square footage of a lot.

"Lot coverage" means the portion of a lot that is occupied by the principal and accessory buildings, including all projections except eaves, expressed as a percentage of the total lot area.

"Lot depth" means the horizontal distance from the midpoint of the front lot line to the midpoint of the rear lot line.

"Lot line" means the property line bounding a lot.

Lot Line, Front. "Front lot line" means, in the case of an interior lot, the lot line separating the lot from a street other than an alley, and in the case of a corner lot, the shortest lot line separating the lot from a street other than an alley.

Lot Line, Rear. "Rear lot line" means a lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In the case of an irregular shaped lot, a line ten feet in length within the lot parallel to and most distant from the front lot line shall be considered the rear lot line for purposes of determining required setbacks. See Figure 18.03-6.

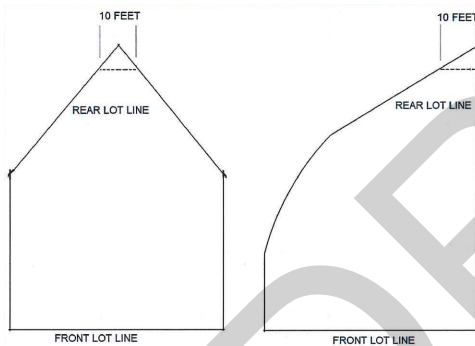


Figure 18.03-6 Rear Lot Line in the Case of an Irregular Lot

Lot Line, Side. "Side lot line" means any lot line not a front or rear lot line. See Figure 18.03-8.

"Lot width" means the horizontal distance between the side lot lines at a point midway between the front and rear property lines.

Lot, Corner. "Corner lot" means a lot abutting on two intersecting streets other than an alley provided that the streets do not intersect at an angle greater than one hundred thirty-five degrees. See Figure 18.03-7.

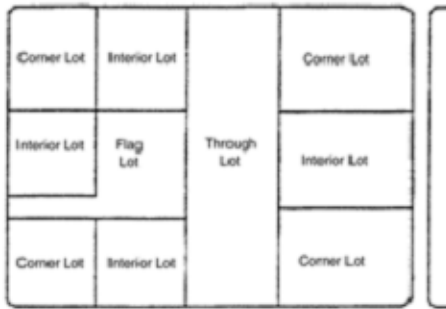


Figure 18.03-7
Lot Configuration

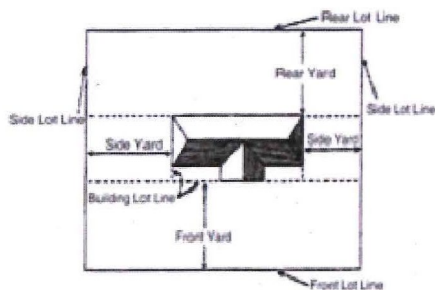


Figure 18.03-8
Yard and Lot Lines

Lot, Interior. "Interior lot" means a lot other than a corner lot. See Figure 18.03-7.

Lot, Through. "Through lot" means a lot having frontage on two parallel or approximately parallel streets. See Figure 18.03-7.

"Lot width" means the horizontal distance between the side lot lines at a point midway between the front and rear property lines.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements found in CMC Chapter 16.57.

"Manufactured home park" means any property meeting the minimum standards established in CMC Chapter 18.29 "Manufactured home parks," which would be divided into individual spaces for sale, lease or rent for the accommodation of occupied manufactured/mobile homes.

Marginal Access Street. See "Street."

Minor Street. See "Street."

"Nonconforming building or use" See CMC Chapter 18.41 Nonconforming Uses.

"Owner" means the persons/organization who hold legal right to the property. The owner may also serve as applicant, developer and contractor.

"Pawnshop" means establishments who lend money on goods deposited until redeemed.

"Pedestrian way" means a right-of-way for pedestrian traffic connecting two streets other than at an intersection.

"People with functional disabilities" means a person who, because of a recognized chronic physical or mental condition or disease, is functionally disabled to the extent of:

1. Needing care, supervision or monitoring to perform activities of daily or instrumental activities of daily living;
2. Needing supports to ameliorate or compensate for the effects of the functional disability so as to lead as independent a life as possible;
3. Having a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities; or
4. Having a record of having such an impairment, but such term does not include current, illegal use of or active addiction to a controlled substance.

"Performance bond" means a pledge, guarantee or bond, usually to back the performance of an individual or company. The bond guarantees the contractor's performance. A performance bond is generally used to ensure that a particular obligation will be completed at a certain date or that a contract will be performed as stated. It has no end date, but terminates upon successful completion of obligation.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, syndicate or any legal entity, including any trustee, receiver, assignee or other similar representative thereof.

"Phase" means a group of lots, tracts or parcels within well identified and fixed boundaries. The term shall include blocks. Phases shall be consecutively numbered.

"Planned residential development (PRD)." See CMC Chapter 18.23 Planned Residential Development.

"Planning commission" means the planning commission of the City of Camas.

"Planning control area" means an area in a state of incomplete development within which special control is to be exercised over land partitioning.

"Plat" means a map or representation of a subdivision, showing thereon the division for a tract or parcel of land into lots, blocks, streets and alleys, or other divisions and dedications.

"Preliminary plat" means a neat and approximate drawing of a proposed subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks, tracts and other elements of a land division consistent with the requirements of this chapter. The preliminary plat shall be the basis of the approval or disapproval of the general layout of the land division.

"Punch list" means a term used by the engineering department to designate items still to be completed per conditions of approval and city standards for the land use to reach final acceptance phase of the approval process.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is: a) built on a single chassis; b) four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Right-of-way" (commonly referred to as ROW) means the area between boundary lines of a street or other easement.

"Roadway" means the portion of a street right-of-way developed for vehicular traffic.

"Rowhouse." See "Dwelling, Single-Family Attached."

"Sensitive Areas and Open Space." For related definitions see CMC Section 18.03.050 Environmental definitions.

"Setback." See "Yard"

"Shorelines." For related definitions see CMC Section 18.88.030 Definitions in Chapter 18.88 Shoreline Management.

"Short plat" means a map or representation of a short subdivision.

"Short subdivision" means the division of land into nine or fewer lots, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale or lease.

"Sidewalk" means a pedestrian walkway with permanent surfacing to city standards.

"Sidewalk area" means the portion of a street right-of-way between proposed curb line and adjacent lot line.

"Signs." For related definitions see Chapter 18.15 Signs.

"Start of construction" means and includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided that the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the state of excavation; of the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundation, or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Story" means the space between two successive floors in a building. The top floor shall be the space between the floor surface and the underside of the roof framing. A basement shall be counted as a story if over fifty percent of its ceiling is over six feet above the average finished grade of the adjoining ground surface.

"Story, First." "First story" means the lowest story in a building which qualifies as a story, as defined in this chapter, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a first story, provided such floor level is not more than eight feet below grade, as defined in this chapter, at any point.

"Story, Half." "Half-story" means a space under a roof which has the line of intersection of roof decking and exterior wall face not more than four feet above the top floor level. A half-story containing one or more dwellings shall be counted as a full story.

"Street" means the entire width between the boundary of property or lot lines, for the purpose of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. See Table 17.19-1.

1. "Access easement" refers to "private road."
2. "Alley" means a narrow street primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting on another street.
3. "Arterial" means a street of considerable continuity that is primarily a traffic artery for intercommunication among large areas. There are usually three to five lanes of traffic.
4. "Collector" means a street supplementary to the arterial street system and a means of intercommunication between this system and smaller areas; used to some extent for through traffic and to some extent for access to abutting properties. There are usually two to three lanes of traffic.

5. "Cul-de-sac (dead-end street)" means a short street having one end open to traffic and being terminated by a vehicle turnaround. See Design Standards Manual for required right-of-way, pavement, curb and gutters.
6. "Driveway" see "Private road."
7. "Half street" means a portion of the width of a street usually along the edge of a subdivision where the remaining portion of the street could be provided in another subdivision.
8. "Marginal access street" means those streets whose primary function is the circulation of through traffic and shall include all major and secondary arterials and all collector streets identified in the city comprehensive plan.
9. "Minor street" means a street intended exclusively for access to abutting properties. Also referred to as a neighborhood street. This type of street has only two lanes of traffic.
10. "Private road" means a strip of land that provides access to a lot, tract or parcel. This road is privately maintained but is designed and installed per Table 17.19-1 and with approval of the engineering manager.

"Structural alteration" means any change to the supporting members of a building including foundations, bearing walls or partitions, columns, beams or gliders, or any structural change in the roof.

"Structure" means that which is built or constructed. An edifice or building of any kind or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

"Subdivision" means a division or redivision of land into ten or more lots, tracts, sites or divisions for the purpose of sales, lease or transfer of ownership.

"Subdivision improvement bond" means a guarantee that improvements to an approved residential development will be completed in accordance with city standards, and code as stated in conditions of approval. The owner is the principle and the city is the obligee. There is no expiration date on this type of bond but it terminates upon acceptance of improvements by the city. The bond is issued in the amount equal to one hundred five percent of the cost of all public improvements and any improvements required as part of the conditions of approval per CMC Section 17.21.050 Bonds and other financial agreements.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" for the purposes of CMC 16.57 Frequently Flooded Areas, substantial improvement means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure either:

- 1) Before the improvement or repair is started; or
- 2) If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

The term can exclude:

- 1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct pre-cited existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been previously identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
- 2) Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

"Supported living arrangement" means a living unit owned or rented by one or more persons with functional disabilities who receive assistance with activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, and/or medical care from an individual or agency licensed and/or reimbursed by a public agency to provide such assistance.

"Telecommunications." For related definitions see Section 18.35.030 Definitions in Chapter 18.35 Telecommunications Ordinance.

"Tract" means an area dedicated to such things as streets, easements and uses out of character with the principal use, but within a unit of area being measured. Tracts may include critical areas, storm ponds, and forestlands, parkland and other open space. Tracts shall not be considered lots for the purpose of determining short plat or subdivision status. Tracts shall not be considered buildable lots of record.

"Turn-arounds" are any location identified by the city engineering manager as necessary to be improved for emergency and other vehicles to turn around.

"UBC." See "IBC" or "IRC."

"Usable Open Space" means areas planned and improved to provide opportunities for active recreation, passive relaxation, or community interaction, and that are accessible to the public or to residents, employees, or customers in common. Examples include plazas, courtyards, private parks, sport fields and courts, and viewpoints overlooking natural resource areas. Usable Open Space does not include public parks unless the parks were approved as Usable Open Space and conveyed to the City.

Utility Facilities, Minor. "Minor utility facilities" means those facilities which have a local impact on surrounding properties and are necessary to provide essential services such as:

1. Substations (transmission and distribution);
2. Pump stations;
3. Outfalls;
4. Water towers and reservoirs;
5. Public wells;
6. Cable television receiver and transmission facilities, excluding wireless communications facilities as defined in CMC Section 18.35.030 Definitions;
7. Catch basins, retention ponds, etc.;
8. Water treatment facilities.

"Vision clearance area" means a triangular area on a lot at the intersection of two streets, or a street and an alley, or a street and a railroad, two sides of which are lot lines measured from their corner intersection for a distance specified in the code. The third side of the triangle is a line across the corner of the lot adjoining the ends of the other two sides. Where the lot lines at intersections have rounded corners, the lot lines will be extended in a straight line to a point of intersection. See Section 18.17.030 [Corner lot vision clearance area,] along with Figures 18.17-030-1 and 18.17-030-2.

"Warranty bond" means and is referred to as a function and maintenance bond, it is generally used to insure the satisfactory operation to public improvements within an approved development. The developer is the principal and the city is the obligee. The warranty bond has a beginning and ending date in amount specified per CMC Section 17.21.040(B)(1). At the end of the warranty period, the city will assume responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the public improvement.

"Wireless." For related definitions see Chapter 18.35 Telecommunication Ordinance.

"Yard" means an open space, other than a court or accessory structure, unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except where specifically provided by this code, on the lot on which a building is situated. See Figure 18.03-8.

"Yard, Front." "Front yard" means an open space between the side lot lines and measured horizontally, from the front lot line at right angles to the front lot line, to the nearest point of the building. See Figures 18.03-8 and 18.03-6.

"Yard, Rear." "Rear yard" means an open space between side lot lines and measured horizontally, at right angles from the rear lot line, to the nearest point of the main building. See Figures 18.03-8 and 18.03-6.

"Yard, Side." "Side yard" means an open space between a building and the side lot line measured horizontally, at right angles from the side lot line, to the nearest point of the main building. See Figure 18.03-8.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2648, § I, 5-21-2012; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 18-014, § XI, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019 ; Ord. No. 21-005 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.03.050 Environmental definitions.

In addition to the definitions found in Title 16, the following definitions shall also apply to this title:

"Adverse environmental impact" means an impact caused by vegetation removal which creates a risk of landslide or erosion, or which alters or damages wetlands, wetland buffers, wildlife habitat, streams, or watercourses.

"Alteration of watercourse" any action that will change the location of the channel occupied by water within the banks of any portion of a riverine waterbody.

"Area of shallow flooding" a designated zone AO, AH, AR/AO or AR/AH (or VO) on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow. Also referred to as the sheet flow area.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. It is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) as zone A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR (V, VO, V1-30, VE). "Special flood hazard area" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard".

"Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also referred to as the "one hundred-year flood").

"Base flood elevation (BFE)" means the elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood.

"Best available information" means, in the absence of official flood insurance rate map data, communities can use data from other federal, state, or other sources; provided this data has either been generated using technically defensible methods or is based on reasonable historical analysis and experience. Flood data from existing flood events may be used where flood events are considered more accurate indicators of past base flood conditions. Any variance from adopted flood insurance rate maps must be of a more restrictive nature.

"Buffer" means either: (i) an area adjacent to hillsides which provides the margin of safety through protection of slope stability, attenuation of surface water flows, and landslide, seismic, and erosion hazards reasonably, necessary to minimize risk to the public from loss of life, well-being, or property damage resulting from

natural disasters; or (ii) an area adjacent to a stream or wetland which is an integral part of the stream or wetland ecosystem, providing shade; input of organic debris and coarse sediments; room for variation in stream or wetland boundaries; habitat for wildlife; impeding the volume and rate of runoff; reducing the amount of sediment, nutrients, and toxic materials entering the stream or wetland; and protection from harmful intrusion to protect the public from losses suffered when the functions and values of stream and wetland resources are degraded.

"Critical root zone" is the area of soil around a tree trunk where roots are located that provide stability and uptake of water and minerals required for tree survival.

"Diameter at breast height (DBH)" means the diameter of the tree measured at four feet six inches above soil grade.

"Drainage facility" means the system of collecting and storing surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater runoff conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, and other drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and man-made.

"Environmentally sensitive area(s)" or "sensitive lands" means areas within the city that are characterized by, or support unique, fragile or valuable natural resources, or that are subject to natural hazards. Sensitive areas include wetlands and wetland buffers, streams and watercourses, steep slopes, and areas with potentially unstable soils, as those areas are defined and identified pursuant to this title and Title 16.

"Flood or Flooding" means:

- A. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
 3. Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph [B.] of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
- B. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph [A.] of this definition.

"Flood elevation study" means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation, and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards. Also known as a flood insurance study (FIS).

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM).

"Flood insurance study (FIS)" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the flood insurance rate maps, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodplain or flood prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. See "flood or flooding."

"Floodplain administrator" means the community official designated by title to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

"Flood proofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents. Flood proofed structures are those that have the structural integrity and design to be impervious to floodwater below the base flood elevation.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Also referred to as "regulatory floodway."

"Functionally dependent use" means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, and does not include long term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

"Hazard tree." A hazard tree is any tree with a combination of structural defect and/or disease, which makes it subject to a high probability of failure and a proximity to persons or property which makes it an imminent threat.

"Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

"Hillsides" means geological features of the landscape having slopes of fifteen percent or greater. To differentiate between levels of hillside protection and the application of development standards, the city categorizes hillsides into four groups: hillsides of at least fifteen percent but less than forty percent; hillsides with unstable slopes; hillsides of forty percent slope and greater; hillsides which are ravine sidewalls or bluffs.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- B. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- C. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or
- D. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 1. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Mean sea level" for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the vertical datum to which base flood elevations shown on a community's flood insurance rate map are referenced.

"Mitigation" means the use of any combination of, or all of the following actions:

- A. Avoid impacts to environmentally sensitive areas by not taking a certain action, or parts of an action;
- B. Minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
- C. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environmentally sensitive area;
- D. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by reservation and maintenance operations during the life of the development proposal;

- E. Compensating for the impact by replacing or enhancing environmentally sensitive areas, or providing substitute resources.

"New construction" for the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial flood insurance rate map or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"Open space" means land set aside and maintained in a natural state, providing air, light, and habitat for wildlife, and/or containing significant trees and vegetation. Open space may contain environmentally sensitive lands, which include but are not limited to steep slopes and areas with unstable soils, wetlands, and streams and watercourses. Open space may also provide for active and passive recreation use. There are two general categories of open space, which are as follows:

- A. "Natural open space" means land devoted to protecting environmentally sensitive lands as defined in this title and CMC Title 16. Natural open space generally has no developed areas, with the exception of trails as identified in the comprehensive parks, recreation, open space plan, or by a condition of development approval.
- B. "Recreational open space" means land set aside for recreational opportunities, which may contain trails, sports fields, playgrounds, swimming pools, tennis courts, and picnic areas. Recreational open space is generally limited in size and intensity, proportionate to the development, and is intended for the enjoyment of the residents of the development.

"Open space connectors" means tracts of land with typically no sensitive lands that connect parcels of land to form the open space network.

"Open space network" means a network of open space composed of mostly wooded areas, steep slopes, ravines, streams and waterways, as areas identified in the comprehensive parks, recreation, and open space plan.

"Protective mechanism" means a method of providing permanent protection to open space, and shall include conservation easements, dedication to the city, conveyance to a public or private land trust, conveyance to a homeowner's association, restrictive covenants, or any combination of such mechanisms.

"Ravine sidewall" means a steep slope which abuts and rises from the valley floor of a stream, and which was created by the wearing action of the stream. Ravine sidewalls contain slopes predominantly in excess of forty percent, although portions may be less than forty percent. The toe of a ravine sidewall is the stream valley floor. The top of a ravine sidewall is typically a distinct line where the slope abruptly levels out. Where there is no distinct break in slope, the top is where the slope diminishes to less than fifteen percent. Minor natural or man-made breaks in the slope of ravine sidewalls shall not be considered as the top. Benches with slopes less than fifteen percent, and containing developable areas, shall be considered as the top.

Sensitive Areas. See "environmentally sensitive areas."

"Sensitive area(s) map(s)" means those maps adopted, and/or incorporated by reference, by the city to identify the general location of environmentally sensitive or valuable areas. In case of questions as to map boundaries or mapping errors, the presence or absence of a sensitive area shall be determined in the field by a qualified professional, experienced in a discipline appropriate to evaluation of the appropriate feature, and shall determine the applicability of this chapter.

"Significant trees" means evergreen trees eight inches DBH, and deciduous trees twelve inches DBH. Does not include hazard trees or invasive species.

"Steep slopes" or "area with potential unstable soils" means any land potentially subject to landslides, severe erosion, or seismic activity (earthquake faults). Steep slopes are generally characterized by slopes of fifteen

percent or greater, impermeable subsurface material (sometimes interbedded with permeable subsurface material), and/or springs or seeping groundwater during the wet season. Seismic areas are those lying along or adjacent to identified earthquakes faults.

"Stream" or "watercourse" means those areas where surface waters produce a defined channel or bed. The channel or bed need not contain water year-round. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm or surface water conveyance devices, or other entirely artificial watercourses. Streams are further categorized as Class 1 through 5 in accordance with the classifications used by WAC 222-16-030.

"Structure" for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

"Tree protection zone" is an arborist-defined area surrounding the trunk intended to protect roots and soil within the critical root zone and beyond, to ensure future tree health and stability. Tree protection zones may be calculated based on multiplying the tree's DBH by a factor of twelve depending on the tree's species and tolerance of root disturbance.

"Variance" means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation.

"Water dependent" means a use or portion of a use that cannot exist in a location which is not adjacent to the water, and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples include, but are not limited to: aquaculture, marinas, or float plane facilities.

"Wetland bond" insures the satisfactory installation, maintenance, and monitoring of wetland creation or enhancement as may be required as part of the SEPA or wetland mitigation plans. The bond has a beginning and ending date, and shall be in the amount as specified in CMC Section 17.21.050(B)(3).

"Wetland buffer" means a naturally vegetated and undisturbed, enhanced or revegetated area surrounding wetland that is part of a wetland ecosystem and protect a wetland from adverse impacts to its function, integrity, and value. Wetland buffers serve to moderate runoff volume and flow rates; reduce sediment, chemical nutrient and toxic pollutants; provide shading to maintain desirable water temperatures; provide habitat for wildlife; and protect wetland resources from human activities.

"Wetlands" means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. However, wetlands include those artificial wetlands intentionally created to mitigate conversions of wetlands.

"Wildlife habitat" means areas that provide food, protective cover, nesting, breeding, or movement for threatened, endangered, sensitive, monitor, or priority species of wildlife, or other wildlife species of special concern. "Wildlife habitat" shall also mean areas that are the location of threatened, endangered, sensitive, monitor, or priority species of plants, or other plant species of special concern.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2648, § I, 5-21-2012; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 21-006 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

Chapter 18.05 ZONING MAP AND DISTRICTS

18.05.010 Zoning maps administration.

- A. This title shall consist of the text titled the "City of Camas Zoning Code," and that certain map or books of maps identified by the approving signatures of the mayor and the city clerk, and marked and designated as "The Zoning Map of the City of Camas," which map or book of maps shall be placed on file in the offices of the city clerk, county auditor, and other city departments. This title, and each and all of its terms and map details, is to be interpreted in light of the context of the book of maps in relationship to the comprehensive plan. In any conflict between the maps and the text of this code the text shall prevail.
- B. Zoning Text and Map Amendments. Amendments may be proposed by city council or by the planning commission on its own motion, or such an amendment may be proposed by an applicant or city staff pursuant to CMC Chapter 18.51 Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Amendments.
- C. Administration and Procedures. A correct copy of each amendment to the text or to the map established by this title shall be maintained on file in the offices of the city clerk and the planning official.
- D. Site Specific Rezones. A site specific rezone involves an application of an owner of a specific parcel or set of contiguous parcels that does not require modification of the comprehensive plan. Site specific rezones are decided by the hearing officer after a public hearing. The criteria for reviewing and approving a site specific rezone are as follows:
 - 1. The use or change in zoning requested shall be in conformity with the adopted comprehensive plan, the provisions of this title, and the public interest.
 - 2. The proposed zone change shall be compatible with the existing established development pattern of the surrounding area in terms of lot sizes, densities and uses.
- E. Timing and Responsibility for Updating Official Zoning Map. All amendments hereafter made to the zoning map by ordinance shall be shown on such map(s), and it shall be the responsibility of the planning official to keep the maps up to date at all times. Any amendments to the zoning map shall be made in accordance with the comprehensive plan map, as amended.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.020 Districts designated.

For the purposes of the Code, the city is divided into zoning districts designated as follows:

District	Symbol	Comprehensive Plan Designation
Residential 15,000	R-15	Single-family Low
<u>North Shore Lower Density Residential</u>	<u>LD-NS</u>	<u>NS-Single-family Low</u>
Residential 12,000	R-12	Single-family Medium
Residential 10,000	R-10	Single-family Medium
Residential 7,500	R-7.5	Single-family Medium
Residential 6,000	R-6	Single-family High
Multifamily-10	MF-10	Multifamily Low

Multifamily-18	MF-18	Multifamily High
<u>North Shore Higher Density Residential</u>	<u>HD-NS</u>	<u>NS-Multifamily High</u>
Multifamily Cottage	MF-C	Overlay
Neighborhood Commercial	NC	Commercial
Community Commercial	CC	Commercial
Regional Commercial	RC	Commercial
<u>North Shore Commercial</u>	<u>C-NS</u>	<u>NS-Commercial</u>
Mixed Use	MX	Commercial
<u>North Shore Mixed Use</u>	<u>MX-NS</u>	<u>NS-Commercial</u>
Downtown Commercial	DC	Commercial
<u>North Shore Mixed Employment</u>	<u>ME-NS</u>	<u>NS-Industrial</u>
Light Industrial	LI	Industrial
Heavy Industrial	HI	Industrial
Business Park	BP	Industrial
Light Industrial/Business Park	LI/BP	Industrial
Neighborhood Park	NP	Park
Special Use Park	SU	Park
Open space/Green space	OS	Open space Green space

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2547, § II(Exh. B), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2667, § I, 12-17-2012 ; Ord. No. 2672, § I(Exh. A), 1-22-2013 ; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2694, § I, 2-3-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.030 Boundary determination.

Unless otherwise specified or shown on the zoning map, district boundaries are lot lines or the centerlines of streets, alleys, railroad, and other rights-of-way:

- A. Where boundaries are other than lot lines or centerlines of streets, alleys, railroad, and other rights-of-way, they shall be determined by dimensions shown on the zoning map;
- B. Where actual streets or other features on the ground vary from those shown on the zoning map, interpretations or adjustments shall be made by the planning commission;
- C. Where a district boundary line, as shown on the zoning map, divides a lot in single ownership at the time of passage of the code, the zoning district classification that has been applied to greater than fifty percent of such lot shall apply.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.05.040 Residential and multifamily zones.

- A. R-15 Residential-15,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with a minimum density of two to three dwellings per acre. This zone will permit the rural character of a number of existing neighborhoods to be maintained. The average lot size is fifteen thousand square feet.

- B. R-12 Residential-12,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of three to four dwelling units per acre. This zone is designated for areas with steep topography for greater flexibility in site layout, and where potential hazards do not exist. The average lot size is twelve thousand square feet.
- C. R-10 Residential-10,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of four to five dwellings per acre. This zone is intended to be zoned near low density residential districts, and where potential natural hazards do not exist. The average lot size is ten thousand square feet.
- D. R-7.5 Residential-7,500. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of five to six dwellings per acre. This zone should have less slope than lower density zones, and be adjacent to existing high density residential districts. The average lot size is seven thousand five hundred square feet.
- E. R-6 Residential-6,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of six to seven dwellings per acre. The slope of property is less than other lower density residential zones. This zone serves a transition to multifamily or commercial zones. The average lot size is six thousand square feet.
- F. LD-NS North Shore Lower Density Residential. This zone is intended for residential dwellings in the North Shore subarea with a minimum density of four dwellings per acre and a maximum density of 5.8 dwellings per acre. This zone will reflect the rural character of a number of existing residences and can support transitions from existing uses to more dense zones.
- FG. MF-10 Multifamily Residential. This zone provides for a diversity of dwellings such as duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, rowhouses, and apartment complexes, with a density of up to ten units per acre. It is desirable for this zone to be adjacent to parks and multi-modal transportation systems. This zone can also serve as a transition between commercial and residential zones.
- GH. MF-18 Multifamily Residential. These zones are intended to provide for dwellings such as rowhouses and apartment complexes. It is desirable for these zones to be adjacent to parks and multi-modal transportation systems. These zones also serve as a transition between commercial and residential zones.
- I. HD-NS North Shore Higher Density Residential. This zone is intended for residential dwellings in the North Shore subarea with a minimum density of 10 dwellings per acre and a maximum density of 18 dwelling units per acre. This zone provides for a diversity of dwellings and serves as a transition between commercial areas and residential uses.
- HJ. MF-C Cottage. This is an overlay zone, which is intended to increase the housing supply and style choices for smaller, single-level dwellings. It is desirable that cottages are designed to include unique architectural elements such as a front porch, steep-pitch gable roof, and a recessed garage; and to accommodate those with mobility impairments. This overlay zone may be utilized within multi-family zones only, and upon approval of a zoning district change.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2694, § II, 2-3-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.050 Commercial and industrial zones.

The purpose of the commercial, industrial, and high technology zones are to provide services and employment primarily to residents. These areas are zoned according to the services they provide. As a result, each zone has different characteristics as summarized below:

- A. NC Neighborhood Commercial. This zone provides for the day-to-day needs of the immediate neighborhood. This zone is intended to be small, but fairly numerous throughout the city. Convenience goods (e.g., food, drugs and sundries), along with personal services (e.g., dry cleaning, barbershop or beauty shop), are common goods and services offered.

