



Planning Commission Meeting Agenda Tuesday, August 18, 2026, 7:00 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 Participate Remotely:

OPTION 1 -

1. Go to www.zoom.us and download the app or click "Join A Meeting" and use Meeting ID – 875 1192 7860
2. Or, from any device click <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87511927860>

OPTION 2 - Join by phone (audio only):

Dial 877-853-5257 and enter meeting ID# 875 1192 7860

For Public Comment:

Click the raise hand icon in the app or by phone, hit *9 to "raise your hand", or email to communitydevelopment@cityofcamas.us

These will be entered into the meeting record. Emails received up until one hour before the start of the meeting will be emailed to the Meeting Body prior to the meeting start time.

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENT

This is the public's opportunity to comment about any item on the agenda, including items up for final action.

MINUTES

1. [July 21, 2026 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes](#)

MEETING ITEMS

2. [Yuri Raku Annexation – Public Hearing for Zoning Designation – 10 min](#)
[Presenter: Robert Maul, Planning Manager](#)
3. [Our Camas 2045 – Zoning Code Amendments](#)
[Presenter: Alan Peters, Community Development Director](#)
[Time Estimate: 60 minutes](#)

MISCELLANEOUS UPDATES

NEXT MEETING DATE

CLOSE OF MEETING



Planning Commission Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, July 21, 2026, 7:00 PM
Council Chambers, 616 NE 4th AVE

CALL TO ORDER

Commissioner Hull called the meeting to order at 7:01 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Planning Commissioners Present: Troy Hull and Paul Anderson

Planning Commissioners Remote: Hannah Burak, Shawn High and Joe Keller (arrived 7:20pm)

Commissioners Excused: Geoerl Niles and Joe Walsh

Staff Present: Alan Peters and Carey Certo

PUBLIC COMMENT

Tyler Sanders and Randal Friedman offered public testimony

MINUTES

1. June 16, 2026 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes

It was moved by Commissioner Anderson and seconded by Commissioner Burak, to approve the minutes of the June 16, 2026, Planning Commission Meeting. The motion passed unanimously.

MEETING ITEMS

2. Our Camas 2045 – Zoning Code Amendments

Alan Peters reviewed Our Camas 2045 zoning code amendments and responded to Commissioner questions

MISCELLANEOUS UPDATES

Alan Peters discussed the comprehensive plan update schedule of late October adoption and the possibility of changing the planning commission meeting time.

NEXT MEETING DATE

The next meeting is scheduled for August 18, 2026.

CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting closed at 8:13 p.m.



Staff Report

August 18th, 2026, Planning Commission Meeting

Yuri Raku Annexation – Public Hearing for Zoning Designation – 10 min

Presenter: Robert Maul, Planning Manager

Phone	Email
360.817.1568	rmaul@cityofcamas.us

BACKGROUND: A notice of intent to annex has been submitted to the City to incorporate approximately 2.37 acres into the city limits of Camas.

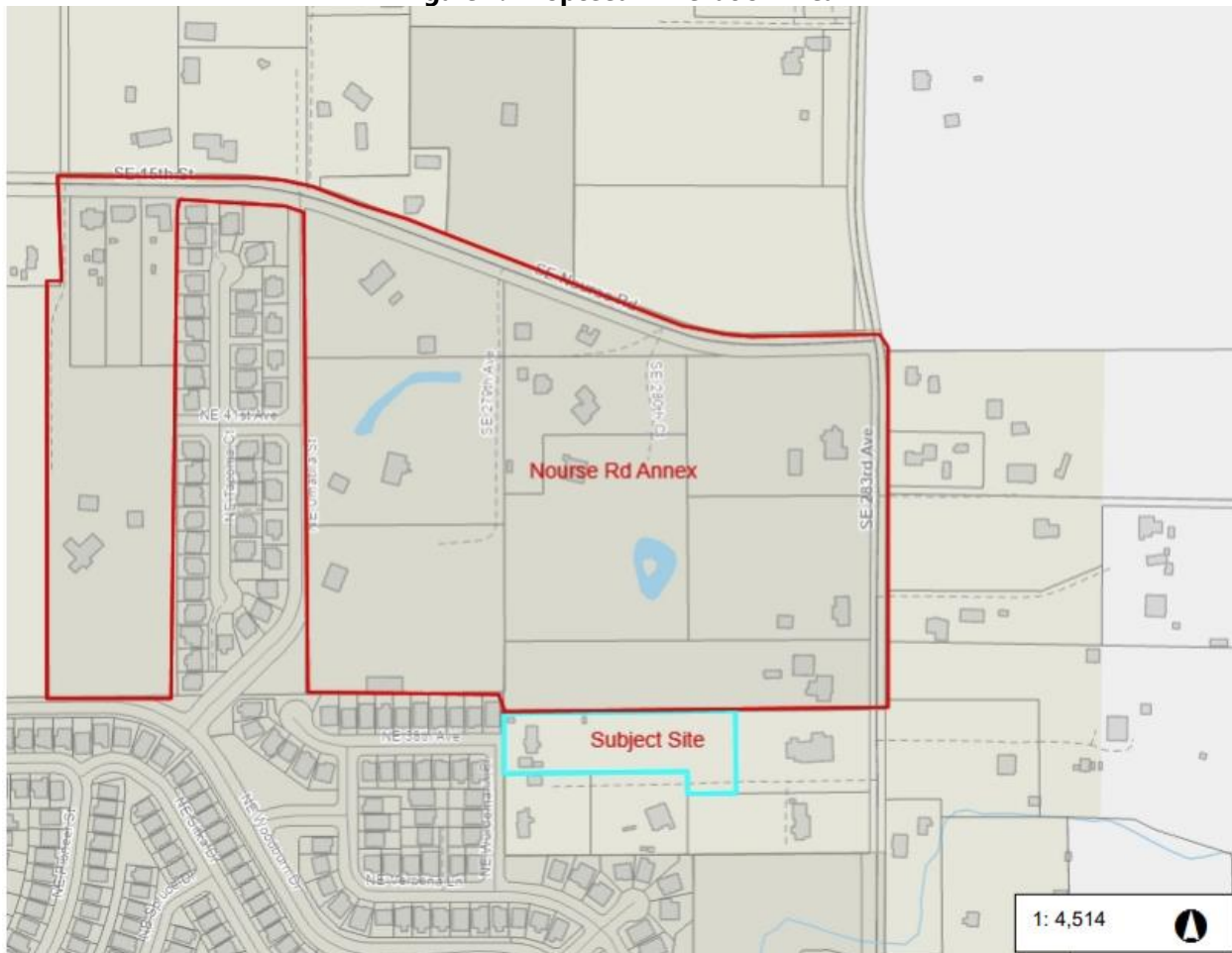
SUMMARY: The owner, Yuri Raku, filed a Notice of Intent to annex on March 29th, 2026. The annexation area is within the Camas Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) at 2032 SE 283RD AVE, just south of the recently annexed Nourse Road Annexation, and east of Hills at Round Lake PRD.

The initiating party represent 100% of valuation (\$452,619) of the proposed annexation area. No other parcels are proposed for this annexation. The subject site directly abuts the city limits of Camas at its western and northern boundaries. The notice is valid and satisfies the requirements of RCW 35A.14.120.

City Council met on May 18th, 2026 and accepted the notice of intent. Now the Planning Commission needs to provide a recommendation for the zoning designation for this parcel to be annexed.

The adopted comprehensive plan designation for the subject area is currently Single-Family High, which allows for a zoning designation of R-6. The current Clark County zoning for the subject area is R1-6, with an Urban Holding Overlay of U-10. Staff is recommending a zoning designation of R1-6 to be considered at a future public hearing in July.

Figure 1: Proposed Annexation Area



City Boundary:

When drawing annexation boundaries, the goal is to have orderly patterns that allow for the ability provide services, continuity and allow for potential growth patterns that make sense. There are four properties that abut the subject site, and they are not part of the proposed annexation. While staff would normally advocate including those four properties to complete the city boundary, those particular owners sent formal correspondence to the City during the Nourse Road annexation making it clear they do not want to be included. As such, staff does support the annexation of just this one parcel as proposed.

Zoning:

The current adopted comprehensive plan for this parcel is Single-Family High density, which can be implemented by the R-6 zoning designation. Camas Municipal Code (CMC) table 18.05.020 lists zoning designations relative to the adopted comprehensive plan designation.

Utility and road impacts generated by any one of the three zoning designations has been anticipated when developing the capital facilities plans that have been adopted and

correspond with the comprehensive plan, so any of the three can comply with current policies.

Table 18.05.020

District	Symbol	Comprehensive Plan Designation
Residential 15,000	R-15	Single-family Low
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
Multifamily Cottage	MF-C	Overlay

Process:

As per RCW 35.13.125, the City Council is required to meet with the initiating parties and will discuss the following:

1. Whether the City will accept, reject, or geographically modify the proposed annexation;
2. Whether it will require the simultaneous adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, if such a proposal has been prepared and filed (as provided for in RCW 35A.14.330, and RCW 35A.14.340); and
3. Whether it will require the assumption of all or any portion of existing City indebtedness by the area to be annexed.

BUDGET IMPACT: Initially service impacts will be minimal but may increase over time with future development and the demands it creates. Currently there are no capital related projects in the annexation area.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Planning Commission hold a public hearing, take testimony and deliberate. If the Planning Commission wishes to provide a formal recommendation to the City Council on zoning, staff recommends an adoptive zoning designation of R-6.

Subject: Annexation Request – Property Located in Camas, WA

To Whom It May Concern,

We are the owners of the above-referenced residential property, currently under Clark County

jurisdiction. We respectfully request consideration for annexation into the City of Camas.

Our property is directly adjacent to, and surrounded by, properties already incorporated within the

City of Camas and served by its utilities and infrastructure. In addition, a new subdivision is actively

being developed immediately next to our property, further integrating this area into the City of

Camas.

We respectfully present the following in support of our request:

- Consistency with Surrounding Development: Nearby properties, including the new subdivision,

are within Camas city limits. Annexation would create a logical and consistent boundary.

