
CARNATION PLANNING AND PARKS BOARD Regular Meeting Agenda (Virtual Meeting)

*Co-Chair Caroline Habell, Co-Chair Ron Lundeen, Vivian Anschell,
Daniel Enciso, Joe Mellin, Nathan Sherfey, Wayne Wallace*

DATE: November 26, 2024

TIME: 5:00 P.M.

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Meeting ID: 291 270 559 670

Passcode: YXvDeU

- 1) **CALL TO ORDER:** Co-Chair Ron Lundeen
- 2) **ROLL CALL:** Beth Offeman
- 3) **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- 4) **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**
 - a) September 24, 2024 Minutes
- 5) **CITIZEN COMMENT & REQUESTS:** *Comments may be submitted in advance by writing or e-mailing clerk@carnationwa.gov, or made in person, or by telephone or computer connection at the time of the meeting. Individual comments shall be limited to three minutes.*
- 6) **PRESENTATION/DISCUSSION:**
 - a) Recommendation for proposed changes to Chapter 15 and 16 of the Carnation Municipal Code
 - b) Recommendation for Comprehensive Plan periodic updates. Utility (reviewed at 4/25/23 meeting), Capital Facilities (reviewed at 6/27/23 meeting) and Transportation Element (reviewed at 8/29/23 meeting) of the Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update.
 - c) Solar Feasibility Study Presentation (UMC)
 - d) Update on Pulte Final Plat and guy wire relocation
 - e) Storm damage update
 - f) Potential December 24th meeting reschedule

7) COUNCIL NEWS

- a) Budget adoption planned for 12/3/24 meeting
- b) Utility rate updates
- c) Fee schedule updates
- d) Housing Target Reconciliation request

8) FUTURE AGENDAS:

- a) Regular Meeting: December 24, 2024

9) ADJOURNMENT: Co-Chair Caroline Habell

CARNATION PLANNING AND PARKS BOARD Regular Meeting Minutes 09.24.2024

*Co-Chair Caroline Habell, Co-Chair Ron Lundeen, Vivian Anschell,
Daniel Enciso, Joe Mellin, Nathan Sherfey, Wayne Wallace*

- 1) **CALL TO ORDER:** Co-Chair Ron Lundeen
AT 5:09 P.M.
- 2) **ROLL CALL:** Beth Offeman
PRESENT: Co-Chair Lundeen, Board Member Enciso, Board Member Mellin,
Board Member Sherfey, Board Member Wallace. Co-Chair Habell joined at 5:15
P.M.
ABSENT: Board Member Anschell
- 3) **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
MOTION BY BOARD MEMBER WALLACE, SECOND BY BOARD MEMBER
SHERFEY TO APPROVE AGENDA. MOTION PASSED (5-0)
- 4) **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
MOTION BY BOARD MEMBER WALLACE, SECOND BY BOARD MEMBER
ENCISO TO APPROVE 8.27.2024 MINUTES. MOTION PASSED (5-0)
- 5) **CITIZEN COMMENT & REQUESTS:** *Comments may be submitted in advance by
writing or e-mailing clerk@carnationwa.gov, or made in person, or by telephone or
computer connection at the time of the meeting. Individual comments shall be
limited to three minutes.*
NO PUBLIC COMMENTS
- 6) **PRESENTATION/DISCUSSION:**
 - a) Board updated on tree dedication and park ribbon cutting schedule.
 - b) Board toured newly opened Rivers Edge Park, created a punch list of open
items, surveyed residents present and discussed benefits of keeping open
grass space at park in lieu of additional equipment.

7) NEW BUSINESS:

- a) Board toured Nick Loutsis Park and brainstormed ideas and funding/sponsorship for new signage and tee box pads and surveyed resident disc golfers present on the course. CED Manager Beth Offeman presented concept and photos of a Lost and Found disc box created by resident and disc golf enthusiast Tony Campbell. Board offered suggestion for a practice basket, kids' area, color-coded nets, kiosk location, an online tutorial and in-person instructional clinics.
- b) Board Members were informed about the Love Snoqualmie Valley Cleanup on Oct. 5, 2024 and offered suggestions for cleanup tasks.

8) COUNCIL NEWS

- a) Public Hearing for Comp Plan: Oct. 1, 2024, 6:00 p.m.

9) OLD BUSINESS

- a) Landscape and Design Standard Update – Landscape standards were adopted at the Sept. 17th City Council meeting. The Design standards are to be voted on by City Council at Sept. 24, 2024 Special Meeting; if approved, Building Moratorium to expire on Sept. 30th at midnight.
- b) Teen Engagement Survey – Empower Youth Network to take the lead on focus groups or survey.

10) FUTURE AGENDAS:

- a) Regular Meeting: October 22, 2024

11) OTHER

Board Member Mellin and Board Member Wallace expressed support for 4' chain-link fencing at parks to protect children and offer sense of safety to parents. Board members also expressed concern for difficulty level of skate bowl at Valley Memorial Park and the excess trash containers at the park.

12) ADJOURNMENT: Co-Chair Caroline Habell

AT 6:28 P.M.

Chapter 15.08 BASIC DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS¹

15.08.010 Definitions of basic terms.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, or unless clearly required by the context, the words and phrases defined in this section shall have the meaning indicated when used in this title.

-A-

"Access easement" means an easement dedicated primarily for ingress/egress to one or more lots, although utility lines may also be placed within the easement, and within which the parking of vehicles is prohibited.

"Access tract" means a privately owned tract of land over which an access easement has been dedicated.

"Accessory dwelling units" are defined as a second, subordinate dwelling unit for use as a complete, independent dwelling with permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation. Accessory dwelling units may be attached or detached.

"Accessory Use." See Section 15.40.050.

"Administrator." See Section 15.12.100.

"Adult entertainment." Defined by CMC 5.52.030.

"Adult family home" means a regular family abode of a person or persons who are providing personal care, room and board to more than one but not more than four adults who are not related by blood or marriage to the person or persons providing the services; except that a maximum of six adults may be permitted if the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services determines that the home and the provider are capable of meeting standards and qualifications provided for by RCW 70.128.010.

"Advertising copy" means any letters, figures, symbols, logos, or trademarks which identify or promote the sign user or any product or service; or which provide information about the sign user, the building, or the products or services available.

"Affordable housing" means housing used as the primary residence of an affordable housing qualified household. The price of affordable units is based on that amount a household can afford to pay for housing, when household income is less than eighty percent of the median annual income, adjusted for household size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Seattle Metropolitan Statistical Area, and when the household pays no more than thirty percent of household income for housing expenses. Households with income less than eighty percent of the median annual income, adjusted for household size, may purchase or rent these affordable units.

"Affordable housing, low income" means housing units used as the primary residence of an affordable housing-qualified household. The price of affordable units is based on that amount a household can afford to pay for housing, when household income is less than fifty percent of the median annual income, adjusted for household size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Seattle Metropolitan Statistical Area, and when the household pays no more than thirty percent of household income for housing expenses.

¹Editor's note(s)—Prior ordinance history: Ord. 553.

"Affordable housing, moderate income" means housing units reserved for use as the primary residence of an affordable housing-qualified household. The price of affordable housing units is based on that amount a household can afford to pay for housing, when household income is less than eighty percent of the median annual income, adjusted for household size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Seattle Metropolitan Statistical Area, and when the household pays no more than thirty percent of household income for housing expenses.

"Affordable senior housing" means housing units affordable to and reserved for rental occupancy as a primary residence by low-income senior (i.e., households at least one member of which is fifty-five years of age or older, with a combined income no greater than fifty percent of the median King County family income, adjusted for household size).

"Alley" means a public highway not designed for general travel and used primarily as a means of access to the rear of residences and business establishments.

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

"American Public Works Association" or "APWA" means the adopted edition of the Washington State Chapter of the American Public Works Association.

"Animal care" means any indoor commercial facility where pet animals are groomed or trained. The facility may include associated ancillary outdoor space. The facility may be incidental to a veterinary clinic or retail use. See separate definition for pet day care.

"Animal production" means the raising of animals for commercial food production in an agricultural setting.

"Antenna" means equipment designed to transmit or receive electronic signals.

"Applicant" means a person, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity who applies for any approval under this title and who is an owner of the subject property or the authorized agent of the owner.

"Approval" means the proposed work or completed work conforms to this title in the opinion of the administrator.

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

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Designation on maps always includes the letter A or V.

"As-graded" means the extent of surface conditions on completion of grading.

"Assisted living" means an establishment which provides living quarters and a variety of limited personal care and supportive health care to individuals who are unable to live independently due to infirmity of age, physical or mental handicap, but who do not need the skilled nursing care of a nursing home. Such a facility includes individual dwelling units with private bathroom facilities. Such a facility must be licensed by the state of Washington. (Note: Definition from residential design guidelines.)

"Attached accessory dwelling units" means an accessory dwelling unit located within or attached to a single-family residence. To be considered attached the roof and wall of the accessory dwelling unit must be an extension of the roof and wall of the existing single-family residence. In no case shall the attachment be made through an unenclosed structure. (Note: Definition from residential design guidelines.)

"Attached garage" means a garage located within or attached to a single-family residence. To be considered attached, the roof and wall of the garage must be an extension of the roof and wall of the existing single-family residence. In no case shall the attachment be made through an unenclosed structure.

"Automotive service and repair" means any land or facility used for the repair and maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, trailers, or similar vehicles including but not limited to fender, muffler, or upholstery work, oil change and lubrication, tire service and sales. The term excludes dismantling or salvage, body work, and painting.

-B-

"Bar" means an establishment which sells and serves intoxicating beverages for consumption on the premises. The term includes taverns, pubs, and night clubs.

~~"Bed and breakfast" means a single family residential unit which provides transient lodging (fewer than 30 consecutive days) for compensation.~~

"Bed and breakfast inn" means a short-term rental with a central kitchen which provides the primary residence for the owner or operator, and which offers guest rooms as transient lodging (fewer than 30 consecutive days) for compensation. Food service may be offered exclusively to people registered to use the inn for lodging or special events.

"Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also referred to as the one hundred-year flood. Designation on maps always includes the letters A or V.

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

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

"Basin plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including but not limited to land use management adopted by ordinance for managing surface and stormwater management facilities and features within individual subbasins.

"Battery charging station" means an electrical component assembly or cluster of component assemblies designed specifically to charge batteries within electrical vehicles, which meet or exceed any standards, codes and regulations set forth by Chapter 19.28 RCW and consistent with rules adopted under RCW 19.27.540.

"Bay window" means a window space elevated from the floor, projecting outward from the main walls of a building, and forming an elevated bay in a room.

"Bedrock" means the more or less solid rock in place either on or beneath the surface of the earth. It may be soft, medium, or hard and have a smooth or irregular surface.

"Bench" means a relatively leveled step excavated into earth material on which fill is to be placed.

"Best available science" means current scientific information derived from a valid scientific process as defined by WAC 365-195-900 through WAC 265-195-925 and applied to the process for designating, protecting, or restoring critical areas.

"Best management practice" or "BMP" means a physical, structural, and/or managerial practice that, when used singly or in combination, prevents or reduces pollution.

"Beverage stand" means a small establishment serving coffee, espresso, tea, smoothies, other non- alcoholic drinks, and a limited food menu to drive-through or walk-up customers. The term does not include uses with customer seating (see restaurants and cafés).

"Billboard" means an advertising copy sign that directs attention to businesses, commodities, services, or facilities that are not primarily sold, manufactured, or distributed from the property on which the sign is located. The term billboard includes both the structural framework that supports a billboard and any billboard faces attached to the framework.

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

"Block" means a group of lots, tracts, or parcels within well defined and fixed boundaries.

"Boarding house" means a residential house consisting of at least one dwelling unit together with more than two rooms that are rented or are designed or intended to be rented but which rooms, individually or collectively, do not constitute separate dwelling units. A rooming house or boarding house is distinguished from a tourist home in that the former is designed to be occupied by longer term residents (at least month- to-month tenants) as opposed to overnight or weekly guests.

"Bond" means a written certificate guaranteeing to pay up to a specified amount of money if specified work is not performed; or any similar mechanism whereby the city has recourse to an identified fund from which to secure performance of specified work.

"Boundary line adjustment" means a division made for the purpose of alteration by adjusting boundary lines between platted or unplatted lots or both, which does not create any additional lot, tract, parcel, site, or division.

"Breakaway wall, for floodplain management purposes," 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.

"Building" means a structure designed to be used as a place of occupancy, storage or shelter.

"Building, Accessory. Accessory building" means a minor building that is located on the same lot as a principal building and that is used incidentally to a principal building or that houses an accessory use.

"Building height" except as otherwise defined in CMC 15.48.060.A.1., means the vertical distance measured from the mean elevation of the finished grade at the front of the building to the highest point of the building.

"Building official" means that person or firm appointed by the city manager to administer the Uniform Building Codes of the city, and to otherwise perform the duties of building official.

"Building, Principal. Principal building" means the primary building on a lot or a building that houses a principal use.

-C-

"Caretaker residence" means a dwelling unit accessory to a non-residential principal use, occupied by a person who provides security and/or oversees the non-residential operations.

"Cemetery" means land used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes, excluding crematories and mortuaries.

"Certify." Whenever this title requires that some agency certify the existence of some fact or circumstance to the city, the city may require that such certification be made in any manner that provides reasonable assurance of the accuracy of the certification. By way of illustration, and without limiting the foregoing, the city may accept certification by telephone from some agency when the circumstances warrant it, or the city may require that the certification be in the form of a letter or other document.

"Changing message center" means an electronically controlled public service time and temperature sign, message center, or reader board where different copy changes of a public service or commercial nature are shown on the same lampbank.

"Circulation area" means that portion of the vehicle accommodation area used for access to parking or loading areas or other facilities on the lot. Essentially, driveways and other maneuvering areas (other than parking aisles) comprise the circulation area.

"City" means the city of Carnation.

"City engineer" means the person or firm appointed by the city manager to serve as the city engineer. City planner means the person or firm appointed by the manager to serve as the city planner.

"Civil engineer" means a professional engineer licensed in the state of Washington in civil engineering.

"Civil engineering" means the application of the knowledge of the forces of nature, principles of mechanics and the properties of materials to the evaluation, design and construction of civil works for the beneficial uses of mankind.

"Classic" means an object of recognized value, serving as a standard of excellence.

"Clearing" means the destruction and removal of vegetation by manual, mechanical, or chemical methods.

"Cluster subdivisions" means single-family residential development in which the developer may create lots that are smaller than those that would otherwise be required if the developer complies with certain regulations set forth in this title.

"Combination use" means a use consisting of a combination on one lot of two or more principal uses separately listed in the table of permissible uses, Section 15.40.010. (Under some circumstances, a second principal use may be regarded as accessory to the first, and thus a combination use is not established. See Section 15.40.050 (Accessory uses). In addition, when two or more separately owned or separately operated enterprises occupy the same lot, and all such enterprises fall within the same principal use classification, this shall not constitute a combination use.)

"Commercial agriculture" means those activities conducted on lands defined in RCW 84.34.020(2), and activities involved in the production of crops or livestock for wholesale trade. An activity ceases to be considered commercial agriculture when the area on which it is conducted is proposed for conversion to a nonagricultural use or has lain idle for more than five years, unless the idle land is registered in a federal or state soils conservation program, or unless the activity is maintenance of irrigation ditches, laterals, canals, or drainage ditches related to an existing and ongoing agricultural activity.

"Compaction" means densification of a fill by mechanical means.

"Comprehensive plan" means the city's adopted comprehensive plan conforming to the Washington Growth Management Act (GMA).

"Conditional use permit" means a permit that authorizes the recipient to make use of property in accordance with the requirements of this title as well as any additional requirements imposed by the officer or body approving the permit.

"Consumer goods service" means the maintenance, repair, cleaning, or rental of consumer and household goods. Examples include but are not limited to laundromats, dry cleaning, shoe repair, clothing rental, appliance and electronics repair, musical instrument repair, jewelry and watch repair, and tool and equipment rental. These uses may include accessory retail sales.

"Covered entry feature" means a distinct entry feature such as a porch or weather covered entry way with at least thirty-six square feet of weather cover, and a minimum depth of four

"Crop production" means the raising and harvesting of trees, vines, seeds, plants and crops. The term includes related activities such as horticulture and supporting services such as plant nurseries, greenhouses, research farms, storage, and the sale of agricultural products.

"Cottage housing" means small single-family detached dwelling units arranged around a common open space. (Note: Definition from residential design guidelines.)

"Council" means the city council of the city of Carnation.

"County assessor" means as defined in Chapter 36.22 RCW or the office or person assigned such duties under a county charter.

"County treasurer" means as defined in Chapter 36.29 RCW or the office or person assigned such duties under a county charter.

"Critical areas" means any of the following areas or ecosystems and their buffers: wetland, critical aquifer recharge areas, streams, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas as defined by the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.170).

"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, installations which produce, use or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

-D-

"Day care" means an establishment for group care of nonresident children licensed by the Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Family. Day care establishments are subclassified as follows:

1. "Family day care provider" means a child care provider who regularly provides early childhood education and early learning services for not more than twelve children in the provider's home in the family living quarters.
2. "Child day care center" means an agency (i.e. facility or business) that regularly provides early childhood education and early learning services for a group of children for periods of less than twenty-four hours.

"Dedication" means the deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public uses, reserving to himself 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. The intention to dedicate shall be evidenced by the owner by the presentment for filing of a final plat or short plat showing the dedication thereon; and, the acceptance by the public shall be evidenced by the approval of such plat for filing by the appropriate governmental unit.

"Detached accessory dwelling units" means a detached accessory dwelling unit located on the same lot as a single-family detached dwelling unit. (Note: Definition from residential design guidelines.)

"Detention" means the release of stormwater runoff from the site at a slower rate than it is collected by the stormwater facility system, the difference being held in temporary storage.

"Detention facility" means an above or below-ground facility such as a pond or tank that temporarily stores stormwater runoff and subsequently releases it at a slower rate than it is collected by the drainage facility system. There is little or no infiltration of stored stormwater.

"Developable (e.g., land, acres)" means land on which development can occur per the regulations of this and other titles of this code.

"Developer" means a person who is responsible for any undertaking that requires a zoning permit, special use permit, conditional use permit, or sign permit.

"Development" means any man-made 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.

"Development agreement" means a written agreement between the city and a person having ownership or control of real property, setting forth the development standards and other provisions that will govern the development and use of said property, and which is processed, approved and executed in accordance with Chapter 15.17 CMC and RCW 36.70B.170 et seq.

"Dimensional nonconformity" means a nonconforming situation that occurs when the height, size, floor space, lot coverage, or other dimensional requirements of a structure or the relationship between an existing building or buildings and other buildings or lot lines does not conform to the regulations applicable to the district in which the property is located.

"Double-faced sign" means a sign that has advertising copy on opposite sides of a single-display surface or sign structure.

"Double frontage lot" means a lot having frontage on two parallel, or approximately parallel, streets.
Drainage basin means a geographic and hydrologic subunit of a watershed.

"Driveway" means that portion of the vehicle accommodation area that consists of a travel lane bounded on either side by an area that is not part of the vehicle accommodation area.

"Duplex" means a two-family residential use in which the dwelling units share a common wall (including without limitation the wall of an attached garage or porch) and in which each dwelling unit has living space on the ground floor and a separate, ground floor entrance.

"Dwelling unit" means an enclosure containing sleeping, kitchen, and bathroom facilities designed for and used or held ready for use as a permanent residence by one family.

-E-

"Earth materials" means any rock, natural soil or fill and/or any combination thereof.

"Easement" means land which has specific air, surface, or subsurface rights conveyed for use by someone other than the owner of the subject property or to benefit some property other than the subject property.

"Ecology" means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

"Effective date of this chapter." Whenever this title refers to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, the reference shall be deemed to include the effective date of the chapter as originally adopted, or the effective date of an amendment to it if the amendment creates a nonconforming situation.

"Effective date of this title." Whenever this title refers to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title, the reference shall be deemed to include the effective date of any amendments to the ordinance codified in this title if the amendment, rather than this title as originally adopted, creates a nonconforming situation.

"Electrical sign" means a sign or sign structure in which electrical wiring, connections, and/or fixtures are used as part of the sign proper.

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

"Engineering geologists" means a geologist experienced and knowledgeable in engineering geology.

"Engineering geology" means the application of geologic knowledge and principles in the investigation and evaluation of naturally occurring rock and soil for use in the design of civil works.

"Erosion" means the wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep, detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

"Essential public facility" means any public facility or facilities owned or operated by a unit of local or state government, public or private utility, transportation company, or any other entity that provides public services as its primary mission, and that is difficult to site. Essential public facilities shall include those facilities listed in RCW 36.70A.200, and any facility that appears on the list maintained by the Washington State Office of Financial Management under RCW 36.70A.200(4).

"Excavation" means the mechanical removal of earth material.

"Existing manufactured home park" or "subdivision, for floodplain management purposes," means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the adopted floodplain management regulations.

"Existing site conditions" means:

1. For developed sites with stormwater facilities that have been constructed to meet the standards in the minimum requirements of this manual, existing site conditions shall mean the existing conditions on the site.
2. For developed sites that do not have stormwater facilities that meet the minimum requirements, existing site conditions shall mean the conditions that existed prior to local government adoption of a stormwater management program. If in question, the existing site conditions shall be documented by aerial photograph records, or other appropriate means.
3. For all sites in water quality sensitive areas existing site conditions shall mean undisturbed forest, for the purpose of calculating runoff characteristics.
4. For all undeveloped sites outside of water quality sensitive areas, site conditions shall mean the existing conditions on the site.

"Expansion to an existing manufactured home park" or "subdivision, for floodplain management purposes," means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

"Expenditure" means a sum of money paid out in return for some benefit or to fulfill some obligation. The term also includes binding contractual commitments to make future expenditures, as well as any other substantial changes in position.

"Experimental BMP" means a BMP that has not been tested and evaluated by the Department of Ecology in collaboration with local governments and technical experts.

-F-

"Facade" means the entire building front or street wall face of a building extending from the grade of the building to the top of the parapet or eaves and the entire width of the building elevation.

"Family" means an individual or two or more persons related by blood or marriage, or two or more persons with functional disabilities as defined herein, or a group of not more than four unrelated persons living together as a housekeeping unit.

"Fence" means a barrier composed of posts or piers connected by boards, rails, panels, wire, or a masonry wall, or natural or cultivated plantings of trees, shrubs, or other opaque natural material(s) that would effectively

screen the property which it encloses, designed for the purpose of enclosing space or parcels of land. The term fence does not include retaining walls.

"Fill" means a deposit of earth material placed by artificial means.

"Final plat" means the final drawing of the subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county assessor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in RCW 58.17 and in this title.

"Final short plat" means the final drawing of the short subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county assessor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in RCW 58.17 and in this title.

"Fitness/sport centers" means establishments operating fitness and recreational sports facilities for the purpose of exercise, active physical fitness, conditioning, or recreational sports. Examples include but are not limited to gyms, fitness and health studios, dance studios, martial arts studios, indoor sport courts, and sports/recreation instruction.

"Flashing sign" means a sign or portion thereof which changes light intensity or switches on and off in a constant pattern or contains motion or the optical illusion of motion by use of electrical energy. Changing message centers shall not be considered flashing signs.

"Flood" or "flooding" means:

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

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood insurance study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the flood boundary-floodway map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodplain" means any land area susceptible to be inundated by water from the base flood. As used in this title, the term generally refers to that area designated as subject to flooding from the base flood (one hundred-year flood) on the most recently adopted flood insurance rate map prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a copy of which is on file in the planning department.

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

"Forestry and logging" means growing trees for harvest or the gathering of forest products such as gums, barks, and needles.

"Forest practice" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to: (1) road and trail construction; (2) harvesting, final and intermediate; (3) pre-commercial thinning; (4) reforestation; (5) fertilization; (6) prevention and suppression of diseases and insects; (7) salvage of trees; or (8) brush control.

"Freestanding Sign." See Sign, Freestanding.

"Frequently flooded areas" means the one hundred-year floodplain designations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Frontage" means the measurement of the length of the property line along the street immediately adjacent to the property.

"Fuel station" means a retail use primarily involving automobile fuels and specialized structures for selling fuel and fuel storage tanks, often underground. These establishments may provide incidental services such as automobile maintenance/repair, car washing, and the sale of food and other convenience items.

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

"Funeral home" means an establishment primarily engaged in preparing the dead for burial or interment and conducting funerals.

-G-

"General service" means uses involved in the provision of assistance, as opposed to products, to the general public and businesses. Examples include but are not limited to print and copy services, mail services, commercial machinery repair, catering services, pest control, locksmiths, carpet and upholstery cleaning, and business support services. These uses may include accessory retail sales.

"G.I.S." means geographic information system. G.P.S. means global positioning system.

"Geologically hazardous areas" means areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake or other geological events, may not suited to the siting of commercial, residential or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.

"Grade" means the elevation as measured at the relative ground level in the immediate vicinity of the sign. It also means the slope of a road, channel, or natural ground. The finished surface of a canal bed, roadbed, top of embankment, or bottom of excavation; any surface prepared for the support of construction such as paving or the laying of a conduit.

1. "Existing grade" means the grade prior to grading;
2. "Rough grade" means the stage at which the grade approximately conforms to the approved plan;
3. "Finish grade" means the final grade of the site which conforms to the approved plan.

"(To) grade" means to finish the surface of a canal bed, roadbed, top of embankment or bottom of excavation.

"Gradient terrace" means an earth embankment or a ridge-and-channel constructed with suitable spacing and an acceptable grade to reduce erosion damage by intercepting surface runoff and conducting it to a stable outlet at a stable nonerosive velocity.

"Gross floor area" means the total area of a building measured by taking the outside dimensions of the building at each floor level intended for occupancy or storage.

"Groundwater" means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or a surface water body.

-H-

"Habitable floor" means any floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking, or recreation, or any combination thereof. A floor used only for storage is not a habitable floor.

"Half story" means a story under a gable, hip or gambrel roof, plates of which are not more than three feet above the floor of such story.

"Harmony" means for the purposes of this title, a project may be found to be in harmony with the area in which it is located in terms of design and use when it meets the following criteria:

1. Harmony of design. Where a project is subject to the city's development design guidelines or design regulations within this title it is presumed to be in harmony with the neighborhood in terms of design when it is found to be in conformance with those guidelines or regulations, even if it does not resemble existing development, as it is the intent of the city council that neighborhoods should eventually develop or redevelop according to those design specifications. Where a project is not subject to those design guidelines or regulations, it may be found to be in harmony with the neighborhood in terms of design when it generally conforms to the architectural aspects (i.e., those aspects addressed in the development design guidelines) of the existing development.
2. Harmony of use. A project may be found to be in harmony with the existing uses of a neighborhood if it causes no significant impacts on surrounding uses or, if it could cause significant impacts, that those impacts have been mitigated through project design or by conditioning the permit to restrict or limit certain aspects of the use so as to minimize those impacts.

"Hearing officer" means the person, or chair of the board, before whom a land use hearing is being held.

"Height of a building" except as otherwise defined in CMC 15.48.060.A.1, shall be the vertical distance measured from the mean elevation of the finished grade at the front of the building to the highest point of the building.

"High-volume traffic generation" means all uses in the 2.000 classification other than low-volume traffic generation uses.

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

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

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"Home occupation" means a commercial activity that: (1) is conducted by a person on the same lot (in a residential district) where such person resides, and (2) is not so insubstantial or incidental or is not so commonly associated with the residential use as to be regarded as an accessory use (see Section 15.40.050 Accessory uses), but that can be conducted without any significantly adverse impact on the surrounding neighborhood. See Section 15.44.094.

"Homeowners association" (HOA) means a legal entity that governs a community of homes, including subdivisions, condominiums, townhomes, or planned community. HOAs operate within state statutes to enforce regulations and collect assessments from homeowners, while also taking care of maintenance repairs of common areas.

"Hospital" means a building designed and used for medical and surgical diagnosis, treatment, and housing of persons under the care of doctors and nurses. This term does not include nursing homes and medical clinics.

"Hotel/motel" means a building or portion thereof designed or used for short-term rental of units for sleeping purposes, with or without cooking facilities, and which may include related accessory uses such as shared dining facilities, recreation facilities, and meeting facilities.

"Hydroperiod" means the seasonal occurrence of flooding and/or soil saturation; it encompasses depth, frequency, duration, and seasonal pattern of inundation.

-I-

"Illicit discharge" means all non-stormwater discharges to stormwater drainage systems that cause or contribute to a violation of state water quality, sediment quality or groundwater quality standards, including but not limited to sanitary sewer connections, industrial process water, interior floor drains, car washing and greywater systems.

"Impervious surface" means a hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces.

"Individual unit lot" means a lot created through the unit lot subdivision process of Chapter 15.16 CMC and designated for duplex, cottage housing and/or townhouse development.

"Indoor recreation" means uses providing recreation-oriented activities indoors, including but not limited to arcades, arenas, bowling alleys, dance halls, marital arts studios, skating rinks, and swimming pools.

"Indoor theater" means a movie theater, stage theater, auditorium, and similar uses.

"Industrial, heavy" means any facility involving the refinement, production, or storage of dangerous, noxious or offensive materials and products, and any facility that has smoke, odor, noise, glare, fumes, gas, vibration, use of fire or explosives, emission of particulate matter, interference with radio or television reception, or radiation. The use may require outdoor operations and storage. Examples include but are not limited to vehicle and transportation equipment manufacturing, fossil fuel and chemical processing and manufacturing, and plastic and rubber products manufacturing.

"Industrial, light" means the manufacturing, assembly, repair or servicing of industrial, business, or consumer machinery, equipment, products, or by-products. The use may require outdoor operations and storage. Examples include but are not limited wood product and paper manufacturing, packaging and labeling, mineral and metal product manufacturing, electronics and appliance manufacturing, construction contractors, and building and landscaping maintenance services.

"Insurance agencies" means business establishments that offer insurance services.

"Interflow" means that portion of rainfall that infiltrates into the soil and moves laterally through the upper soil horizons until intercepted by a stream channel or until it returns to the sumacs for example, in a wetland, spring or seep.

"Internally illuminated signs" means signs where the source of the illumination is inside the sign and light emanates through the message of the sign, rather than being reflected off the surface of the sign from an external source. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, signs that consist of or contain tubes that:

1. Are filled with neon or some other gas that glows when an electric current passes through it; and (2) are intended to form or constitute all or part of the message of the sign, rather than merely providing illumination to other parts of the sign that contain the message, shall also be considered internally illuminated signs.

-J-

"Junk" means any scrap, waste, reclaimable material, or debris, whether or not stored, for sale or in the process of being dismantled, destroyed, processed, salvaged, stored, baled, disposed, or other use or disposition.

-L-

"Land clearing" means the cutting, logging, or removal of enough vegetation so that the overall nature of a site's vegetation is altered, except for what would otherwise be considered gardening, landscaping, or yard maintenance on a developed lot or portion of a lot where not all of the lot is developed. For example, selectively logging a few mature trees from many trees would not be considered clearing, while logging all mature trees (even if immature ones are left) so that habitat value or shading is altered, shall be considered clearing. Another example of clearing would be to grub or remove all groundcover (blackberries, etc.) over the area limits specified in the code, while partial grubbing of this area may not be.

"Land disturbing activity" means any activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover (both vegetative and nonvegetative) and/or the existing soil topography. Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to demolition, construction, clearing, grading, filling and excavation.

"Landscaping" means any material used as a decorative feature, such as concrete bases, planter boxes, rockeries, driftwood, pole covers, decorative framing and shrubbery or planting materials, used in conjunction with a sign, which expresses the theme of the sign but which does not contain advertising copy.

"Large parcel erosion and sediment control plan" or "large parcel ESC plan" means a plan to implement BMPs to control pollution generated during land disturbing activity. Guidance for preparing a large parcel ESC plan is contained in the manual.

"Loading and unloading area" means that portion of the vehicle accommodation area used to satisfy the requirements of Section 15.72.100 (Loading and unloading areas).

"Locally sponsored essential public facility" means any essential public facility that is proposed, operated, owned or otherwise sponsored by a proponent other than a state agency, a county, or another regional entity.

"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 tracts or parcels. If a public body or any authority with the power of eminent domain condemns, purchases, or otherwise obtains fee simple title to or a lesser interest in a strip of land cutting across a parcel of land otherwise characterized as a lot by this definition, or a private road is created across a parcel of land otherwise characterized as a lot by this definition, and the interest thus obtained or the road so created is such as effectively to prevent the use of this parcel as one lot, then the land on either side of this strip shall constitute a separate lot. Subject to Section 15.32.020 (Nonconforming lots), the permit-issuing authority and the owner of two or more contiguous lots may agree to regard the lots as one lot if necessary or convenient to comply with any of the requirements of this title.

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"Lot area" means the total area circumscribed by the boundaries of a lot, except that: (1) when the legal instrument creating a lot shows the boundary of the lot extending into a public street right-of-way, then the lot boundary for purposes of computing the lot area shall be the street right-of-way line, or if the right-of-way line cannot be determined, a line running parallel to and thirty feet from the center of the traveled portion of the street, and (2) in a residential district, when a private road that serves more than three dwelling units is located along any lot boundary, then the lot boundary for purposes of computing the lot area shall be the inside boundary of the traveled portion of that road.

"Lot, corner" means a lot at the junction of and fronting on the intersection of two or more streets.

"Lot coverage" means the total ground coverage of all buildings or structures on a site measured from the outside of external walls or supporting, but not to include at-grade, off-street parking lots; deck areas; terraces; swimming pools; pool deck areas; walkways; roadways; and driveways.

"Lot depth" means the horizontal length of a straight line drawn from the midpoint of the front property line to the midpoint of the rear property line.

"Lot, flag" means a lot with access provided to the bulk of the lot by means of a narrow corridor.

"Lot, interior" means a lot fronting on one street.

Lot Line, Front. Any property line of a lot which abuts a public street, private street or dedicated vehicular access easement is considered a frontage and will meet the minimum front yard setback requirements of this code. On a corner lot, or lot bounded by more than one public or private street or dedicated easement, the "front lot line" will be the lot line providing principal access from the adjacent street.

"Lot line, rear" means the property line of a lot that is most opposite or most distant from the designated front lot line and that does not intersect any front lot line. In the case of a triangular lot, it means a line 10 feet in length within the lot parallel to and at the maximum distance from the front lot line. In the event that the front lot line is curved, then the rear property line will be assumed to be a line tangent to the front property line at its midpoint.

"Lot line, side" means any lot line that is not a front or rear lot line, or any lot line that intersects a front lot line.

"Lot of record" means a lot whose existence, location, and dimensions have been legally recorded or registered in a deed or a plat.

"Lot, substandard" means a lot or parcel of land that has less than the required minimum area or width as established by the zone in which it is located; and provided, that such lot or parcel was of record as a legally created lot on the effective date of this title.

"Lot width" means the horizontal distance between side lot lines, measured at the required front setback line, or in an irregularly shaped lot, the dimension across the lot at the building line.

"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.

"Low-volume traffic generation" means uses such as furniture stores, carpet stores, major appliance stores, etc., that sell items that are large and bulky, that need a relatively large amount of storage or display area for each unit offered for sale, and that therefore generate less customer traffic per square foot of floor space than stores selling smaller items.

-M-

"Mansard roof" means a sloped roof or roof-like facade architecturally able to be treated as a building wall.

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"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term manufactured home does not include a recreational vehicle.

"Manufactured home park" or "subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"Manufacturing, artisan" means the small-scale production of goods by the use of hand tools or light mechanical equipment occurring within a fully enclosed building where such production requires no outdoor operations or storage. Typical uses have negligible impacts on surrounding properties. Examples include but are not limited to woodworking and cabinet shops, ceramic studios, jewelry manufacturing and similar types of arts and crafts, production of alcohol, or food processing.

"Manufacturing, light" means a facility conducting light manufacturing operations within a fully enclosed building where such production requires no outdoor operations or storage. Examples include but are not limited to the manufacture of clothing, electronics, medical devices, musical instruments, scientific tools, printing and publishing, toys, sign-making. The term includes the repair of commercial equipment and vehicles.

"Marijuana producers, processors, and retailers." Defined by RCW 69.50.101.

"Marquee" means a permanent structure attached to, supported by, and projecting from a building and providing protection from the weather elements, but which does not include a projecting roof. For purposes of the ordinance codified in this chapter, a freestanding, permanent, roof-like structure providing protection from the elements, such as a service station gas pump island, will also be considered a marquee. The definition also includes an awning and a canopy.

"Master development plan" means a plan for one or more contiguous parcels establishing land use and layout of buildings including site design, transportation and circulation, utilities, recreational and cultural facilities, environmentally sensitive areas, and landscaping.

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

"Medical office/clinic" means a facility providing medical or surgical care to patients with less capacity than a full-service hospital. Some facilities may offer overnight care. This term includes but is not limited to physician and dentist offices, offices for chiropractors and other medical practitioners, urgent care centers, blood donation centers, and medical laboratories.

"Mitigation" means any of the following: (1) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or part of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts; (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (5) compensation for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments.

"Mixed use" means a site containing at least one dwelling unit and non-residential floor area.

"Mobile food service" means a licensed and operable motor vehicle, trailer, or nonmotorized cart used to serve, vend, or otherwise provide food for immediate consumption from a fixed location or along a route.

"~~Mobile~~ Manufactured Home, Class A. Class A mobile home" means a mobile or manufactured home constructed after July 1, 1976, that meets or exceeds the construction standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction and that satisfies each of the following additional criteria:

1. The home has a length not exceeding four times its width;

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2. The pitch of the home's roof has a minimum vertical rise of one foot for each five feet of horizontal run, and the roof is finished with a type of shingle that is commonly used in standard residential construction;
 3. The exterior siding consists of wood, hardboard, or aluminum (vinyl covered or painted, but in no case exceeding the reflectivity of gloss white paint) comparable in composition, appearance, and durability to the exterior siding commonly used in standard residential construction;
 4. A continuous, permanent masonry foundation, un-pierced except for required ventilation and access, is installed under the home; and
 5. The tongue, axles, transporting lights, and removable towing apparatus are removed after placement on the lot and before occupancy.

"~~Mobile-Manufactured~~ Home, Class B. Class B mobile home" means a mobile or manufactured home constructed after July 1, 1976, that meets or exceeds the construction standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction but that does not satisfy the criteria necessary to qualify the house as a Class A mobile home.

"~~Mobile-Manufactured~~ Home, Class C. Class C mobile home" means any mobile or manufactured home that does not meet the definitional criteria of a Class A or Class B mobile home.

"~~Mobile-Manufactured~~ home park" means a residential use in which more than one mobile or manufactured home is located on a single lot.

"Mobile or manufactured home" means a dwelling unit that: (1) is not constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in the Uniform Building Code applicable to site-built homes; and (2) is composed of one or more components, each of which was substantially assembled in a manufacturing plant and designed to be transported to the home site on its own chassis, and (3) exceeds forty feet in length and eight feet in width.

"Model home" means a single-family residence open to the public for sales promotion to demonstrate the types and finishes of homes available in the subdivision. A model home is constructed in an approved preliminary plat which has not yet received final plat approval.

"Modular home" means a dwelling unit constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in the Uniform Building Code applicable to site-built homes and composed of components substantially assembled in a manufacturing plant and transported to the building site for final assembly on a permanent foundation. Among other possibilities, a modular home may consist of two sections transported to the site in a manner similar to a mobile home (except that the modular home meets requirements of the Uniform Building Code applicable to site-built homes), or a series of panels or room sections transported on a truck and erected or joined together on the site.

"Multiple-building complex" means a group of commercial or industrial structures.

"Multifamily" means a residential use consisting of a building containing three or more dwelling units. For purposes of this definition, a building includes all dwelling units that are enclosed within that building or attached to it by a common floor or wall (even the wall of an attached garage or porch).

"Multiple-tenant building" means a single structure that houses more than one retail business, office or commercial venture, but that does not include residential apartment buildings sharing the same lot, access and/or parking facilities.

-N-

"Natural location" means the location of those channels, scales, and other nonman-made conveyance systems as defined by the first documented topographic contours existing for the subject property, either from maps or photographs, or such other means as appropriate.

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

"New development" means any of the following activities: land disturbing activities, structural development, including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure; creation of impervious surfaces; Class IV—General forest practices that are conversions from timber land to other uses; and subdivision and short subdivision of land as defined in RCW 58.17.020. All other forest practices and commercial agriculture are not considered new development.

"New manufactured home park or subdivision", for floodplain management purposes, means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of adopted floodplain management regulations.

"Nonconforming lot" means a lot existing at the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title (and not created for the purposes of evading the restrictions of this title) that does not meet the minimum area requirement of the district in which the lot is located.

"Nonconforming project" means any structure, development, or undertaking that is incomplete at the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title and would be inconsistent with any regulation applicable to the district in which it is located if completed as proposed or planned.

"Nonconforming situation" means a situation that occurs when, on the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title, any existing lot or structure or use of an existing lot or structure does not conform to one or more of the regulations applicable to the district in which the lot or structure is located. Among other possibilities, a nonconforming situation may arise because a lot does not meet minimum acreage requirements, because structures exceed maximum height limitations, because the relationship between existing buildings and the land (in such matters as density and setback requirements) is not in conformity with this title, or because land or buildings are used for purposes made unlawful by this title. Nonconforming signs shall not be regarded as nonconforming situations for purposes of Chapter 15.32 (Nonconforming Situations).