- B. CC Community Commercial. This zone provides for the goods and services of longer-term consumption, and tend to be higher-priced items than the neighborhood commercial zone district. Typical goods include clothing, hardware and appliance sales. Some professional services are offered, e.g., real estate office or bank. Eating and drinking establishments may also be provided. This zone tends to vary in size, but is larger than the neighborhood commercial zone.
- C. RC Regional Commercial. This zone provides apparel, home furnishings, and general merchandise in depth and variety, as well as providing services for food clusters and some recreational activities. Regional commercial is the largest of the commercial zones and is designed to serve the region or a significant portion of the region's population.
- D. DC Downtown Commercial. This zone is designated as a large community commercial area, providing a large range of goods and services. This area is designed to promote commercial diversification to serve the immediate residential and office uses in the surrounding areas. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel, through higher building heights and floor area ratios than those found in other commercial districts.
- E. C-NS North Shore Commercial. This zone is designated as a commercial area in the North Shore subarea, meaning a range of goods and services are available.
- F. ME-NS North Shore Mixed Employment. This zone allows a wide variety of employment uses in the North Shore subarea, including retail, office space, warehouse, manufacturing, and other employment uses.
- EG. LI Light Industrial. This zone provides for uses that are more compatible with commercial, residential, or multifamily uses. Typical uses in this zone include assembly and manufacturing of electronic and precision instruments. More intensive industry, e.g., metal fabrication, is excluded.
- FH. BP Business Park. This zone provides for employment growth in the city by protecting industrial areas for future employment. Design of business park facilities in this district will be campus-style, with landscaped buffers, and architectural features compatible with surrounding areas.
- GI. LI/BP Light Industrial/Business Park. This zone provides for uses such as, offices related to industrial usage, research and development, limited commercial, and associated warehousing uses, including the provision of employee recreation opportunities. Development in campus-like setting with generous landscaping, well-designed buildings and near major traffic corridors is anticipated.
- HJ. HI Heavy Industrial. This zone provides for a wide range of industrial and manufacturing uses. Types of activities in this zone include assembly, manufacturing, fabrication, processing, bulk handling and storage, research facilities, associated warehousing, and heavy trucking.
- HK. MX Mixed Use. This zone provides for a wide range of commercial and residential uses. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel.
- L. MX-NS North Shore Mixed Use. This zone provides for a wide range of commercial and residential uses in the North Shore subarea. Compact development that supports transit and pedestrian travel is encouraged. Mixed-use areas should create spaces for community gathering, waiting, discussion, and outdoor commercial activities. Horizontal and vertical mixed-use developments are allowed. Mixed-use development should include multiple entries and windows on the ground floor to facilitate business access, create visual interest, and promote safety. For the residential uses, this zone allows a maximum density of 24 dwellings per acre and minimum density of 10 dwelling units per acre. Each horizontal mixed-use development should have no more than 70% of the total acreage of the development dedicated to residential uses. Each vertical mixed-use development shall, at a minimum, dedicate the ground floor to commercial uses (up to 50% of the ground floor may be used for indoor parking). Residential multifamily is allowed only on the second floor or above or in the back of commercial buildings as a live-work unit (only 25% of the required 30% can be live-work units).

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2547, § III(Exh. C), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 19-001 , § I(Att. A), 1-22-2019)

18.05.060 Overlay zones/special planning areas.

Overlay zones implement the goals and values expressed in the comprehensive plan. Uses within this area may be subject to standards which deviate from those in the primary zone.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.070 Park zoning.

The park zoning districts provide recreation and open space functions for the long-term benefit and enjoyment of city residents, adjacent neighborhoods and visitors. These districts apply only to land held in public trust.

(Ord. No. 2667, § II, 12-17-2012 ; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

Chapter 18.07 USE AUTHORIZATION

18.07.010 Establishment of uses.

The use of a property is defined by the activity for which the building or lot is intended, designed, arranged, occupied or maintained. The use is considered permanently established when that use will, or has been, in continuous operation for a period exceeding sixty days. A use which will operate for less than one hundred eighty days is considered a temporary use, and shall be governed by Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Use Permits." All applicable requirements of this code, or other applicable state or federal requirements, shall govern a use located in the city.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.07.020 Interpretation of land use tables.

The land use tables in this chapter determine whether a specific use is allowed in a zone district. The zone district is located on the vertical column and the specific use is located on the horizontal rows of these tables.

- A. If the letter "X" appears in the box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is not allowed in that district, except for certain temporary uses.
- B. If the letter "P" appears in the box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is allowed in that district subject to review procedures in accordance with CMC Chapter 18.55 "Administration and Procedures."
- C. If the letter "C" appears in the box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is allowed subject to the conditional use review procedures specified in Chapter 18.43 "Conditional Use Permits," and the general requirements of the Camas Municipal Code.

- D. If the letter "T" appears in the box at the intersection of the row, the use is temporarily permitted under the procedures of Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Use Permits." Other temporary uses not listed may be authorized as provided in Chapter 18.47.
- E. If a number appears in a box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is subject to the requirements specified in the note corresponding with the number immediately following the table.
- F. Uses accessory to a use permitted or conditionally permitted in any zone may be authorized subject only to those criteria and/or processes deemed applicable by the head of the planning department.
- G. If a use is not listed under either Section 18.07.030 Table 1 or 18.07.040 Table 2, and is not an accessory or temporary use, then the use shall be subject to a zoning code text amendment. Notwithstanding a zoning code text amendment, the community development director may determine whether a proposed land use not specifically listed in a land use table is allowed in a zone. The director shall take into consideration the following when making a determination:
 1. Whether or not the proposed use in a particular zone is similar impact to other permitted or conditional uses or is compatible with other uses; and
 2. Whether or not the proposed use is consistent with the zone's purpose.

A use listed in one table but not the other shall be considered a prohibited use in the latter.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.07.030 Table 1—Commercial and industrial land uses.

KEY: P = Permitted Use
 C = Conditional Use
 X = Prohibited Use
 T = Temporary Use

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Commercial Uses												
Animal kennel, commercial boarding ⁶	X	X	X	p ¹¹	X	p ¹¹	X	p ¹¹	p ¹¹	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>p¹¹</u>
Animal shelter ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Antique shop ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	C	X	X	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Appliance sales and service ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	C	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Automobile repair (garage) ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Automobile sales, new or used ⁶	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Automobile service station ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Automobile wrecking ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Bakery (wholesale) ⁶	X	X	X	P	X	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Bakery (retail) ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Banks, savings and loan	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Barber and beauty shops ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Boat building ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Boat repair and sales ⁶	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Book store ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Bowling alley/billiards ⁶	X	P	X	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Building, hardware and garden supply store ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Bus station ⁶	X	C	C	P	C	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Cabinet and carpentry shop ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Candy; confectionery store ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Cemetery ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Clothing store ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Coffee shop, cafe ⁶ or kiosk	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Convention center ⁶	X	P	X	C	C	P	P	C	X	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Day care center ⁶	C	P	P	C	P	C	P ⁵	C	C	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>
Day care, adult	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Day care, family home ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	X	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Day care, mini-center ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Delicatessen (deli) ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Department store ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Electric vehicle battery charging station and rapid charging stations	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Equipment rental ⁶	C	P	C	C	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>
Event center	X	P	C	P	C	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Feed store ⁶	X	X	X	P	X	C	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Fitness center/sports club ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Florist shop ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Food cart/food truck/food delivery business ⁶	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Furniture repair; upholstery ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Furniture store ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Funeral home ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	X	X	X	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Gas/fuel station ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Gas/fuel station with mini market ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Grocery, large scale ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	C ⁸	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Grocery, small scale ⁶	P	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Grocery, neighborhood scale ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Hospital, emergency care ⁶	X	C	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Hotel, motel ⁶	X	C	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Household appliance repair ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Industrial supplies store ⁶	X	P	X	C	C	C	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Laundry/dry cleaning (industrial)	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Laundry/dry cleaning (retail) ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Laundry (self-serve)	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Liquor store ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	C	X	C	C	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Machine shop ⁶	X	X	C	C	C	C	P ⁵	C	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Marijuana processor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Marijuana producer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Marijuana retailer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Medical or dental clinics (outpatient) ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Mini-storage/vehicular storage ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Manufactured home sales lot ⁶	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Newspaper printing plant ⁶	X	P	C	C	X	X	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Nursery, plant ⁶	X	P	C	C	C	C	X	C	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Nursing, rest, convalescent, retirement home ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Office supply store ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	X	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Pawnshop ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Parcel freight depots ⁶	X	P	X	P	X	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Permanent supportive housing	C	P	X/P ¹⁰	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X/P¹⁰</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹⁰</u>
Pet shops ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	C	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Pharmacy ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Photographic/electronic store ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Plumbing, or mechanical service ⁶	X	X	X	P	C	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Printing, binding, blue printing ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Professional office(s) ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Public agency ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Real estate office ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	T	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Recycling center ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Recycling collection point ⁶	T or C	P	T or C	T or C	C	C	P ⁵	P	P	<u>T or C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>
Recycling plant ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Research facility ⁶	X	P	C	C	X	P	P	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Restaurant ⁶	C	P	P	P	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Restaurant, fast food ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Roadside produce stand ⁶	T	T	T	T	C	X	T	T	T	<u>T</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>T</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Sand, soil, gravel sales and storage ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Second-hand/consignment store ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Sexually oriented business ^{1,5}	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Shoe repair and sales ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Smoke shop/head shop ⁹	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Stock broker, brokerage firm	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Specialty goods production (e.g. brew pub)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Taverns ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Theater, except drive-in ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Truck terminals ⁶	X	C	X	C	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Veterinary clinic ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Warehousing, wholesale and trade ⁶	X	X	X	C	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Warehousing, bulk retail ⁶	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Manufacturing and/or processing of the following:												
Cotton, wool, other fibrous material	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Food production or treatment	X	X	X	C	C	P	X	P	C	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Foundry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Furniture manufacturing	X	P	X	X	C	C	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>
Gas, all kinds (natural, liquefied)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Gravel pits/rock quarries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Hazardous waste treatment—Off-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Hazardous waste treatment—On-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Junkyard/wrecking yard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Metal fabrication and assembly	X	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Hazardous waste treatment—On-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Paper, pulp or related products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Signs or other advertising structures	X	X	X	C	C	C	P	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Electronic equipment	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Industrial Uses												
High-tech industry	X	P	X	X	P	P	P ²	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Manufacturing of miscellaneous goods (e.g. musical instruments, toys, vehicle parts)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Optical goods	X	C	C	C	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Packaging of prepared materials	X	X	C	P	C	C	P ⁵	C	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Scientific and precision instruments	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Recreational, Religious, Cultural Uses												
Auditorium ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Community club ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Church ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Golf course/driving range ⁶	P	X	P	P	X	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Library ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Museum ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Recreational vehicle park ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Open space ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Park or playground	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Sports fields ⁶	C	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Trails	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Educational Uses												
College/university ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Elementary school ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Junior or senior high school ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Private, public or parochial school ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Trade, technical or business college ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Residential Uses												
Adult family home	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Assisted living	C	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Bed and breakfast	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Designated manufactured home	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Duplex or two-family dwelling	X	C/P ⁷	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Group home	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Home occupation	P	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Housing for the disabled	P	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Apartment, multifamily development, row houses	X	C/P ⁷	X/P ¹⁰	X/P ¹⁰	C	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Residence accessory to and connected with a business	P	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Residential Treatment Facility ¹²	C	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>Single-family Cottage-style homes</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Single-family dwelling	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Sober Living Homes	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Transitional Housing	C	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Communication, Utilities and Facilities												
Electrical vehicle infrastructure	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Wireless communications facility	Refer to Chapter 18.35											
Facilities, minor public	P	P	P	P	C	P	P	C	P	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Facility, essential ⁶	X	X	C	C	C	C	P	C	C	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Railroad tracks and facilities ⁶	C	X	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Temporary Uses												
Temporary sales office for a development ⁴	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>

Notes:

1. See CMC Chapter 5.36 Sexually Oriented Businesses for additional regulations for siting sexually oriented business facilities.
2. Similar uses are permitted in the zone district only at the discretion of the community development director or designee.
3. Reserved.
4. See CMC Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Uses" for additional regulations.
5. See secondary use provisions of LI/BP zone.
6. See CMC Chapter 18.19 "Design Review" for additional regulations. CMC Chapter 18.19 is not applicable to development in the LI/BP zone.
7. Residential uses may be outright permitted if part of a mixed use building, where residential use is not located on the ground level; otherwise it shall be a conditional use.
8. If grocery store is less than one hundred thousand square feet then use is outright permitted. If one hundred thousand square feet or over then a conditional use permit is required.
9. A. Must be sited a minimum one thousand feet of the perimeter of the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, or library, or game arcade to which is not restricted to persons twenty-one years or older as defined in WAC 314-55-010 on June 20, 2015;
B. The business shall post clear signage in a conspicuous location near each public entrance stating no person under the age of twenty-one may enter the premises; and
C. No smoke shop/head shop subject to this note shall be located within five miles of an existing lawfully established smoke shop/head shop. All measurements under (A) and (C) shall be measured from the nearest property line of the property on which the use is proposed to the nearest property line of an existing business utilizing Clark County GIS.
10. On tracts ten acres or more, subject to approval by city council of a master plan and development agreement, a mixed use development may be approved provided no less than fifty-one percent of the net developable acreage is committed to commercial uses.
11. Conditional use permit is required if facilities for kennels are proposed outdoors.
12. A Residential Treatment Facility shall not be located within one thousand feet of public and private schools, public parks, public libraries, other RTFs or similar uses.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § IV(Exh. D), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2584, § II, 5-3-2010; Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2656, § I(Exh. A), 7-16-2012; Ord. No. 2667, § III, 12-17-2012 ; Ord. No. 2672, §

II(Exh. B), 1-22-2013 ; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2712 , § 2, 10-20-2014; Ord. No. 2720 , § I(Exh. A), 12-15-2014; Ord. No. 15-012 , § II(Exh. B), 8-17-2015; Ord. No. 15-023 , § II, 11-16-2015; Ord. No. 15-024 , § II, 11-16-2015; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019 ; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007 , § I, 5-16-2022)

18.07.040 Table 2—Residential and multifamily land uses.

KEY: P = Permitted Use
C = Conditional Use
X = Prohibited Use
T = Temporary Use

Authorized Uses in Residential and Multifamily Zones

	R	MF
Residential Uses		
Adult family home, residential care facility, supported living arrangement, or housing for the disabled ¹	P	P
Apartments	P ²	P
Assisted living ¹ , retirement home ¹	C	P
<u>Cottage-style homes</u>	<u>X/P</u> ⁷	<u>P</u> ⁸
Designated manufactured homes	P	P
Duplex or two-family dwelling	C	P
Manufactured home	X	X
Manufactured home park	X	C
Nursing, rest, convalescent home ¹	C	P
Permanent Supportive Housing	C/P ²	P
Residential attached housing for three or more units (e.g., rowhouses)	X/P ²	P
Residential Treatment Facility ⁵	X	C
Single-family dwelling (detached)	P	P
Sober Living Homes	P	P
Transitional Housing	P	P
Incidental Uses		
Accessory dwelling unit	P	P
Animal training, kennel, boarding	X	C
Day care center ¹	C	P
Day care, family home	P	P
Day care, minicenter ¹	C	P
Electric vehicle battery charging station and rapid charging stations	P	P
Gardening and horticulture activities	P	P
Home occupation	P	P
Bed and breakfast ¹	C	C
Recreation/Religious/Cultural		
Church ¹	C	C
Community clubs, private or public ¹	C	C
Library ¹	C	C
Museum ¹	C	C
Open space ¹	P	P

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(Supp. No. 42, Update 1)

Public or semi-public building ¹	C	C
Park or playground	P	P
Sports fields ¹	C	C
Trails	P	P
Event center ⁶	C	C
Educational Uses		
Private, public or parochial school ¹	C	C
Trade, technical, business college ¹	X	C
College/university ¹	X	X
Communication and Utilities		
Wireless communication facility	Refer to Chapter 18.35	
Facilities, minor public	C	C
Public utilities, minor	C	C
Pumping station ¹	C	C
Railroad tracks and facilities 1	C	C
Temporary Uses		
Sales office for a development in a dwelling ^{1, 4}	T	T
Sales office for a development in a trailer ^{3, 4}	T	T

Notes:

1. See Chapter 18.19 "Design Review" for additional regulations.
2. Permitted in the LD-NS zone. Permitted in all other R zones as part of a planned development only.
3. Site plan review required per CMC Section 18.18.020(A)(1).
4. Notwithstanding the time limitations of a temporary use, a sales office proposed and approved through a Type III application may be approved with a longer time frame than one hundred eighty days.
5. A Residential Treatment Facility shall not be located within one thousand feet of public and private schools, public parks, public libraries, other RTFs, or similar uses.
6. Permitted in the LD-NS and HD-NS zones only.
7. Cottages are only permitted in the LD-NS zone.
8. Cottages are permitted in the HD-NS zone and multi-family zones with the MF-C overlay only.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2481 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 21-005 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007 , § I, 5-16-2022)

18.07.050 Park and open space land uses.

KEY: P = Permitted Use NP = Neighborhood Park
 C = Conditional Use SU = Special Use
 X = Prohibited Use OS = Open Space
 T = Temporary Use

Authorized Uses in Park and Open Space Zones

	NP	SU	OS
General Uses			
1. City-approved festivals, community events, and event center	P	P	X
2. Community and recreation centers	P	P	X
3. Community gardens	P	P	C
4. Concession stands	P	P	X
5. Open Spaces	P	P	P
6. Other buildings and structures to support park use	P	P	P
7. Other uses identified through the Park, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan	P	P	P
8. Parking areas/lots to serve park use	P	P	P
9. Pedestrian and multi-use trails	P	P	P
10. Recreation areas and facilities	P	P	C
11. Residence for park caretaker and accessory structures	C	P	P
12. Restrooms	P	P	P
13. Stages and band shells	P	P	X
14. Temporary Use	T	T	T
Utility Uses			
15. Public utilities, minor	P	P	P
16. Pumping station	C	P	P
17. Railroad tracks and facilities	X	X	X
18. Communication facilities, minor	C	C	X
19. Communication facilities, major	X	X	X

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

Chapter 18.09 DENSITY AND DIMENSIONS³

18.09.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish requirements for development relative to basic dimensional standards, as well as specific rules for general application. The standards and rules are established to provide flexibility in project design, maintain privacy between adjacent land uses, and promote public safety. Supplementary provisions are included to govern density calculations for residential districts and specific deviations from general rules.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

³Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), adopted Oct. 2, 2017, added a second table to § 18.09.040 pertaining to density and dimensions for single-family residential zones, and revised the table designations provided in various section catchlines. For purposes of organization and clarity, the editor has removed table designations (e.g. Table 1, Table 2, etc.) from the catchlines of §§ 18.09.030—18.09.050 and included them with the table headers, also conforming said catchlines stylistically.

18.09.020 Interpretation of tables.

- A. The Camas Municipal Code Sections 18.09.030 through 18.09.050 (Tables) contain general density and dimension standards of the particular zone districts. Additional rules and exceptions are stated in Sections 18.09.060 through 18.09.180.
- B. The density and dimension tables are arranged in a matrix format on three separate tables, and are delineated into three general land use categories:
 - 1. Commercial and industrial;
 - 2. Single-family residential; and
 - 3. Multifamily residential.
- C. Development standards are listed down the left side of the tables, and the zones are listed across the top. Each cell contains the minimum or maximum requirement of the zone. Footnote numbers identify specific requirements found in the notes immediately following the table. Additional dimensional and density exceptions are included in Sections 18.09.060 through 18.09.180 of this chapter following the tables.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

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18.09.030 Density and dimensions—Commercial and industrial zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Commercial and Industrial Zones

	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	LI	BP	HI	LI/BP ^{Note 2}	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Bulk Regulations												
Maximum Density (dwelling units/net acre)	n/a	None	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>n/a</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Minimum lot area (square feet)	5,000	None	None	None	1,800	10,000	½ acre	None	10 acres	<u>None</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>None</u>
Minimum lot width (feet)	40	None	None	None	None	100	100	None	Not specified	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet)	40	None	None	None	None	None	100	None	Not specified	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
Setbacks: Commercial and industrial development setbacks shall be as follows, unless along a flanking street of a corner lot. If along flanking street, then the setback must be treated like a front, and provide safe sight distance.												
Minimum front yard (feet)	15'	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	Note 3	None	15	None	5' per 1 foot of building height (200' minimum)	<u>15</u>	<u>Note 3, Note 7</u>	<u>None</u>
Minimum side yard (feet)	None/10' Note 1	None	None	None	10'	15' or 25' if abutting a residential area	15	None	100' for building; 25' for parking	<u>None</u>	<u>10'</u>	<u>None</u>
Minimum rear yard (feet)	None	None	None	None	25'	25'	50	None	100' for building; 25' for parking area	<u>None</u>	<u>10'</u>	<u>None</u>
Lot Coverage												
Lot coverage (percentage)	85%	None	None	None	1 story (60%) 2 stories	70%	50%	None	1 story (30%) 2 stories (40%) 3 stories (45%)	<u>None</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>None</u>

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					or more (50%)								
Minimum Usable Open Space ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5% (net acreage)	100 sf/du	5% (net acreage)
Building Height													
Maximum building height (feet)	2.5 stories; or 35	None	None	None	None	acre or less: 35'; 1 to 2 acres: 45'; 2 acres or more: 60'	None	None	60		100 ⁶	100 ⁶	100 ^{6,8}

Notes:

1. If along a flanking street of corner lot.
2. The densities and dimensions in the LI/BP zone may be reduced under a planned industrial development. See Chapter 18.21 Light Industrial/Business Park.
3. Maximum setback at front building line is ten feet.
4. Residential dwelling units shall satisfy the front setbacks of CMC Section 18.09.040 Table 2, based on comparable lot size.
5. Areas that provide opportunities for active and passive uses and encourage community interaction. These spaces are accessible to the general public or to residents, employees, or customers and can include, but are not limited to plazas, courtyards, sports courts, and viewpoints (see 18.03.040 "Definitions for development terms").
6. Building heights shall "step-down" and provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. See the North Shore Design Manual.
7. If buildings are rear loaded from an alley, the rear yard setback shall be 20 feet and the front yard setback shall be 10 feet.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § V(Exh. E), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2672, § III(Exh. C), 1-22-2013 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.09.040 Density and dimensions—Single-family residential zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Single-family Residential Zones¹

	R-6	R-7.5	R-10	R-12	R-15	LD-NS
A. Standard New Lots						
Maximum density (dwelling units/net acre)	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	<u>5.8</u>
Minimum density (dwelling units/net acres)	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>4</u>
Average lot area (square feet) ⁴	6,000	7,500	10,000	12,000	15,000	<u>7,500</u>
Minimum lot size (square feet)	4,800	6,000	8,000	9,600	12,000	<u>5,400⁷</u>
Maximum lot size (square feet) ³	9,000	12,000	14,000	18,000	24,000	<u>12,000</u>
Minimum lot width (feet)	60	70	80	90	100	<u>40⁸</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet)	80	90	100	100	100	<u>90⁹</u>
Maximum building lot coverage ⁵	40%	40%	35%	30%	30%	<u>N/A</u>
Average building lot coverage ⁶	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>45%</u>
Maximum building height (feet) ²	35	35	35	35	35	<u>35⁷</u>
B. Density Transfer Lots¹						
Maximum density (dwelling units/net acre)	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	<u>5.8</u>
Minimum lot size (square feet)	4,200	5,250	7,000	8,400	10,500	<u>5,250</u>
Maximum lot size (square feet) ³	7,200	9,000	12,000	14,400	18,000	<u>9,000</u>
Minimum lot width (feet) ¹	50	60	60	70	80	<u>60</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet) ¹	80	80	90	90	100	<u>80</u>
Maximum building lot coverage	40%	40%	40%	35%	35%	<u>60%</u>
Maximum building height (feet) ²	35	35	35	35	35	<u>35</u>

Notes:

- For additional density and dimension provisions, see CMC Sections 18.09.060 through 18.09.180.
- Maximum building height: three stories and a basement, not to exceed height listed.
- For parcels with an existing dwelling, a one-time exception may be allowed to partition from the parent parcel a lot that exceeds the maximum lot size permitted in the underlying zone. Any further partitioning of the parent parcel or the oversized lot must comply with the lot size requirements of the underlying zone.
- Average lot area is based on the square footage of all lots within the development or plat. The average lot size may vary from the stated standard by no more than five hundred square feet.
- The maximum building lot coverage for single-story homes may be up to forty-five percent in R-6, and R-7.5, and LD-NS zones, and forty percent in R-10 and R-12 zones. To qualify for increased lot coverage, a single-story home cannot include a basement or additional levels.
- Average building lot coverage is based on the square footage of all lots within the development or plat with an LD-NS zoning designation. The average building lot coverage may increase to 55% for single-story development and/or lots below 5,000 square feet.
- Minimum lot size for cottage-style development shall be 1,800 square feet and rowhouse developments shall be 2,500 square feet.
- Minimum lot width for cottage-style development shall be 30 feet and rowhouse developments shall be 20 feet.
- Minimum lot depth for cottage-style and rowhouse development shall be 50 feet.

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Table 2—Building Setbacks for Single-Family Residential Zones¹

Lot Area	Up to 4,999 sq. ft.	5,000 to 11,999 sq. ft.	12,000 to 14,999 sq. ft.	15,000 or more sq. ft.	LD-NS
Minimum front yard (feet) ²	20	20	25	30	<u>10-25³</u>
Minimum side yard (feet)	5	5	10	15	<u>5</u>
Minimum side yard flanking a street and corner lot rear yard (feet)	10	10	15	15	<u>10</u>
Minimum rear yard (feet)	20	25	30	35	<u>10-20⁴</u>
Minimum lot frontage on a cul-de-sac or curve (feet)	25	30	35	40	<u>25</u>

Note:

- Setbacks may be reduced to be consistent with the lot sizes of the development in which it is located. Notwithstanding the setbacks requirements of this chapter, setbacks and/or building envelopes clearly established on an approved plat or development shall be applicable.
- Garage setback is five feet behind the front of the dwelling.
- LD-NS subarea developments are encouraged to vary the front yard building setbacks to provide visual interest along a residential block. Garage faces to maintain a minimum setback of 20 feet. Lots with alley-access garages may have a front yard building setback a minimum of 10 feet.
- LD-NS subarea developments with street-access garages may have a minimum rear yard setback of 10 feet. LD-NS developments with alley-access garages must maintain a 20-foot rear-yard building setback from the alley.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 15-010, § I, 8-17-2015; Ord. No. 17-013, § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019 ; Ord. No. 21-005, § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.09.050 Density and dimensions—Multifamily residential zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Multifamily Residential Zones

	MF-10	MF-18	MF-C Overlay	HD-NS
Density				
Maximum density (dwelling units per net acre)	10	18	24	<u>18</u>
Minimum density (dwelling units per net acre)	6.0	6.0	6.0	<u>10</u>
Standard lots				
Minimum lot area (square feet)	3,000	2,100	None	<u>1,800</u>
Minimum lot width (feet)	36	26	None	<u>20</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet)	70	60	None	<u>60</u>

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Maximum gross floor area (GFA) per dwelling unit (square feet)	No max	No max	1,000 ^{Note 4}	<u>No max</u>
Setbacks				
Minimum front yard/at garage front (feet)	15/20	10/20	0/20	<u>10/20</u>
Minimum side yard (feet)	3 ^{Note 1}	3 ^{Note 1}	0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'	<u>3¹</u>
Minimum side yard, flanking a street (feet)	15	15	15	<u>15⁷</u>
Minimum rear yard	10	10	0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'	<u>10</u>
Lot coverage				
Maximum building lot coverage	55%	65%	Building coverage is limited by a minimum of 200 sq. ft. of useable yard adjacent to each dwelling unit.	<u>65%</u>
Building height				
Maximum building height (feet)	35 ^{Note 2}	50 ^{Note 5}	18 ^{Note 3}	<u>50^{5,6}</u>

Table Notes:

1. The non-attached side of a dwelling unit shall be three feet, otherwise a zero-lot line is assumed.
2. Maximum three stories and a basement but not to exceed height listed.
3. Maximum one story and a basement but not to exceed height listed.
4. Gross floor area (GFA) in this instance does not include covered porches or accessory structures as defined per CMC 18.17.040.
5. Maximum four stories but not to exceed height listed.
6. Building heights shall "step-down" and provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. Building height transitions shall be applied to new and vertically expanded buildings in the HD-NS zone within 20 feet (measured horizontally) of an existing single detached residential building 30 feet less in height. The building-height-transition standard is met when the height of the taller building does not exceed 1 foot of height for every 1 foot separating the new building from the existing single detached residential structure.
7. Minimum side yard flanking a street shall be 10 feet for cottage-style and rowhouse developments.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2694, § III, 2-3-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.09.060 Density transfers.

- A. Purpose. To achieve the density goals of the comprehensive plan with respect to the urban area, while preserving environmentally sensitive lands and the livability of the single-family residential neighborhoods, while also maintaining compatibility with existing residences.
- B. Scope. This section shall apply to new development in all residential (R) zoning districts.
- C. Where a land division proposes to set aside a tract for the protection of a critical area, natural open space network, or network connector (identified in the city of Camas parks plan), or approved as a recreational area, lots proposed within the development may utilize the density transfer standards under CMC Section 18.09.040.B Table-1.