- Integration with New Subdivision: Given the active development adjacent to our parcel, inclusion would allow our property to integrate seamlessly into this planned community rather than

remain an isolated exception.

- Access to Utilities and Services: Existing and expanding Camas infrastructure is already present in the immediate area, making annexation a practical extension of services.

- Future Development Alignment: Within the next year, we are considering subdividing our property to develop multiple residential homes. Annexation would ensure this development aligns

with City of Camas zoning and planning standards.

- Community Alignment: Our property functions as part of the Camas community, and annexation

would formally reflect this relationship.

- Equity and Consideration: The seller did not disclose that there had been a vote on annexation

affecting the property. We relied on the information provided at the time of purchase, and this lack

of disclosure has directly impacted our current situation. We respectfully request equitable consideration in light of these circumstances.

We are committed to complying with all City requirements related to annexation and future development. This request supports orderly growth, efficient land use, and consistency with

surrounding development.

We respectfully ask the City to review and approve our annexation request so that our property may

be fully integrated into the City of Camas.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

10% NOTICE OF INTENT

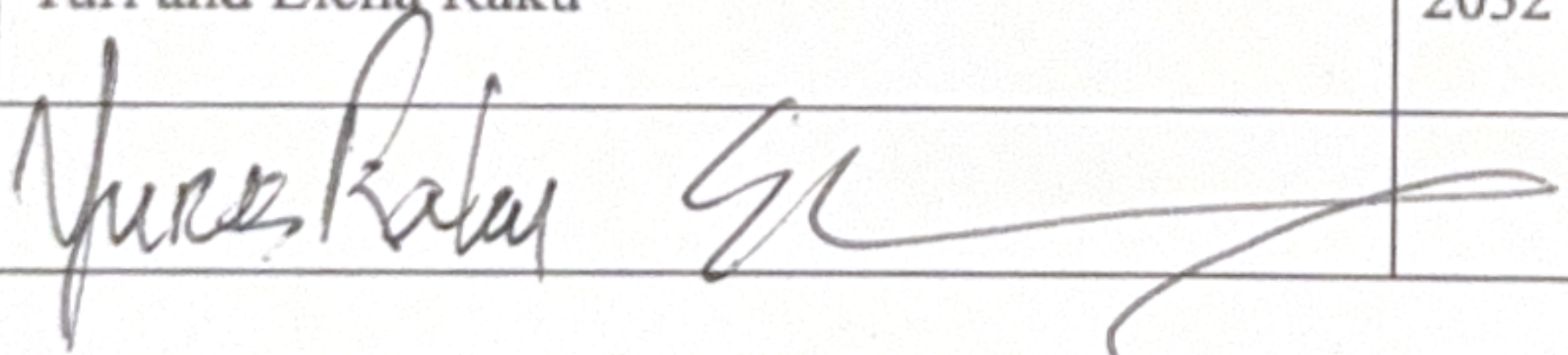
ANNEXATION TO THE CITY OF CAMAS

We the undersigned hereby give notice of intent to the City of Camas to have our property located as described below annexed to the City of Camas. We certify that we are the legal owners of property representing at least ten percent (10%) or more of the total value of all property within the area we are asking to be annexed.

Every person who signs this petition with any other than his or her true name, or who knowingly signs more than one of these petitions, or signs a petition seeking an election when he or she is not a legal voter, or signs a petition when he or she is otherwise not qualified to sign, or who makes herein any false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The legal description is as follows:
Proposal for annexation

The undersigned hereby certifies that all information submitted with this application is complete and true under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington. The undersigned also understands that any errors and omissions may lengthen the time to process this request.

Parcel #	Sign & Print Name	Address	Date Signed
123226-000	Yuri and Elena Raku	2032 SE 283rd Ave, Camas, WA 98607	03-29.2026
			

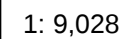
RCW 35A.01.040 states: (a) The signature of a record owner, as determined by the records of the county auditor, shall be sufficient without the signature of his or her spouse; (b) In the case of mortgaged property, the signature of the mortgagor shall be sufficient, without the signature of his or her spouse; (c) In the case of property purchased on contract, the signature of the contract purchaser, as shown by the records of the county auditor, shall be deemed sufficient, without the signature of his or her spouse; (d) Any officer of a corporation owning land within the area involved who is duly authorized to execute deeds or encumbrances on behalf of the corporation, may sign on behalf of such corporation, and shall attach to the petition a certified excerpt from the bylaws of such corporation showing such authority; (e) When property stands in the name of a deceased person or any person for whom a guardian has been appointed, the signature of the executor, administrator, or guardian, as the case may be, shall be equivalent to the signature of the owner of the property.



Legend

-  Building Footprints
 Taxlots

Notes:



1,504.7	0	752.33	1,504.7	Feet
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WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
Clark County, WA. GIS - <http://gis.clark.wa.gov>

This map was generated by Clark County's "MapsOnline" website. Clark County does not warrant the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of any information on this map, and shall not be held liable for losses caused by using this information. Taxlot (i.e., parcel) boundaries cannot be used to determine the location of property lines on the ground.



Staff Report

August 18, 2026 Planning Commission Meeting

Our Camas 2045 – Zoning Code Amendments

Presenter: Alan Peters, Community Development Director

Time Estimate: 60 minutes

Phone	Email
360.817.7254	apeters@cityofcamas.us

BACKGROUND: The City of Camas is currently updating its Comprehensive Plan. As part of this effort, the City will also be reviewing and updating portions of the zoning code to ensure that development regulations are aligned with the updated plan's goals, policies, and growth objectives. The Planning Commission is reviewing several updated code sections as part of this implementation effort.

SUMMARY:

CMC Chapter 17.09 – Short Subdivisions

HB 1096, adopted by the Washington Legislature in 2025, requires cities to establish an administrative lot split process allowing an existing residential lot to be divided into two lots through an administrative decision.

The proposed amendments establish a new Section 17.09.080, Administrative Lot Split. Pursuant to RCW 58.17.145, this section would allow an existing lot in a residential zone to be divided into two lots through a streamlined process. The new standards establish that such lot splits are allowed only in residential zones and may be used only to create one additional lot.

While lot splits do not require immediate construction of subdivision improvements, they must demonstrate that access and utility easements have been provided to serve the newly created lot. The code allows the City to condition approval on right-of-way dedications and frontage improvements when the newly created lot is developed. The flexibility in the timing of improvements is a key distinction between lot splits and other subdivision processes.

CMC Chapter 18.03 – Definitions

This chapter includes definitions for various terms used throughout Title 18. Currently, definitions are separated into three sections: 18.03.030, Definitions for Land Uses; 18.03.040, Definitions for Development Terms; and 18.03.050, Environmental Definitions. For ease of use, all of these terms will be listed alphabetically in one section.

The chapter will also be updated to incorporate several new terms added to Title 18 through various proposed code amendments.

CMC Chapter 18.09 – Density and Dimensions

The proposed amendments update the City's density and dimensional standards to align with the revised zoning framework and changes to state law.

Section 18.09.030, Table 1, has been updated to remove zoning districts that are being replaced or consolidated, add the new Mixed Employment (ME) district, and revise certain Mixed Use standards.

Section 18.09.040, Table 1, has been updated to revise the density standards from a unit measurement of “dwelling units” per acre to “lots” per acre. This change is intended to harmonize the table with the new middle housing standards, which allow up to four units per residential lot.

Section 18.09.050, Table 1, establishes standards for the newly proposed MF-24 zone.

New Section 18.09.055 has been added for the four Downtown zoning districts—DT-HMSC, DT-MXM, DT-MXL, and DT-R. This section directs development to the applicable standards in the Downtown Design Manual.

Sections 18.09.110 and 18.09.130 add limited height and setback exceptions for additional building insulation and roof-mounted solar panels. These changes implement new requirements of HB 1183, which requires cities to allow the portion of a building envelope that includes exterior insulation to encroach up to eight inches into a setback and to allow solar panels to exceed maximum building heights by up to 48 inches.

CMC Chapter 18.13 – Landscaping

Section 18.13.051 establishes the minimum tree density requirements for development. When first established, the required minimum tree density was set at 20 tree units per acre. In 2023, when adopting North Shore zoning, the City established a standard of 30 tree units per acre in the North Shore subarea. Additionally, the 2023 changes required that at least 50 percent of the tree density be achieved with existing trees in most cases and that replacement trees be native or coniferous.

The proposed amendments to this section increase the citywide tree standards by increasing the minimum tree density from 20 to 30 tree units per net acre and eliminating the separate North Shore tree density standard.

The landscape buffering table is also updated to replace the Business Park designation with Mixed Employment. In addition, parking lot standards are revised to require wheel stops where vehicle overhang could obstruct pedestrian access, interfere with maintenance, or damage landscaping, while allowing wheel stops to be omitted where adequate clearance or planting setbacks are otherwise provided.

CMC Chapter 18.15 – Signs

Limited amendments are proposed to this chapter at this time. Section 18.15.040(D)(3) has been updated to provide a separate height standard for signs affixed to awnings over pedestrian areas and to resolve a conflict between the sign code and building code requirements for awnings. Awnings must maintain a minimum vertical clearance of 7 feet 6 inches above sidewalks. The current sign code requires a 10-foot clearance over sidewalks for signs. This conflict would prohibit signs from being affixed to awnings anywhere below 10 feet.

A minor change to Section 18.15.100 would prohibit the placement of temporary signs within center roadway medians. A change to Section 18.15.070 would clarify that a Master Sign Permit does not authorize the placement of signs within the public right-of-way beyond the sizes already authorized by Chapter 18.15.

Chapter 18.03 DEFINITIONS¹

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.

(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 ~~r~~Residential ~~s~~Storage ~~l~~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

¹Prior ordinance history: Ords. 2443, 2455 and 2481.

use designation they are in. The North Shore Design Manual defines additional development requirements for accessory residential storage lots.

"Abutting" means adjoining.

"Access ~~e~~Easement." See "Street."

