

# DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18 - ZONING

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## Chapter 18.03 - DEFINITIONS

### Sections:

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 18.03.030 - Definitions for land uses.

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

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

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

Animal Kennel. See "Kennel."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bar. See "Tavern."

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

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

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

Brew pub. See "specialty goods production."

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

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

Child Care. See "Day care."

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

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

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

Convenience Store. See "Grocery, neighborhood."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Home occupation" See CMC Chapter 18.39 Home Occupations.

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

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

Junkyard. See "Wrecking yard."

**Kennel 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Nursing, rest or convalescent home" means an establishment which provides full-time care for three or more chronically ill or infirm persons. Such care shall not include surgical, obstetrical or acute illness services.

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

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

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

Pharmacy. See "Drug store."

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

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

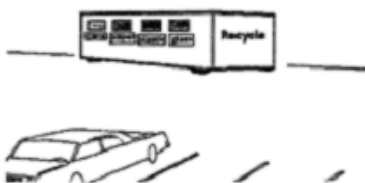
"Professional offices" means an office containing activities such as those offered by a physician, surgeon, dentist, lawyer, architect, engineer, accountant, artist or teacher, real estate or insurance sales.

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

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

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

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



**Figure 18.03-1 Recycling Collection Point**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"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, bong, water bong, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

### 18.03.040 - Definitions for development terms.

As used in this title:

"Abutting" means adjoining.

Access Easement. See "Street."

Access Panhandle. See "Flag lot."

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

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

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

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

Arterial. See "Street."

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

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

"Binding site plan" means a drawing to scale which: (1) identifies and shows the areas and locations of all streets, roads, improvements, utilities, open spaces, and any other matters specified by local regulations; (2) contains inscriptions or attachments setting forth limitations and conditions for the use of the land; and (3) contains provisions making any development be in conformity with the site plan.

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

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

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

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

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

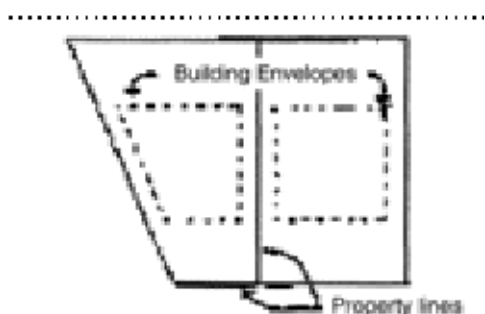
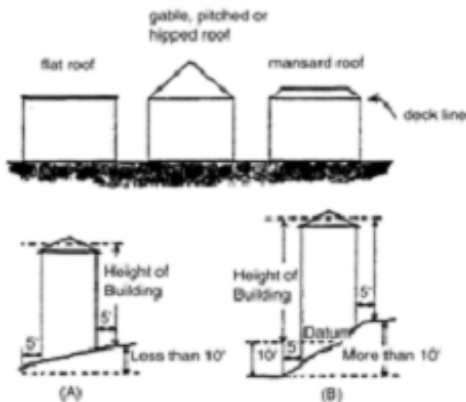


Figure 18.03-3 Building Envelopes

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



**Figure 18.03-4 Building Height**

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

"City" means the City of Camas.

Collector. See "Street."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cul-de-sac. See "Street."

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

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

"Developed/net acreage" means the total acreage of a land use development exclusive of open space and critical areas. Developed/net acreage includes infrastructure, storm drainage facilities and lots and access easements.

"Developer" means the applicant for the proposed land use or development proposal.



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

"Director" means community development director or designee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Flag lot" means a lot that does not have full frontage on a public street and the "pole" of the flag lot is less than half the width of the average lot width. Flag poles shall be a minimum of twenty feet wide, provide a minimum of twelve feet wide

pavement and extend no longer than three hundred feet. Flag lots shall not comprise more than five-percent of the new lots in a development, or abut another flag lot.

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

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

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

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

Half Street. See "Street."

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

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

Height of Building. See "Building height."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

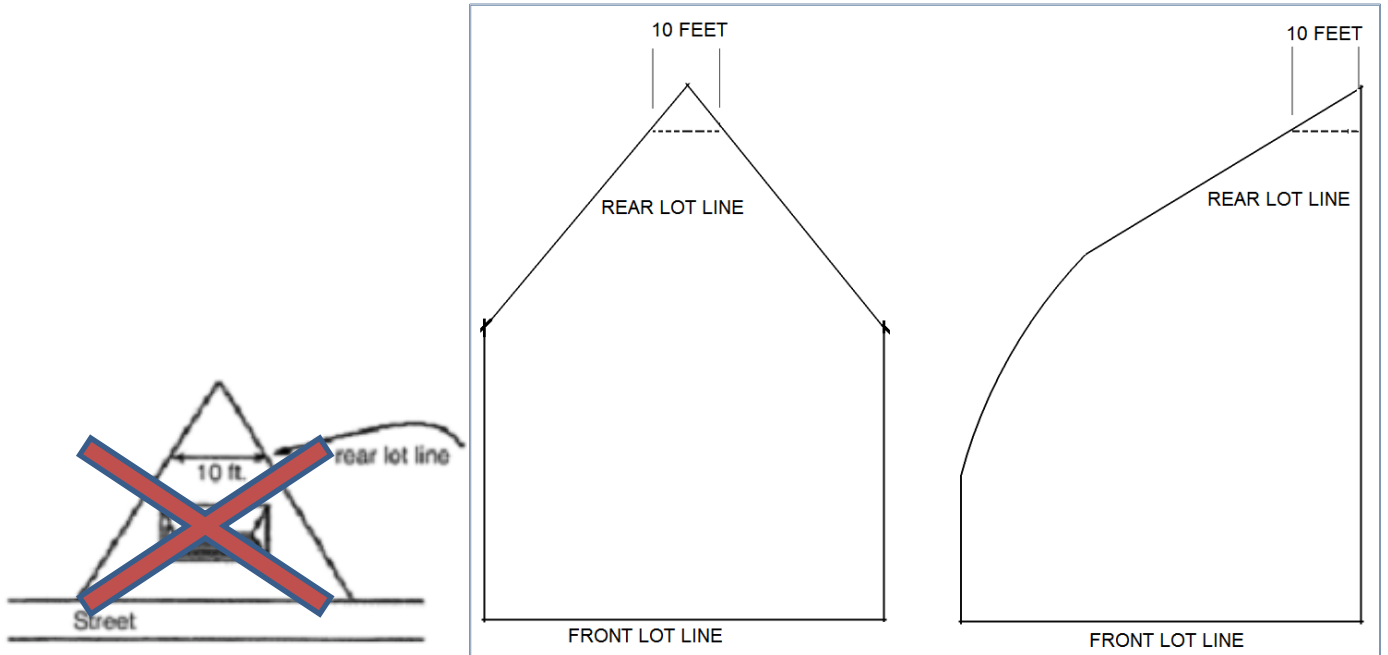
"Lot coverage" means the portion of a lot that is occupied by the principal and accessory buildings, including all projections except eaves, expressed as a percentage of the total lot area.

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

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

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

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

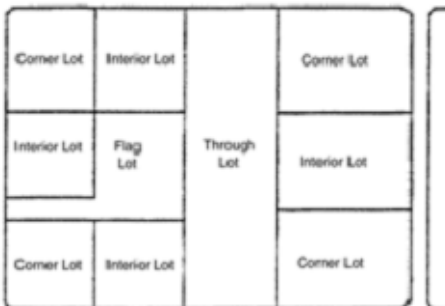


**Figure 18.03-6 Rear Lot Line in the Case of an Irregular Lot**

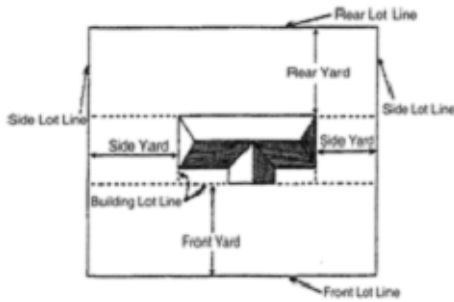
Lot Line, Side. "Side lot line" means any lot line not a front or rear lot line. See Figure 18.03-8.