"Nonconforming use" means a nonconforming situation that occurs when property is used for a purpose or in a manner made unlawful by the use regulations applicable to the district in which the property is located. (For example, a commercial office building in a residential district may be a nonconforming use.) The term also refers to the activity that constitutes the use made of the property. (For example, all the activity associated with operating a retail clothing store in a residentially zoned area constitutes a nonconforming use.)

"Nursing home" means an institutional facility maintained for the purpose of providing skilled nursing care and medical supervision for persons recovering from an illness or operation or persons made weak or disabled by illness or injury. Services are provided at a lower level than that available in a hospital. The use includes residential care facilities. Such establishments must be duly licensed by the state as a nursing home in accordance with current state statutes.

-O-

"Offices for contractors of all construction trades" means temporary offices associated with construction projects. Indoor shop space may be incidental. Outdoor storage is not included in this use.

"Off-premises signs" means a sign that draws attention to or communicates information about a business, service, commodity, accommodation, attraction, or other enterprise or activity that exists or is conducted, sold, offered, maintained, or provided at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located.

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"On-premises sign." See sign, on-premises.

"Outdoor recreation" means uses providing recreation-oriented activities outdoors or in outdoor structures, including not limited to sport fields, outdoor theatres, skateboard parks, paintball facilities, golf courses, waterparks, amusement parks, racetracks, riding stables, and stadiums.

"Owner" means all persons, partnerships, corporations, and other legal entities that have an ownership interest (including purchasers and sellers under a real estate contract) in the subject property.

-P-

"Parapet" means a false front or wall extension above the roof line.

"Parent site" means the original property that is subdivided into individual unit lots through the unit lot subdivision process of Chapter 15.16.

"Parking area aisles" means a portion of the vehicle accommodation area consisting of lanes providing access to parking spaces.

"Parking lots and garages" means off-street facilities designed for the temporary storage of automobiles. The term includes parking facilities with electric vehicle battery charging stations.

"Permanent supportive housing: Defined by RCW 36.70A.030."

"Parking space" means a portion of the vehicle accommodation area set aside for the parking of one vehicle.

"Pasture" means an area covered with grass or other plants used or suitable for the grazing of livestock. (Note: Definition from Webster's.)

"People with functional disabilities" means:

1. A person who, because of recognized chronic physical or mental condition or disease, is functionally disabled to the extent of: (a) needing care, supervision, or monitoring to perform activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living; or (b) needing supports to ameliorate or compensate for the effects of the functional disability so as to lead as independent a life as possible; or (c) having a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities; or (d) having a record of having such an impairment; or
2. Being regarded as having such an impairment, but such term does not include current, illegal use of or active addition to a controlled substance.

"Perimeter" means the boundary of the square or rectangle required to enclose the sign.

"Permanent stormwater ~~quality~~ control (PSQC) plan" means a plan which includes permanent BMPs for the control of pollution from stormwater runoff after construction and/or land disturbing activity has been completed. For small sites, this requirement is met by implementing a small parcel erosion and sediment control plan. Guidance on preparing a PSQC plan is contained in the manual.

"Permit-issuing authority." Wherever this code refers to the permit-issuing authority it refers to that person, board, office, or institution having jurisdiction over the permit in question.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, institution, or organization.

"Personal care service" means uses involved in providing nonmedical body and health services to the general public, including but not limited to salons, barbers, tanning, massage therapy, tailors, tattoo parlors. The use includes pet grooming services. These uses may include accessory retail sales.

"Pet daycare" means any indoor commercial facility where four or more dogs or other pet animals are left by their owners for periods of supervised social interaction in play groups with other animals of the same species; for

the majority of the time the pets are at the facility during the hours the facility is open to the public. The facility may include associated ancillary outdoor space. See separate definition for animal care.

"Planned business district" means commercial development of contiguous properties in conformance with a master development plan.

"Planned residential development" means a development constructed on at least five acres under single application, planned and developed as an integral unit, and consisting of single-family detached residences and may be combined with two-family residences, multifamily residences, public/semi-public amenities (e.g., usable open space, a community center, recreational facilities, etc.), or a combination thereof, all developed in accordance with Section 15.44.020 Planned residential developments.

"Planning jurisdiction" means the area within the city limits as well as any area beyond the city limits within which the city is authorized to plan for and regulate development, as set forth in Section 15.04.030 (Jurisdiction).

"Planning official" means the person appointed by the city manager to serve as the city planner.

"Final plat" means the final drawing of the subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county assessor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this title.

"Final short plat" means the final drawing of the short subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county assessor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this title.

"Preliminary plat" or "preliminary short plat" means a neat and approximate drawing of a proposed subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks, restrictive covenants, and other elements of a subdivision consistent with the requirements of this title. The preliminary plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision. [Preliminary plats require a boundary survey.](#)

"Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties, of waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

"Premises" means the real estate (as a unit) which is involved by the sign or signs mentioned on this chapter.

"Private educational services" means for-profit and non-profit educational services. Examples include but are not limited to testing centers, business schools, trade and vocational schools, language and exam tutoring, and arts and craft studios. The term does not include government facilities.

"Private road" or "driveway" means every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

"Professional office" means activities conducted in an office setting and generally focusing on business, professional, legal, financial, or government administration services. The term includes banks/credit unions and audio and video recording and broadcasting.

"Public safety facility" means a facility providing emergency response functions including fire stations and police stations.

"Public service facility" means a facility providing government functions including but not limited to libraries, community and recreation centers, museums, courts, jails, transit centers, and maintenance shops. This term does not include government administration offices.

"Public water supply system" means any water supply system furnishing potable water to two or more dwelling units or businesses or any combination thereof.

-R-

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"Reader-board" means a sign face consisting of tracks to hold readily changeable letters allowing frequent changes of copy.

"Reasonably safe from flooding" means development that is designed and built to be safe from flooding based on consideration of current flood elevation studies, historical data, high water marks and other reliable data known to the City. In unnumbered A zones where flood elevation information is not available and cannot be obtained by practicable means, reasonably safe from flooding means that the lowest floor is at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade.

"Recreational camps" means an area established for temporary occupancy by people using tents, ~~recreational vehicles~~, travel trailers, and similar temporary lodgings. Improvements such as roads, toilets, showers, utility connections, and other amenities may be provided.

"Recreational vehicle park" or "RV park" means a tract or parcel of land upon which two or more recreational vehicle sites are located, principally used for occupancy by predominantly RVs as temporary living quarters for recreation or vacation purposes with a maximum allowable stay per vehicle of 90 days. The recreational vehicle park must be professionally run with on-site office hours.

"Recreational vehicle" meaning shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Travel Trailer. A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis and drawn by a motorized vehicle and which is designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational and vacation uses;
2. Camper. A structure designed to be mounted on a truck chassis for use as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational and vacation uses;
3. Motor Home. A portable, temporary dwelling to be used for travel, recreational and vacation uses and which is constructed as an integral part of a self-propelled vehicle;
4. Camping Trailer. A folding structure mounted on wheels and designed for travel, recreational and vacation uses;
5. Park Trailer. A trailer-type unit that is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or seasonal use, that meets the following criteria:
 - a. Built on a single chassis, mounted on wheels;
 - b. Having a gross trailer area not exceeding 400 square feet (37.15 square meters) in the setup mode; and
 - c. Certified by the manufacturer as complying with ANSI A119.5;

"Recreational vehicle, for floodplain management purposes," means a vehicle which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Redevelopment" means on an already developed site, the creation or addition of impervious surfaces, structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure, and/or replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity, and land disturbing activities associated with structural or impervious redevelopment.

"Regional retention/detention system" means a stormwater quantity control structure designed to correct existing excess surface water runoff problems of a basin or sub-basin. The area downstream has been previously identified as having existing or predicted significant and regional flooding and/or erosion problems. This term is also used when a detention facility is used to detain stormwater runoff from a number of different businesses, developments or areas within a catchment.

"Religious facilities" means houses of worship and places where people congregate to worship or otherwise participate in religious activities. Includes but is not limited to churches, synagogues, temples, and mosques.

"Research and development" means an establishment which conducts scientific research, development, or controlled production of high-technology electronic, industrial, or scientific products or commodities for sale, and laboratories conducting educational or medical research or testing. This use does not involve the mass manufacture, fabrication, processing, or sale of products.

"Restaurants and cafes" mean establishments that prepare and sell food and drink for on- or off-premises consumption. The term includes brewpubs, bakeries, delis and other food-based customer-serving establishments.

"Retail sales" means establishments involved in the sale of new or used products. Examples of products include but are not limited to art supplies, art galleries, baked goods, bicycles, books, building supplies, cameras, carpet and floor coverings, crafts, clothing, computers, convenience goods, dry goods, electronic equipment, fabric, flowers, furniture, garden supplies, gifts or novelties, groceries, hardware, home improvement, household products, jewelry, medical supplies, music, musical instruments, office supplies, package shipping, pawnshops, pets, pet supplies, pharmaceuticals (including pharmacies), photo finishing, picture frames, plants, printed materials, produce, seafood, souvenirs, sporting goods, stationery, tobacco, used or secondhand goods, vehicle parts and accessories, videos and related products.

"Retail sales, heavy" means retail uses with exterior sales and/or storage areas greater than 15,000 gross square feet or occupying a greater area than the use's principal building. Examples include agricultural supplies, plant and landscape design materials, building materials, and heating fuels.

"Retention/detention facility (R/D)" means a type of drainage facility designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration, and/or infiltration into the ground; or to hold surface and stormwater runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the surface and stormwater management system.

"Reverse frontage lot" is a double frontage lot for which the boundary along one of the streets is established as the rear lot line.

"Right-of-way (ROW)" means that area of land dedicated for public use or secured by the public for purposes of ingress and egress to abutting property and other public purposes, such as space for utility lines, appurtenances and similar components.

"Road" means all ways used to provide motor vehicle access to: (1) two or more lots, or (2) two or more distinct areas or buildings in unsubdivided developments.

"Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder even though such sidewalk or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles. In the event a highway includes two or more separated roadways, the term roadway shall refer to any such roadway separately but shall not refer to all such roadways collectively.

"Roofline" means the top edge of a roof or parapet or the top line of a building silhouette.

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["Sanitary station" or sanitary dumping station means a facility used for removing and disposing of wastes from RV sewage holding tanks.](#)

"School, K-12" means an institution of learning for minors, whether public or private, offering regular course of instruction required by the Washington Education Code. This definition includes an elementary school, middle or junior high school, or high school. Elementary schools offer instruction to grades kindergarten (K) through five (5) or six (6). Junior high/middle schools offer instruction to grades six (6) through eight (8) or seven (7) through nine (9). High schools offer instruction to grades nine (9) or ten (10) through twelve (12). See also School, primary or secondary. If said school is located on the grounds of a religious facility, it must be considered a separate principal use if it has a student body in excess of 30 students (students enrolled in a child day care center at the church may not be separately counted as a school).

"School, preschool" means facility for the organized instruction of children who have not reached the age for enrollment in kindergarten.

"Secure community transition facility." Defined by RCW 71.09.020.

"Self-service storage" means facilities providing separate storage areas for personal or business use designed to allow private access by the tenant for storing goods and private property.

"Senior housing" means dwellings specifically designed for occupancy by persons of fifty-five years of age or older and able to live independently.

"Sensitive areas. See definition for Critical areas."

"Servient lot" means any lot which has the burden of providing an access easement for use by other lots.

"Setback" means the minimum required distance between a structure and a specified line such as a lot, easement or buffer line that is required to remain free of structures.

"Shoreline master program" means the city's policies and goals for use of shorelines adopted pursuant to RCW 90.58.

"Short plat." See Plat, Preliminary.

"Short subdivision." See Subdivision, Short.

"Short term rental" means a residential home unit or accessory building that is rented out for a brief period, usually less than 30 days.

"Sidewalk" means that property between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a roadway and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians or such portion of private property parallel and in proximity to a public highway and dedicated to use by pedestrians.

"Sign" means any visual communication device, structure, or fixture which is visible from any right-of-way and is intended to aid the establishment in question in promoting the sale of products, goods, services, events; or to identify a building using graphics, letters, figures, symbols, trademarks or written copy. Painted wall designs or patterns which do not represent a product, service or registered trademark; or which do not identify the user, shall not be considered signs. If a design or pattern is combined with a sign, only that part of the design or pattern which cannot be distinguished from the sign will be considered as part of the sign.

"Sign, abandoned." Abandoned sign means a sign that no longer correctly identifies, exhorts, or advertises any person, business, lesser, owner, product, or activity conducted or available on the premises where such sign is located.

"Sign, advertising." Advertising sign means a sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered elsewhere than upon the premises where such sign is located, or to which it is affixed.

"Sign area" means the entire area of a sign on which copy is to be placed. Only one side of a double-faced sign shall be included. Sign structure, architectural embellishments, framework and decorative features which

contain no written or advertising copy shall not be included. Sign area shall be calculated by measuring the area determined by the perimeter as previously defined in this section.

"Sign, backlit." Backlit sign means signs that are artificially illuminated from within or from behind.

"Sign, billboard." Billboard sign means a sign or sign structure supported by one or more uprights and braces in the ground or on a building roof upon which general advertising matter is placed, usually by the poster method, erected entirely upon private property.

"Sign, business." Business sign means a sign which directs attention to a business or profession conducted, or to a commodity, service, or entertainment sold, or offered upon the premises where such sign is located, or to which it is affixed.

"Sign, changing message center." Changing message center sign means an electronically controlled public service time and temperature sign, message center, or readerboard where different copy changes of a public service or commercial nature are shown on the same lampbank.

"Sign, construction." Construction sign means a temporary sign designating the contractor(s), architect(s), and engineer(s) participating in a construction project underway on the same premises. A construction sign may also include the name of the project.

"Sign, double-faced." Double-faced sign means a sign with two faces.

"Sign, electrical." Electrical sign means a sign or sign structure in which electrical wiring, connections, and/or fixtures are used as part of the sign proper.

"Sign, flashing." Flashing sign means an electrical sign or portion thereof that changes light intensity in a sudden transitory burst or that switches on and off in a constant pattern with more than one-third of the light source that is not constant being off at any one time.

"Sign, freestanding." Freestanding sign means a sign attached to the ground by a sign structure and supported by uprights placed on or in the ground.

"Sign, garage" or "yard sale." Garage or yard sale sign means a sign advertising a private sale of personal household possessions; not for the use of any commercial venture.

"Sign height" means the greater of:

1. The vertical distance measured from the average finished elevation within the sign outline to the highest point of the sign;
2. The vertical distance measured from the highest point of the pre-existing natural elevation within the sign outline to the highest point of the sign.

"Sign, identification." Identification sign means a sign of an informational nature that directs attention to certain uses other than businesses, individual private residences or home occupations.

"Sign, incidental." Incidental sign means a small, nonelectric information sign two square feet or less in area which pertains to goods, products, services, or facilities which are available on the premises where the sign occurs and which is intended primarily for the convenience of the public while on the premises.

"Sign, nameplate." Nameplate sign means a sign designating the name and address of the resident, residence, or its home occupation.

"Sign, nonconforming." Nonconforming sign means a sign that, on the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title, does not conform to one or more of the regulations set forth in this title, particularly Chapter 15.68 Signs.

"Sign, off-premises." Off-premises sign means a sign relating, through its message and content, to a business activity, use, product, or service not available on the premises on which the sign is erected.

"Sign, on-premises." On-premises sign means a sign which carries only advertisements and messages strictly applicable to a lawful use of the premises on which it is located.

"Sign, on-premises directional." On-premises directional sign means a permanent sign that directs the public to a specific place such as an entrance, exit, or parking or service area, or to a particular aspect of a business establishment.

"Sign permit" means a permit issued by the land-use administrator that authorizes the recipient to erect, move, enlarge, or substantially alter a sign.

"Sign, pole." Pole sign means a sign that is attached to a single pole.

"Sign, political." Political sign means a sign which exclusively advertises a candidate or candidates for public elective office, a political party, or exclusively promotes a position on a public or ballot issue.

"Sign, portable." Portable sign means any sign which is not permanently affixed and is designated for or capable of being moved, except those signs explicitly designed for people to carry on their person.

"Sign, portable reader board." Portable reader board sign means a lighted or unlighted business sign or part of a sign on which the letters are readily replaceable such that the copy can be changed from time to time at will, and that is capable of being moved easily or trailer mounted and is not permanently affixed to the ground, structure or building.

"Sign, principal." Principal sign means a business sign which may be freestanding, wall mounted, or projecting, and is lighted or unlighted, and does not exceed eighty square feet in area.

"Sign, projecting." Projecting sign means a sign which is attached to and projects more than one foot from a structure, building face or marquee.

"Sign, real estate." Real estate sign means a temporary sign erected by the owner, or his/her agent, that advertises the real estate upon which the sign is located for rent, lease or sale, or directing people to the property.

"Sign, revolving." Revolving sign means a sign which rotates or turns in motion in a circular pattern.

"Sign, roof." Roof sign means a sign fully supported by and erected on and above a roof of a building or structure. (Shall not include a sign erected on the face of a mansard roof.)

"Sign, secondary." Secondary sign means a business sign which may be projecting, portable, or wall mounted and does not exceed twenty square feet in area.

"Sign, standing." Standing sign means a freestanding sign attached to two or more supports above ground, as distinct from a monument freestanding sign. Typically made of wood.

"Sign structure" means any structure which supports or is designed to support any sign as defined in this chapter. A sign structure may be a single pole or may or may not be an integral part of the building.

"Sign, temporary." Temporary sign means a sign that: (1) is used in connection with a circumstance, situation, or event that is designed, intended or expected to take place or to be completed within a reasonably short or definite period after the erection of such sign, or (2) is intended to remain on the location where it is erected or placed for a period of not more than fifteen days. If a sign display area is permanent but the message displayed is subject to periodic changes, that sign shall not be regarded as temporary. It also means any real estate, special event, garage sale, construction, or political sign displayed for a limited period of time.

"Sign, traffic/directional." Traffic/directional sign means a sign that is located to guide or direct pedestrian or vehicular traffic to parking entrances, exits and service areas.

"Sign, under-marquee." Under-marquee sign means a sign attached to and suspended from the underside of a marquee or canopy.

"Sign, wall." Wall sign means a sign attached or erected parallel to and extending not more than one foot from the facade or face of any building to which it is attached and supported throughout its entire length, with the exposed face of the sign parallel to the plane of the wall or facade. Signs incorporated into mansard roofs, marquees or canopies shall be treated as wall signs.

"Sign, wall mounted." Wall mounted sign means a sign attached or erected parallel to and extending not more than eighteen inches from the facade or wall of any building to which it is attached and supported through its entire length, with the exposed face of the sign parallel to the plane of said wall or facade. A sign painted on the wall of a building or a sign painted or attached to a marquee shall be considered a wall mounted sign.

"Sign, window." Window sign means a sign painted on, affixed to or otherwise displayed within a window.

"Significant Tree(s)." See Tree(s), Significant.

"Single-family detached" means a residential use consisting of a single detached building containing one dwelling unit and located on a lot containing no other principal dwelling units.

"Site" means the portion of a piece of property which is directly subject to development.

"Slope" means the degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal; measured as a numerical ratio, percent, or in degrees. Expressed as a ratio, the first number is the horizontal distance (run) and the second is the vertical distance (rise), as two is to one. A two is to one slope is a fifty percent slope. Expressed in degrees, the slope is the angle from the horizontal plane, with a ninety degree slope being vertical (maximum) and forty-five degree being a one is to one or one hundred percent slope.

"Small parcel erosion and sediment control plan," or "small parcel ESC plan" means a plan for small sites to implement temporary BMPs to control pollution generated during the construction phase only, primarily erosion and sediment.

"Soil" means the unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of land plants.

"Source control BMP" means a BMP that is intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater. A few examples of source control BMPs are: erosion control practices, maintenance of stormwater facilities, constructing roofs over storage and working areas, and directing wash water and similar discharges to the sanitary sewer or a dead-end sump.

"Special events" means circuses, fairs, carnivals, festivals, or other types of special events held on private property that: (1) run for longer than one day but not longer than two weeks; (2) are intended to or likely to attract substantial crowds; and (3) are unlike the customary or usual activities generally associated with the property where the special event is to be located.

"Special use permit" means a permit issued by the city planner that authorizes the recipient to make use of property in accordance with the requirements of this title as well as any additional requirements imposed by the city planner.

"Standard record of survey" means a record of survey form ~~approved by the city and~~ in accordance with RCW 58.09.

"Start of construction" means and includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued provided 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 stage of excavation; or 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 foundations 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.

"State or regionally sponsored essential public facility" means any essential public facility that is proposed, operated, owned or otherwise sponsored by a state agency, a county, or another regional entity.

"State or regional transportation facilities." Defined by RCW 47.06.140.

"Stormwater" means that portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels or pipes into a defined surface water channel, or a constructed infiltration facility.

"Stormwater drainage system" means constructed and natural features which function together as a system to collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, retain, detain, infiltrate, divert, treat or filter stormwater.

"Stormwater facility" means a constructed component of a stormwater drainage system, designed or constructed to perform a particular function, or multiple functions. Stormwater facilities include, but are not limited to, pipes, scales, ditches, culverts, street gutters, detention basins, retention basins, constructed wetlands, infiltration devices, catchbasins, oil/water separators, sediment basins and modular pavement.

"Stormwater site plan" means a plan which includes an erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan and a permanent stormwater quality control plan (PSQCP). For small sites, this plan is the equivalent of a small parcel erosion and sediment control plan.

"Street" means a public way open to public use, including an avenue, place, drive, boulevard, parkway, highway, roadway, or any similar way, except an alley. It also means a public street or a street with respect to which an offer of dedication has been made.

"Street, arterial." Arterial street means a major street in the city's street system that serves as an avenue for the circulation of traffic onto, out, or around the city and carries high volumes of traffic.

"Street, collector." Collector street means a street whose principal function is to carry traffic between minor, local, and subcollector streets and arterial streets but that may also provide direct access to abutting properties. It serves or is designed to serve, directly or indirectly, more than two hundred dwelling units and is designed to be used or is used to carry more than one thousand six hundred trips per day.

"Street, cul-de-sac." Cul-de-sac street means a street that terminates in a vehicular turnaround.

"Street, local." Local street means a street whose sole function is to provide access to abutting properties. It serves or is designed to serve at least fifteen but not more than seventy-five dwelling units and is expected to or does handle up to six hundred trips per day.

"Street, marginal access." Marginal access street means a street that is parallel to and adjacent to an arterial street and that is designed to provide access to abutting properties so that these properties are somewhat sheltered from the effects of the through traffic on the arterial street and so that the flow of traffic on the arterial street is not impeded by direct driveway access from a large number of abutting properties.

"Street, minor." Minor street means a street whose sole function is to provide access to abutting properties. It serves or is designed to serve not more than fifteen dwelling units and is expected to or does handle up to one hundred twenty-five trips per day.

"Street, sub-collector." Sub-collector street means a street whose principal function is to provide access to abutting properties but is also designed to be used or is used to connect minor and local streets with collector or arterial streets. Including residences indirectly served through connecting streets, it serves or is designed to serve at least fifty but not more than two hundred dwelling units and is expected to or does handle between four hundred and one thousand trips per day.

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

"Subdivision" means the division or redivision of land into lots, tracts, parcels, sites, or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership; but the following shall not be included within this definition nor be subject to the regulations of this title applicable strictly to subdivisions: the public acquisition by purchase or dedication of strips of land for widening or opening streets.

~~"Subdivision, architecturally integrated." Architecturally integrated subdivision means a subdivision in which approval is obtained not only for the division of land into lots but also for a configuration of principal buildings to be located on such lots. The plans for an architecturally integrated subdivision shall show the dimensions, height, and location of all such buildings to the extent necessary to comply with the purpose and intent of architecturally integrated subdivisions as set forth in Section 15-48.080.~~

~~"Subdivision, formal." Formal subdivision means the division or redivision of land into five or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites, or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership.~~

~~"Subdivision, major." Major subdivision means the division or redivision of land into five or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites, or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership.~~

"Subdivision, short." Short subdivision means the division or redivision of land into four or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites, or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership.

"Substantial damage," for floodplain management purposes, 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" 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 does not, however, include either:
 - A. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
 - B. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

-T-

"Temporary emergency, construction, or repair residence" means a residence (which may be a mobile home) that is: (1) located on the same lot as a residence made uninhabitable by fire, flood, or other natural disaster and occupied by the persons displaced by such disaster, or (2) located on the same lot as a residence that is under construction or undergoing substantial repairs or reconstruction and occupied by the persons intending to live in such permanent residence when the work is completed, or (3) located on a nonresidential construction site and occupied by persons having construction or security responsibilities over such construction site.

"Temporary retail stands" means a temporary retail sales establishment that is limited to the display and sales of produce, handicrafts, flowers, or other products.

"Temporary sign." See sign, temporary.

"Toe of slope" means a point or line of slope in an excavation or cut where the lower surface changes to horizontal or meets the exiting ground slope.

"Top of slope" means a point or line on the upper surface of a slope where it changes to horizontal or meets the original surface.

"Tower" ~~means any structure whose principal function is to support an antenna~~ See CMC 15.98.020 "Support structure" and "Transmission tower".

"Townhouse" means a single-family dwelling attached in a row of at least two dwelling units. Each unit has its own and front and rear access to the outside, no unit is located completely over another unit, and each unit is separated from any other unit by one or more vertical, wholly opaque, common fire-resistant wall(s) having no doors or windows.

"Tract" means a lot (see definition in this section). The term tract is used interchangeably with the term lot, particularly in the context of subdivisions, where one tract is subdivided into several lots.

"Transient accommodations" means a building, structure or group of buildings in which lodging or lodging and meals are provided for transient guests for compensation, including cabins, resorts, hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, short term rentals, and campgrounds. For the purposes of this title, "transient" will be defined as being not more than 930 consecutive days' duration.

"Transportation service" means facilities providing commercial ground transportation services such as charters, shuttle services, sightseeing and tours, paratransit, and taxi dispatch.

"Travel trailer" means a structure that: (1) is intended to be transported over the streets and highways (either as a motor vehicle or attached to or hauled by a motor vehicle), and (2) is designed for temporary use as sleeping quarters but that does not satisfy one or more of the definitional criteria of a mobile home.

"Treatment BMP" means a BMP that is intended to remove pollutants from stormwater. A few examples of treatment BMPs are detention ponds, oil/water separators, biofiltration scales and constructed wetlands.

"Tree" means a self-supporting woody plant characterized by one main trunk or, for certain species, multiple trunks, that is recognized as a tree in the nursery and arboricultural industries.

"Tree(s), significant." Significant tree(s) means any viable tree ~~twelve-six~~ inches or greater caliper measured at d.b.h. (diameter breast height, four and one-half feet from the ground), except that trees of any size of the following species shall not be considered significant:

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)

Cottonwood (*Populus freemontii*)

Native alder (Native *Alnus* only)

Native willow (Native *Salix* only)

Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*)

"Tree, viable" means a significant tree that a certified arborist has determined to be in good health, with a low risk of failure due to structural defects, is relatively windfirm if isolated or exposed, and is a species that is suitable for its location.

-U-

"Unstable slopes" means those sloping areas of land which have in the past exhibited, are currently exhibiting, or will likely in the future exhibit, mass movement of earth.

"Urban growth area" means that portion of the city's planning jurisdiction that lies outside the corporate limits of the city and within the urban growth boundary.

"Use" means the activity or function that actually takes place or is intended to take place on a lot. Use, Principal. Principal use means a use listed in the table of permissible uses.

"Utility facilities" means any above ground structures or facilities (other than buildings, unless such buildings are used as storage incidental to the operation of such structures or facilities) owned by a governmental entity, a nonprofit organization, a corporation, or any entity defined as a public utility for any purpose by RCW 80.04.015 and used in connection with the production, generation, transmission, delivery, collection, or storage of water, sewage, electricity, gas, oil, or electronic signals. Excepted from this definition are utility lines and supporting structures listed in subsection 151(2).

"Utility facilities, regional." Regional utility facilities means all utility facilities other than neighborhood utility facilities. Such facilities typically have on-site personnel.

"Utility facilities, neighborhood." Neighborhood utility facilities means utility facilities that are designed to serve the immediately surrounding neighborhood and that must, for reasons associated with the purpose of the utility in question, be located above ground in or near the neighborhood where such facilities are proposed to be located. Such facilities have no personnel permanently stationed on-site.

-V-

"Variance" means a grant of permission by the city that authorizes the recipient to do that which, according to the strict letter of this title, he could not otherwise legally do.

"Vegetation" means all organic plant life growing on the surface of the earth.

"Vehicle accommodation area" means that portion of a lot that is used by vehicles for access, circulation, parking, and loading and unloading. It comprises the total of circulation areas, loading and unloading areas, and parking areas.

"Vehicle sales/rental" means the sales or rental of passenger vehicles, light and medium trucks, and other consumer motor vehicles such as motorcycles, boats, and recreational vehicles.

"Vehicular access easement or tract" means a privately owned right-of-way.

"Veterinary services" means any establishment used by veterinarians to provide medical and surgical treatment and care for household pets and domestic animals within a fully enclosed building that is soundproofed and mechanically ventilated. The term includes veterinary clinics and animal hospitals. The boarding and grooming of household pets and domestic animals may be incidental to such uses. This use may include associated ancillary outdoor space.

"Vintage" means an object of old, recognized and enduring interest, importance or quality.

-W-

"Water body" means surface waters including rivers, streams, lakes, marine waters, estuaries, and wetlands.

"Water dependent structure" means a structure for commerce, industry, flood hazard reduction, or habitat enhancement which cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations.

"Watershed" means a geographic region within which water drains into a particular river, stream, or body of water as identified and numbered by the state of Washington Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) as defined in Chapter 173-500 WAC.

"Wetland" means as defined by RCW 36.70 or as hereafter amended, those areas that are inundated or saturated by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal

circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate conversion of wetlands.

"Wholesale trade" means the on-premises sales of goods primarily to customers engaged in the business of reselling the goods, operating out of a warehouse or office with no outdoor operations or storage and little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic.

"Wireless telecommunications facility." Defined by CMC 15.98.020.

"Wooded area" means an area of contiguous wooded vegetation where trees are at a density of at least one six-inch or greater caliper tree per three hundred twenty-five square feet of land and where the branches and leaves form a contiguous canopy.

-Y-

"Year-round driving surface" means a minimum of two inches of asphalt concrete pavement atop a properly prepared base and sub-base. The city engineer may require this standard to be increased depending on specific circumstances.

(Ord. 745 § 4, 2008; Ord. 729 § 3 (Exh. C), 2008; Ord. 712 § 3, 2007; Ord. 700 § 5 (Exh. E), 2006; Ord. 684 § 1, 2005; Ord. 681 § 3, 2005; Ord. 679 § 3, 2005; Ord. 670 § 3 (Exh. C), 2005; Ord. 634 § 2, 2001; Ord. 610 § 1 (Attach. A) (part), 2000; Ord. 592 § 85, 1999)

(Ord. No. 782, § 3(Exh. B), 7-20-2010; Ord. No. 788, § 4, 12-7-2010; Ord. No. 854, § 2, 12-2-2014; Ord. No. 863, § 3, 8-4-2015; Ord. No. 866, § 3(Exh.B), 8-4-2015; Ord. No. 889, § 3, 8-15-2017; Ord. No. 890, § 4, 10-17-2017; Ord. No. 908, § 2, 10-16-2018; Ord. No. 909, § 2(Exh. A), 10-16-2018; Ord. No. 930, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2020; Ord. No. 956, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

Chapter 15.09 LOCAL PROJECT REVIEW

15.09.010 Local project review—Provisions supersede.

The city council intends the provisions of Chapters 15.09 through 15.11 to govern the procedural requirements and provisions of the local project review permitting process. To the extent that any other provision of this code prescribes a different process, review authority, procedure, timeline, or appeal other than that specified in Chapters 15.09 through 15.11, such provision shall be deemed to be void and superseded by this chapter and Chapters 15.10 and 15.11. Nothing in this section is intended, nor shall be construed, to affect the substantive standards and criteria prescribed for project permits in any other applicable provision of this code.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.020 ~~Classifications for project permit applications~~Classification of permit types.

For the purpose of local project review, all project permit applications shall be classified as one of the following described below:

Project Permit Type	Review and Approval Authority	Open Record Appeal/Hearing	Closed Record Appeal/Hearing
TYPE I	City planner	Hearing examiner appeal	None
TYPE II	City planner	Hearing examiner appeal	None
TYPE III	Hearing examiner	Hearing examiner public hearing	City council appeal
TYPE IV	Hearing examiner	Hearing examiner public hearing	None
TYPE IVA	City council	Hearing examiner public hearing	Closed record city council review of hearing examiner recommendation
TYPE V	City council	City council hearing (except final plat)	None
EXEMPT	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROCEDURE	APPLICATION TYPE
EXEMPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Right-of-way Street Use Permits (CMC 15.56.250)Right-of-way Permits (CMC 15.60.030)Landmark Designation (CMC 15.20.03015.96 Part I)Temporary Public Structure Permits (CMC 15.44.050)Special Use Permit for Special Event (CMC 15.44.060)Street VacationsOther Permits that the city council determines by ordinance or resolution present special circumstances that warrant a different review processLegislative decisions (Area-wide Rezones, Comprehensive Plan Amendments)
TYPE I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Building Permits (CMC Title 16)Sign Permits (CMC 15.68.010)Boundary Line Adjustments (CMC 15.16.60015.18.100)Temporary Residence Permits (CMC 15.44.030)

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PROCEDURE	APPLICATION TYPE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary RV Use (CMC 15.44.03015.44.040) Other Construction Level Permits that are categorically exempt from SEPA and CMC Title 14 Administrative Interpretations (CMC 15.09.01015.09.100) Design Review (Minor Exterior Remodel) (CMC 15.18.340) Clear and Grading Permit (<500 cu yds) Minor Site Development Review (CMC 15.18.160.B) Final Short Plat Approval (CMC 15.16.170) Accessory Dwelling Unit Permit (CMC 15.46)
TYPE II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Use Permits (CMC 15.18.010 et seq.) Clear and Grading Permits that involve 500 cu yds or more of material will create a 2 ft or greater change in grade at the property line or will permanently change existing drainage patterns ⁽²⁾ Preliminary and Final Short Plat Approval (CMC 15.16.010 et seq.) Preliminary Short Plat Amendments (CMC 15.16.460) Binding Site Plans of four or fewer lots (CMC 15.18.41015.16.470 et seq.) Residential Condominium Binding Site Plans of four or fewer lots (CMC 15.18.52015.16.580 et seq.) Shoreline Substantial Development Permit (CMC 15.92) Site Development Review (CMC 15.16.15015.18.150 et seq.) Design Review Major Exterior Remodel (CMC 15.18.270)⁽³⁾
TYPE III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional Use Permits (CMC 15.17.19015.18.010 et seq.) Shoreline Conditional Use (CMC 15.92) Shoreline Variance (CMC 15.92.120) Variance (CMC 15.20.030) Sign Variance (CMC 15.68.12015.68.160) Critical Areas Reasonable Use Exception (CMC 15.88.05015.88.125)
TYPE IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary Long Plat Approval (CMC 15.16.190 et seq.) Preliminary Long Plat Amendments Alterations (CMC 15.16.370) Binding Site Plans of five lots or more (CMC 15.16.470 et seq.) Residential Condominium Binding Site Plans of five or more Lots (CMC 15.16.580 et seq.)
TYPE IVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Specific Rezone (Not consolidated with a comprehensive plan amendment)
TYPE V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Plat Approval (CMC 15.16.350)⁽¹⁾ Site Specific Rezone (When consolidated with a comprehensive plan amendment)

(1) Final plat approval shall be by city council decision but shall not include an open record public hearing.

(2) The applicant shall bear the burden of demonstrating that existing drainage patterns will not be disrupted by the grading, excavation or filling activity. This demonstration may be made by submittal of topographical site maps, photographic evidence, or other engineering documentation. The public works director shall have sole discretion in determining the sufficiency of any such documentation.

[\(3\) Where a major design review proposal requires a major site development review, a separate design review application will not be required and the design review standards will be evaluated with the site development review \(ref CMC 15.18.250.D, and CMC 15.18.220.A.3.\)](#)

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(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008; Ord. No. 882, § 2(Exh. A), 12-6-2016)

15.09.030 Determination of proper procedure type.

The city planner shall determine the proper procedure type for all project permit applications in accordance with Section 15.09.040. Where no procedure type is specified for a particular project permit application, the city planner shall determine the appropriate procedure type based upon the procedure used for similar project permits. If there is a question as to the appropriate procedure type, the city planner shall resolve it in favor of the procedure type that provides the greatest opportunity for public notice and participation. The act of classifying an application for procedure type shall be a Type I action; and subject to reconsideration and appeal at the same time and in the same way as the merits of the project permit application in question.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.040 Optional consolidated permit review.

- A. Unless otherwise required, where the city must approve more than one project permit application for a given development, two or more project permit applications required for the development may be simultaneously submitted by the applicant for review at one time under a single permit processing review procedure ("consolidated permit review").
- B. If an applicant elects the consolidated permit review process by the simultaneous submission of two or more applications: (1) the applications shall be reviewed and processed under the highest numbered procedure type that applies to any of the applications; and (2) the determination of completeness (Section 15.09.130); notice of application (Section 15.09.140); and notice of final decision (Section 15.09.150) shall include all project permits being reviewed through the consolidated review process. If project permit applications for any such development are not submitted under this optional consolidated permit review process, the highest numbered type procedure must be processed prior to the subsequent lower numbered procedure type.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.050 Project permit application framework.

The following project permit applications shall be reviewed and processed in accordance with the project permit application type specified below.

PROCEDURE	EXEMPT	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE IVA	TYPE V
Total review timeline (maximum)	65 days	65 days	100 days	170 days	170 days, not including determination of completeness period	170 days	100 days – Final Plat 170 days – All others
Pre-application conference		Not required	Not required	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
Determination of completeness		Not required	Required 28 days	Required 28 days	Required 28 days	Required 28 days	Required 28 days
Notice of application		Not required	Required at 28th day after deemed complete	Required at 28th day after deemed complete	Required at 28th day after deemed complete	Required at 28th day after deemed complete	Required at 28th day after deemed complete
Substantive Review of application		65 days	100 days	160 days	160 days	160 days	100-160 days
Notice of public hearing CMC 15.10.030		n/a	n/a	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days (N/A for Final Plats)
Primary decision-maker		City planner	City planner	Hearing examiner	Hearing examiner	City Council*	City council
Open record public hearing		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (except Final Plat)
Notice of decision		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reconsideration		Yes, if appealed	Yes, if appealed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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PROCEDURE	EXEMPT	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE IVA	TYPE V
Open record appeal		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Closed record appeal		No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Notice of decision		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reconsideration		Yes, if appealed	Yes, if appealed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

- ~~(1) Final plat approval shall be by city council decision but shall not include an open record public hearing.~~
- ~~(2) The applicant shall bear the burden of demonstrating that existing drainage patterns will not be disrupted by the grading, excavation or filling activity. This demonstration may be made by submittal of topographical site maps, photographic evidence, or other engineering documentation. The public works director shall have sole discretion in determining the sufficiency of any such documentation.~~
- ~~(3) Where a major design review proposal requires a major site development review, a separate design review application will not be required and the design review standards will be evaluated with the site development review (ref CMC 15.18.250.D, and CMC 15.18.220.A.3.)~~
- B. Table summarizing procedures for Type I through Type V project permit applications. For the purposes of this table, the city council and hearing examiner are designated as the "hearing body."

PROCEDURE	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE IVA	TYPE V
Pre-application conference	Not required	Not required	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
Determination of completeness	Not required	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Notice of application	Not required	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Primary decision-maker	City planner	City planner	Hearing examiner	Hearing examiner	City Council*	City council
Open record public hearing	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (except Final Plat)
Open record appeal	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Closed record appeal	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Notice of decision	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reconsideration	Yes, if appealed	Yes, if appealed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

~~*After hearing examiner recommendation~~

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 807, § 3(Exh. B), 2-7-2012; Ord. No. 882, § 3(Exh. B), 12-6-2016)

15.09.060 Joint public hearings.

- A. Planner's Decision to Hold Joint Hearing. The city planner may combine any public hearing on a project permit application with any hearing that may be held by another local, state, regional, federal, or other agency, on the proposed action, as long as:
1. The hearing is held within the city limits; and
 2. The requirements of subsections (B) and (C) of this section are met.
- B. Applicant's Request for a Joint Hearing. At the time of permit application, the applicant may request, in writing, that the public hearing on the permit application(s) be combined as long as the joint hearing can be held within the time periods set forth in this title, or the applicant agrees to a particular schedule if additional time is needed in order to combine the hearings. The decision to hold the joint hearing is at the discretion of the city planner.
- C. Prerequisites to Joint Public Hearing. A joint public hearing may be held with another local, state, regional, federal or other agency and the city, as long as:
1. The other agency is not expressly prohibited by statute from doing so;
 2. Sufficient notice of the hearing is given to meet each of the agencies' adopted notice requirements as set forth in statute, ordinance, or rule;
 3. The other agency has received the necessary information about the proposed project from the applicant in enough time to hold its hearing at the same time as the local government hearing; and
 4. The hearing is held within the geographic boundary of the city.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.070 Legislative decisions exempt.