"Access ~~p~~Panhandle." See "Flag lot."

"Accessory dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit located on the same lot as a single-family housing unit, duplex, triplex, townhome, or other housing unit. Refer to Chapter 18.27 Accessory Dwelling Units.

"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.

"Adult ~~e~~Entertainment ~~f~~Facility." See CMC Chapter 5.36 Sexually Oriented Business.

"Adult family home" means a dwelling, licensed by the State of Washington Department of Social and Health Services, 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. An existing adult family home may provide services to up to eight adults upon approval from the Department of Social and Health Services in accordance with RCW 70.128.066. Adult family homes are a permitted use in all areas zoned for residential use.

"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.

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

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

"Animal ~~k~~Kennel." See "Kennel."

"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.

"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.

"Area of shallow flooding" means 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".

"Arterial." See "Street."

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

"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 (~~r~~Retail)," or- "~~r~~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 (~~w~~Wholesale)," or- "~~w~~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."

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

"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").

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"Brew pub." See "specialty goods production."

"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.

"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.

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

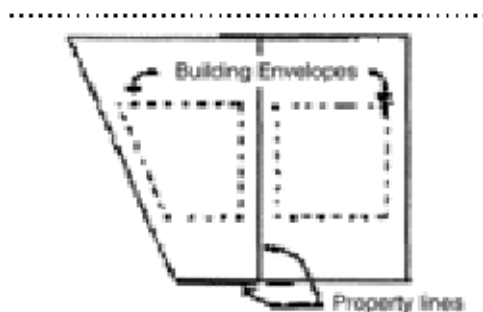


Figure 18.03-3
Building Envelopes

"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.

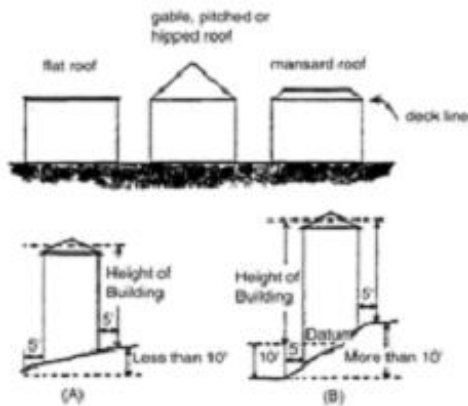


Figure 18.03-4 Building Height

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

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

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

"Child cCare." 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.

"City" means the City of Camas.

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

"Collector." See "Street."

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

"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.

"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.

"Convenience sStore." 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.

"Cottage housing" means residential units on a lot with a common open space that either: (a) is owned in common; or (b) has units owned as condominium units with property owned in common and a minimum of 20 percent of the lot size as open space.

"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.

"Courtyard apartments" means up to four attached dwelling units arranged on two or three sides of a yard or court.

"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.

"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.

"Cul-de-sac." See "Street."

"Day care center" means a ~~state~~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 cCare, fFamily hHome<" or: "fFamily 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 cCare, mMini-cCenter," or: "mMini-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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

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

"Director" means community development director or designee.

"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.

"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.

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

"Duplex or two-family dwelling" means a residential building with two attached dwelling units.

"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 ~~u~~Unit, Accessory," ~~or~~ "aAccessory 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, ~~c~~Condominium," ~~or~~ "cCondominium 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, ~~c~~Cottage ~~c~~Cluster," ~~or~~ "cCottage-style home," or "cCottage ~~c~~Cluster" means a grouping of no fewer than four detached dwelling units with a maximum footprint of one thousand 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 clusters are allowed on up to twenty-five percent of the developable acreage of a project site. Cottage cluster development standards are detailed in the North Shore Design Manual.

"Dwelling, ~~d~~Duplex or ~~t~~Two-fFamily," ~~or~~ "dDuplex or two-family dwelling," means a structure containing two dwelling units on one lot.

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

"Dwelling, ~~s~~Single-fFamily ~~a~~Attached (~~r~~Row ~~h~~House)," ~~or~~ "sSingle-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, ~~s~~Single-fFamily," ~~or~~ "sSingle-family dwelling," means a detached building containing one dwelling unit.

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"Facility, ~~e~~Essential ~~p~~Public," or "eEssential 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, ~~p~~Public," "pPublic 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, ~~s~~Sight-~~o~~Obstructing," or "sSight-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.

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

"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.

"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.

"Flood¹" 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 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.

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

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

"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."

"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.

"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.

"Fourplex" means a residential building with four attached dwelling units.

"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.

"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 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.

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

"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.

"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.

"~~G~~rocery, ~~l~~arge ~~s~~cale," or "l~~a~~rg~~e~~ 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.

"~~G~~rocery, ~~n~~neighborhood," or "n~~e~~ighborh~~o~~od 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.

"~~G~~rocery, ~~s~~small ~~s~~cale," or "s~~s~~mall 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.

"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.

"~~H~~alf ~~s~~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.

"~~H~~ardware ~~s~~store." See "Building, hardware and garden supply store."

"Hazard tree," ~~A hazard tree means 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.

"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.

"~~H~~azardous ~~w~~aste ~~t~~treatment and ~~s~~storage ~~f~~facility, ~~o~~ff-site," or "o~~o~~ff-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.

"~~H~~azardous ~~w~~aste ~~t~~treatment and ~~s~~storage ~~f~~facility, ~~o~~n-site," or "o~~o~~n-site hazardous waste treatment and storage facility," means treatment and storage of hazardous wastes generated on-site.

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

"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 ~~b~~Building." See "Building height."

"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.

"Home occupation." See CMC Chapter 18.39 Home Occupations.

"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, ~~m~~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, ~~m~~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, ~~m~~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.

"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."

"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.

"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.

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

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

"Laundry/dry cleaning (industrial)," or: "iIndustrial 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)," or: "rRetail 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.

"Live work unit," or "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.

"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," or "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," or "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.

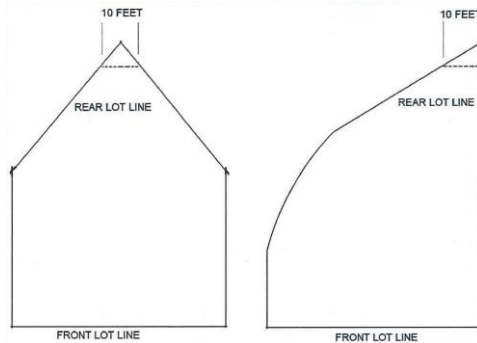


Figure 18.03-6 Rear Lot Line in the Case of an Irregular Lot

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

"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, corner," or "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.

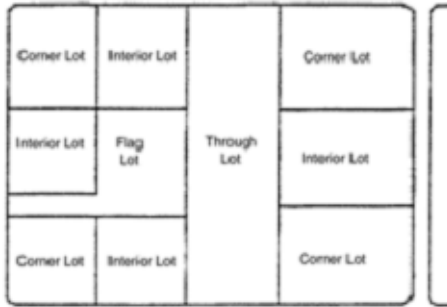


Figure 18.03-7
Lot Configuration

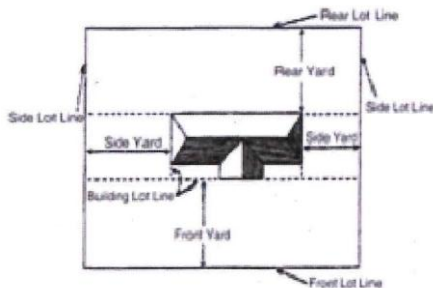


Figure 18.03-8
Yard and Lot Lines

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

"Lot, parent" means a lot which is subdivided into unit lots through the unit lot subdivision process.

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

"Lot, unit" means a lot created from a parent lot and approved through the unit lot subdivision process.

"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.

"Major transit stop" means a stop on a high capacity transportation system funded or expanded under the provisions of chapter 81.104 RCW, commuter rail stops, stops on rail or fixed guideway systems, and stops on bus rapid transit routes.

"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 sStreet." See "Street."

"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.

"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.

"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.

"Middle housing" means buildings that are compatible in scale, form, and character with single-family houses and contain two or more attached, stacked, or clustered homes including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, townhouses, stacked flats, courtyard apartments, and cottage housing.

"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.

"Minor sStreet." See "Street."

"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, means 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.

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

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

"Nursery, ~~pPlant,~~ or ~~pPlant~~ 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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

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

"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."

"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.

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

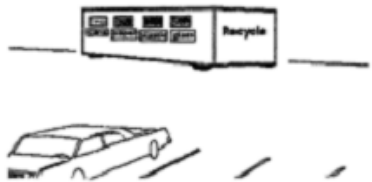


Figure 18.03-1 Recycling Collection Point

"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, fFast fFood," or a: "fFast 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.

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

"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.

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

"Rowhouse." See "Dwelling, ~~s~~Single-~~f~~Family ~~a~~Attached."

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

"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.

"Sensitive ~~a~~Areas and ~~o~~Open ~~s~~Space." For related definitions see CMC Section 18.03.050 Environmental definitions.

~~Sensitive Areas. See "environmentally sensitive areas."~~

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

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

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

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

"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. See also "townhouses".

"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 ~~l~~iving ~~h~~omes" 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-~~s~~cale 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.

"Stacked flat" means dwelling units in a residential building of no more than three stories on a residential zoned lot in which each floor may be separately rented or owned.

"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.

"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 earthquake faults.

"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.

"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, ~~f~~First~~;~~ or ~~f~~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, ~~h~~Half~~;~~ or ~~h~~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.

"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.

"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" for floodplain management purposes, [means](#) a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

"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 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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

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

"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).

"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.

"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.

"Townhouses" means buildings that contain three or more attached single-family dwelling units that extend from foundation to roof and that have a yard or public way on not less than two sides.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"Triplex" means a residential building with three attached dwelling units.

"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."

"Unit density" means the number of dwelling units (including accessory dwelling units) allowed on a lot, regardless of lot size.

"Unit lot subdivision" means the division of a parent lot into two or more unit lots within a development and approved through the unit lot subdivision process.

"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.

"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.

"Utility Facilities, Minor," or: "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.