D. Where a tract under "C" above, includes one-half acre or more of contiguous area, the city may provide additional or negotiated flexibility to the lot size, lot width, lot depth, building setback, or lot coverage standards under CMC Section 18.09.040 Table 1 and 2. In no case shall the maximum density of the overall site be exceeded. A letter explaining the request for negotiated flexibility shall be submitted to the director for consideration. The city may also provide the landowner with:

1. A credit against park and open space impact fees per Chapter 3.88; or
2. Cash from the parks and open space impact fee fund or other public fund.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XII, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 19-001 , § I(Att. A), 1-22-2019; Ord. No. 21-005 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.09.080 Lot sizes.

- A. In planned residential developments with sensitive lands and the required recreational open space set aside, a twenty per-cent density bonus on a unit count basis is permitted. Density may be transferred for sensitive areas but the total lot count shall never exceed the number of lots established in the density standards established in CMC Section 18.23.040 "Density Standards."
- B. When creating new lots via short plats or subdivisions that are adjacent to a different residential zone designation, the new lots along that common boundary shall be the maximum lot size allowed for the zone designation of the new development (if a lower density adjacent zone), or the minimum lot size allowed for the zone designation of the new development (if a greater density adjacent zone), as based on CMC 18.09.040 Table 2, Section A. In applying this section, where a land division is required to increase the size of lots, the land division may utilize the density transfer provisions provided for in CMC Section 18.09.060.
- C. For residentially zoned parcels owned or controlled by a religious organization, a twenty percent density bonus to the dwelling unit maximum (Refer to Sections 18.09.040 and 18.09.050) is permitted for the development of affordable housing, when the following criteria are met:
1. Affordable housing is for low-income households. "Low-income household" means a single person, family, or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is less than eighty percent of the median family income, adjusted for household size for Clark County;
 2. A lease or other binding obligation shall require development to be used exclusively for affordable housing purposes for at least fifty years, even if the religious organization no longer owns the property; and
 3. Does not discriminate against any person who qualifies as a member of a low-income household.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.09.090 Reduction prohibited.

No lot area, yard, open space, off-street parking area, or loading area existing after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter shall be reduced below the minimum standards required by the ordinance codified in this chapter, nor used as another use, except as provided in Chapter 18.41 "Nonconforming Lots, Structures, Uses."

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.09.100 Lot exception.

If at the time of passage of the code, a lot has an area or dimension which does not conform with the density provisions of the zoning district in which it is located, the lot may be occupied by any use permitted outright in the district, subject to the other requirements of the district. The person claiming benefits under this section shall submit documentary proof of the fact that the lot existed by title at the time of passage of the code. See Section 18.41.040 "Buildable lot of record."

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.09.110 Height—Exception.

The following type of structures or structural parts are not subject to the building height limitations of the code: tanks, church spires, belfries, domes, monuments, fire and hose towers, observation towers, transmission towers, wind turbines, chimneys, flag poles (see setbacks at CMC Section 18.09130(G)), radio and television towers, masts, aerials, cooling towers, and other similar structures or facilities. The heights of telecommunication facilities are addressed in CMC Chapter 18.35 Telecommunication Ordinance.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.09.120 Roof overhang permitted.

The maximum a roof overhang may intrude into yard setbacks shall be as follows:

Yard Setback	Maximum Roof Overhang
5 feet	2 feet
10 feet	3.5 feet
15 feet	5 feet
15 feet or greater	5 feet

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.09.130 Setback—Exception.

- A. Cornices, eaves, chimneys, belt courses, leaders, sills, pilasters, or other similar architectural or ornamental features (not including bay windows or vertical projections) may extend or project into a required yard not more than two feet.
- B. Open balconies, unenclosed fire escapes, or stairways, not covered by a roof or canopy, may extend or project into a required front yard, or a required rear yard along a flanking street of a corner lot, or into a required side yard not more than three feet.
- C. Open, unenclosed patios, terraces, roadways, courtyards, or similar surfaced areas, not covered by a roof or canopy, and not more than thirty inches from the finished ground surface, may occupy, extend, or project into a required yard.
- D. Cantilevered floors, bay windows, or similar architectural projections, not wider than twelve feet, may extend or project into the required side yard along a flanking street of a corner lot not more than two feet.

The total of all projections for each building elevation shall not exceed fifty percent of each building elevation.

- E. Detached accessory buildings or structures may be established in a side or rear yard, provided such structure maintains a minimum setback of five feet from side and rear lot lines, and a minimum six feet setback from any building. In no event shall an accessory building(s) occupy more than thirty percent of a rear yard requirement. For accessory dwelling units, see Chapter 18.27.
- F. On sloping lots greater than fifty percent, only uncovered stairways and wheelchair ramps that lead to the front door of a building may extend or project into the required front yard setback no more than five feet in any R or MF zone.
- G. Flag poles may be placed within any required yard but shall maintain a five-foot setback from any lot line.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.09.140 Front yard—Exception.

- A. Commercial and Industrial Districts. For a lot in a NC, CC, RC, LI or HI district proposed for commercial or industrial development, which is across a street from a residential (R) zone, the yard setback from the street shall be fifteen feet.
- B. Sloping Lot in Any Zone. If the natural gradient of a lot from front to rear along the lot depth line exceeds an average of twenty percent, the front yard may be reduced by one foot for each two percent gradient over twenty percent. In no case under the provisions of this subsection shall the setback be less than ten feet. The front of a garage shall not be closer than eighteen feet from the back of the sidewalk.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.09.150 Side yard—Exception.

For a lot in a NC, CC or RC district containing a use other than a dwelling structure, and adjoining a residential zoning district, minimum side yard along a side lot line adjoining a lot in a residential zoning district shall be fifteen feet. In the case of a lot in a LI or HI district the side yard setbacks shall be twenty feet. If the adjoining residential district is within an area shown in the comprehensive plan for future commercial or industrial use or expansion, no minimum side yard shall be required.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.09.160 Side yard—Flanking street.

For a corner lot in a NC, CC, RC, LI or HI district proposed for commercial or industrial development, which is across a street from a residential (R) zone, the yard setback from the street shall be fifteen feet.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.09.170 Rear yard—Exception.

For a lot in a NC, CC or RC district containing a use other than a dwelling structure and adjoining a residential zoning district, minimum rear yard along a rear lot line adjoining a side or rear yard of a lot in a residential zoning district shall be fifteen feet. In the case of a lot in a LI or HI district, the rear yard setback shall be twenty feet. If the adjoining residential district is within an area shown in the comprehensive plan for future commercial or industrial use or expansion, no minimum rear yard shall be required.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.09.180 Elevated decks.

Rear Yard Setback. The rear yard setback for an elevated deck shall be fifteen feet. As used herein, an elevated deck shall mean a deck thirty inches or more aboveground level that is physically attached to a residential structure. The areas covered by an elevated deck shall be counted when calculating the maximum lot coverage permitted under the applicable density provisions.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

Chapter 18.11 PARKING**18.11.010 Parking policy designated.**

Except as hereafter provided for the MX District and DC District, in all Districts there shall be provided minimum off street parking spaces in accordance with the requirements of Section 18.11.020. Such off street parking spaces shall be provided at the time of erecting new structures, or at the time of enlarging, moving, or increasing the capacity of existing structures by creating or adding dwelling units, commercial or industrial floor space, or seating facilities. Under no circumstances shall off street parking be permitted in the vision clearance area of any intersection. Off street parking will only qualify if located entirely on the parcel in question, and not on City owned right-of-way or privately owned streets less than twenty feet in width. Covered parking structures shall not be permitted within the front yard set back or side yard set back along a flanking street.

For projects one-half block or less in size in the DC District and MX District, the Community Development Director may waive the off street parking requirements if the City Engineer finds that the anticipated parking needs of the project can be adequately met by existing off street parking on site, if any, and on street parking adjacent to the project. The Community Development Director may, as a condition of waiving the off street parking requirements of Section 18.11.020, require that on street parking be converted at the expense of the applicant to angle parking or another parking configuration approved by the City Engineer.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § VI, 5-18-2009)

18.11.020 Design.

The design of off-street parking shall be as follows:

- A. Ingress and Egress. The location of all points of ingress and egress to parking areas shall be subject to the review and approval of the city.

- B. Backout Prohibited. In all commercial and industrial developments and in all residential buildings containing five or more dwelling units, parking areas shall be so arranged as to make it unnecessary for a vehicle to back out into any street or public right-of-way.
- C. Parking Spaces—Access and Dimensions. Adequate provisions shall be made for individual ingress and egress by vehicles to all parking stalls at all times by means of unobstructed maneuvering aisles.
 - 1. Off-street parking space dimensions shall be as follows or as otherwise approved by the director:
 - a. Standard spaces shall be a minimum of nine feet in width;
 - b. Standard spaces shall be a minimum of eighteen feet in length.
 - 2. Aisle width dimensions shall be as follows or as otherwise approved by the director:
 - a. One-way aisle width shall be fifteen feet;
 - b. Two-way aisle width shall be twenty-four feet.
- D. Small Car Parking Spaces. A maximum of thirty percent of the total required parking spaces may be reduced in size for the use of small cars, provided these spaces shall be clearly identified with a sign permanently affixed immediately in front of each space containing the notation "compacts only." Spaces designed for small cars may be reduced in size to a minimum of eight feet in width and fifteen feet in length. Where feasible, all small car spaces shall be located in one or more contiguous areas and/or adjacent to ingress/egress points within parking facilities. Location of compact car parking spaces shall not create traffic congestion or impede traffic flows.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.11.030 Location.

Off-street facilities shall be located as hereafter specified. Such distance shall be the maximum walking distance measured from the nearest point of the parking facility to the nearest point of the building that such facility is required to serve:

- A. For single-family or two-family dwelling and motels: on the same lot with the structure they are required to serve.
- B. For multiple dwelling, rooming or lodging house: two hundred feet.
- C. For hospital, sanitarium, home for the aged, or building containing a club: three hundred feet.
- D. For uses other than those specified above: four hundred feet.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.040 Units of measurement.

- A. In a stadium, sports arena, church, or other place of assembly, each twenty inches of bench seating shall be counted as one seat for the purpose of determining requirements for off-street parking facilities.
- B. For purposes of determining off-street parking as related to floor space of multilevel structures and building, the following formula shall be used to compute gross floor area for parking determination:

Main floor	100%
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Basement and second floor	50%
Additional stories	25%

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.050 Change or expansion.

Except in a DC District or MX District, whenever a building is enlarged or altered, or whenever the use of a building or property is changed, off street parking shall be provided for such expansion or change of use. The number of off street parking spaces required shall be determined for only the square footage of expansion and not the total square footage of the building or use; however, no additional off street parking space need be provided where the number of parking spaces required for such expansion, enlargement, or change in use since the effective date of this Code is less than ten percent of the parking spaces specified in the Code. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to require off street parking spaces for the portion and/or use of such building existing at the time of passage of the Code.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § VII, 5-18-2009)

18.11.060 Unspecified use.

In case of a use not specifically mentioned in Section 18.11.130 of this chapter, the requirements for off-street parking facilities shall be determined by the city in accordance with a conditional use permit. Such determination shall be based upon the requirements for the most comparable use listed.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.070 Joint use.

The city may authorize the joint use of parking facilities for the following uses or activities under conditions specified:

- A. Up to fifty percent of the parking facilities required by the code for a theater, bowling alley, tavern, or restaurant may be supplied by the off-street parking facilities provided by certain types of buildings or uses herein referred to as "daytime" uses in subsection D of this section.
- B. Up to fifty percent of the off-street parking facilities required for any building or use specified in subsection D of this section, "daytime" uses, may be supplied by the parking facilities provided by uses herein referred to as "nighttime or Sunday" uses in subsection E of this section.
- C. Up to one hundred percent of the parking facilities required for a church or for an auditorium incidental to a public or parochial school may be supplied by the off-street parking facilities provided by uses herein referred to as "daytime" uses in subsection D of this section.
- D. For the purpose of this section, the following and similar uses are considered as primary daytime uses: banks, offices, retail, personal service shops, household equipment or furniture stores, clothing or shoe repair shops, manufacturing or wholesale buildings, and similar uses.

- E. For the purpose of this section, the following and similar uses are considered as primary nighttime or Sunday uses: auditorium incidental to a public or parochial school, churches, bowling alleys, theaters, taverns or restaurants.
- F. Owners of two or more buildings or lots may agree to utilize jointly the same parking space, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the city. Satisfactory legal evidence shall be presented to the city in the form of deeds, leases, or contracts to establish the joint use. Evidence shall be required that there is no substantial conflict in the principal operating hours of the buildings or uses for which joint off-street parking is proposed.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.080 Plan submittal.

Every tract or lot hereafter used as public or private parking area, having a capacity of five or more vehicles, shall be developed and maintained in accordance with the requirements and standards of this chapter.

The plan of the proposed parking area shall be submitted to the city at the time of the application for the building for which the parking area is required. The plan shall clearly indicate the proposed development, including location, size, shape, design, curb cuts, lighting, landscaping, and other features and appurtenances required. The parking facility shall be developed and completed to the required standards before an occupancy permit for the building may be issued.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.090 Landscaping.

Landscaping requirements for parking areas shall be provided under Chapter 18.13 "Landscaping."

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.100 Residential parking.

Residential off-street parking space shall consist of a parking strip, driveway, garage, or a combination thereof, and shall be located on the lot they are intended to serve.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.110 Parking for the handicapped.

Off-street parking and access for the physically handicapped persons shall be provided in accordance with the international building code.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.120 Additional requirements.

In addition to the basic standards and requirements established by other sections of this chapter, the city may make such other requirements or restrictions as shall be deemed necessary in the interests of safety, health and general welfare of the city, including, but not limited to, lighting, jointly development of parking facilities, entrances and exits, accessory uses, and conditional exceptions. Further, performance bonds may be required in

such cases where the city determines that such shall be necessary to guarantee proper completion of improvements within time periods specified.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.11.130 Standards.

The minimum number of off-street parking spaces for the listed uses shall be shown in Table 18.11-1, Off-Street Parking Standards. The city shall have the authority to request a parking study when deemed necessary.

Use	Required Number of Off-Street Parking Spaces
Residential	
Single-family dwelling, duplex, rowhouse	2 per unit
Studio apartment	1
Apartment 1 bedroom/ 2+ bedrooms	1.5/2
Housing for elderly (apartment/unassisted)	.33 per unit
Retirement dwellings	2 per unit
Residential care facility/assisted living	1 per 2 beds + 1 per day shift employee
Lodging	
Hotel or motel	1 space per unit plus additional for bars, restaurants, assembly rooms
Bed and breakfast	1 space per room
Recreation	
Marina	1 space per 2 slips
Miniature golf	1 per hole
Golf course	6 spaces per hole and 1 per employee
Golf driving range	1 space per 15 feet of driving line
Theater, auditorium	1 space per 4 seats maximum occupancy
Stadium, sports arena	1 space per 4 seats, or 1 for each 8 feet of benches, plus 1 space per 2 employees
Tennis, racquetball, handball, courts/club	3 spaces per court or lane, 1 space per 260 square feet of gross floor area (GFA) of related uses, and 1 space per employee
Basketball, volleyball court	9 spaces per court
Bowling, bocce ball center, billiard hall	5 spaces per alley/lane, and/or table
Dance hall, bingo hall, electronic game rooms, and assembly halls without fixed seats	1 space per 75 square feet of gross floor area (GFA)
Sports club, health, spa, karate club	1 space per 260 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per employee
Roller rink, ice-skating rink	1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area
Swimming club	1 space per 40 square feet of gross floor area
Private club, lodge hall	1 space per 75 square feet of gross floor area
Institutional	
Church/chapel/ synagogue/temple	1 space per 3 seats or 6 feet of pews
Elementary/middle/ junior high school	1 space per employee, teacher, staff, and 1 space per 15 students
Senior high school	1 space per employee, teacher, staff, and 1 space per 10 students

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(Supp. No. 42, Update 1)

Technical college, trade school, business school	1 space per every 2 employees, staff, and 1 space per every full-time student, or 3 part-time students
University, college, seminary	1 per every 2 employees and staff members, and either 1 per every 3 full-time students not on campus, or 1 for every 3 part-time students, whichever is greater
Multi-use community centers	1 per 4 seats maximum occupancy
Museum, art gallery	1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area
Library	1 per employee and 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
Post office	1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per each 2 employees
Medical care facilities	
Hospitals	1 per 2 beds
Veterinary clinic/hospital	1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Medical/dental clinic/office	1 per employee plus 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Office	
General offices	1 per employee, plus 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
General office (no customer service)	1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Office park	1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Meeting rooms	1 per 4 person occupancy load, and 1 per 2 employees
Commercial/service	
Automobile sales new/used	1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Auto repair accessory to auto sales	2 spaces per auto service stall
Automobile repair shop, automobile service station, automobile specialty store, automobile body shop	4 per bay
Gas station	1 per 2 fuel pumps
Gas station with mini-market	1 per nozzle plus 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Car wash or quick service lubrication facilities	2 spaces per stall, and 1 space per 2 employees
Beauty parlor, barber shop	1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Massage parlor	1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Exhibition halls, showrooms, contractor's shop	1 space per 900 square feet of gross floor area
Photographic studio	1 space per 800 square feet of gross floor area
Convenience market, supermarket	1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Multi-use retail center	1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Finance, insurance, real estate office	1 per employee plus 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Bank	1 per employee, plus 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Drug store	First 5,000 square feet = 17 spaces plus 1 per additional 1,500 square feet
Furniture/appliance store	1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
Clothing store	1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Lumber yard, building material center	1 space per 275 square feet of indoor sales area, plus 1 space per 5,000 square feet of warehouse/storage

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Hardware/paint store	1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Restaurant	1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
Restaurant, carry-out	1 space per 225 square feet of gross floor area
Fast food restaurant/coffee kiosk	1 space per 110 square feet of gross floor area, plus 6 stacking spaces for drive-through lane
Repair shop	1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Laundromats, coin-operated dry cleaners	1 space per every 3 washing or cleaning machines
Mortuary	1 space per 150 square feet of gross floor area
Express delivery service	1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per employee
Retail stores in general	Less than 5,000 square feet: 1 per 300 square feet. Greater than 5,000 square feet: 17 plus 1 per 1,500 square feet
Industrial	
Industrial, manufacturing	1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
Warehousing, storage	1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area
Public or private utility building	1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area
Wholesaling	2 plus 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area
Research and development	1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
LI/BP general office	1 per employee peak plus 15%
LI/BP research	1 per employee peak + 10%

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.11.140 Loading standards.

In all districts except the DC districts, buildings or structures to be built or substantially altered which receive and distribute material and merchandise by trucks shall provide and maintain off-street loading berths in sufficient numbers and size to adequately handle the needs of the particular case.

The following standards in Tables 18.11-2 and 18.11-3, shall be used in establishing the minimum number of berths required:

Table 18.11-2 Berth Standards for Commercial and Industrial Buildings

Number of Berths	Gross Floor Area of the Building in Square Feet
1	Up to 20,000
2	20,000—50,000
3	50,000—100,000
* One additional berth is required for each 50,000 in excess of 100,000	

Table 18.11-3 Berth Standards for Office Buildings, Hotels, Hospitals and Other Institutions

Number of Berths	Gross Floor Area of the Building in Square Feet
1	Up to 100,000
2	100,000 to 300,000

3	300,000 to 600,000
* One additional berth is required for each 300,000 in excess of 600,000	

No loading berth shall be located closer than fifty feet to a lot in any residential zoning district unless wholly within a completely enclosed building, or unless screened from such lot in the residential district by a wall, fence, or sight-obscuring evergreen hedge not less than six feet in height.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

Chapter 18.13 LANDSCAPING

18.13.010 Purpose.

- A. To establish minimum standards for landscaping in order to provide screening between incompatible land uses, minimize the visual impact of paved areas, provide for shade, and minimize erosion; and
- B. To implement the city's comprehensive plan goals which include preserving natural beauty in the city, and protecting Camas' native landscape and mature tree cover.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIII, 9-4-2018)

18.13.020 Scope.

- A. Unless otherwise exempted, the standards of this chapter shall apply to any site to be developed. All applicable development activities shall be required to prepare a landscape plan and shall be required to meet the minimum tree density herein created.
- B. The standards of this chapter shall apply to the following:
 1. Commercial, industrial, governmental uses, and land divisions;
 2. Redevelopment including change of use when Site Plan Review is applicable (refer to Chapter 18.18 Site Plan Review);
 3. Parking lots with greater than four spaces;
 4. Development that is subject to Design Review (refer to Chapter 18.19 Design Review);
 5. Undeveloped property converting to an allowed use in the zone (e.g. infill lots); and
 6. Conditional uses. The standards for landscaping will be the same as the landscaping standards in commercial zones if conditional use will occur in a residential zone.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 18-014, § XIII, 9-4-2018)

18.13.025 Exemptions.

The following activities are exempt from submittal of a Landscape Tree and Vegetation Plan:

- A. Commercial Nurseries. Removal of trees and vegetation which are being grown to be sold as landscape trees.
- B. Forest Practices Permit. Removal of trees as allowed with a forest practices permit issued by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Exemption does not include conversion of forest land to other uses.
- C. Developed Residential Lots. Removal of trees on lots which: (1) are less than twenty-four thousand square feet and are part of a subdivision or short plat; (2) which cannot be further divided in accordance with the underlying zoning district; and (3) trees to be removed are not within shoreline areas or critical areas.
- D. Undeveloped property and developed lots (twenty-four thousand square feet and greater). Removal of up to six trees per acre, up to a total of six trees within any twelve consecutive month period when: (1) the property is intended to remain undeveloped for a period of six years and such intent is recorded in a covenant; (2) if a minimum tree density of thirty tree units per acre is maintained; and (3) the trees to be removed are not within shoreline areas or critical areas. Removal of trees on parcels of less than one acre in size shall be limited in proportion to six trees per acre (e.g. a half acre parcel can remove three trees).
- E. Downtown commercial zone. Downtown commercial zone properties must include properly spaced street trees, and other landscape screening in accordance with downtown design review standards, but are not required to meet tree density minimums.
- F. Minor development. A Landscape, Tree and Vegetation plan is not required for any site disturbance less than five hundred square feet and where no tree will be removed or adjacent tree(s) impacted.

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIV, 9-4-2018)

18.13.030 Expansion.

In a case where a site expands, landscaping shall be provided only for the percentage of expansion.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.13.040 Procedure for landscape, tree and vegetation plans.

- A. Applicants shall submit a detailed Landscape, Tree and Vegetation Plan with building and site improvement plans. Included in the plans (at a minimum) shall be type, size, and location of plants and materials.
- B. A tree survey must be included for any applicable development proposing to remove trees.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIII, 9-4-2018)

18.13.045 Tree survey.

- A. The applicant must submit a tree survey that is prepared by a certified arborist or professional forester.
- B. A tree survey must contain the following:
 - 1. Inventory.
 - a. Map of the site, with tree locations numbered

- b. Include all significant trees that will be impacted by the proposed development, which may include trees off-site if canopies overhang the subject property. Open space tracts to be set aside for conservation purposes do not need to be included in survey.
 - c. Provide the common and scientific name of inventoried trees.
2. Assessment.
- a. Size. Measure and provide the diameter at breast height (DBH).
 - b. Tree protection zone. (Refer to CMC 18.03.050 Environmental Definitions)
 - c. Tree health. An overall assessment of the trees structural stability and failure potential based on specific structural features (e.g. decay, conks, co-dominate trunks, abnormal lean) and rated as good, fair or poor.
 - d. Recommendation for preservation or removal. The recommendation will consider proposed grading, trenching, paving, fencing and other construction plans.
 - e. If hazardous, then an evaluation of hazardous trees will include a numerical value of hazard based on the following: failure potential; size of part most likely to fail; and distance to target (e.g. new residence).

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIV, 9-4-2018)

18.13.050 Standards for landscape, tree and vegetation plans.

- A. The property owner shall be responsible for any future damage to a street, curb, or sidewalk caused by landscaping.
- B. Landscaping and trees shall be selected and located to deter sound, filter air contaminants, curtail erosion, minimize stormwater run-off, contribute to living privacy, reduce the visual impacts of large buildings and paved areas, screen, and emphasize or separate outdoor spaces of different uses or character.
- C. Landscape, Tree and Vegetation Plan must include a combination of trees, shrubs, and ground cover to achieve the purposes of this chapter.
 - 1. Required landscaping shall be comprised of a minimum of sixty percent native vegetation (or adapted to northwest climate), or drought-tolerant vegetation, and fifty percent evergreen.
 - 2. Deciduous trees shall have straight trunks, be fully branched, have a minimum caliper of two inches, be equivalent to a fifteen-gallon container size, and be adequately staked for planting.
 - 3. Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of five feet in height, fully branched, and adequately staked for planting.
- D. Street trees will be required as part of the frontage improvements. Species, size and spacing of the trees must be consistent with the Design Standards Manual. Unless otherwise specified, trees must generally be spaced thirty feet apart. Substitute varieties are subject to approval by the City of Camas.
- E. Proposed vegetation cannot be an invasive species as listed within the most current edition of the Clark County Noxious Weed List (e.g. English Ivy cultivars).
- F. Shrubs shall be a minimum of five-gallon pot size. Upright shrubs shall have a minimum height at planting of eighteen inches. Spreading shrubs at planting shall have a minimum width of eighteen inches (smaller shrub sizes may be approved where it is more appropriate within a particular landscape plan).
- G. Ground Cover, defined as living material and not including bark chips or other mulch, shall be from containers of one gallon or larger. Plants shall be planted and spaced in a triangular pattern which will result

in eighty percent cover in three years. Lawn cannot be the primary ground cover within required landscape buffers unless approved for stormwater conveyance. Grass species, if used as ground cover, shall be native or drought-tolerant, and appropriate for the use of the area.

- H. Appropriate measures shall be taken, e.g., installation of irrigation system, to assure landscaping success. If plantings fail to survive, it is the responsibility of the property owner to replace them.
- I. Required trees, as they grow, shall be pruned in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture. The pruned tree will provide at least ten feet of clearance above sidewalks and fourteen feet above street roadway surfaces.
- J. Existing trees may be used as street trees if there will be no damage from the development which will kill or weaken the tree. Sidewalks of variable width and elevation may be utilized to save existing street trees, subject to approval by the city.
- K. Vision clearance hazards shall be prohibited.
- L. Street trees and other required landscaping which dies or is removed, must be replaced within one year of death or removal. Replacement street trees may be an alternative species from the city's recommended tree list, and may be in a different location as approved by the city.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 18-014, § XIII, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 21-005 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.13.051 Minimum tree density requirement.

- A. Tree Density. A minimum tree density per net acre is required and must be incorporated within the overall landscape plan. The tree density may consist of existing trees, replacement trees or a combination of existing and replacement trees, pursuant to the priority established in Section 18.13.052.

18.13.051 Table 1: Required Tree Density

Proposed Activity	Required Minimum Tree Density per Net Acre	Required Tree Replacement	North Shore Subarea Required Minimum Tree Density per Net Acre ¹
New Development	20 Tree Units	20 Tree Units per acre	30 Tree Units
Residential	20 Tree Units	20 Tree Units per acre	30 Tree Units
Developed commercial and industrial properties	20 Tree Units	3 Tree Units for every 1 tree unit removed up to the minimum tree density per acre.	30 Tree Units

¹At least 50% of minimum tree density must be achieved through retention of existing trees where the existing tree coverage on the site would allow for this standard to be met. If this standard cannot be met, an arborist report is required to demonstrate that it cannot be met. Replacement trees must be native and/or coniferous species. More information is included in the North Shore Design Manual.

- B. Tree Density Calculation. Specific instructions on how to perform tree density calculations are provided in the Design Standards Manual. "Tree Unit" is a unit of measurement based upon the size of the diameter of the tree measured at the breast height ("dbh"). New trees are given a value of one (1) Tree Unit, as they must be a minimum of 2" dbh when planted. Tree Unit values are summarized in the following Table:

18.13.051 Table 2: Tree Units for Existing Trees

Diameter at Breast Height "dbh"	Tree Units	Diameter at Breast Height "dbh"	Tree Units
1" to 5"	1	31" to 32"	12
6" to 12"	2	33" to 34"	13
13" to 14"	3	35" to 36"	14
15" to 16"	4	37" to 38"	15
17" to 18"	5	39" to 40"	16
19" to 20"	6	41" to 42"	17
21" to 22"	7	43" to 44"	18
23" to 24"	8	45" to 46"	19
25" to 26"	9	47" to 48"	20
27" to 28"	10	49" to 50"	21
29" to 30"	11	For larger trees, allow a ½ tree unit for every additional inch of dbh.	