The following decisions are legislative, and are not subject to the procedures in this title, unless otherwise specified:

- A. The adoption and amendment of the zoning code and development regulations. For the purposes of this section, "development regulations" are as defined in RCW 36.70A.030(7);
- B. Area-wide rezones;
- C. Adoption of the comprehensive plan and any plan amendments; and
- D. Annexations.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.080 Legislative enactments not restricted.

Nothing in this chapter or the project permit processing procedures shall limit the authority of the city council to make changes to the city's comprehensive plan or development regulations.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.090 Exemptions from project permit application processing.

- A. The following project permits or approvals are specifically excluded from the procedures set forth in this title:
1. Landmark designations;
 2. Street vacations under Chapter 35.79 RCW;
 3. Street use permits;
 4. Other approvals relating to the use of public areas;
 5. Development agreements, which shall be exclusively governed by the provisions of Chapter 15.17 CMC; and
 6. Other project permits, whether administrative or quasi-judicial, that the city council has determined by ordinance or resolution present special circumstances that warrant a different review process.
- B. Pursuant to RCW 36.70B.140(2), building permits and boundary line adjustments, other construction permits, or similar administrative approvals which are categorically exempt from environmental review under SEPA (Chapter 43.21C RCW) and Chapter 14.04 of this code, or for which environmental review has been completed in connection with other project permits, are excluded from the following project permit processing procedures:
1. Notice of application (Section 15.09.140);
 2. Except as provided in RCW 36.70B.150, optional consolidated project review processing (Section 15.09.040);
 3. Joint public hearings (Section 15.09.060);
 4. Single report stating all decisions and recommendations made as of the date of the report that do not require an open record hearing (Section 15.10.020(C));
 5. Notice of decision (Section 15.09.150).
- C. Plats—Subdivisions—Dedications. The specific time and notice requirements for plats and subdivisions set forth in Chapter 58.17 RCW and Chapter 15.16 CMC shall supersede the time and notice requirements of this title for the review and approval of plat and subdivision applications.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 908, § 4, 10-16-2018)

15.09.100 Administrative interpretations.

A decision as to the meaning, application or intent of any development regulation, as it relates to a specific development or project may be requested by an applicant, staff, or a citizen at any time prior to a final decision on a project permit application to which the development regulation may be applied. The request shall be on a form provided by the city planner and include identification of the regulation in question, a description of the proposed development or project and a clear and concise statement of the issue or question to be decided. The city planner shall issue a written interpretation within a reasonable time, but no more than fourteen calendar days after receipt of the completed form, and file a copy in a book or binder for such interpretations, readily available to the public. Administrative interpretations shall be appealable as a Type I project permit application.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.110 Pre-application conference.

- A. It is recommended that applications for project permits Type III, IV, IVA, and V attend a pre-application conference. The purposes of the pre-application conference is to acquaint the applicant with the requirements of this code and project review procedures and for city staff to be acquainted with the proposed application for purposes of determining appropriate review procedures and facilitating the application and project review process. In order to ensure that the pre-application conference is meaningful, the applicant must provide all information requested on the form required by the city planner.
- B. The conference shall be held no more than forty-five calendar days following the filing of a written request for a pre-application conference with the city planner, on the form provided by the planner.
- C. At the conference or within five working days of the conference, the applicant may request that the planner provide the applicant with the following information:
 - 1. A form which lists the requirements for a completed application;
 - 2. A general summary of the procedures and timelines to be used to process the application;
 - 3. The references to the relevant code provisions or development standards which may apply to the approval of the application, as preliminarily identified at the pre-application conference; and
 - 4. Any applicable design guidelines.
- D. It is impossible for the conference to be an exhaustive review of all potential issues. The discussions at the conference or the information sent by the city to the applicant under subsection (C) of this section shall not bind or prohibit the city's future application or enforcement of all applicable laws and regulations.
- E. Pre-application conferences for all other types of project permit applications are optional, and requests for conferences will be considered on a time-available basis by the planner.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 882, § 4, 12-6-2016)

15.09.120 Project permit application submittal requirements.

- A. Applications for all project permits shall be submitted to the city upon forms provided by the city planner. An application shall consist of all materials required by the applicable development regulations for the specific permit(s) sought, and shall include the following general information:
 - 1. A completed project permit application form;
 - 2. A sworn statement made before a notary public and under penalty of perjury by the applicant that the property affected by the application is in the exclusive ownership of the applicant, or that the applicant has submitted the application with the consent of all owners of the affected property;
 - 3. A property and/or legal description of the site for all applications, as required by the applicable development regulations;
 - 4. The applicable fee; and
 - 5. Designation by name, street and mailing address, telephone number, and relationship to the applicant, of the person to receive all determinations and notices required by this chapter.
- B. In addition, each submittal of a project permit application shall contain the following information, where applicable:

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1. Evidence of adequate water supply as required by RCW 19.27.097;
 2. Evidence of sewer availability;
 3. Information on the capacity of existing storm water conveyance and control facilities;
 4. Any information required by any other applicable provision of this title; and
 5. Any other information determined by the city planner to be relevant and material to review of the proposed project or development.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.130 Determination of completeness.

- A. **Determination of Completeness.** Within twenty-eight calendar days after actual receipt of a project permit application as evidenced by the date stamped on the face thereof by the city, the city shall mail or personally provide a written determination to the applicant which states either: (1) that the application is technically complete; or (2) that the application is incomplete and what is necessary to make the application complete. Project permit applications shall be date stamped upon receipt by the city. Applications received after four-thirty p.m. shall be date stamped the next business day. If an applicant has elected the optional consolidated permit review process under Section 15.09.030, all applications consolidated for review will be covered under a single determination of completeness. If the application submitted for such consolidated permits is incomplete, a determination that all consolidated applications are incomplete shall be issued to the applicant.
- B. **Identification of Other Agencies with Jurisdiction.** To the extent known by the city, other agencies with jurisdiction over the project permit application shall be identified in the city's determination of completeness.
- C. **Additional Information.** A project permit application is complete for purposes of this section when it meets the submission requirements in Section 15.09.120, as well as the submission requirements contained in any other development regulations specific to the application. This determination of completeness shall be made when the application is sufficient for continued processing even though additional information may be required or project modifications may be undertaken subsequently. The city's determination of completeness shall not preclude the city from requesting additional information or studies either at the time of the notice of completeness or at some later time, if new or additional information is required pursuant to Section 15.09.220(C), or where there are substantial changes in the proposed action.
- D. **Incomplete Application Procedure.**
 1. If the applicant is issued a written determination from the city that an application is not complete, the applicant shall have ninety calendar days from date of personal delivery or date of mailing by the city to submit the required information to the city. Within fourteen calendar days after an applicant has submitted the requested additional information, the city shall reissue the determination as to completeness in the manner described in subsection A of this section. If the applicant again receives a determination of incompleteness, the procedure described in this subsection shall be repeated and may be repeated as required by subsequent determination of incompleteness until a determination that the application is complete is issued in the manner described in subsection A of this section.
 2. If the applicant either refuses in writing to submit the required additional information or does not submit the required information within the ninety calendar day period, the city planner shall make findings and issue a decision, according to the Type I procedure in Section 15.09.010, that the application has lapsed for failure to meet the time requirements set forth herein.

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~~3. Where the city planner has made a determination that the application has lapsed because the applicant has failed to subsequently submit the required information within the necessary time period, the applicant may request a refund of fifty percent of the application fee.~~

- E. City's Failure to Provide Determination of Completeness. A project permit application shall be deemed complete under this section if the city does not provide a written determination to the applicant that the application is incomplete as provided in subsection A or (D)(1) of this section.
- F. Date of Completeness of Application. When the project permit application is complete whether due to a determination of completeness issued under subsection A or E of this section, the city planner shall note the date of completeness on the application.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.135 Expiration of applications.

Where a determination of completeness has been issued for an application but the applicant subsequently fails to submit information, studies or other items necessary to obtain final project permit approval, the application shall become null and void one year after registered notice is mailed to the applicant and property owner. The city may provide such notice after four years have lapsed from the date of application submittal. A one time, one year time extension may be granted by the hearing examiner after a public hearing if the extension request is submitted within thirty days prior to the date of expiration provided for in the notice and the applicant has demonstrated due diligence and reasonable reliance towards project completion. In considering due diligence and reasonable reliance, the examiner shall consider the following:

- A. Date of initial application;
- B. Time period the applicant had to submit required studies;
- C. Availability of necessary information;
- D. Potential to provide necessary information within one year;
- E. Applicant's rationale or purpose for delay; and
- F. Applicant's ability to show reliance together with an expectation that the application would not expire.

If the provisions of this section irreconcilably conflict with any provision of state or federal law with respect to a particular category of permit application, the state or federal provision shall control to the extent of such conflict.

(Ord. No. 833, § 2, 7-2-2013)

15.09.140 Notice of application.

- A. Generally. A notice of application shall be issued on all Type II, III, IV, IVA and V project permit applications except as otherwise provided in subsection B. of this section.
- B. SEPA Exempt Projects. A notice of application shall not be required for project permits that are categorically exempt under SEPA, unless a public comment period or an open record pre-decision hearing is required.
- C. Time Frame for Issuance and Distribution of Notice of Application.
 - 1. Within fourteen calendar days after the city has made a determination of completeness of a project permit application, the city planner shall issue a notice of application consistent with this section;

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2. If the applicant fails to provide public notice of the NOA as required under Section 15.09.170 within one hundred twenty calendar days after the city has made a determination of completeness, the city planner shall make findings and issue a decision, according to the Type I procedure in Section 15.09.030, that the application has lapsed for failure to meet the public notice requirements set forth herein;
 3. If any open record hearing is required for the requested project permit(s), the notice of application shall be provided to the public at least fifteen calendar days prior to the date scheduled for the open record hearing.
- D. Contents. The notice of application shall include:
1. The date of application submittal, the date of the notice of completion for the application and the date of the notice of application;
 2. The address of the project site and/or a sufficient description of the location to allow interested parties to view the site;
 3. A description of the proposed project action and a list of the project permits included in the application and, if applicable, a list of any studies requested under RCW 36.70B.070;
 4. The identification of other permits not included in the application, to the extent known by the city;
 5. The identification of existing environmental documents that evaluate the proposed project and, if not otherwise stated on the document providing notice of application, the location where the application and any studies can be reviewed;
 6. A statement that the public comment period shall be fourteen calendar days (unless extended in the discretion of the city planner, see subsection (F)(1) of this section) following the date of completion of the notice required in subsection E, or thirty calendar days in the case of shorelines substantial development permits, shorelines conditional use permits and shorelines variances, and that any person has the right to comment on the application, receive notice of and participate in any hearings, request a copy of the decision once made, and appeal the decision; such statement shall provide the issuance date of the notice of application and shall specify the final day and time for submittal of comments;
 7. A statement that the application and all other documents pertaining to, and together constituting the file for the application shall be available for inspection at the start of any comment or appeal period; that anyone may request a copy of any such materials from the file, at his or her cost;
 8. The date, time, place and type of hearing, if applicable and scheduled at the date of notice of the application;
 9. A statement of the preliminary determination of consistency, if one has been made at the time of notice, and of those development regulations that will be used for project mitigation and of consistency as provided in Chapter 15.04;
 10. Any other information determined appropriate by the city, such as the city's threshold determination, if complete at the time of issuance of the notice of application.
- E. Public Distribution. The notice of application required by this section shall be distributed to the public as follows:
1. Mailed, in accordance with Section 15.09.200, to all property owners within a three hundred foot radius of the site to which the project permit relates;
 2. Published in accordance with Section 15.09.190;
 3. Posted in accordance with Section 15.09.180.

E. Reserved.

F. Public Comment on the Notice of Application.

1. The notice of application public comment period for all project permits, other than shoreline project permits, shall be fourteen days, provided that the city planner shall have the discretion to extend such comment period to a maximum of twenty-eight days. The public comment period for shoreline permits shall be thirty days;
2. The public comment period shall commence upon the day that the applicant has properly completed each of the requirements for public distribution as provided in subsection D of this section;
3. All public comments received on the notice of application must be received in the city planning department by four-thirty p.m. on the last day of the comment period. Comments may be mailed, personally delivered or sent by facsimile.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 882, § 5, 12-6-2016)

15.09.150 Notice of decision.

A. Issuance. The city planner shall issue a written notice of decision in connection with the city planner's or hearing body's decision on a Type II, III, IV, IVA or V project permit application.

B. Contents. The notice of decision shall contain the following:

1. A copy of the planner's or hearing body's written decision, or a summary thereof, in the discretion of the city planner;
2. A statement of any threshold determination made under SEPA;
3. The procedures for administrative appeal, if any; and
4. A statement that affected property owners may request a change in valuation for property tax purposes notwithstanding any program of revaluation.

C. Public Notice. A copy of the notice of decision shall be publicly distributed by the applicant as follows:

1. For Type II, III, IV, IVA and V project permit types, mailed to the following persons, in accordance with the mailing procedures specified in Section 15.09.200:
 - a. The applicant;
 - b. All parties of record as defined in Section 15.08.030;
 - c. The county assessor's office.
2. For project permit Types III, IV, IVA and V posted on the notice board as provided in Section 15.09.180.

D. Timeline for Issuance. The city shall issue a notice of decision for all Type II, III, IV, IVA and V project permit applications according to the following timelines:

1. ~~Within one hundred twenty calendar days after the city notifies the applicant that the application is complete pursuant to the following sections. Except that, for Type III and IV preliminary long subdivisions and preliminary short subdivision applications the time periods shall be consistent with Chapter 58.17 RCW. The city shall issue notice of decision in accordance with Table 15.09.050;~~

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2. In determining the number of days that have elapsed after the local government has notified the applicant that the application is complete for purposes of calculating the time for issuance of the notice of decision, the following periods shall be excluded:
 - a. Any period during which the applicant has been requested by the city to correct plans, perform required studies, or provide additional required information. The period shall be calculated from the date the city notifies the applicant of the need for additional information until the earlier of the date the city determines whether the additional information satisfies the request for information or fourteen calendar days after the date the information has been provided to the city,
 - b. If the city determines that the information submitted by the applicant under subsection (D)(2)(a) of this section is insufficient, it shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies and the procedures under subsection (D)(2)(a) of this section shall apply as if a new request for studies had been made,
 - c. Any period during which an environmental impact statement is being prepared following a determination of significance pursuant of Chapter 43.21C RCW, if the city by ordinance has established time periods for completion of environmental impact statements, or if the city and the applicant in writing agree to a time period for completion of an environmental impact statement,
 - d. Any period during which the city planner determines that the applicant has failed to provide public notice as required by Section 15.09.180,
 - e. Any period for administrative appeals of project permits, if an open record appeal hearing or a closed record appeal, or both, are allowed. The time period for consideration and decision on appeals shall not exceed:
 - i. Ninety calendar days for an open record appeal hearing, and
 - ii. Sixty calendar days for a closed record appeal,
 - f. Any extension of time mutually agreed upon by the applicant and the city in writing;
 3. The time limits established in this title do not apply if a project permit application:
 - a. Requires an amendment to the comprehensive plan or a development regulation,
 - b. Requires approval of the siting of an essential public facility as provided in RCW 36.70A.200, or
 - c. Is substantially revised by the applicant, in which case the time period shall start from the date at which the revised project application is determined to be complete under Section 15.09.130.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 845, § 2, 8-19-2014; Ord. No. 882, § 6, 12-6-2016)

15.09.160 Responsibility for public distribution of required notices.

Except where an action is initiated by the city, the applicant for a project permit application shall be responsible for all posting, publishing, mailing and other public distribution methods required by the city planner. No later than fourteen calendar days after the date of posting, publishing and/or mailing, the applicant shall provide to the planner an affidavit attesting that each required method of notification was carried out in conformance with the regulations in this and other applicable chapters. For required mail notice, the applicant shall submit a U.S. Postal Service certificate of mailing containing the names and addresses of all individuals sent notice. If the affidavit and certificate of mailing is not filed as required, any scheduled hearing or date by which the

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(Supp. No. 16, Update 1)

public may comment on an application shall be postponed, if necessary, in order to allow compliance with the notice requirements of this and other applicable chapters.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.170 Notification requirements.

The following chart lists the public notification requirements for each process type:

Notification	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type IVA	Type V
Notice of Application Section 15.09.140	None	Posting in accordance with Section 15.09.180 Mailing in accordance with Section 15.09.200 Publishing in accordance with Section 15.09.190				
Notice of Open Record Public Hearing Section 15.10.030	None	None	Posting in accordance with Section 15.09.180 Mailing in accordance with Section 15.09.200 Publishing in accordance with Section 15.09.190			
Notice of Closed Record Appeal	None	None	None			
Notice of Decision Section 15.09.150	None	None	Mailing in accordance with Section 15.09.200 Posting in accordance with Section 15.09.180			
Notice of Open Record Appeal	Mailing in accordance with Section 15.09.200	Mailing in accordance with Section 15.09.200 Posting in accordance with Section 15.09.180		N/A	N/A	N/A

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008; Ord. No. 882, § 7(Exh. C), 12-6-2016)

15.09.180 Posting requirements.

For all procedures which require posting of notices, as set forth in Section 15.09.170, the following requirements shall apply:

- A. Display Requirements.
 - 1. Notice board(s) shall be placed by the applicant so as to achieve maximum visibility as follows:
 - a. At the midpoint of each abutting street frontage of the site, or as otherwise directed by the city planner, for maximum visibility to abutting properties and the public,
 - b. Five feet inside the street property line, except when the board is structurally attached to an existing building, provided that no notice board shall be placed more than five feet from the street property without approval of the planner;

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2. When an application pertains to multiple sites within the city, not all of which sites may be known at the time of application (as is the case, for example, with certain types of telecommunications facilities), the city planner shall determine the number and placement of notice boards necessary to ensure widespread exposure to the public;
 3. Notice boards shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the following specifications:
 - a. The readable face of the board shall be at least nine square feet in area with no single edge less than three feet in length,
 - b. All printing upon the board shall be in black text upon a white background,
 - c. The board shall contain a title centered at the top which reads "Notice of Proposed Land Use Action" in print type of at least three inches or greater,
 - d. The following information shall be printed upon the board in print type of at least two inches or greater:
 - i. City of Carnation, planning department,
 - ii. For information call: (current city phone number),
 - iii. List of all project permit applications (i.e., conditional use permit),
 - iv. Project applicant name: (name of applicant),
 - v. Project permit case number: (case number),
 - e. The notice board shall display upon its face a copy of any public notice required by Section 15.09.170 in laminated form, or other means of weather protection approved by the city planner, such that each page of the notice is clearly readable to observers,
 - f. The notice board shall be securely mounted upon wooden or metal post(s), or secured to a building or structure in such a manner as to ensure that the top of the notice board is between six to eight feet above grade;
 4. Notice boards shall be maintained in good condition by the applicant, ensuring that the public notice required by Section 15.09.170 remains clearly visible and readable to observers.
- B. Timing Requirements.
1. Notice boards shall be posted upon the property no later than three days following the date of issuance of any public notice required to be posted by Section 15.09.170;
 2. Notice of the date, time, and location of any open record hearing or shall be displayed upon the notice board no later than ten days prior to the date set for hearing;
 3. Notices displayed upon the notice board shall remain displayed until the expiration of the later:
 - a. For notice of application (Section 15.09.140), until the period for public comment has expired,
 - b. For notice of public hearing (Section 15.10.030), until the public hearing has been conducted,
 - c. For notice of decision (Section 15.09.150), until the period for commencing any available administrative or judicial appeal has expired;
 4. Notice boards shall be removed within fifteen calendar days after the end of any required notice period set forth in subsection (B)(3) of this section;

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5. Removal of the notice board prior to the end of the notice period set forth in this subsection, or failure to maintain the notice board in accordance with subsection (A)(4) of this section shall be sufficient cause for continuance of local project review until the notice board is replaced or repaired and remains in place for sufficient time to provide adequate public notice consistent with this chapter. The timing requirements for issuance of a notice of decision may be suspended for failure to provide adequate public notice.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.190 Publishing requirements.

For all procedures requiring publication of notice as set forth in Section 15.09.170, notice shall be published in the city's official newspaper of general circulation in the general area in which the proposal is located, as follows:

- A. For all public notices required to be published, except for notices of application for shoreline master program permits and annexations, notice shall be published at least one time;
- B. For notices of application for shoreline master program permits, notice shall be published at least once a week on the same day of the week for two consecutive weeks.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.200 Mailing requirements.

For purposes of this chapter, references to "mailing" shall include either U.S. postal mail, and/or digital or other similar, alternative methods of communication as authorized in writing by the applicant or party of record; provided nothing in this subsection negates the city's responsibility to provide notice by U.S. postal mail where state or local law requires that form of notification. For all procedures requiring mailing of notice as set forth in Section 15.09.170, the following shall apply:

- A. Notice shall be mailed to the applicant at the address given on the application form.
- B. Whenever notice is required to be mailed to the owners of property within three hundred feet of the subject property, the notice shall be mailed to owners of property as shown on the real property tax records of the county.
- C. Notice shall be mailed to persons commenting on notices of application or SEPA threshold determinations at the addresses shown on the correspondence from such persons.
- D. Notice shall be mailed to persons commenting at a public hearing at the address given on the signup sheet for the hearing or in the person's oral testimony.
- E. For preliminary plats ~~of proposed subdivisions~~, mailed notice in addition to that described above shall be given as follows:
 1. Notice of application concerning a preliminary plat of a proposed subdivision adjacent to or within one mile of the municipal boundaries of a city or town, or which contemplates the use of any city or town utilities, shall be given to the appropriate city or town authorities;
 2. Notice of application concerning a preliminary plat of a proposed subdivision located in a city or town and adjoining the municipal boundaries thereof shall be given to the appropriate county officials;

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3. Notice of application concerning a preliminary plat of a proposed subdivision located adjacent to the right-of-way of a state highway or within two miles of the boundary of a state or municipal airport shall be given to the Washington State Secretary of Transportation;
 4. Special notice of the hearing shall be given to adjacent landowners by any other reasonable method the city deems necessary. Adjacent landowners as used in this subsection means the owners of real property located within three hundred feet of any portion of the boundary of the proposed subdivision, as shown by the records of the county assessor. If the owner of the real property which is proposed to be subdivided owns another parcel or parcels of real property which lie adjacent to the real property proposed to be subdivided, notice under subsection RCW 58.17.090(1)(b) shall be given to owners of real property located with three hundred feet of any portion of the boundaries of such adjacently located parcels of real property owned by the owner of the real property proposed to be subdivided.
- F. All mailed public notices shall be deemed to have been provided on the date, as applicable, that the notice is deposited in the mail, sent digitally or electronically, or personally delivered, whichever occurs first.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 951, § 2(Exh. A), 4-5-2022)

15.09.210 Optional public notice.

In addition to the required methods set forth in this chapter for providing public notice, the city planner may require notification including but not limited to any one or more of the following, if determined necessary to ensure adequate notice to the public:

- A. Notify public or private individuals or groups with known interest in a certain proposal or type of proposal, or in proposals within a certain area or areas of the city;
- B. Notify the news media;
- C. Place notices in appropriate regional or neighborhood newspapers or trade journals;
- D. Publish notices in agency newsletters or sending notices to agency mailing lists, either general lists or lists for specific proposals or subject areas;
- E. Mail to neighboring property owners and occupants;
- F. Post notices in public places;
- G. Record notices on a telephone message line; and
- H. Post notices electronically via the Internet.

The city's failure to provide the optional notice as described in this subsection shall not be grounds for invalidation of any permit decision.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.220 Determination of consistency.

- A. Purpose. When the city receives a project permit application, consistency between the proposed project and the applicable development regulations shall be determined through the process in this chapter.

B. Consistency. During project permit application review, the city shall first determine whether the items listed in this subsection are defined in the city's development regulations applicable to the proposed project. In the absence of applicable development regulations establishing decisional criteria for the permit type in question, the city shall determine whether the items listed in this subsection are defined in the city's adopted comprehensive plan. The applicable regulations or plans shall be determinative of the following:

1. The type of land use permitted at the site, including uses that may be allowed under certain circumstances, if the criteria for their approval have been satisfied;
2. The level of development, such as units per acre, density of residential development or other measures of density;
3. Availability and adequacy of infrastructure and public facilities identified in the comprehensive plan, if the plan or development regulations provide for funding of these facilities as required by Chapter 36.70A RCW; and
4. Character of the development, such as, but not limited to, density and/or intensity of the proposed development, dimensional standards, building height, bulk, and scale, architectural features, site design and layout requirements, landscaping, preservation of open space, critical area regulations, and other city development standards.

C. Additional Information. Should it be determined during project permit application consistency review that additional information is necessary to complete the consistency review, the city may request the applicant to supply additional information or studies.

~~1. The notice of decision issue date of one hundred twenty days after determination of completeness shall be suspended from the date the city notifies the applicant of the need for additional information until the earlier of the date the city determines whether the additional information satisfies the request for information or fourteen calendar days after the date the information has been provided to the city as set forth in Section 15.12.080(B)(1);~~

2. An applicant shall have ninety calendar days to submit the additional information or studies;
3. If the applicant either refuses in writing to submit the required information or does not submit the required information within ninety calendar days, the city planner shall issue a decision, according to the Type I procedure in Section 15.09.050, that the application has lapsed for failure to provide the required additional information;
4. Within fourteen calendar days after an applicant has submitted the requested additional information, the city shall make a determination of completeness regarding the additional information or studies;
5. Should the city fail to make the completeness determination within the time limitations outlined above, the additional information will be deemed complete and the consistency review will recommence.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 845, § 3, 8-18-2014)

15.09.230 SEPA and local project review.

A. The city shall review all project permit applications, except where categorically exempt, under the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act ("SEPA"), Chapter 43.21C RCW, the SEPA Rules, Chapter 197-11 WAC, and the city's environmental policy ordinance, Chapter 14.04 of this code, and shall:

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1. Determine whether the applicable regulations require studies that adequately analyze all of the project permit application's specific probable adverse environmental impacts;
 2. Determine if the applicable regulations require mitigation measures that adequately address such environmental impacts;
 3. Determine whether additional studies are required and/or whether the project permit application should be conditioned with additional mitigation measures;
 4. Provide for prompt and coordinated review by government agencies and the public on compliance with applicable environmental laws and plans, including mitigation for specific project impacts that have not been considered and addressed at the plan or development regulation level.
- B. In review of a project permit application, the city planner may determine that the requirements for environmental analysis, protection and mitigation measures in the applicable development regulations, comprehensive plan and/or other applicable local, state or federal laws do provide adequate analysis of and mitigation for the specific adverse environmental impacts of the application.
- C. If the city's comprehensive plans, subarea plans and development regulations adequately address a project's specific adverse environmental impacts, as determined under subsections A and B of this section the city may elect not to impose additional mitigation under SEPA during project review.
- D. A comprehensive plan, development regulation or other applicable local, state or federal law permits adequate analysis of and mitigation for the specific adverse environmental impacts of an application when:
1. The impacts have been avoided or otherwise mitigated; or
 2. The city has designated as acceptable certain levels of service, land use designations, development standards or other land use planning required or allowed by Chapter 36.70A RCW.
- E. In its decision as to whether a specific adverse environmental impact has been addressed by an existing rule or law of another agency with jurisdiction and with environmental expertise with regard to a specific environmental impact, the city shall consult orally or in writing with that agency and may expressly defer to that agency. Any oral consultation shall be documented in the project permit file. In making this deferral, the city shall base or condition its project approval on compliance with these other existing rules or laws.
- F. Nothing in this section limits the authority of the city in its review or mitigation of a project to adopt or otherwise rely on environmental analyses and requirements.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.240 Withdrawal of application—Refund of fees.

An applicant may withdraw an application at any point during the local project review process. If a project permit application is withdrawn prior to the city's issuance of a notice of application pursuant to Section 15.09.140, the applicant shall be entitled to refund of any fees paid for the application in the amount of up to fifty percent of such fees. If a project permit application is withdrawn after a notice of application has been issued, there shall be no refund.

(Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.09.250 Official file.

- A. The city planner shall compile an official file on each application filed containing the following:
1. The application materials submitted by the applicant;

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2. Any staff reports prepared;
 3. All written testimony received on the matter;
 4. The electronic recording and minutes of any public hearing on the matter;
 5. The decision of the permit-granting authority on the permit;
 6. Any other information relevant to the matter;
 7. Certification of publication, and a copy of the mailed notification and the date of mailing.
- B. The official file is a public record. It is available for inspection and copying in the planning department during regular business hours, though availability may be temporarily restricted during or prior to public hearings while staff is preparing for the hearing.
- C. Official files shall be kept permanently in accordance with applicable state record retention requirements.
- (Ord. 745 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

Chapter 15.16 ~~SUBDIVISION~~LAND DIVISIONS

Part I. Short Subdivisions

15.16.010 Purpose.

- A. The purpose of Part I of this chapter is to regulate the division of land into four or fewer lots in accordance with applicable Washington State and city laws, rules, and regulations; to provide the public with clear administrative procedures for the short subdivision of land; to assure the orderly conveyance of land; and to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public.
- B. To the extent possible, subdivision design should:
1. Reduce the visual dominance of the automobile;
 2. Promote pedestrian activity;
 3. Create variety and interest in the appearance of residential streets;
 4. Provide community open space;
 5. Protect significant features of the natural environment; and
 6. Protect water quality and control impacts from surface water.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.020 Applicability.

This chapter applies to each application for a subdivision of land into two to four lots, except as provided in RCW 58.17.040.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.030 Administration.

The city planner is authorized to develop and adopt administrative rules and regulations for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.040 General limitations.

The following general limitations shall apply to all short subdivision applications:

- A. Only a separate lot, as defined in Chapter 15.08 CMC, or a combination of two or more contiguous separate lots, may be short subdivided;
- B. A maximum of four lots may be created by any single application;
- C. A maximum of eight lots may be created from two or more contiguous parcels with any common ownership interest; and
- D. Except as provided in this chapter, if the lot to be subdivided was created through a prior short subdivision, at least five years must have passed since the recording of such prior short subdivision and shall be consistent with RCW 58.17.060.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.050 Subdivision design for short plats.

Residential short plats are encouraged to incorporate the following design goals in order to promote livable neighborhoods that are integrated into existing development.

- A. New residential short plats should be designed to integrate with the surrounding neighborhood. Wherever possible, new subdivisions should be designed so that individual separately designed projects work together to create distinct neighborhoods rather than disjointed or isolated enclaves.
- B. Short plats adjacent to planned or existing parks or other public open spaces should maximize visibility and pedestrian access to these areas.
- C. Wherever feasible, new public streets and sidewalks should be aligned with and connected to those of adjacent developments, in accordance with this chapter and Chapter 15.56 CMC Streets and Sidewalks.
- D. Wherever feasible, short plats design should provide for pedestrian connectivity with adjacent neighborhoods, nearby schools and parks, and to transit within one-fourth mile of the proposed subdivision. Any required streets and sidewalks should be designed to provide safe and pleasant conditions for pedestrians, the disabled, and cyclists.
- E. To the extent possible, developments should be configured to face streets and not back up to them. Where short plats must back up to existing streets or arterials and a fence is provided, a minimum ten-foot landscape buffer shall be required to screen any tall fences. Landscaping shall follow the requirements of Chapter 15.76 CMC Screening, Landscaping and Trees.
- G. Single loaded streets (i.e., those with residential development on one side and open space on the other) should be used to provide public access and visibility of natural open spaces, public parks, or

schools, as well as buffering homes from parks and schools. Where single-loaded streets are both feasible or desirable, other methods that provide similar access and visibility may be used, including private streets, bike and pedestrian paths, or the placement of private common open space or recreation facilities adjacent to the public open space.

- H. The use of cul-de-sacs should be avoided wherever possible. If cul-de-sacs are necessary, pedestrian access and/or bikeway should be provided between private parcels to connect with an adjacent cul-de-sac, street, park or open space, if applicable.
- I. Alleys may be provided for garage access. Otherwise, individual lots are encouraged to be wide enough to accommodate garages at the side or rear of the lot, to minimize the appearance of street frontage that is dominated by garages and pavement.
- J. Perimeter buffers, fences and landscaping may be required when these features mitigate the adverse impacts of new subdivisions on adjoining uses that are lower in density.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.060 Lot averaging.

Under this procedure, lot sizes may be reduced in area below the minimum lot size for a standard subdivision of the zoning district specified in CMC Chapter 15.48 Table I provided that the average lot size of the lots created in the subdivision is not below the minimum lot size of the zoning district. In no cases shall the lots be smaller than those specified as the minimum lot size for cluster subdivision in Table I.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.070 Cluster subdivision.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide for variation in lot sizes in residential districts so that the standard permitted density of dwelling units allowed by the minimum lot size requirements is maintained on an overall basis while desirable open space, tree cover, recreation areas or scenic vistas are preserved.
- B. Number of Reduced-Size Lots. The developer of a short plat may vary the lot sizes within the short plat by use of the procedures contained in this section. The maximum number of lots that may be created under this procedure shall be computed by subtracting thirty percent of the total area being subdivided, exclusive of existing easements and other undevelopable land including critical areas and their buffers, for public right-of-way and for land reserved for parks, playgrounds, school sites and for other open space; and dividing the remaining land by the minimum lot area requirement of the districts in which the subdivision is to be located. This method shall apply regardless of the amount of land actually required for street right-of-way. Land taken by utilities for easements for major facilities such as electric transmission lines and water mains, where such land is not available to the owner for development because of the easements, shall not be considered as part of the gross acreage in computing the maximum number of lots that may be created under this procedure.
- C. Standard for Area Reduction. Under this procedure, lots may be reduced in area below the standard minimum lot size required in the district in which the subdivision is located; provided, that the average lot size of the lots created in the short plat is not below the minimum lot size required in the district.
- D. Minimum Lot Width. Under this procedure, no lot in a residential district shall contain a minimum lot width less than the applicable lot width required by CMC Chapter 15.48 Table I.

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- E. Common Open Space. The location, extent and purpose of common land proposed to be set aside for open space or for recreational use within any subdivision must be reviewed and approved by the city manager or his/her designee before the provisions of this section shall apply. A private recreational use, whose use is limited to the owners or occupants of lots located within the subdivision, may be approved as common land. Other uses or sites which may qualify as common land include historic buildings or sites, parkway areas, ornamental parks, extensive areas with tree cover, and low land along streams or areas of rough terrain where such areas are extensive and have natural features worthy of preservation. Land which is specifically required to be reserved for public parks, potential school sites, critical areas or their buffers, etc., as called for in this title, shall not qualify as common land.
- F. Maintenance of Common Land. The maintenance of common land for open space or recreational use shall be guaranteed by trust indenture or a similar means of contract approved by the city attorney and shall be filed with the county auditor simultaneously with the recording of the final plat of the subdivision. Such common land shall be set aside by deed restrictions in perpetuity.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.080 Complete application.

A proposed short subdivision application shall be considered under the zoning and other land use control ordinances in effect at the time a fully complete application, pursuant to RCW 58.17.033, is filed with the city.

- A. Applications shall be on forms prescribed by the city planner and shall include such information as deemed necessary to establish compliance with this section.
- B. Applications for a short subdivision shall be signed by all property owners or their authorized agents, with supporting documents as required below and which contain sufficient information to determine compliance with adopted rules and regulations including, but not limited to, Chapter 43.21C RCW; SEPA as implemented by Chapter 197-11 WAC; CMC Title 12, Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places; CMC Title 13, Public Services; Chapter 14.04 CMC, Environmental Policy Act; CMC Title 15 Land Use; the city of Carnation comprehensive plan; utility comprehensive plans, the civil engineering standards for water, sewer and streets, and administrative rules adopted to implement any such code or ordinance provisions.
- C. The proposed ~~plan preliminary plat~~ shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor ~~or engineer~~ licensed in the state of Washington. All engineered plans and site plans providing engineered features shall be prepared by a Washington licensed civil engineer. The proposed ~~preliminary plat shall be site plan shall be~~ at a scale of one foot equals fifty feet, one foot equals sixty feet or one foot equals one hundred feet, or other scale determined by the city planner, and shall include:
1. The location, layout and size of all proposed lots;
 2. Proposed and existing structures including elevations and floor plans as known (plans which show building envelopes rather than footprints must include postconstruction treatment of unoccupied areas of the building envelopes);
 3. The identification and description of the properties involved in the site plan;
 4. The legal description of the lot to be subdivided;
 5. The name and address of the developer;
 6. The name, address and seal of the ~~registered engineer or~~ Washington licensed professional land surveyor and the project's Washington licensed civil engineer;

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7. The scale, datum and northpoint;
 8. The building setback lines for each lot;
 9. All proposed and existing uses, zoning and property boundaries within one hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 10. The location and identification of critical areas within five hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 11. The location, widths and names of all existing or prior platted streets, public ways, utility rights-of-way, parks and other recreation spaces within or adjacent to the site;
 12. The location and size of utility trunks serving the site;
 13. The location and size of water bodies and drainage features, both natural and manmade, within five hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 14. Stormwater management plans as required by the adopted DOE Stormwater Management Manual in accordance with CMC Section 15.64.230;
 15. The location of any significant trees or significant stands of trees as defined by Chapter 15.08 CMC;
 16. A conceptual grading plan showing proposed clearing and existing and proposed topography, detailed to five-foot contours, unless smaller contours are otherwise requested;
 17. A layout of streets, their names and widths of easements. The names of the streets shall conform to the name of the corresponding streets and to the general system of naming used by the city of Carnation;
 18. A complete environmental checklist, if the subdivision is not exempt from SEPA per CMC Chapter 14.04;
 19. Certificates of sewer and water availability;
 20. Copies of all easements, deed restrictions or other encumbrances restricting the use of the subject property;
 21. A list of all property owners within three hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 22. A copy of the most current assessor's map obtained from King County department of assessments;
 23. Documentation of the date and method of segregation for the subject property verifying that the lot or lots were not created in violation of the short subdivision or subdivision laws in effect at the time of creation;
 24. Lists of any other development permits or permit applications having been filed for the site;
 25. Payment of any application fees and development deposits imposed by the city.
- D. The city planner may waive specific submittal requirements determined to be unnecessary for assessing compliance with permit criteria.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.160 Final short plat submittal requirements.

- A. All short subdivisions shall meet the following provisions prior to recording:
1. All final short subdivisions shall be surveyed and the final recording forms shall be prepared by a licensed land surveyor.
 2. Surveys shall include those items prescribed by RCW 58.09.060, Records of Survey, Contents—Record of Corner, Information.
 3. Plat certificates or owner's duplicate certificates for land registered pursuant to Chapter 65.12 RCW, Registration of Land Titles, shall be obtained and provided by the owners of any approved short subdivision.
 4. A supplemental plat certificate shall be provided if the final short plat is not recorded within thirty days of the original certificate or supplemental certificate date.
 5. All required improvements must be constructed, installed and approved, or adequate security given for the proper construction and installation of the improvements as specified for site improvements in this title.
- B. Final plat recording forms shall include the following signatures, approvals, or information in the format prescribed by the director:
1. Name of the subdivision;
 2. Location by section, township and range, or by other legal description;
 3. The name and seal of the ~~registered engineer or the registered professional~~ land surveyor licensed in the State of Washington;
 4. Scale shown graphically, datum and northpoint. The scale of the final site plan shall be such that all distances and bearing can be clearly and legibly shown thereon in their proper proportions. Site plans unduly cramped and whose essential data cannot be clearly read will not be approved;
 5. Boundary of plat based on an accurate traverse, with angular and lineal dimension;
 6. Exact location, width, and name of all streets within and adjoining the plat, and the exact location and widths of all alleys and crosswalkways. The name of a street shall not duplicate that of any existing street in the city. Proposed street names shall be checked with the proper officials;
 7. True courses and distances to the nearest established street lines or official monuments which shall accurately describe the location of the plat;
 8. Municipal, township, county or section lines accurately tied to the lines of the development by distance and courses;
 9. Radii, internal angles, points of curvature, tangent bearings and lengths of all areas;
 10. All easements for rights-of-way provided for public service or utilities;
 11. Lots designated by number within the area of the lot. Tracts shall be similarly designated and each tract shall be clearly identified with the ownership and purpose;
 12. Accurate location of all monuments, which shall be concrete and four inches by four inches at top, six inches by six inches at bottom and twenty-four inches long with a metal marker cast in the center. One

such monument shall be placed at each street intersection, and at a location to complete a continuous line of sight and at such other locations as required by the city engineer;

13. All plat meander lines or reference lines along bodies of water shall be established above the ordinary high water mark;
14. Accurate outlines and legal descriptions of any areas to be dedicated or reserved for public use, with the purposes indicated thereon and in the dedication; and any areas to be reserved by deed covenant for common uses of all property owners;
15. Building setback lines accurately shown with dimensions;
16. Notarized signatures of all persons having an ownership or security interest in the land being subdivided;
17. Approval of the city engineer;
18. Approval of the public works director;
19. Approval of the city planner;
20. Approval of the city manager
21. One mylar of the final plat;
22. One electronic copy of the final plat as approved, shall be submitted to the public works director in a format specified by the director;
23. Payment of any application fees and deposits imposed by the city.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 833, § 3, 7-2-2013)

Part II. Formal Subdivisions

15.16.220 Subdivision design.

New residential subdivisions are encouraged to incorporate the following design goals in order to promote livable neighborhoods that are integrated into existing development:

- A. New residential projects should be designed to integrate with the surrounding neighborhood. Wherever possible, new subdivisions should be designed so that individual separately designed projects work together to create distinct neighborhoods rather than disjointed or isolated enclaves.
- B. New subdivisions adjacent to planned or existing parks or other public open spaces should maximize visibility and pedestrian access to these areas.
- C. Wherever feasible, new public streets and sidewalks should be aligned with and connected to those of adjacent developments, in accordance with this chapter and Chapter 15.56 CMC Streets and Sidewalks.
- D. Subdivision design should provide for pedestrian connectivity within each project as well as to adjacent neighborhoods, nearby schools and parks, and to transit. All streets and sidewalks should be designed to provide safe and pleasant conditions for pedestrians, the disabled and cyclists.