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

"Vision clearance hazard_z" ~~means a~~ 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.

"Warehouse, ~~bBulk rRetail,~~ or ~~bBulk retail warehouse_z~~" means a building primarily used for the storage and retail sale of large quantities of goods and materials.

"Warehouse, ~~wWholesale and dDistribution,~~ or ~~wWholesale and distribution warehouse_z~~" 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.

"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.

"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.

"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, ~~fFront_z~~ or ~~fFront yard_z~~" 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, ~~rRear_z~~ or ~~rRear yard_z~~" 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, ~~s~~Side," or "~~s~~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. 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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023; Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)

~~18.03.040 Definitions for development terms.~~

~~(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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023; Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)~~

~~18.03.050 Environmental definitions.~~

~~(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 17.09 SHORT SUBDIVISIONS¹

17.09.010 Scope.

- A. Except as provided in CMC Section 17.01.030B. or a binding site plan under Chapter 17.15 of this title, any land being divided into nine or fewer lots, unit lots, sites or parcels for the purpose of conveyance, shall meet the requirements of this chapter.
- B. Tracts may be in addition to the lot count provided that the tract is reserved as forested lands, part of the open space network, serving as stormwater detention and treatment, or set aside as an unbuildable area due to critical lands.

(Ord. 2483 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007)

(Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)

17.09.020 Decision process.

Applications for short plat approval shall be processed as a Type II decision, subject to the provisions of CMC Chapter 18.55.

(Ord. 2483 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007)

17.09.030 Preliminary short plat approval.

- A. Preapplication.
 - 1. In accordance with CMC Chapter 18.55, the applicant must proceed with the formal preapplication process prior to application submittal for review.
 - 2. The applicant shall submit to the community development department the preapplication form and copies of their proposal drawn to an engineer scale on paper, showing lot sizes, topography and overall lot dimensions.
- B. Application/Fees. In addition to those items listed in CMC 18.55.110, the following items are required, in quantities specified by the City of Camas, for a complete short plat application for preliminary approval. Items may be waived if, in the judgment of the community development director, they are not applicable to the proposal:
 - 1. Completed general application form as prescribed by the community development director with the applicable application fee;
 - 2. Complete and submit a transportation impact study to determine the adequacy of the transportation system to serve the proposed development, and to mitigate impacts of the proposal on the surrounding transportation system, if required;
 - 3. Complete applications for other required land use approvals applicable to the proposal;

¹Prior ordinance history: Ords. 2443 and 2455.

4. Vicinity map showing location of the site; and
5. Site and development plans which provide the following information:
 - a. A preliminary plat map meeting the standards identified in CMC Section 17.01.050,
 - b. The names of owners of adjacent land and the names of any adjacent subdivisions,
 - c. Lines marking the boundaries of the existing lot(s) (any existing lot to be eliminated should be a dashed line and so noted),
 - d. Names, locations, widths and dimensions of existing and proposed public street rights-of-way, public and private access easements, parks and other open spaces, reservations, and utilities,
 - e. Location, footprint and setbacks of all existing structures on the site,
 - f. Location of existing and proposed sidewalks, street lighting, and street trees,
 - g. Lot area and dimensions for each lot,
 - h. Location of proposed new property lines and numbering of each lot,
 - i. Location of proposed building envelopes and sewer tanks,
 - j. Location, dimensions and purpose of existing and proposed easements. Provide recorded documents that identify the nature and extent of existing easements,
 - k. Location of any proposed dedications,
 - l. Existing and proposed topography at two-foot contour intervals, extending to ten feet beyond the project boundaries,
 - m. Location of any critical areas and critical area buffers, to indicate compliance with all applicable provisions of the critical areas legislation, as required under Title 16 and Title 18 of this code,
 - n. Description, location and size of existing and proposed utilities, storm drainage facilities, and roads to service the lots,
 - o. Locations of all fire hydrants within five hundred feet of the proposal,
 - p. A survey of existing significant trees as required under CMC Section 18.13.045; and
 - q. Show location and height of all proposed retaining walls, regardless of height. Provide cross sections for retaining walls over four feet in height.
6. For properties with slopes of ten percent or greater a preliminary grading plan will be required with the development application that shows:
 - a. Two-foot contours,
 - b. The proposed lots and existing topography,
 - c. The proposed lots with proposed topography, and
 - d. Total quantities of cut and fill;
7. Preliminary stormwater plan and preliminary stormwater technical information report (TIR). The preliminary stormwater TIR is to be prepared in accordance with Ecology's latest edition Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW);
8. For properties with development contemplated on slopes of ten percent or greater a preliminary geotechnical report will be consistent with CMC Chapter 16.59;

9. A narrative addressing ownership and maintenance of open spaces, stormwater facilities, public trails and critical areas, and the applicable approval criteria and standards of the Camas Municipal Code.
 10. An engineering estimate of costs for site improvements, both public and private, shall be submitted at the time of application.
- C. Review Procedures.
1. Referral to Other Departments. Upon receipt of a complete application for a short subdivision, the community development department shall transmit one copy of the application to any department or agency deemed necessary to review the proposal.
 2. Additional Submittals. The review process will determine if additional studies or submittals are required with regard to SEPA, critical areas, archeological or historical significance. If further material is required, the review process will stop until the required information is submitted in accordance with CMC Chapter 18.55.
 3. Proposed short subdivisions located adjacent to the right-of-way of state highways shall be submitted to the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) for review, consideration and recommendation. This condition may be satisfied as part of the SEPA process. However, if a SEPA checklist is not required, it is the applicant's responsibility to notify WSDOT of the proposal. Recommendations from Washington Department of Transportation shall be considered by the City in the conditions of approval for the short subdivision.
 4. Community Development Director. The community development director or designee may approve, approve with modifications, or deny the application for a preliminary short plat.
- D. Criteria for Preliminary Short Plat Approval. The community development director or designee shall base their decision on an application for preliminary plat approval on the following criteria:
1. The proposed short plat is in conformance with the Camas comprehensive plan, neighborhood traffic management plan, Camas parks and open space comprehensive plan, and any other city adopted plans;
 2. Provisions have been made for water, storm drainage, erosion control and sanitary sewage disposal for the short plat which are consistent with current standards and plans as adopted in the Camas Design Standard Manual;
 3. Provisions have been made for roads, utilities, street lighting, street trees, and other improvements that are consistent with the six-year street plan, the Camas Design Standard Manual and other state adopted standards and plans;
 4. Provisions have been made for dedications, easements and reservations;
 5. Appropriate provisions are made to address all impacts identified by the transportation impact study;
 6. The design, shape and orientation of the proposed lots are appropriate to the proposed use for which the lots are intended;
 7. Provisions are made for the maintenance of commonly owned private facilities;
 8. The short plat complies with the relevant requirements of the Camas land development and zoning codes, and all other relevant local regulations; and
 9. That the plat meets the requirements of Chapter 58.17 RCW and other applicable state and local laws which were in effect at the time of preliminary plat approval.

(Ord. 2483 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 18-014, § IX, 9-4-2018; Ord. No. 19-001, § I(Att. A), 1-22-2019; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019; Ord. No. 21-005, § I(Exh. A), 3-15-2021; Ord. No. 22-007, § I, 5-16-2022; Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)

17.09.040 Expiration.

If the short plat is not recorded within five years of the date of preliminary short plat approval, the short plat shall become null and void. Upon written request by the developer prior to the expiration date, the community development director may grant an extension of not more than two years. The director shall consider economic conditions and such other circumstances as may warrant the extension. If the director denies a request for an extension, the developer may appeal that decision to the city council by filing a written notice of appeal with the director not later than thirty days after the date of the decision.

(Ord. 2483 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007)

(Ord. No. 2612, § I(Exh. A), 2-7-2011; Ord. No. 2645, § I, 3-19-2012; Ord. No. 17-005, § I(Exh. A), 5-15-2017; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019)

17.09.050 Limitations on further subdivision.

Any land short platted shall not be further divided for a period of five years after the final short plat is recorded without following the provisions for subdivision. This provision applies to any lots, tracts or parcels recorded as part of the plat.

(Ord. 2483 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007)

17.09.060 Contiguous short plats.

No application for a short plat shall be approved if the land being divided is held in common ownership with a contiguous parcel that has been divided in a short plat within the preceding five years.

(Ord. 2483 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2007)

17.09.070 Unit Lot Subdivisions.

A unit lot subdivision (ULS) creates new lots much like a typical subdivision, except a ULS allows flexible application of dimensional standards. In a ULS, the development as a whole is on the "parent lot" which conforms to the zoning dimensional standards while individual "unit lots" are not required to. Unit lots (also called child lots) are individual, sellable, legal lots of record with their own tax or parcel identification number.

- A. Applicability. A lot to be developed with middle housing (including accessory dwelling units) or multiple detached single-family residences, in which no dwelling units are stacked on another dwelling unit or other use, may be subdivided into individual unit lots as provided herein.
- B. Process. Unit lot subdivisions shall follow the application, review, and approval procedures for a short subdivision.
- C. Development as a whole on the parent lot, rather than individual unit lots, shall comply with applicable design and development standards.
- D. Subsequent platting actions and additions or modifications to structure(s) may not create or increase any nonconformity of the parent lot.

- E. Access easements, joint use and maintenance agreements, and covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) identifying the rights and responsibilities of property owners and/or the homeowners' association shall be executed for use and maintenance of common garage, parking, and vehicle access areas; bike parking; solid waste collection areas; underground utilities; common open space; shared interior walls; exterior building facades and roofs; and other similar features shall be recorded with the county auditor.
- F. Portions of the parent lot not subdivided for individual unit lots shall be owned in common by the owners of the individual unit lots, or by a homeowners' association comprised of the owners of the individual unit lots.
- G. Notes shall be placed on the face of the plat or short plat as recorded with the county auditor to state the following:
 - 1. The title of the plat shall include the phrase "Unit Lot Subdivision."
 - 2. Approval of the development (design and layout) on each unit lot was granted by the review of the development, as a whole, on the parent lot under file #.
 - 3. Subsequent subdivision actions, additions, or modifications to the unit lot housing development, including all structures, may not create or increase any nonconformity of the parent lot as a whole, and shall conform to the approved unit lot housing development project or to the land use and development standards.
 - 4. If a structure or portion of a structure within the unit lot housing development project has been damaged or destroyed, any repair, reconstruction, or replacement of any structure shall conform to the approved unit lot housing development project or to the land use and development standards in effect at the time the proposed repair, reconstruction, or replacement project's permit application becomes vested.
 - 5. Additional development or redevelopment of the individual unit lots may be limited as a result of the application of development standards to the parent lot.

(Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)

17.09.080 Administrative Lot Split.

Pursuant to RCW 58.17.145, an existing residential lot may be split into two lots for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership pursuant to this section.

- A. Applicability. Administrative lot splits are permitted only within residential zones. A lot is not eligible for an administrative lot split if the proposed lot split would result in a lot that is not buildable under applicable locally adopted development regulations, including, but not limited to, critical areas, shorelines, stormwater, setbacks, impervious surface area, and building coverage standards.
- B. Process. Except as provided for in this section, administrative lot splits shall follow the application, review, and approval procedures for a short subdivision.
- C. General Requirements.
 - 1. An administrative lot split must only create one additional lot.
 - 2. The parent lot must not have been created by an administrative lot split authorized by this section.
 - 3. Both the parent lot and the proposed new lot must meet the minimum lot size of the zone in which the administrative lot split is located. The newly created lot is not subject to any maximum lot size requirement.

4. Access and utility rights must be granted or conveyed as necessary on or before recording of the lot split survey to provide access for the maximum number of dwelling units that could be developed on the newly created lot, provided such access rights may be reduced through review of a subsequent application for a building permit, short plat, unit lot subdivision, or subdivision if less than the maximum number of dwelling units are built on the newly created lot.
 5. If a lot split results in a newly created lot of a size that would allow for further land division, subsequent lot splits are not allowed but the newly created lot may be divided under other applicable land subdivision processes.
 6. If the lot split would require demolition or alteration of any existing housing that would displace a renter, the applicant must recommend a displacement mitigation strategy that may include, but is not limited to, relocation assistance.
- D. Right-of-way dedication, frontage requirements, and improvements.
1. A proposed lot split may be conditioned upon dedication of right-of-way on the parent lot to the extent such dedication would otherwise be required for the development, short plat, or subdivision of the parent lot absent an administrative lot split.
 2. Development of dwelling units on the newly created lot or further subdivision of the newly created lot may be conditioned upon construction of frontage improvements to a right-of-way adjacent to either the parent lot or the newly created lot.
- E. Administrative lot split survey.
- A lot split survey must be recorded with the Clark County Auditor's Office and shall include, as notes, and comply with the following requirements, as applicable:
1. Further administrative lot splits are not permitted on either the parent lot or newly created lot;
 2. The city is immune from any liability, loss, or other damage suffered by another that is related to the city's approval of the lot split, including if the lot split creates a lot that is later determined unbuildable, RCW 58.17.145;
 3. If applicable, indicate whether future development will require frontage improvements;
 4. If applicable, indicate whether dedication of right-of-way is required and note the location of the right-of-way to be dedicated; and
 5. If applicable, note the location of all required access and utility rights granted or conveyed.

Chapter 18.09 DENSITY AND DIMENSIONS¹

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)

18.09.020 Interpretation of tables.

- A. The Camas Municipal Code Sections 18.09.030 through ~~18.09.050~~ 18.09.055 (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~~ four separate tables, and are delineated into three general land use categories:
 - 1. Commercial, mixed use, mixed employment and industrial;
 - 2. ~~Single family residential~~ Residential; and
 - 3. Multifamily residential; and -
 - 4. Downtown zones.
- 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)

¹Ord. 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.

18.09.030 Density and dimensions—Commercial, mixed use, mixed employment and industrial zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Commercial, Mixed Use, Mixed Employment and Industrial Zones

	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	<u>ME</u>	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	<u>n/a</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24 ⁸	n/a
Minimum lot area (square feet)	5,000	None	None	None	1,800	<u>None</u>	10,000	½ acre	None	10 acres	None	1,800	None
Minimum lot width (feet)	40	None	None	None	None	<u>None</u>	100	100	None	Not specified	None	None	None
Minimum lot depth (feet)	40	None	None	None	None	<u>None</u>	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, <u>Note 7</u>	<u>None</u>	None	15	None	5' per 1 foot of building height (200' minimum)	15 ⁹	Note 3, Note 7	None
Minimum side yard (feet)	None/10' ^{Note 1}	None	None	None	10'	<u>None</u>	15' or 25' if abutting a	15	None	100' for building; 25' for parking	None	10'	None

							residential area						
Minimum rear yard (feet)	None	None	None	None	25'10'	<u>None</u>	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 or more (50%) <u>65%</u>	<u>None</u>	70%	50%	None	1-story (30%) 2-stories (40%) 3-stories (45%)	None	65%	None
Minimum Usable Open Space ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <u>50 sf/du</u>	<u>5% (net acreage)</u>	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	<u>100</u> ⁶	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.

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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 twenty feet.
 8. Does not apply to cottage-style development.
 9. Passive pedestrian space, as identified in the North Shore Design Manual and including elements such as seating and building overhangs, is allowed within the fifteen foot front yard setback.

(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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023)

18.09.040 Density and dimensions—~~Single-family residential~~ 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 lots/net acre)	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	5.8 ⁷
Minimum density (dwelling units lots/net acre)	X	X	X	X	X	4
Average lot area (square feet) ⁴	6,000	7,500	10,000	12,000	15,000	7,500
Minimum lot size (square feet)	4,800	6,000	8,000	9,600	12,000	5,400 ⁸
Maximum lot size (square feet) ³	9,000	12,000	14,000	18,000	24,000	12,000
Minimum lot width (feet)	60	70	80	90	100	40 ⁹
Minimum lot depth (feet)	80	90	100	100	100	90 ¹⁰
Maximum building lot coverage ⁵	40%	40%	35%	30%	30%	N/A
Average building lot coverage ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45%
Maximum building height (feet) ²	35	35	35	35	35	35 ¹¹
B. Density Transfer Lots¹						
Maximum density (dwelling units lots/net acre)	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	5.8
Minimum lot size (square feet)	4,200	5,250	7,000	8,400	10,500	5,250
Maximum lot size (square feet) ³	7,200	9,000	12,000	14,400	18,000	9,000
Minimum lot width (feet) ¹	50	60	60	70	80	40
Minimum lot depth (feet) ¹	80	80	90	90	100	80
Maximum building lot coverage	40%	40%	40%	35%	35%	60%
Maximum building height (feet) ²	35	35	35	35	35	35

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.
- The minimum front yard setback may be reduced by up to five feet for the non-garage portions of a dwelling when any garage is set back the full minimum front yard distance required in the underlying zone. This allowance is intended to promote varied building facades and reduce the visual prominence of garages along the street.
- The maximum building lot coverage for single-story homes may be up to forty-five percent in R-6, 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 fifty-five for single-story development and/or lots below five thousand square feet.
- Does not apply to cottage-style development.
- Minimum lot size for cottage-style development shall be two thousand four hundred square feet and rowhouse developments shall be one thousand eight hundred square feet.
- Minimum lot width for cottage-style development shall be thirty feet and rowhouse developments shall be twenty feet.

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10. Minimum lot depth for cottage-style and rowhouse development shall be fifty feet.
11. Maximum building height for cottage-style development shall be twenty-five feet.

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)	20 ²	20 ²	25 ²	30 ²	10-25 ³
Minimum side yard (feet)	5	5	10	15	5
Minimum side yard flanking a street and corner lot rear yard (feet)	10	10	15	15	10
Minimum rear yard (feet)	20	25	30	35	10-20 ⁴
Minimum lot frontage on a cul-de-sac or curve (feet)	25	30	35	40	25

Notes:

- 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. In the LD-NS zone, cottage-style development setbacks are identified in the North Shore Design Manual.
- The minimum front yard setback may be reduced by up to five feet for the non-garage portions of a dwelling when any garage is set back the full minimum front yard distance required in the underlying zone. This allowance is intended to promote varied building facades and reduce the visual prominence of garages along the street.
- LD-NS subarea developments are encouraged to vary the front yard building setbacks to provide visual interest along a residential block. Garage faces shall maintain a minimum setback of twenty feet. Lots with alley-access garages may have a minimum front yard building setback of ten feet.
- LD-NS subarea developments with street-access garages may have a minimum rear yard setback of ten feet. LD-NS developments with alley-access garages must maintain a twenty 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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023; Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)

18.09.050 Density and dimensions—Multifamily residential zones.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Multifamily Residential Zones

	MF-10	MF-18	<u>MF-24</u>	MF-C Overlay	HD-NS
Density					
Maximum density (dwelling units per net acre)	10	18 ^{Note 10}	<u>24</u> ^{Note 11}	24	18 ^{Notes 6, 10}
Minimum density (dwelling units per net acre)	6.0	6.0	<u>8</u>	6.0	10
Standard lots					

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Minimum lot area (square feet)	3,000	2,100	<u>1,800</u>	None	1800
Minimum lot width (feet)	36	26	<u>20</u>	None	20
Minimum lot depth (feet)	70	60	<u>60</u>	None	60
Maximum gross floor area (GFA) per dwelling unit (square feet)	No max	No max	<u>No max</u>	1,000 ^{Note 4}	No max
Setbacks					
Minimum front yard/at garage front (feet)	15/20	10/20	<u>10/20</u>	0/20	10/20
Minimum side yard (feet)	3 ^{Note 1}	3 ^{Note 1}	<u>3</u> ^{Note 1}	0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'	3 ^{Note 1}
Minimum side yard, flanking a street (feet)	15	15	<u>15</u> ^{Note 8}	15	15 ^{Note 8}
Minimum rear yard	10	10	<u>10</u>	0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'	10
Standard lots coverage					
Maximum building lot coverage	55%	65%	<u>65%</u>	Building coverage is limited by a minimum of 200 sq. ft. of useable yard adjacent to each dwelling unit.	65%
Building Height					
Maximum building height (feet)	35 ^{Note 2}	50 ^{Note 5}	<u>50</u> ^{Note 5}	18 ^{Note 3}	50 ^{Notes 5, 9}

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. Does not apply to cottage-style development.
7. In the HD-NS zone, cottage-style development setbacks are identified in the North Shore Design Manual.
8. Minimum side yard flanking street shall be ten feet for cottage-style and rowhouse developments.
9. 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 twenty feet (measured horizontally) of an existing single detached residential building thirty feet or less in height. The building-height-transition standard is met when the height of the taller building does not exceed one foot of height for every one foot separating the new building from the existing single detached residential structure.
10. To encourage apartment development on larger sites, properties that are five acres or larger and developed exclusively with apartment buildings may be developed at up to double the maximum allowed density for the zone.
11. To encourage apartment development on larger sites, properties that are five acres or larger and developed exclusively with apartment buildings may be developed at up to a 50% increase of the maximum allowed density for the zone.