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIV, 9-4-2018)

18.13.052 Tree and native vegetation preservation.

- A. When determining where to retain or plant trees, locations with healthy soils, native understory vegetation, and mature trees shall have priority when there are feasible alternative locations on site for proposed buildings and site improvements to achieve the minimum tree unit density per acre. This may require site redesign. Provided, where necessary, density transfer areas may be used to ensure protection and retention of trees. Residential and mixed-use developments may use density transfer standards when setting aside area outside of critical or natural areas to protect existing trees.
- B. In designing a development project and in meeting the required tree density, the applicant must provide a Landscape, Tree and Vegetation plan that retains healthy, wind firm trees in the following priority:
 - 1. Trees located within critical area buffers. Trees must be identified within a protected tract.
 - 2. Significant wildlife habitat, or areas adjacent and buffering habitat.
 - 3. Significant trees that are greater than 36 inch dbh.
 - 4. Groves of trees, or other individual healthy trees with the intent to retain must be located in separate tract if part of a land division, or other protective mechanism if other development type,
 - 5. Trees, that if removed would cause trees on adjacent properties to become hazardous.
- C. Mitigation and Replacement. In areas where there are currently inadequate numbers of existing trees to meet minimum tree density, where the trees are inappropriate for preservation, the soils are poor, or there are significant invasive species, then mitigation shall be required to meet the minimum tree density. The applicant's proposed location for replacement trees or mitigation shall be subject to the city's approval of the Landscape Plan. Replacement trees shall be planted in the following priority:
 - 1. Onsite.
 - a. Within or adjacent to critical area buffers or wildlife habitat areas
 - b. Adjacent to stormwater facilities

- c. Landscaping tracts, such as at entrances, traffic islands or other common areas
 - d. Removal of invasive species and restorative native vegetation planting equivalent to the area necessary for new tree planting.
2. City tree fund. When on-site locations are unavailable or infeasible, then the applicant can pay an amount equal to the market value of the replacement trees into the city's tree fund.

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIV, 9-4-2018)

18.13.055 Landscape buffering standards.

A. Landscape buffers shall be in compliance with the below referenced table:

Table 1—Landscape Buffers

Abutting Zone ►	Residential		Commercial		Business Park		Industrial	
	Uses on Site ▼	Not Separated by a Street	Separated by a Street	Not Separated by a Street	Separated by a Street	Not Separated by a Street	Separated by a Street	Not Separated by a Street
Multifamily Residential	5' L1	5' L1	10' L3	10' L2	10' L2	10' L2	10' L2 w/F2 Fence	10' L3
Commercial	10' L3	5' L2	5' L1	5' L2	5' L2	5' L2	10' L3	10' L2
Industrial	10' L2 w/F2 Fence	10' L2	10' L3	L2	10' L3	5' L2	5' L2	5' L1

B. Landscaping and Screening Design Standards.

- 1. L1, General Landscaping.
 - a. Intent. The L1 standard is intended to be used where distance is the principal means of separating uses or development, and landscaping enhances the area between them. The L1 standard consists principally of groundcover plants; trees and high and low shrubs also are required.
 - b. Required Materials. There are two ways to provide trees and shrubs to comply with an L1 standard. Shrubs and trees may be grouped. Groundcover plants, grass lawn, or approved flowers must fully cover the landscaped area not in shrubs and trees.
- 2. L2, Low Screen.
 - a. The standard is applied where a low level of screening sufficiently reduces the impact of a use or development, or where visibility between areas is more important than a greater visual screen.
 - b. Required Materials. The L2 standard requires enough low shrubs to form a continuous screen three feet high and ninety-five percent opaque year-round. In addition, one tree is required per thirty lineal feet of landscaped area, or as appropriate to provide a tree canopy over the landscaped area. Groundcover plants must fully cover the remainder of the landscaped area. A

three-foot high masonry wall or fence at an F2 standard may be substituted for shrubs, but the trees and groundcover plants are still required.

3. L3, High Screen.
 - a. The L3 standard provides physical and visual separation between uses or development principally using screening. It is used where such separation is warranted by a proposed development, notwithstanding loss of direct views.
 - b. Required Materials. The L3 standard requires enough high shrubs to form a screen six feet high and ninety-five percent opaque year-round. In addition, one tree is required per thirty lineal feet of landscaped area, or as appropriate to provide a tree canopy over the landscaped area. Groundcover plants must fully cover the remainder of the landscaped area. A six-foot high wall or fence that complies with an F1 or F2 standard may be substituted for shrubs, but the trees and groundcover plants are still required. When applied along street lot lines, the screen or wall is to be placed along the interior side of the landscaped area.
4. Fences.
 - a. F1, Partially Sight-Obscuring Fence.
 - i. Intent. The F1 fence standard provides partial visual separation. The standard is applied where a proposed use or development has little impact, or where visibility between areas is more important than a total visual screen.
 - ii. Required Materials. A fence or wall that complies with the F1 standard shall be six feet high, and at least fifty percent sight-obscuring. Fences may be made of wood, metal, bricks, masonry, or other permanent materials.
 - b. F2, Fully Sight-Obscuring Fence.
 - i. Intent. The F2 fence standard provides visual separation where complete screening is needed to protect abutting uses, and landscaping alone cannot provide that separation.
 - ii. Required Materials. A fence or wall that complies with the F2 standard shall be six feet high, and one hundred percent sight obscuring. Fences may be made of wood, metal, bricks, masonry or other permanent materials.
5. The applicant may provide landscaping and screening that exceeds the standards in this chapter provided:
 - a. A fence or wall (or a combination of a berm and fence or wall), may not exceed a height of six feet above the finished grade at the base of the fence or wall (or at the base of a berm, if combined with one), unless the approval authority finds additional height is necessary to mitigate potential adverse effects of the proposed use, or other uses in the vicinity; and landscaping and screening shall not create vision clearance hazards.
 - b. The community development director may approve use of existing vegetation to fulfill landscaping and screening requirements of this chapter, if that existing landscaping provides at least an equivalent level of screening as the standard required for the development in question.
 - c. Required landscaping and screening shall be located on the perimeter of a lot or parcel. Required landscaping and screening shall not be located on a public right-of-way or private street easement.

(Ord. No. 17-013 , § III(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.13.060 Parking areas.

- A. Parking areas are to be landscaped at all perimeters.
- B. All parking areas shall provide interior landscaping for shade and visual relief.
- C. Parking lots shall include a minimum ratio of one tree per six parking spaces.

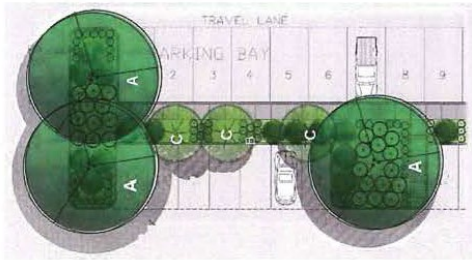


Figure 18.13.060-1 Example of Parking Lot Planter Areas.

In this example, there are three medium-sized trees ("A") for eighteen parking spaces, with ground cover ("B") and shrubs ("C").

- D. Planter strips (medians) and tree wells shall be used within parking areas and around the perimeter to accommodate trees, shrubs and groundcover.
- E. Planter areas for trees must provide a minimum of five hundred cubic feet of soil, and shall provide eight-foot by eight-foot minimum of clear planting space. For other vegetative buffer areas a minimum of a five foot clear width must be provided.
- F. Wheel stops should be used adjacent to tree wells and planter areas to protect landscaping from car overhangs.
- G. Curbed planting areas shall be provided at the end of each parking aisle to protect parked vehicles.
- H. No more than fifteen parking spaces shall be located in a row without a landscaped divider strip (See Figure 18.13.060-1).

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006; Ord. No. 18-014, § XIII, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019)

18.13.070 Assurance device.

In appropriate circumstances, the city may require a reasonable performance of maintenance assurance device, in a form acceptable to the finance department, to assure compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the approved landscaping plan.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

Chapter 18.19 DESIGN REVIEW⁴

18.19.010 Purpose.

This chapter is intended to provide for orderly and quality development consistent with the design principles of the "Camas Design Review Manual: Gateways, Commercial, Mixed-Use and Multifamily Uses, and North Shore Subarea development," hereafter referred to as the Design Review Manual (DRM) and the "Downtown design manual." The design review process is not intended to determine the appropriateness of a given use on a given parcel. The design review process is intended to produce a meaningful integration of building, landscaping and natural environment. This will protect the general health, safety, and welfare of the community by making efficient use of the land, which is consistent with the visual character and heritage of the community.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.19.020 Scope.

Design review is required for all new developments within commercial, mixed-use, business park, or multifamily zones, redevelopment (including change in use, e.g., residential to commercial), or major rehabilitation (exterior changes requiring a building permit or other development permit). Commercial uses in the context of design review include both traditional uses listed as commercial under the zoning code as well as recreational, religious, cultural, educational, and governmental buildings and associated properties. Additionally, design review is applicable to all new developments or redevelopments within a gateway area as defined in the design review manual. Design review is also required for all development within the North Shore subarea, consistent with the North Shore Design Manual.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.19.025 Scope of the downtown design manual (DDM).

The provisions of this manual shall be applied to public and private parcels located within the downtown commercial zone. The standards within the DDM supersede the general requirements of the DRM for parcels located within the downtown commercial zone.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.19.030 Design review manual adopted.

The city's design standards are primarily contained in the design review manual, which was adopted by the city.

⁴Prior ordinance history: Ords. 2443 and 2515.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.19.035 Downtown design manual adopted.

The city's design standards for the downtown commercial zone are contained in the manual, which is adopted by the city.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.19.040 Design review committee.

- A. The city council shall establish a seven-person design review committee (DRC) for the purposes of reviewing specific proposals, and recommending conditions and/or other actions necessary for consistency with the principles of the DRM. The DRC members serve at the pleasure of the city council. The DRC shall consist of six members appointed by the city council, including two from the development community, one council member, one planning commissioner, and two citizens at large. A seventh member shall be a neighborhood representative of the surrounding neighborhood to a specific proposal, or a United Camas Association of Neighborhoods member.
- B. The DRC will hold a public meeting to consider a design review application when:
 1. The city planner determines that the issues related to a specific proposal are complex enough to warrant a review by the DRC;
 2. The proposal varies from the guidelines of the DRM; or
 3. When an administrative decision on a design review application is appealed with no prior review by the DRC.
- C. The DRC shall not issue a decision, but shall prepare a written recommendation, together with findings to support the recommendation, to the approval authority within ten days of a public meeting held for that purpose (RCW 36.70.020(5)).

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.19.050 Design principles.

The principles as provided in the DDM or DRM are mandatory and must be demonstrated to have been satisfied in overall intent in order for approval of a design review application to be granted. Standard principles shall apply to all commercial, mixed use, or multifamily uses. Specific principles are used in addition to the standard principles for gateways and corridors, commercial, mixed uses, and multifamily (e.g. apartments, townhouses, duplexes).

- A. Standard Principles.
 1. Landscaping shall be done with a purpose. It shall be used as a tool to integrate the proposed development into the surrounding environment.
 2. All attempts shall be made at minimizing the removal of significant natural features. Significant natural features shall be integrated into the overall site plan.
 3. Buildings shall have a "finished" look. Any use of panelized materials shall be integrated into the development in a manner that achieves a seamless appearance.

4. A proposed development shall attempt to incorporate or enhance historic/heritage elements related to the specific site or surrounding area.
- B. Specific Principles.
1. Gateways.
 - a. Gateways shall be devoid of freestanding signs. Preexisting freestanding signs will be subject to removal at the time of any new development, redevelopment, or major rehabilitation on the site. Exemptions include approved directional or community information signage as approved by the city.
 - b. Business signage not placed on buildings shall be integrated into the landscaping/streetscaping of the subject property.
 - c. Permanent signage within a gateway shall be standardized in a manner that creates a consistent look within the gateway in question.
 - d. The surface of pedestrian walkways within intersections shall be accentuated with a unique character.
 - e. A consistent streetscape lighting scheme shall be used.
 2. Commercial and Mixed Uses.
 - a. On-site parking areas shall be placed to the interior of the development unless site development proves prohibitive. All on-site parking areas along adjacent roadways shall be screened with landscaping. Downtown commercial and mixed-use areas shall not be required to provide on-site parking.
 - b. Buildings shall be used to define the streetscape unless site conditions prove prohibitive.
 - c. Structures abutting, located in, or located near less intensive uses or zoned areas (such as commercial developments next to residential areas) shall be designed to mitigate size and scale differences.
 - d. Developments containing a multiple of uses/activities shall integrate each use/activity in a manner that achieves a seamless appearance, or creates a cohesive development.
 - e. Mixed-use developments that place uses throughout the site (horizontal development) shall organize elements in a manner that minimizes their impact on adjacent lower intensity uses.
 - f. Walls shall be broken up to avoid a blank look and to provide a sense of scale.
 - g. Outdoor lighting shall not be directed off-site.
 3. Multifamily.
 - a. Stacked Housing.
 - i. All on-site parking areas shall be screened with landscaping. Parking spaces shall be clustered in small groups of no more than six to ten spaces.
 - ii. Stacked houses abutting or located in single-family residentially zoned areas shall be designed to mitigate size and scale differences.
 - iii. Walls shall be articulated in order to avoid a blank look and to provide a sense of scale.

- iv. Detached garages shall be located to the rear of stacked unit(s) so as not to be directly viewable from a public street.
 - v. Attached garages shall account for less than fifty percent of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street shall be articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.
- b. Townhomes and Rowhouses.
- i. All on-site parking areas (excluding driveways and garages) shall be screened with landscaping.
 - ii. Buildings shall be used to define the streetscape unless site conditions prove prohibitive.
 - iii. When appropriate, structures abutting or located in single-family residentially zoned areas shall be designed to mitigate size and scale differences.
 - iv. Walls shall be articulated in order to avoid a blank look and to provide a sense of scale.
 - v. Detached garages shall be located to the rear of the townhouse or rowhouse unit(s) so as not to be directly viewable from a public street.
 - vi. Attached garages shall account for less than fifty percent of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street shall be articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.
- c. Duplex, Triplex and Four-Plex.
- i. Garages shall account for less than fifty percent of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street shall be articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.

4. North Shore Subarea.

All development within the North Shore subarea must meet the minimum requirements determined in North Shore Design Manual.

- a. Use a stepped-transition in building height and mass to move from higher density to lower density and from more intense mix-of-uses to single uses to provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. Building height transitions shall be applied to new and vertically expanded buildings in the HD-NS, C-NS, MX-NS, and ME-NS zones within 20 feet (measured horizontally) of an existing single detached residential building 30 feet less in height. The building height transition standard is met when the height of the taller building does not exceed 1 foot of height for every 1 foot separating the new building from the existing single detached residential structure.
- b. Vary lot sizes, front yard setbacks, and building product type for residential uses to avoid predictable suburban development patterns (also known as “cookie cutter” development) and better reflect the natural geography.
- c. Minimize the visibility of off-street surface parking where feasible by instead integrating structured and tuck-under parking in buildings or locating surface parking behind buildings.
- d. Provide public-facing facades and building entries—regardless of land use—that provide weather protection from wind, rain, sun, and the occasional snow.

- e. Include multiple entries and windows on ground floor commercial uses facilitate business access, create visual interest, and promote safety.
- f. Encourage an aesthetic that complements the surroundings (such as the Pacific Northwest style) through site design, exterior building materials, landscaping, and other features. Exterior building materials may include: concrete, wood, standing-seam sheet metal, glass, board-and-batten, wood siding, corrugated sheet metal, board-formed concrete, board-and-batten siding, commercial/industrial terra-cotta, stone siding, spaced wood sun screens, ply-formed concrete, horizontal wood siding, brick, sheet metal panels, standing-seam metal roofing, stucco, and/or heavy-timber.
- g. Use dark-sky friendly lighting for outdoor areas, such as full cutoff fixtures, or limiting light trespass from buildings into the street.
- h. Design the development to maximize potential for passive solar and solar-ready construction.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 16-006 , § I, 5-2-2016)

18.19.060 Guidelines.

- A. The guidelines include five major categories:
 1. Landscaping and screening;
 2. Architecture;
 3. Massing and setbacks;
 4. Historic and heritage preservation; and
 5. Circulation and connections.
- B. Each of the major guidelines include subcategories. Compliance with the guideline categories and subcategories demonstrate compliance with the principles. However, not every guideline may be deemed applicable, and therefore required, by the approval authority. Additionally, the approval authority may approve a variance from one or more guidelines, provided the overall intent of the principles is satisfied.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.19.070 Application requirements.

Application for design review shall be submitted on the most current forms provided by, and in a manner set forth by the community development director or designee. The application shall include such drawings, sketches, and narrative as to allow the approval authority review of the specific project on the merits of the city's design review manual and other applicable city codes. An application shall not be deemed complete unless all information requested is provided.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011)

18.19.090 Deviations to design review guidelines.

A design review application that includes a deviation from any of the five major guidelines of the DRM shall be subject to review and recommendations from the design review committee. The DRC shall base its recommendation upon findings setting forth and showing that all of the following circumstances exist:

- A. Special conditions or circumstances exist which render a specific requirement of the DRM unreasonable, given the location and intended use of the proposed development;
- B. The special conditions and circumstances are characteristic of the proposed general use of the site, and not of a specific tenant;
- C. The specific conditions and circumstances are not representative of typical development which may be allowed within the zoning district;
- D. The requested deviation is based upon functional consideration rather than economic hardship, personal convenience or personal design preferences;
- E. Variation from a guideline(s) has sufficiently been compensated by other site amenities; and
- F. The requested deviation will not result in a project that is inconsistent with the intent and general scope of the DRM principles.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.19.100 Enforcement.

Failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, or a decision resulting from this chapter are enforceable under Article VIII of CMC Chapter 18.55 Administration and Procedures.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011)

Chapter 18.24 MIXED USE⁵

18.24.010 Purpose.

- A. To encourage new development and business opportunities;
- B. To foster the development of mixed use areas that are arranged, scaled, and designed to be compatible with surrounding land uses;
- C. To promote a compact growth pattern to efficiently use the remaining developable land and to help sustain neighborhood businesses; and
- D. To promote new construction of multi-story structures with commercial uses on the ground floor and residential uses on the upper stories.

⁵Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 2547, § I, adopted May 18, 2009, amended Ch. 18.24, in its entirety, to read as herein set out. See also the Code Comparative Table and Disposition List.

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § I(Exh. A), 5-18-2009)

18.24.020 Applicability.

- A. All new development within the Mixed Use (MX) zone shall submit a site plan review application in accordance with CMC Chapter 18.18 Site Plan Review of this title unless otherwise exempt per this title.
- B. All new developments and uses shall be required to submit a design review application in accordance with CMC Chapter 18.19 Design Review of this title prior to applying for a building permit.
- C. Landscaping requirements shall be the same as landscaping standards in community commercial zones.

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § I(Exh. A), 5-18-2009)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011)

18.24.030 Incentives.

- A. Traffic Impact Fee (TIF) Reduction. A reduction of the TIF may be granted pursuant to § 18.22.100 CMC.
- B. Public Art. A five percent increase in lot coverage area may be granted upon design review committee approval for providing public art within proposed project.
- C. Sustainability. Up to a ten percent reduction in building and/or engineering review fees may be authorized at the discretion of the director in proportion to a proposed low-impact development method.

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § I(Exh. A), 5-18-2009)

18.24.040 Exemptions.

Newly created lots, via short plats or subdivisions or combined lots, that are adjacent to existing single-family lots shall not be required to bevel to existing platted lots (Refer to §18.09.080-B).

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § I(Exh. A), 5-18-2009)

Title 18 ZONING¹

Chapter 18.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18.01.010 Title.

The ordinance codified in this title shall be known and cited as the "Zoning Code of the City of Camas."
(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.020 Purpose.

- A. The purposes of this title are: to implement the comprehensive plan for the city; to encourage the most appropriate use of land; to conserve and stabilize the value of property; to aid in rendering of fire and police protection; to provide adequate open space for light and air; to lessen the congestion on streets; to give an orderly growth to the city; to prevent undue concentration of population; to improve the city's appearance; to facilitate adequate provisions for community utilities and facilities such as water, sewerage, and electrical distribution system, transportation, schools, parks, and other public requirements; and in general to promote public health, safety and general welfare.
- B. Since the public health, safety and general welfare is superior to the interests and pecuniary gains of the individual, this title may limit the use of property and prevent its most profitable gain. If some reasonable use of property is allowed by this title and the effect is not confiscatory, the city is exercising a proper use of police power.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.030 Standards designated.

The standards established by this title are determined to be the minimum requirements in the interest of public health, safety and general welfare.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008: Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.01.040 Interpretation.

Where the conditions imposed by any provision of this title upon the use of land or building or upon the size, location, coverage or height of buildings are either more restrictive or less restrictive than comparable conditions

¹Prior history: Prior code §§ 11.76.010—11.76.180 as amended by Ords. 1621, 1976, 2022, 2121, 2290, 2291, 2295, 2298, 2299, 2306, 2312, 2313, 2315, 2320, 2322, 2332, 2338, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2378, 2383, 2389 and 2408.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.03.030 Definitions for land uses.

For the purposes of this title, the following definitions shall apply:

"Accessory Residential Storage Lot" means a designated lot within a North Shore residential zone (LD-NS, HD-NS) for the use as a storage facility for recreational vehicles, boats, and/or other watercraft. A Homeowner's Association (HOA) shall operate and maintain the storage facility. Only residents within the established HOA may use the facility. The HOA will establish rules and regulations for the storage facility to be recorded within the Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions for the HOA during the subdivision application period. Lots created for use as accessory residential storage facilities shall meet the dimensional requirements of the designated North Shore land use designation they are in. The North Shore Design Manual defines additional development requirements for accessory residential storage lots.

"Adult Entertainment Facility" see CMC Chapter 5.36 Sexually Oriented Business.

"Adult family home" means a residential home in which a person or persons provide personal care, special care, room, and board to more than one, but not more than six adults who are not related by blood or marriage to the person or persons providing the services. Adult family homes are a permitted use in all areas zoned for residential use.

Animal Kennel. See "Kennel."

"Antique shop" means an establishment engaged in the sale of collectibles, relics or objects of an earlier period than the present.

"Appliance sales and incidental service" means an establishment engaged in the sale and repair of household or office tools or devices operated by gas or electric current. Such tools or devices may include stoves, fans, refrigerators, etc.

"Assisted living" means any group residential program that provides personal care and support services to people who need help with daily living activities as a result of physical or cognitive disability. Assisted living communities usually offer help with bathing, dressing, meals and housekeeping. The amount of help provided depends on individual needs, however, full-time (twenty-four hours a day) care is not needed. Assisted living communities go by a variety of names: adult homes, personal care homes, retirement residences, etc.

"Automobile repair garage" means a building designed and used for the storage, care repair, or refinishing of motor vehicles including both minor and major mechanical overhauling, paint and body work.

"Automobile sales, new or used" means an establishment that provides for the sale of motorized vehicles as its primary use.

"Automobile service station" means any premises used primarily for supplying motor fuel, oil, minor servicing, excluding body and fender repair, and for sale of accessories as a secondary service for automobiles at retail direct to the customer.

"Automobile wrecking" means the dismantling or wrecking of used motor vehicles or trailers, or the storage, sale or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled, obsolete or wrecked vehicles or their parts when screened from view from a public roadway and adjoining properties.

Bakery (Retail). "Retail bakery" means an establishment where the majority of retail sale is of products such as breads, cakes, pies, pastries, etc., which are baked or produced and for sale to the general public.

Bakery (Wholesale). "Wholesale bakery" means an establishment where breads, cakes, pies, pastries, etc. are baked or produced primarily for wholesale rather than retail sale.

Grocery, Small Scale. "Small scale grocery" means a retail business enclosed within a structure between six thousand square feet and thirty thousand square feet with the majority of sales relating to food for the consumption off-premises.

Hardware Store. See "Building, hardware and garden supply store."

"Hazardous waste" means all dangerous and extremely hazardous, as defined in RCW 70.105.010, except for moderate-risk waste.

"Hazardous waste storage" means the holding of dangerous waste for a temporary period, as regulated by state dangerous waste regulations, Chapter 173-303, Washington Administrative Code.

"Hazardous waste treatment" means the physical, chemical or biological processing of dangerous waste to make waste nondangerous or less dangerous, safer for transport, amenable for energy or material resource recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Facility, Off-site. "Off-site hazardous waste treatment and storage facility" means treatment and storage facilities of hazardous wastes generated on properties other than those on which the off-site facility is located.

Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Facility, On-site. "On-site hazardous waste treatment and storage facility" means treatment and storage of hazardous wastes generated on-site.

"Home occupation" See CMC Chapter 18.39 Home Occupations.

"Hospital" means an establishment that provides sleeping and eating facilities to persons receiving medical, obstetrical or surgical care and nursing service on a continuous basis.

"Hotel" means a building or buildings in which short-term lodging is provided for a fee for up to thirty consecutive nights. The facility may provide such things as restaurants, meeting rooms, self-service kitchens, and/or other auxiliary facilities and services. This definition is interchangeable with "motel," "hostel," and "inn."

Junkyard. See "Wrecking yard."

"Kennel/boarding (incidental use)" means any premises or building in which four or more dogs or cats at least four months of age are kept commercially for training or board. Propagation and sale of pets may not occur as an incidental use. Facilities for the boarding of animals may occupy no more than 30 percent of the gross floor area of the primary building and must be indoors. Excessive barking may be considered cause for revocation of permit in accordance with CMC Section 9.32.050 Public disturbance noises.

"Kennel/commercial boarding (primary use)" means any premises or building in which four or more dogs or cats at least four months of age kept commercially for board, propagation or sale. Facilities for kennels/boarding must be entirely indoors, unless otherwise approved with a Type III permit.

Laundry/dry cleaning (industrial): "Industrial laundry/dry cleaning" means a business supplying bulk laundry services, such as linen and uniform services on a rental or contract basis. May also include cleaning used carpets and upholstery.

Laundry/dry cleaning (retail): "Retail laundry/dry cleaning" means a business providing drop-off and pick-up services of laundry and dry cleaning (except coin-operated); and providing specialty cleaning services for specific types of garments and other textile items (except carpets and upholstery), such as fur, leather, or suede garments; wedding gowns; hats; draperies; and pillows.

Laundry, self-service: "Self-service laundry" means a business providing coin-operated machines for home type washing, drying, and/or ironing to be performed primarily by customers.

Live-work unit: "Live-Work" means a type of residential mixed-use development that combines a nonresidential use with a residential use in the same unit, and where a resident uses the workspace. The living space may be located in front or behind the workspace on the same floor or on a separate floor.

"Use" means an activity or a purpose for which land or a structure is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

"Veterinarian clinic" means a facility established to provide examination, diagnostic, and health maintenance services for medical and services for medical and surgical treatment of companion animals on an outpatient basis. A veterinarian clinic operates during regular business hours and discharges all patients prior to closing time.

"Vision clearance hazard" An object that interferes with vision near intersections of roadways and motor vehicle access points where a clear field of vision is required for traffic safety and to maintain adequate sight distance. See also ["Corner lot vision clearance area"] design provisions at Section 18.17.030.

"Veterinarian hospital" means a facility established to provide examination, diagnostic and health maintenance services for medical and surgical treatment of companion animals and equipped to provide housing and nursing care for them during illness or convalescence.

Warehouse, Bulk Retail. "Bulk retail warehouse" means a building primarily used for the storage and retail sale of large quantities of goods and materials.

Warehouse, Wholesale and Distribution. "Wholesale and distribution warehouse" means a use engaged in storage, wholesale, and distribution of manufactured products, supplies, and equipment, but excluding bulk storage of materials that are inflammable or explosive or that create hazardous or commonly recognized offensive conditions.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2654, §§ I, II, 7-16-2012; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2712 , § 2, 10-20-2014; Ord. No. 15-023 , § I, 11-16-2015; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 18-014, § X, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007 , § I, 5-16-2022)

18.03.040 Definitions for development terms.

As used in this title:

"Abutting" means adjoining.

Access Easement. See "Street."

Access Panhandle. See "Flag lot."

"Accessory structure or accessory use" means a structure or use incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure and located on the same lot or tract.

"Alley" means a narrow street primarily for vehicular service access to the rear or side of properties otherwise abutting on another street.

"Annexation" means the legal process in which a parcel or contiguous group of parcels in an unincorporated area become part of the city taking the action of incorporation.

~~"Apartment house" means a building containing three or more dwelling units on a lot or parcel.~~

Arterial. See "Street."

"Assessment project" means the assessment may be a local improvement district (LID) or equitable reimbursement method.

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

"Binding site plan" means a drawing to scale which: (1) identifies and shows the areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces, and any other matters specified by local regulations; (2)

Dwelling, Multifamily. "Multifamily dwelling" or "apartment" means a building containing three or more dwelling units on a lot or parcel.

Dwelling, Duplex or Two-Family. "Duplex or two-family dwelling" means a structure containing two dwelling units on one lot.

Dwelling, Single-Family. "Single-family dwelling" means a detached building containing one dwelling unit.