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- E. The length of block faces between intersecting streets should be as short as possible, ideally not more than four hundred feet, to enhance pedestrian connectivity.
 - F. To the extent possible, developments should be configured to face streets and not back up to them. Where subdivisions must back up to existing streets or arterials and a fence is provided, a minimum ten-foot landscape buffer shall be required to screen any tall fences. Landscaping shall follow the requirements of Chapter 15.76 CMC Screening, Landscaping and Trees.
 - G. Single loaded streets (i.e., those with residential development on one side and open space on the other) should be used to provide public access and visibility of natural open spaces, public parks, or schools, as well as buffering homes from parks and schools. Where single-loaded streets are both feasible or desirable, other methods that provide similar access and visibility may be used, including private streets, bike and pedestrian paths, or the placement of private common open space or recreation facilities adjacent to the public open space.
 - H. The use of cul-de-sacs should be avoided wherever possible. If cul-de-sacs are necessary, pedestrian access and/or bikeway should be provided between private parcels to connect with an adjacent cul-de-sac, street, park or open space, if applicable.
 - I. Alleys may be provided for garage access. Otherwise, individual lots are encouraged to be wide enough to accommodate garages at the side or rear of the lot, to minimize the appearance of street frontage that is dominated by garages and pavement.
 - J. Where a new subdivision adjoins an existing subdivision or neighborhood, perimeter buffers, fences and landscaping ~~may~~ shall be required when these features serve to mitigate any adverse impacts of the new subdivisions on adjoining neighborhoods.

K. Subdivisions of ~~forty~~ or more lots shall provide at least five percent of the proposed lots for affordable housing subject to the requirements of CMC 15.50. et. seq.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.250 Complete application.

A proposed subdivision application shall be considered under the subdivision, zoning and other land use control ordinances in effect on the land at the time a fully complete application for a subdivision has been submitted to the city, pursuant to RCW 58.17.033.

- A. Applications shall be on forms prescribed by the city planner and shall include such information as deemed necessary to establish compliance with this section.
- B. Applications for a subdivision shall be signed by all property owners or their authorized agents, with supporting documents as required below and which contain sufficient information to determine compliance with adopted rules and regulations including, but not limited to, Chapter 43.21C RCW; SEPA as implemented by Chapter 197-11 WAC; CMC Title 12, Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places; CMC Title 13, Public Services; Chapter 14.04 CMC, Environmental Policy Act; CMC Title 15 Land Use, the civil engineering standards for water, sewer and streets, and administrative rules adopted to implement any such code or ordinance provisions.
- C. The proposed plan shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor or engineer licensed in the state of Washington. The proposed site plan shall be at a scale of one foot equals fifty feet, one foot equals sixty feet or one foot equals one hundred feet, or other scale determined by the city planner, and shall include:

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1. The location, layout and size of all proposed lots;
 2. Proposed and existing structures including elevations and floor plans as known (plans which show building envelopes rather than footprints must include postconstruction treatment of unoccupied areas of the building envelopes);
 3. The identification and description of the properties involved in the site plan;
 4. The legal description of the lot or lots to be subdivided;
 5. The name and address of the developer;
 6. The name, address and seal of the project's registered-Washington licensed engineer or and the professional land surveyor licensed in the State of Washington;
 7. The scale, datum and northpoint;
 8. The building setback lines for each lot;
 9. All proposed and existing uses, zoning and property boundaries within one hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 10. The location and identification of critical areas within five hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 11. The location, widths and names of all existing or prior platted streets, public ways, utility rights-of-way, parks and other recreation spaces within or adjacent to the site;
 12. The location and size of utility trunks serving the site;
 13. The location and size of water bodies and drainage features, both natural and manmade, within five hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 14. Stormwater management plans as required by the adopted DOE Stormwater Management Manual in accordance with CMC Section 15.64.230;
 15. The location of any significant trees or significant stands of trees as defined by Chapter 15.08 CMC;
 16. A conceptual grading plan showing proposed clearing and existing and proposed topography, detailed to five-foot contours, unless smaller contours are otherwise requested;
 17. A layout of streets, their names and widths of easements. The names of the streets shall conform to the name of the corresponding streets and to the general system of naming used by the city of Carnation;
 18. A complete environmental checklist;
 19. Certificates of water and sewer availability;
 20. Copies of all easements, deed restrictions or other encumbrances restricting the use of the subject property;
 21. A list of all property owners within three hundred feet of any boundary of the site;
 22. A copy of the most current assessor's map obtained from the King County department of assessments;

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23. Documentation of the date and method of segregation for the subject property verifying that the lot or lots were not created in violation of the short subdivision or subdivision laws in effect at the time of creation;
 24. Lists of any other development permits or permit applications having been filed for the site;
 25. Payment of any application fees and development deposits imposed by the city.
- D. The city planner may waive specific submittal requirements determined to be unnecessary for assessing compliance with permit criteria.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 845, § 4, 8-19-2014)

15.16.340 Final plat to conform to preliminary plat.

- A. Following preliminary plat approval, the developer is in position to go ahead with the improvement with the assurance that the final plat will be approved pursuant to the requirements in Chapter 15.09 CMC.
- B. The department may approve minor changes or revisions as are deemed necessary to the interest and needs of the public, consistent with the adopted policies and standards of the city.
- C. Subsequent approval of the [“As-builts” providing](#) engineering details of the proposed streets, storm drainage, sanitary sewer and water systems, and other proposed public facilities by the department and city engineer shall be required prior to approval of the final plat.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.16.350 Final plat approval.

- A. All subdivisions shall meet the following provisions prior to recording:
 1. All final subdivisions shall be surveyed and the final recording forms shall be prepared by a [Washington](#) licensed [professional](#) land surveyor;
 2. Surveys shall include those items prescribed by RCW 58.09.060, Records of Survey, Contents—Record of Corner, Information;
 3. Plat certificates or owner's duplicate certificates for land registered pursuant to Chapter 65.12 RCW, Registration of Land Titles, shall be obtained and provided by the owners of any approved subdivision;
 4. A supplemental plat certificate shall be provided if the final short plat is not recorded within thirty days of the original certificate or supplemental certificate date;
 5. All required improvements must be constructed, installed and approved, or adequate security given for the proper construction and installation of the improvements as specified for site improvements in this title.
- B. Final plat recording forms shall include the following signatures, approvals, or information in the format prescribed by the director:
 1. Name of the subdivision;
 2. Location by section, township and range, or by other legal description;

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3. The name and seal of the ~~registered engineer or the registered~~ licensed professional land surveyor;
 4. Scale shown graphically, datum and northpoint. The scale of the final site plan shall be such that all distances and bearing can be clearly and legibly shown thereon in their proper proportions. Site plans unduly cramped and whose essential data cannot be clearly read will not be approved;
 5. Boundary of plat based on an accurate traverse, with angular and lineal dimension;
 6. Exact location, width, and name of all streets within and adjoining the plat, and the exact location and widths of all alleys and crosswalkways. The name of a street shall not duplicate that of any existing street in the city. Proposed street names shall be checked with the proper officials;
 7. True courses and distances to the nearest established street lines or official monuments which shall accurately describe the location of the plat;
 8. Municipal, township, county or section lines accurately tied to the lines of the development by distance and courses;
 9. Radii, internal angles, points of curvature, tangent bearings and lengths of all areas;
 10. All easements for rights-of-way provided for public service or utilities;
 11. Lots designated by number on the binding site plan within the area of the lot. Tracts shall be similarly designated and each tract shall be clearly identified with the ownership and purpose;
 12. Accurate location of all monuments, which shall be concrete and four inches by four inches at top, six inches by six inches at bottom and twenty-four inches long with a metal marker cast in the center. One such monument shall be placed at each street intersection, and at a location to complete a continuous line of sight and at such other locations as required by the city engineer;
 13. All plat meander lines or reference lines along bodies of water shall be established above the ordinary high water mark;
 14. Accurate outlines and legal descriptions of any areas to be dedicated or reserved for public use, with the purposes indicated thereon and in the dedication; and any areas to be reserved by deed covenant for common uses of all property owners;
 15. Building setback lines accurately shown with dimensions;
 16. Notarized signatures of all persons having an ownership or security interest in the land being subdivided;
 17. Approval of the city engineer;
 18. Approval by the public works director;
 19. Approval of the city planner;
 20. Approval of the city manager
 21. Approval of the mayor;
 22. One mylar copy of the final plat as approved;
 23. One electronic copy of the final plat as approved shall be submitted to the public works director of the department in a format specified by the director;
 24. Payment of any application fees and deposits imposed by the city.

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(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 833, § 4, 7-2-2013)

15.16.690 Recording.

- A. The proposed binding site plan for residential condominium approved by the city planner shall be recorded with the King County department of assessments and recorded with the King County department of records and elections within thirty days of approval. Upon recording, the site plan shall be binding on the owner, his heirs and assigns, and shall permit the division of land within the site. Divisions shall only be permitted upon the filing of a declaration under the Horizontal Regimes Act, Chapter 64.34 RCW, provided the structure or structures, road and parking systems, and related facilities substantially conform to the recorded binding site plan.
- B. The approved binding site plan for residential condominium recording forms shall include the following, in the format prescribed by the city planner:
1. Name of binding site plan;
 2. Location by section, township and range, or by other legal description;
 3. The name and seal of the ~~registered engineer or the registered~~ Washington licensed professional land surveyor;
 4. Scale shown graphically, datum and northpoint. The scale of the final site plan shall be such that all distances and bearing can be clearly and legibly shown thereon in their proper proportions. Site plans unduly cramped and whose essential data cannot be clearly read will not be approved;
 5. Boundary of binding site plan based on an accurate traverse, with angular and lineal dimension;
 6. Exact location, width, and name of all streets within and adjoining the binding site plan, and the exact location and widths of all alleys and crosswalkways. The name of a street shall not duplicate that of any existing street in the city. Proposed street names shall be checked with the proper officials;
 7. True courses and distances to the nearest established street lines or official monuments which shall accurately describe the location of the plat;
 8. Municipal, township, county or section lines accurately tied to the lines of the development by distance and courses;
 9. Radii, internal angles, points of curvature, tangent bearings and lengths of all areas;
 10. All easements for rights-of-way provided for public service or utilities;
 11. Lots designated by number on the binding site plan within the area of the lot. Tracts shall be similarly designated and each tract shall be clearly identified with the ownership and purpose;
 12. Accurate location of all monuments, which shall be concrete and four inches by four inches at top, six inches by six inches at bottom and twenty-four inches long with a metal marker cast in the center. One such monument shall be placed at each street intersection, and at location to complete a continuous line of sight and at such other locations as required by the city engineer;
 13. All plat meander lines or reference lines along bodies of water shall be established above the ordinary high water mark;

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14. Accurate outlines and legal descriptions of any areas to be dedicated or reserved for public use, with the purposes indicated thereon and in the dedication; and any areas to be reserved by deed covenant for common uses of all property owners;
 15. Building setback lines accurately shown with dimensions;
 16. Notarized signatures of all persons having an ownership or security interest in the land being subdivided;
 17. Approval of the city engineer;
 18. Approval of the public works director;
 19. Approval of the city planner;
 20. One electronic copy of the final plat, as approved by the city planner, shall be submitted to the public works director in a format specified by the director;
 21. Payment of any application fees and deposits imposed by the city.

(Ord. 747 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

Part II. Boundary Line Adjustments

15.18.100 Purpose.

The purpose of a boundary line adjustment is to accommodate a minor transfer of land between adjacent legally created lots in order to correct property line or setback encroachments, create better lot design, or improve access, without creating substandard lots, or substandard yard or setback areas pursuant to the standards set forth in RCW 58.17.040(6) and this part. It is not the purpose of a boundary line adjustment to create additional building lots. The creation of additional building lots must be accomplished through the land division process.

(Ord. 748 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.18.110 General procedure.

- A. An application for a boundary line adjustment shall include and show the following:
 1. The name, address, and phone number of all owners of all parcels involved in the boundary line adjustment;
 2. Existing legal descriptions for all parcels involved and the proposed legal descriptions for all parcels involved upon completion of the boundary line adjustment; and
 3. A legible scale drawing prepared by a registered land surveyor of the properties involved in the adjustment showing at a minimum the following:
 - a. The existing dimensions of all properties and proposed new boundary line adjustment,
 - b. Identify adjacent streets, drainage channels, sewer and water lines,
 - c. Dimensioned existing and proposed easements, if any,
 - d. Existing structures, distance to property lines, and proposed property lines,

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- e. Indicate north,
 - f. The position of monumentation set at each new property corner;
 - g. Identify parcels as Lot A, Lot B, etc., and
 - h. Such other information as reasonably requested by the city.
- B. Owners of all parcels involved in the adjustment must sign the application.
- C. A copy of a current title report for all properties involved shall be attached to the application.
- D. Applicant shall provide proof that all past-due property taxes and/or LID assessments have been paid.
- E. The application shall be reviewed by the city planner to determine its adequacy and accuracy. The city planner, upon determination that the application is complete and accurate, and that the fee has been paid, shall approve or deny the application in accordance with those procedures for a Type I land use application set forth in Chapter 15.09 CMC.

(Ord. 748 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 833, § 6, 7-2-2013)

15.18.115 Standards for approval

Boundary and lot line adjustments may be made in accordance with RCW 58.17.040(6); provided, that written administrative approval by the City Planner, consistent with the provisions of CMC Title 15, is granted. All approved boundary or lot line adjustments shall ensure that:

- A. No additional lot, tract, parcel, site or division is created;
- B. No lot, tract, parcel, site or division which does not meet the building lot criteria for dimensions and area within a zoning district is created;
- C. No lot line or boundary line subject to adjustment is realigned equal to or more than 90 degrees from its pre-existing configuration;
- D. The total area involved in the lot line adjustment is no greater than one-half of the area of the largest lot to be adjusted;
- E. The cumulative effect of the proposed boundary and/or lot line adjustment and all previous boundary and lot line adjustments involving any of the subject properties would not serve to erode the purpose of this title and Chapter 58.17 RCW;
- F. No environmental impacts would occur from allowing the boundary line or lot line adjustment; and
- G. The health, safety and welfare of the public will be protected.

Part III. Site Development Review

15.18.150 Purpose.

The purpose of site development review is to establish a permit process to review the conceptual plan for the development of property for residential (other than single detached), recreational/cultural, general services, business services, retail, manufacturing, and regional land uses where a division of property is not proposed under this title. Site development review precedes approval of a building permit or other construction permits, in order to ascertain that the general lay out of the development will conform to the requirements of this title, including but not limited to dimensional standards, streets and sidewalks, parking, landscaping and protection of critical areas.

(Ord. 748 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.18.220 Decision.

- A. A written record of decision shall be prepared in each case. The record may be in the form of a staff report or other written document and shall indicate whether the application is approved, approved with conditions or denied. The city planner's decision shall include any reasonable conditions to ensure consistency with the city's development regulations based upon, but not limited to, the following:
1. Conformance of the proposed site development plan with any conditions on a portion of the site, and with any applicable codes and ordinances of the state of Washington and the city;
 2. A finding that the site plan makes appropriate provisions for, but not limited to, the public health, safety, and general welfare related to dedication of rights-of-way or recreation space, and tracts, easements, or limitations which may be proposed or required for utilities, access, drainage controls, sanitation and water supply;
 3. [A finding that the proposal satisfies the design review requirements of Subsection 18.18.320 A.1. CMC.](#)
 4. [A finding that the site plan complies with all applicable provisions of this title, and all other applicable adopted administrative rules and regulations.](#)
- B. Additional documents shall be submitted as necessary for review and approval such as a plat certificate, boundary survey, agreements, easements, and covenants.
- C. The decision of the city planner shall be final.
- D. The decision shall become effective ten calendar days after the decision has been mailed, or if an appeal is filed under Chapter 15.11 CMC, upon final resolution of the appeal.
- E. All construction and site development activities related to the site development plan review are prohibited until the decision becomes effective and until authorized by any subsequent required permits.

(Ord. 748 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

(Ord. No. 953, § 2(Exh. A), 4-5-2022)

Part IV. Design Review

15.18.240 Purpose and adoption of design guidelines.

The document entitled Design Standards and Guidelines ("Design Standards") are adopted by reference and incorporated by this reference as if set forth in full. The design standards are intended to provide clear objectives for those embarking on planning and design of commercial and multifamily projects in Carnation, to increase awareness of design considerations among the citizens of Carnation and to maintain and enhance property values within Carnation.

(Ord. 748 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

15.18.250 Applicability and process.

- A. The design standards apply to all nonsingle-family development in the following zones: central business district, mixed use, service commercial and multifamily residential zones, and in the public use zone where the property abuts Tolt Avenue. The design standards also apply to all properties located within two hundred feet of Tolt Avenue from the mixed use zone south to the city limits.
- B. Within the zoning districts identified in subsection A of this section, the design standards apply only to the following:
 - 1. New construction, except for single-family detached housing;
 - 2. Major exterior remodels, defined as all remodels within a three-year period whose value exceeds fifty percent of the value of the existing structure, as determined by city of Carnation valuation methods, except as provided in CMC Section 15.18.270;
 - 3. Minor exterior remodels, defined as all remodels within a three-year period with value of fifty percent of the valuation or less.
- C. The design standards do not apply to remodels that do not change the exterior appearance of the building. However, if a project involves both exterior and interior improvements, then the project valuation shall include both exterior and interior improvements.

D. Projects subject to design review where a site development permit is required pursuant to Chapter 15.18; Part III CMC, shall apply only for said permit and such application shall also be regarded a design review application for the purposes of this title. All other provisions of this title shall apply to said application.

(Ord. 748 § 2 (Exh. A) (part), 2008)

Chapter 15.36 ZONING DISTRICTS AND ZONING MAP

Part I. Zoning Districts

15.36.010 Residential districts established.

- A. The following residential districts are established: residential 2.5(R2.5), residential 3 (R3), residential 4(R4), residential 6 (R6), residential 12 (R12), multifamily residential (R24), and residential mobile home park

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(RMHP). Each of these districts is designed and intended to secure for the persons who reside there a comfortable, healthy, safe, and pleasant environment in which to live, sheltered from incompatible and disruptive activities that properly belong in nonresidential districts. Other objectives of some of these districts are explained in the remainder of this section.

- B. The R2.5, R3, R4 and R6 districts are designed primarily to accommodate single-family detached residential uses at a variety of densities in areas served by public utilities and services.
- C. The R12 and R24 districts are designed primarily to accommodate a range of housing types including townhouse, cottage and multifamily developments at a scale that is appropriate to the city of Carnation.
- D. The residential mobile home park (RMHP) district is designed primarily to accommodate mobile and manufactured home parks. The RMHP zone is limited to one area within the city and must be protected to preserve the limited housing opportunities and to provide a more affordable housing alternative. Areas zoned RHMP in the City are preserved only for mobile and manufactured home parks and are not subject to rezoning.
- E. Wherever in Carnation Municipal Code are found the terms SR12.5, UR10.8, UR7.5 and UR5, they shall be construed to be the equivalent of the following, respectively: R2.5, R3, R4 and R6.
- F. Wherever in Carnation Municipal Code are found the terms MU2 and MFR, they shall be construed to be the equivalent of the following, respectively: R12 and R24. (Ord. 700 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2006: Ord. 670 § 4 (Exh. D) (part), 2005)

(Ord. No. 798, § 2(Exh. A), 9-6-2011)

15.36.020 Commercial districts established.

- A. The following commercial districts are established: central business district (CBD), mixed use district (MU), horticultural commercial (HC), Agri-tourism and Industries (AGI) and service commercial (SC). These districts are created to accomplish the purposes and serve the commercial and employment needs of the city and to meet the objectives set forth in the comprehensive plan, and the remainder of this section. These districts may include overlay zones, meaning that these districts may be overlaid with other districts and the land so encumbered may be used in a manner permitted by these underlying districts only if and to the extent such use is also permitted by the overlay district.
- B. The central business district (CBD) is designed to accommodate a wide variety of commercial and limited residential and office activities that will result in the most appropriate and attractive use of the city's traditional central business district. The CBD is characterized by historic buildings and a pattern of land development of small lots served by alleys. The purpose of this zone is to enhance the pedestrian environment along Tolt Avenue by allowing and encouraging retail uses that draw pedestrians, and by restricting nonretail uses such as residences and offices to areas that do not front on Tolt Avenue. Development in the CBD is subject to the design standards and guidelines contained in CMC Chapter 15.96.
- C. The service commercial district (SC) is designed to accommodate commercial activities that provide needed services and goods to the residents of the area, particularly those types of commercial uses that require substantial parking and vehicular access from the state highway. Example uses may include, but are not limited to grocery stores, hair salons, dry cleaners, restaurants, shoe and clothing stores, hardware stores and pet supply stores. Residential uses are not allowed. Development in the SC zone is subject to the design standards and guidelines contained in CMC Chapter 15.96 and must be designed to provide pedestrian and bicycle access from the existing community as well as vehicular access from the state highway.

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- D. The horticultural commercial zone (HC) is designed to accommodate commercial activities that are consistent with the city's agricultural heritage and may attract visitors and destination shoppers from outside the city. Example uses may include, but are not limited to nurseries, demonstration gardens, fresh produce and open air markets, fine dining establishments, hotels, wineries, florists, gift boutiques and small retail stores.
- E. The mixed use district (MU) is designed to accommodate a mixture of certain, limited residential uses, office uses and commercial uses. It is intended that this zoning classification be applied primarily in areas adjacent to the central business district, or as a transition zone between commercial and residential uses.
- F. The Agri-tourism and Industries (AGI) zone represents a zone that provides for commercial and in some cases light industrial uses that have evolved from agricultural activities typical to the Snoqualmie Valley. Uses include marketing, processing and assembling agricultural, dairy, bakery, landscape, nursery and garden accessories; marketing, processing and assembling prepared foods and drinks for consuming on site or for distribution; and marketing of entertainment activities including festivals and educational experiences. Tourist related activities may include restaurants, retail stores, overnight accommodation, petting zoos, performances, amusement parks and similar ~~activities~~activities. (Ord. 700 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2006: Ord. 670 § 4 (Exh. D) (part), 2005)

(Ord. No. 798, § 2(Exh. A), 9-6-2011; Ord. No. 890, § 5, 10-17-2017)

15.36.030 Light industrial/manufacturing district established.

The light industrial/manufacturing district (LI/M) is established primarily to accommodate enterprises engaged in the manufacturing, processing, creating, repairing, renovating, painting, cleaning, selling or assembling of goods, merchandise, or equipment. Breweries and wineries may also be permitted in this zone, and sexually oriented businesses and erotic entertainment establishments. The performance standards set forth in Part I of Chapter 15.44 place limitations on the characteristics of uses located in this district. (Ord. 700 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2006: Ord. 670 § 4 (Exh. D) (part), 2005)

(Ord. No. 798, § 2(Exh. A), 9-6-2011)

15.36.032 Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 907, § 4, adopted Oct. 16, 2018, repealed § 15.36.032, which pertained to public use district established and derived from Ord. No. 700, § 6(Exh. F) (part), adopted 2006; Ord. No. 670, § 4(Exh. D) (part), adopted 2005; Ord. No. 798, § 2(Exh. A), adopted Sept. 6, 2011.

15.36.034 Parks and recreation district established.

The parks and recreation district (P/R) is established to accommodate the appropriate location and development of parks that serve the recreational and open space needs of the community. It is intended that this zoning classification be applied primarily to publicly owned parks, recreational facilities, and open space. (Ord. 700 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2006: Ord. 670 § 4 (Exh. D) (part), 2005)

(Ord. No. 798, § 2(Exh. A), 9-6-2011)

15.36.036 Public use overlay district.

A public use district (PU) is established as an "overlay" district, meaning that this district is overlaid upon other districts and in addition to the uses permitted by the underlying district the land so designated may be used

to accommodate the appropriate location and development of public uses that serve the cultural, educational, and public service needs of the community ~~only if and to the extent such use is also permitted under Chapter 15.40 of this title~~. It is intended that this overlay district be applied primarily to government facilities, public schools and related facilities, watersheds and related public utilities, and other public uses that are compatible with the intent of the PU overlay district. Application of the public use overlay district shall be accomplished using the same procedures that apply to any other amendments to the zoning map, either area-wide or site-specific as applicable, as set forth in Chapter 15.100 CMC.

(Ord. No. 907, § 2, 10-16-2018)

Chapter 15.40 PERMISSIBLE USES²

15.40.010 Table of permissible uses.

The table of permissible uses set forth in this chapter establishes the permissible uses for the various zoning districts in the city, subject to other applicable provisions in this title. Land uses are defined in Section 15.08.010.

(Ord. 700 § 7 (Exh. G) (part), 2006)

(Ord. No. 890, § 2(Exh. A), 10-17-2017; Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

15.40.100 Uses permitted in residential zones.

Chapter 15.40 Table 1
Table of Permitted Uses in Residential Zones

"P" = Use is permitted

"S" = Use is allowed and subject to the special use permit criteria in CMC 15.18.040

"C" = Use is allowed and subject to the conditional use permit criteria in CMC 15.18.040

" " = Use is prohibited

Use	R2.5	R3 R4 R6	R12	R24	Conditions/ Reference
Dwelling Units					
Single-family detached	P	P (X)	P (Y)		(X) CMC 15.96.050 (R6 zone only) (Y) CMC 15.96.060
Accessory dwelling unit	S-P	S-P	S-P		CMC 15.46. <u>Type I ADU Permit Required.</u>

²Editor's note(s)—Prior ordinance history: Ords. 625, 670 and 681.

Class A, B, and C mobile home					
Cottage housing	C ^(X)	C ^(X)	P	P	CMC 15.96.080
Townhouse			P ^(X)	P	No more than 5 units per building. ^(X) Permitted only when served by alley or other shared access.
Duplex	S ^(X)	S ^(X) ^(Y)	P ^(Z)		^(X) On corner lots, separate entrances are required facing each street ^(Y) CMC 15.96.050 (R6 zone only) ^(Z) CMC 15.96.060. Permitted only when served by alley or other shared access.
Multifamily			P	P	
Senior housing	S	S	P	P	Must be designed as one of the other dwelling unit types permitted in the zone. CMC 15.44.180
Permanent supportive housing			C	C	
Group Living					
Adult family home	P	P	P	P	
Assisted living			P	P	
Nursing home	C ^(X)	C ^(X)		C	^(X) 4,000 GSF maximum
Agriculture					
Forestry and logging	C				
Civic					
Public safety facility			P	P	CMC 15.120
Religious facility	C	C			4,000 GSF maximum
School, preschool, elementary, junior high/middle		P ^(X)	P	P	CMC 15.120 ^(X) Preschool and elementary only
Schools, high school		C	C	C	

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Day Care					
Family day care provider	P	P	P	P	CMC 15.44.110
Child day care center			C	C	CMC 15.44.110 2,000 GSF maximum
Overnight Lodging					
Bed and breakfast inns	S	S			CMC 15.44.150
Utilities					
Utility facilities, neighborhood	P (x)	P (x)	P	P	(x) 2,000 GSF maximum facility footprint

(Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

15.40.105 R12 zone housing mix requirement.

- A. In the R12 zone, subdivisions shall integrate a mixture of at least three different housing types and no single housing type may occupy more than 60 percent of the total dwelling units in a subdivision. This standard shall apply to the whole subdivision rather than each lot in the subdivision. Conditions on the plat shall be provided to ensure conformance with this standard for a period of ten years from the date of final subdivision approval. Applicable housing types:
1. Single family detached residences.
 2. Cottage housing units. For the purposes of complying with this housing mix standard, each individual cottage shall count as a separate dwelling unit for the purpose of calculating density.
 3. Townhouse.
 4. Duplex.
 5. Multifamily.
 6. Assisted living facility. For the purposes of complying with this housing mix standard, a dwelling unit is defined as a place of residence or a room. For a facility where residents have individual rooms that open onto central corridors, each room is considered a unit. Similarly, a room that opens onto a central corridor and contains two patient beds should also be considered one dwelling unit.
- Note: Dwelling units in a senior housing development shall be counted based on the housing type defined above they utilize.
- B. Exceptions: For lots less than ten gross acres in area as of the adoption date of this ordinance, at least two housing types shall be utilized and no single housing type may occupy more than 80 percent of the total dwelling units on a lot. Lots less than five gross acres in area as of the effective date of this ordinance [October 31, 2018] are exempt from the requirements of this section.

Figure 15.40.105(A) R12 zone development example illustrating how a mixture of housing types can be



Note that the properties adjacent to SR-203 lie outside of the R12 zone. Live-work townhouses refer to units that have high floor to ceiling heights along the street-front portions of the units that allow for ground level commercial use and a live + work arrangement.

(Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

15.40.110 RMHP zone uses.

A. Permitted uses.

1. Class A, B, and C ~~mobile~~/manufactured home.
2. ~~Single-family detached (no permanent foundation allowed).~~

(Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

Commented [WC1]: I would remove the term “mobile” during final adoption as is depicted elsewhere in the document.

15.40.120 Uses permitted in non-residential zones.

**Chapter 15.40 Table 2
Table of Permitted Uses in Non-Residential Zones**

Note: For non-residential development in the MU zone, refer to CMC 15.40.140. "P" = Use is permitted

"S" = Use is allowed and subject to the special use permit criteria in CMC 15.18.040

"C" = Use is allowed and subject to the conditional use permit criteria in CMC 15.18.040

" " = Use is prohibited

Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
Dwelling Units							
Single-family detached					S	P-S	Single-family detached permitted in the AGI zone as

Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
							a caretaker residence. Subdivisions not allowed.
Caretaker residence	S	S	S	P	P	P	
Cottage housing		P					Not allowed on Tolt Avenue.
Townhouse		P (x)					No more than 5 units per building. CMC 15.40.150 (x) A permitted non-residential use must front occupy the ground floor along Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Duplex							
Multifamily		P (x)					CMC 15.40.150 (x) A permitted non-residential use must front occupy the ground floor along Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Mixed use	P (x)	P (x)					CMC 15.40.150 CMC 15.44.190 (x) A permitted non-residential use must front occupy the ground floor along Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Senior housing		P (x)					CMC 15.40.150

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Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
							CMC 15.44.180 Must be designed as one of the other dwelling unit types permitted in the zone. (x) A permitted non-residential use must front <u>occupy the ground floor along</u> Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Permanent supportive housing	P (x)	P (x)					CMC 15.40.150 (x) A permitted non-residential use must front <u>occupy the ground floor along</u> Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Group Living							
Adult family homes		P (x)					(x) A permitted non-residential use must front <u>occupy the ground floor along</u> Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Assisted living		P (x)					CMC 15.40.150 (x) A permitted non-residential use must front <u>occupy the ground floor along</u> Tolt Avenue on the ground floor . Residential

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Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
							entryways are permitted on Tolt Avenue.
Nursing home		C					4,000 GSF maximum
Agriculture							
Crop production					P	P	
Forestry and logging							
Animal production and pasture							
Animals							Title 6 CMC
Animal care	C	C	C	P	P	P	
Pet day care	C	C	C	P		P	CMC 15.44.130
Veterinary services		C P	P		P	P	
Automotive							
Automotive service and repair	C (x)	C (x)	P (x)	P			(x) All activities enclosed within structure. No accessory storage structures.
Beverage stands	S (x)		S (x)	S (x)		P	CMC 15.72.110 500 GSF maximum (x) No vehicle access from Tolt Avenue
Fuel station			P				
Parking lots and garages (as a principal use)	P		P				
Transportation service				P	P	P	
Vehicle sales/rental			P (x)	P (y)			(x) All activities enclosed within structure. (y) No accessory storage structures.
Civic							
Public safety facility	P	P	P	P			CMC 15.120
Public service facility	P (x)	P (x)	P	P	P	P	(x) Excluding maintenance shops.

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Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
Religious facility	P (x)				P (y)		(x) 10,000 GSF maximum (y) 20,000 GSF maximum
Secure community transition facilities				C			RCW 71.09.285
School, preschool, elementary, and junior high/middle		P					CMC 15.120
School, high school		C					
Colleges, universities, and professional schools		P					CMC 15.120
State or regional transportation facilities				C			RCW 47.06.140 CMC 15.120
Day Care							
Family day care provider	P	P	P			P	CMC 15.44.110
Child day care center	P	P	P				CMC 15.44.110
Industrial							
Industrial, heavy							
Industrial, light				P		P (x)	(x) Food and drink manufacturing only
Manufacturing, artisan	P	P	P	P	P	P	4,000 GSF maximum
Manufacturing, light				P		P (x)	(x) Food and drink manufacturing only
Marijuana producers, processors					P		CMC 15.11 Location restrictions: RCW 69.50.331(8) Cooperatives per RCW 69.51A.250 are prohibited
Research and development		C (x)	C (x)	P			(x) May not be located on the ground floor along Tolt Avenue.

Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
Self-service storage				P		P	CMC 15.44.160 20,000 GSF maximum
Warehousing				P		P	
Wholesale trade				P (X)		P	(X) No accessory storage structures.
Medical							
Hospital							CMC 15.120
Medical office/clinic	P	P	P				
Office							
Professional office	P (X)	P (X)	P (X)	P		P	(X) May not be located on the ground floor along Tolt Avenue, except for financial, insurance, and real estate services
Private educational services	P	C	P		P	P	2,000 GSF maximum
Overnight Lodging							
Bed and breakfast inns	S	P	P		P	P	
Hotel/motel	P	P (X)	P		P (X)	P	(X) 4,000 GSF maximum
Recreation							
Adult entertainment establishments				P			CMC 15.44.100
Gambling industries						P	
Fitness/sport centers	P (X) (Y)	P (Y)	P (Z)	P	P	P	(X) Parking: CMC 15.72.010(A)(1) (Y) 2,000 GSF maximum (Z) 4,000 GSF maximum
Indoor recreation	P	P (X)	P	P		P (Y)	(X) 5,000 SF maximum (Y) 10,000 SF maximum
Indoor theater	P	S (X)	P				(X) 10,000 SF maximum
Outdoor recreation			S	C	C	P	
Recreational camps				P		P	Daytime and overnight camps permitted. Overnight

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Use	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
							camps are for recreational use for no more than 90 days and may include RV, cabins or other recreational use.
Retail and Restaurants							
Retail sales	P	P	P	P	P (X)	P	(X) 2,000 GSF maximum
Heavy retail sales		P (X)	P (X) (Y)	P	P		(X) No accessory storage structures. (Y) CMC 15.44.170
Restaurants and cafes	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Bars	P	P	P	P	S	S P	
Marijuana retailer			P C	P C	P C	P C	CMC 15.110 Location restrictions: RCW 69.50.331(8)
Service							
General service	P (X)	P (X)	P (X)		P	P	(X) No accessory storage structures or outdoor storage or display of merchandise.
Consumer goods service	P (X)	P (X)	P (X)	P			(X) No accessory storage structures or outdoor storage or display of merchandise.
Personal care service	P	P	P	P			
Funeral home		P					
Utilities							
Utility facilities, regional				C			
Utility facilities, neighborhood		C (X)	P	P	P	P	(X) 2,000 GSF maximum facility footprint
Wireless telecommunications facility	C	C	C	C	C	C	CMC 15.98

(Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

15.40.130 PR zone uses (parks).

- A. Permitted uses:
 - 1. Parks.
- B. Special uses:
 - 1. Caretaker residence.
 - 2. Indoor recreation.
 - 3. Outdoor recreation.
 - 4. Recreational camps.
 - 5. Public service facilities.
 - 6. Cemetery.
- C. Conditional uses:
 - 1. Wireless telecommunications facility. Must meet all requirements of CMC 15.98.

(Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

15.40.140 MU zone hours of operation.

- A. All non-residential uses in the MU zone are subject to limitations on hours of operation.
- B. Nighttime hours are 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM.
- C. Activities that may be restricted by the city planner during any portion of nighttime hours include:
 - 1. Outdoor dining, entertainment, and recreational activities.
 - 2. Outdoor use of commercial tools and equipment.
 - 3. Non-essential exterior lighting and sound amplification.
 - 4. Deliveries and freight loading.
 - 5. Any other activities that create excessive noise, vibrations, or odors which may impact residents on the same property or adjacent properties.

(Ord. No. 957, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

Chapter 15.44 SUPPLEMENTARY USE REGULATIONS

Part I. General Provisions 15.44.040 Recreational vehicles as temporary dwelling units.

- A. No recreational vehicle shall be occupied for residential or commercial purposes anywhere in the city of Carnation, except:

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1. In the case of temporary uses per Section 15.44.040 (Temporary emergency, construction, or repair residences); or
2. Recreational vehicles may be occupied by visitors within residential zones for a period not to exceed thirty days where a zoning permit has been granted for such use, provided:
 - a. Temporary occupancy shall not exceed thirty days in a calendar year/visitor,
 - b. Under no circumstances shall a recreational vehicle or vehicle be occupied while parked overnight on a public street or public park,
 - c. No recreational vehicle shall be serviced by a temporary or permanent sewer hook-up emptying into a private septic system or a municipal sewer, and
 - d. Nor shall any space be provided for an occupied recreational vehicle for monetary or other compensation.

B. An applicant for such temporary use permit shall have seven days to make application to the city.

C. Recreational vehicles may be occupied for recreational or vacation purposes for no more than 90 days in a designated RV park as defined in 15.08.010.

(Ord. 670 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2005)

15.44.070 Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 958, § 2(Exh. A), adopted June 21, 2022, repealed § 15.44.070, which pertained to mobile sales and delivery and derived from Ord. 670 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), adopted 2005.

15.44.080 Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 958, § 2(Exh. A), adopted June 21, 2022, repealed § 15.44.080, which pertained to planned business district and derived from Ord. 670 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), adopted 2005.

15.44.090 Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 958, § 2(Exh. A), adopted June 21, 2022, repealed § 15.44.090, which pertained to residential agriculture (RA) district and derived from Ord. 670 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), adopted 2005.

15.44.100 Sexually-oriented businesses and erotic entertainment establishments.

- A. Location Requirements. "Sexually oriented business" and "erotic entertainment establishment" as defined in Chapters 5.48 and 5.52 of the Carnation Municipal Code, shall be permitted to locate only in the light industrial/manufacturing (LI/M) zoning district provided such business is properly permitted and licensed under Chapter 5.48 or 5.52 and provided it meets all of the requirements of the LI/Manufacturing zoning district and the specific requirements of this title.
- B. Buffers from Incompatible Uses.
 1. Sexually oriented business and erotic entertainment establishments shall not be located within the following buffer areas:
 - a. Within ~~six hundred~~ 1,000 feet of any church or other religious facility or institution;

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- b. Within ~~six hundred~~1,000 feet of any public or private school, technical school, daycare, preschool or training facility which has twenty-five percent or more of their students under the age of eighteen;
 - c. Within ~~eight hundred~~1,000 feet of any youth center;
 - d. Within ~~five hundred~~1,000 feet of any playground or public park.
 2. The distance provided herein shall be measured by following a straight line, without regard to intervening buildings, from the nearest point of the property parcel upon which the proposed sexually-oriented business or erotic entertainment establishment is or is to be located, to the nearest point of the parcel or property from which the proposed sexually-oriented business or erotic entertainment establishment is to be separated.
 3. Nothing within the locational requirements set forth herein shall preclude a sexually-oriented business or erotic entertainment establishment from conducting more than one sexually-oriented business or erotic entertainment establishment within a single structure provided the business shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, Chapters 9.44, 9.48, and all other city requirements.
 4. In the event a sexually-oriented business or erotic entertainment establishment is legally established in accordance with the requirements of the chapter, and a land use or activity described in subsections (B)(1)(a) through (B)(1)(d) of this section locates within the required separation distance, the zoning conformity of the legally established sexually-oriented business or erotic entertainment establishment shall not be effected unless the adult business use is abandoned for a continuous period of one hundred twenty days.