"Lot width" means the horizontal distance between the side lot lines at the front of the building envelope.

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



**Figure 18.03-7 Lot Configuration**



**Figure 18.03-8 Yard and Lot Lines**

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

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

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

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

Marginal Access Street. See "Street."

Minor Street. See "Street."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Setback." See "Yard"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. "Access easement" refers to "private road."
2. "Alley" means a narrow street primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting on another street.
3. "Arterial" means a street of considerable continuity that is primarily a traffic artery for intercommunication among large areas. There are usually three to five lanes of traffic.
4. "Collector" means a street supplementary to the arterial street system and a means of intercommunication between this system and smaller areas; used to some extent for through traffic and to some extent for access to abutting properties. There are usually two to three lanes of traffic.
5. "Cul-de-sac (dead-end street)" means a short street having one end open to traffic and being terminated by a vehicle turnaround. See Design Standards Manual for required right-of-way, pavement, curb and gutters.
6. "Driveway" see "Private road."
7. "Half street" means a portion of the width of a street usually along the edge of a subdivision where the remaining portion of the street could be provided in another subdivision.
8. "Marginal access street" means those streets whose primary function is the circulation of through traffic and shall include all major and secondary arterials and all collector streets identified in the city comprehensive plan.
9. "Minor street" means a street intended exclusively for access to abutting properties. Also referred to as a neighborhood street. This type of street has only two lanes of traffic.
10. "Private road" means a strip of land that provides access to a lot, tract or parcel. This road is privately maintained but is designed and installed per Table 17.19-1 and with approval of the engineering manager.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The term can exclude:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Chapter 18.05 - ZONING MAP AND DISTRICTS**

### **Sections:**

**18.05.010 - Zoning maps administration.**

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

**18.05.020 - Districts designated.**

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

District	Symbol	Comprehensive Plan Designation
<b>Residential 15,000</b>	R-15	Single-family Low
<b>Residential 12,000</b>	R-12	Single-family Medium
<b>Residential 10,000</b>	R-10	Single-family Medium
<b>Residential 7,500</b>	R-7.5	Single-family Medium
<b>Residential 6,000</b>	R-6	Single-family High
<b>Multifamily-10</b>	MF-10	Multifamily Low
<b>Multifamily-18</b>	MF-18	Multifamily High
<b>Multifamily Cottage</b>	MF-C	Overlay
<b>Neighborhood Commercial</b>	NC	Commercial
<b>Community Commercial</b>	CC	Commercial
<b>Regional Commercial</b>	RC	Commercial
<b>Mixed Use</b>	MX	Commercial
<b>Downtown Commercial</b>	DC	Commercial
<b>Light Industrial</b>	LI	Industrial
<b>Heavy Industrial</b>	HI	Industrial
<b>Business Park</b>	BP	Industrial
<b>Light Industrial/Business Park</b>	LI/BP	Industrial



<b>Neighborhood Park</b>	NP	Park
<b>Special Use Park</b>	SU	Park
<b>Open space/Green space</b>	OS	Open space   Green space

**18.05.030 - Boundary determination.**

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

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

**18.05.040 - Residential and multifamily zones.**

- B. R-15 Residential-15,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with a minimum density of two to three dwellings per acre. This zone will permit the rural character of a number of existing neighborhoods to be maintained. The average lot size is fifteen thousand square feet.
- C. R-12 Residential-12,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of three to four dwelling units per acre. This zone is designated for areas with steep topography for greater flexibility in site layout, and where potential hazards do not exist. The average lot size is twelve thousand square feet.
- D. R-10 Residential-10,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of four to five dwellings per acre. This zone is intended to be zoned near low density residential districts, and where potential natural hazards do not exist. The average lot size is ten thousand square feet.
- E. R-7.5 Residential-7,500. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of five to six dwellings per acre. This zone should have less slope than lower density zones, and be adjacent to existing high density residential districts. The average lot size is seven thousand five hundred square feet.
- F. R-6 Residential-6,000. This zone is intended for single-family dwellings with densities of six to seven dwellings per acre. The slope of property is less than other lower density residential zones. This zone serves a transition to multifamily or commercial zones. The average lot size is six thousand square feet.
- H. MF-10 Multifamily Residential. This zone provides for a diversity of dwellings such as duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, rowhouses, and apartment complexes, with a density of up to ten units per acre. It is desirable for this zone to be adjacent to parks and multi-modal transportation systems. This zone can also serve as a transition between commercial and residential zones.
- I. MF-18 Multifamily Residential. These zones are intended to provide for dwellings such as rowhouses and apartment complexes. It is desirable for these zones to be adjacent to parks and multi-modal transportation systems. These zones also serve as a transition between commercial and residential zones.
- J. MF-C Cottage. This is an overlay zone, which is intended to increase the housing supply and style choices for smaller, single-level dwellings. It is desirable that cottages are designed to include unique architectural elements such as a front porch, steep-pitch gable roof, and a recessed garage; and to accommodate those with mobility impairments. This overlay zone may be utilized within multi-family zones only, and upon approval of a zoning district change.

**18.05.050 - Commercial and industrial zones.**

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

- A. NC Neighborhood Commercial. This zone provides for the day-to-day needs of the immediate neighborhood. This zone is intended to be small, but fairly numerous throughout the city. Convenience goods (e.g., food, drugs and sundries), along with personal services (e.g., dry cleaning, barbershop or beauty shop), are common goods and services offered.
- B. CC Community Commercial. This zone provides for the goods and services of longer-term consumption, and tend to be higher-priced items than the neighborhood commercial zone district. Typical goods include clothing, hardware and appliance sales. Some professional services are offered, e.g., real estate office or bank. Eating and drinking establishments may also be provided. This zone tends to vary in size, but is larger than the neighborhood commercial zone.
- C. RC Regional Commercial. This zone provides apparel, home furnishings, and general merchandise in depth and variety, as well as providing services for food clusters and some recreational activities. Regional commercial is the largest of the commercial zones and is designed to serve the region or a significant portion of the region's population.
- D. DC Downtown Commercial. This zone is designated as a large community commercial area, providing a large range of goods and services. This area is designed to promote commercial diversification to serve the immediate residential and office uses in the surrounding areas. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel, through higher building heights and floor area ratios than those found in other commercial districts.
- E. LI Light Industrial. This zone provides for uses that are more compatible with commercial, residential, or multifamily uses. Typical uses in this zone include assembly and manufacturing of electronic and precision instruments. More intensive industry, e.g., metal fabrication, is excluded.
- F. LI/BP Light Industrial/Business Park. This zone provides for uses such as, offices related to industrial usage, research and development, limited commercial, and associated warehousing uses, including the provision of employee recreation opportunities. Development in campus-like setting with generous landscaping, well-designed buildings and near major traffic corridors is anticipated.
- G. HI Heavy Industrial. This zone provides for a wide range of industrial and manufacturing uses. Types of activities in this zone include assembly, manufacturing, fabrication, processing, bulk handling and storage, research facilities, associated warehousing, and heavy trucking.
- H. MX Mixed Use. This zone provides for a wide range of commercial and residential uses. Compact development is encouraged that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel.