(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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023; Ord. No. 25-025, § I (Exh. A), 12-15-2025)

18.09.055 Density and dimensions—Downtown zones.

Development in the Downtown Subarea and zones shall comply with the general standards and development standards found in section 3.0 of the Downtown Design Manual.

Table 1—Density and Dimensions for Downtown Zones

<u>DT – HMSC</u>	<u>DT – MXM</u>	<u>DT – MXL</u>	<u>DT – R</u>
<u>See General and Development Standards in Section 3.1 of the Downtown Design Manual</u>	<u>See General and Development Standards in Section 3.2 of the Downtown Design Manual</u>	<u>See General and Development Standards in Section 3.3 of the Downtown Design Manual</u>	<u>See General and Development Standards in Section 3.4 of the Downtown Design Manual</u>

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, Section B.
- 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 21, 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.

A. 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.

B. The heights of telecommunication facilities are addressed in CMC Chapter 18.35 Telecommunication Ordinance.

C. Building heights may exceed the maximum allowable height by eight inches to accommodate additional insulation.

D. Building heights may exceed the maximum allowable height by 48 inches to accommodate roof-mounted solar energy panels.

(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 ¹
5 feet	2 feet
10 feet	3.5 feet
15 feet	5 feet
15 feet or greater	5 feet

1. In the C-NS zone, roof overhangs may intrude up to fifteen feet in the front yard setback.

(Ord. 2515 § 1 (Exh. A (part)), 2008; Ord. 2443 § 3 (Exh. A (part)), 2006; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023)

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.

H. The portion of exterior wall assemblies that includes insulation may to project up to an additional eight inches into setbacks on all sides.

(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, Mixed Employment, Mixed Employment, and Industrial Districts. For a lot in a NC, CC, RC, ~~U~~, MX, ME or HI districts proposed for commercial, mixed use, mixed employment, 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, MX, ME, 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 ~~U or an~~ 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, ~~U~~ ME, MX, 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 ME, MX, 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 ~~U or an~~ 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 18.13 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. At least fifty percent of minimum tree density shall 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.

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 Acre¹
New Development	20 <u>30</u> Tree Units	20 <u>30</u> Tree Units per acre	30 Tree Units
Residential	20 <u>30</u> Tree Units	20 <u>30</u> Tree Units per acre	30 Tree Units
Developed commercial and industrial properties	20 <u>30</u> Tree Units	3 Tree Units for every 1 tree unit removed up to the minimum tree density per acre.	30 Tree Units

¹ At least fifty percent of minimum tree density shall 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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023)

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; Ord. No. 23-010, Exh. A, 8-7-2023)

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		<u>Business Park Mixed Employment</u>		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	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.

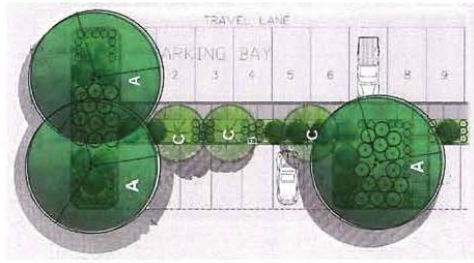


Figure 18.13.060-1 Example of Parking Lot Planter Areas.

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.~~ shall be installed where parking spaces are oriented toward sidewalks, walkways, or landscape areas and vehicle overhang may obstruct pedestrian access, interfere with maintenance, or damage trees, shrubs, groundcover, flowers, or other plantings. Wheel stops may be omitted where sidewalks are wide enough to maintain required pedestrian clearance despite vehicle overhang, or where plantings are set back sufficiently to avoid damage or maintenance conflicts.
- 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 18.15 SIGNS¹

18.15.010 Purpose.

The city council finds that the manner of the construction, location, and maintenance of signs affects the public health, safety, and welfare of the people; the safety of motorists, and other users of the public streets are affected by the number, size, location, lighting, and movement of signs that divert attention of such users. Uncontrolled and unlimited signs may degrade the aesthetic attractiveness of the natural and man-made attributes of the community that could undermine economic value of tourism, visitation, and economic growth. The regulations in this chapter are found to be the minimum necessary to achieve these purposes.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)

18.15.020 Scope.

The primary intent of this chapter shall be to regulate signs of a commercial nature intending to be viewed from any vehicular or pedestrian right-of-way. This chapter shall not apply to building design, to official traffic or government signs, or to any sign authorized or permitted by any other ordinance or resolution of the city. This section shall further not apply to the display of street numbers or to any display or construction not defined herein as a sign.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)

18.15.030 Maintenance and repair of signs.

- A. All signs and all components thereof, including supports, braces and anchors, shall be kept in a state of good repair. With respect to freestanding signs, components not bearing a message shall be constructed of materials that blend with the surrounding environment.
- B. Abandoned signs and all supporting structural components shall be removed by the sign owner, owner of the property where the sign is located, or other party having control over the sign. Each is individually and severally responsible for removing such sign within thirty days after abandonment, unless such sign is replaced with a conforming sign.
- C. If a sign suffers more than fifty percent damage or deterioration as determined or is dangerous because of insecure construction or fastening with resultant danger of falling by the building official, or because it is an extreme fire hazard as determined by the fire marshal then such sign shall be brought into conformance with this code or removed.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)

¹Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 2600, § I, adopted November 1, 2010, repealed former Ch. 18.15, §§ 18.15.010—18.15.240. Section II of said ordinance enacted provisions designated as a new Ch. 18.15 to read as herein set out. See also the Code Comparative Table and Disposition List.

18.15.040 General definitions and regulations.

- A. Regulated. In the event that a definition is not listed in this section and is necessary in the interpretation of this chapter, the director shall primarily rely upon the general definitions established for this title, and secondarily on the definition found in a standard English dictionary. For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions and regulations shall apply:
1. "Abandoned" means a sign which no longer identifies or advertises a bona fide business, service, owner, product, or activity, and/or for which no legal owner can be found.
 2. "Awning" is a structure that may support a sign. An awning is a shelter projecting from, and supported by, the exterior wall of a building, constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework. [Refer to "awning signs."]
 3. "Commercial" means the purpose of the sign is to engage in commerce, or to advertise for one's work that is intended for sale.
 4. "Date of adoption" means the date the ordinance codified in this chapter was originally adopted or the effective date of an amendment to it, if the amendment makes a sign nonconforming.
 5. "Height" is defined at "Dimensions of Signs" within this chapter.
 6. "Internally illuminated" means signs where the source of the illumination is inside the sign and light emanates through the message of the sign, rather than being reflected off the surface of the sign from an external source. Neon signs are considered internally illuminated signs.
 7. "Multiple building complex" means a group of structures housing at least one retail business, office, commercial venture, or independent or separate part of a business which shares the same lot.
 8. "Nit" means a luminance unit equal to one candela per square meter measured perpendicular to the rays from the source.
 9. "Off-premises sign" means a sign that advertises products, services, or facilities, or directs person to premises different than where the sign is placed.
 10. "On-premises sign" means a sign that advertises products or services related to the building or structure where it is located.
 11. "Permanent sign" means a sign that is intended to remain for the life of the project or business without fundamental or marked changes and is attached to a building or structure by means of a rigid wall, frame, or structure.
 12. "Public right-of-way." There are two distinctions of right-of-way. "Privately maintained right-of-way" means that portion of the public right-of-way maintained by the abutting property owner. "Publicly maintained right-of-way" means that portion of the public right-of-way maintained by the City of Camas or other public agency. Signs placed in the public right-of-way must be located outside vision clearance areas and may not pose a traffic hazard or other threat to human safety.
 13. "Sign" means any device, structure, or placard using graphics, logos, symbols, and/or written copy designed specifically for the purpose of advertising or identifying any establishment, product, goods, or services.
 14. "Sign area" is defined at "Dimensions of Signs" within this chapter.
 15. "Sign schedule" means a listing of multiple signs proposed within an application or development project, which consists of dimensions and descriptions; normally this is in a tabular format (e.g., spreadsheet).