(Ord. 670 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2005)

15.44.140 Electric vehicle battery charging stations.

- A. Within all zones electric vehicle battery charging stations shall be allowed as accessory uses to any principal use.
 1. Within residential zones, electric vehicle battery charging stations shall be located internal to a garage, or a minimum of 15 feet from the edge of the right-of-way.
- B. Electric vehicle battery charging stations that are open to the public shall be allowed as accessory use to any principal use in the CBD, SC, LI/M, MU and PU zones. All such electric vehicle charging stations, open to the public, shall comply with the following requirements:
 1. An electric vehicle charging station space may be included in the calculation for minimum required parking spaces per Chapter 15.72 CMC Parking.
 2. Electrical Permit Requirements. Installation of electric vehicle charging station shall meet all applicable manufacturing and installation requirements, including without limitation all applicable installation requirements set forth in the state electrical code.
 3. Signage.
 - a. Each charging station space shall be posted with signage indicating the space is only for electrical vehicle charging purposes.
 - b. Information about the charging station shall be provided, including but not limited to voltage and amperage levels, time of use, fees and safety information.

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- c. Directional signs shall be installed at entrances to parking area and/or at other points that will effectively guide motorists to the charging station space.
 4. Lighting. All charging equipment accessible to the public during night time hours shall include lighting sufficient to ensure the visibility and safe operation of such equipment.
 5. A phone number or other contact information shall be provided on the charging station equipment for reporting when the equipment is not functioning or other problems are encountered.
 6. Where charging station equipment is provided within an adjacent pedestrian circulation area, such as a sidewalk or accessible route to the building entrance, charging equipment shall be located so as to not interfere with accessibility requirements of WAC 51-50-005.

(Ord. No. 863, § 2, 8-4-2015; Ord. No. 958, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

15.44.150 Bed and breakfast inns.

- A. ~~In residential zones, Bed and breakfast inns with~~ no more than four rooms for rent per residence are allowed as a special use in all single family residential zones.
- B. Accessory buildings that were lawfully established may be considered part of a bed and breakfast inn provided that, such detached bed and breakfast rooms shall not have facilities for cooking.
- C. In addition to the requirements for a special use permit a bed and breakfast inn shall satisfy the following requirements:
 1. The premises of the bed-and-breakfast operation is owner occupied;
 2. The bed-and-breakfast operation prepares food for, and offers food only to, individuals who are guests of the bed-and-breakfast;
 3. 12 guests or less are served at the bed-and-breakfast operation on any given day; and

(Ord. No. 958, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

Part II. Grading, Filling, and Excavation

15.44.200 Grading permits—Exemptions and application requirements.

- A. Subject to Section 15.44.210 (Restrictions and requirements), no grading, excavation, or filling permits are required for the following activities:
 1. Routine agricultural activities such as plowing, harrowing, disking, ridging, listing, leveling, draining and similar operations to prepare a field or crop;
 2. Excavation for a septic tank, drainfield or well;
 3. Cemetery graves;

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4. Grading involving less than fifty cubic yards of material that is less than two feet in depth or that does not create a cut or fill slope greater than five feet in height and steeper than two horizontal to one vertical;
 5. Routine landscape maintenance and minor repair;
 6. Emergency situations involving immediate danger to persons or substantial fire hazards, including removal of seriously diseased vegetation or trees;
 7. Clearing of one thousand square feet where the existing land use is single-family residential;
 8. Except for subsections (A)(1), (A)(5) and (A)(6) of this section, the exemptions set forth in this section will not apply in wetlands, unstable slope areas, or areas that are within fifty feet of the top of the natural bank of any stream;
 9. Clearing and grading associated with the construction of a single-family residence that has been issued a valid building permit.
 10. Trenching and backfilling for the installation, reconstruction, or repair of utilities.
 11. Grading completed as part of a city public works project.
- B. Clear and grade permits are required for the following activities:
1. All grading, excavation or filling involving fifty cubic yards or more of material that is greater than two feet in depth or that does create a cut or fill slope greater than five feet in height and steeper than two horizontal to one vertical.
 2. One acre or more of land disturbing activity or for two thousand square feet or more of new plus replaced impervious surface.
- C. Clear and grade permits shall include a general plot which shall contain the following information:
1. General vicinity map;
 2. Property boundaries indicating extent and location of proposed clearing and grading activities, and major physical features of the property (i.e., streams, ravines, etc.);
 3. Location and dimension of buffer areas to be maintained or established, and location and description of proposed erosion-control devices or structures;
 4. Other information that may be required by the city in instances related to geologic hazard, shoreline protection, or project scope as deemed necessary by the city planner in order to ensure that the intent of this chapter is satisfied;
 5. Location of structures, fencing, drainage systems, utility lines, impervious surfaces, and significant trees; and
 6. A Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control plan is required for clearing, grading, excavation, filling, and any activity which in the city engineer's determination has the potential for sediments to be carried to existing stormwater systems. The city engineer's determination shall be based upon consideration of the topography of the project site and its proximity to existing stormwater systems; the nature and intensity of the activity; seasonal and/or weather concerns; and any other relevant factor.

(Ord. 745 § 6, 2008; Ord. 670 § 6 (Exh. F) (part), 2005)

(Ord. No. 958, § 2(Exh. A), 6-21-2022)

Chapter 15.46 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

15.46.010 Purpose.

The purpose of allowing and regulating accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential neighborhoods pursuant to this chapter is to promote affordable housing and a range of housing types, to encourage increased density within existing neighborhoods without significantly changing the character of the neighborhoods, and to provide the opportunity for homeowners to gain the extra income necessary to help meet the rising costs of home ownership. ~~To insure that property owners maintain a direct responsibility for and maintenance of the ADU, the owner shall be required to reside on the premises, either in the ADU or in the primary dwelling.~~

(Ord. 729 § 2 (Exh. B) (part), 2007)

(Ord. No. 815, § 2, 10-2-2012)

15.46.020 ADUs—Where permitted.

ADUs are permitted in all single-family zones and in the ~~mixed-use~~^{R12} zone, subject to the requirements of this chapter and all requirements of Title 15. No more than ~~one two~~ ADUs shall be allowed per lot. No ADU will be permitted on the same lot as any duplex or multifamily dwelling.

(Ord. 729 § 2 (Exh. B) (part), 2007)

15.46.030 Development standards general to all ADUs.

- A. Code Compliance. ADUs shall meet all development standards for the applicable zone, except as modified by this chapter, and shall comply with all applicable city regulations, including but not limited to the building code.
- B. Size. ADUs may not exceed ~~forty fifty~~ percent of the floor area of the principal residence. ~~provided, that if~~ the principal residence is less than two thousand square feet in size, ~~an the~~ ADU may not exceed ~~eight hundred one thousand~~ square feet.
- C. Parking. Separate and apart from the parking requirements applicable to the principal residence, one off-street parking space is required for each ADU; provided that on-site parking is not required for ADUs within one-half mile of a major transit stop.
- D. Walkway. Each ADU shall be serviced by a pedestrian walkway connecting the adjacent street or alley to the primary entrance of the ADU.
- E. ~~Occupancy. The total number of persons who may occupy an ADU shall not exceed four regardless of the familial or other relationship of such persons.~~
- F. Bedrooms. No more than two bedrooms shall be located within an ADU.
- G. ~~Ownership. Either the principal residence or the ADU shall be owner-occupied. "Owner-occupied" shall mean a property owner who makes his or her legal residence at the site, as evidenced by voter registration, vehicle registration, or similar means, and actually resides at the site, and at no time receives rent for the owner-~~

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~~occupied unit. The owner(s) shall not rent the designated owner-occupied unit at any time during the pendency of the ADU permit; any such rental shall void the permit. The owner(s) shall not rent any portion of the owner-occupied residence either during the owner(s)' occupancy or while the owner is absent from the owner-occupied unit for any period. An ADU shall not be used as a short-term rental and must be rented for a minimum of 90 days or more.~~

- H. Nonconformance. No permit shall be issued for a nonconforming ADU unless and until the structure is brought into conformance with all applicable current regulations.
- I. Mobile Homes. No mobile home, ~~or recreational vehicle, camper or vehicle~~, shall be used as an ADU.
- J. Specific provisions for accessory dwelling units are set forth in the impact fee regulations codified at Title 3 CMC and the utility regulations codified at Title 13 CMC. ADUs under this chapter shall comply with all such regulations, as well as any and all other applicable requirements, specifically including without limitation the King County regulations regarding wastewater capacity charges.

(Ord. 729 § 2 (Exh. B) (part), 2007)

(Ord. No. 815, § 3, 10-2-2012)

15.46.040 Development standards specific to attached ADUs.

In addition to all of the standards described in CMC Section 15.46.030, Attached ADUs must also comply with the following:

- A. Entrance. Only one entrance for the entire residential structure may be visible from any street.
- B. Design. Each attached ADU shall be designed so that, to the degree reasonably feasible, the appearance of the building remains that of a single-family residence. At a minimum, the architecture of each attached ADU should conform to the following guideline:
 - 1. Any new exterior construction associated with creating an attached ADU should match the existing exterior materials, color and design of the principal residence;
 - 2. The pitch of the attached ADU's roof should match that of the principal residence within a twenty-degree range;
 - 3. Window styles should be similar to that of the original house in size, shape, trim color and the number of panes.

(Ord. 729 § 2 (Exh. B) (part), 2007)

15.46.050 Development standards specific to detached ADUs.

In addition to all of the standards contained in CMC Section 15.46.030, detached ADUs must also comply with the following:

- A. Height. The maximum height of a detached ADU shall be twenty-five feet.
- ~~B. Garage Units. No detached ADU may be located above a garage unless the detached ADU is directly accessible from an alley.~~
- C. Setbacks. Detached ADUs are subject to the same setback regulations as single-family detached dwelling units and garages that apply in the underlying zoning district, unless otherwise provided by this title.

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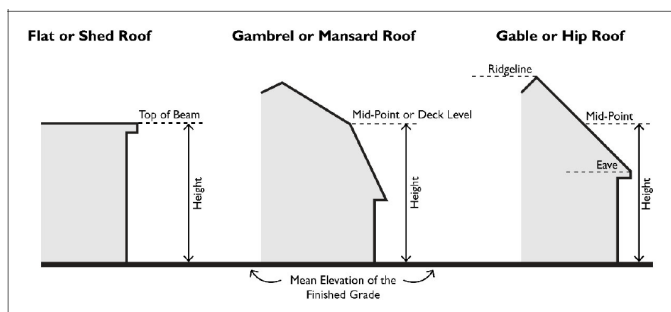
- D. The detached ADU should be similar to the principal residence with regard to:
1. Exterior materials, color and design;
 2. Roof pitch should match that of the principal residence within a twenty-degree range;
 3. Window styles including size, shape, trim color and number of panels.

(Ord. 729 § 2 (Exh. B) (part), 2007)

15.46.060 Approval process.

- A. Each ADU shall require an ~~application for special use accessory dwelling unit~~ permit ~~subject to the Type I permit review process [CMC 15.09.020 and CMC 15.09.050]~~.
- B. In addition to the ~~special use accessory dwelling unit~~ permit application, an application for an ADU shall ~~include submittal requirements including the following item~~ includes:
1. Site plan showing location of the proposed ADU, parking spaces for the ADU and principal residence, vehicular access for the ADU, pedestrian walkway to serve the ADU, and location of principal residence and any other structures on the lot. The site plan should also show the required building setbacks for the underlying zone.
 2. Size in square feet of the floor areas of the proposed ADU and the principal residence.
 3. Building plans showing the lay-out of the proposed ADU, specifying the number and location of all bedrooms.
 4. Elevations that show the ADU and the principal residence, illustrating the exterior construction, roof pitch, window styles and colors of the proposed ADU and specifying dimensions including building heights.
- C. ~~An ADU permit shall expire on December 31 of each year and must be renewed on an annual basis. Renewal shall be an administrative approval without notice requirements and application for renewal shall be made on a form provided by the city and shall include vehicle license number of the ADU occupant and proof of residence of the owner in the form of vehicle registration, voter registration or signed statement from the owner that he or she shall reside on site for the period of approval.~~

(Ord. 729 § 2 (Exh. B) (part), 2007)



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(Supp. No. 15)

(Ord. No. 889, § 2(Exh. A), 8-15-2017)

Chapter 15.48 DENSITY AND DIMENSIONAL REGULATIONS

15.48.070 Residential zone density and dimensional standards.

Note: All R6 development shall comply with the applicable provisions of this Table I as well as the provisions of CMC 15.96.050.

Table I
Residential Zones Density and Dimensional Standards

Standard	R2.5	R3	R4	R6	R12	R24	RMHP	Conditions/ Reference
Lot Design								
Minimum lot size (square feet)								
Standard subdivision	12,500	10,800	7,500	5,000	2,500		3,000	
Cluster subdivision	9,600	7,500	6,000					
Minimum lot width (feet)	75	60	50	50	40 (x)	40	50	(x) 30' for lots served by alleys
Maximum impervious surface	50%	50%	50%	60%	65% (x)	65% (x)	65%	(x) 80% for townhomes and multifamily
Density								
Minimum residential density (dwelling units per net acre)					8	12		CMC 15.48.020
Maximum residential density (dwelling units per net acre)	3	4	6	8	12	24	14	CMC 15.48.020
Maximum floor area ratio (FAR)			0.55	0.40 (x)				(x) Or 2,000 square feet of habitable floor area, whichever is less. With

								approved ADU, 0.52 or 3,000 square feet of habitable floor area, whichever is less
Height (feet)								
Maximum building height	25 (x)	25 (x)	25 (x)	25 (x) (y)	25 (z)	35 (z)	25	(x) May be increased 3' in the FEMA AE zone (y) Maximum 30' for roof ridgeline (z) Modifications: CMC 15.48.060(G)
Setbacks (feet)								
Note: In the R2.5 and R3 zones, the sum of the front and rear setbacks must be no less than 45 feet.								
Note: In the R4 and R6 zones, the sum of the front and rear setbacks must be no less than 40 feet.								
Front (street) yard, minimum	15	15	15	15	15 (x)	15 (x)	15	(x) 10' with alley access in rear
Front (street) yard, garage or carport, minimum	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Side (street) yard, minimum	10	10	10	10	10 (x)	10 (x)	5	(x) 20' where adjacent to an arterial
Interior (side) yard, minimum	10	10	5 (x)	5 (x)	5	5 (y)	5	(x) Minimum average of 7.5' (y) 10' adjacent to a lower intensity zone
Rear yard	30	30	25	25 (x)	20 (y)	20 (y)	10	(x) 5' for <u>detached</u> garages with

								alley access (v) Or 20% of lot areadepth, whichever is smaller
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(Ord. No. 949, § 2(Exh. A), 3-15-2022)

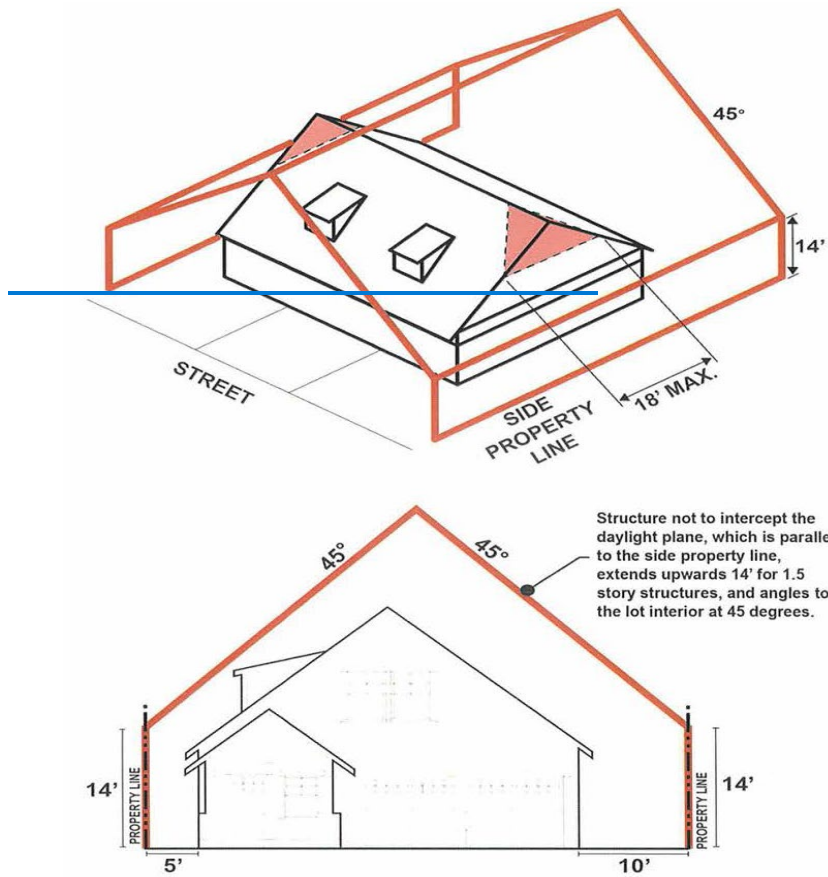
15.48.080 Non-residential zone density and dimensional standards.

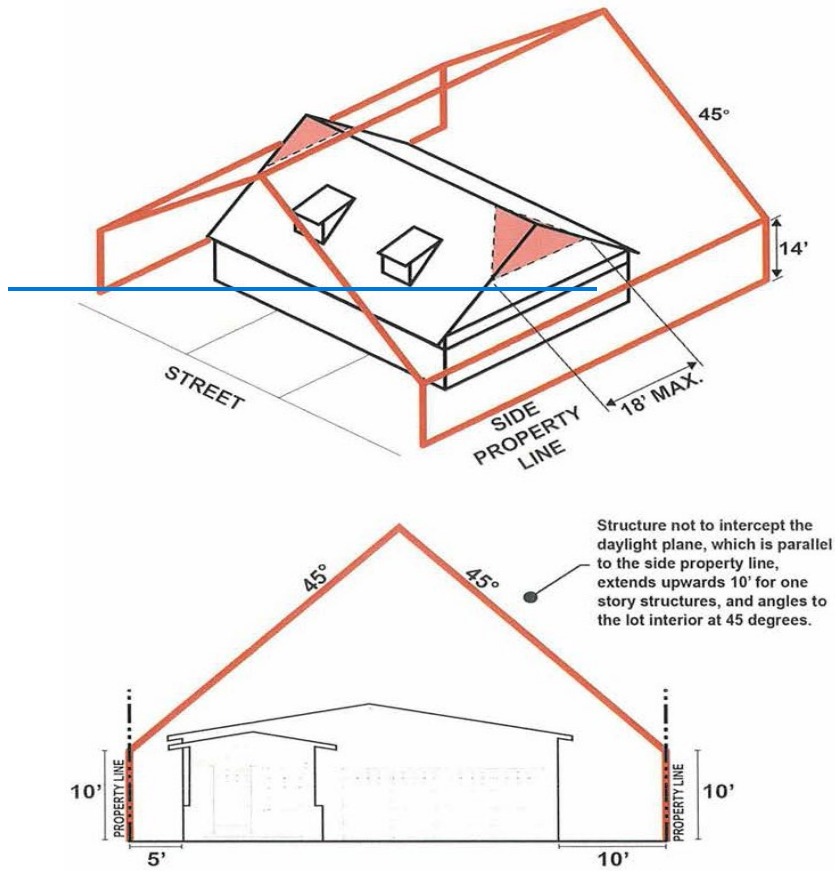
Table II
Non-Residential Zones Density and Dimensional Standards

Standard	CBD	MU	SC	LI/M	HC	AGI	Conditions/Reference
Lot Design							
Maximum impervious surface	100%	80%	75%	75%	50%	75%	
Density							
Minimum residential density (dwelling units per net acre)		12 (x)					CMC 15.48.020 (x) Does not apply to residential uses above or attached to non-residential uses.
Maximum residential density (dwelling units per net acre)		24					CMC 15.48.020
Height (feet)							
Maximum building height	30 (x)	35 (y)	35 (z)	35 (z)	35 (z)	35 (z)	(x) 40' if step-back standards are met (y) Modifications: CMC 15.48.060(G) (z) 40' if front yard setback is at least 30'

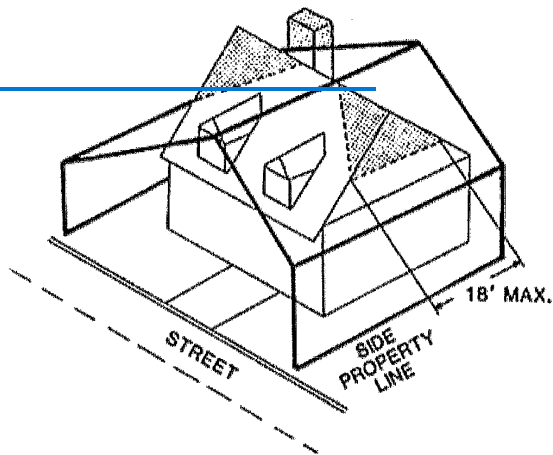
Third story step-back (feet)							
Front (street) yard, minimum	20						
Side (street) yard, minimum	10						
Setbacks (feet)							
Front (street) yard, minimum	0	0—10 (x)	On Tolt: 0 Off Tolt: 20	25	On Tolt: 5 Off Tolt: 20	25	(x) CMC 15.48.085
Front (street) yard, garage or carport, minimum		20					
Side (street) yard, minimum	0	5	On Tolt: 5 Off Tolt: 10	10	On Tolt: 5 Off Tolt: 10	10	
Interior (side) yard, minimum	0	5 (x)	On Tolt: 0 Off Tolt: 5	15	On Tolt: 0 Off Tolt: 5	15	(x) 10' adjacent to a lower intensity zone
Rear yard	0	20 (x)	On Tolt: 10 Off Tolt: 15	25	On Tolt: 10 Off Tolt: 15	25	(x) Or 20% of lot are <u>depth</u> , whichever is smaller

(Ord. No. 949, § 2(Exh. A), 3-15-2022)

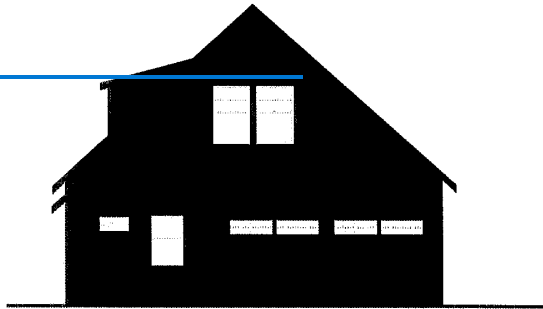




ALLOWED GABLE INTRUSION ABOVE DAYLIGHT PLANE



At least 10 percent of the façade (all vertical surfaces of a residence facing the street) must be transparent windows or doors. All areas inside an individual window frame may be counted in transparency calculations (including window sashes, mullions, rails, stiles, and grilles).



Chapter 15.50 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

15.50.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the construction and maintenance of affordable housing and affordable senior housing through the use of residential density incentives. This chapter advances this purpose by:

- A. Defining in quantified terms the density incentives achievable by the development of affordable housing and affordable senior housing;
- B. Establishing a calculation methodology to compute density incentives for developments that provide affordable housing or affordable senior housing;
- C. Establishing appropriate development standards that are consistent with and will advance the city's comprehensive plan goals; and
- D. Establishing an efficient, streamlined review process that will allow evaluation of proposed density increases simultaneously with an applicant's underlying development proposal, while affording an appropriate opportunity for public review and comment.

(Ord. 712 § 2 (part), 2007)

15.50.020 Permitted locations.

- A. The use of density incentives for affordable housing pursuant to this chapter shall be permitted in all single-family zones (~~SR12-5R 2.5~~, ~~UR 10-8R 3~~, ~~UR7-5R 4~~ and ~~UR5R 6~~).
- B. The use of density incentives for affordable senior housing pursuant to this chapter shall be permitted in all residential and mixed use zones (~~SR12-5R 2.5~~, ~~UR 10-8R 3~~, ~~UR7-5R 4~~, ~~UR5-R 6~~, RMHP, ~~MFRR 12~~, ~~MU1-R 24~~ and ~~MU2MU~~), except for properties with frontage on Tolt Avenue.

(Ord. 712 § 2 (part), 2007)

15.50.070 Review process.

All proposals utilizing the density incentives authorized by this chapter shall be reviewed concurrently with a primary proposal as follows:

- A. For the purpose of this section, a primary proposal is defined as a proposed subdivision, conditional use permit, site plan or building permit.
- B. When the primary proposal requires a public hearing, the public hearing on the primary proposal shall serve as the hearing on the use of the requested density incentives, and the reviewing authority shall make a consolidated decision on the proposed development and use of density incentives.
- C. When the primary proposal does not require a public hearing under this title, the density incentives under this chapter shall, in addition to the requirements of this chapter, be subject to the decisional criteria for conditional use permits pursuant to CMC Section ~~15.16.130~~15.18.040 and the Type III application procedures pursuant to Chapter 15.09 CMC.
- D. Any required public hearing notice for a project involving the proposed use of density incentives under this chapter shall include the development's requested density and the type and amount of affordable housing proposed.

(Ord. 712 § 2 (part), 2007)

Chapter 15.56 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Part I. Requirements

15.56.010 Street dedication.

In all new subdivisions, streets shall be dedicated to public use.

15.56.020 Costs of right-of-way installation and improvements borne by applicant.

When rights-of-way improvements are required in conjunction with permit approval, all costs and expenses incident to the installation of rights-of-way to be dedicated to the public shall be borne by the applicant.

15.56.030 Access to lots.

Every lot shall have access to it that is sufficient to afford a reasonable means of ingress and egress for emergency vehicles as well as for all those likely to need or desire access to the property in its intended use.

15.56.040 Access to arterial streets.

Whenever a major subdivision that involves the creation of one or more new streets borders on or contains an existing or proposed arterial street, no direct driveway access may be provided from the lots within this subdivision onto this street unless no other access is possible.

15.56.050 Entrances to streets.

- A. All driveway entrances and other openings onto streets within the city's planning jurisdiction shall be constructed so that:
 - 1. Vehicles can enter and exit from the lot in question without posing any substantial danger to themselves, pedestrians, or vehicles traveling in abutting streets, and
 - 2. Interference with the free and convenient flow of traffic in abutting or surrounding streets is minimized.
- B. Driveway cuts shall be limited to the following maximum widths:
 - Single Family Residential—18 feet
 - Multi-Family Residential—22 feet
 - All Other—width of driveway, maximum of 40 feet
- C. Specifications for driveway entrances shall be as specified in [Chapter 12.06 CMC](#), the "Carnation Design and Construction Standards and Specifications", [the "City of Carnation Street and Storm Sewer System Standards"](#), or as otherwise specified by the City Engineer. If driveway entrances and other openings onto streets are constructed in accordance with the City's specifications and requirements, this shall be deemed evidence of compliance with the standard set forth in Subsection (a).

15.56.130 Construction standards and specifications.

Construction and design standards and specifications for streets, sidewalks, and curbs and gutters are contained in [Chapter 12.06 CMC](#), the City's "Design and Construction Standards and Specifications", [and the "City of Carnation Street and Storm Sewer System Standards"](#), and all such facilities shall be completed in accordance with these standards.

15.56.160 Public streets and private roads in subdivisions.

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all lots created after the effective date of this section ([Ord 553 - May 29, 1997](#)) shall abut a public street at least to the extent necessary to comply with the access requirement set forth in Section 15.56.030 (Access to Lots). For purposes of this subsection, the term "public street" includes a preexisting public street as well as a street created by the subdivider that meets the public street standards of this title and is dedicated for public use. The recordation of a plat shall constitute an offer of dedication of such street.
- B. Private roads shall not be allowed in subdivided developments.
- C. Private access tracts may be allowed through the short plat process only where they provide access for four or fewer lots. Where a private access tract is used, and an adjacent property is capable of being short platted with a private access tract, such tracts shall be located in such a way so as to allow them to be combined into one 50-foot right-of-way in the event that the property owners wish to improve and dedicate it as a public street.

15.56.170 Right-of-way improvements and dedication to precede development or building.

- A. Except as noted under subsection (c) below, no land use or building permit shall be issued by the City unless or until the half of the public rights-of-way upon which the same abuts are deemed fully improved or guaranteed to the standards of the City and offered for dedication to the public.

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- B. The Public Works Director may deem Subsection (a) fulfilled under the below listed circumstances. It shall be at the Public Works Director's discretion, based on knowledge of upcoming projects in the vicinity, safety issues, or sound engineering judgment, as to which method shall be allowed or not allowed. Improvements may be deemed fully installed:
1. Where the rights-of-way are already improved to standard and dedicated to the City.
 2. Where the City chooses to purchase rights-of-way and install the improvements. However, under no circumstances is the City obligated to do this.
 3. Where the applicant, understanding that the land use or building permit sought cannot be issued until the improvements are deemed installed by the Public Works Director, installs the improvements himself at his own cost and offers the rights-of-way to the public.
 4. Where the applicant has dedicated the rights-of-way to the public and provided a surety bond acceptable to the public works director and city attorney ensuring that the improvements shall be installed within one year.
 5. If Subsections 1-4 are deemed infeasible by the Public Works Director: Where the applicant has dedicated the rights-of-way to the public and elected to pay to the City an amount equal to the cost of installing the improvements. In such circumstances said monies would be maintained in an account to be used specifically for improvements on that right-of-way within the general vicinity of the project. The properties contributing to these improvements shall not be subject to any future Local Improvement District for those same improvements.
 6. If Subsections 1-5 are deemed infeasible by the Public Works Director: Where the applicant has dedicated the rights-of-way to the public and provided a recorded covenant power-of-attorney to the City in support of a petition local improvement district (hereinafter referred to as "LID covenant") for construction of right-of-way improvements, together with all necessary appurtenances. Forms for the LID covenant shall be provided by the City and approved by the City Attorney.
- C. This section shall not apply to:
1. Building permits for additions, alterations, or repairs within any twelve-month period which does not increase the gross floor space of an existing building or facility by more than fifty percent (50%).
 2. Building permits for [accessory dwelling units](#), residential garages, carports, or accessory structures not intended as a dwelling unit.

15.56.180 Road and sidewalk requirements in unsubdivided developments.

- A. Within unsubdivided developments, all private roads and access ways shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the safe and convenient movement of motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Width of roads, use of curb and gutter, and paving specifications shall be determined by the provisions of this title dealing with parking (Chapter 15.72) and drainage (Chapter 15.64). To the extent not otherwise covered in the foregoing chapters, and to the extent that the requirements set forth in this chapter for subdivision streets may be relevant to the roads in unsubdivided developments, the requirements of this chapter may be applied to satisfy the standard set forth in the first sentence of this subsection.
- B. Whenever a road in an unsubdivided development connects two or more collector or arterial streets in such a manner that any substantial volume of through traffic is likely to make use of this road, such road shall be constructed in accordance with the standards applicable to subdivision streets and shall be dedicated to the public. In other cases when roads in unsubdivided developments within the city are constructed in

accordance with the specifications for subdivision streets, the city may accept an offer of dedication of such streets.

- C. In all unsubdivided residential development, sidewalks shall be provided linking dwelling units with other dwelling units, the public street, and on-site activity centers such as parking areas, laundry facilities, and recreational areas and facilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, sidewalks shall not be required where pedestrians have access to a road that serves not more than nine dwelling units.
- D. Whenever the permit-issuing authority finds that a means of pedestrian access is necessary from an unsubdivided development to schools, parks, playgrounds, or other roads or facilities and that such access is not conveniently provided by sidewalks adjacent to the roads, the developer may be required to reserve an unobstructed easement of at least 10 feet to provide such access.
- E. The sidewalks required by this section shall be at least five feet wide and constructed according to the specifications set forth in [Chapter 12.06 CMC](#), the City's "Design and Construction Standards and Specifications," [and the City of Carnation Street and Storm Sewer System Standards](#).

15.56.380 Street and Right-of-Way Improvement Requirements

[Street and right-of-way improvements shall be as required in the adopted City of Carnation Street and Storm Sewer System Standards. State Highway improvements shall be determined by the Washington State Department of Transportation in coordination with the City Public Works Director.](#)

Table III: Street and Right-of-Way Improvement Requirements

Type of Right-of-Way	Minimum Right-of-Way Width (in feet)	Minimum Pavement Width (in feet)	Improvement Required	
			Outside of pavement, both sides of street	Within pavement
Pedestrian Way	10	8		8' asphalt path
Utility Easement	15	determined by Public Works Dir.		drivable access to utility facilities
Alley	16	16		16' paved driving lane
Private Access	25	20		20' driving lane
Cul-de-Sac	45 radius	40 radius	5' sidewalks (both sides), 6" curbs/ gutters	40' radius paved driving lane, no parking
Neighborhood or Local Access Street	50	28	5' sidewalks both sides, 6" curbs/ gutters	8' parking lane (1 side only), two 10' driving lanes
Collector Street	60	40	5' sidewalks (both	8' parking lane (2 sides), two 10' driving lanes, one 4' bike lane

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			sides), 6" curbs/ gutters	
Arterial Street	70	48	5' sidewalks (both sides), 6" curbs/ gutters	two 7' bike lanes, two 11' driving lanes, one 12' center turn lane
Major Arterial/State Highway	determined by WSDOT and PW Dir.	determined by WSDOT and PW Dir.	determined by WSDOT and Public Works Director	determined by WSDOT and Public Works Director

Chapter 15.60 UTILITIES

Part II. Sewer

15.60.100 Sewage disposal facilities required.

Every principal use and every lot within a subdivision shall be served by ~~a public or private~~ the City's sewage disposal system that is determined adequate to accommodate the reasonable needs of such use or subdivision lot and that complies with all applicable health regulations. Such uses or subdivision lots shall be connected to a sewage disposal system before the completion of the construction of such building or structure or, under special circumstances and with the Public Works Director' authorization, before any occupancy or use thereof.

15.60.110 Private sewage disposal.

- A. Where a public sanitary sewer is not available for use, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system or replacement, any of which must comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
- B. Pursuant to RCW 70.64 and WAC 248.96, the City recognizes the King County Health Department as the legitimate agency to supervise and direct the on-site sewer system permit process. All permitting and inspection of private sewage disposal systems shall be done by the King County Health Department, provided, that the proposed on-site sewage system shall also conform to any applicable City code requirements. All related Health Department fees shall be paid by the property owner. A copy of the King County Health Department septic permit shall be furnished to the City by the property owner prior to any construction work.

~~15.60.120 Septic system contractor registration and business license required.~~

- A. ~~All properties required to have a sewage disposal system, including but not limited to properties served by septic systems as of the effective date of the ordinance codified in Chapter 13.45 CMC (Ord 743 – effective April 15, 2008), shall connect to the sewer system in accordance with Chapter 13.45 CMC. For the purpose of assuring safe and quality installation of septic systems, no person, other than the owner of the property~~

involved, may construct, install, repair, reconstruct, excavate, or connect a septic system, unless he is a licensed contractor holding a valid, un-suspended current certificate of registration issued by the Department of Licenses of the State of Washington, and a valid business license issued by the City of Carnation.

- ~~B. All such owners and contractors shall adhere at all times to the then current requirements of the City relating to septic systems, including reasonable requirements of the Public Works Director relating to construction, installation, reconstruction and repair of septic systems.~~

~~15.60.130 Each building septic system to have individual building connection, unless exception granted.~~

- ~~A. Not more than one primary structure may be connected to the septic system by a single connection unless an exception is granted by the Public Works Director prior to the construction of such connection.~~
- ~~B. If more than one primary structure is connected to the septic system by a single connection, a mutually beneficial easement shall be granted to the respective properties over the shared portions of the connection, thus assuring that all properties involved shall have perpetual use of the septic system. Provisions shall also be made for maintenance and access for repair proposes. Said easement(s) shall be recorded with the County Recorder, and a copy thereof furnished to the City.~~

~~15.60.140 Protection of excavations restoration of public property.~~

~~All excavations for septic installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.~~

15.60.380 Sites for and screening of solid waste and recycle containers.

- A. Every development that, under the city's solid waste collection policies, is or will be required to provide one or more dumpsters for solid waste collection shall provide sites for such dumpsters that are:
1. Located so as to facilitate collection and minimize any negative impact on persons occupying the development site, neighboring properties, or public rights-of-way, and
 2. Constructed according to specifications established by the public works director to allow for collection without damage to the development site or the collection vehicle.
- B. All such dumpsters shall be screened if and to the extent that, in the absence of screening, they would be clearly visible to:
1. Persons located within any dwelling unit on residential property other than that where the dumpster is located; or,
 2. Occupants, customers, or other invitees located within any building on nonresidential property other than that where the dumpster is located, unless such other property is used primarily for purposes permitted exclusively in a light industrial or manufacturing zoning district; or,
 3. Persons traveling on any public street, sidewalk, or other public way.
- C. When dumpster screening is required under this section, such screening shall be constructed, installed, and located to prevent or remedy the conditions requiring the screening.

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- D. Storage space and collection points for recyclable goods shall be provided as required in ~~Chapter 15.80-150~~this Title and the Carnation Design Standards and Guidelines where applicable.

Chapter 15.68 SIGNS AND FENCES

Part I. Signs

15.68.010 Purpose.

The purposes of this chapter are to:

- A. Provide standards that regulate the effective use of signs as a way to identify business properties and to promote economic viability;
- B. Protect the public interest by minimizing the adverse effects of signage upon nearby properties and pedestrian and traffic safety;
- C. Permit signs that complement building uses and their surroundings by regulating their type, number, location, size, and lighting; and
- D. Minimize the aggregate amount of signage displayed with the Carnation community consistent with the city's aesthetic standards and legal requirements.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.020 Applicability.

Except as provided by this chapter, no sign shall hereafter be placed, erected, re-erected, constructed, altered, or maintained, without a permit issued by the city planner.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.030 Permits.

- A. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, no sign shall be displayed without a valid sign permit. Provided, that a sign permit applicant may obtain a single sign permit for all signs owned or otherwise displayed by the applicant. Provided further, that a group of signs displayed on a single, common supporting structure shall collectively require only a single permit.
- B. If a sign permit applicant submits a proposal for other development permits, including but not limited to an application for a rezone, master plan, special use or conditional use permit, the application may include an application for signage in sufficient detail that the city planner can determine if the proposed signage complies with the provisions of this title. A sign permit satisfying the requirements of this subsection may be issued in conjunction with the applicant's other requested development permits.
- C. Permit Requirements. Applications for sign permits shall be made to the city planner on forms provided by the city and shall be accompanied by:

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1. Two site plans showing the location of the affected lot, building or buildings, and sign or signs, and depicting both existing sign(s) and the proposed sign or signs;
 2. Two copies of a scale drawing of the proposed sign or sign revision, including size, height, copy, structural and footing details, material specifications, intended method of attachment, illumination, front and end views of marquees, calculation for dead load and wind pressure, photographs of site and building marked to show where sign or marquee is proposed, and any other information required to ensure compliance with appropriate laws;
 3. Written consent of the owner of the building, structure or property where the sign is to be erected, if the applicant is not the owner; and
 4. A nonrefundable permit fee in an amount prescribed by the city council by resolution.
- D. A sign permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall expire automatically if construction and erection of the sign has not been fully completed within ninety days of permit issuance.
- E. To the extent legally permissible, the city planner may suspend or revoke a permit issued under provisions of this chapter whenever such permit is issued in error or issued on the basis of incorrect information, or whenever a sign is in violation of any ordinance, regulation or provision of this chapter.
- F. Whenever the requirements of this chapter require interpretation, the most restrictive definition or standard shall prevail.
- G. The holder of a permit may, for the duration thereof, change the advertising copy on the sign for which the permit was issued without obtaining an additional permit.
- H. Separate and apart from the requirements of this chapter, any sign displayed within the city shall comply with any and all applicable state and local regulations.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.040 Exemptions from permitting requirements.

- A. The signs listed in this subsection shall not require a permit. Provided, that this exemption shall not be construed as relieving an owner from the responsibility of complying with the applicable provisions of this chapter or any other law or ordinance. Provided further, that none of the following signs shall be allowed to the extent that they pose a hazard to public health or safety.
1. Temporary holiday signs and holiday decorations erected on private property;
 2. Signs directly related to a government building, structure, service, roadway or activity that are installed or otherwise required by the city or other governmental entity;
 3. Bona fide religious symbols;
 4. Memorial signs or tablets, names of buildings, or dates of building construction, not to exceed fifteen square feet;
 5. Traffic or pedestrian control signs, signs required by law, or governmentally-approved signs indicating a scenic or historic point of interest;
 6. Sculptures, fountains, mosaics, murals and design features that do not incorporate commercial advertising, identification or obscene matter as defined by RCW 7.48.050;
 7. The official flags of governments or public institutions, including but not limited to schools;

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8. Official public notices of federal, state or local governments, including courts;
 9. Incidental signs less than two square feet;
 10. Signs not visible from the public right-of-way;
 11. Lettering or symbols painted directly or flush-mounted magnetically onto an operable vehicle. Provided, any such vehicle may not be abandoned as defined in CMC Section 10.34.010(A) or (B);
 12. Identification signs displayed upon recycling collection containers for public, charitable or nonprofit organizations;
 13. Emblems of nonprofit organizations and community service clubs, including signs less than two square feet which identify the meeting place and time of the organization or club;
 14. House of worship, public institution and school bulletin boards, identification signs, and directional signs that: (a) do not exceed one per abutting street, (b) sixteen square feet in area, and (c) are not internally illuminated;
 15. Political signs and other signs displaying exclusively noncommercial messages; and
 16. Portable and temporary signs authorized by this chapter.
- B. The activities listed in this subsection do not require a permit:
1. Painting, repainting, cleaning, repairing and other normal sign maintenance, to the extent that structural or electrical changes are not made; and
 2. Changing the advertising copy or message on a lawfully erected and conforming sign specifically designed for the use of replaceable copy.
- C. Political signs and other signs containing exclusively noncommercial messages that displayed entirely upon private property are exempt from the provisions of this chapter except to the extent such signs pose a direct threat to public safety by virtue of their size, location, condition, illumination or manner of display.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.050 Definitions and illustrations.