### **18.05.060 - Overlay zones/special planning areas.**

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

### **18.05.070 - Park zoning.**

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

## **Chapter 18.07 - USE AUTHORIZATION**

### **Sections:**

### **18.07.010 - Establishment of uses.**

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

### **18.07.020 - Interpretation of land use tables.**

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

- A. If the letter "X" appears in the box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is not allowed in that district, except for certain temporary uses.
- B. If the letter "P" appears in the box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is allowed in that district subject to review procedures in accordance with CMC Chapter 18.55 "Administration and Procedures."
- C. If the letter "C" appears in the box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is allowed subject to the conditional use review procedures specified in Chapter 18.43 "Conditional Use Permits," and the general requirements of the Camas Municipal Code.
- D. If the letter "T" appears in the box at the intersection of the row, the use is temporarily permitted under the procedures of Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Use Permits." Other temporary uses not listed may be authorized as provided in Chapter 18.47.
- E. If a number appears in a box at the intersection of the column and the row, the use is subject to the requirements specified in the note corresponding with the number immediately following the table.
- F. Uses accessory to a use permitted or conditionally permitted in any zone may be authorized subject only to those criteria and/or processes deemed applicable by the head of the planning department.
- G. The community development director shall determine whether a proposed land use not specifically listed in a land use table is allowed in a zone. The director shall take into consideration the following when making a determination:
  1. Whether or not the proposed use in a particular zone is similar impact to other permitted or conditional uses or is compatible with other uses; and
  2. Whether or not the proposed use is consistent with the zone's purpose.

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

**18.07.030 - Table 1—Commercial and industrial land uses.**

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

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI
Commercial Uses									
Animal kennel, commercial/boarding <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	P	P
Animal shelter <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	C	P
Antique shop <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	C	X	X	P
Appliance sales and service <sup>6</sup>	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	C	P
Automobile repair (garage) <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P
Automobile sales, new or used <sup>6</sup>	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	P
Automobile service station <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P
Automobile wrecking <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C
Bakery (wholesale) <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	P	X	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Bakery (retail) <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Banks, savings and loan	X	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Barber and beauty shops <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Boat building <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	C	P
Boat repair and sales <sup>6</sup>	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	P
Book store <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Bowling alley/billiards <sup>6</sup>	X	P	X	P	P	P	X	P	P
Building, hardware and garden supply store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P
Bus station <sup>6</sup>	X	C	C	P	C	P	X	P	P
Cabinet and carpentry shop <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	C	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI
Candy; confectionery store <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Cemetery <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	C	P
Clothing store <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Coffee shop, cafe <sup>6</sup> or kiosk	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Convention center <sup>6</sup>	X	P	X	C	C	P	P	C	X
Day care center <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	C	P	C	P <sup>5</sup>	C	C
Day care, adult	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Day care, family home <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	X	P <sup>5</sup>	P	X
Day care, mini-center <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	X
Delicatessen (deli) <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Department store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X
Electric vehicle battery charging station and rapid charging stations	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Equipment rental <sup>6</sup>	C	P	C	C	C	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Event center	X	P	C	P	C	P	P	P	P
Feed store <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	P	X	C	X	P	P
Fitness center/sports club <sup>6</sup>	X	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Funeral home <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	X	X	X	X
Florist shop <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	X
Food cart/ Food truck / Food delivery business <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	X
Furniture repair; upholstery <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P
Furniture store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	X
Gas/fuel station <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P
Gas/fuel station with mini market <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	X	P	X	P	P
Grocery, large scale <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	C <sup>8</sup>	X	P	P
Grocery, small scale <sup>6</sup>	P	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P
Grocery, neighborhood scale <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	X
Hospital, emergency care <sup>6</sup>	X	C	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Hotel, motel <sup>6</sup>	X	C	C	P	P	P	X	P	X
Household appliance repair <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P
Industrial supplies store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	X	C	C	C	X	C	P
Laundry/dry cleaning (industrial)	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	P
Laundry/dry cleaning (retail) <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Laundry (self-serve)	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Liquor store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	C	C	X	C	C
Machine shop <sup>6</sup>	X	X	C	C	C	C	P <sup>5</sup>	C	P
Marijuana processor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marijuana producer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marijuana retailer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medical or dental clinics (outpatient) <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Mini-storage/vehicular storage <sup>6</sup>	X	X	C	C	X	P	X	P	P
Manufactured home sales lot <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	P
Newspaper printing plant <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	C	X	X	X	P	P
Nursery, plant <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	C	C	C	X	C	P
Nursing, rest, convalescent, retirement home <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Office supply store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	P	P	P	X	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI
Pawnshop <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C
Parcel freight depots <sup>6</sup>	X	P	X	P	X	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Pet shops <sup>6</sup>	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	C
Pharmacy <sup>6</sup>	X	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Photographic/electronics store <sup>6</sup>	X	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Plumbing, or mechanical service <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	P	C	P	X	P	P
Printing, binding, blue printing <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Professional office(s) <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public agency <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Real estate office <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	T	P	P
Recycling center <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
Recycling collection point <sup>6</sup>	T or C	P	T or C	T or C	C	C	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Recycling plant <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P
Research facility <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	C	X	P	P	P	P
Restaurant <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	C	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Restaurant, fast food <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	C	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Roadside produce stand <sup>6</sup>	T	T	T	T	C	X	T	T	T
Sand, soil, gravel sales and storage <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P
Second-hand/consignment store <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Sexually oriented business <sup>1,5</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Shoe repair and sales <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Smoke shop/head shop <sup>9</sup>	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X
Stock broker, brokerage firm	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Specialty goods production (e.g. brew pub)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Taverns <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	C	P	X	P	P
Theater, except drive-in <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P
Truck terminals <sup>6</sup>	X	C	X	C	X	X	X	C	P
Veterinary clinic <sup>6</sup>	X	P	C	P	P	P	X	P	P
Video rental store <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Warehousing, wholesale and trade <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	C	C	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Warehousing, bulk retail <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	P	P
Manufacturing and/or processing of the following:									
Cotton, wool, other fibrous material	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P
Food production or treatment	X	X	X	C	C	P	X	P	C
Foundry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C
Furniture manufacturing	X	P	X	X	C	C	X	P	P
Gas, all kinds (natural, liquefied)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C
Gravel pits/rock quarries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	P
Hazardous waste treatment—Off-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Hazardous waste treatment—On-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Junkyard/wrecking yard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C
Metal fabrication and assembly	X	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	P
Hazardous waste treatment—On-site	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Paper, pulp or related products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Signs or other advertising structures	X	X	X	C	C	C	P	C	P
Electronic equipment	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	P

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI
Industrial Uses									
High-tech industry	X	P	X	X	P	P	P <sup>2</sup>	X	X
Manufacturing of miscellaneous goods (e.g. musical instruments, toys, vehicle parts)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	P	P
Optical goods	X	C	C	C	C	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Packaging of prepared materials	X	X	C	P	C	C	P <sup>5</sup>	C	P
Scientific and precision instruments	X	P	X	X	X	P	P	P	P
Recreational, Religious, Cultural Uses									
Auditorium <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Community club <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Church <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Golf course/driving range <sup>6</sup>	P	X	P	P	X	P	P <sup>5</sup>	P	P
Library <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Museum <sup>6</sup>	C	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Recreational vehicle park <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	P	P
Open space <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Park or playground	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sports fields <sup>6</sup>	C	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Trails	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Educational Uses									
College/university <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Elementary school <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Junior or senior high school <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Private, public or parochial school <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Trade, technical or business college <sup>6</sup>	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Residential Uses in Commercial and Industrial Zones									
Adult family home	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Assisted living	C	P	P	X/P <sub>10</sub>	P	X	X	X	X
Bed and breakfast	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Designated manufactured home	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Duplex or two-family dwelling	X	C/P <sub>7</sub>	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Group home	C	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Home occupation	P	P	P	X/P <sub>10</sub>	P	X	X	X	X
Housing for the disabled	P	P	P	X/P <sub>10</sub>	P	X	X	X	X
Apartment, row houses, multifamily development	X	C/P <sub>7</sub>	X/P <sub>10</sub>	X/P <sub>10</sub>	C	X	X	X	X
Residence accessory to and connected with a business	P	P	P	X/P <sub>10</sub>	P	X	X	X	X
Single-family dwelling	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Communication, Utilities and Facilities									
Electrical vehicle infrastructure	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Major telecommunication facility <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C
Minor telecommunication facility	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	P
Wireless communications facility <sup>3,6</sup>	X	C	C	P	C	P	P	P	P