16. "Site plan" means a drawing of the location of a sign or multiple signs within the city limits.
- B. Sign Types—Regulations and Limitations. In the event that a sign type as provided in this section is in conflict with provisions elsewhere in this chapter, the more restrictive criteria shall apply.
1. "Animated sign." [Refer to "electronic message board" sign.]
 2. "Awning signs." Signage on awnings shall not exceed thirty percent of the awning and shall be included in the combined sign calculation for particular business or storefront.
 3. "Banner" is a sign constructed of fabric, vinyl or other non-rigid, durable material that can withstand the typical weather in this area, and does not exceed sixty square feet in size. Banners primarily announce a special occasion, such as a grand opening or special event. National, state or municipal flags are not considered banners.
 4. "Bulletin board" is often installed to provide a central location for people to gather information about events or classes that are happening within the building or community in which it is installed. Bulletin boards are included in the overall signage calculation for the site. They are not electronic, LED or otherwise programmable for messaging.
 5. "Cabinet sign" is generally a wall sign. This type of sign is usually internally illuminated with a removable face and is enclosed on all edges with a metal cabinet, and does not extend more than ten inches from the wall face on which it is mounted.
 6. "Construction sign" means a temporary sign identifying an architect, contractor, subcontractor, and/or material supplier participating in construction on the property on which the sign is located.
 7. "Directory sign" identifies two or more establishments and/or the complex as a whole. If a tenant in a multi-building complex has a sign on the freestanding directory sign, then the tenant shall not have an individual freestanding sign. Directory sign area may not exceed one-hundred square feet.
 8. "Electronic message board sign," "animated sign," and "LED sign" are considered to be similar sign types for purposes of this chapter. These signs use changing lights to form a message, or messages in sequence, uses movement or change of lighting to depict action or create a special effect or scene. This element of a sign may not exceed thirty percent of total sign area or thirty-six square feet, whichever is less. This calculation does not include post or mounting framework. The electronic board must avoid using flashing, rotating or blinking lights or videos.
 9. "Entrance structure." Refer to "monument sign."
 10. "Freestanding sign" is attached to, erected on, or supported by some structure (such as a pole, mast, frame, or other structure) that is not itself an integral part of or attached to a building or other structure whose principal function is something other than the support of a sign.
 - a. Height limit. Freestanding sign height shall not exceed twenty-five feet from the ground to the top of sign in any zone.
 - b. Construction. Rigid, fire-proof material that can withstand wind pressure of thirty mph per square foot.
 - c. Combination. A freestanding sign is permitted in combination with wall signs; however, the size of all permitted signs cannot exceed the overall size permitted per building face per zone. A freestanding sign is not permitted in combination with a projecting or monument sign.
 11. "Incidental sign" means a small sign, two square feet or less in surface area. Included are decals informing the public of goods, facilities, or services available on the premises, e.g., designating restrooms, a credit card sign, hours of operation, or "help wanted." May also contain the name or logo of an establishment, e.g., parking, or exit and entrance signs. Incidental signs if placed in windows may

- not cover more than twenty-five percent of window area in combination with any other permitted signs.
12. "Monument sign" is a sign not attached to a building, not more than five feet in height or twenty feet in length, which is attached to the ground by means of a wide base of solid appearance. Monument signs must be designed so as to be compatible with adjacent architecture and landscaping, and must be constructed with materials conducive to abutting structures and the surrounding area. They may not be constructed from fabric or banner material.
 13. "Pennant" is a small, double-faced sign that is intended to be viewed by pedestrians and is hung above the sidewalk or street, with the bottom edge conforming to sign height regulations. Pennants may not exceed four square feet, may not be placed closer than twenty feet apart, and are constructed of fabric or other durable materials with a message, logo or artistic rendering on the sign face.
 14. "Portable sign" means any sign designed to be moved easily, and not permanently affixed to the ground, or other permanent structure, to include such other descriptive names such as "A-frame," "sandwich board," and "poster panels."
 - a. Size. The sign shall not exceed forty-two inches above ground, and six square feet in sign area per side.
 - b. Construction. Portable signs shall be firmly and solidly constructed so as to be able to bear a wind pressure of at least thirty pounds per square foot of area.
 - c. Location. It is unlawful to erect or maintain any portable sign in such a position as to obstruct any fire escape or any window or door leading thereto, or within vision clearance at intersections; and must allow for a pedestrian clearance of five feet on sidewalks.
 - d. Portable signs may only be displayed during business hours. If business hours continue past daylight hours, precautions should be taken to place the sign in a location that is visible after dark.
 - e. One sign per business entity and located on same lot as business entity.
 15. "Poster" is a piece of sales literature that presents information through words and graphic images. It has text and symbols or pictures to convey an idea or concept. Usually, it is designed vertically and displayed on a wall or window. Posters, where allowed, may not exceed six square feet.
 16. "Projecting sign" is a sign affixed to a building or wall in such a manner that its leading edge extends more than ten inches beyond the surface of such building or wall.
 17. "Real estate sign" means a temporary sign advertising that real estate is for rent, lease, or sale.
 18. "Roof sign" means any sign erected over or on the roof of a building. The roof sign may not exceed the maximum building height allowed in the zoning district in which it is located. If the zoning district has no limitation to building height, then the height from base of sign shall not exceed that of a freestanding sign, which is limited to twenty-five-feet tall.
 19. "Sandwich board sign." [Refer to definition of "Portable Sign."]
 20. "Temporary sign" means a sign that is used in connection with a circumstance, situation, or event that is designed, intended or expected to take place or to be completed within a reasonably short or definite period after erection of such sign; or is intended to remain on the location where it is erected or placed for a short period of time [refer to additional requirements in Section 18.15.100 CMC]. "Temporary signs" include, but are not limited to, the following examples:
 - a. Political signs advocating political candidates or political issues;
 - b. Real estate signs advertising property for sale or lease;

- c. Construction signs identifying the builder of a structure or the developer of a residential, commercial or industrial development;
 - d. Special event signs or banners advertising grand openings, fairs, carnivals, circuses, festivals; or
 - e. Community events, garage and yard sale signs, and any other sign of a similar purpose.
 - 21. "Vehicular sign" means a sign adhered to or mounted to the vehicle body that is parked along a vehicular right-of-way for the principle purpose of displaying advertising.
 - 22. "Wall sign" is any permanent sign that is attached parallel to and extending not more than ten inches from the wall of a building. This includes painted, individual letter, cabinet signs and signs attached to a mansard roof (if constructed at an angle of seventy-five degrees or more from horizontal). No more than two wall signs are permitted per building face, and in combination with all other permitted signs shall not exceed ten percent of wall area.
- C. Determination of number of signs.
- 1. For the purpose of determining the number of signs permitted, a sign shall be considered to be a single display surface or display device containing elements organized, related, and composed to form a unit. Where matter is displayed in a random manner without organized relationship of elements, each element shall be considered a single sign. A two-sided or multi-sided sign shall be regarded as one sign if the sign faces are identical.
 - 2. Only one projecting or monument sign is permitted per street frontage (either one or the other) and neither is permitted in combination with a freestanding sign, per lot.
 - 3. Only one permanent sign per lot in residential zones.
 - 4. Combination. Only one freestanding sign may be allowed per street frontage for each commercial and industrial zoned lot on which the business is located in combination with a maximum of two wall signs (if the lot does not contain a monument or projecting sign). The combined square footage of signs may not exceed size allowance per building face per zone. If a lot contains a multi-building complex a directory sign is permitted in combination with a freestanding sign and wall signs. For a multi-building complex with property frontage that exceeds three-hundred feet, an additional freestanding sign may be allowed for each three hundred feet and set apart no less than one-hundred feet.
 - 5. Refer to "Temporary Sign" section of this chapter for limitation on number of temporary signs.
- D. Dimensions of signs.
- 1. Sign Area. The sign area is defined as the area of the surface, or surfaces, which displays letters or symbols identifying the business or businesses occupying the parcel, together with any allowable electronic message board. In calculating the sign area, the following apply:
 - a. The sign area shall not include the base or pedestal to which the sign is mounted.
 - b. The sign surface area of a double-faced (back-to-back) sign shall be calculated by using the area of only one side of such sign and shall be considered one sign structure.
 - c. The sign surface area of double-faced signs constructed in a "V" shall be calculated by using the area of only one side of such sign and shall be considered one sign structure.
 - d. The sign surface area of three dimensional signs shall be computed by including the total of all sides designed to attract attention or communicate information that can be seen at any one time by a person from one vantage point.
 - 2. Sign Height. Height is measured from the finished grade at the point of support to the topmost point of a sign. Height limitations are determined by type of sign as defined in this chapter.

3. Placement. All signs, unless attached to a building, must be set back from the property line by a minimum of five feet, unless otherwise stated in this chapter. Setbacks may be increased or decreased during plan review if there are concerns for vision clearance or other public safety concerns. Signs must provide a minimum clearance of fourteen feet over any vehicular use area, and ten feet over any pedestrian area. [Where a sign is affixed to an awning over a pedestrian area, the minimum pedestrian clearance may be reduced to 7 feet six inches.](#)

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019)

18.15.050 Signs controlled by zoning district.

The following table identifies signs by zoning district as permitted (P), prohibited (X), or only allowed with a Conditional Use Permit (C). All permitted signs are subject to the requirements of this chapter, and any other applicable sections of CMC. If dimensions of a sign vary by zone, then it is noted in this table.

Table 1 - Signs controlled by Zoning District

Sign Types as defined in this chapter	Residential and Multi-family Zones	Commercial, Industrial, and Park Zones	LI/BP
Animated/electronic message board signs	C	P	P
Awning signs	X	P	P
Bulletin board	p ^{Note 4}	p ^{Note 2}	p ^{Note 2}
Cabinet	X	p ^{Note 2}	p ^{Note 2}
Directory sign	X	P	P
Freestanding sign	X	p ^{Note 2}	p ^{Note 2, 3}
Incidental sign	P	P	P
Monument sign	P	P	P
Portable sign	X	p ^{Note 2}	p ^{Note 2}
Projecting sign	X	p ^{Note 2}	p ^{Note 2}
Roof sign	X	p ^{Note 2}	P
Temporary sign (e.g., construction signs, real estate, banners, and other sign types as defined in this chapter)	p ^{Note 1}	p ^{Note 2, 3}	p ^{Note 2, 3}
Vehicular signs	P	P	P
Wall signs	p ^{Note 1}	p ^{Note 2}	p ^{Note 2}

Notes:

¹ Sign may not exceed six square feet in area per lot unless approved with a Master Sign Permit.

² Sign may not exceed ten percent of the size of the wall area in combination with all other permitted signs on the same plane and visible from public view unless approved with a Master Sign Permit.

³ If lot is vacant, then sign is limited to ninety-six square feet.