The definitions of technical terms utilized in this chapter are contained in Chapter 15.08 of this title. Illustrations of signage categories regulated by this chapter are contained in Appendix A of this chapter.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.060 General provisions.

Unless otherwise provided by this chapter, the following regulations shall apply to all signs:

- A. **Structural Requirements.** The structure and installation of all signs shall comply with the applicable provisions of all building, construction, fire and any other regulations adopted by the city, including any applicable building or other permit requirements. If required by Chapter 15.80 CMC or other applicable regulation, a building or other required permit shall be obtained prior to constructing and displaying a sign.
- B. **Sign Materials and Construction.** Except for temporary signs, all signs must be constructed of durable, maintainable materials. Signs made of materials that deteriorate quickly or that feature impermanent

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construction, including but not limited to plywood or plastic sheets lacking a sign face overlay or a frame to protect exposed edges, are not permitted. ~~C. Maintenance of Signs.~~ All signs, together with all attendant supports, braces, guys and anchors shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe, neat, and clean condition.

~~D.C.~~ Illumination of Signs.

1. Signs with external lighting are encouraged. However, the light directed on, or internal to, any sign shall be shaded, shielded, and/or directed such that the light intensity or brightness shall not adversely affect safe vision vehicle operators on private or public property or pedestrians within the public right-of-way. Uplighting into the sky is prohibited.
2. Backlit signs are prohibited except for projecting signs along Tolt Avenue.
3. Signs with neon lighting are permitted.

~~E.D.~~ Clearance and Sight Distance. Signs must maintain a minimum of eight feet of vertical clearance over sidewalks and other pedestrian ways. Except for approved banners with fifteen feet of vertical clearance above the street surface, no sign shall be erected over a public street. Any sign erected or otherwise displayed over a state right-of-way shall conform to all applicable state regulations in addition to the requirements of this chapter.

~~F.E.~~ Sign Design. Applicants are encouraged to ensure that signage displays comply with the provisions and intent of the city's design guidelines.

~~G.F.~~ The use of sculptural or silhouette signs and traditional icons are encouraged.

~~H.G.~~ Street numbers should be installed on all buildings and excluded from the calculation of permitted sign area.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.070 Prohibited signs.

It is unlawful for any person to maintain, display, erect or place within the city the following:

- A. Revolving signs;
- B. Strings of colored and/or blinking lights, banners, balloons, pennants, ribbons, streamers, spinners, rotating or blinking lights, or similar displays of a carnival nature, except where used for official city purposes, or a specific business grand opening or special event pursuant to CMC Section 15.68.130;
- C. Signs separately attached to a vehicle or trailer parked on private or public property. Provided, this provision shall not be construed as prohibiting the identification of a firm or its principal products on a vehicle operating during the normal course of business, automobile "for sale" signs, or signs attached to franchised buses or taxis;
- D. Signs placed in or upon a public right-of-way, except as expressly provided herein;
- E. Any sign that constitutes a traffic hazard or impediment to pedestrian or vehicular passage because of its size, location, movement, or method of illumination, or that obstructs the vision of drivers or detracts from the visibility of any official traffic control device because it unsafely diverts or tends to divert the attention of drivers of moving vehicles away from traffic movement. No sign shall be erected so that it obstructs the vision of pedestrians, or which by its glare or method of illumination constitutes

a hazard to traffic. No sign may be configured in such a manner as to interfere with, mislead, or confuse the steady and safe flow of traffic;

- F. Any sign or supporting structure that is torn, damaged, defaced or destroyed in an amount greater than twenty percent of such sign face or structure;
- G. Any sign that advertises a business no longer in existence or a product no longer offered for sale. Any such sign shall be removed within sixty days. Provided, that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring the removal of any sign that was lawfully displayed at its current location for a period of at least fifty years. The owner of the sign and/or the underlying real property shall bear the burden of demonstrating that any such sign was lawfully displayed for said fifty-year period;
- H. Signs attached to public utility poles, [bollards](#), trees, rocks or other natural features;
- I. Signs attached to benches within the public right-of-way, except city-approved signs not exceeding twenty-four square inches that designate a donor or honoree by name only. Provided, nothing herein shall be construed as limiting or otherwise abridging the city's discretion in accepting or declining any proposed donation;
- J. Billboards, roof signs (including signs painted directly on the roof surface), revolving or flashing signs, and portable reader board signs;
- K. Signs employing moving or flashing lights, video, or other animated imagery;
- L. Pole-mounted signs;
- M. Signs containing exposed electrical circuitry;
- N. Signs constructed of cardboard;
- O. Backlit signs except as specified in Section 15.68.060; and
- P. Off-premises commercial signs, except as expressly authorized by this chapter.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.080 Signs for residential zones and uses.

- A. The following types of signs are permitted within residential zones and in conjunction with residential uses unless otherwise provided by this chapter:
 - 1. Temporary signs satisfying the requirements of CMC Section 15.68.130;
 - 2. One nameplate per unit not exceeding four square feet. Such signs do not require a permit; and
 - 3. One freestanding sign not exceeding forty-two inches in height and twelve square feet in area, exclusively displaying the name of an apartment complex, condominium complex, day nursery, retirement home, rest home, nursing home, or convalescent home, and not extending into any required yard on the lot. Flashing, electric, and reader board signs are prohibited.
- B. Home Occupation and Day Care Facilities. Home occupations and day care conducted as accessory uses within a dwelling may be identified by one additional unlighted nameplate not exceeding one and one-half square feet in area mounted on an exterior wall or window of the dwelling. Such signs do not require a permit.
- C. Subdivisions. A maximum of two freestanding subdivision signs may be placed near the main entrance to a residential subdivision, provided that:

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1. Any such sign must not be located within the public right-of-way;
2. The display surface area of any such sign shall not exceed thirty-two square feet; and
3. Such signs shall not be illuminated.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.090 Permanent house of worship, institutional, governmental and school identification signs.

- A. Houses of worship, public institutions, governmental buildings, libraries and schools may display one freestanding or wall-mounted nonelectrical identification sign pursuant to this section. Wall-mounted signs shall not exceed thirty-two square feet in size. Freestanding signs shall not exceed six feet in height and shall be located not less than five feet from a public street right-of-way or a side or rear yard. Freestanding signs must be landscaped with at least one square foot of landscaping around the base of the sign per one square foot of sign face.
- B. In addition to an identification sign allowed under subsection A of this section, houses of worship, public institutions, governmental buildings, libraries and schools may display one additional mural, symbol, emblem or mascot, which may include words or graphics painted or otherwise displayed on a building exterior wall. The size and design of such mural or mascot shall be consistent with the underlying buildings' architecture.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.100 Signs for ~~townhouse developments in nonresidential~~ the Mixed Use (MU) uses in the RA-zones.

~~For nonresidential use townhouse developments within the R-non-residential zones, freestanding and wall-mounted signs shall not exceed twenty four square feet in area. Such signs may be externally lighted or unlighted. Any freestanding sign displayed pursuant to this section:~~

- ~~A. Is limited to one per use or building site;~~
- ~~B. Shall not exceed six feet in height;~~
- ~~C. Shall be located at least five feet from any public street right of way or side or rear yard; and~~
- ~~D. Must incorporate at least twenty square feet of landscaping around the base of the sign. s maximum of two freestanding subdivision signs may be placed near the main entrance to a townhouse subdivision, provided that:~~
 - ~~1. Any such sign must not be located within the public right-of-way;~~
 - ~~2. The display surface area of any such sign shall not exceed thirty-two square feet.~~

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.110 Signs in the CBD, SC and light industrial zones, and for businesses in the MU zones with frontage on Tolt Avenue.

In addition to the restrictions contained in the general provisions section, the following regulations shall apply within the CBD, SC and light industrial zones and to businesses in the MU zones with frontage on Tolt Avenue:

- A. Portable Signs. One portable commercial sign per business may be displayed subject to the following:
 - 1. Such sign may be placed within the public right-of-way but may not interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic;
 - 2. Such sign may not exceed nine square feet per face and shall be limited to two faces;
 - 3. Such sign may be displayed only during the hours in which the business is open;
 - 4. Such sign may only be located directly along the frontage of the business that the sign is advertising;
 - 5. Such sign may only advertise a business located within the city limits and that holds a current, valid city business license; and
 - 6. ~~Sign permits are not required. Signs within five feet of a front yard boundary or within a right-of-way shall only be A-Board style and constructed of wood or heavy plastic and be in good condition.~~
 - 7. ~~Signs shall not be placed in planting strips and/or bioswales along Tolt Avenue.~~
 - 8. ~~Sign permits are not required.~~
- B. Fuel Price Informational Signs. In a properly zoned district, one sign advertising the price of motor vehicle fuel sold from a fuel pump located on the premises shall be permitted per street frontage, subject to the following conditions: (a) such sign(s) shall be counted toward the number and size of permissible signs for the business; (b) such sign(s) may be freestanding or attached to canopy columns, and may include a changeable copy sign/reader board. In addition, each fuel pump may display an individual fuel price informational sign subject to the following conditions: (a) fuel pump price informational signs shall be limited in size to an area of two square feet; (b) each fuel pump price informational sign shall be affixed directly and firmly to a fuel pump and shall be stationary. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit use of other signs meeting the requirements of this chapter.
- C. Window Signs. Window signs may be displayed pursuant to the following restrictions:
 - 1. Maximum Size. Permanent and temporary window signs are limited to maximum fifty percent of the total window area. Integration of window signs with window displays is encouraged.
 - 2. Materials. Window signs constructed of neon, stained glass, gold leaf, cut vinyl, and etched glass are allowed. Painted signs are encouraged to display the highest level of quality and permanence.
 - 3. Lighting. Internally lit neon or stained glass window sign are allowed.
 - 4. Painted-over Windows. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a painted-over window shall be considered a blank wall and subject to the requirements for blank walls in Section 1.1.2 of the city's adopted design guidelines.

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- D. Projecting Signs. One projecting sign is permitted for each business or other nonresidential use containing a storefront located adjacent to a public sidewalk. Projecting signs shall not extend above the building parapet, soffit, eave line or roof of the building to which the sign is attached. Projecting signs shall not project more than six feet from the building face and must be a minimum of eight feet above a sidewalk. Projecting signs may be lit in accordance with Section 15.68.060(D).
- E. Freestanding Signs. Freestanding stands may be displayed pursuant to the following restrictions:
1. Freestanding signs may be monument signs or standing signs. Monument signs may only be used where the underlying building is set back at least twenty feet from the public right-of-way;
 2. Nonresidential developments may utilize a single freestanding sign on-site subject to the regulations in Chart I below.

Chart I.

Where a small letter appears in a caption in the chart, refer to the corresponding note below.

	Nonresidential Uses		
Freestanding Sign Requirements ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}	Single + Multitenant Developments up to 25,000 sf	Single + Multitenant Developments more than 25,000 sf	Single + Multitenant Developments more than 50,000 sf
Height limit	42"	6'	6'
Maximum size limit	20 sf	30 sf	32 sf
Minimum setback	5'	5'	5'
Landscaping ^(c)	1 sf landscaping per 1 sf of sign face	1 sf landscaping per 1 sf of sign face	1 sf landscaping per 1 sf of sign face
Minimum separation ^(d)	150'	150'	150'

Notes:

- (a): A minimum lettering height of four inches is encouraged for readability.
- (b): All freestanding signs must be set back a minimum of five feet from any public right-of-way.
- (c): Landscaping includes a decorative combination of ground cover and shrubs to provide seasonal interest in the area surrounding the sign as required in CMC Section 15.76.030(D). Landscaping shall be well maintained at all times. The city planner may reduce the landscaping requirement where the signage incorporates decorative materials.
- (d): Individual buildings and developments or complexes may not display more than one freestanding sign on each street frontage. Provided, a second freestanding sign may be displayed on the site as long as it advertises a different business or businesses on-site and is located at least one hundred fifty feet from the other sign.
- F. Wall Signs. Wall signs are encouraged to be designed and located appropriate to the architecture of the underlying building. For example, wall signs should not cover windows, building trim or ornamentation.
1. Businesses may display one wall sign per building facade up to a maximum of two facades, unless otherwise approved by the city planner. Side wall signs are permitted and may cover up to ten percent of the side wall facade area. Such signs may include the name of the business and no more than two lines of incidental text in a smaller font. Such signs may be externally lit.

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2. Maximum Size—Individual Business. Sign area shall not exceed ten percent of the facade area. Businesses located adjacent to street corners may feature a wall sign on each facade.
 3. Maximum Size—Building or Center Name. A wall sign up to the lesser of one hundred square feet or five percent of the facade area to identify the name of the building or shopping center.
 4. Maximum Size—Joint Business Directory. A wall sign up to fifty square feet for joint business directory signs identifying the occupants of a commercial building and located next to the entrance.
 5. Maximum Height. Wall signs may not extend above the building parapet, soffit, eave line or roof of the underlying building.
 6. Mounting. Building signs must be mounted plumb with the underlying building, with a maximum protrusion of one foot unless the sign incorporates sculptural elements or architectural devices. The sign frame must be concealed or integrated into the building's architectural character in terms of form, color, and materials.
 7. Miscellaneous. Wall signs consisting of painted wood are encouraged. Internal lighting is not permitted.
- G. Marquee Signs. Marquee signs meeting the following conditions are allowed for commercial uses:
1. Maximum Size. The sign area shall not exceed sixty-five percent of the vertical face of the marquee, canopy, or awning.
 2. Maximum Height. The height of a vertical face (valance) of a marquee, canopy, or awning shall not exceed one foot. Signage shall not be placed on the sloping portion of a canopy or awning.
 3. Clearance. The marquee, canopy, or awnings must be placed a minimum of eight feet above the sidewalk or walkway.
- H. Under Marquee Signs. Under marquee signs meeting the following conditions are allowed for commercial uses:
1. Projection. Under marquee signs shall have one foot minimum between the sign and the outer edge of the marquee, awning, or canopy and between the sign and the building facade.
 2. Clearance. Under marquee signs shall maintain a minimum clearance of eight feet between the walkway and the bottom of the sign.
 3. Vertical Dimension. Under marquee signs shall not exceed two feet in height.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.120 Signs for businesses in mixed use zones without frontage on Tolt Avenue.

Business located in the mixed use zone that do not front on Tolt Avenue may use any of the signs permitted under CMC Section 15.68.110 with the exception of projecting signs and monument signs. Wall signs may not exceed thirty-two square feet. Such signs may not be lit from the interior, and no neon will be allowed. All other requirements of CMC Section 15.68.110 shall apply.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.130 Temporary signs.

The following temporary signs may be displayed pursuant to the restrictions contained within this section. Provided that, except for hand-held signs, all temporary signs must be securely fastened and positioned so as not to constitute a hazard to pedestrians or motorists.

Temporary signs placed on Tolt Avenue in the CBD, MU or SC zones may only be A-Board style and constructed of wood or heavy plastic and be in good condition.

Signs shall not be placed in planting strips and/or bioswales along Tolt Avenue.

- A. Real Estate. Temporary real estate signs may be displayed pursuant to the following restrictions:
 - 1. All exterior real estate signs must be of wood or of plastic or of other durable material.
 - 2. In residential zones, real estate signs shall not exceed nine square feet in size. Real estate signs shall be limited to one per street frontage of the property for sale or lease and no more than three signs off-premises. However, brokers and agents with more than one house open for inspection in a single development or subdivision may display a maximum of four off-premises directional "open house" signs in the entire development or subdivision. "Open house" signs are permitted only during daylight hours and during times in which the broker/agent or seller is physically present at the property for sale or lease. Off-premises real estate signs may be displayed along the periphery of roadways provided they do not interfere with traffic safety, but may not be attached to utility poles or traffic safety devices.
 - 3. In nonresidential zones, real estate signs shall not exceed thirty-two square feet in sign area per side and eight feet in height. Real estate signs may not exceed one sign per street frontage advertising the property for sale or for rent. Such signs are permitted only while the property is actually for sale or lease. If the building is set back less than ten feet from the public right-of-way, any such sign shall be displayed upon the building or in a window. Freestanding signs shall be located more than fifteen feet from any abutting property line and any public right-of-way.
 - 4. Real estate signs do not require a permit.
- B. Development and Construction Signs. One temporary sign calling attention to the future development of a site may be placed on the site for a period not to exceed six months; provided, that any such sign must satisfy the required setbacks for a structure and the sign face area does not exceed nine square feet. At the commencement of construction, a temporary construction sign not exceeding nine square feet may be placed on the site with no more than one sign per street frontage, and shall be removed upon completion of the project. Construction signs require a permit.
- C. Political and Other Noncommercial Signs. Political signs and other signs containing exclusively noncommercial messages may be displayed within the public right-of-way, but shall not exceed nine square feet in area and seven feet in height. Political signs and other signs contained exclusively noncommercial messages may be placed within the periphery of a public roadway provided they do not interfere with either vehicular or pedestrian traffic, obstruct bioswales or drainage, or interfere with the use of any residential or commercial property. Political campaign signs within the public right-of-way or other public property must be removed within ten days after the final election involving the candidate or issue promoted or opposed by the sign. Signs remaining within the public right-of-way or other public property after expiration of such ten-day period are subject to removal and disposal by the city manager or his/her designee. Political signs and other signs containing exclusively noncommercial messages do not require a permit.

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- D. Grand Opening and Special Event Displays. Temporary signs, posters, portable reader boards, banners, strings of lights, clusters of flags, and balloons are allowed for a period of seven consecutive days only to announce the opening of a completely new enterprise, the opening of an enterprise under new management, or a special event. All such materials shall be removed immediately upon the expiration of the opening or seven-day period. Use of the above-described devices within the limits specified shall be an exception to the general prohibitions contained in this chapter. Such displays shall require a sign permit and are allowed only on the premises where the enterprise so advertised is located, and shall be limited to one event per month per business.
 - E. Product Promotion Signs. Temporary signs, posters and banners are permitted for a period of seven consecutive days to announce a sale or to promote a product or products. Such signs must be located on-site. All such material shall be removed immediately upon the expiration of the seven-day period. Such displays shall be limited to six times per year per business and may not exceed thirty-two square feet. Such signs do not require a permit.
 - F. Garage or Yard Sale Signs. Garage or yard sale signs shall be no larger than four square feet, and shall be displayed on a single or double stake or other freestanding manner. Only one sign per sale may be placed in any intersection, and only under the following conditions: (a) no garage/yard sale sign shall be placed, affixed, stapled, glued, or taped to any utility pole, street sign, tree, stop sign, fence, etc.; (b) no garage/yard sale sign shall be placed on any roadway or sidewalk, nor in any public right-of-way in a manner as to interfere with either vehicular and pedestrian traffic, or interfere with any residential, commercial or industrial property; (c) no garage/yard sale signs shall be placed on public or private property for more than ninety-six hours, regardless of the length of the sale. (d) no garage/yard sale sign shall be placed in a bioswale or planting strip along Tolt Avenue. Garage or yard sale signs do not require a permit.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.140 Enforcement.

Violations of this chapter shall be enforced pursuant to Chapter 15.28 of this title. The following enforcement provisions shall also apply:

- A. Removal of Signs. The city manager may order, direct or cause the removal of any sign erected, installed, or maintained in violation of this chapter.
- B. Nonconforming Signs. Nonconforming signs that are permanently installed and were legally installed prior to the adoption of this chapter shall be deemed legally nonconforming and allowed to continue in use so long as they are continuously maintained, are not relocated, or are not structurally altered or made less conforming in any way.
 - 1. Legal nonconforming signs may be temporarily removed for cleaning and routine maintenance, including but not limited to changing of lighting and wiring. Temporary removal for cleaning and maintenance purposes shall not terminate the legal nonconforming status of any such sign.
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided by this section, any legal nonconforming sign that is relocated or replaced shall be brought into conformance immediately, or removed within ninety days.
 - 3. If a business ceases to operate, all existing nonconforming signs associated with the business shall be removed by the property owner within ninety days. If the business had signage on a mall sign or building or related structure, the surface or facade or structure at the previous location of the nonconforming sign(s) shall be repaired at the time of nonconforming sign removal.

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4. A nonconforming sign, when serving as an accessory to a business operation which changes its use or location, shall no longer be considered a legal sign and shall be removed within ninety days.
 5. A legal nonconforming sign shall be brought into conformance immediately or removed within ninety days if either:
 - a. The building to which the sign is attached is expanded by greater than twenty percent in area; or
 - b. The building to which the sign is attached is improved or otherwise remodeled in an amount exceeding fifty percent of its valuation.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.150 Master sign program.

For lots occupied or intended to be occupied by multiple business enterprises (e.g., a shopping center), a master sign program may be approved in the name of the lot owner or his agent. Such master sign program shall address general design standards, design and location(s) of communal signs, and all other issues addressed by this chapter. The city may assist the owner by suggesting a formula whereby the maximum square footage of sign area allowed on the lot may be allocated equitably among all tenants, but the city shall be responsible for enforcing only the provisions of this chapter and not the provisions of any allocation formula, lease, or other private restriction. Permits for individual businesses may then be issued in the name of the individual business enterprise requesting a particular sign provided that: (i) they meet the requirements of this chapter, (ii) they conform to the master sign program for the particular property on which they are located, and (iii) the owner of such property or his/her agent has signed the application acknowledging that he/she has reviewed the proposal and that it conforms to the master sign program for the property. Provided, once the maximum square footage allotment for the entire property has been reached, no further sign permits may be issued for that property unless other signs are removed or reduced in size pursuant to this chapter.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

15.68.160 Variances.

A person requesting a variance from the requirements of this chapter shall file an application, along with the appropriate filing fees, as provided in Chapter 15.20 of this title.

(Ord. 679 § 2 (part), 2005)

(Ord. 693b § 1 (Exh. A) (part), 2006; Ord. 670 § 9 (Exh. H) (part), 2005)

Chapter 15.92 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT

15.92.010 Definitions.

Definitions contained in the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58) shall apply to all terms and concepts used in this chapter; provided that, definitions contained in this chapter shall be applicable where not in conflict with the Washington State Shoreline Management Act.

Development means a use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging, drilling, dumping, filling, removal of sand, gravel or minerals, bulkheading, driving of piling, placing of obstructions, or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to this chapter at any state of water level. "Development" does not include dismantling or removing structures if there is no other associated development or re-development.

Carnation means any lands or waters contained within the incorporated boundaries of the City.

Master Program shall mean the comprehensive shoreline plan for Carnation and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams, charts or other descriptive material and text, developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in ~~Section 2~~ RCW 90.58.020 of the Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58.) and Chapter 14.06 of the Carnation Municipal Code.

Ordinary High Water Mark shall be the line of mean high water.

Person means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal corporation or agency of the state or local governmental unit however designated.

Shorelines means all of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs, and their associated Wetlands, together with the lands underlying them; except,

- (1) Shorelines of state-wide significance;
- (2) Shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or less and the Wetlands associated with such upstream segments;
- (3) Shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and Wetlands associated with such small lakes.

Shorelines of the City means the shorelines of the Snoqualmie and Tolt Rivers.

Shorelines of the State are the total of all "shorelines and shorelines of state-wide significance" within the state, including the Snoqualmie River.

Substantial Development shall mean any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds seven thousand and forty seven dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state; except that the types of development defined in Section 15.92.030 (Development Exempted from the Shoreline Development Permit Requirement) shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 918, § 4, 6-18-2019)

15.92.070 Special use ~~permit required~~ criteria.

~~All Shoreline Substantial Development Permits shall require a Special Use Permit issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15.16 (Land Use Approvals). In addition to the requirements of this chapter, an application for shoreline substantial development permit shall also be subject to the decisional criteria for Special use permits pursuant to Section 15.18.040 CMC. A decision to approve a shoreline substantial development permit shall include a finding of consistency with the decisional criteria for Special use permits pursuant to Section 15.18.040 CMC.~~

Chapter 15.98 WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Commented [RE3]: Need planner feedback and/or check other city's codes for up to date code.

15.98.010 Purposes/goals.

- A. The purpose of this chapter is to establish appropriate locations, site development standards, and permit requirements to allow wireless communications facilities within the city, in a manner which provides for locations and options for wireless communication providers while minimizing the unsightly characteristics associated with wireless communications facilities and to encourage creative approaches in locating wireless communications facilities which will blend in with the surroundings of such facilities.
- B. The goals of this chapter are to: (1) encourage the location of towers in non-residential areas and minimize the total number of towers throughout the community; (2) encourage strongly the joint use of new and existing tower sites; (3) encourage users of towers and antennas to locate them, to the extent possible, in areas where the adverse impact on the community is minimal; (4) encourage users of towers and antennas to configure them in a way that minimizes the adverse visual impact of the towers and antennas; and (5) enhance the ability of the providers of telecommunications services to provide such services to the community effectively, efficiently, and in a timely manner.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.020 Definitions.

"Antenna array" means any system of pole, panel, rods, reflecting discs or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of radio frequency signals. Antennas include the following types, but are not limited to:

1. Omni-directional (also known as "whip") antenna: receives and/or transmits radio frequency signals in a three-hundred-sixty-degree radio pattern, and which is up to fifteen feet in height and up to four inches in diameter.
2. Directional (also known as "panel") antenna: receives and/or transmits radio frequency signals in a directional pattern typically encompassing an arc of one hundred twenty degrees.
3. Parabolic (also known as a "dish") antenna: a bowl shaped device for the reception and/or transmission of radio frequency communication signals in a specific pattern.
4. Ancillary antenna: an antenna that is less than twelve inches in its largest dimension that is not directly used to provide personal wireless communication services. Such antennas would include global positioning satellite (GPS) antennas.

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5. Other: All other transmitting and receiving equipment not specifically described herein shall be regulated in conformity with the type of antenna described herein which most closely resembles such equipment.

"Collocation/site sharing" means use of a common WCF or common site by two or more wire-less license holders or by one wireless license holder for more than one type of communications technology and/or placement of a WCF on a structure owned or operated by a utility or other public entity.

"Equipment enclosure" means a small structure, shelter, cabinet, or vault used to house and protect the electronic equipment necessary for processing wireless communications signals. Associated equipment may include air conditioning and emergency generators.

"FAA" means the Federal Aviation Administration.

"FCC" means the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC has the power to regulate interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable.

"Height" when referring to a WCF height means the distance measured from ground level to the highest point of any and all antennae on the WCF.

"Microcell" means a wireless communication facility consisting of an antenna that is either: (1) Four feet in height and with an area of not more than five hundred eighty square inches; or (2) a tubular antenna, no more than four inches in diameter and no more than six feet in length.

"Personal wireless services" means commercial mobile services, unlicensed wireless services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services, as defined by federal laws and regulations.

"Personal wireless service facilities" means facilities for the provision of personal wireless services.

"Related equipment" means all equipment ancillary to the transmission and reception of voice and data via radio frequencies. Such equipment may include, but is not limited to, cable, conduits and connections.

"Setbacks" regarding a support structure means the required distance from the support structure to the property line of the parcel on which the WCF is located.

"Support structures" means structures to which antennas and other necessary associated hardware is mounted. Support structures include, but are not limited to transmission towers, utility poles, and non-residential buildings.

"Transmission tower" means a freestanding structure, other than a building, on which communication devices are mounted. Transmission towers may serve either as a major or minor communications facility. Transmission towers include, but are not limited to the following support structures:

1. Guyed tower: a support structure which is usually more than one hundred feet tall, and consists of metal crossed strips or bars and is steadied by wire guys in a radical pattern around the tower.
2. Lattice tower: a support structure that consists of crossed metal braces, forming a tower that is usually triangular or square in cross-section.
3. Monopole: a support structure that consists of a single pole sunk into the ground and/or attached to a foundation.

"Wireless communications services" means any personal wireless services as defined in the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 which includes FCC-licensed commercial wireless communications services including cellular, personal communications services (PCS), specialized mobile radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobile radio (ESMR), paging and similar services that currently exist or that may in the future be developed.

"Wireless communication facility (WCF)" means an unstaffed facility for the transmission and reception of low-power radio and/or microwave signals providing wireless communications services consisting of an equipment shelter or cabinet, a support structure, antennas, and security barriers. WCFs can be divided into two categories:

1. Attached wireless communication facility (attached WCF): an antenna array that is attached to an existing building or structure (attached structure), which structures shall include but not be limited to utility poles, water towers, with any accompanying pole or device which attaches the antenna array to the existing building or structure and associated connection cables, and an equipment facility which may be located either inside or outside of the attached structure.
2. Freestanding wireless communication facilities with support structures: such as an antenna array that may include a monopole, lattice tower, or guyed tower.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.030 Exemptions and applicability.

- A. Pre-Existing WCFs. WCFs for which a permit has been issued prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter shall not be required to meet the requirements of this chapter as further specified in this chapter.
- B. Exclusion of Amateur Radio Facilities. This chapter shall not govern the installation of any amateur radio facility that is owned and operated by a federally-licensed amateur radio station operator or is used exclusively for receiving only antenna(e).
- C. Exclusion of Small Satellite Dishes. This chapter shall not govern the installation of small satellite dishes (i.e., one meter or less in any land use category and two meters or less in any industrial or commercial zoning districts).
- D. SEPA Exemptions. In accordance with Washington State Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2828, the following facilities will not require an environmental analysis:
 1. A microcell to be attached to an existing structure that does not include a residence or a school; and
 2. Personal wireless service antenna(e) attached to an existing structure which is not a residence or school within commercial, industrial, forest, and agricultural zoning districts (including existing towers); and
 3. A personal wireless service tower less than sixty feet in height located in a commercial, industrial, forest, and agricultural zoning districts.
- E. Relationship to Other Ordinances. The ordinance codified in this chapter supersedes all conflicting requirements of other codes and ordinances regarding the locating and permitting of WCFs.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.040 Permits required.

- A. Building Permits. A building permit is required for all telecommunication facilities unless specifically exempted within Section 15.98.030.
- B. Conditional Use Permit. A conditional use permit is required for any wireless communications facility including but not limited to freestanding facilities, those facilities that collocate on an existing relay tower

where adequate provisions for antenna(e) and ground-mounted equipment exist. This requirement also applies to all WCF attached to existing structures such as utility poles, buildings, water towers, etc.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.050 General siting criteria.

- A. Siting criteria for WCFs is necessary to encourage the siting of those facilities in locations most appropriate based on land use compatibility, neighborhood characteristics, and aesthetic considerations. No general siting criteria are necessary for small satellite dishes or amateur radio towers because these facilities are allowed within all zoning districts.
- B. Generally, collocating on existing WCF towers is encouraged by fewer standards and less complex permit procedures. Further, attachment of antenna(e) to existing nonresidential structures and buildings primarily within light industrial and commercial zoning districts is preferable to new WCF support structures. The city may request feasibility studies which demonstrate that locations on existing structures have been explored as the preferred siting alternative.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.060 Permitted locations.

- A. Attached WCFs may be mounted on all currently existing nonresidential buildings except as follows:
 - 1. Any building which is an accessory structure to a residence;
 - 2. Buildings that would be visually dominated by the WCF;
 - 3. Within five hundred feet of any school.
- B. Attached WCFs mounted on existing nonresidential buildings must meet the following conditions and criteria:
 - 1. A WCF may consist of one of the following:
 - a. Up to four nonreflective panel antennas or up to nine nonreflective panel antennas if the applicant demonstrates necessity to the satisfaction of the city. No one antenna shall exceed four hundred eighty square inches and the total of the combined antennas shall not exceed one thousand four hundred square inches of surface area; or
 - b. Up to three whip antennas; or
 - c. One nonreflective parabolic dish one foot or less in diameter.
 - d. In the event of collocation, more than one of the facilities described above may be included.
 - 2. The antennas must conform to the following height restrictions relating to the existing building:
 - a. Five feet measured to the top of a panel antenna above the roof proper of the existing building at the point of attachment;
 - b. Ten feet measured to the tip of the whip antenna above the roof proper of the existing building at the point of attachment;
 - c. Five feet measured to the top of a parabolic dish antenna above the roof proper of the existing building at the point of attachment.

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3. Whip antennas shall be camouflaged and located to minimize views from residential structures and public rights-of-way.
 4. Panel and parabolic antennas shall be completely screened from residential views and public rights-of-way in a manner that is architecturally compatible with the building on which it is located.
 5. Equipment enclosures shall be located within the building in which the facility is placed or located underground if site conditions permit. Otherwise, equipment enclosures shall be screened from view by compatible wall, fences or landscaping.
- D. WCFs requiring new construction of a support structure may be located on public properties [or properties with a public use overlay](#) in the R-A zone except for:
1. All city parks.
 2. Schools.
 3. All city rights-of-way.
- E. WCFs requiring construction of a new support structure must be located on a portion of the site that is effectively isolated from view of residential areas by structures or terrain features unless the WCF is integrated or act as an architectural element of the structure, such as a flag pole.
- F. WCFs requiring construction of a new support structure are not allowed on residentially zoned or used properties, except for municipally-owned properties in the R-A zone.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.070 General site development standards.

The following standards shall be applied to all wireless equipment, such as antenna(e) and equipment shelters:

- A. No wireless equipment reviewed under this section shall be located within required building setback areas;
- B. The combined antenna(e) and supporting structure shall not exceed more than ten (10) feet above the existing or proposed support structure (i.e., existing tower or building);
- C. No wireless equipment shall be used for the purpose of signage or message display of any kind;
- D. Location of wireless communication antenna(e) on existing buildings shall be screened or camouflaged to the greatest practical extent possible by the use of compatible materials, location, color, and/or other stealth tactics to maximize compatibility of the antenna(e) with its support structure;
- E. Screening of wireless equipment shall be provided with one or a combination of the following materials: fencing, walls, landscaping, structures, or topography which will block the view of equipment and structures as practicable from any street and from the yards and main floor living areas of residential properties within approximately five hundred feet. Screening may be located anywhere between the base and the above-mentioned viewpoints. All screening shall be reviewed [by the city planner and forwarded to the approved by the Planning BoardHearing Examiner for approval](#) as part of the Telecommunications facility permit process. In addition, these standards shall be observed:
 1. Equipment enclosures shall conform to the following:

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- a. Equipment enclosures shall be placed underground if site conditions permit and if technically feasible;
 - b. Equipment enclosures shall be screened from view except as provided for in (c) below;
 - c. Walk-in equipment enclosures:
 - i. May not be constructed with exposed metal surfaces;
 - ii. May not be required to be completely screened from view provided the planning board finds that the walk-in equipment enclosure has been designed using materials, colors, and detailing that produces a structure that emulates the residential character of the city;
2. Security fencing, when used, shall conform to the following:
 - a. No fence shall exceed six feet in height;
 - b. Security fencing shall be effectively screened from view through the use of appropriate landscaping materials consistent with city landscaping standards.
 - c. Chain-link fences shall be painted or coated with a nonreflective color.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.080 Development standards for freestanding WCF with support structures.

- A. Placement of a freestanding WCF shall be denied if placement of the antenna(e) on an existing structure can accommodate the operator's communication needs. The collocation of a proposed antenna(e) in an existing support structure shall be explored and documented by the operator in order to show that reasonable efforts were made to identify alternative locations.
- B. The applicant shall demonstrate that the proposal location was selected pursuant to the siting criteria established in this chapter. WCF support structures shall be denied if an alternative placement of the antenna(e) on a building or other existing structure can accommodate the communication needs. Applicants shall be required to provide documentation that reasonable efforts to identify alternative locations were made.
- C. Owners and operators of a proposed support structure shall provide information regarding the opportunity for the collocation of other antenna(e) and related equipment. If feasible, provisions for future collocation may be required.
- D. WCF support structures reviewed under this section shall not be located within any required building setback areas.
- E. To the extent possible and in compliance with FAA safety regulations, specific colors of paint may be required to allow the support structure to blend better with its setting.
- F. The highest point of a freestanding support structure, including the antenna(e), shall be a maximum of one hundred fifty feet above the finished grade within the R-A zone on municipally-owned properties.
- G. Support structures shall meet the setback requirements of the underlying zoning district as established in this title.

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- H. A landscaping plan is required for all new freestanding wireless communication facilities with support structure. The plan shall meet the criteria established in this title and approved by the ~~planning board~~[Hearing Examiner](#).
 - I. A Washington-licensed professional engineer shall certify in writing, over his or her seal, that both the construction plans and final construction of the support structures are designed to reasonably withstand wind and seismic loads established in the Uniform Building Code and this code.
 - J. All WCF support structures shall be removed by the facility owner within ninety days of the date it ceases to be operational, or if the facility falls into disrepair and is not maintained. Disrepair includes structural features, paint, landscaping, or general lack of maintenance which could result in safety or visual impacts.
 - K. The city prohibits the construction of freestanding guyed wire towers within all zoning districts.
 - L. Lattice towers may be permitted in non-residentially zoned or used properties provided all other types of WCF options have been reviewed and exhausted.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.090 Noise.

No equipment shall be operated so as to produce noise levels above forty-five dB as measured from the nearest property line on which the WCF is located.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.100 Collocation.

- A. A permittee shall cooperate with other WCF providers in collocating additional antennas on support structures and/or on existing buildings provided the proposed collocators have received a conditional use permit for such use at the site from the city. A permittee shall exercise good faith in collocating with other providers and sharing the permitted site, provided such shared use does not give rise to a substantial technical level impairment of the ability to provide the permitted use (i.e., a significant interference in broadcast or reception capabilities as opposed to a competitive conflict or financial burden). Such good faith shall include sharing technical information to evaluate the feasibility of collocation. In the event a dispute arises as to whether a permittee has exercised good faith in accommodating other users, the city may require a third party technical study at the expense of either or both the applicant and permittee.
- B. All applicants shall demonstrate reasonable efforts in developing a collocation alternative for their proposal.
- C. Failure to comply with the collocation requirements of this section may result in the denial of a permit request or revocation of an existing permit.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.110 Permitted height.

- A. Freestanding WCFs may exceed by ten feet, including the height of the attached antenna(e), the R-A zone's height limit as specified in the table of development standards.
- B. A height variance may be requested.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.120 Application submittal requirements.

In addition to the information requested in the conditional use permit application of Section 15.16.040 of this code, the following items shall be required for a WCF application:

- A. A site plan which shows existing and proposed transmission structures, warning signs, fencing and access restrictions;
- B. A diagram or map showing the visual impact of the proposed structure on that area within a minimum radius of five hundred feet from the site;
- C. A map showing the service area of the proposed WCF and an explanation of the need for that facility at the proposed site. The explanation shall also include technological evidence that the height of the proposed facility is the minimum height necessary to fulfill the WCF's function.
- D. A site/landscaping plan showing the specific placement of the WCF on the site; showing the location of existing structures, trees, and other significant site features; and indicating type and locations of plant materials used to screen WCF components and the proposed color(s) for the WCF.
- E. Photo simulations of the proposed facility from effected residential properties and public rights-of-way at varying distances.
- F. A signed statement indicating:
 - 1. The telecommunications company holds a valid license as required by state and federal law;
 - 2. The applicant agrees to allow for the potential collocation of additional WCF equipment by other providers on the applicant's structure or within the same site location;
 - 3. That the applicant agrees to remove the facility within ninety days after that site's use is discontinued;
 - 4. A notarized signed affidavit by the property owner, if different from the facility owner, that the facility owner has a legal lease agreement, or option to lease agreement, or grant easement;
 - 5. Proof in the lease agreement with the property owner that:
 - a. Allows the landholder to enter into leases with other providers; and
 - b. Specifies that if the provider fails to remove the facility upon ninety days of its discontinued use, the responsibility for removal falls upon the landholder.
- G. The permit fee for each new conditional use permit for each site shall be the city's fee for a conditional use permit, plus all consulting costs. The permit fee shall be reduced to fifty percent of the conditional use permit fee, plus consulting costs for an applicant who is collocating at the site of an existing provider and does not require any additional support structure or expansion of an existing support structure.
- H. All applicants to the city with WCF facility proposals shall provide a complete non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation analysis (NIER) with each application.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.130 Radio frequency standards.

- A. The applicant shall comply with federal standards for radio frequency emissions. Within six months after issuance of its operational permit, the applicant shall submit a report which provides cumulative field measurements of radio frequency emissions of all antennas installed at the subject site and demonstrates compliance with established Federal standards; in particular, adherence to FCC OET Bulletin #65—RF Exposure Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields. If on review, the city finds that the WCF does not meet federal standards, the city may revoke or modify the conditional use permit.
- B. The applicant shall ensure that the WCF will not cause localized interference with the reception of area television or radio broadcasts. If, on review, the city or Federal Communications Commission finds that the WCF interferes with such reception, and if such interference is not cured within sixty days, the city may revoke or modify the conditional use permit.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.140 Technological change and periodic review.