Dwelling, Single-Family Attached (Row House). "Single-family attached dwelling" means a single household dwelling attached to another single household dwelling by a common vertical wall, and each dwelling is owned individually and located on a separate lot. These are more commonly referred to as townhouses or rowhouses.

Dwelling, Cottage Cluster. "Cottage-style home" or "Cottage Cluster" means a grouping of no fewer than four detached dwelling units per acre with a maximum footprint of 1,000 square feet each and that includes a common courtyard. Cottage clusters may be located on a single lot or parcel or on individual lots or parcels. Cottage cluster development standards are detailed in the Camas Design Review Manual.

"Easement" means a grant of the right to use land for specific purposes.

"Elevated building" means for insurance purposes, a non-basement building that has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

"Erosion control bond" insures the satisfactory installation, maintenance, and operation of erosion control measures within an approved development. The developer/owner is the principle and the city is the obligee. The bond shall remain in full force and effect until released by the city.

"Established grade" means the curb line grade established by the city.

Facility, Essential Public. "Essential public facility" means and includes those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities, state and local correctional facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, and group homes.

Facility, Public. "Public facility" means streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, water towers, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreation facilities, and schools that are open to the general public and owned by or in trust for a government entity.

"Family" means an individual, or two or more persons related by blood or marriage, or two persons with functional disabilities as defined in this chapter, or a group of not more than five unrelated persons (excluding servants), living together in the same dwelling unit.

"Fence" means a structure, other than a building, designed, constructed and intended to serve as a barrier or as a means of enclosing a yard or other structure; or to serve as a boundary feature separating two or more properties. Landscaping plantings do not fall within this definition.

Fence, Sight-Obstructing. "Sight-obstructing fence" means a fence so arranged as to obstruct vision.

"Final acceptance" means city council approval of the complete public improvements and acceptance of the warranty for the public improvements. The end of the warranty period signifies the city responsibility for maintenance and repair of any public improvements.

"Final plat" means the final drawing of the subdivision or short subdivision and dedication, prepared for filing for record with the county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this chapter and in state law.

"Flag lot" means a lot that does not have full frontage on a public street and the "pole" of the flag lot is less than half the width of the average lot width. Flag poles shall be a minimum of twenty feet wide, provide a minimum of twelve feet wide pavement and extend no longer than three hundred feet.

"Supported living arrangement" means a living unit owned or rented by one or more persons with functional disabilities who receive assistance with activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, and/or medical care from an individual or agency licensed and/or reimbursed by a public agency to provide such assistance.

"Telecommunications." For related definitions see Section 18.35.030 Definitions in Chapter 18.35 Telecommunications Ordinance.

"Tract" means an area dedicated to such things as streets, easements and uses out of character with the principal use, but within a unit of area being measured. Tracts may include critical areas, storm ponds, and forestlands, parkland and other open space. Tracts shall not be considered lots for the purpose of determining short plat or subdivision status. Tracts shall not be considered buildable lots of record.

"Turn-arounds" are any location identified by the city engineering manager as necessary to be improved for emergency and other vehicles to turn around.

"UBC." See "IBC" or "IRC."

"Usable Open Space" means areas planned and improved to provide opportunities for active recreation, passive relaxation, or community interaction, and that are accessible to the public or to residents, employees, or customers in common. Examples include plazas, courtyards, private parks, sport fields and courts, and viewpoints overlooking natural resource areas. Usable Open Space does not include public parks unless the parks were approved as Usable Open Space and conveyed to the City.

Utility Facilities, Minor. "Minor utility facilities" means those facilities which have a local impact on surrounding properties and are necessary to provide essential services such as:

1. Substations (transmission and distribution);
2. Pump stations;
3. Outfalls;
4. Water towers and reservoirs;
5. Public wells;
6. Cable television receiver and transmission facilities, excluding wireless communications facilities as defined in CMC Section 18.35.030 Definitions;
7. Catch basins, retention ponds, etc.;
8. Water treatment facilities.

"Vision clearance area" means a triangular area on a lot at the intersection of two streets, or a street and an alley, or a street and a railroad, two sides of which are lot lines measured from their corner intersection for a distance specified in the code. The third side of the triangle is a line across the corner of the lot adjoining the ends of the other two sides. Where the lot lines at intersections have rounded corners, the lot lines will be extended in a straight line to a point of intersection. See Section 18.17.030 [Corner lot vision clearance area,] along with Figures 18.17-030-1 and 18.17-030-2.

"Warranty bond" means and is referred to as a function and maintenance bond, it is generally used to insure the satisfactory operation to public improvements within an approved development. The developer is the principal and the city is the obligee. The warranty bond has a beginning and ending date in amount specified per CMC Section 17.21.040(B)(1). At the end of the warranty period, the city will assume responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the public improvement.

"Wireless." For related definitions see Chapter 18.35 Telecommunication Ordinance.

18.05.010 Zoning maps administration.

- A. This title shall consist of the text titled the "City of Camas Zoning Code," and that certain map or books of maps identified by the approving signatures of the mayor and the city clerk, and marked and designated as "The Zoning Map of the City of Camas," which map or book of maps shall be placed on file in the offices of the city clerk, county auditor, and other city departments. This title, and each and all of its terms and map details, is to be interpreted in light of the context of the book of maps in relationship to the comprehensive plan. In any conflict between the maps and the text of this code the text shall prevail.
- B. Zoning Text and Map Amendments. Amendments may be proposed by city council or by the planning commission on its own motion, or such an amendment may be proposed by an applicant or city staff pursuant to CMC Chapter 18.51 Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Amendments.
- C. Administration and Procedures. A correct copy of each amendment to the text or to the map established by this title shall be maintained on file in the offices of the city clerk and the planning official.
- D. Site Specific Rezones. A site specific rezone involves an application of an owner of a specific parcel or set of contiguous parcels that does not require modification of the comprehensive plan. Site specific rezones are decided by the hearing officer after a public hearing. The criteria for reviewing and approving a site specific rezone are as follows:
 - 1. The use or change in zoning requested shall be in conformity with the adopted comprehensive plan, the provisions of this title, and the public interest.
 - 2. The proposed zone change shall be compatible with the existing established development pattern of the surrounding area in terms of lot sizes, densities and uses.
- E. Timing and Responsibility for Updating Official Zoning Map. All amendments hereafter made to the zoning map by ordinance shall be shown on such map(s), and it shall be the responsibility of the planning official to keep the maps up to date at all times. Any amendments to the zoning map shall be made in accordance with the comprehensive plan map, as amended.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.020 Districts designated.

For the purposes of the Code, the city is divided into zoning districts designated as follows:

District	Symbol	Comprehensive Plan Designation
Residential 15,000	R-15	Single-family Low
<u>North Shore Lower Density Residential</u>	<u>LD-NS</u>	<u>NS-Single-family Low</u>
Residential 12,000	R-12	Single-family Medium
Residential 10,000	R-10	Single-family Medium
Residential 7,500	R-7.5	Single-family Medium
Residential 6,000	R-6	Single-family High
Multifamily-10	MF-10	Multifamily Low

Multifamily-18	MF-18	Multifamily High
<u>North Shore Higher Density Residential</u>	<u>HD-NS</u>	<u>NS-Multifamily High</u>
Multifamily Cottage	MF-C	Overlay
Neighborhood Commercial	NC	Commercial
Community Commercial	CC	Commercial
Regional Commercial	RC	Commercial
<u>North Shore Commercial</u>	<u>C-NS</u>	<u>NS-Commercial</u>
Mixed Use	MX	Commercial
<u>North Shore Mixed Use</u>	<u>MX-NS</u>	<u>NS-Commercial</u>
Downtown Commercial	DC	Commercial
<u>North Shore Mixed Employment</u>	<u>ME-NS</u>	<u>NS-Industrial</u>
Light Industrial	LI	Industrial
Heavy Industrial	HI	Industrial
Business Park	BP	Industrial
Light Industrial/Business Park	LI/BP	Industrial
Neighborhood Park	NP	Park
Special Use Park	SU	Park
Open space/Green space	OS	Open space Green space

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2547, § II(Exh. B), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2667, § I, 12-17-2012 ; Ord. No. 2672, § I(Exh. A), 1-22-2013 ; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2694, § I, 2-3-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.030 Boundary determination.

Unless otherwise specified or shown on the zoning map, district boundaries are lot lines or the centerlines of streets, alleys, railroad, and other rights-of-way:

- A. Where boundaries are other than lot lines or centerlines of streets, alleys, railroad, and other rights-of-way, they shall be determined by dimensions shown on the zoning map;
- B. Where actual streets or other features on the ground vary from those shown on the zoning map, interpretations or adjustments shall be made by the planning commission;
- C. Where a district boundary line, as shown on the zoning map, divides a lot in single ownership at the time of passage of the code, the zoning district classification that has been applied to greater than fifty percent of such lot shall apply.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

18.05.040 Residential and multifamily zones.

- A. R-15 Residential-15,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with a minimum density of two to three dwellings per acre. This zone will permit the rural character of a number of existing neighborhoods to be maintained. The average lot size is fifteen thousand square feet.

- B. R-12 Residential-12,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of three to four dwelling units per acre. This zone is designated for areas with steep topography for greater flexibility in site layout, and where potential hazards do not exist. The average lot size is twelve thousand square feet.
- C. R-10 Residential-10,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of four to five dwellings per acre. This zone is intended to be zoned near low density residential districts, and where potential natural hazards do not exist. The average lot size is ten thousand square feet.
- D. R-7.5 Residential-7,500. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of five to six dwellings per acre. This zone should have less slope than lower density zones, and be adjacent to existing high density residential districts. The average lot size is seven thousand five hundred square feet.
- E. R-6 Residential-6,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of six to seven dwellings per acre. The slope of property is less than other lower density residential zones. This zone serves a transition to multifamily or commercial zones. The average lot size is six thousand square feet.
- F. LD-NS North Shore Lower Density Residential. This zone is intended for residential dwellings in the North Shore subarea with a minimum density of four dwellings per acre and a maximum density of 5.8 dwellings per acre. This zone will reflect the rural character of a number of existing residences and can support transitions from existing uses to more dense zones.
- FG. MF-10 Multifamily Residential. This zone provides for a diversity of dwellings such as duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, rowhouses, and apartment complexes, with a density of up to ten units per acre. It is desirable for this zone to be adjacent to parks and multi-modal transportation systems. This zone can also serve as a transition between commercial and residential zones.
- GH. MF-18 Multifamily Residential. These zones are intended to provide for dwellings such as rowhouses and apartment complexes. It is desirable for these zones to be adjacent to parks and multi-modal transportation systems. These zones also serve as a transition between commercial and residential zones.
- I. HD-NS North Shore Higher Density Residential. This zone is intended for residential dwellings in the North Shore subarea with a minimum density of 10 dwellings per acre and a maximum density of 18 dwelling units per acre. This zone provides for a diversity of dwellings and serves as a transition between commercial areas and residential uses.
- HJ. MF-C Cottage. This is an overlay zone, which is intended to increase the housing supply and style choices for smaller, single-level dwellings. It is desirable that cottages are designed to include unique architectural elements such as a front porch, steep-pitch gable roof, and a recessed garage; and to accommodate those with mobility impairments. This overlay zone may be utilized within multi-family zones only, and upon approval of a zoning district change.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2694, § II, 2-3-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.05.050 Commercial and industrial zones.

The purpose of the commercial, industrial, and high technology zones are to provide services and employment primarily to residents. These areas are zoned according to the services they provide. As a result, each zone has different characteristics as summarized below:

- A. NC Neighborhood Commercial. This zone provides for the day-to-day needs of the immediate neighborhood. This zone is intended to be small, but fairly numerous throughout the city. Convenience goods (e.g., food, drugs and sundries), along with personal services (e.g., dry cleaning, barbershop or beauty shop), are common goods and services offered.

- B. CC Community Commercial. This zone provides for the goods and services of longer-term consumption, and tend to be higher-priced items than the neighborhood commercial zone district. Typical goods include clothing, hardware and appliance sales. Some professional services are offered, e.g., real estate office or bank. Eating and drinking establishments may also be provided. This zone tends to vary in size, but is larger than the neighborhood commercial zone.
- C. RC Regional Commercial. This zone provides apparel, home furnishings, and general merchandise in depth and variety, as well as providing services for food clusters and some recreational activities. Regional commercial is the largest of the commercial zones and is designed to serve the region or a significant portion of the region's population.
- D. DC Downtown Commercial. This zone is designated as a large community commercial area, providing a large range of goods and services. This area is designed to promote commercial diversification to serve the immediate residential and office uses in the surrounding areas. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel, through higher building heights and floor area ratios than those found in other commercial districts.
- E. C-NS North Shore Commercial. This zone is designated as a commercial area in the North Shore subarea, meaning a range of goods and services are available.
- F. ME-NS North Shore Mixed Employment. This zone allows a wide variety of employment uses in the North Shore subarea, including retail, office space, warehouse, manufacturing, and other employment uses.
- EG. LI Light Industrial. This zone provides for uses that are more compatible with commercial, residential, or multifamily uses. Typical uses in this zone include assembly and manufacturing of electronic and precision instruments. More intensive industry, e.g., metal fabrication, is excluded.
- FH. BP Business Park. This zone provides for employment growth in the city by protecting industrial areas for future employment. Design of business park facilities in this district will be campus-style, with landscaped buffers, and architectural features compatible with surrounding areas.
- GI. LI/BP Light Industrial/Business Park. This zone provides for uses such as, offices related to industrial usage, research and development, limited commercial, and associated warehousing uses, including the provision of employee recreation opportunities. Development in campus-like setting with generous landscaping, well-designed buildings and near major traffic corridors is anticipated.
- HJ. HI Heavy Industrial. This zone provides for a wide range of industrial and manufacturing uses. Types of activities in this zone include assembly, manufacturing, fabrication, processing, bulk handling and storage, research facilities, associated warehousing, and heavy trucking.
- HK. MX Mixed Use. This zone provides for a wide range of commercial and residential uses. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel.
- L. MX-NS North Shore Mixed Use. This zone provides for a wide range of commercial and residential uses in the North Shore subarea. Compact development that supports transit and pedestrian travel is encouraged. Mixed-use areas should create spaces for community gathering, waiting, discussion, and outdoor commercial activities. Horizontal and vertical mixed-use developments are allowed. Mixed-use development should include multiple entries and windows on the ground floor to facilitate business access, create visual interest, and promote safety. For the residential uses, this zone allows a maximum density of 24 dwellings per acre and minimum density of 10 dwelling units per acre. Each horizontal mixed-use development should have no more than 70% of the total acreage of the development dedicated to residential uses. Each vertical mixed-use development shall, at a minimum, dedicate the ground floor to commercial uses (up to 50% of the ground floor may be used for indoor parking). Residential multifamily is allowed only on the second floor or above or in the back of commercial buildings as a live-work unit (only 25% of the required 30% can be live-work units).

- D. If the letter "T" appears in the box at the intersection of the row, the use is temporarily permitted under the procedures of Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Use Permits." Other temporary uses not listed may be authorized as provided in Chapter 18.47.
- E. If a number appears in a box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is subject to the requirements specified in the note corresponding with the number immediately following the table.
- F. Uses accessory to a use permitted or conditionally permitted in any zone may be authorized subject only to those criteria and/or processes deemed applicable by the head of the planning department.
- G. If a use is not listed under either Section 18.07.030 Table 1 or 18.07.040 Table 2, and is not an accessory or temporary use, then the use shall be subject to a zoning code text amendment. Notwithstanding a zoning code text amendment, the community development director may determine whether a proposed land use not specifically listed in a land use table is allowed in a zone. The director shall take into consideration the following when making a determination:
 1. Whether or not the proposed use in a particular zone is similar impact to other permitted or conditional uses or is compatible with other uses; and
 2. Whether or not the proposed use is consistent with the zone's purpose.

A use listed in one table but not the other shall be considered a prohibited use in the latter.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.07.030 Table 1—Commercial and industrial land uses.

KEY: P = Permitted Use
 C = Conditional Use
 X = Prohibited Use
 T = Temporary Use

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Commercial Uses												
Animal kennel, commercial boarding ⁶	X	X	X	p ¹¹	X	p ¹¹	X	p ¹¹	p ¹¹	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>p¹¹</u>
Animal shelter ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Antique shop ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	C	X	X	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Appliance sales and service ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	C	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Automobile repair (garage) ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Automobile sales, new or used ⁶	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Automobile service station ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Automobile wrecking ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Bakery (wholesale) ⁶	X	X	X	P	X	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Bakery (retail) ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Banks, savings and loan	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Barber and beauty shops ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Boat building ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Boat repair and sales ⁶	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Book store ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Bowling alley/billiards ⁶	X	P	X	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Building, hardware and garden supply store ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Bus station ⁶	X	C	C	P	C	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Cabinet and carpentry shop ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Candy; confectionery store ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Cemetery ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Clothing store ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Coffee shop, cafe ⁶ or kiosk	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Convention center ⁶	X	P	X	C	C	P	P	C	X	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Day care center ⁶	C	P	P	C	P	C	P ⁵	C	C	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>
Day care, adult	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Day care, family home ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	X	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Day care, mini-center ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Delicatessen (deli) ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Department store ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Electric vehicle battery charging station and rapid charging stations	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Equipment rental ⁶	C	P	C	C	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>
Event center	X	P	C	P	C	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Feed store ⁶	X	X	X	P	X	C	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Fitness center/sports club ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Florist shop ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Food cart/food truck/food delivery business ⁶	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Furniture repair; upholstery ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Furniture store ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Funeral home ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	X	X	X	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Gas/fuel station ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Gas/fuel station with mini market ⁶	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Grocery, large scale ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	C ⁸	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Grocery, small scale ⁶	P	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Grocery, neighborhood scale ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Hospital, emergency care ⁶	X	C	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Hotel, motel ⁶	X	C	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Household appliance repair ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Industrial supplies store ⁶	X	P	X	C	C	C	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Laundry/dry cleaning (industrial)	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Laundry/dry cleaning (retail) ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Laundry (self-serve)	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Liquor store ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	C	X	C	C	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Machine shop ⁶	X	X	C	C	C	C	P ⁵	C	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Marijuana processor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Marijuana producer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Marijuana retailer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Medical or dental clinics (outpatient) ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Mini-storage/vehicular storage ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Manufactured home sales lot ⁶	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Newspaper printing plant ⁶	X	P	C	C	X	X	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Nursery, plant ⁶	X	P	C	C	C	C	X	C	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Nursing, rest, convalescent, retirement home ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Office supply store ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	X	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Pawnshop ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Parcel freight depots ⁶	X	P	X	P	X	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Permanent supportive housing	C	P	X/P ¹⁰	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X/P¹⁰</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹⁰</u>
Pet shops ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	C	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Pharmacy ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Photographic/electronic store ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Plumbing, or mechanical service ⁶	X	X	X	P	C	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Printing, binding, blue printing ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Professional office(s) ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Public agency ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Real estate office ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	T	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Recycling center ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Recycling collection point ⁶	T or C	P	T or C	T or C	C	C	P ⁵	P	P	<u>T or C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>
Recycling plant ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Research facility ⁶	X	P	C	C	X	P	P	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Restaurant ⁶	C	P	P	P	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Restaurant, fast food ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Roadside produce stand ⁶	T	T	T	T	C	X	T	T	T	<u>T</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>T</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Sand, soil, gravel sales and storage ⁶	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Second-hand/consignment store ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Sexually oriented business ^{1,5}	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Shoe repair and sales ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Smoke shop/head shop ⁹	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Stock broker, brokerage firm	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Specialty goods production (e.g. brew pub)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Taverns ⁶	X	P	C	P	C	P	X	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Theater, except drive-in ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Truck terminals ⁶	X	C	X	C	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Veterinary clinic ⁶	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Warehousing, wholesale and trade ⁶	X	X	X	C	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Warehousing, bulk retail ⁶	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Manufacturing and/or processing of the following:												
Cotton, wool, other fibrous material	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Food production or treatment	X	X	X	C	C	P	X	P	C	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Foundry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Furniture manufacturing	X	P	X	X	C	C	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>X</u>
Gas, all kinds (natural, liquefied)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Gravel pits/rock quarries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Hazardous waste treatment—Off-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Hazardous waste treatment—On-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Junkyard/wrecking yard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Metal fabrication and assembly	X	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Hazardous waste treatment—On-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Paper, pulp or related products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Signs or other advertising structures	X	X	X	C	C	C	P	C	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Electronic equipment	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Industrial Uses												
High-tech industry	X	P	X	X	P	P	P ²	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Manufacturing of miscellaneous goods (e.g. musical instruments, toys, vehicle parts)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Optical goods	X	C	C	C	C	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Packaging of prepared materials	X	X	C	P	C	C	P ⁵	C	P	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Scientific and precision instruments	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Recreational, Religious, Cultural Uses												
Auditorium ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Community club ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Church ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Golf course/driving range ⁶	P	X	P	P	X	P	P ⁵	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>
Library ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Museum ⁶	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Recreational vehicle park ⁶	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	P	P	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>C</u>
Open space ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Park or playground	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Sports fields ⁶	C	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Trails	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Educational Uses												
College/university ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Elementary school ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Junior or senior high school ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Private, public or parochial school ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Trade, technical or business college ⁶	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Residential Uses												
Adult family home	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Assisted living	C	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Bed and breakfast	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Designated manufactured home	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Duplex or two-family dwelling	X	C/P ⁷	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Group home	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Home occupation	P	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Housing for the disabled	P	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Apartment, multifamily development, row houses	X	C/P ⁷	X/P ¹⁰	X/P ¹⁰	C	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Residence accessory to and connected with a business	P	P	P	X/P ¹⁰	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X/P¹₀</u>
Residential Treatment Facility ¹²	C	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>Single-family Cottage-style homes</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Single-family dwelling	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Sober Living Homes	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>X</u>
Transitional Housing	C	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Communication, Utilities and Facilities												
Electrical vehicle infrastructure	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>
Wireless communications facility	Refer to Chapter 18.35											
Facilities, minor public	P	P	P	P	C	P	P	C	P	<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
Facility, essential ⁶	X	X	C	C	C	C	P	C	C	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Railroad tracks and facilities ⁶	C	X	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Temporary Uses												
Temporary sales office for a development ⁴	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>

Notes:

- See CMC Chapter 5.36 Sexually Oriented Businesses for additional regulations for siting sexually oriented business facilities.
- Similar uses are permitted in the zone district only at the discretion of the community development director or designee.
- Reserved.
- See CMC Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Uses" for additional regulations.
- See secondary use provisions of LI/BP zone.
- See CMC Chapter 18.19 "Design Review" for additional regulations. CMC Chapter 18.19 is not applicable to development in the LI/BP zone.
- Residential uses may be outright permitted if part of a mixed use building, where residential use is not located on the ground level; otherwise it shall be a conditional use.
- If grocery store is less than one hundred thousand square feet then use is outright permitted. If one hundred thousand square feet or over then a conditional use permit is required.
- Must be sited a minimum one thousand feet of the perimeter of the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, or library, or game arcade to which is not restricted to persons twenty-one years or older as defined in WAC 314-55-010 on June 20, 2015;
 - The business shall post clear signage in a conspicuous location near each public entrance stating no person under the age of twenty-one may enter the premises; and
 - No smoke shop/head shop subject to this note shall be located within five miles of an existing lawfully established smoke shop/head shop. All measurements under (A) and (C) shall be measured from the nearest property line of the property on which the use is proposed to the nearest property line of an existing business utilizing Clark County GIS.
- On tracts ten acres or more, subject to approval by city council of a master plan and development agreement, a mixed use development may be approved provided no less than fifty-one percent of the net developable acreage is committed to commercial uses.
- Conditional use permit is required if facilities for kennels are proposed outdoors.
- A Residential Treatment Facility shall not be located within one thousand feet of public and private schools, public parks, public libraries, other RTFs or similar uses.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § IV(Exh. D), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2584, § II, 5-3-2010; Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2656, § I(Exh. A), 7-16-2012; Ord. No. 2667, § III, 12-17-2012 ; Ord. No. 2672, §

II(Exh. B), 1-22-2013 ; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 2712 , § 2, 10-20-2014; Ord. No. 2720 , § I(Exh. A), 12-15-2014; Ord. No. 15-012 , § II(Exh. B), 8-17-2015; Ord. No. 15-023 , § II, 11-16-2015; Ord. No. 15-024 , § II, 11-16-2015; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019 ; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007 , § I, 5-16-2022)

18.07.040 Table 2—Residential and multifamily land uses.

KEY: P = Permitted Use
C = Conditional Use
X = Prohibited Use
T = Temporary Use

Authorized Uses in Residential and Multifamily Zones

	R	MF
Residential Uses		
Adult family home, residential care facility, supported living arrangement, or housing for the disabled ¹	P	P
Apartments	P ²	P
Assisted living ¹ , retirement home ¹	C	P
<u>Cottage-style homes</u>	<u>X/P</u> ⁷	<u>P</u> ⁸
Designated manufactured homes	P	P
Duplex or two-family dwelling	C	P
Manufactured home	X	X
Manufactured home park	X	C
Nursing, rest, convalescent home ¹	C	P
Permanent Supportive Housing	C/P ²	P
Residential attached housing for three or more units (e.g., rowhouses)	X/P ²	P
Residential Treatment Facility ⁵	X	C
Single-family dwelling (detached)	P	P
Sober Living Homes	P	P
Transitional Housing	P	P
Incidental Uses		
Accessory dwelling unit	P	P
Animal training, kennel, boarding	X	C
Day care center ¹	C	P
Day care, family home	P	P
Day care, minicenter ¹	C	P
Electric vehicle battery charging station and rapid charging stations	P	P
Gardening and horticulture activities	P	P
Home occupation	P	P
Bed and breakfast ¹	C	C
Recreation/Religious/Cultural		
Church ¹	C	C
Community clubs, private or public ¹	C	C
Library ¹	C	C
Museum ¹	C	C
Open space ¹	P	P

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(Supp. No. 42, Update 1)

Public or semi-public building ¹	C	C
Park or playground	P	P
Sports fields ¹	C	C
Trails	P	P
Event center ⁶	C	C
Educational Uses		
Private, public or parochial school ¹	C	C
Trade, technical, business college ¹	X	C
College/university ¹	X	X
Communication and Utilities		
Wireless communication facility	Refer to Chapter 18.35	
Facilities, minor public	C	C
Public utilities, minor	C	C
Pumping station ¹	C	C
Railroad tracks and facilities 1	C	C
Temporary Uses		
Sales office for a development in a dwelling ^{1, 4}	T	T
Sales office for a development in a trailer ^{3, 4}	T	T

Notes:

1. See Chapter 18.19 "Design Review" for additional regulations.
2. Permitted in the LD-NS zone. Permitted in all other R zones as part of a planned development only.
3. Site plan review required per CMC Section 18.18.020(A)(1).
4. Notwithstanding the time limitations of a temporary use, a sales office proposed and approved through a Type III application may be approved with a longer time frame than one hundred eighty days.
5. A Residential Treatment Facility shall not be located within one thousand feet of public and private schools, public parks, public libraries, other RTFs, or similar uses.
6. Permitted in the LD-NS and HD-NS zones only.
7. Cottages are only permitted in the LD-NS zone.
8. Cottages are permitted in the HD-NS zone and multi-family zones with the MF-C overlay only.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2481 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 21-004 , § II(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 21-005 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007 , § I, 5-16-2022)

18.07.050 Park and open space land uses.

- KEY: P = Permitted Use NP = Neighborhood Park
 C = Conditional Use SU = Special Use
 X = Prohibited Use OS = Open Space
 T = Temporary Use

Authorized Uses in Park and Open Space Zones

18.09.030 Density and dimensions—Commercial and industrial zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Commercial and Industrial Zones

	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	LI	BP	HI	LI/BP ^{Note 2}	C-NS	MX-NS	ME-NS
Bulk Regulations												
Maximum Density (dwelling units/net acre)	n/a	None	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	n/a
Minimum lot area (square feet)	5,000	None	None	None	1,800	10,000	½ acre	None	10 acres	None	1,800	None
Minimum lot width (feet)	40	None	None	None	None	100	100	None	Not specified	None	None	None
Minimum lot depth (feet)	40	None	None	None	None	None	100	None	Not specified	None	None	None
Setbacks: Commercial and industrial development setbacks shall be as follows, unless along a flanking street of a corner lot. If along flanking street, then the setback must be treated like a front, and provide safe sight distance.												
Minimum front yard (feet)	15'	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	Note 3	None	15	None	5' per 1 foot of building height (200' minimum)	15	Note 3, Note 7	None
Minimum side yard (feet)	None/10' Note 1	None	None	None	10'	15' or 25' if abutting a residential area	15	None	100' for building; 25' for parking	None	10'	None
Minimum rear yard (feet)	None	None	None	None	25'	25'	50	None	100' for building; 25' for parking area	None	10'	None
Lot Coverage												
Lot coverage (percentage)	85%	None	None	None	1 story (60%) 2 stories	70%	50%	None	1 story (30%) 2 stories (40%) 3 stories (45%)	None	65%	None