Zoning Districts	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	BP	LI/BP	LI	HI
Facilities, minor public	P	P	P	P	C	P	P	C	P
Facility, essential <sup>6</sup>	X	X	C	C	C	C	P	C	C
Railroad tracks and facilities <sup>6</sup>	C	X	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
Temporary Uses									
Temporary sales office for a development <sup>4</sup>	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

Notes:

1. See CMC Chapter 5.36 Sexually Oriented Businesses for additional regulations for siting sexually oriented business facilities.
2. Similar uses are permitted in the zone district only at the discretion of the community development director or designee.
3. See CMC Chapter 18.35 "Telecommunication Ordinance" for wireless communication uses permitted according to the zone district.
4. See CMC Chapter 18.47 "Temporary Uses" for additional regulations.
5. See secondary use provisions of LI/BP zone.
6. See CMC Chapter 18.19 "Design Review" for additional regulations. CMC Chapter 18.19 is not applicable to development in the LI/BP zone.
7. Residential uses may be outright permitted if part of a mixed use building, where residential use is not located on the ground level; otherwise it shall be a conditional use.
8. If grocery store is less than one hundred thousand square feet then use is outright permitted. If one hundred thousand square feet or over then a conditional use permit is required.
9. A. Must be sited a minimum one thousand feet of the perimeter of the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, or library, or game arcade to which is not restricted to persons twenty-one years or older as defined in WAC 314-55-010 on June 20, 2015;  
 B. The business shall post clear signage in a conspicuous location near each public entrance stating no person under the age of twenty-one may enter the premises; and  
 C. No smoke shop/head shop subject to this note shall be located within five miles of an existing lawfully established smoke shop/head shop. All measurements under (A) and (C) shall be measured from the nearest property line of the property on which the use is proposed to the nearest property line of an existing business utilizing Clark County GIS.
10. Allowed as approved in a mixed use planned development (MXPDP) overlay area.

**18.07.040 - Table 2—Residential and multifamily land uses.**

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

**Authorized Uses in Residential and Multifamily Zones**

<i>R</i>	<i>MF</i>
<i>Residential Uses</i>	

	<b>R</b>	<b>MF</b>
<i>Adult family home, residential care facility, supported living arrangement, or housing for the disabled 1</i>	P	P
<i>Apartments</i>	P 2	P
<i>Assisted living 1</i>	C	P
<i>Designated manufactured homes</i>	P	P
<i>Duplex or two-family dwelling</i>	C	P
<i>Manufactured home</i>	X	X
<i>Manufactured home park</i>	X	C
<i>Nursing, rest, convalescent, retirement home 1</i>	C	P
<i>Residential attached housing for three or more units (e.g., rowhouses)</i>	X / P 2	P
<i>Single-family dwelling (detached)</i>	P	P
<b>Incidental Uses</b>		
<i>Accessory dwelling unit</i>	P	P
<i>Animal training, kennel, boarding</i>	X	C
<i>Day care center 1</i>	C	P
<i>Day care, family home</i>	P	P
<i>Day care, minicenter 1</i>	C	P
<i>Electric vehicle battery charging station and rapid charging stations</i>	P	P
<i>Gardening and horticulture activities</i>	P	P
<i>Home occupation</i>	P	P
<i>Bed and breakfast 1</i>	C	C
<b>Recreation/Religious/Cultural</b>		
<i>Church 1</i>	C	C
<i>Community clubs, private or public 1</i>	C	C
<i>Library 1</i>	C	C
<i>Museum 1</i>	C	C
<i>Open space 1</i>	P	P
<i>Public or semi-public building 1</i>	C	C
<i>Park or playground</i>	P	P
<i>Sports fields 1</i>	C	C
<i>Trails</i>	P	P
<b>Educational Uses</b>		
<i>Private, public or parochial school 1</i>	C	C
<i>Trade, technical, business college 1</i>	X	C
<i>College/university 1</i>	X	X
<b>Communication and Utilities</b>		
<i>Major communication facility 1</i>	X	X
<i>Minor communication facility</i>	C	C
<i>Wireless communication facility 1</i>	C	C
<i>Facilities, minor public</i>	C	C
<i>Public utilities, minor</i>	C	C
<i>Pumping station 1</i>	C	C
<i>Railroad tracks and facilities 1</i>	C	C
<b>Temporary Uses</b>		
<i>Sales office for a development in a dwelling 1, 4</i>	T	T
<i>Sales office for a development in a trailer 3, 4</i>	T	T

Notes:

1. See Chapter 18.19 "Design Review" for additional regulations.



2. Permitted in the R zones as part of a planned development only.
3. Site plan review required per CMC Section 18.18.020(A)(1).
4. Notwithstanding the time limitations of a temporary use, a sales office proposed and approved through a Type III application may be approved with a longer time frame than one hundred eighty days.

**18.07.050 - Park and open space land uses.**

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

**Authorized Uses in Park and Open Space Zones**

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

**Chapter 18.09 - DENSITY AND DIMENSIONS**

**Sections:**

**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.

**18.09.020 - Interpretation of tables.**

- A. The Camas Municipal Code Sections 18.09.030 through 18.09.050 (Tables) contain general density and dimension standards of the particular zone districts. Additional rules and exceptions are stated in Sections 18.09.060 through 18.09.180.

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

**18.09.030 - Table 1—Density and dimensions for commercial and industrial zones.**

	NC	DC	CC	RC	MX	LI	BP	HI	LI/BP <sup>Note 2</sup>
<b>Bulk Regulations</b>									
<b>Unit Density (du/net acre)</b>	None	None	None	None	24 residential units	None	None	None	None
<b>Minimum lot area (square feet)</b>	5,000	None	None	None	1,800	10,000	½ acre	None	10 acres
<b>Minimum lot width (feet)</b>	40	None	None	None	None	100	100	None	Not specified
<b>Minimum lot depth (feet)</b>	40	None	None	None	None	None	100	None	Not specified
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.									
<b>Minimum front yard (feet)</b>	15	None	None	None	Note 3	Not specified	15	None	5' per 1 foot of building height (200' minimum)
<b>Minimum side yard (feet)</b>	None/ 10 <sup>Note 1</sup>	None	None	None	' 10'	15' or 25' if abutting a residential area	15	None	100' for building; 25' for parking
<b>Minimum rear yard (feet)</b>	None	None	None	None	25'	25'	50	None	100' for building; 25' for parking area
<b>Lot Coverage</b>									
<b>Lot coverage (percentage)</b>	85%	None	None	None	1 story (60%) 2 stories or more (50%)	70%	50%	None	1 story (30%) 2 stories (40%) 3 stories (45%)
<b>Building Height</b>									
<b>Maximum building height (feet)</b>	2.5 stories; or 35	None	None	None	None	acre or less: 35' 1 to 2 acres: 45' 2 acres or more: 60'	None	None	60

Notes:

1. If along a flanking street of corner lot.
2. The densities and dimensions in the LI/BP zone may be reduced under a planned industrial development. See Chapter 18.21 Light Industrial/Business Park.
3. Maximum setback at front building line is ten feet.
4. Existing non-conforming residential dwelling units shall satisfy the setbacks of CMC Section 18.09.040 Table 1, based on comparable lot size.
5. Existing non-conforming residential dwelling units shall satisfy the setbacks of CMC Section 18.09.040 Table 1, based on comparable lot size.