The city recognizes that WCFs and communication technologies in general are currently subject to rapid change. Innovations in such things as switching hardware and software, transmission/receiving equipment, communication protocols, and development hybrid cable/wireless systems may result in reducing the impacts of individual facilities and to render specific portions of this ordinance obsolete. Therefore, the city shall review this ordinance at least once every five years or upon the request of the city council, city manager, or planning board.

(Amended during 2001 codification; Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.150 Other application and conditional use permit criteria.

- A. Federal Telecommunications Act 1996 and Washington State ESHB 2828 Preemptions. In any proceeding regarding the issuance of a conditional use permit under the terms of this chapter, federal law prohibits consideration of environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that the proposed facilities comply with the Federal Communications Commission regulations concerning such emissions.
- B. Additionally, ESHB 2828 exempts microcell telecommunication facilities from the State Environmental Policy Act review process.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

15.98.160 Permit limitations.

- A. The conditional use permit shall become null and void if the permitted facility is not constructed and placed in use within one year of the date of the city's approval, provided that the conditional use permit may be extended one time for six months if construction has commenced before expiration of the initial year upon payment of an extension fee of one-half of the conditional use permit fee.
- B. The permittee, its operator, agent, affiliate, assigns or successors of a WCF shall and does, upon approval of this conditional use permit, agree to indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless the city, its council members, planning board members, officers, employees, agents and representatives, from and against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, demands, claims and costs, including court costs and attorney fees (collectively "liabilities") incurred by the city arising, directly or indirectly, from: (1) city's approval and issuance of this conditional use permit; (2) city's approval and issuance of any permit or action, whether

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discretionary or nondiscretionary, in connection with the use contemplated herein; and (3) the installation and operation of the facility permitted hereby, including, without limitation, any and all liabilities arising from the emission by the facility of electromagnetic fields or other energy waves or emissions. The permittee, its operator, agent, affiliate, assigns or successors' compliance with this section is an express condition of this conditional use permit, and this provision shall be binding on any and all of the permittees operators, agents, affiliates, assigns and successors.

- C. The permit shall expire and the applicant must remove the facility if the facility is not put into use within ninety days after construction, or if use is discontinued for a period in excess of ninety days. If the facility is not so removed, the city may cause the facility to be removed and all expenses of removal shall be paid by the owner of the land where the facility is located, or the permittee, its operator, agent, affiliate, assign or successor.
- D. The applicant shall maintain the WCF to standards that may be imposed by the city at the time of the granting of a permit. Such maintenance shall include, but shall not be limited to, maintenance of the paint, structural integrity, landscaping, and all issues related to the public health, safety, and welfare. If the applicant fails to maintain the facility, the city may undertake the maintenance at the expense of the applicant or terminate the permit, at its sole option.
- E. The applicant shall notify the city of all changes in ownership or operation of the facility prior to the effective date of the change.

(Ord. 560 § 1 (part), 1997)

CITY OF CARNATION

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

	Residential-Agricultural (R-A)	Suburban Residential Single Family (SR-12.5)	Urban Residential Single Family (UR-7.5)	Residential Mobile Home Park (RMHP)	Multi-Family Residential (MFR)	Central Business District (CBD)	Mixed Use (MU)	Employment Office (E/O)	Light Industrial/Manufacturing (LI/M)	City Owned Property or Structure
Facility Type: Attached WCF	Permitted with a CUP and building permit ¹	Nonresidential: Permitted with a CUP and Building Permit. Residential Structures: Not permitted.	Same as SR-12.5	Same as SR-12.5	Same as SR-12.5	Same as SR-12.5	Same as SR-12.5	Same as SR-12.5	Same as SR-12.5	Same as R-A ¹
Facility Type: WCF with Support Structure	Permitted with a CUP and building permit ¹	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Same as R-A
Height	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure WCF with Support	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure.	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Attached WCF: 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Attached WCF 15' above existing structure. (Same as SR-12.5)	Same as R-A

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	Structure 150' ²									
Setbacks	25' front 20' side 25' rear	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as R-A
Landscaping and Screening	CMC 15.76 ³	Same as R-A	Same as R- A	Same as R- A	Same as R- A	Same as R-A	Same as R-A	Same as R-A	Same as R-A	Same as R-A

¹ Only on nonresidential city owned properties.

² The height for WCF's with support structures may be increased through a variance request if the applicant can provide substantial evidence that the maximum height is insufficient for a WCF to properly function at the proposed site, or the applicant is developing the structure for future co-location.

³ Minimum requirements. Other requirements may be imposed by the planning board as part of the building permit/CUP process, if applicable.

Chapter 15.100 ZONING, COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS—AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSALS*

15.100.005 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the assigned meaning.

"Area-wide rezone" means an amendment to the zoning map that addresses the zoning district classification of five or more tracts of land in separate ownership or any parcel of land (regardless of the number of lots or owners) is excess of fifty acres.

"Comprehensive plan" means the generalized coordinated land use policy statement and comprehensive land use plan and all elements and subelements thereof, as adopted by the city council in accordance with the Growth Management Act, Chapter 36.70A RCA.

"Development regulation" means the controls placed on development or land use activities by this title, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, critical areas ordinances, shoreline master programs, official controls, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances together with any amendments thereto. A development regulation does not include a decision to approve a project permit application, as defined in RCW 36.70B.020, even though the decision may be expressed in a resolution or ordinance of the legislative body of the county or city.

"Site specific rezone" means the amendment of the zoning map, and/or the comprehensive plan land use map, to change or amend the zoning designation of a specific parcel or site or small number of associated parcels or sites, not otherwise constituting an area wide rezone.

"Zoning map" means that official zoning map as designated and adopted pursuant to Section 15.36.100. (Ord. 612 § 1 (Attach. A) (part), 2000)

15.100.010 Amendments and proposals in general.

- A. The following amendments and proposals are legislative in nature and shall be reviewed and considered under the procedures set forth in this chapter:
1. Area wide rezones;
 2. Amendments to the comprehensive plan;
 3. Proposals for new or revised elements, goals, or policies to the comprehensive plan;
 4. Amendments to development regulations;
 5. Proposals for new development regulations;
- B. Site specific rezones are a project permit as defined in Section 15.08.030 and shall be submitted, processed, and reviewed in accordance with those procedures set forth for local project review in Chapters 15.09 through 15.11. Provided that where a proposed rezone also requires an amendment to the comprehensive plan land use map, the comprehensive plan amendment and site specific rezone may be consolidated and processed together, subject to the consolidation provisions of Section 15.09.040. Where consolidated, the planning board shall be the hearing body for purposes of both the rezone and comprehensive plan amendment, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.09.010.

(Ord. 612 § 1 (Attach A) (part), 2000)

15.100.020 Initiation of legislative proposals; docketing.

- A. Unless otherwise directed by the council pursuant to subsection E of this section, whenever a request to adopt a legislative proposal is initiated by the city council, the planning board, city manager, or the city staff, the city planner shall keep and maintain a list of such requested amendments to be considered at the appropriate annual review of the comprehensive plan.
- B. Any interested person, including applicants, citizens, hearing examiners, and staff of other agencies, may petition the city planner to recommend legislative amendments to the city council. The petition shall be filed with the city planner and shall include, among the information deemed relevant by the planner:
1. The name, address, and phone number of the petitioner;
 2. A specific description of the proposed amendment, including text and maps as necessary to define and illustrate the proposed amendment;
 3. A statement of how the proposed amendment is consistent with the comprehensive plan, containing references to specific policies, goals, or other elements of the comprehensive plan;
 4. A "nonproject" environmental checklist prepared in accordance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Chapter 43.21C, WAC Chapter 197-11, and Chapter 14.04 of this code.
 5. The applicable processing fee, as established by resolution of the city council;
 6. Any maps, studies, reports, or technical data that supports or analyzes the proposal, as deemed necessary or appropriate by the city planner;
 7. An analysis of the cumulative impacts of the proposed amendment upon the city and the implementation of the comprehensive plan.
 8. [Incomplete applications will be deemed incomplete and the applicant will be notified.](#)
- C. Upon receipt of a complete request or petition as provided in subsections A and B of this section, the city planner shall compile and maintain a list of all requests and petitions received. Such requests and petitions shall be reviewed and considered on an annual basis as provided herein. No later than third Tuesday in January annually, the city planner shall present the current list of requests and petitions to the city council for consideration to be included within that year's docket. The city council shall consider the list and shall vote to accept or reject each request and petition for docketing. Once a request or petition has been rejected for docketing by the city council, resubmittal of the same request or petition, or its substantial equivalent, shall not be allowed for a period of at least two years following the date the original request or petition was rejected for docketing. The docket approved by the city council shall be available for public inspection and copying.
- D. At least once ~~annually~~[every two years](#), the city planner shall establish and broadly disseminate to the public a notice inviting public participation in identifying legislative proposals for amendments or revisions to the comprehensive plan and development regulations.
- E. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or limit the authority of the city council to adopt moratoria, interim zoning ordinances, interim development regulations, and other land use controls as authorized by RCW 36.70A.390 and 35A.63.210. The procedures set forth in this chapter shall be inapplicable to such action by the council.
- F. [The docketing process may be waived the year prior to the periodic update of the comprehensive plan or alternatively may be waived in the year the periodic update to the comprehensive plan is due.](#)

(Ord. 612 § 1 (Attach. A) (part), 2000)

(Ord. No. 888, § 2, 8-15-2017)

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15.100.030 Planning board consideration of legislative proposals.

- A. At least once ~~annually~~every two years, the city planner shall refer all complete docketed requests and petitions for legislative proposals to the planning board for review and consideration consistent with this chapter.
- B. The city planner shall prepare a written report to the planning board which analyzes the legislative proposal and recommends approval, approval with modifications, denial, or remand in accordance with those criteria set forth in subsection E of this section.
- C. The planning board shall review each docketed request or petition and shall hold at least one public hearing on such requests and petitions. More than one request or petition may be considered at any individual public hearing.
- D. Following the public hearing upon a docketed request or petition, the planning board shall make one of the following written recommendations to the council:
1. Approval of the legislative proposal;
 2. Approval of the legislative proposal as modified or amended by the planning board;
 3. Denial of the legislative proposal;
 4. Remand the proposal with a request for additional information, studies or reports deemed necessary to fully analyze and consider the proposal and its associated impacts.
- E. In making the recommendation provided for in subsection D of this section, the planning board shall consider the following criteria:
1. If a proposal for amendment or revision to the comprehensive plan or an area wide rezone:
 - a. Consistency with the Growth Management Act (Chapter 36.70A RCW);
 - b. Consistency with existing goals and policies of the comprehensive plan;
 - c. The cumulative impact of the proposed amendment upon the city;
 - d. The availability of capital facilities and infrastructure to support the proposed amendment;
 - e. Any change in circumstances supporting such amendment, such as revisions to population estimates, expansion or reduction of the urban growth area, annexation, new infrastructure or capital facilities, and other such similar factors.
 - f. The probable significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposal, if any.
 2. If a proposal for amendment or revision to the city's development regulations:
 - a. Consistency with the Growth Management Act (Chapter 36.70A RCW);
 - b. Consistency with existing goals and policies of the comprehensive plan;
 - c. Whether the proposal adequately implements the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan;
 - d. The cumulative impact of the proposed amendment upon the health, safety, and welfare of the city;
 - e. The probable significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposal, if any.

(Ord. 612 § 1 (Attach. A) (part), 2000)

15.100.050 Council action on legislative proposals.

- A. At least once ~~annually~~every two years, the city council shall hold a public hearing to consider the recommendations of the planning board on those requests and petitions initiated and docketed pursuant to Section 15.100.020(A) through (C). More than one request or petition may be considered at any individual public hearing.
- B. Following the city council's public hearing upon the legislative proposal, the council shall determine whether to take any of the following action:
1. Approve the legislative proposal;
 2. Approve the legislative proposal as modified or amended by the planning board and/or by the council;
 3. Deny the legislative proposal;
 4. Remand the proposal with a request for additional information, studies or reports deemed necessary to fully analyze and consider the proposal and its associated impacts.
 5. Refer the legislative proposal to a legislative committee for further review and evaluation and report back to the council.
- C. In electing to take the action described in subsection B of this section, the council shall apply that criteria for legislative proposals set forth in Section 15.100.030(E).
- D. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit or limit the authority of the city council to adopt moratoria, interim zoning ordinances, interim development regulations, and other land use controls, without prior public hearing, as authorized by RCW 36.70A.390 and 35A.63.210. The procedures set forth in this section shall be inapplicable to such action by the council.

(Ord. 612 § 1 (Attach. A) (part), 2000)

Chapter 15.110 MARIJUANA RELATED USES

15.110.010 Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 954, § 2(Exh. A), adopted April 19, 2022, repealed § 15.110.010, which pertained to collective gardens and derived from Ord. No. 832, § 3, adopted June 18, 2013.

15.110.020 Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 954, § 2(Exh. A), adopted April 19, 2022, repealed § 15.110.020, which pertained to medical cannabis collective gardens and derived from Ord. No. 832, § 3, adopted June 18, 2013.

15.110.030 State-licensed facilities—Definitions.

- A. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, all terms used in Sections 15.110.030, et seq. shall have the meanings established pursuant to RCW 69.50.101.

(Ord. No. 839, § 2(Exh. B), 12-3-2013; Ord. No. 954, § 2(Exh. A), 4-19-2022)

15.110.040 Marijuana related uses.

- A. The production, processing and retailing of marijuana is and remains illegal under federal law. Nothing herein or as provided elsewhere in the ordinances of the city of Carnation is an authorization to circumvent federal law or provide permission to any person or entity to violate federal law. Only state-licensed marijuana producers, marijuana processors, and marijuana retailers may locate in the city of Carnation and then only pursuant to a license issued by the state of Washington. The purposes of these provisions is solely to acknowledge the enactment by Washington voters of Initiative 502 and a state licensing procedure and to permit to, but only to, the extent required by state law marijuana producers, marijuana processors, and marijuana retailers to operate in designated zones of the city.
- B. Marijuana producers may be located only in the Horticultural Commercial (HC) zone of the city. Such facilities and uses may be located only at designated sites licensed by the state of Washington and fully conforming to state law.
- C. Marijuana processors may be located only in the Horticultural Commercial (HC) zone of the city. Such facilities and uses may be located only at designated sites licensed by the state of Washington and fully conforming to state law.
- D. Marijuana retailers may be located only in the Agri-Tourism and Industries (AGI), Horticultural Commercial (HC), Light Industrial/Manufacturing (LI/M), and Service Commercial (SC) zones of the city. Such facilities and uses may be located only at designated sites licensed by the state of Washington and fully conforming to state law. [Location restrictions apply: RCW 69.50.331\(8\)](#)
- E. In addition to any other applicable remedy and/or penalty, any violation of this section is declared to be a public nuisance per se, and may be abated by the city attorney under the applicable provisions of this code or state law, including but not limited to the provisions of CMC Chapter 8.26.

(Ord. No. 839, § 2(Exh. B), 12-3-2013; Ord. No. 954, § 2(Exh. A), 4-19-2022)

Chapter 15.120 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

15.120.010 Purpose and applicability.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish a formal process for identifying and siting essential public facilities and minimizing their adverse impacts. Essential public facilities are defined in Chapter 15.08 CMC Basic Definitions and Interpretations and include, but are not limited to, airports, state education facilities, state or regional transportation facilities, jails and other correctional facilities.

The provisions of this chapter shall be reasonably construed and applied in a manner that ensures the siting of essential public facilities within the city of Carnation is not precluded in violation of applicable state law, including without limitation RCW 36.70A.200. For the purposes of this chapter, "preclude" is defined as to render impossible or impracticable, and "impracticable" is defined as not practicable, incapable of being accomplished by the means employed or at command.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, the zoning and permissible use regulations set forth at Chapter 15.36 CMC and 15.40 CMC shall not be construed in a manner that unlawfully precludes essential public facilities.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.020 Exemptions.

Essential public facilities for which the city's regulatory authority is preempted by state or federal law, or is otherwise inconsistent with state or federal law, are exempt from the provisions of this chapter to the extent of such preemption.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.030 Identification and classification of essential public facilities.

Following the preapplication meeting, the City Manager or his/her designee shall determine: (i) if the subject application is for an essential public facility, and, if so, (ii) whether the essential public facility is locally sponsored essential public facility or a state or regionally sponsored essential public facility. Such determination shall be promptly communicated in writing to the applicant.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.040 Conditional use permit required for essential public facilities.

- A. Essential public facilities shall qualify as conditional uses, subject to the requirements of Chapter 15.09 CMC Local Project Review and Chapter 15.18 CMC Land Use Approvals, Part I Special Use and Conditional Use Permits, except to the extent otherwise provided by this chapter.
- B. Locally sponsored essential public facilities shall be limited to the zoning districts identified in CMC 15.40 Permissible Uses.
- C. The conditional use permit application shall also include a public participation plan de-signed to encourage early and meaningful public involvement in the permitting decision and in determining possible mitigation measures.
- D. An essential public facility must satisfy the conditions of this chapter and Chapter 15.18 CMC, Part I Special Use and Conditional Use Permits, except as otherwise provided by this chapter.
- E. Conditional use permits for essential public facilities may not be conditioned or denied to the extent that the condition or denial would preclude the siting of the essential public facility.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.050 Decision criteria for locally sponsored essential public facilities.

The hearing examiner may approve, or approve with conditions, a conditional use permit for a locally sponsored essential public facility only when the proposal meets all of the following criteria in addition to the criteria imposed by Chapter 15.18 CMC Part I Special and Conditional Use Permits:

- A. The proposal is consistent with the comprehensive plan;
- B. The project sponsor has demonstrated the need for the project, supported by an analysis of the projected service population, an inventory of existing and planned comparable facilities, and the projected demand for the type of facility proposed;
- C. The sponsor has reasonably investigated alternative sites, as evidenced by a detailed explanation of site selection methodology;
- D. The project is consistent with the sponsor's own long-range plans for facilities and operations;

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- E. The sponsor has provided a meaningful opportunity for public participation in the siting decision and development of mitigation measures that is appropriate in light of the project's scope, applicable requirements of the city code, and state or federal law;
 - F. The proposal, as conditioned, complies with all applicable provisions of the city code;
 - G. The project site meets the facility's minimum physical site requirements, including reasonably projected expansion needs. Site requirements shall be determined by reference to the minimum size of the facility, setbacks, access, support facilities, topography, geology, and on-site mitigation needs;
 - H. The proposal, as conditioned, adequately mitigates adverse impacts to life, limb, property, the environment, public health and safety, transportation system, economic development, and other identified impacts;
 - I. The proposal incorporates specific features to ensure that it is reasonably compatible with the existing or intended character, appearance, quality of development, and physical characteristics of the site and surrounding properties; and
 - J. Essential public facilities shall, to the extent reasonably practicable, be located and designed to minimize adverse impacts on nearby residential areas.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.055 Decision criteria for state and regionally sponsored essential public facilities.

The hearing examiner shall approve, or approve with conditions, a conditional use permit for a state or regionally sponsored essential public facility. In addition to the criteria imposed by Chapter 15.18 CMC Part I Special and Conditional Use Permits, the conditional use permit for a state or regionally sponsored essential public facility shall ensure that:

- A. The proposal, as conditioned, adequately mitigates adverse impacts to life, limb, property, the environment, public health and safety, transportation system, economic development, and other identified impacts;
 - B. The proposal incorporates specific features to ensure that it is reasonably compatible with the existing or intended character, appearance, quality of development, and physical characteristics of the site and surrounding properties; and
 - C. Essential public facilities shall, to the extent reasonably practicable, be located and designed to minimize adverse impacts on nearby residential areas.
- The provisions of this section shall not be construed as authorizing the preclusion of a state or regionally sponsored essential public facilities either through: (i) denial of a conditional use permit, or (ii) the imposition of conditions that would render the essential public facility impossible or impracticable.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.060 Development agreements for essential public facilities.

At the mutual discretion of the city and the sponsor of an essential public facility, a development agreement negotiated, processed and executed in accordance with Chapter 36.70B RCW may be utilized for essential public facilities. The public hearing required for any such development agreement shall be separate from and additional to any public hearing associated with the conditional use permit for the essential public facility.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.065 Federally sponsored facilities.

To the extent not preempted by applicable federal law, essential public facilities sponsored by a governmental agency or department of the United States shall be reviewed and processed in accordance with the standards and procedures for state and regionally sponsored essential public facilities under this chapter.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.070 Modifications for development agreements.

The city council may approve a development agreement that creates exemptions or modifications to the requirements of this title to the extent necessary to avoid preclusion of an essential public facility.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.080 Independent consultant review.

- A. The city planner may require independent consultant review of a proposed essential public facility in order to assess its compliance with the criteria contained in this chapter.
- B. If independent consultation is required, the sponsor shall follow the provisions of CMC 5.32.020, to provide for cost recovery of consultant costs.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.090 Building permits.

Any building permit for an essential public facility approved under this chapter shall comply with all applicable conditions of approval in the conditional use permit.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.100 Final decision timeframe for essential public facilities.

In accordance with RCW 36.70B.080, the city finds that essential public facilities inherently involve siting difficulties, implicate potentially significant community and environmental impacts, and warrant enhanced opportunities for public notice and comment. Based upon these findings, the City concludes that the standard one hundred twenty-day final decision timeframe for most project permit types is inapplicable to applications for essential public facilities. The City instead hereby establishes one hundred eighty days, measured from the City's notice of complete application, as the timeframe within which a final notice of decision shall be issued with respect to an application for an essential public facility. The following shall be excluded from said one hundred eighty-day period:

- 1. Any time during which the city is waiting for the applicant to provide information reasonably requested by the city;
- 2. Any time during which a SEPA EIS is being prepared, revised and/or issued with respect to the proposal;
- 3. Any time during which an administrative or judicial appeal involving any part of the proposal is ongoing; and
- 4. Any time agreed to or otherwise requested by the applicant.

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

15.120.110 List of essential public facilities.

The city hereby adopts by reference the list of categories of essential public facilities set forth in RCW 36.70A.200, together with the list of essential state facilities maintained by the state Office of Financial Management, including any future amendments or revisions thereto. The city further designates the following existing and/or planned facilities as essential public facilities for purposes of this chapter:

1. Carnation Wastewater Treatment Facility
2. State Route 203
3. Carnation Landfill
4. Carnation Vacuum Sewer station
5. Carnation Spring source watershed
6. Carnation well
7. Evacuation Trail
8. Carnation Water Storage facilities

(Ord. No. 866, § 2(Exh. A), 8-4-2015)

Chapter 16.01 CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING CODES¹

16.01.010 Construction Administrative Code adopted.

The purpose of this section is to establish a single, consistent and uniform set of procedural requirements that will govern all of the technical codes adopted under Chapter 16.01 CMC. In order to maintain consistency with the format of these adopted codes, the headings and citations set forth in this section follow the technical code format rather than the standard Carnation Municipal Code format.

SECTION 105 PERMITS

105.1 Required. Any owner or authorized agent who intends to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, or change the occupancy of a building or structure, or to erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, convert or replace any gas, mechanical or plumbing system, the installation of which is regulated by this code, or to cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the Building Official and obtain the required permit.

105.2 Work exempt from permit. Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction. Permits shall not be required for the following:

Building:

1. One-story detached accessory structures accessory to residential buildings constructed under the provisions of the IRC and used as tool and storage sheds, tree supported play structures, playhouse and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 200 square feet (11.15 m²) and the structure is located in accordance with all land use regulations.
2. Fences not over 6 feet (1829 mm) high.
3. Oil derricks.
4. Retaining walls which are not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding Class I, II or III-A liquids.
5. Water tanks supported directly on grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed 2 to 1.
6. Sidewalks and driveways associated with residential buildings constructed under the provisions of the IRC.
7. Decks, associated platforms and steps accessory to residential buildings constructed under the provisions of the IRC which are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above adjacent grade and not over any basement or story below.
8. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work.
9. Temporary motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery.

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¹Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 780, § 1(Exh. A), adopted July 20, 2010, amended Ch. 16.01 to read as set out herein. Former Ch. 16.01, §§ 16.01.010—16.01.160, pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Ord. No. 715, § 3(Exh. A)(part), adopted in 2007.

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10. Fabricated swimming pools accessory to a One- and Two-Family Dwelling or Group R-3 occupancy, which are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep, do not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and are installed entirely above ground.
 11. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes and not including service systems.
 12. Swings, slides and other similar playground equipment.
 13. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall of One- and Two-Family Dwellings or Group R-3, and Group U occupancies which do not project more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall and do not require additional support.
 14. Non-fixed and movable cases, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches (1753 mm) in height.
 15. Satellite earth station antennas 6-1/2 feet (2 m) or less in diameter or diagonal dimensions in zones other than residential zones.
 16. Satellite earth station antennas 3-1/4 feet (1m) or less in diameter in residential zones.
 17. Video programming service antennas 3-1/4 feet (1 m) or less in diameter or diagonal dimension, regardless of zone.

Gas:

1. Portable heating appliances.
2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe.

Mechanical:

1. Portable heating, cooking, or clothes drying appliances.
2. Portable ventilation equipment.
3. Portable cooling units.
4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code.
5. Replacement of any part which does not alter its approval or render it unsafe.
6. Portable evaporative cooler.
7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less.
8. Portable fuel cell appliances that are not connected to a fixed piping system and are not interconnected.

Plumbing:

1. The stopping and/or repairing of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that should any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe become defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, the same shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be procured and inspection made as provided in this code.
2. The clearing of stoppages.
3. Reinstallation or replacement of prefabricated fixtures that do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves or pipes.

105.2.1 Emergency repairs. Where equipment replacements and equipment repairs must be performed in an emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the Building Official.

105.2.2 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration or repairs of generation, transmission, distribution or metering or other related equipment that is under the ownership and control of public service agencies by established right.

105.3 Application for permit. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file a complete application, as defined by this jurisdiction, therefore in writing on a form furnished by the Building Department for that purpose. Such application shall:

1. Identify and describe the work to be covered by the permit for which application is made.
2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or work.
3. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.
4. Be accompanied by construction documents and other information as required in Section 106.
5. State the valuation of the proposed work.
6. Be signed by the applicant, or the applicant's authorized agent.
7. Give such other data and information as required by the Building Official.

105.3.1 Action on application. The Building Official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application is incomplete or the construction documents or other submittal information does not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the Building Official may reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefore. If the Building Official is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the Building Official shall issue a permit therefore as soon as practicable.

105.3.2 Time limitation of application.

1. Applications for which no permit is issued within one year following the date of application shall expire by limitation and plans and other data submitted for review may thereafter be returned to the applicant or destroyed in accordance with state law by the Building Official. The Building Official may extend the time for action by the applicant for one period not exceeding 180 days.
2. Applications may be canceled for inactivity, if an applicant fails to respond to the department's written request for revisions, corrections, actions or additional information within 90 days of the date of request. The Building Official may extend the response period beyond 90 days if within the original 90 day time period the applicant provides and subsequently adheres to an approved schedule with specific target dates for submitting the full revisions, corrections or other information needed by the department.
3. The Building Official may extend the life of an application if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. Compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act is in progress; or
 - b. Any other city review is in progress; provided the applicant has submitted a complete response to city requests or the Building Official determines that unique or unusual circumstances exist that warrant additional time for such response, and the Building Official determines that the review is proceeding in a timely manner toward final city decision; or
 - c. Litigation against the city or the applicant is in progress, the outcome of which may affect the validity or the provisions of any permit issued pursuant to such application.

105.4 Validity of permit. The issuance or granting of a permit shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance or laws of this jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of this jurisdiction shall not be valid. The issuance of a permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the Building Official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data. The Building Official is also authorized to prevent occupancy or use of a structure where in violation of this code or of any other ordinances of this jurisdiction.

105.5 Expiration and Extension.

1. Except as provided herein, every permit issued shall expire one year from the date of issuance. The Building Official **or CED Department** is authorized to approve a request for an extended expiration date where a construction schedule is provided by the applicant and approved prior to permit issuance.
2. Every permit which has been expired for less than one year may be renewed for a period of one year from the expiration date for an additional fee as long as no changes have been made to the originally approved plans and new building codes have not been adopted. For permits that have been expired for longer than one year, a new permit must be obtained and full new fees paid. No permit shall be renewed more than once.
3. Mechanical and plumbing permits shall expire at the same time as the associated building permit except that if no associated building permit is issued, the mechanical and/or plumbing permit shall expire one year from the date of issuance.
4. The City may authorize an extension to the expiration date up to 30 days beyond the written date of notification with no additional fee when only the final building inspection is remaining and all other work has been approved. If work required under a final inspection is not completed within the 30 day extension period, the permit shall expire.

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105.6 Suspension or revocation. The Building Official is authorized to suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this code wherever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

105.7 Placement of permit. The building permit or copy thereof shall be kept on the site of the work until completion of the project.

**City of Carnation
2024 Comprehensive Plan
Transportation Element**

Chapter 7 – TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to establish goals and policies that will guide the development of surface transportation in the City of Carnation in a manner consistent with the overall goals of the Comprehensive Plan. The Transportation Element is supported by and inter-connected with many other elements of the Comprehensive Plan. In particular, the transportation system needs to be designed to support the planned densities described in the Land Use Element. Based upon existing and projected land use and travel patterns, the Transportation Element addresses roadway classifications, levels of service, transit and non-motorized modes, future travel projections, transportation system improvements, financing strategies, and concurrency management. It establishes the technical basis for transportation system development, and for existing and future transportation improvement programs and facilities guided by the transportation goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

As required by the Growth Management Act, the Transportation Element must demonstrate that there is enough transportation system capacity to serve the land uses that are planned, and to serve them at a level of service established in the goals and policies. This element also needs to include a financing plan to show how planned transportation improvements will be funded. **The Capital Facilities Element, 6-year Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) and 2021 Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) contain the background data and analysis to satisfy these requirements and is adopted by reference into this Element.**

The Capital Facilities Element, which is adopted by reference to this Element, includes an identification of funding sources, the 20-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) and the 6-year Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP). The TIP also provides concurrency and level of service analysis.

In the event that revenues from one or more sources listed in the TIP and STIP are not secured, the City can add new sources of revenue or increase the amount of revenue from existing sources; require developers to provide such facilities at their own expense; reduce the number of proposed projects; change the Land Use Element to reduce the travel demand generated by development; or change and/or lower the LOS standard.

TRANSPORTATION GOALS AND POLICIES

City of Carnation Transportation Goals and Policies incorporate the Countywide Planning Policies as well as the multi-county Planning Policies expressed in VISION 2050.

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GOAL T1

To ensure that transportation facilities and services needed to support development are available concurrent with the impacts of such development, which protects investments in existing transportation facilities and services, maximizes the use of these facilities and services, and promotes orderly compact growth.

- Policy T1.1 A minimum level of service standard D for arterial intersections, and a level of service standard D for State highway intersections, .76 to 1.0 passengers per seat for vanpool services.
- Policy T1.2 Development permits will only be issued when projects which require transportation improvements do not exceed the City's ability to provide these in accordance with the adopted level of service standards. However, these necessary improvements in transportation facilities and services, or development of strategies to accommodate the impacts of development may be provided by the developer.
- Policy T1.3 The City will design and improve its transportation system to accommodate not only existing conditions, but projected growth based on adopted City, County and state planning policies and projections.
- Policy T1.4 The City will allow new development only when and where all transportation facilities are adequate at the time of development, or unless a financial commitment is in place to complete the necessary improvements or strategies which will accommodate the impacts within six years; and only when and where such development can be adequately served by essential transportation facilities without reducing the adopted level of service elsewhere.
- Policy T1.5 The City will actively solicit action by the State and King County to program and construct those improvements to State and County arterial systems which may be needed to maintain the level of service standards adopted in Carnation. The City will advocate for support from regional and state partners for infrastructure improvements on SR203, particularly at SR203 and NE Tolt Hill Road and SR203 and Stillwater.
- Policy T1.6 The City will adopt development regulations which will require developers to construct streets directly serving new development, and pay a fair-share fee for specific off-site improvements needed to mitigate the impacts of the development. This fee may be in the form of a Transportation Impact Fee adopted by the City.

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- Policy T1.7 The City will coordinate land use and public works planning activities with an ongoing program of long-range financial planning, in order to conserve fiscal resources available to implement the Transportation Impact Plan (TIP).
- Policy T1.8 The City will base the timing of implementing actions under the Comprehensive Plans and elements on the financial resources available to fund the necessary public facilities.
- Policy T1.9 The City will grant high priority for funding to projects which are consistent with the goals and objectives adopted by the City Council and as specified in the Comprehensive Plan including transit that is affordable, accessible, convenient, safe, and dependable. Improvements that will serve the Town Center and that promote economic viability for the community will be given highest priority.
- Policy T1.10 The City will fund projects only when incorporated into the City budget, as adopted by the City Council.
- Policy T1.11 The City will encourage maintenance and safety improvements of Carnation's existing roads as a priority over the creation of new roads.
- Policy T1.12 When feasible, the City will look at collaborating with regional partners on how transportation improvements can also benefit recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat corridor linkages.

GOAL T2

To develop, maintain and operate a balanced, safe, and efficient multi-modal transportation system to serve all persons, special needs populations and activities in the community.

The city will partner with other cities and stakeholders on similar transportation policies and goals to ensure transit and transit infrastructure is accessible, affordable, convenient, dependable, and safe for its residents, businesses, and tourists.

- Policy T2.1 The City will develop a future transportation system which encourages flexible, adaptive and multiple uses of transportation facilities and services.
- Policy T2.2 The City will implement measures that will relieve pressures on the existing transportation infrastructure by approaches that include, but are not limited to:
- a) Multi-modal transportation alternatives
 - b) Land use coordination

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c) Prioritized improvements

- Policy T2.3 The City will integrate, coordinate and link the connections and transfer points between all modes of transportation.
- Policy T2.4 The City will support the increase of service frequency for all applicable modes of transit.
- Policy T2.5 The city will assess the feasibility of public transit to serve individuals in Ames Lake Road, Carnation Farms Road, and Tolt Hill Road, in order to better connect these residents to their jobs, medical facilities, and shopping opportunities.
- Policy T2.6 The city will advocate for greater transit connections to Redmond Transit Center, Redmond Light Rail station, Issaquah Transit Center and Bear Creek Park & Ride. The City will support Snoqualmie Valley Transportation in their efforts to expand service days, hours and routes.
- Policy T2.7 The City will ensure that transit and transit infrastructure is available for tourists/visitors, especially to key destinations within the Valley such as Remlinger Farm and Snoqualmie Falls.
- Policy T2.8 The City will take a regional approach in working with King County, WSDOT, the Snoqualmie Tribe, Snoqualmie Valley Transportation, Hopelink, mobility coalitions, and other local and regional jurisdictions in improving transit service and adequately siting park and ride and park and pool lots in the Carnation area.
- Policy T2.9 The City will minimize potential conflicts between bicycle and automobile traffic by providing signage at intersections of bike trails with roadways.
- Policy T2.10 The City will encourage the location of bicycle racks at appropriate destination points, such as within the downtown, parks, schools, transit, and park and ride lots.
- Policy T2.11 The City will provide and promote the development of pedestrian and bicycle paths to schools, parks, transit and activity centers, as well as linkages between these paths.
- Policy T2.12 The City will include the need to accommodate bicycles safely in its management and design of the City-street network, including designating bicycle routes throughout the city where feasible.
- Policy T2.13 The City will encourage the siting of bicycle-related commercial activities in the Central Business District and Mixed-Use areas.

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- Policy T2.14 The City will implement the adopted Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in the event of an emergency that impacts transportation facilities.
- Policy T2.15 The City will create a mapped inventory of the bicycle network to encourage safe and accessible transportation by bicycle.
- Policy T2.16 The City will ensure new sidewalks are ADA accessible and will evaluate existing sidewalks and roadways for accessibility improvements.

GOAL T3

To recognize and promote pedestrian and bicycle movement as a basic means of circulation and to assure adequate accommodation of pedestrians, bicycles and handicapped persons' needs in all transportation policies and facilities. New development will be encouraged or in some cases required to implement Pedestrian Oriented Development design features that have been incorporated into City codes and standards, such as providing sidewalks or pathways and amenities such as street trees and street lighting, and site design that encompasses connectivity with existing transportation facilities and between uses.

- Policy T3.1 Require developers to include pedestrian facilities such as sidewalks or pathways within formal subdivisions, and to provide links to existing walking trails and pathways that form the City's looped trails system.
- Policy T3.2 Carnation will strive to reduce the pedestrian barrier created by Tolt Avenue (SR 203) by:
- Providing pedestrian crossings at key points along SR203, including on the northern, central and southern ends of the roadway corridor through the City.
 - Promote accessibility by reducing travel distance on busy cross streets.
 - Install pedestrian crosswalk flags as a safety and visibility measure.
 - As allowed by the WSDOT, enhance the visibility of the pedestrian crosswalk by using different materials, textures or patterns, and adding landscaping or installing sidewalk design elements such as color or art.
 - Coordinate access management on SR203 with WSDOT to promote alternative access and/or shared access points for developments that front this street.

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- Apply for Safe Routes to Schools grant funding to enhance the City's pedestrian access to schools.

Policy T3.3 Carnation will promote the creation of a pedestrian oriented downtown commercial area by:

- Implementing design standards for commercial development along SR203 which encourages a pedestrian environment by requiring parking at the side or rear of building.
- Modifying the placement of new buildings in ways that encourage pedestrian activities by making streets more attractive routes for walking.

Policy T3.4 Improve pedestrian amenities downtown through public improvements, sign regulations, and development standards. The maintenance of public and private improvements should be given priority commensurate with downtown's role as the focal point of the community.

Policy T3.5 Work with WSDOT to develop mechanisms to reduce traffic speed and implement traffic calming measures on SR203 through the city to increase public safety and enhance local mobility yet maintain the regional movement of traffic through the city.

Policy T3.6 Work with WSDOT to evaluate potential pedestrian improvements along SR203, as well as coordinate implementation strategies for such improvements.

Policy T3.7 Seek to improve the appearance of existing street corridors and incorporate high standards of design when developing new streets, including construction of sidewalks. Where appropriate landscaping, street furniture, lighting and other measures should be implemented to enhance the appearance of city street corridors. Existing trees along street rights-of-way should be preserved when trees are healthy and can be maintained, while at the same time introducing new trees where appropriate. There should be design consistency along SR203/Tolt Avenue, including where the CBD converts to the MU zoning.

Policy T3.8 Include construction of pedestrian amenities such as pathways, trails, sidewalks whenever significant development or major maintenance work occurs on city streets. This may include the identification of potential funding sources such as concomitant agreements, Local Improvement Districts, and including sidewalks as an "alternate" in construction bid documents.

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Policy T3.9 Where these are feasible and will promote public safety, the City will consider traffic calming techniques especially on non-arterial roadways that carry significant traffic.

Policy T3.10 The City will support and promote bicycle use as an alternative to motorized transportation through improvements such as designated bicycle paths, signage, bicycle parking, etc. Improvements to the transportation system must balance the needs of motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists.

GOAL T4

To ensure adequate parking in the downtown commercial area which is consistent with downtown design and pedestrian circulation goals.

Policy T4.1 Allow on-street parking in the downtown area to form a buffer between pedestrians and street traffic, reduce the speed of traffic, and provide for short term parking needs.

Policy T4.2 Explore alternative methods of ensuring the adequate provision of parking for new and existing commercial and residential development in the downtown commercial area, while reducing the amount of parking provided by individual developments and influencing the location and type of parking in ways that promote pedestrian mobility and minimize pedestrian/vehicular conflicts. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Installing directional signage to public parking areas.
- Encouraging the use of joint-use parking opportunities utilizing existing parking for churches, public buildings and stores.
- Separating short (< 2 hrs), intermediate (2-5 hrs) and long term (> 5 hrs) parking uses; on street parking reserved for short term and long-term parking provided in lots on the periphery of the downtown commercial area.

GOAL T5

To manage, conserve and protect Carnation's natural resources through a balance of development activities complemented with sound environmental practices. Where consistent with mobility goals, encourage green streetscapes that incorporate natural drainage, reduced impervious surface, and vegetation. Incorporate non-motorized transportation facilities into roadway improvements and new roadways.