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					or more (50%)								
Minimum Usable Open Space ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5% (net acreage)	100 sf/du	5% (net acreage)
Building Height													
Maximum building height (feet)	2.5 stories; or 35	None	None	None	None	acre or less: 35'; 1 to 2 acres: 45'; 2 acres or more: 60'	None	None	60		100 ⁶	100 ⁶	100 ^{6,8}

Notes:

1. If along a flanking street of corner lot.
2. The densities and dimensions in the LI/BP zone may be reduced under a planned industrial development. See Chapter 18.21 Light Industrial/Business Park.
3. Maximum setback at front building line is ten feet.
4. Residential dwelling units shall satisfy the front setbacks of CMC Section 18.09.040 Table 2, based on comparable lot size.
5. Areas that provide opportunities for active and passive uses and encourage community interaction. These spaces are accessible to the general public or to residents, employees, or customers and can include, but are not limited to plazas, courtyards, sports courts, and viewpoints (see 18.03.040 "Definitions for development terms").
6. Building heights shall "step-down" and provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. See the North Shore Design Manual.
7. If buildings are rear loaded from an alley, the rear yard setback shall be 20 feet and the front yard setback shall be 10 feet.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2545, § III, 5-4-2009; Ord. No. 2547, § V(Exh. E), 5-18-2009; Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2672, § III(Exh. C), 1-22-2013 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.09.040 Density and dimensions—Single-family residential zones.**Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Single-family Residential Zones¹**

	R-6	R-7.5	R-10	R-12	R-15	LD-NS
A. Standard New Lots						
Maximum density (dwelling units/net acre)	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	<u>5.8</u>
Minimum density (dwelling units/net acres)	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>4</u>
Average lot area (square feet) ⁴	6,000	7,500	10,000	12,000	15,000	<u>7,500</u>
Minimum lot size (square feet)	4,800	6,000	8,000	9,600	12,000	<u>5,400⁷</u>
Maximum lot size (square feet) ³	9,000	12,000	14,000	18,000	24,000	<u>12,000</u>
Minimum lot width (feet)	60	70	80	90	100	<u>40⁸</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet)	80	90	100	100	100	<u>90⁹</u>
Maximum building lot coverage ⁵	40%	40%	35%	30%	30%	<u>N/A</u>
Average building lot coverage ⁶	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>45%</u>
Maximum building height (feet) ²	35	35	35	35	35	<u>35⁷</u>
B. Density Transfer Lots¹						
Maximum density (dwelling units/net acre)	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	<u>5.8</u>
Minimum lot size (square feet)	4,200	5,250	7,000	8,400	10,500	<u>5,250</u>
Maximum lot size (square feet) ³	7,200	9,000	12,000	14,400	18,000	<u>9,000</u>
Minimum lot width (feet) ¹	50	60	60	70	80	<u>60</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet) ¹	80	80	90	90	100	<u>80</u>
Maximum building lot coverage	40%	40%	40%	35%	35%	<u>60%</u>
Maximum building height (feet) ²	35	35	35	35	35	<u>35</u>

Notes:

- For additional density and dimension provisions, see CMC Sections 18.09.060 through 18.09.180.
- Maximum building height: three stories and a basement, not to exceed height listed.
- For parcels with an existing dwelling, a one-time exception may be allowed to partition from the parent parcel a lot that exceeds the maximum lot size permitted in the underlying zone. Any further partitioning of the parent parcel or the oversized lot must comply with the lot size requirements of the underlying zone.
- Average lot area is based on the square footage of all lots within the development or plat. The average lot size may vary from the stated standard by no more than five hundred square feet.
- The maximum building lot coverage for single-story homes may be up to forty-five percent in R-6, and R-7.5, and LD-NS zones, and forty percent in R-10 and R-12 zones. To qualify for increased lot coverage, a single-story home cannot include a basement or additional levels.
- Average building lot coverage is based on the square footage of all lots within the development or plat with an LD-NS zoning designation. The average building lot coverage may increase to 55% for single-story development and/or lots below 5,000 square feet.
- Minimum lot size for cottage-style development shall be 1,800 square feet and rowhouse developments shall be 2,500 square feet.
- Minimum lot width for cottage-style development shall be 30 feet and rowhouse developments shall be 20 feet.
- Minimum lot depth for cottage-style and rowhouse development shall be 50 feet.

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Table 2—Building Setbacks for Single-Family Residential Zones¹

Lot Area	Up to 4,999 sq. ft.	5,000 to 11,999 sq. ft.	12,000 to 14,999 sq. ft.	15,000 or more sq. ft.	LD-NS
Minimum front yard (feet) ²	20	20	25	30	<u>10-25³</u>
Minimum side yard (feet)	5	5	10	15	<u>5</u>
Minimum side yard flanking a street and corner lot rear yard (feet)	10	10	15	15	<u>10</u>
Minimum rear yard (feet)	20	25	30	35	<u>10-20⁴</u>
Minimum lot frontage on a cul-de-sac or curve (feet)	25	30	35	40	<u>25</u>

Note:

- Setbacks may be reduced to be consistent with the lot sizes of the development in which it is located. Notwithstanding the setbacks requirements of this chapter, setbacks and/or building envelopes clearly established on an approved plat or development shall be applicable.
- Garage setback is five feet behind the front of the dwelling.
- LD-NS subarea developments are encouraged to vary the front yard building setbacks to provide visual interest along a residential block. Garage faces to maintain a minimum setback of 20 feet. Lots with alley-access garages may have a front yard building setback a minimum of 10 feet.
- LD-NS subarea developments with street-access garages may have a minimum rear yard setback of 10 feet. LD-NS developments with alley-access garages must maintain a 20-foot rear-yard building setback from the alley.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 15-010, § I, 8-17-2015; Ord. No. 17-013, § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019; Ord. No. 21-005, § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.09.050 Density and dimensions—Multifamily residential zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Multifamily Residential Zones

	MF-10	MF-18	MF-C Overlay	HD-NS
Density				
Maximum density (dwelling units per net acre)	10	18	24	<u>18</u>
Minimum density (dwelling units per net acre)	6.0	6.0	6.0	<u>10</u>
Standard lots				
Minimum lot area (square feet)	3,000	2,100	None	<u>1,800</u>
Minimum lot width (feet)	36	26	None	<u>20</u>
Minimum lot depth (feet)	70	60	None	<u>60</u>

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Maximum gross floor area (GFA) per dwelling unit (square feet)	No max	No max	1,000 ^{Note 4}	<u>No max</u>
Setbacks				
Minimum front yard/at garage front (feet)	15/20	10/20	0/20	<u>10/20</u>
Minimum side yard (feet)	3 ^{Note 1}	3 ^{Note 1}	0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'	<u>3¹</u>
Minimum side yard, flanking a street (feet)	15	15	15	<u>15⁷</u>
Minimum rear yard	10	10	0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'	<u>10</u>
Lot coverage				
Maximum building lot coverage	55%	65%	Building coverage is limited by a minimum of 200 sq. ft. of useable yard adjacent to each dwelling unit.	<u>65%</u>
Building height				
Maximum building height (feet)	35 ^{Note 2}	50 ^{Note 5}	18 ^{Note 3}	<u>50^{5,6}</u>

Table Notes:

1. The non-attached side of a dwelling unit shall be three feet, otherwise a zero-lot line is assumed.
2. Maximum three stories and a basement but not to exceed height listed.
3. Maximum one story and a basement but not to exceed height listed.
4. Gross floor area (GFA) in this instance does not include covered porches or accessory structures as defined per CMC 18.17.040.
5. Maximum four stories but not to exceed height listed.
6. Building heights shall "step-down" and provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. Building height transitions shall be applied to new and vertically expanded buildings in the HD-NS zone within 20 feet (measured horizontally) of an existing single detached residential building 30 feet less in height. The building-height-transition standard is met when the height of the taller building does not exceed 1 foot of height for every 1 foot separating the new building from the existing single detached residential structure.
7. Minimum side yard flanking a street shall be 10 feet for cottage-style and rowhouse developments.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2694, § III, 2-3-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017)

18.09.060 Density transfers.

- A. Purpose. To achieve the density goals of the comprehensive plan with respect to the urban area, while preserving environmentally sensitive lands and the livability of the single-family residential neighborhoods, while also maintaining compatibility with existing residences.
- B. Scope. This section shall apply to new development in all residential (R) zoning districts.
- C. Where a land division proposes to set aside a tract for the protection of a critical area, natural open space network, or network connector (identified in the city of Camas parks plan), or approved as a recreational area, lots proposed within the development may utilize the density transfer standards under CMC Section 18.09.040.B Table-1.

in eighty percent cover in three years. Lawn cannot be the primary ground cover within required landscape buffers unless approved for stormwater conveyance. Grass species, if used as ground cover, shall be native or drought-tolerant, and appropriate for the use of the area.

- H. Appropriate measures shall be taken, e.g., installation of irrigation system, to assure landscaping success. If plantings fail to survive, it is the responsibility of the property owner to replace them.
- I. Required trees, as they grow, shall be pruned in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture. The pruned tree will provide at least ten feet of clearance above sidewalks and fourteen feet above street roadway surfaces.
- J. Existing trees may be used as street trees if there will be no damage from the development which will kill or weaken the tree. Sidewalks of variable width and elevation may be utilized to save existing street trees, subject to approval by the city.
- K. Vision clearance hazards shall be prohibited.
- L. Street trees and other required landscaping which dies or is removed, must be replaced within one year of death or removal. Replacement street trees may be an alternative species from the city's recommended tree list, and may be in a different location as approved by the city.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014 ; Ord. No. 17-013 , § I(Exh. A), 10-2-2017; Ord. No. 18-014, § XIII, 9-4-2018 ; Ord. No. 21-005 , § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021)

18.13.051 Minimum tree density requirement.

- A. Tree Density. A minimum tree density per net acre is required and must be incorporated within the overall landscape plan. The tree density may consist of existing trees, replacement trees or a combination of existing and replacement trees, pursuant to the priority established in Section 18.13.052.

18.13.051 Table 1: Required Tree Density

Proposed Activity	Required Minimum Tree Density per Net Acre	Required Tree Replacement	North Shore Subarea Required Minimum Tree Density per Net Acre ¹
New Development	20 Tree Units	20 Tree Units per acre	30 Tree Units
Residential	20 Tree Units	20 Tree Units per acre	30 Tree Units
Developed commercial and industrial properties	20 Tree Units	3 Tree Units for every 1 tree unit removed up to the minimum tree density per acre.	30 Tree Units

¹At least 50% of minimum tree density must be achieved through retention of existing trees where the existing tree coverage on the site would allow for this standard to be met. If this standard cannot be met, an arborist report is required to demonstrate that it cannot be met. Replacement trees must be native and/or coniferous species. More information is included in the North Shore Design Manual.

- B. Tree Density Calculation. Specific instructions on how to perform tree density calculations are provided in the Design Standards Manual. "Tree Unit" is a unit of measurement based upon the size of the diameter of the tree measured at the breast height ("dbh"). New trees are given a value of one (1) Tree Unit, as they must be a minimum of 2" dbh when planted. Tree Unit values are summarized in the following Table:

18.13.051 Table 2: Tree Units for Existing Trees

Diameter at Breast Height "dbh"	Tree Units	Diameter at Breast Height "dbh"	Tree Units
1" to 5"	1	31" to 32"	12
6" to 12"	2	33" to 34"	13
13" to 14"	3	35" to 36"	14
15" to 16"	4	37" to 38"	15
17" to 18"	5	39" to 40"	16
19" to 20"	6	41" to 42"	17
21" to 22"	7	43" to 44"	18
23" to 24"	8	45" to 46"	19
25" to 26"	9	47" to 48"	20
27" to 28"	10	49" to 50"	21
29" to 30"	11	For larger trees, allow a ½ tree unit for every additional inch of dbh.	

(Ord. No. 18-014, § XIV, 9-4-2018)

18.13.052 Tree and native vegetation preservation.

- A. When determining where to retain or plant trees, locations with healthy soils, native understory vegetation, and mature trees shall have priority when there are feasible alternative locations on site for proposed buildings and site improvements to achieve the minimum tree unit density per acre. This may require site redesign. Provided, where necessary, density transfer areas may be used to ensure protection and retention of trees. Residential and mixed-use developments may use density transfer standards when setting aside area outside of critical or natural areas to protect existing trees.
- B. In designing a development project and in meeting the required tree density, the applicant must provide a Landscape, Tree and Vegetation plan that retains healthy, wind firm trees in the following priority:
 - 1. Trees located within critical area buffers. Trees must be identified within a protected tract.
 - 2. Significant wildlife habitat, or areas adjacent and buffering habitat.
 - 3. Significant trees that are greater than 36 inch dbh.
 - 4. Groves of trees, or other individual healthy trees with the intent to retain must be located in separate tract if part of a land division, or other protective mechanism if other development type,
 - 5. Trees, that if removed would cause trees on adjacent properties to become hazardous.
- C. Mitigation and Replacement. In areas where there are currently inadequate numbers of existing trees to meet minimum tree density, where the trees are inappropriate for preservation, the soils are poor, or there are significant invasive species, then mitigation shall be required to meet the minimum tree density. The applicant's proposed location for replacement trees or mitigation shall be subject to the city's approval of the Landscape Plan. Replacement trees shall be planted in the following priority:
 - 1. Onsite.
 - a. Within or adjacent to critical area buffers or wildlife habitat areas
 - b. Adjacent to stormwater facilities

Chapter 18.19 DESIGN REVIEW⁴

18.19.010 Purpose.

This chapter is intended to provide for orderly and quality development consistent with the design principles of the "Camas Design Review Manual: Gateways, Commercial, Mixed-Use and Multifamily Uses," hereafter referred to as the Design Review Manual (DRM) ~~and~~ the "Downtown design manual," and the "North Shore design manual." The design review process is not intended to determine the appropriateness of a given use on a given parcel. The design review process is intended to produce a meaningful integration of building, landscaping and natural environment. This will protect the general health, safety, and welfare of the community by making efficient use of the land, which is consistent with the visual character and heritage of the community.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.19.020 Scope.

Design review is required for all new developments within commercial, mixed-use, business park, or multifamily zones, redevelopment (including change in use, e.g., residential to commercial), or major rehabilitation (exterior changes requiring a building permit or other development permit). Commercial uses in the context of design review include both traditional uses listed as commercial under the zoning code as well as recreational, religious, cultural, educational, and governmental buildings and associated properties. Additionally, design review is applicable to all new developments or redevelopments within a gateway area as defined in the design review manual. Design review is also required for all development within the North Shore subarea, consistent with the North Shore design manual.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.19.025 Scope of the downtown design manual (DDM).

The provisions of this manual shall be applied to public and private parcels located within the downtown commercial zone. The standards within the DDM supersede the general requirements of the DRM for parcels located within the downtown commercial zone.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

18.19.030 Design review manual adopted.

The city's design standards are primarily contained in the design review manual, which was adopted by the city.

⁴Prior ordinance history: Ords. 2443 and 2515.

- iv. Detached garages shall be located to the rear of stacked unit(s) so as not to be directly viewable from a public street.
 - v. Attached garages shall account for less than fifty percent of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street shall be articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.
- b. Townhomes and Rowhouses.
- i. All on-site parking areas (excluding driveways and garages) shall be screened with landscaping.
 - ii. Buildings shall be used to define the streetscape unless site conditions prove prohibitive.
 - iii. When appropriate, structures abutting or located in single-family residentially zoned areas shall be designed to mitigate size and scale differences.
 - iv. Walls shall be articulated in order to avoid a blank look and to provide a sense of scale.
 - v. Detached garages shall be located to the rear of the townhouse or rowhouse unit(s) so as not to be directly viewable from a public street.
 - vi. Attached garages shall account for less than fifty percent of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street shall be articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.
- c. Duplex, Triplex and Four-Plex.
- i. Garages shall account for less than fifty percent of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street shall be articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.

4. North Shore Subarea.

All development within the North Shore subarea must meet the minimum requirements determined in North Shore Design Manual.

- a. Use a stepped-transition in building height and mass to move from higher density to lower density and from more intense mix-of-uses to single uses to provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. Building height transitions shall be applied to new and vertically expanded buildings in the HD-NS, C-NS, MX-NS, and ME-NS zones within 20 feet (measured horizontally) of an existing single detached residential building 30 feet less in height. The building height transition standard is met when the height of the taller building does not exceed 1 foot of height for every 1 foot separating the new building from the existing single detached residential structure.
- b. Vary lot sizes, front yard setbacks, and building product type for residential uses to avoid predictable suburban development patterns (also known as “cookie cutter” development) and better reflect the natural geography.
- c. Minimize the visibility of off-street surface parking where feasible by instead integrating structured and tuck-under parking in buildings or locating surface parking behind buildings.
- d. Provide public-facing facades and building entries—regardless of land use—that provide weather protection from wind, rain, sun, and the occasional snow.

- e. Include multiple entries and windows on ground floor commercial uses facilitate business access, create visual interest, and promote safety.
- f. Encourage an aesthetic that complements the surroundings (such as the Pacific Northwest style) through site design, exterior building materials, landscaping, and other features. Exterior building materials may include: concrete, wood, standing-seam sheet metal, glass, board-and-batten, wood siding, corrugated sheet metal, board-formed concrete, board-and-batten siding, commercial/industrial terra-cotta, stone siding, spaced wood sun screens, ply-formed concrete, horizontal wood siding, brick, sheet metal panels, standing-seam metal roofing, stucco, and/or heavy-timber.
- g. Use dark-sky friendly lighting for outdoor areas, such as full cutoff fixtures, or limiting light trespass from buildings into the street.
- h. Design the development to maximize potential for passive solar and solar-ready construction.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 16-006 , § I, 5-2-2016)

18.19.060 Guidelines.

- A. The guidelines include five major categories:
 1. Landscaping and screening;
 2. Architecture;
 3. Massing and setbacks;
 4. Historic and heritage preservation; and
 5. Circulation and connections.
- B. Each of the major guidelines include subcategories. Compliance with the guideline categories and subcategories demonstrate compliance with the principles. However, not every guideline may be deemed applicable, and therefore required, by the approval authority. Additionally, the approval authority may approve a variance from one or more guidelines, provided the overall intent of the principles is satisfied.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.19.070 Application requirements.

Application for design review shall be submitted on the most current forms provided by, and in a manner set forth by the community development director or designee. The application shall include such drawings, sketches, and narrative as to allow the approval authority review of the specific project on the merits of the city's design review manual and other applicable city codes. An application shall not be deemed complete unless all information requested is provided.

(Ord. 2518 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011)



North Shore Subarea Design Manual



April 2023



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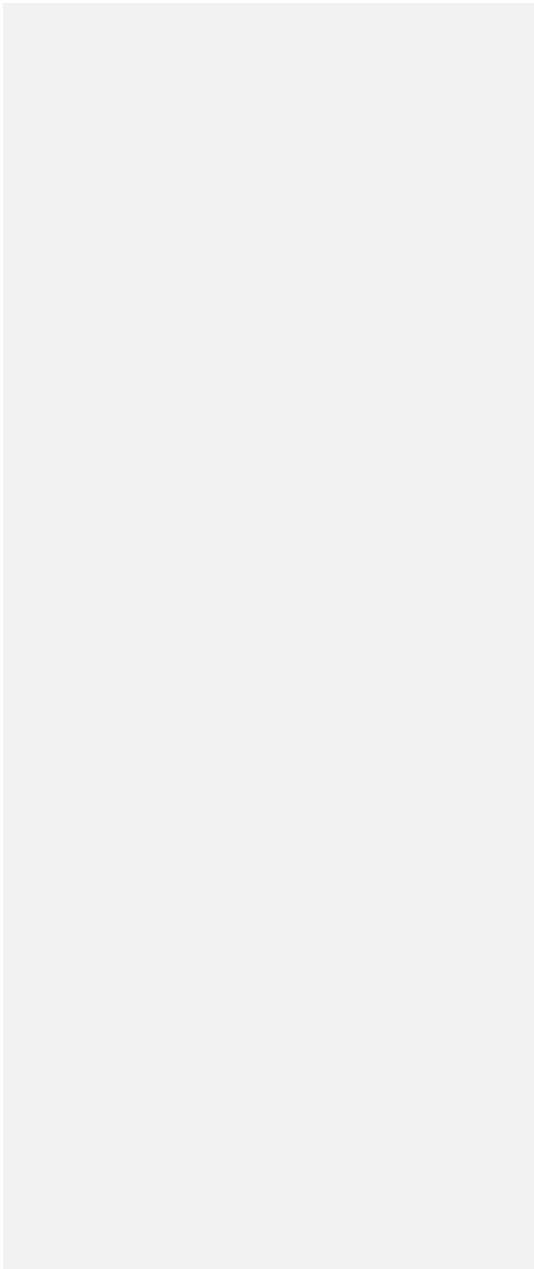
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Introduction

Section 1. How to Use This Document

1.1 Purpose

The North Shore subarea consists of approximately 990 acres of land north of Lacamas Lake in Camas (see Figure 1). During the planning process for the subarea plan, the community expressed a desire for the North Shore to become a unique and special part of Camas that is complementary to the surrounding natural environment.

The North Shore Design Manual builds on the vision statement and design guidelines identified in the adopted subarea plan. The design guidelines have been refined where needed to provide additional details and to provide clear and objective standards for property owners and developers. These guidelines supplement the requirements included in the Camas Municipal Code (CMC) and are not intended to replace any requirements included in the code.

This document is intended to encourage high-quality design that creates a sense of place in the North Shore consistent with the community's vision.



Figure 1 North Shore Subarea Boundary

North Shore Vision

The North Shore is a unique and beautiful place that is valued by the Camas community. Historically, the area has included agricultural uses and single-family residences on large, rural acreages. As the area is redeveloped, consistent with the adopted North Shore Subarea Plan, it is important to balance development with the protection of the area's environmental resources and rural character.

After extensive community outreach, in September 2020 the City Council adopted the following [vision statement](#) for the North Shore.

- 1. Preserve the North Shore's natural beauty and environmental health.
- 2. Plan a network of green spaces and recreational opportunities.
- 3. Cluster uses for a walkable community.
- 4. Provide a variety of housing options.
- 5. Locate industrial parks and commercial centers to the north.
- 6. Favor local-serving businesses.
- 7. Plan for needed schools and infrastructure.
- 8. Strive to maintain Camas' small town feel.

Introduction

Development Character – Pacific Northwest Style and Sustainability

Through the subarea planning process, the community provided input on the development character and architectural styles that would be consistent with the North Shore Vision. A Pacific Northwest building style was identified as the most appropriate style for future development in the North Shore. That style includes materials that are native to the Pacific Northwest and/or architectural features that are traditionally seen in historic buildings throughout the Pacific Northwest.

- Extended overhangs
- Exterior materials include a mix of, stone, concrete, wood siding, and/or stucco
- Buildings should avoid metal and stucco siding as the primary public-facing exterior
- Low-slope roof forms
- Balanced horizontal and vertical lines
- Neutral color palette complementing the natural environment

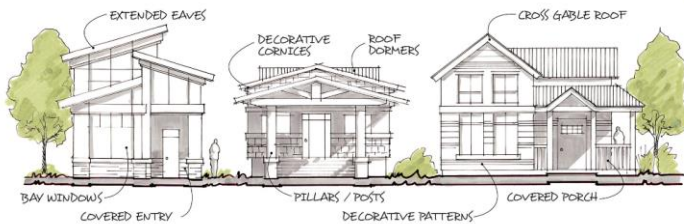


Figure 2 Elements of the Pacific Northwest Style

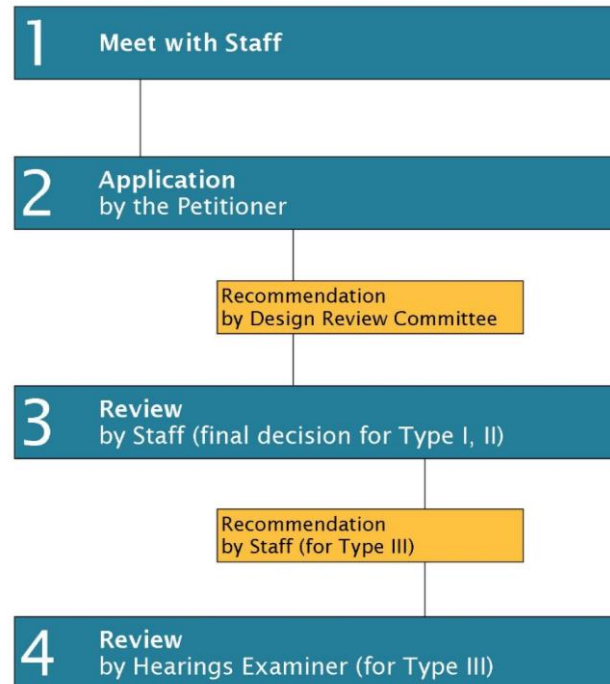
Many of the vision statement elements and public comments received during the subarea planning process highlighted the desire to protect the natural beauty of the North Shore and to incorporate forward-thinking sustainable practices in new construction. Sustainable guidelines are identified in Section 4).

1.2 The Design Approval Process

All new development and redevelopment in the subarea is subject to the City’s design review process prior to building permit issuance (see Figure 1). This manual is intended to supplement the development standards in the City of Camas Municipal Code (CMC) and all development must be compliant with the CMC. If the requirements of this manual conflict with other regulations, the more stringent of the two shall apply.

Project proponents should contact the City of Camas for all required approval processes.

Figure 3 North Shore Design Review Process



Introduction

1.3 Land Use District Map

Figure 4 identifies the six land use districts established by the North Shore subarea plan. Please review the Camas Zoning Map to confirm the zoning designation of a property, as zoning changes may occur over time.

North Shore Land Use Districts

Mixed Employment (ME-NS)

Uses include a wide variety of employment uses, including retail, office space, warehouse, and manufacturing.

North Shore Mixed Use (MX-NS)

Uses include a wide range of commercial and residential uses, including book stores, bakeries, cafes, live-work units, florists, and medical offices.

North Shore Commercial (C-NS)

Uses include a wide range of commercial uses, including banks, restaurants, fitness centers, and neighborhood grocery stores.

Higher Density Residential (HD-NS)

Uses include apartments and other multi-unit residential buildings, including rowhouses and cottage-style housing developments.

Lower Density Residential (LD-NS)

Uses include detached and attached single-family residential development, including rowhouses and cottage-style housing developments.

Park / Open Space

Parks and open space uses could include public plazas, pocket parks, and public gathering spaces within streetscapes.



Figure 4 Land Use Districts

*Additional uses are described in Chapter 18.07 of the City of Camas Zoning Code.

Land Use and Development Standards

Section 2. Land Use and Development Standards

2.1 North Shore Lower Density Residential (LD-NS)

Intent and Character

The North Shore - Lower Density (LD-NS) district is intended for low density residential developments, including the following types of housing.

- Detached single-family homes
- Duplexes
- Cottage cluster developments
- Accessory dwelling units (ADU)

A complete list of uses allowed in the LD-NS district can be found in CMC 18.07.040. Developments in this zone should support transitions from existing uses to more dense zones.

Design Standards and Guidelines

The following sections describe the standards and guidelines that should be followed for all new development and redevelopment in the LD-NS district.



Lower Density Residential Area (Source: © alenamozhjer / Adobe Stock)



Figure 5 Cottage Cluster Development

Land Use and Development Standards

Dimensional Standards

The tables below identify the dimensional standards applicable to the LD-NS District. All standards should be confirmed in [CMC 18.09](#). Parking requirements are determined by [CMC 18.11](#).

Table 1. Dimensions and Standards for Standard Lots in LD-NS

Item	Standard
Density range (min-max dwelling units/acre)	4-5.8
Average lot area (square feet)	7,500
Minimum lot size (square feet)	5,400
Maximum lot size (square feet)	12,000
Minimum lot width	40
Minimum lot depth	90
Average building lot coverage	45%
Average lot area (square feet)	7,500
Maximum building height (feet)	35
Setbacks, Street loaded (feet):	
Front yard:	20
Side yard	5
Rear yard	10
Setbacks, Alley loaded (feet):	
Front yard	10
Side yard	5
Rear yard	20
Maximum building height (feet)	35

Table 2. Dimensions and Standards for Cottage Cluster Developments
Cottage style dwellings are permitted in the LD-NS, HD-NS, and MX-NS districts.

Item	Standard
Density range (min-max dwelling units/acre)	4-5.8
Minimum lot size (square feet)	1,800
Minimum lot width	30
Minimum lot depth	50
Average building lot coverage	Minimum of 200 sq.ft. of useable yard adjacent to each dwelling unit.
Maximum building height (feet)	18
Setbacks	
Front yard/at garage front	0/20
Side yard	0 / 10 if abutting R-zone
Side yard, flanking street	15
Rear yard	0 / 10 if abutting R-zone

Land Use and Development Standards

Site Development Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to all development in the LD-NS district.