**18.09.040 - Table 1—Density and dimensions—Single-family residential zones.**  
**Density and Dimensions for Single-family Residential Zones <sup>1</sup>**

	R-6	R-7.5	R-10	R-12	R-15	
A. Standard New Lots						
<b>Maximum density (dwelling units/net acre)</b>	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	
<b>Average lot area (square feet) <sup>5</sup></b>	6,000	7,500	10,000	12,000	15,000	
<b>Minimum lot size (square feet)</b>	4,800	6,000	8,000	9,600	12,000	
<b>Maximum lot size (square feet) <sup>4</sup></b>	11,000	14,000	19,000	23,000	29,000	
<b>Minimum lot width (feet)</b>	60	70	80	90	100	
<b>Minimum lot depth (feet)</b>	90	90	100	100	100	
<b>Maximum building lot coverage</b>	40%	40%	35%	30%	30%	
<b>Maximum building height (feet) <sup>3</sup></b>	35	35	35	35	35	
B. Density Transfer Lots <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Maximum density (dwelling units/net acre)</b>	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.6	2.9	
<b>Minimum lot size (square feet)</b>	4,200	5,250	7,000	8,400	10,500	
<b>Maximum lot size (square feet) <sup>4</sup></b>	7,200	9,000	12,000	14,400	18,000	
<b>Minimum lot width (feet) <sup>1</sup></b>	50	60	60	70	80	
<b>Minimum lot depth (feet) <sup>1</sup></b>	80	80	90	90	100	
<b>Maximum building lot coverage</b>	40%	40%	40%	35%	35%	
<b>Maximum building height (feet) <sup>3</sup></b>	35	35	35	35	35	

**18.09.040 - Table 2—Building setbacks for single-family residential zones.**

C. Setbacks based on average lot sizes (not zone specific) <sup>2</sup>	Up to 4,999 sq. ft.	5,000 to 7,499 sq. ft.	7,500 to 9,999 sq. ft.	10,000 to 11,999 sq. ft.	12,000 to 14,999 sq. ft.	15,000 to 19,999 sq. ft.	20,000 or more sq. ft.
<b>Minimum front yard (feet) <sup>7</sup></b>	15	20	20	20	25	30	30
<b>Minimum side yard and corner lot rear yard (feet)</b>	5	5	5	5	10	15	15
<b>Minimum side yard flanking a street (feet)</b>	15	20	20	20	25	30	30
<b>Minimum rear yard (feet)</b>	20	25	25	25	30	35	35

<b>Minimum lot frontage on a cul-de-sac or curve (feet)</b>	25	30	30	30	35	40	40
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Notes:

1. For additional density provisions, see CMC Sections 18.09.060 through 18.09.180.
2. Setbacks may be reduced to be consistent with average 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.
3. Maximum building height: three stories and a basement, not to exceed height listed.
4. 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.
5. Average lot area is based on the square footage of all lots within the development or plat. The average lot size may vary from the stated standard by no more than five hundred square feet.
6. The maximum building lot coverage for single-story homes may be up to forty-five percent in R-6 and R-7.5 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.
7. Garages shall be setback 5-ft. from the front wall of the house.

**18.09.050 - Table 1—Density and dimensions for multifamily residential zones.**

	MF-10	MF-18		MF-C Overlay
Density				
<b>Maximum density (dwelling units per net acre)</b>	10	18		24
<b>Minimum density (dwelling units per net acre)</b>	6.0	6.0		6.0
Standard lots				
<b>Minimum lot area (square feet)</b>	3,000	2,100		None
<b>Minimum lot width (feet)</b>	36	26		None
<b>Minimum lot depth (feet)</b>	70	60		None
<b>Maximum gross floor area (GFA) per dwelling unit (square feet)</b>	No max	No max		1,000 <sup>Note 4</sup>
Setbacks				
<b>Minimum front yard/at garage front (feet)</b>	15/20	10/20		0/20
<b>Minimum side yard (feet)</b>	3 <sup>Note 1</sup>	3 <sup>Note 1</sup>		0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'
<b>Minimum side yard, flanking a street (feet)</b>	15	15		15
<b>Minimum rear yard</b>	10	10		0 / If abutting R-zone than setback is 10'

	MF-10	MF-18		MF-C Overlay
Lot coverage				
Maximum building lot coverage	55%	65%		Building coverage is limited by a minimum of 200 sq. ft. of useable yard adjacent to each dwelling unit.
Building height				
Maximum building height (feet)	35 <sup>Note 2</sup>	45 <sup>Note 2</sup>		18 <sup>Note 3</sup>

Table 3 Notes:

1. The non-attached side of a dwelling unit shall be three feet, otherwise a zero-lot line is assumed.
2. Maximum building height: three stories and a basement but not to exceed height listed above.
3. Maximum building height: one story and a basement but not to exceed height listed above.
4. GFA in this instance does not include covered porches or accessory structures as defined per CMC 18.17.040.

**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 Table-1.
- D. Where a tract under "C" above, includes one-half acre or more of contiguous acreage, the city may provide additional or negotiated flexibility in lot sizes, lot width, depth, or setback standards. In no case shall the maximum gross density of the overall site be exceeded.

**18.09.080 - Lot sizes.**

- A. In planned residential developments with sensitive lands and the required recreational open space set aside, a twenty percent 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 1, 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.

**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."

**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."

**18.09.110 - Height—Exception.**

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

**18.09.120 - Roof overhang permitted.**

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

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

**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.

**18.09.140 - Front yard—Exception.**

- A. Commercial and Industrial Districts. For a lot in a NC, CC, RC, LI or HI district proposed for commercial or industrial development, which is across a street from a residential (R) zone, the yard setback from the street shall be fifteen feet.
- B. Sloping Lot in any Zone. If the natural gradient of a lot from front to rear along the lot depth line exceeds an average of twenty percent, the front yard may be reduced by one foot for each two percent gradient over twenty percent. In no case under the provisions of this subsection shall the setback be less than ten feet. The front of a garage shall not be closer than 18 feet from the back of the sidewalk.

### **18.09.150 - Side yard—Exception.**

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

### **18.09.160 - Side yard—Flanking street.**

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

### **18.09.170 - Rear yard—Exception.**

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

### **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.

## **Chapter 18.11 - PARKING**

### **Sections:**

### **18.11.010 - Parking policy designated.**

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

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

### **18.11.020 - Design.**

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

- A. Ingress and Egress. The location of all points of ingress and egress to parking areas shall be subject to the review and approval of the city.
- B. Backout Prohibited. In all commercial and industrial developments and in all residential buildings containing five or more dwelling units, parking areas shall be so arranged as to make it unnecessary for a vehicle to back out into any street or public right-of-way.
- C. Parking Spaces—Access and Dimensions. Adequate provisions shall be made for individual ingress and egress by vehicles to all parking stalls at all times by means of unobstructed maneuvering aisles.