⁴ Only allowed if approved in combination with a Type III development permit.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)

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

18.15.060 General sign permit requirements.

- A. Sign permit required.
1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no sign may be erected, placed, or substantially altered in the city except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the requirements of the International Building Code, current adopted edition.
 2. If plans submitted for a Conditional Use Permit (Type III permit) or Design Review include sign construction plans in sufficient detail to determine compliance with the provisions of this chapter, then issuance of such conditional use or design review may constitute approval of the proposed placement of sign or signs (other structural/mechanical permits may be required).
- B. Application Requirements. Applications for a General Sign Permit shall contain the following information when submitted to the Community Development Department at a minimum:
1. Application form and payment of current fee as determined by resolution.
 2. Site Plan. Drawn to scale showing the subject property, streets, all existing buildings, and the location of any existing freestanding signs, utility poles and other structures within fifty feet of the proposed new sign's location;
 3. Construction Drawings. Includes the structural details of the proposed sign, including its dimensions, heights, materials, type of illumination, landscaping (if required) and structural support;
 4. Photographs. Provide photographs of all existing signs on the subject property and building(s), and marked to indicate the proposed location of the new sign(s). Staff will accept original photos, color copies or compatible electronic format (e.g. compact disc).
 5. When required by the building official, the construction of the sign may require submittal of structural and/or mechanical drawings prepared by a licensed Washington State professional.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.15.070 Master sign permit requirements.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to establish a binding Master Sign Permit that will allow for placement of both permanent and temporary signs on a group of lots or within a business complex, in order to encourage comprehensive sign design, and reward proper placement and prompt removal of temporary signs, which combined will benefit the city by reducing municipal costs for code enforcement. This section allows the size of signs on a lot or within a zoning district to be exceeded and other bonuses as set forth. Individual signs may be permitted by the building department without additional General Sign Permits after a Master Sign Permit has been approved.
- B. Application Requirements. Applications for a Master Sign Permit shall contain the following materials in addition to the requirements for a General Sign Permit:
1. Application form and payment of current fee as determined by resolution.
 2. Site Plan. Site plan shall include the proposed placement of all signs, both on-premises and off-premises.
 3. Consent of property owner for placement of signs within privately-maintained right-of-way or on private lots. [The provisions of this section shall not apply to allow placement of any signs within the public right-of-way.](#)

4. Sign Schedule - existing conditions. The schedule will include a calculation of the combined maximum sign area permitted and the number of signs allowed on the proposed lot(s).
 5. Sign Schedule - proposed. The schedule will include a calculation of the combined total proposed sign area included in the plan, sign types, number, and short description.
 6. Construction Plans. Detailed construction plans shall be provided at a reasonable scale to include type of material and method of installation.
 7. Time frame for installation of each sign indicated on plan.
 8. Narrative that supports how this application meets or exceeds the criteria for approval for a Master Sign Permit and other regulations in this chapter.
- C. Maximum total area of all signs. The combined sign area of all proposed signs on a lot or lots under consideration for a Master Sign Permit shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the total ground floor area (GFA) of the building(s) or in the case of a vacant lot then ten (10) percent of the area of building lot coverage.
- D. Bonus. If the owners of two or more contiguous (disregarding intervening streets and alleys) lots or the owner of a single lot with more than one building (not including any accessory building) file with the Director for such lots a Master Signage Plan conforming with the provisions of this section, a thirty percent (30%) increase in the maximum total sign area of that zone shall be allowed for each included lot. This bonus shall be allocated within each lot as the owner(s) elects. Or if a subdivision, then the applicant may combine potential sign area from multiple lots for a single sign to be no greater than thirty-two (32) square feet in lieu of the residential zone size limitation of six square feet.
- E. Criteria of Approval for Master Sign Permit.
1. Provisions have been made to have a consistent design with regard to: color scheme; lettering or graphic style; lighting; location of each sign on the buildings or on the lots or elsewhere; material; and sign proportions.
 2. Provisions have been made to install signs that will not detract from the natural beauty of the city or contribute to urban blight.
 3. The locations of off-premises signs do not exceed one sign per radius of 300-feet.
 4. The application and plans shall be consistent with the applicable regulations of the adopted development codes, comprehensive plans, shoreline master plan, state and local environmental acts and ordinances in accordance with RCW 36.70B.030.
- F. Approval and Modification. The designated official shall approve a master sign permit and subsequent modifications. Any deviation from the approved master sign permit such as additional signs, relocating signs, and any other changes (excluding tenant name changes and maintenance) shall require a modification to the master sign permit on file with the city.
- G. Expiration. Master Sign Permits expire in two years from date of issuance unless at least one sign of the Master Sign Permit has been installed prior to that date.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014)

18.15.080 Signs prohibited.

The following signs are specifically prohibited in the city:

- A. Signs attached to any telephone or utility pole;

- B. Signs located in such a manner so that by location, color, size, shape, nature would tend to obstruct the view or be confused with official traffic signage.
- C. Signs advertising activities that are illegal under state or federal laws, or regulations in effect at the location of such signs, or at the location of such activities.
- D. Signs emitting pollutants (e.g. smoke, or sound).
- E. Posters. The tacking or pasting of posters to exterior walls, which are visible from the public right-of-way, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted as a sign in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)

18.15.090 Exemptions.

- A. No permit is required for mere repainting; changing the message of a sign, or routine maintenance shall not in and of itself be considered a substantial alteration.
- B. Although no permits will be issued, compliance with this chapter is required.
- C. Signs that are exempt and that do not require a permit are as follows:
 - 1. Signs not exceeding six square feet in area that are customarily associated with residential use, and that are not of a commercial nature, such as: signs giving property identification names or numbers, or names of occupants; signs on mailboxes or newspaper tubes; and signs posted on private property that warn the public against trespassing or danger from animals;
 - 2. Integral decorative or architectural features of buildings, or works of art, so long as such features or works do not contain commercial trademarks, moving parts, or lights (e.g. commemorative plaques or inscriptions with the name of a building, its date of construction). Feature must be attached to the face of the building and shall not exceed three square feet in sign area.
 - 3. Signs painted on or otherwise permanently attached to currently licensed motor vehicles;
 - 4. Traffic or other municipal signs, signs required by law, legal notices, or signs of public utility companies indicating danger;
 - 5. Flag, emblem, or insignia of a nation or other governmental unit or institution, or non profit organization subject to the guidelines concerning their use set forth by the government or organization which they represent;
 - 6. Signs located in the interior of a building or within a sport complex that are designed and located to be viewed exclusively by patrons within the building or sport complex

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)

18.15.100 Temporary signs.

- A. Temporary signs are exempt from permit requirements as described in this section. Although no permits will be issued, compliance with this chapter is required. Temporary signs may be permitted with a Master Sign Permit as described in this chapter.
 - 1. Number. One sign per lot, per candidate, issue or event.
 - 2. Size. Refer to "Table 1" of this chapter for sign dimensions per zoning district and bonuses as allowed with a Master Sign Permit.

3. Consent. If displayed on private property, the responsible party must obtain consent of property owner.
 4. Location. Temporary signs are prohibited from being placed within the center island of roundabouts, any splitter islands adjacent to any roundabout, and within ten feet of the outer curb of all circulatory travel lanes that are within the public right-of-way of any roundabout, and within the center median of any public right-of-way.
- B. Temporary signs may not be illuminated.
- C. Removal. Temporary signs shall be removed by sign owner within ten days after occurrence of the event. For example, political signs should therefore be removed within ten days following an election, real estate signs should be removed within ten days following sale or lease of the property, construction signs should be removed within ten days following issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the building, special event signs should be removed within ten days after occurrence of the special event, and yard and garage sale signs should be removed within ten days following the sale.
- D. Confiscation. The city or property owner may confiscate signs installed in violation of this chapter and dispose of it. The property owner is not responsible for notifying owners of confiscation of the illegal sign.
- (Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010; Ord. No. 2691, § I(Exh. A), 1-21-2014; Ord. No. 22-008, § I, 5-16-2022)

18.15.110 Sign illumination and electronic message board signs.

Unless otherwise prohibited by this chapter, signs may be illuminated if such illumination is in accordance with this section.

- A. No sign within one hundred fifty feet of a residential district may be illuminated between the hours of midnight and six a.m., unless the impact of such lighting beyond the boundaries of the lot where it is located is entirely inconsequential.
- B. Lighting directed toward a sign shall be hooded or shielded so that it illuminates only the face of the sign and does not shine directly onto a public right-of-way or a residential property.
- C. Except as herein provided, internally illuminated signs are not permitted in residential districts. Where permitted, internally illuminated signs may not be illuminated during hours that the business or enterprise advertised by such sign is not open for business, or in operation.
- D. All electronic message board signs shall be constructed as an integral part of a permanent sign constructed on-site. Integral shall be considered to be incorporated into the framework and architectural design of the permanent sign.
- E. Maximum Luminance:
 - a. Daytime: five thousand nits.
 - b. Nighttime (one-half hour before sunset and one-half hour after sunrise): five hundred nits.
 - c. Signs shall include ability to adjust brightness and auto-dimming features with light-sensory capabilities to dim the sign to allowable luminance levels.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010; Ord. No. 19-012, § II(Exh. A), 11-4-2019)

18.15.120 Nonconforming signs.

- A. Existing signs which do not conform to the specific provisions of the chapter may be eligible for the designation "legal nonconforming"; provided that:
 - 1. The building department determines that such signs are properly maintained and do not in any way endanger the public;
 - 2. The sign was covered by a permit deemed valid by the city, or complied with all applicable laws on the date on which it was established.
- B. A "legal nonconforming" sign may lose this designation if the following occur:
 - 1. The sign is relocated or replaced;
 - 2. The structure or size of the sign is altered in any way except toward compliance with this chapter. This does not refer to change of copy or normal message;
 - 3. The business, use, or product for which the sign is directed has been abandoned (has not occurred on the property for a period of six consecutive months). The burden of demonstrating non-abandonment shall be on the owner.
- C. Removal of nonconforming signs. A sign which has been removed and held by the city longer than thirty days and not recovered by its owner, shall be declared abandoned and discarded by the city.

(Ord. No. 2600, § II, 11-1-2010)