- Vary lot sizes to avoid “cookie cutter” and predictable suburban development patterns, and to better reflect the natural geography.
- Porches should be located on the street-facing façade and can be linear or wrapping.
- Attached garages are encouraged over detached garages. If detached, the garage should be located behind the primary structure.
- ADUs are encouraged to support housing variety. ADUs should be designed to complement the primary residence.
- Orient the form and layout of buildings to retain or integrate with the existing topography, natural habitat, and respond to climatic or solar conditions.
- Integrate sustainable design features, such as passive building design, green roofs, permeable surfaces, stormwater management, and naturescaping (see section 4).

Site Development Principles

The following principles apply to all development in the LD-NS district

- One or more dormer windows must be incorporated with residential development to provide roof variation and detail.
- Provide a pedestrian pathway from the main entrance of the dwelling to the sidewalk.
- All garages shall include similar architectural features as the primary structure (e.g., windows, siding) to blend in with the residence.
- Fences shall not block views to or from the street.



Attached garage with matching trim and windows (Source: © [bmak](#) / Adobe Stock)



ADU in the Pacific Northwest style (Source: © [Joshua](#) / Adobe Stock)



(Source: © [bmak](#) / Adobe Stock)
Porch and dormer windows



Source: © [Mark Herreid](#) / Adobe Stock

Land Use and Development Standards

2.2 North Shore Higher Density Residential (HD-NS)

Intent and Character

The North Shore - Higher Density (HD-NS) district is intended for high density residential developments. Developments in this zone should provide for a variety of housing options with a minimum density of 10 dwellings per acre. Housing types permitted in this district include multifamily buildings, rowhouses, triplexes and fourplexes, and cottage clusters.

Design Standards and Guidelines

The following sections describe the standards and guidelines that should be followed for all new development and redevelopment in the HD-NS district.



Figure 6 Rowhouse Development



Figure 7 Multifamily Building Development



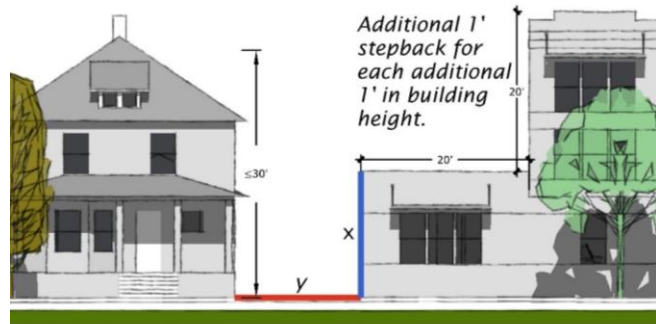
Land Use and Development Standards

Dimensional Standards

The tables below identify the dimensional standards applicable to the HD-NS District. All standards should be confirmed in CMC 18.09. Parking requirements are determined by CMC 18.11

Table 3. Dimensions and Standards for Standard Lots in HD-NS

Item	Standard
Density range (min-max dwelling units/acre)	10 - 18
Minimum lot size (square feet)	1,800
Maximum gross floor area (GFA)	No maximum
Minimum lot width	20
Minimum lot depth	60
Average building lot coverage	65%
Maximum building height (feet)	50
Setbacks (feet):	
Front yard/at garage front	10/20
Side yard	3
Side yard, flanking street	15
Rear yard	10



If $y \leq 20'$, x must be $\leq y$.

Figure 8. Stepped Transition diagram

Table 4. Dimensions and Standards for Cottage Style Dwellings

Cottage style dwellings are permitted in the LD-NS, HD-NS, and MX-NS districts)

Item	Standard
Density range (min-max dwelling units/acre)	4-5.8
Minimum lot size (square feet)	1,800
Minimum lot width	30
Minimum lot depth	50
Average building lot coverage	Minimum of 200 sq.ft. of useable yard adjacent to each dwelling unit.
Maximum building height (feet)	18
Setbacks	
Front yard/at garage front	0/20
Side yard	0 / 10 if abutting R-zone
Side yard, flanking street	15
Rear yard	0 / 10 if abutting R-zone

Use a stepped-transition in building height and mass to move from higher density to lower density and from more intense mix-of-uses to single uses to provide compatible scale and privacy between developments. Building height transitions shall be applied to new and vertically expanded buildings in the HD-NS, C-NS, MX-NS, and ME-NS zones within 20 feet (measured horizontally) of an existing single detached residential building 30 feet or less in height. The building height transition standard is met when the height of the taller building does not exceed 1 foot of height for every 1 foot separating the new building from the existing single detached residential structure (CMC 18.19.050).

Land Use and Development Standards

Site Development Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to all development in the HD-NS district.

- Organize residential units around common green spaces that incorporate stormwater draining, seating areas, play spaces, and internal pathways.
- Minimize the visibility of off-street surface parking by integrating structured and tuck-under parking in buildings or locating surface parking behind buildings
- Stoops and porches are encouraged for ground-level units. Porches are also encouraged for upper units to provide visual interest.
- Publicly dedicated parks and green or open-space within the HD-NS district should follow the design guidelines described in Section 2.6.

Site Development Principles

The following principles apply to all development in the HD-NS district

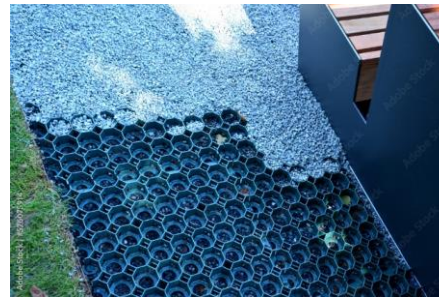
- All off street surface parking areas shall be screened with landscaping. See CMC Section 18.13.060 for specific requirements for parking lot landscaping.
- Principal pedestrian entries shall be located along a public street or public common space.
- Use a stepped-transition in building height and mass to move from higher-density to lower-density.
- Provide weather protection along public-facing facades and building entries.
- Use dark-sky friendly lighting for outdoor areas.
- Integrate sustainable design features, such as passive building design, green roofs, permeable surfaces, stormwater management, and naturescaping (see Section 4).



*Apartments oriented around a common space
(Source: © Kit Leong / Adobe Stock)*



*Stoops, porches and balconies provide visual interest
(Source: © Elenathewise / Adobe Stock)*



*Permeable surfaces should be used in the overall stormwater management plan for developments.
(Source: © Michal / Adobe Stock)*

Land Use and Development Standards

2.4 North Shore Commercial (C-NS)

Intent and Character

The North Shore Commercial (C-NS) district is intended to allow for a range of commercial activities providing goods and services in the subarea. Public-facing commercial buildings should add to the pedestrian-level environment by including ground-level windows and entrances.

Design Standards and Guidelines

The following sections describe the standards and guidelines that should be followed for all new development and redevelopment in the C-NS district.

Dimensional Standards

The tables below identify the dimensional standards applicable to the C-NS District. All standards should be confirmed in CMC 18.09. Parking requirements are determined by CMC 18.11

Table 5. Dimensions and Standards in C-NS

Item	Standard
Minimum lot size (square feet)	None
Minimum lot width	None
Minimum lot depth	None
Maximum building lot coverage	None
Maximum building height (feet)	100
Minimum Usable Open Space ¹	5% of net acreage
Setbacks (feet):	
Front yard	15
Side yard	None
Rear yard	None

1. "Usable Open Space" means areas planned and improved to provide opportunities for active recreation, passive relaxation, or community interaction, and that are accessible to the public or to residents, employees, or customers in common. Examples include plazas, courtyards, private parks, sport fields and courts, and viewpoints overlooking natural resource areas. Usable Open Space does not include public parks unless the parks were approved as Usable Open Space and conveyed to the City (CMC 18.03).



Commercial street in Boulder, CO (Source: © Jen Lobo / Adobe Stock)



Land Use and Development Standards

Site Development Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to all new development and redevelopment in the C-NS district.

- Encourage small, local businesses such as restaurants, cafes and grocers that serve North Shore residents and businesses, while complementing downtown Camas.
- Buildings should be oriented to enhance the natural topography.
- All new developments should provide multimodal connections throughout the development as well as to adjacent developments.
- The visibility of off-street surface parking should be minimized by locating parking in buildings or locating surface parking behind buildings.
- Public plazas are encouraged in the C-NS district and should incorporate similar design features to the established central plaza to add to the sense of place. See Section 2.4, MX-NS district for a description of the design features recommended for the central plaza.
- Integrate sustainable design features, such as passive building design, green roofs, permeable surfaces, stormwater management, and naturescaping (see section 4).

Site Development Principles

The following principles apply to all development in the C-NS district.

- Commercial buildings shall include multiple points of entry and ground-floor windows to facilities access, visual interests, and promote safety.
- Public-facing facades shall provide weather protection through deep-overhangs.
- Avoid large blank wall surfaces.
- Outdoor storage, loading and equipment areas shall be located and designed to blend in with the surroundings.
- Setbacks and landscaping shall include multi-modal amenities where possible, such as bike racks and benches.
- Parking areas available to the general public shall be clearly identified and connected to the building entry and/or sidewalk with a pedestrian path.



*Parking lots are located behind commercial buildings along the Hood River waterfront
(Source: [Address, City, State; digital image, "Street View," GoogleMaps (45°42'52.92" N 121°30'50.66" W: accessed 5/8/2023).*



*Weather protection and landscaped bollards support a pedestrian friendly streetscape
(Source: © SeanPavonePhoto/ Adobe Stock)*



*Seating, landscaping and public art add visual interest
(Source: © Schrodington, LLC / Adobe Stock)*

Land Use and Development Standards

2.4 North Shore Mixed Use (MX-NS)

Intent and Character

The North Shore Mixed Use (MX-NS) district is intended to provide for a wide range of commercial and residential uses. Compact development is encouraged to support transit and pedestrian travel. Developments in this zone should create spaces for community gathering, waiting, discussion, and outdoor commercial activities. Cottage-style and rowhouse developments are allowed residential uses within the MX-NS zone and are to follow the design standards and guidelines described in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

Design Standards and Guidelines

The following sections describe the standards and guidelines that should be followed for all new development and redevelopment in the MX-NS district.

Dimensional Standards

The tables below identify the dimensional standards applicable to the MX-NS District. All standards should be confirmed in CMC 18.09. Parking requirements are determined by CMC 18.11

Table 6. Dimensions and Standards in MX-NS

Item	Standard
Density range (min-max dwelling units/acre)	24
Minimum lot size (square feet)	1,800
Maximum gross floor area (GFA)	None
Minimum lot width	None
Minimum lot depth	None
Average building lot coverage	65%
Maximum building height (feet) ¹	100
Minimum Useable Open Space	100 sf / dwelling unit
Setbacks (feet):	
Front yard (maximum setback at front building line)	10
Side yard	3 (non-attached side)
Side yard, flanking street	15
Rear yard/alley-loaded	10/20

1. Bird-friendly windows and window treatments are encouraged, in particular next to open spaces and wildlife habitat.



Land Use and Development Standards

Site Development Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to all new development in the MX-NS district.

- Shared parking is encouraged between adjacent or vertically mixed uses.
- All new developments should provide multimodal connections throughout the development as well as to adjacent developments.
- Mixed-use developments that front the central plaza shall include ground-floor retail/commercial space to encourage pedestrian-level activity.
- Parking areas available to the general public should be clearly identified.
- Integrate sustainable design features, such as passive building design, green roofs, permeable surfaces, stormwater management, and naturescaping (see section 4).

The following principles apply to all new development in the MX-NS district.

- Landscaped setbacks and entry-points shall incorporate aspects from landscaping of nearby residential developments.
- For ground-floor residential spaces in this zone, landscaping shall provide adequate privacy from the public view.
- Wayfinding and interpretative signage shall be provided to direct people to historic, cultural, and natural resources throughout the area.
- Ground-floor commercial space shall include pedestrian amenities fronting the right-of-way. This should include adequate down-facing lighting, public seating or resting facilities, bicycle racks, small-scale landscaping consistent with the natural environment, and signage consistent with this design manual.

Central Plaza

A public central plaza shall be developed within the MX-NS zone to serve as a gateway from the recreational areas of the Legacy Lands to the commercial core of the subarea. The following standards and guidelines apply to the central plaza.

- The central plaza shall be a minimum of 1 acres and open to the general public.
- If the central plaza is bisected by a street, provisions shall be made for turning the street into a “festival street”, which allows for closing the street(s) to vehicular traffic to facilitate events.

- The central plaza should allow for a variety of activities, including passive recreation and leisure, public art features and outdoor events.
- The central plaza shall be landscaped consistent with the landscaping requirements included in Section 4.
- Signage should be used throughout the central plaza to direct people to the established pedestrian crossings to the Legacy Lands and recreational opportunities. Signage design should be consistent with the guidelines included in Section 3.1.



The Northwest Crossing mixed use development in Bend, OR (Source: 2021, Grove NWX-Birdseye View, hackerarchitects.com)



Conceptual festival street in the North Shore

Land Use and Development Standards

2.5 North Shore Mixed Employment (ME-NS)

Intent and Character

The North Shore Mixed Use (ME-NS) district is intended to provide for a wide range of employment uses, including:

- Retail
- Office space
- Warehouses
- Manufacturing
- Other employment uses

See CMC Section 18.07.030 for a complete list of allowed uses in the ME-NS zone.

Design Standards and Guidelines

The following sections describe the standards and guidelines that should be followed for all new development and redevelopment in the NE-NS district.



Dimensional Standards

The tables below identify the dimensional standards applicable to the ME-NS District. All standards should be confirmed in CMC 18.09. Parking requirements are determined by CMC 18.11.

Table 7. Dimensions and Standards in ME-NS

Item	Standard
Minimum lot size (square feet)	None
Minimum lot width	None
Minimum lot depth	None
Average building lot coverage	None
Maximum building height (feet) ¹	100
Minimum Useable Open Space ²	5% of net acreage
Front yard (maximum setback at front building line):	10
Side yard	3 (non-attached side)
Side yard, flanking street	15
Rear yard/alley-loaded	10/20
Minimum lot size (square feet)	None

1. Bird-friendly windows and window treatments are encouraged, in particular next to open spaces and wildlife habitat.

2. "Usable Open Space" means areas planned and improved to provide opportunities for active recreation, passive relaxation, or community interaction, and that are accessible to the public or to residents, employees, or customers in common. Examples include plazas, courtyards, private parks, sport fields and courts, and viewpoints overlooking natural resource areas. Usable Open Space does not include public parks unless the parks were approved as Usable Open Space and conveyed to the City (CMC 18.03).

Land Use and Development Standards

Site Development Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to all new development and redevelopment in the ME-NS district.

- Building elevations facing the public right-of-way should have the appearance of distinct design quality that reflects the Pacific Northwest Style, as described in Section 1.1.
- Buildings should be oriented to enhance the natural topography.
- Green roof technologies are encouraged to collect, store, and discharge stormwater from building roofs by use of sloping roofs, gutters, downspouts and cisterns.
- Integrate sustainable design features, such as passive building design, green roofs, permeable surfaces, stormwater management, and naturoscaping (see section 4).

Site Development Principles

The following principles apply to all development and redevelopment in the ME-NS district.

- Building facades shall incorporate ground-floor windows and entries where possible to establish visual breaks.
- Primary building entryways shall be visible to and accessible from the public right-of-way.
- Buildings shall locate and screen rooftop mechanical systems away from view of the public right-of-way.
- For warehouses, office spaces shall be located towards the front of the building closest to the public right-of-way.
- The visibility of off-street surface parking shall be minimized by locating parking in buildings or locating surface parking behind buildings.
- Avoid large blank wall surfaces that face public rights-of-way.
- Outdoor storage, loading and equipment areas shall be located and designed to blend in with the surroundings.



At the LEED Silver Halyard Building in Hood River, OR, rooftop equipment is screened from the street, parking is located behind the building, and a stormwater cistern collects runoff. (Source: Halyard Building 2, robcon.com)



The LEED Silver Insitu Building in Bingen, OR reflects the Pacific Northwest style, including wood siding and drought tolerant landscaping. (Source: lewisbuilds.com/projects/insitu)

Land Use and Development Standards

2.6 Parks and Open Space

Intent and Character

A key feature of the North Shore is the Legacy Lands, which are over 240 acres of protected open space along the north shore of Lacamas Lake.

The intent of the subarea is to locate trails and open spaces throughout the area, as well as on the edge of the area to create buffers for wildlife and to provide recreation opportunities. Design guidelines for parks and open space should be applied to all developments that incorporate parks and open space uses, regardless of the zone of the development. Parks and open space uses could include public plazas, pocket parks, [sustainable stormwater management](#), HOA/private parks with future development agreements, public easements, and streetscapes including public gathering spaces.

Design Guidelines

- Private developments with future development agreements should collaborate with the Parks and Recreation Department to ensure the design is consistent with Parks and Recreation standards. Any City-owned parks or developments involving parks/open space land dedications must comply with the City's parks and open space standards included in the [Camas Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan](#).

Design Principles

- [Native soils, existing tree canopy, and topography shall be preserved to the greatest extent possible.](#)
- [Parks and open space shall incorporate landscaping consistent with Section 4 to reflect the natural character of the subarea.](#)
- [All public and regional trails throughout the subarea shall be constructed according to City specifications and refer to the design standards for trails in Appendix G of the Camas Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.](#)
- [Path or bollard lighting should be used along trails and shall have low visual impacts to minimize interference with the natural environment while still providing safe use.](#)



Tanner Springs Park in Portland, OR highlights stormwater and wetland features to evoke the site's history (Source: © anysvan / Adobe Stock)



Compass Park in Bend, OR includes native landscaping and large shelters for group gatherings (Source: [Compass Park, bendparksandrec.org](#))

Streetscapes and Rights-of-Way

Section 3. Streetscapes

Streetscapes refer to the elements within the public realm, typically within a right-of-way. Elements of the streetscape, such as streetlights, landscaping, benches, litter bins, etc. help set the tone of the public space. These guidelines are intended to provide a consistent theme and identity for streetscapes that reflect the natural surroundings and a small-town feel.

3.1 Design Guidelines

Street Lighting

Land use districts within the North Shore should employ lighting to set the tone for each distinct area. Not every district will use the same lighting type, but lighting elements in each district should match the general style and theme of the North Shore.

The following guidelines reflect the desired traditional “main street” lamppost form (e.g., four-sided, tapered profile) but with modern dark-sky features, including hooded luminaires directed downward to minimize shedding and light pollution.

- Lighting in the curb zone should be at the pedestrian scale, with place-identifying banners
- Path and bollard lighting should use a traditional form and blends with natural surroundings
- Streetlights should use a traditional form and include dark-sky features (downlighting and shielding)

Street Furniture

- Incorporate seating in public spaces (within mixed-use, commercial, and open spaces) to create passive recreation opportunities to pause or spend time.
- Use planters to provide transition from streetscapes to public plazas and establish a sense of place.
- To promote alternative transportation, proposed bicycle lanes, shared use paths, and trails should be supplemented with access to bicycle parking to allow for safe and easy transition from transit to interaction with commercial activities.

- Bike infrastructure such as covered bike-parking, repair stations, and docked bike share are encouraged near hubs in open space, commercial and mixed use areas.
- Bike facilities should be visually appealing and enhance the streetscape.

Signage

- Use consistent signage within the North Shore to establish a sense of place, signaling to visitors they are in a distinct, unique location.
- Materials should reflect and highlight the natural surroundings and promote a traditional “main street” composition.
- **Non street** signs should be constructed of natural materials, such as wood and metal, to reflect the natural surroundings.
- Provide wayfinding and interpretive signage that directs people to historic, cultural, and natural resources throughout the area.
- Use commercial blade or wall signs to provide place identification at a pedestrian scale within the streetscape.

Street Landscaping

- Design landscaped areas in streetscapes to reflect the natural character and ecology of the Pacific Northwest and use drought-tolerant native species that increase biodiversity. See Section 4 for additional details related to landscaping.

Tree Grates

- Use custom tree and storm grates to establish place identity and connect with natural surroundings



Landscaped planters interspersed with benches along a public walkway (source: LandscapeForms)

Streetscapes and Rights-of-Way



Street and path lighting elements that have a consistent traditional form and dark-sky features (source: LandscapeForms)



Custom tree grates and bike racks provide a unique identity (Source: Iron Age Designs)



Unique and consistent bike racks (source: LandscapeForms)



Signage sets the tone for a "main street" feel (Source: Custom Logo Signs)

Streetscapes and Rights-of-Way

3.2 Rights-of-Way

Rights-of-way refer to the components and dimensions of public streets, such as sidewalks, curb zones, bicycle facilities, and drive lanes. Each right-of-way standard in this manual is set as a minimum requirement, where creativity and expansion beyond the standard is encouraged to establish North Shore as a unique setting within Camas. Components such as bulb-outs and mid-block crossings should be incorporated to promote safe pedestrian activity, designed according to Camas Engineering Design Standards Manual. Street trees are to follow the Landscape Standards of the Camas Engineering Design Standards Manual and Section 3.3 Street Trees below.

Local Streets

Local Streets are designated for residential areas with a speed limit of 25 mph. The figure below identifies some of the key elements of local street rights-of-way. Street dimensions are represented as minimum requirements and will be subject to review by the City Engineer.

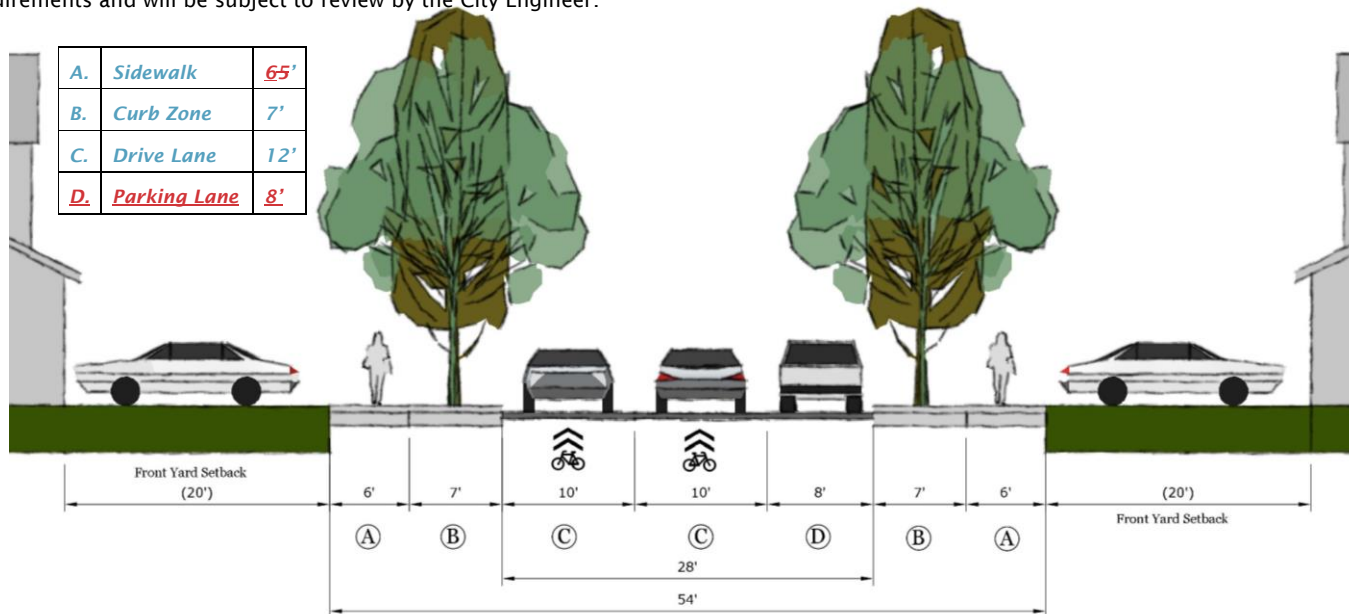


Figure 9 Local Street Right-of-Way (54' ROW min.)

Streetscapes and Rights-of-Way

Collector Streets

Collectors are the main connectors between local streets and arterials. The figure below identifies some of the key elements of collector street rights-of-way. Street dimensions are represented as minimum requirements and will be subject to review by the City Engineer. Cross section details are subject to change, including the need for on-street parking in commercial nodes. Right-of-way elements should be modified to allow median turn lanes at intersections.

A.	Sidewalk	6'
B.	Curb Zone	6'
C.	Bike Lane	5'

D.	Buffer Striping	2'
E.	Drive Lane	10'
F.	Center Curb Zone	2'

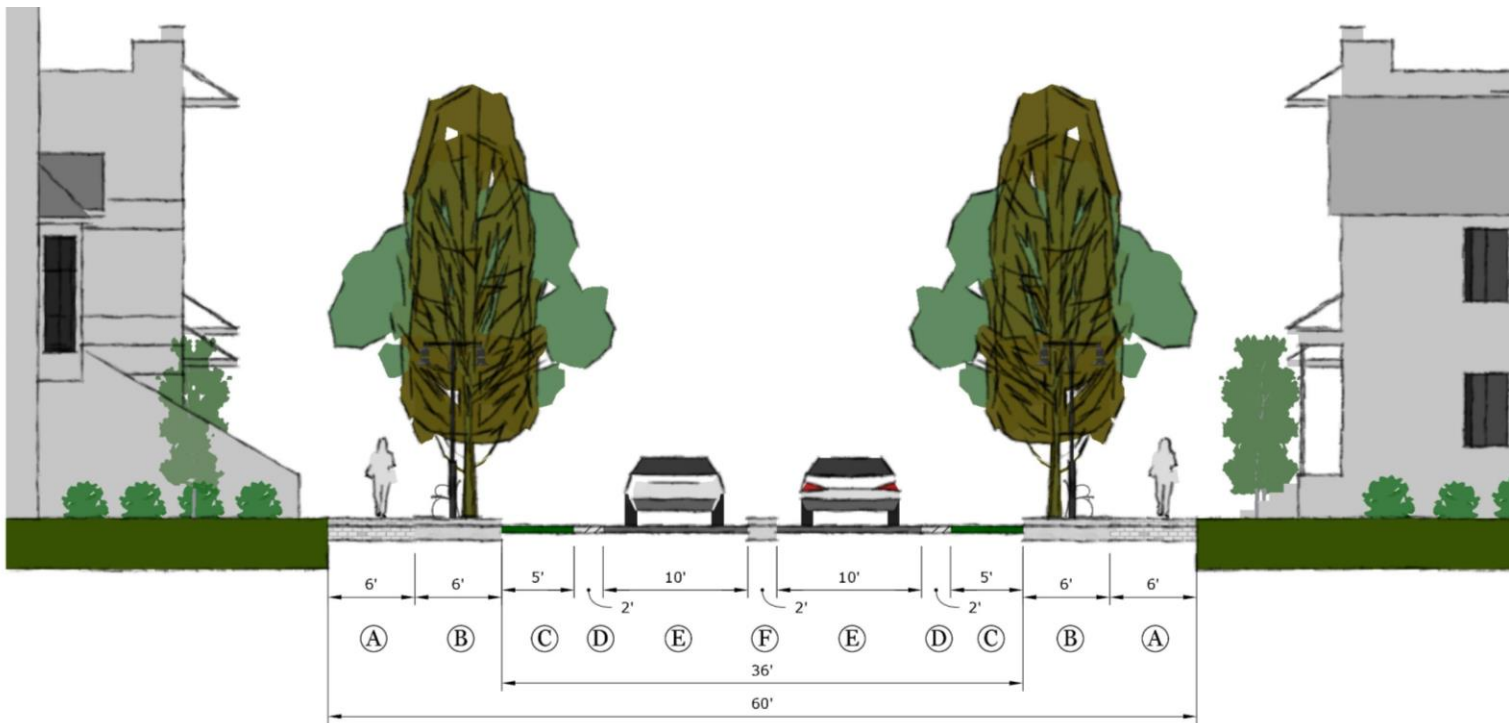
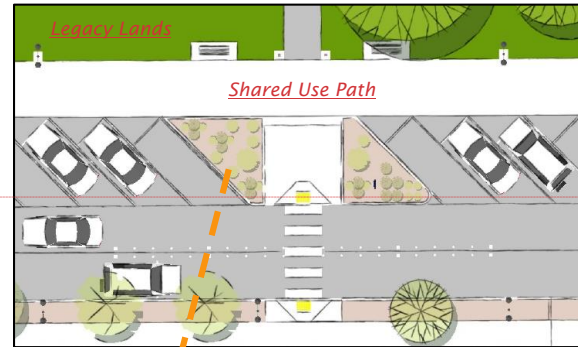


Figure 10 Collector Street Right-of-Way (60' ROW min.)