1. Off-street parking space dimensions shall be as follows or as otherwise approved by the director:
    - a. Standard spaces shall be a minimum of 8.5 feet in width;
    - b. Standard spaces shall be a minimum of 18.0 feet in length.
  2. Aisle width dimensions shall be as follows or as otherwise approved by the director:
    - a. One way aisle width shall be 15-feet and a two-way aisle width shall be 24-feet.
- D. Small Car Parking Spaces. A maximum of thirty percent of the total required parking spaces may be reduced in size for the use of small cars, provided these spaces shall be clearly identified with a sign permanently affixed immediately in front of each space containing the notation "compacts only." Spaces designed for small cars may be reduced in size to a minimum of eight feet in width and fifteen feet in length. Where feasible, all small car spaces shall be located in one or more contiguous areas and/or adjacent to ingress/egress points within parking facilities. Location of compact car parking spaces shall not create traffic congestion or impede traffic flows.

### **18.11.030 - Location.**

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

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

## **Chapter 18.13 - LANDSCAPING**

### **Sections:**

### **18.13.010 - Purpose.**

The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards for landscaping in order to provide screening between incompatible land uses, minimize the visual impact of parking areas, provide for shade, minimize erosion, and to implement the comprehensive plan goal of preserving natural beauty in the city.

### **18.13.020 - Scope.**

Landscaping standards shall apply to all new multifamily, commercial, industrial and governmental uses, including change of use, and parking lots of four spaces or more. For conditional uses permitted in residential and multifamily districts, such as churches, schools, civic organizations, etc., the standards for landscaping will be the same as the landscaping standards in community commercial zones.

### **18.13.030 - Expansion.**

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

### **18.13.040 - Procedure.**

Detailed plans for landscaping shall be submitted with plans for building and site improvements. Included in the plans shall be type and location of plants and materials.

### **18.13.050 - Landscaping standards.**

- A. The property owner shall be responsible for any future damage to a street, curb, or sidewalk caused by landscaping.
- B. Landscaping 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. Plants that minimize upkeep and maintenance shall be selected.
- D. Plants shall complement or supplement surrounding natural vegetation.



- E. Plants chosen shall be in scale with building development.
- F. Minimum landscaping as a percent of gross site area shall be as follows:

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Percent of Landscaping Required</b>
<b>HI</b>	20%
<b>RC, LI</b>	15%
<b>CC</b>	10%
<b>MX</b>	10%
<b>NC, MF</b>	5% on lots less than 10,000 square feet; 10% on lots greater than 10,000 square feet
<b>BP</b>	(see Section 18.37.040 "Landscaping standards")
<b>LI/BP</b>	(see Section 18.21.070 "Landscaping standards")
<b>Parking lots</b>	(see Section 18.13.060 of this chapter)

- G. Deciduous trees shall have straight trunks, be fully branched, have a minimum caliper of one and one-half inches, be equivalent to a fifteen-gallon container size, and be adequately staked for planting.
- H. Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of five feet in height, fully branched, and adequately staked for planting.
- I. 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).
- J. Ground cover, defined as living material and not including bark chips or other mulch, shall at planting, have a maximum spacing of twelve inches on center for flats, and a maximum twenty-four inches on center between mature plants from containers of one gallon or larger.
- K. Appropriate measures shall be taken, e.g., installations of watering systems, to assure landscaping success. If plantings fail to survive, it is the responsibility of the property owner to replace them.
- L. Trees shall not be planted closer than twenty-five feet from the curb line of the intersections of streets or alleys, and not closer than ten feet from private driveways (measured at the back edge of the sidewalk), fire hydrants, or utility poles.
- M. Street trees shall not be planted closer than twenty feet to light standards. Except for public safety, no new light standard location should be positioned closer than ten feet to any existing street tree, and preferably such locations will be at least twenty feet distant.
- N. Trees shall not be planted closer than two and one-half feet from the face of the curb except at intersections, where it should be five feet from the curb in a curb return area.
- O. Where there are overhead power lines, tree species that will not interfere with those lines shall be chosen.
- P. Trees shall not be planted within two feet of any permanent hard surface paving or walkway. Sidewalk cuts in concrete for trees shall be at least four feet by four feet; however, larger cuts are encouraged because they allow additional area and water into the root system and add to the health of the tree. Space between the tree and such hard surface may be covered by permeable nonpermanent hard surfaces such as grates, bricks on sand, paved blocks, cobblestones, or ground cover.
- Q. Trees, as they grow, shall be pruned to their natural form to provide at least eight feet of clearance above sidewalks and twelve feet above street roadway surfaces.
- R. 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.
- S. Vision clearance hazards shall be avoided.

**18.13.055 - Landscape buffering standards.**

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

**Table 1**  
**Landscaping Buffering Standards Zoning of Land Abutting Development Site**

<i>Uses on Site</i>	<i>Residential</i>		<i>Commercial</i>		<i>Business Park</i>		<i>Industrial</i>	
	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
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	L2	L3	L2	10' L3	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.

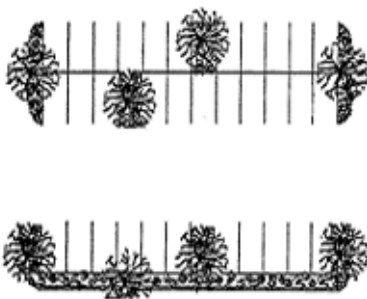
4. Fences.

- 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 as provided in CMC Chapter 18.13 Landscaping of this code.
  - 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. Landscaped areas required for stormwater management purposes may be used to satisfy the landscaping area requirements of this chapter, even though those areas may be inundated by surface water.
  - d. 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.

### 18.13.060 - Parking areas.

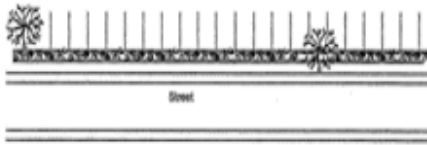
- A. Parking areas are to be landscaped at all perimeters.
- B. All parking areas shall provide interior landscaping for shade and visual relief.
- C. Parking lots shall have a minimum ratio of one tree per six double-loaded stalls or one tree per three single-loaded stalls (See Figure 18.13-1).



**Figure 18.13-1 Parking Lot Planting Islands**

- 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 shall provide a five-foot minimum width of clear planting space.
- F. Wheel stops should be used adjacent to tree wells and planter areas to protect landscaping from car overhangs.

- G. Curbed planting areas shall be provided at the end of each parking aisle to protect parked vehicles.
- H. No more than fifteen parking spaces shall be located in a row without a landscaped divider strip (See Figure 18.13-2).



**Figure 18.13-2 Parking Lot Landscape Divider Strip**

**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.

**Chapter 18.17 - SUPPLEMENTAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

**Sections:**

**18.17.010 - Purpose.**

It is the purpose of this chapter to establish development standards that supplement those established within various zone districts. These supplemental standards are intended to address certain unique situations that may cross district boundaries, and to implement related policies of the Camas comprehensive plan.

**18.17.020 - Scope.**

The provisions contained in the following sections are of both general application to the zoning districts and supplemental to specific districts established by the Camas Municipal Code.

**18.17.030 - Vision clearance area.**

Vision clearance area shall be maintained in all zoning districts except in the DC, CC, RC, HI, and MX zoning districts. Within these zoning districts, vision clearance areas shall be maintained on the corners of all property adjacent to the intersection of two streets, a street and a railroad, or a private street entering a public street. Driveways and alleys are excluded from the provisions of this section.

- A. On all corner lots no vehicle, fence, wall, hedge, or other obstructive structure or planting shall impede visibility between a height of forty-two inches and ten feet above the sidewalk or fourteen feet above the street.



**Figure 18.17.030-1 Vision Clearance**

- B. The triangular area shall be formed by measuring fifteen feet along both street property lines beginning at their point of intersection. The third side of the triangle shall be a line connecting the end points of the first two sides of the triangle. See Figures 18.17.030-1 and 18.17.030-2.

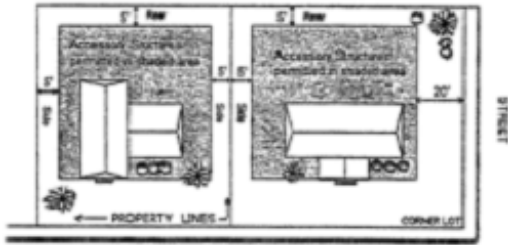
**18.17.040 - Accessory structures.**

In an R or MF zone, accessory structures on each lot shall conform to the following requirements:

- A. Definition. An "accessory structure" is a subordinate structure detached from, but located on the same lot as the principal structure, the use of which is incidental and accessory to that of the principal structure. All in-ground swimming pools and spas, and above ground pools and spas with a capacity of five thousand gallons or greater, are considered accessory structures. Refer to Chapter 18.27 for accessory dwelling unit definition and standards.

All in-ground swimming pools and spas, and above ground pools and spas with a capacity of five thousand gallons or greater, are considered accessory structures;

- B. Height. Not to exceed one story or fourteen feet in height, except on a lot having a minimum area of one acre;
- C. Placement. Not project beyond the front building line. See Figure 18.17.040-1;



**Figure 18.17.040-1 Accessory Structure Placement**

- D. Coverage. Not occupy altogether more than thirty percent of the required rear yard, provided that total lot coverage shall not be exceeded;
- E. Placement. Not be located closer than five feet to a side or rear lot line within a rear yard, or not closer than twenty feet to a side lot line within a rear yard along a flanking street of a corner lot; provided, that in the case of a manufactured home park, accessory structures shall not be located closer than twenty-five feet to a side lot line within a rear yard along a flanking street of a corner lot. See Figure 18.17.040-1;
- F. Placement. Not be located closer than five feet to a rear lot line where such rear lot line coincides with the side lot line of an adjoining lot. See Figure 18.17.040-1;
- G. Fire Protection. Accessory structures placed less than six feet away from an existing building require fire protection of exterior walls according to the International Building Code.

**18.17.050 – Fences and walls.**

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide minimum regulations for fences and masonry walls, with the desired objectives of privacy and security for residents, and safety for motorists and pedestrians using the streets and sidewalks.
- B. Permits. If fencing or wall is over six feet high then a building permit will be required, and the fencing/wall must meet required setbacks.
- C. Height and Location.
  1. Fences/walls not more than six feet in height may be maintained along the side yard or rear lot lines fully within the property; provided, that such wall or fence does not extend into the front yard area. The height of the fence/wall shall be measured from the finished grade.
  2. A fence/wall shall not exceed 42 inches high in the front yard. The front yard area is the distance between the front property line and the nearest point of the building specified in the zone districts under this title



- D. Access. No fence/wall shall be constructed so as to:
  - 1. Block or restrict vehicular access to a dedicated alley, access or way, or
  - 2. Create a traffic hazard by impairing or obstructing vision clearance from any driveway, alley, or access.
- E. Prohibited Materials. Fiberglass sheeting, barbed wire, razor ribbon or other similar temporary material shall not be permitted as a fencing or wall material, unless otherwise allowed in commercial and industrial zones.
- F. Temporary Fences. Vacant property and property under construction may be fenced with a maximum six-foot high, nonview obscuring fence.
- G. Agriculture/Ranching (A/R) Exception. Barbed wire and electric fences shall be permitted on land classified A/R. All electric fences in such instances shall be clearly identified. Maintenance, repair and replacement of existing fences shall be governed by state law.
- H Security fencing may be permitted with the following limitations:
  - 1. The security fencing shall consist of not more than four strands of barbed wire located on the top of a six-foot high fence; and
  - 2. The security fencing shall be associated with a commercial or industrial development.

### **18.17.060 - Retaining walls.**

- A. Permits required. Building permits are required for retaining walls over 4'-0" in height, and for retaining walls that support additional weight (e.g. steep slopes, buildings, parking areas). Retaining walls are measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall.
- B. Drainage required behind retaining wall to relieve build-up of water pressure.
- C. Exterior Facing Retaining Walls are those walls that are supporting fill. The exposed side is facing the neighboring property or right-of-way and the fill side is within the subject property. (Refer to Figure 18.17.060 1 Exterior Facing Retaining Walls).
  - a. When fence is atop the retaining wall, then the total height of wall and fence shall not exceed 42" (front yard) or 6'-0" (side and rear yards), or setback a distance of one foot for every foot in height of fence in excess of allowed height.
  - b. When retaining wall is over 30" above grade, then guards are required if on the property line.
  - c. Walls over 12 feet in height will be reviewed for potential visual impacts beyond the right of way. The community development director may impose conditions on the design and setbacks of such walls if needed to mitigate impacts;

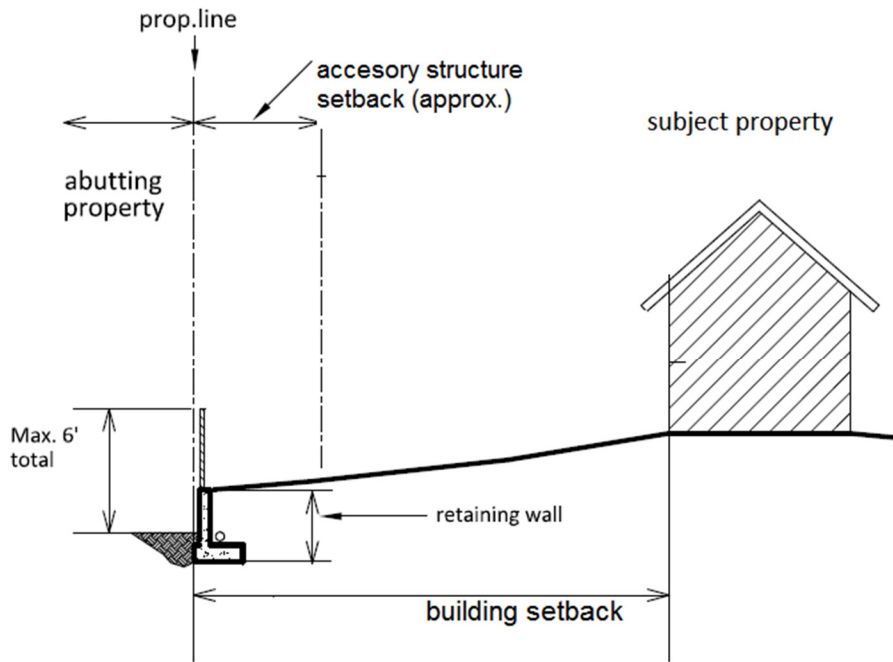


Figure 18.17.060-1 Exterior Facing Retaining Wall

- D. Interior Facing Retaining Walls are those walls that are supporting cuts. The fill side of the retaining wall is facing the neighboring property and the exposed side is facing the subject property. (Refer to Figure 18.17.060 2 Interior Facing Retaining Walls)
- When fence is atop the retaining wall, then the total height of fence shall not exceed 42" (front) or 6'-0" (side and rear) depending on location, unless fence meets setbacks.
  - When retaining wall is over 30" above grade, then guards are required if on the property line.