Streetscapes and Rights-of-Way

Ridgeline Road

The ridgeline road is a planned arterial road (currently unnamed) that winds along the border of the Legacy Lands. The figure below identifies some of the key elements of the rights-of way. Street dimensions are represented as minimum requirements and will be subject to review by the City Engineer. Enhanced crosswalks are required at intersections and designated midblock locations in commercial nodes. *Parking lanes and curb zones near enhanced midblock crossings should be modified to allow angled parking spaces.



Commented [CA2]: We're adding a separate page on enhanced pedestrian crossing elements

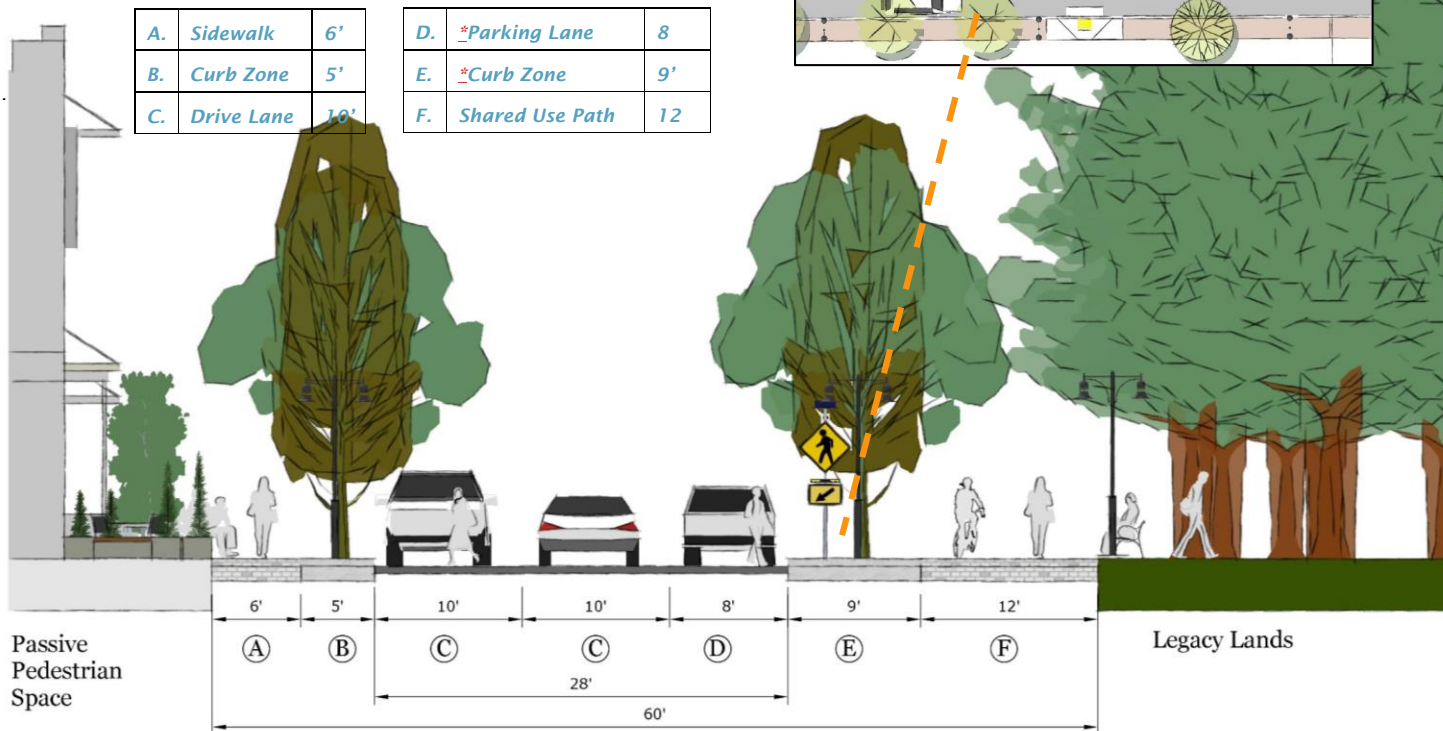


Figure 121 Ridgeline Road Right-of-Way (60' ROW min.)

Streetscapes and Rights-of-Way

North Shore Boulevard

The North Shore Boulevard is an arterial road that serves as the main thoroughfare through the downtown center of North Shore. The figure below identifies some of the key elements of the rights-of way. Street dimensions are represented as minimum requirements and will be subject to review by the City Engineer. Enhanced crosswalks are required in commercial nodes.

A.	Sidewalk	6' 8'
B.	Curb Zone	5'
C.	Bike Lane	5'

D.	Buffer Striping	2'
E.	*Parking Lane	8'
F.	Drive Lane	11'
G.	Center Curb Zone	10'

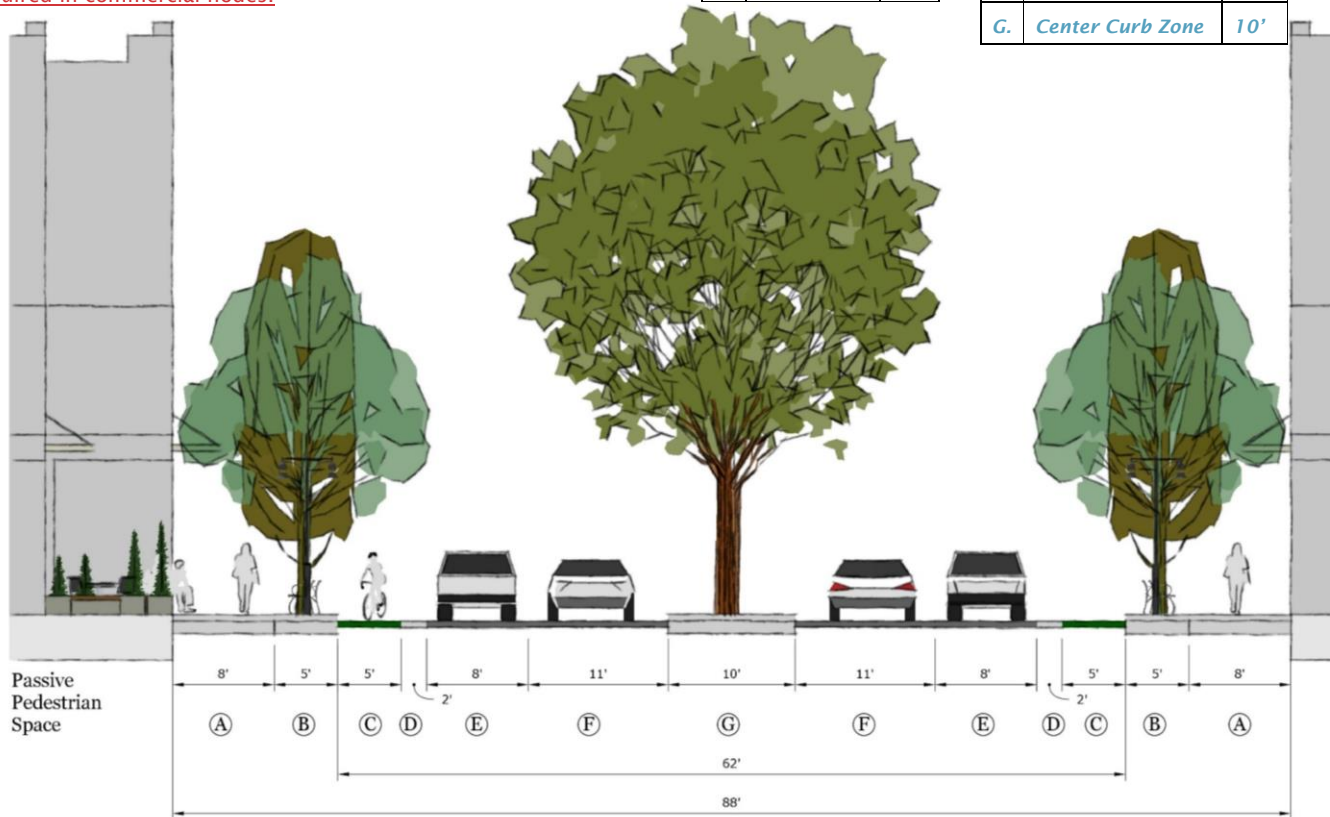
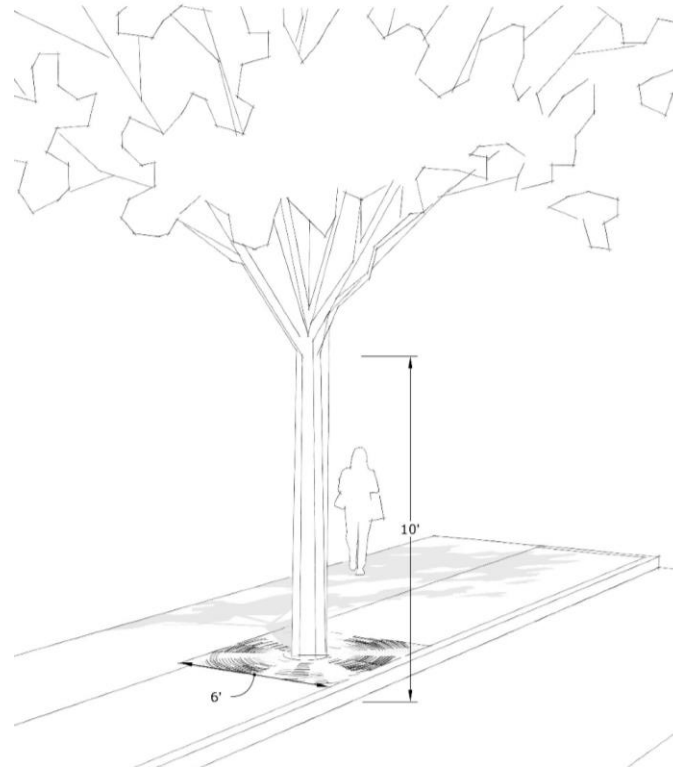


Figure 142 North Shore Boulevard Right-of-Way (88' ROW min.)

*On-street parking lanes are required in commercial nodes only. Arterials outside of commercial nodes will not allow on-street parking.

3.3 Street Trees

- Trees selected for use as street trees shall be long-lived species possessing qualities suitable for an urban streetscape including branching characteristics, rooting characteristics, disease resistance, and non-fruiting. Street Trees shall be selected from the Camas Design Standard Manual.
- Street trees shall be a minimum of 2-inch caliper, fully branched, and staked at the time of planting.
- Street trees shall be maintained to provide eight feet of clearance area under the canopy at the sidewalk and 10 feet of clearance at the street.
- Street trees shall be planted on all street frontages at minimum 30 feet on-center spacing, as measured along abutting curb.
- Street trees shall be placed a minimum of two and one-half feet from the back of the curb as measured from the center of the tree, unless otherwise specified by the City.
- Street tree planters shall be covered with American with Disability ("ADA") accessible tree grates that are a minimum of six feet by six feet, street tree placement shall not impede pedestrian access and shall allow for a minimum six-foot path of travel (the ADA accessible tree grates may be placed within the path of travel to meet these specifications).



Section 4. Sustainability

The following sustainable elements are encouraged for all new development in the North Shore.

4.1 Sustainable Sites

- Orient the form and layout of buildings to retain or integrate with the existing topography, natural habitat, and respond to climatic or solar conditions.
- Limit the amount of impervious surfaces around buildings, such as driveways, by using permeable pavers or other pervious design elements.
- Waterways should be “daylighted,” or restored to a more natural state, as part of stormwater management.
- Native soils, existing tree canopy, and topography should be preserved to the greatest extent possible.

4.2 Sustainable Buildings

- Sustainable features, such as solar panels and rain gardens, can be visually prominent.
- Bird-friendly windows and window treatments are encouraged, in particular next to open spaces and wildlife habitat.

4.3 Sustainable Streets

- Landscaped areas should use drought tolerant, native species that utilize stormwater runoff.
- Sidewalk strips should provide pollinator habitat to create “pollinator pathways” throughout the North Shore.
- Where soil conditons permit, green stormwater management facilities should be incorporated, including raingardens.
- Encourage the preservation and enhancement of wildlife corridors across public rights-of-way through wildlife crossings (under and overpasses designed for wildlife).



Driveways using permeable pavers



Solar panels on a green roof



Pollinator habitat in a sidewalk strip



Wildlife crossing

4.4 Sustainable Landscaping

Tree Protection and Replacement

Tree protection and replacement requirements for the North Shore are identified in CMC 18.13. The list below identifies some native and/or coniferous species that are appropriate for the North Shore.

Naturescaping

“Naturescaping,” is a common approach to landscaping in the Pacific Northwest, which refers to landscaping that mimics nature and limits the need for human intervention (e.g., pesticides and irrigation).

- Limit traditional turf lawns, which require irrigation and provide limited habitat. Alternatives include clover lawns, native grasses, and “no mow” lawns.
- Plant species that are native to the region (see the list below), which are acclimated to local climate conditions and provide habitat for local wildlife.
- Limit the use of pesticides, which have negative effects on pollinators as well as water quality.
- Reduce water use by planting native species and using drip irrigation systems.
- Invasive species, such as English ivy and Himalayan blackberry, are not permitted, and should be removed where existing.
- Install raingardens to capture stormwater runoff and create habitat for pollinators and birds.

Native Plant List

The following list identifies some of the many plants that are native to Camas. Additional native species can be found through the Clark Conservation District, Washington Native Plant Society, East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District, or a similar organization.

Trees

- Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*)
- Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menzies*)
- Incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)
- W.V. Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)
- White alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)
- Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)

Shrubs

- Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)
- Blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*)
- Baldhip Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)
- Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
- Evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)
- Red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
- Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
- Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
- Douglas spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*)
- Golden currant (*Ribes aureum*)

Groundcovers

- Common Camas (*C. quamash* Asparagaceae)
- Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
- False lily-of-the-valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*)
- *Maianthemum dilatatum*
- Slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*)
- Woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)
- Yellow wood violet (*Viola glabella*)
- Wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*)
- Mockorange (*Philadelphus lewisii*)



Oregon white oak



Salmonberry



Baldhip rose



Common Camas



Staff Report

June 20, 2023 Council Workshop Meeting

Community Assistance Referral and Education Services (CARES) Program Position Description

Presenter: Shaun Ford, Division Chief of EMS

Time Estimate: 10 minutes

Phone	Email
360.817.7042	sford@cityofcamas.us

Background: At the June 5, 2023 Workshop, a proposed new position and program for the Fire Department was presented. The salary of this position would be funded 100% by a two-year grant passed through by Clark-Cowlitz Fire and Rescue from Southwest Washington Accountable Community of Health. CWFD would join the current CARES team being led by Clark-Cowlitz Fire and Rescue as part of a county wide consortium. This employee would be a 40-hour FTE staffed by either a paramedic or registered nurse.

Summary: As part of the fire department’s mission to provide the most appropriate care to those we serve in a timely manner the CARES provider’s mission will be to assist those patients who have complex long-term care needs best met outside of the Emergency Department with this new position.

Budget Impact: Salary of the added position would be revenue neutral as the total cost of salary and benefits would be covered by a grant which is available for two years currently. The salary and benefit total for this position is \$130,000. There may be initial capital equipment costs to supply this position with the appropriate equipment to function in the position. It is possible some or all the capital costs may be covered by the grant as well.

Recommendation: Staff recommends this item be placed on the July 3, 2023, Regular Council Meeting Agenda for Council’s approval.

CARES Provider

*Class specifications are intended to present a descriptive list of the range of duties performed by employees in the class. Specifications are **not** intended to reflect all duties performed within the job.*

JOB OBJECTIVES

The Community Assistance Referral and Education Services (CARES) Provider is part of mobile response and outreach team that coordinates and delivers health services in the community setting. The CARES Provider's primary focus is to respond to urgent care requests, triage / assess, and connect patients to acute care services. The Provider also works to identify, engage, and connect high-need individuals to the right medical, behavioral, and social services in the community. The Provider works in collaboration with a dynamic multidisciplinary team that includes Paramedics, EMTs, Firefighters, Social Workers, and support staff. This position works in the Fire Department and reports to the EMS Division Chief.

This position has been funded for two (2) years only and there is no guarantee of work beyond that time.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTION STATEMENTS

The following tasks are typical for positions in this classification. Any single position may not perform all of these tasks and/or may perform similar related tasks not listed here:

Respond to 911 callers with low-acuity medical, behavioral, and social needs.

Coordinate and deliver appropriate acute care services.

Identify high-risk clients with complex needs.

Make whole person assessments.

Connect high-risk clients to whole-person care services.

Moving, lifting, or transferring of patients.

Meet with and interview contacts, families, and other care providers to assess needs and eligibility for services.

Advocate needs of individuals within and outside system; liaise between individuals, caregivers, and service providers.

Provide client-level and system-wide troubleshooting and advocacy.

Follow-up with identified individuals to bridge gaps between emergency medical responders and/or police and social services.

Provide and promote excellence in customer service for community members and partnering providers.

Pilot test new workflows and digital tools to improve tracking and communication between health and social service agencies.

Develop curriculum and deliver training and educational materials.

Teach and educate others in a formal training setting and groups in Ad hoc committee training sessions in a classroom setting.

Prepare memos, correspondence, records, case notes and reports related to activities.

AUXILIARY FUNCTION STATEMENTS

Specific position assignments will vary depending on the needs of the department.

Follow all safety rules and procedures established for work area.

Perform related duties and responsibilities as required.

QUALIFICATIONS

Knowledge of:

Emergency medical incident reporting system.

EMS delivery system within the department and Clark County.

HIPAA rules and regulations related to the continuation of care.

Modern office practices, procedures, and equipment including personal computers and related software such as word processing and spreadsheet programs.

Social services available within the community, greater Clark County, the State of Washington as well as any federally related programs.

Pertinent Federal, State and local laws, codes and regulations.

Proper use of telephone etiquette and techniques to properly assist a diverse assortment of inquiries and people.

Ability to:

Care for patients within certified scope of practice.

Demonstrate critical thinking and clinical reasoning skills and knowledge of medical terminology.

Develop and demonstrate familiarity with local community resources.

Work collaboratively in a team and manage multiple priorities, utilize effective time management skills, and exercise sound administrative and clinical judgment.

Work autonomously, independently organize, prioritize, and manage time.

Demonstrate strong interpersonal skills and establish and maintain effective working interagency relationships.

Establish and maintain effective working relationships with both external and internal customers.

Effectively use and operate computers and computer software. This is to include typical business office equipment but is not limited to; computers, multi-line telephone, copy/fax/scanner machine, digital projector, 800Mz radios, Mobile Data Computers (MDC's), iPads, iPhones, IOS mobile operating system, and basic medical monitoring equipment.

Use integrity, ingenuity, and inventiveness in the performance of assigned tasks.

Communicate effectively with others both orally, in writing, and electronically, using technical and non-technical language.

Understand and follow oral and/or written policies, processes, and instructions.

Exercise independent judgment.

Education and Experience Guidelines

Any combination of education and experience that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:

Education:

Minimum Associate's degree or equivalent

Preferred Experience:

Five years or more experience in healthcare setting, home health, chronic care, or other related acute care healthcare delivery setting

Working with the elderly or a Public Health background.

Community/outpatient setting providing care management/coordination.

PALS/ACLS/Basic Life Support certifications

Spanish or other second language ability.

Working with underserved or vulnerable populations.

License or Certificate

Possession of a valid driver's license.

Possession of a Washington Registered Nurse or Paramedic certification, or the ability to obtain within 6 months of hire.

Possession of an appropriate, valid BLS CPR certification.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The physical demands herein are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform these essential job functions.

Environment: Office environment with field work to include working as part of a two-person team (or crew of more) in public or resident's private areas during non-emergency

operations, and near emergency operations, subject to multiple interruptions from inter-office activities, telephones, walk-in employees, and citizens, etc.

Mobility: Sitting for prolonged periods of time; extensive use of computer keyboard. While performing the duties of this job, the employee is frequently required to sit, talk, and listen. The employee is regularly required to stand, walk, use hands to manipulate, handle, or operate objects, controls, or tools as listed above, reach with hands and arms, climb, balance, stoop, kneel, or crouch. Must be able to assist patients and lift when necessary, utilizing lift assistance devices.

Vision/Hearing: Visual acuity to read numerical figures. Hearing ability to respond to calls.

Other Factors: While performing the duties of this position, incumbents may be exposed to individuals who are irate or hostile. The noise level in the work environment is usually moderate; required to periodically support department field operations or be required to work at other Fire Department locations; may be called back for support services; may be required to work extended hours including evenings and weekends; may be required to travel outside City boundaries to attend meetings; will support Public Relations /Public Education events at offsite locations; may be required to attend program related conferences/training.

DRAFT

BASE SCENARIO - 60:40

Item 4.

2023				2024				2025				2026			
	CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS	WASHOUGAL*	COMBINED		CAMAS*	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED
ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 7,276,498,632	\$ 3,223,729,217	\$ 10,500,227,849		\$ 7,349,263,618	\$ 3,325,966,509	\$ 10,675,230,127		\$ 7,532,995,209	\$ 3,492,264,835	\$ 11,025,260,044		\$ 8,071,902,772	\$ 3,666,878,076	\$ 11,738,780,848
2023 BUDGET	\$ 8,890,324	\$ 5,204,733	\$ 14,095,057	2024 BUDGET	\$ 9,094,828	\$ 5,621,722	\$ 14,716,550	2025 BUDGET	\$ 9,726,912	\$ 6,012,428	\$ 15,739,340	2026 BUDGET	\$ 10,159,293	\$ 6,279,692	\$ 16,438,985
Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,545,277)	\$ (1,106,748)	\$ (3,652,025)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,697,162)	\$ (1,662,983)	\$ (4,360,145)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,465,178)	\$ (1,679,613)	\$ (5,144,791)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,609,120)	\$ (1,696,409)	\$ (5,305,529)
GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,345,047	\$ 4,097,985	\$ 10,443,032	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,397,666	\$ 3,958,739	\$ 10,356,405	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,261,734	\$ 4,332,815	\$ 10,594,549	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,550,173	\$ 4,583,283	\$ 11,133,456
Levy Rate Estimate	0.87	1.27	0.99	Levy Rate Estimate	0.87	1.19	0.97	Levy Rate Estimate	0.83	1.24	0.96	Levy Rate Estimate	0.81	1.25	0.95
Split C : W	61%	39%		Split C : W	62%	38%		Split C : W	59%	41%		Split C : W	59%	41%	
				Diff. to prior year	\$ 52,619	\$ (139,246)		Diff. to prior yar	\$ (135,932)	\$ 374,076		Diff. to prior year	\$ 288,439	\$ 250,468	
							*EMS Levy Renewed								
													CAMAS TOTAL	\$ 25,554,620	60%
													WASHOUGAL TOTAL	\$ 16,972,822	40%
														\$ 42,527,442	

Assumptions:
 AV Growth escalated property tax model on base year 2023
 Net Budget includes Shared Revenues
 EMS Levy are reset
 Washougal 2024 EMS est. at \$0.50/1000 on adjusted AV
 Camas 2025 EMS est. \$0.46/1000 on adjusted AV

OPTION 1 - Transition to 70:30

2023				2024				2025				2026			
	CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS	WASHOUGAL*	COMBINED		CAMAS*	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED
ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 7,276,498,632	\$ 3,223,729,217	\$ 10,500,227,849		\$ 7,349,263,618	\$ 3,255,966,509	\$ 10,605,230,127		\$ 7,532,995,209	\$ 3,418,764,835	\$ 10,951,760,044		\$ 8,071,902,772	\$ 3,589,703,076	\$ 11,661,605,848
2023 BUDGET	\$ 8,890,324	\$ 5,204,733	\$ 14,095,057	2024 BUDGET	\$ 9,418,592	\$ 5,297,958	\$ 14,716,550	2025 BUDGET	\$ 10,545,358	\$ 5,193,982	\$ 15,739,340	2026 BUDGET	\$ 11,507,290	\$ 4,931,696	\$ 16,438,985
Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,545,277)	\$ (1,106,748)	\$ (3,652,025)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,697,162)	\$ (1,662,983)	\$ (4,360,145)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,465,178)	\$ (1,679,613)	\$ (5,144,791)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,609,120)	\$ (1,696,409)	\$ (5,305,529)
GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,345,047	\$ 4,097,985	\$ 10,443,032	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,721,430	\$ 3,634,975	\$ 10,356,405	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 7,080,180	\$ 3,514,369	\$ 10,594,549	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 7,898,170	\$ 3,235,287	\$ 11,133,456
Levy Rate Estimate	0.87	1.27	0.99	Levy Rate Estimate	0.91	1.12	0.98	Levy Rate Estimate	0.94	1.03	0.97	Levy Rate Estimate	0.98	0.90	0.95
Split C : W	61%	39%		Split C : W	64%	36%		Split C : W	67%	33%		Split C : W	70%	30%	
				Difference to prior year	\$ 376,383	\$ (463,010)		Difference to prior year	\$ 358,750	\$ (120,606)		Difference to prior year	\$ 817,989	\$ (279,083)	
							*EMS Levy Renewed								
													CAMAS TOTAL	\$ 28,044,827	66%
													WASHOUGAL TOTAL	\$ 14,482,615	34%
														\$ 42,527,442	

Assumptions: Same as above, plus burden transfer after 2024 to reach 70:30

OPTION 2 - 63:37

2023				2024				2025				2026			
	CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS	WASHOUGAL*	COMBINED		CAMAS*	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED
ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 7,276,498,632	\$ 3,223,729,217	\$ 10,500,227,849		\$ 7,349,263,618	\$ 3,255,966,509	\$ 10,605,230,127		\$ 7,532,995,209	\$ 3,418,764,835	\$ 10,951,760,044		\$ 8,071,902,772	\$ 3,589,703,076	\$ 11,661,605,848
2023 BUDGET	\$ 8,890,324	\$ 5,204,733	\$ 14,095,057	2024 BUDGET	\$ 9,418,592	\$ 5,297,958	\$ 14,716,550	2025 BUDGET	\$ 10,073,178	\$ 5,666,162	\$ 15,739,340	2026 BUDGET	\$ 10,520,950	\$ 5,918,035	\$ 16,438,985
Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,545,277)	\$ (1,106,748)	\$ (3,652,025)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,697,162)	\$ (1,662,983)	\$ (4,360,145)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,465,178)	\$ (1,679,613)	\$ (5,144,791)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,609,120)	\$ (1,696,409)	\$ (5,305,529)
GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,345,047	\$ 4,097,985	\$ 10,443,032	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,721,430	\$ 3,634,975	\$ 10,356,405	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,608,000	\$ 3,986,549	\$ 10,594,549	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,911,830	\$ 4,221,626	\$ 11,133,456
Levy Rate Estimate	0.87	1.27	0.99	Levy Rate Estimate	0.91	1.12	0.98	Levy Rate Estimate	0.88	1.17	0.97	Levy Rate Estimate	0.86	1.18	0.95
Split C : W	64%	36%		Split C : W	64%	36%		Split C : W	64%	36%		Split C : W	64%	36%	
				Difference to prior year	\$ 376,383	\$ (463,010)		Difference to prior year	\$ (113,430)	\$ 351,575		Difference to prior year	\$ 303,831	\$ 235,076	
							*EMS Levy Renewed								
													CAMAS TOTAL	\$ 26,586,307	63%
													WASHOUGAL TOTAL	\$ 15,941,135	37%
														\$ 42,527,442	

Assumptions: Same as above

OPTION 3 - Camas Go Alone

2023				2024				2025				2026			
	CAMAS	WASHOUGAL	COMBINED		CAMAS*				CAMAS*				CAMAS		
ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 7,276,498,632	\$ 3,223,729,217	\$ 10,500,227,849	ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 7,349,263,618			ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 7,532,995,209			ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 8,071,902,772		
2023 BUDGET	\$ 8,890,324	\$ 5,204,733	\$ 14,095,057	2024 BUDGET	\$ 13,306,102			2025 BUDGET	\$ 13,628,272			2026 BUDGET	\$ 13,702,722		
Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,545,277)	\$ (1,106,748)	\$ (3,652,025)	Less EMS Levy	\$ (2,697,162)			Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,465,178)			Less EMS Levy	\$ (3,609,120)		
GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,345,047	\$ 4,097,985	\$ 10,443,032	Less: EMS Revenues	\$ (3,482,450)			Less: EMS Revenues	\$ (3,586,615)			Less: EMS Revenues	\$ (3,668,440)		
Levy Rate Estimate	0.87	1.27	0.99	GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 7,126,490			GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,576,479			GF FIRE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 6,425,162		
Split C : W	64%	36%		Levy Rate Estimate	0.97			Levy Rate Estimate	0.87			Levy Rate Estimate	0.80		
				Diff. to prior year	\$ 781,443			Diff. to prior yar	\$ (550,011)			Diff. to prior year	\$ (151,317)		
							*Washougal EMS Levy Renewed								
													CAMAS TOTAL	\$ 26,473,178	

Assumptions: Same as above, plus
 EMS Program remains intact
 Funding from Washougal for EMS is not full levy
 All EMS revenues are no longer split between the two cities