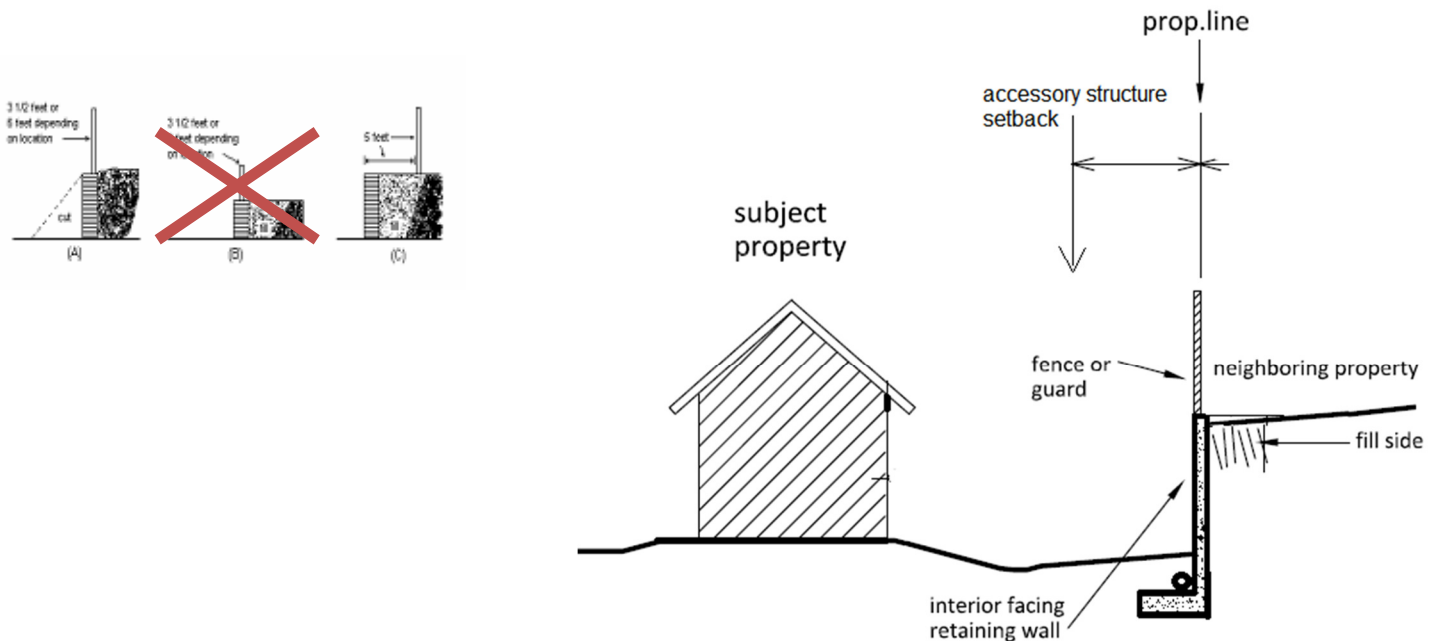


Figure 18.17.060-2 Interior Facing Retaining Wall

## **Chapter 18.51 - COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND ZONING AMENDMENTS**

### **Sections:**

#### **18.51.010 - Application and criteria for comprehensive plan.**

Any interested person, including applicants, citizens, planning commission, city council, city staff, and other agencies, may submit an application in the month of January each year for a comprehensive plan amendment. The application shall specify:

- A. A detailed statement of what is proposed and why;
- B. A statement of the anticipated impacts of the change, including the geographic area affected, and issues presented by the proposed change;
- C. An explanation of why the current comprehensive plan is deficient or should not continue in effect;
- D. A statement of how the proposed amendment complies with and promotes the goals and specific requirements of the growth management act;
- E. A statement of what changes, if any, would be required in functional plans (i.e., the city's water, sewer, stormwater or shoreline plans) if the proposed amendment is adopted;
- F. A statement of what capital improvements, if any, would be needed to support the proposed change which will affect the capital facilities plans of the city;
- G. A statement of what other changes, if any, are required in other city or county codes, plans, or regulations to implement the proposed change; and
- H. The application shall include an environmental checklist in accordance with the State Environment Policy Act (SEPA).

#### **18.51.020 - Application review for comprehensive plan.**

The comprehensive plan shall be reviewed once a year in accordance with RCW 35A.63.070—073, unless there is an emergency, with the following procedure:

- A. In the months of November and December, city staff and applicants shall complete preapplication meetings;
- B. In the month of January of each year, applicants shall submit an application form containing all of the information required by Section 18.51.010 of this chapter;
- C. In the months of February and March of each year, the city shall review all proposed changes (including any changes initiated by the city). If no amendments are received, the chairman of the planning commission shall so report to the mayor and city council, and the annual review of the comprehensive plan shall be considered completed. The city may take as much as sixty days from the closing of the application period (January thirty-first) to complete the initial review of proposals. Environmental determination requirements associated with an application may lengthen this period.

#### **18.51.025 – Zoning code map and text amendments.**

- A. Amendments to the zoning code or other development regulations shall follow procedures for a Type IV decision per CMC 18.55.030.G, which may be adopted by the city council at any time after public notice and hearings, and planning commission consideration and recommendations as provided by law, except as provided in this chapter with respect to the official zoning map.
- B. Requests for zoning map amendments shall be accompanied by the following written information and follow procedures for a Type III decision per CMC 18.55.030.C:
  1. An application form indicating the applicant(s), application date, property information (including address, size, zoning, current use), specific map amendment request, and other pertinent information.
  2. Attached narrative that addresses the following criteria:
    - b. The map amendment shall be consistent with the policies and provisions of the comprehensive plan including the comprehensive plan map;
    - c. The amendment shall be compatible with the uses and zoning of the adjacent properties and surrounding areas;



- d. The amendment is warranted due to changed circumstances, error, or because of a demonstrated need for additional property in the proposed zoning district;
- e. The subject property is suitable for development in conformance with zoning standards under the proposed zoning district;
- f. Adequate public facilities and services are likely to be available to serve the development allowed by the proposed zone;
- g. Specific information about the intended use of the property requested for map amendment.

### **18.51.030 - Staff report.**

For consideration for any proposed amendment to either the comprehensive plan or development regulations, the planning department shall prepare and submit to the planning commission a staff report which addresses the following:

- A. The issues set forth in this chapter;
- B. Impact upon the City of Camas comprehensive plan and zoning code;
- C. Impact upon surrounding properties, if applicable;
- D. Alternatives to the proposed amendment; and
- E. Appropriate code citations and other relevant documents.
- F. The SEPA checklist and determination.

The report shall include a copy of the application for each proposed amendment, any written comments on the proposals received by the department, and shall contain the department's recommendation on adoption, rejection or deferral of each proposed change.

### **18.51.040 - Notification and hearing.**

Upon consideration of any amendment, modification, or alteration to the comprehensive plan or zoning code, the planning commission shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed amendment. Any person can submit written comment to the department prior to the public hearing, and/or present oral testimony at the public hearing. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of such public hearing shall be published in the official newspaper of the city in accordance with CMC Section 18.55.320 Type IV - Legislative hearing process. The hearing may be continued from time to time at the discretion of the planning commission, but no additional notices need be published.

### **18.51.050 - Council consideration and decision.**

Subsequent to planning commission review and recommendation, the city council shall consider each request for an amendment to the comprehensive plan or zoning code at a public meeting, at which time the applicant will be allowed to make a presentation. Any person submitting a written comment on the proposed change shall also be allowed an opportunity to make a responsive oral presentation. Such opportunities for oral presentation shall be subject to reasonable time limitations established by the council.

- A. At minimum, the criteria the city council shall use to make a decision on a proposed amendment are as follows:
  - 1. The application and criteria established therein;
  - 2. The staff report and recommendation;
  - 3. The planning commission recommendation;
  - 4. The public interest.
- B. The city council shall make a decision by motion, resolution, or ordinance as appropriate. The city council decision on a planning commission recommendation following a public hearing shall include one of the following actions:
  - 1. Approve as recommended;
  - 2. Approve with additional conditions;
  - 3. Modify, with or without the applicant's concurrence;
  - 4. Deny (resubmittal is not allowed until the next year for comprehensive plan amendments);
  - 5. Remand the proposal back to the planning commission for further proceedings.