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- Policy T5.1 New transportation facilities should be designed in a manner which minimizes impacts on natural drainage patterns, soil profiles and habitat.
- Policy T5.2 Promote the use and development of routes and methods of alternative modes of transportation, such as transit, bicycling and walking, which reduce Carnation's consumption of non-renewable energy sources and reduce emission of greenhouse gases.
- Policy T5.3 Assist all major employers in complying with current federal and state policies aimed at reducing auto-related air pollution by implementing programs to reduce the number of employees commuting in single occupancy vehicles. This compliance can be realized through such transportation demand strategies as preferential parking for carpools/vanpools, alternative work hours, bicycle parking, and distribution of transit and ride sharing information. Cooperate with major employers located outside the City with their ride sharing or van pooling resources that serve Carnation residents.
- Policy T5.4 Carnation will seek to reduce levels of air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to maintain or do better than existing state and federal air quality goals and standards, by: providing a compact urban form that promotes non-motorized trips within the City; promoting economic development to increase local employment opportunities and to maximize the goods and services that are locally available; by working with partners such as King County, the Snoqualmie Tribe, Snoqualmie Valley Transportation, Hopelink, mobility coalitions, and the other Snoqualmie Valley cities to create transit service that provides accessible, affordable, safe, dependable, and convenient alternatives to driving; and by cooperating with regional employers to promote ride-share options.
- Policy T5.5 Site, design, and buffer (through extensive screening and/or landscaping) transportation facilities and services to fit in harmoniously with their surroundings. When sited within or adjacent to residential areas, special attention should be given to minimizing noise, light and glare impacts.
- Policy T5.6 Support EV charging infrastructure throughout the community in order to support the decarbonization of our transportation sector.
- Policy T5.7 Commission a tree canopy assessment in order to develop a tree canopy management plan with the goal of increasing the tree canopy.

GOAL T6

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To actively influence the design of the City by managing land use change and by developing City facilities and services in a manner that directs and controls land use patterns and intensities.

- Policy T6.1 Coordinate Land Use with the facility/utility planning activities of agencies and utilities identified in this Comprehensive Plan element. Adopt procedures that encourage providers of public services and private utilities to utilize the Land Use Element of this Plan in planning future facilities.
- Policy T6.2 The cities and counties in the region should coordinate transportation planning and infrastructure development in order to:
- Ensure a supply of buildable land sufficient in the area and services to meet the region's housing, commercial and employment needs; located so as to be efficiently provided with public facilities and services.
 - Ensure protection of important natural resources.
 - Avoid unnecessary duplication of services.
 - Avoid overbuilding of public infrastructure in relation to future needs.
 - Ensure safe transportation and evacuation planning, especially at SR203 and NE Tolt Hill Road and in the Southwest area of Carnation.
- Policy T6.3 Recognize the important role that public facilities and programs such as sidewalks, bike lanes, walking trails and streetlights play in providing a healthy family environment within the community.
- Policy T6.4 Work with local, regional and state jurisdictions to craft land use development strategies that will support public transportation.
- Policy T6.5 Consider the impacts of land use decisions on adjacent roads. Likewise, road improvements should be consistent with proposed land use densities.
- Policy T6.6 Regional traffic should be discouraged in Carnation's residential areas.

GOAL T7

To encourage pedestrian and bicycle transportation modes by providing a comprehensive system of walkways and trails that link residential areas to each

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other and to needed services. In addition to promoting non-motorized trips within the City, the trail system should be designed to provide for the recreational, cultural, environmental and aesthetic needs of City residents. As resources allow, the City will update the map of pedestrian and bicycle trails that serve Carnation.

Policy T7.1 Coordinate with King County Parks to support continued improvement of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail through Carnation as part of a regional trail system.

Policy T7.2 Support the development of paths, signage, and marked roadways which link the Snoqualmie Valley Trail with Carnation's other trails and resources such as the rivers, parks and downtown commercial areas.

Policy T7.3 Coordinate with landowners to develop a community trail system along the banks of the Tolt and Snoqualmie Rivers which is linked to the downtown commercial district, parks and the Snoqualmie Valley Trail.

Policy T7.4 Collaborate with King County in the connection of Tolt MacDonald Park to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail through their Lower Frew project.

GOAL T8 Maximize the efficiency of the transportation system by reducing demand on the system through demand management (TDM) strategies.

Policy T8.1 Provide public education about the benefits of TDM and individual actions to reduce vehicle trips.

Policy T8.2 Create a transit-oriented and pedestrian friendly downtown to reduce congestion and air pollution.

Policy T8.3 Develop a downtown parking plan taking into account the heat island effect, impervious surface accumulation and other environmental impacts.

Policy T8.4 Increase economic development and business development in the downtown core so people can walk to employment, dining, activities and shopping.

CHAPTER 1 – UTILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This Utilities Element presents basic information about the utility systems in the city of Carnation, including solid waste, water, wastewater, stormwater, natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications. The City of Carnation manages its own water system and sewage collection system, but all other utilities are owned and managed by others. Utility services and the provider of these services are shown in Table U–1.

Table U-1: Utility Service Providers

PROVIDER	UTILITY SERVICE
Recology Cleanscapes	Solid waste collection
City of Carnation	Water service, sewage collection, stormwater
Puget Sound Energy	Natural gas distribution and electrical power
Comcast	Telecommunications
CenturyLink	Telecommunications

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

This is an **inventory and analysis** of the following utilities: solid waste, water, wastewater, storm water, natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications.

SOLID WASTE

The King County Solid Waste Management Plan was first adopted in 1975 and has been updated a number of times. Carnation has adopted and is party to the King County plan. The Plan guides solid waste disposal and future needs in King County.

The City's Solid Infrastructure consists of recycling collection, solid waste collection, landfill closure maintenance and administrative services to support these cost centers.

Landfill. Until the late 1970s the City of Carnation operated its own municipal Landfill to serve city residents. The landfill is located approximately one mile south of the city. Beginning in 1992, the City undertook a project to officially close the landfill. This was financed through a surcharge on solid waste utility bills and a grant from the Washington Department of Ecology. The landfill site entered into a 20-year post-closure period in 1995. Landfill post-closure utility charges continue to be levied on property owners within the city limits to provide financial assurance for ongoing water quality monitoring and maintenance of the site. Monitoring of the closed landfill site will be an ongoing financial

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responsibility of the City until the end of the post closure period. In 2024 the City was approved for annual monitoring as opposed to quarterly monitoring. Issues that arise, such as ponding, from the monitoring will need to be addressed utilizing the fees collected from utility billing.

The City has a Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement (ILA) with King County which provides for cooperative management of solid waste and allows the City's waste collector to utilize the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill. The ILA expires in 2028.

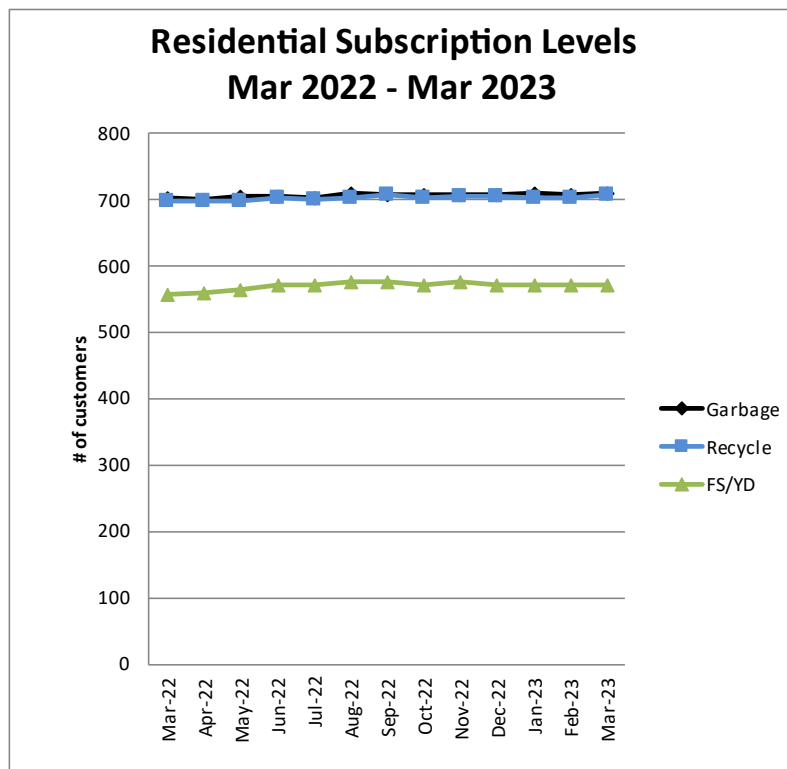
The primary planning tool for the King County solid waste system is the 20-year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The long-range goal of the King County Solid Waste Management Plan is to coordinate regional energy and resource recovery in King County. The current adopted plan was published in November 2019.

Solid Waste Collection. The City's service provider for solid waste collection is responsible for the collection and disposal of Carnation's solid waste, and all customer support. The City's only involvement with solid waste collection is to monitor the contract. The City contracts with Recology Cleanscapes for solid waste collection and recycling services. The City's current franchise agreement expires in December 2024. A new agreement is currently in negotiation. Residential service occurs weekly on Tuesdays and commercial service on Fridays.

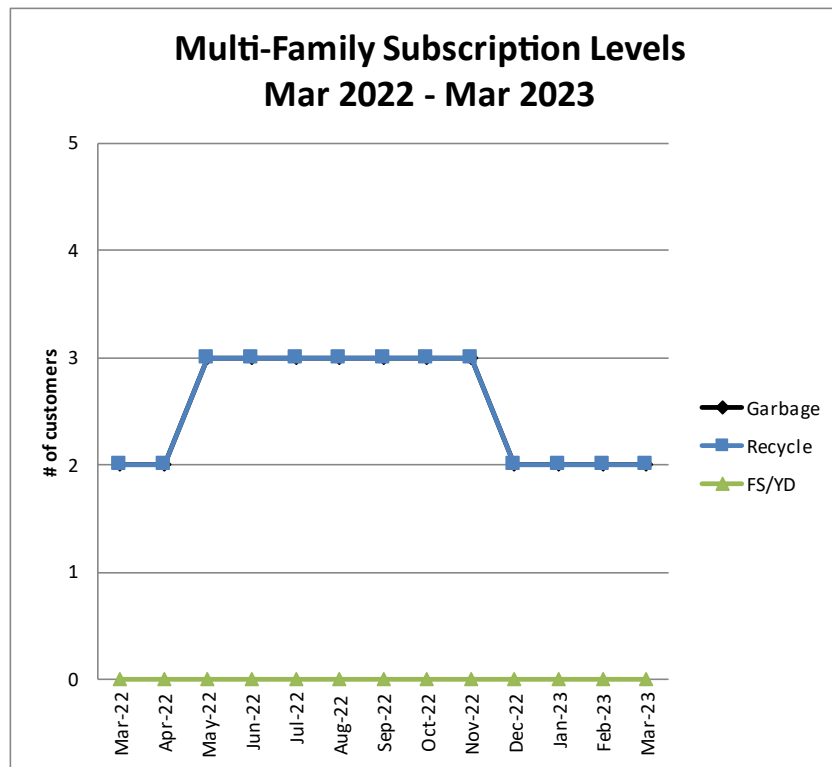
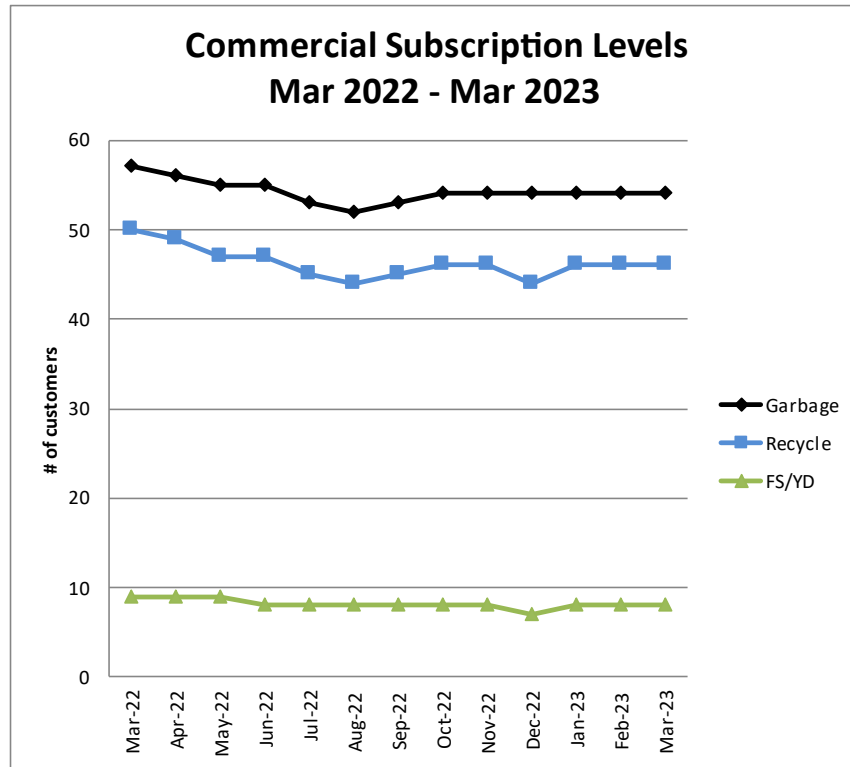
Recycling. The City's service provider also provides curbside recycling and yard/food waste collection services to the City. The City has a goal to achieve a 75% residential waste reduction and recycling rate. Residential service occurs every other week on Tuesdays and commercial service on Fridays. Recycling services are free for residents.

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Please see the tables below for residential, commercial and multi-family customers.



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Introduction. The City of Carnation owns and operates a municipal "Group A" water system with 1,121 service connections within the Water Service Area, which includes all of the corporate limits of the City plus portions of King County. The water system includes:

- 1) Three storage reservoirs
- 2) A spring source
- 3) A well source and a distribution network
- 4) A booster pump station

The water system is managed by the City of Carnation which is responsible for daily operations and for the implementation of the Comprehensive Water System Plan. The City's Comprehensive Water System Plan (Water System Plan) was developed in 2015 and 2016, and submitted to the Department of Health and King County for agency review in 2017. It was approved in July 2018. The next update of the Comprehensive Water System Plan will be due in July 2028. Detailed information about the water system and its operating and capital plans can be found in the Comprehensive Water System Plan located on the City of Carnation's website.

WASTEWATER

The City of Carnation sewer system became operational in 2008. Prior to that time, Carnation was one of the few cities that relied on private septic systems for wastewater treatment. Inadequate septic systems prevented economic development and an inability to accommodate residential growth at urban densities in accordance with the Growth Management Act.

In 2002, the City entered into an Inter-local Agreement with King County whereby the County's Wastewater Treatment Division designed, constructed and operates a wastewater treatment plant using membrane bio-reactor (MBR) technology. The City designed, constructed and operates the collection and conveyance system. The City studied options for the collection and conveyance system, and, due to the flat topography combined with a high water table, a recommendation was made to construct a vacuum system.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant operated by King County uses an advanced treatment technology called a membrane bioreactor or MBR. The plant produces reclaimed water that can be used safely as a drought-proof water source for wetland enhancement and other beneficial uses. Reclaimed water from the Carnation Treatment Plant is discharged to a wetland in King County's Chinook Bend Natural Area, next to the plant's river outfall site at the Carnation Farm Road Bridge.

The Collection System is operated by the City of Carnation Public Works Department. The collection system consists of eleven miles of sewer collection pipe that are collected into five main trunk lines that transport effluent under vacuum pressure to the vacuum station located at 4301 Larson Avenue. Trunk Lines A through D each serve one of the

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four quadrants of the City that are divided by the Snoqualmie Trail along the north-south axis and Entwistle Street along the east-west axis. Trunk Lines A through D begin as 4” diameter at the furthest upstream ends and increase in size to 6, 8 and 10 inch diameter as required by the amount of flow that is introduced into the system. A fifth Trunk Line, E, is routed northward from the vacuum station and terminates at the north end of the city limits at Stewart Avenue. Trunk Line E is intended to be extended to provide service to the annexation area north of the City for future development. In the meantime, it provides sewer service for existing customers located on Stewart Avenue.

The Vacuum pump station collects the city’s sewage flow and subsequently transports it to the King County Wastewater Treatment Plant that abuts it to the north. The pump station is designed for a peak flow of 975 gallons per minute (gpm). Current usage is 57.8 gpm.

Wastewater Contributors and Characteristics. There are 1,014 sewer connections served by the City of Carnation sewer system: 903 single family customers, 26 multi-family meters and 85 non-residential customers. The wastewater characteristics are typical of a residential community comprised largely of residences, schools, businesses and commercial establishments.

Table U-2: Sewer Service Connections by Account Type

Single-Family Residential Connections	912	89%
Multi Family Residential Connections	28	3%
Non-residential Connections	85	8%
Total Connections	1,025	100%

Source: City of Carnation Utility Billing System, September 2024

System Capacity. Both the wastewater treatment plant and the collection and conveyance systems were designed to serve the City of Carnation’s forecasted growth within the Urban Growth Area. Both the treatment plant and the collection/conveyance systems are designed to accommodate increases in capacity.

STORMWATER

The City of Carnation formally created a stormwater utility in 2022. Stormwater from impervious surfaces must be infiltrated on-site, which can sometimes be difficult to achieve given localized areas of poorly drained soils and/or seasonal high water tables. Local drainage facilities that collect and convey surface water runoff consist of open channels and roadside ditches, bioswales, wetlands, infiltration systems and detention ponds. The Snoqualmie and Tolt rivers ultimately serve as receiving waters, but there are no direct outfalls to the rivers.

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NATURAL GAS

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) supplies natural gas to six Western Washington counties: Snohomish, King, Kittitas, Pierce, Thurston, and Lewis. Puget Sound Energy provides natural gas service to over 900,000 customers.

Natural gas is not an essential service, and, therefore, the service is not mandated. The extension of service is primarily based on requests from customers.

According to the PSE rate department, the average house (using natural gas for both heat and hot water) consumes about 850 therms per year. This translates into an average annual cost of \$966.00 per household plus basic fees.

PSE forecasts customer additions using an analysis calculation based on PSE's revenue report which is generated by town tax codes established in our Exception Billings Dept.

It is estimated that PSE currently serves approximately 457 individual customers in the Carnation area.

Existing Distribution System. The Pacific Northwest (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho) receives its natural gas from a wide range of sources in North America. Sixty percent (60%) of the region's natural gas supply comes from British Columbia and Alberta in the north; 40% comes from domestic sources including the San Juan Basin in New Mexico/Texas in the south. The Pacific Northwest consumes 380 billion cubic feet of natural gas per year.

Natural gas is supplied to the City of Carnation from Redmond City Gate Station. The back-bone feed is a 6" main coming from the Ames Lake area along NE Tolt Hill RD, located at southwest corner of the City. In 2009, PSE installed about 1.5 miles of 8" IP main (Notification 109027910) along Redmond- Fall City RD (from 292 AV SE northerly to SE 8 ST) to reinforcement this general area.

High pressure (HP) supply lines (measuring 16", 12", 8", 6", and 4" in diameter) transport gas from gate stations to district regulators. The pipe material is typically steel wrap (STW). No high pressure gas lines are located within the city limits of Carnation.

District regulators (DR) reduce high pressure to typical distribution operating pressures of 60 to 25 psi. Distribution pressures are typically called intermediate pressures (IP). There are no district regulators within the Carnation city limits.

Distribution mains are fed from the district regulators. These typically are 8", 6", 4", 2", and 1-1/4" diameter lines. The pipe material typically is polyethylene (PE) or steel

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wrapped (STW). Puget Sound Energy has approximately 6.5 miles of main serving the City of Carnation.

Individual residential service lines are fed by distribution mains and are typically 5/8" in diameter. Individual commercial and industrial service lines are typically 1-1/4" or 2" in diameter.

ELECTRICITY

Puget Sound Energy supplies electrical service to 1.2 million electric customers across eight counties. Carnation is currently supplied with enough electricity to satisfy the demand for electrical power. The transmission and distribution of electricity to Carnation and other rural communities in the Snoqualmie Valley is delivered by Puget Sound Energy (PSE) and regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. Currently, the substation has the capability to provide 20 MVA (units of electrical demand), and can be upgraded to 25 MVA. The current load on the substation from Carnation and the surrounding area is approximately 10 MVA. According to PSE, 1 MVA can typically provide enough electrical power for approximately 230 households, based on normal usage. Carnation anticipates less than 2 MVA of additional electrical demand upon the Tolt substation over the next 20 years. However, the Tolt Substation's service area includes residents and businesses halfway between Carnation and substations located in Duvall and Fall City, as well as those in Carnation. Additional growth in the County along with Carnation's growth may eventually necessitate construction of a new facility.

In the Fall of 2023 PSE launched a pilot program to move more customers from natural gas to electric heat. The program offers incentives for switching to electric heat.

Existing Transmission and Distribution System. Transmission of electrical power is supplied to the City of Carnation and the surrounding area from the Snoqualmie – Stillwater 115 kV transmission line. The 115 kV transmission line voltage is stepped down to 12.5 kV at the Tolt Substation where it is distributed to the City of Carnation and the surrounding area. The Tolt substation is located on Entwistle St in Carnation. The 12.5 kV distribution system consists of 3 circuits out of the Tolt substation. There are currently three different circuits coming out of Tolt substation. Two of them are running at about 75% their peak capacity and the third circuit is about 30% its capacity. There is room for growth on all of them.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Carnation is served by a variety of telecommunication companies. CenturyLink provides local calling services and internet service, and is able to extend lines on demand. Cable television and broadband internet service is offered in Carnation through Comcast and dish. Astound also offers broadband in the Carnation area. Wireless telecommunications are supplied to Carnation residents by a variety of wireless services, including Sprint, AT&T, Xfinity and Verizon.

FUTURE NEEDS AND ALTERNATIVES

This is an inventory and analysis of the future capital needs for the following utilities: solid waste, water, wastewater, storm water, natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications.

SOLID WASTE

The solid waste collection and disposal system is adequate to meet Carnation's needs. The City will continue to monitor and contract with service providers throughout the planning period. As discussed previously, the City currently contracts with Recology Cleanscapes.

WATER

The source, storage, treatment and distribution system must demonstrate the capacity to serve future populations within the water service area. New improvements will be required to address any existing or projected deficiencies; these are listed in the Water Capital Improvements Plan as adopted in the Water System Comprehensive Plan. Work on updating the Water System Comprehensive Plan will begin in 2026 and be completed in 2028. The Water System Comprehensive Plan can be found on the City of Carnation's website.

WASTEWATER

The wastewater treatment plant owned and operated by King County and the collection and conveyance system owned and operated by the City of Carnation have both been sized to accommodate future build-out of the Carnation Urban Growth Area and according to the Wastewater Treatment Division, have adequate capacity to serve increased population that could result from future growth. The technologies utilized can be expanded beyond that capacity if needed. It should be noted that unlike water service that can be provided outside of the City's jurisdiction, sewer service is restricted to urban areas. There are a few exceptions to that rule. For example, sewer service can be expanded outside the urban growth area to a public school system, or to a tribal reservation.

STORMWATER

The City of Carnation formally created a stormwater utility in 2022. Stormwater from impervious surfaces must be infiltrated on-site, which can sometimes be difficult to achieve given localized areas of poorly drained soils and/or seasonal high water tables. Local drainage facilities that collect and convey surface water runoff consist of open channels and roadside ditches, bioswales, wetlands, infiltration systems and detention ponds. The Snoqualmie and Tolt rivers ultimately serve as receiving waters, but there are no direct outfalls to the rivers. The stormwater system is adequate to meet community needs.

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NATURAL GAS

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) maintains a minimum pressure delivery through intermediate pressure mains from a design standard of approximately 15 psi. If the pressure drops below 15 psi, there are several methods of increasing the pressure in the line, including:

- a. Looping the distribution and/or supply lines to provide an alternative route for the gas to travel to an area needing additional supply. This method often involves construction of high pressure lines, district regulators, and intermediate pressure lines.
- b. Installing lines parallel to existing lines to supplement supply of natural gas to a particular service area.
- c. Replacing existing pipelines to increase volume. (This includes efforts to replace low pressure cast iron systems with intermediate pressure plastic systems.)

There are three types of construction for maintenance or installation of new facilities:

- a. New or replacement of existing facilities due to increase capacity requirements due to new building construction and conversion from alternate fuel.
- b. Main replacement to facilitate improved maintenance of facility.
- c. Replacement or relocation of facilities due to municipal and state projects.
- d. Puget Sound Energy makes an effort to coordinate construction work with municipal projects in order to minimize cost and impacts to surrounding community. Due to franchise agreements, PSE is required to relocate existing facilities which is costly and usually unplanned. Improved coordination decreases this occurrence.

The average gas customer growth rate has been around 1.5% in the last five years. PSE anticipates the growth rate in this area to be the same (1.5%) in the next five years. Based on the 1.5% growth rate, there is no expectation to perform system capacity improvements in the area in the next five years. The natural gas system improvements serving the Carnation area should operate without capacity issues for the next five years. There are no major natural gas projects currently anticipated to serve customers in the City of Carnation.

Puget Sound Energy will continue to review projects proposed by the City of Carnation and may choose to take advantage of an opportunity when projects are scheduled.

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ELECTRICAL POWER

The existing Snoqualmie – Stillwater 115 kV transmission line consists of small copper wire, with many of the poles nearing the end of their useful life. The future plans include replacing the older poles and the small copper wire with larger aluminum wire. This will increase both the capacity and reliability of the line. Future plans include rerouting the Snoqualmie – Stillwater 115 kV transmission line into Puget Sound Energy’s planned Novelty substation. The reroute of this line would take place approximately half way between Carnation and Duvall along the existing BPA right-of-way. The line would be renamed “Snoqualmie – Novelty 115 kV” line at that time. Future plans also include an expansion of the Tolt Substation when the demand on the Tolt substation reaches approximately 16 or 17 MVA. Puget Sound Energy will increase capacity by adding a second transformer at this location.

Additional property will be required to accommodate this expansion. It is currently envisioned that the existing 115 kV transmission line would not be upgraded to 230 kV.

The 12.5 kV distribution system is expanded as additional customers are added, i.e. single family residences, platted developments, commercial businesses, etc.

At the winter peak load period the Tolt substation is currently running at about half its rated capacity so there's plenty of room for growth in the area.

There are no plans at this time to expand capacity in the Carnation area. PSE is confident it has enough capacity to handle future growth rates.

PSE continually monitor outages in the area and will generate projects to improve reliability should problems arise. Currently there are no reliability issues.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

There are no shortages in the existing or future capacity of the telecommunication services for Carnation at this time. The existing network of telecommunication lines, including telephone, cable television, and broadband internet access has sufficient capacity to accommodate increases in development or subscription. Some wireless telecommunications providers have sought to improve service within the Carnation area by constructing new wireless facilities.

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UNDER GROUNDING UTILITY WIRES

Development Regulations currently require new utilities to be placed underground with some exceptions as specified in the Municipal Code. The under grounding of existing above ground utilities is difficult and costly. The cost will vary greatly depending on site specific factors. The burden of the cost falls on the utility company and on the individual property owner or developer. The utility's cost would involve burying the utility, while the property owner would be responsible for preparing the utility system within the building for conversion, as well as bearing a portion of the cost of extending the service utility from the primary distribution line to the property. New development projects are required to underground their utilities, as feasible.

Under grounding power lines along SR203 (Tolt Avenue) in the downtown was included in the Tolt Corridor Plan and was undertaken as part of the SR 203 Tolt Avenue CBD Improvement Project. This project was completed in 2022.

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL U1

To ensure that the energy, communication, and solid waste disposal facilities and services needed to support current and future development are available when they are needed.

Policy U1.1 The City does not provide energy, communication or landfill disposal services. These facilities and services are currently provided by private companies and King County. To facilitate the coordination of these services, the City should discuss and exchange population forecasts, development plans and technical data with the agencies identified in this plan.

Policy U1.2 Carnation adopts the following Level of Service Standards for utility services:

- A. Collection service for garbage, recyclable materials, and yard waste should be available to all properties within the City. Level of service provisions should be included in franchise/license agreements with solid waste haulers. Cooperatively work with King County and related agencies for an adequate system of collection and disposal

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of hazardous wastes, and public education regarding hazardous wastes.

- B. For electrical service, coordinate land use and facility planning with Puget Sound Energy to allow for siting and construction of distribution facilities that provide sufficient amounts of electrical power with minimal periods of service interruption.
- C. Coordinate land use and facility planning to allow for eventual siting and construction of natural gas distribution conduits along roadways which are undergoing construction.
- D. For telecommunications, including telephone, cellular telephone, cable television, and Internet services, advocate the development or maintenance of facilities necessary to provide services as needed to accommodate population growth and advancements in technology. Include level of service provisions in franchise/license agreements with providers of cable television services.

Policy U1.3 New development would be allowed only when and where all public utilities are adequate, and only when and where such development can be adequately served by essential public utilities without reducing level of service elsewhere.

Policy U1.4 Coordinate Carnation's Land Use Element with the facility/utility planning activities of the service providers, including Puget Sound Energy, CenturyLink, Comcast, solid waste collection provider, the King County Solid Waste Division and city operated utilities, by ensuring that these providers of public services and private utilities use the Land Use Element of this Plan in planning future facilities. Adopt procedures for the City's review of and comment on proposed actions and policies by these public and private providers of public services.

GOAL U2

To provide an adequate and effective recycling program to serve the needs of Carnation residents, which maintains public health, environmental and land use quality.

Policy U2.1 The City shall strive to educate public and private sector developments about on-site recycling options, and shall encourage the use of recycled products, and support ongoing special event recycling.

Policy U2.2 The City shall strive to decrease the amount of solid waste entering land fill

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sites, extend the useful life of regional landfills and transfer stations, and minimize natural resource depletion by continuing solid waste recycling programs and participating in the procurement of recycled products.

GOAL U3

To minimize impacts associated with the siting, development, and operation of utility services and facilities on adjacent properties and the natural environment.

- Policy U3.1 Utility service providers should design utility infrastructure and facilities in a way that does not damage or destroy the functions or features of the impacted properties, by, for example, providing buffers between public and private uses.
- Policy U3.2 Electric power substations and other essential public facilities should be sited, designed, and buffered (through screening and/or landscaping) to fit in harmoniously with their surroundings. The vegetation should be managed to maintain system reliability. When sited within or adjacent to residential areas, special attention should be given to minimizing noise, light and glare impacts. Visual and land use impacts resulting from electrical, communication and other above ground essential public facility system upgrades should also be mitigated.
- Policy U3.3 The City shall encourage or require implementation of resource conservation practices and best management practices during the construction, operation, and maintenance of utility structures and improvements.
- Policy U3.4 Adopt regulations that establish a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities, such as solid waste or recycling handling facilities, waste water treatment plants and power substations. This process may include the assessment of future climate related hazards. Cooperatively work with surrounding municipalities and King County during the siting and development of facilities of regional significance.
- Policy U3.5 The impacts from utility lines on the visual and physical environment should be mitigated by requiring the under grounding of utility lines to minimize clutter and the obstruction of views in new developments.
- Policy U3.6 Through the Land Use Code, the City will ensure environmentally sensitive, safe, and reliable utility service that is aesthetically compatible with the

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surrounding land uses and results in reasonable economic costs.

- Policy U3.7 The City will recognize the difference between utility lines serving individual customers, distribution lines carrying power from a substation to the customer service line, and transmission lines carrying power from generating source to a substation. In recognition of these differences, the City may exempt the under grounding of utility lines over a certain voltage from any under grounding ordinance.

GOAL U4

To provide and maintain safe, reliable and cost-effective water and wastewater systems to serve the needs of Carnation residents.

- Policy U4.1 The City will continue to upgrade its water system to ensure efficient water use and good management of the water system, in accordance with federal and state regulations.
- Policy U4.2 The City will continue to manage and maintain its wastewater collection and conveyance system in accordance with Department of Ecology standards and regulations. Special consideration shall be given to conservation measures and salmon recovery.
- Policy U4.3 The City will continue to work cooperatively with King County as they maintain and operate the Carnation wastewater treatment plant.
- Policy U4.4 In the event the City wishes to sell surplus water to adjacent water utilities, the City shall negotiate an inter-local service agreement setting forth the terms and limitations of the sale of the surplus water.

GOAL U5

Promote and achieve reasonable levels of energy conservation and conversion throughout the Carnation community.

- Policy U5.1 Encourage planning and location of future facilities to accommodate future growth and to minimize incompatibility with surrounding land uses; joint use agreements among public and private utility providers for coordinated facility planning are also encouraged.
- Policy U5.2 Conserve land, energy and natural resources by minimizing sprawl and encourage the replacement of energy and water saving appliances.
- Policy U5.3 Streets, water, and sewer extensions should be designed to provide service to the maximum area possible with the least length of extension.

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Policy U5.4 Partner with PSE to promote local investments and customer enrollments in clean energy projects and programs including solar, green power, carbon balance and others.

Policy U5.5 Partner with PSE to promote energy efficiency programs and initiatives.

GOAL U6

To process permits and approvals for utility facilities in a consistent, fair and timely manner and in accordance with Development Regulations and other pertinent standards and guidelines.

Policy U6.1 The City shall promote, where feasible, the co-location of new public and private utility distribution facilities in shared trenches, and coordinate construction timing to minimize disruptions and cost.

Policy U6.2 The City will provide timely effective notice to utilities to encourage coordination of public and private utility trenching activities for new construction and maintenance and repair of existing roads.

Policy U6.3 The City will encourage provision of an efficient, cost effective and reliable utility service by ensuring land will be made available for the location of utility lines, including location within transportation corridors.

Policy U6.4 The City will promote the extension of distribution lines to and within the Potential Annexation Area, and coordinate land use and facility planning to allow siting and construction of natural gas distribution lines within rights-of-way which are being dedicated or within roads which are being constructed or reconstructed.

Policy U6.5 The City will ensure that all maintenance, repair, installation, and replacement activities by utilities are consistent with the city's critical areas ordinances.

Policy U6.6 The City will encourage communication among the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) and utilities regulated by the WUTC regarding the requirements of the Growth Management Act, especially the requirement that service be provided concurrently with or in advance of demand.

Policy U6.7 The City shall encourage system design practices intended to minimize the number and duration of interruptions to customer service.

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GOAL U7

Surface water management activities should address quantity and quality of water entering the natural environment.

- Policy U7.1 The City should minimize water quality degradation through education programs and implementation of Best Management Practices to reduce pollution entering surface waters.
- Policy U7.2 Stormwater facilities required of new development should be designed and built in accordance with the City's adopted stormwater manual. Design should be conservative to allow for effective for low-cost, long term performance and maintenance. Low impact stormwater facilities should be encouraged where feasible and cost-effective. Where feasible the approach should emphasize conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning and stormwater management practices in the project design.
- Policy U7.3 Educate homeowners and developers on appropriate plantings for bioswales.

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CHAPTER 9 – CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Capital Facilities Element has been developed in accordance with Section 36.70A of the Growth Management Act to address the financing of Capital Facilities in the City of Carnation Urban Growth Area (UGA). It represents the community's policy plan for the financing of the public facilities for the next 20 years and includes a financing plan for Capital Facilities over the next six years. The policies and objectives in this plan will be used to guide public decisions on the use of capital funds. They will also indirectly guide private development decisions by providing a strategy of planned public capital expenditures.

The Element has also been developed in accordance with the King County County-wide Planning Policies and has been integrated with all other planning elements to ensure consistency throughout the Comprehensive Plan. The Element specifically evaluates the city's fiscal capability to provide the public facilities necessary to support the other Comprehensive Plan elements. The Capital Facilities Element includes:

- Inventory and Analysis
- Future Needs and Alternatives
- Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Goals and Policies

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS

Where LOS standards are established, they are also discussed in the subject element of this Comprehensive Plan (e.g. Transportation, Parks, etc.) A detailed listing of those standards is provided in those chapters.

MAJOR CAPITAL FACILITIES CONSIDERATIONS AND GOALS

The Capital Facilities Element is the mechanism the City uses to coordinate its physical and fiscal planning. This planning effort requires ongoing communication between various disciplines, including engineering, finance, and planning. The Comprehensive Plan is realistic and achievable as a result of integrating the concerns of various local administrators and coordinating all of the Comprehensive Plan Elements.

The Capital Facilities Element promotes efficiency by requiring the City to prioritize capital improvements for a longer period of time than the single budget year.

Long-range financial planning presents the opportunity to schedule projects so that the various steps in development logically follow one another, with regard to relative urgency, economic desirability, and community benefit. In addition, the identification of adequate funding sources results in the prioritization of needs and allows the trade-off between projects to be evaluated explicitly.

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INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The inventory presented in this Element provides information useful to the planning process as well as summarizing new capital improvement projects for the growth projected from 2024 and beyond, and major repair, renovation, or replacement of existing facilities.

EXISTING CAPITAL FACILITIES

This section includes a brief summary of existing city facilities. Additional information can be found in each respective Comprehensive Plan Element under which the facility would be considered.

City Hall. The facilities for general government consist of a 6,700 square-foot two-story City Hall building located at 4621 Tolt Avenue. The building is comprised of three separate attached structures, built in different decades. General government is administered from the ground floor, which underwent partial interior renovation and finish work in 2001 and 2002. The general government facility provides meeting space, office space, and ADA accessible public spaces. Office space consists of a front office with capacity for three employees, and five private offices. The first floor of City Hall office space is currently at maximum capacity.

In December 2016, the City conducted a structural inspection of City Hall. The northern structure of the building has masonry walls which are likely backfilled with unreinforced concrete, and will not serve as a lateral resisting system for meeting current codes such as loadings for wind and seismic forces. Hence, remodel work will likely be limited to only cosmetic changes or non-structural modifications. It was determined that trying to work with the existing building would be too costly. A new Carnation Civic Center/Emergency Operations Center is being developed at 4001 Tolt Avenue. There is an existing house which will be used for administrative offices. A full site plan for the center is currently being developed. City Council has surplused the existing City Hall on Tolt Avenue. It will subsequently be sold or put to another use.

Public Works Maintenance Shop. A 5,000 square foot public works maintenance building was constructed in 1995, and is located at NE 45th and 330th Avenue NE. The building consists of two heated bays, three storage bays, and office/parts area. This facility is adequate to meet public works maintenance needs but may require future renovation to accommodate additional office space.

Water System. Principal water facilities include a spring fed water supply supplemented by a groundwater well located in Loutsis Park, and two above-ground storage reservoirs providing a total of 428,000 gallons. The city water distribution mains consist of pipes ranging in size from 2" to 12". The quality of the water provided by the City is good. The capacity is adequate to serve current needs, and the City anticipates having enough capacity to serve the projected population. Provision of water to future development not only depends on capacity, but also on design considerations. See the Utilities Element for more information on the water system.

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Booster Pump Station. In 2022-2024 the City built a new booster pump station to benefit the entire community by standardizing water pressure throughout the City. The neighborhoods east of the Public Works shop including Brooktree Estates, Tolt Meadows I and II, Tolt Place and River's Edge will have the greatest benefit as their water pressure is the lowest in the City. The pump capacity is 100 gpm at 50-60 psi. This project was necessary to maintain water pressure throughout the City and to protect fire hydrant flows. The station has controls that will open a valve so that fire flows bypass the pump. The booster pump became active in April 2024.

Sanitary Sewer System. The City has an operational public sewer system. The City constructed and operates the vacuum sewage collection system, and King County provides wastewater treatment at a facility located at 4405 Larson Avenue. The wastewater treatment facility was designed and built to accommodate a build-out population of 4,974, which exceeds the City's projected build-out population of 4,652. In 2018, the average annual influent flow for the Carnation Wastewater Treatment Plant was 0.1083 MGD, which is approximately 25% of the plant's ultimate capacity. The outfall is approximately one mile to the north of the city at Chinook Bend, where it is used for enhancement of a wetland.

Stormwater. The City of Carnation formally created a stormwater utility in 2022. Stormwater from impervious surfaces must be infiltrated on-site, which can sometimes be difficult to achieve given localized areas of poorly drained soils and/or seasonal high water tables. Local drainage facilities that collect and convey surface water runoff consist of open channels and roadside ditches, bioswales, wetlands, infiltration systems and detention ponds. The Snoqualmie and Tolt rivers ultimately serve as receiving waters, but there are no direct outfalls to the rivers.

Solid Waste Disposal. Garbage collection is mandatory throughout the City of Carnation. Curbside recycling and yard waste collection is also available to all residents. The City previously operated a landfill which stopped receiving refuse in 1990, and entered a post-closure period in 1995. Cleanscapes Recology currently provides solid

waste disposal services for the City of Carnation. See the Utilities Element for additional information.

Transportation Facilities. City streets consist of various street pavement, alleys, sidewalks, street lighting, traffic control devices and surface water drainage facilities. The City street network consists of 11.1 miles of paved streets, and 1.55 miles of alleys. Some of the paved street system features sidewalks either on one side or both. The remaining streets have gravel shoulders. A traffic signal is located at the intersection of SR 203 and Entwistle, and the intersection of SR 203 and Morrison has an improved pedestrian crossing. Transportation throughout the City is adequate to meet LOS standards through the planning period **if** the Transportation Improvement Plan identified in Chapter 7 and in this Element is implemented. See the Transportation Element for more information.

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Additionally, the City is currently working with Washington Department of Transportation on safety improvements to SR-203, particularly a roundabout at NE Tolt Hill Road and SR203.

Parks and Recreation Facilities. City park land consists of five city parks: Valley Memorial Park, Fred Hockert Park, Nick Loutsis Park, River's Edge Park and West Side Park.

Valley Memorial Park features two tennis/pickle ball courts, children's playground equipment, a skateboard bowl, BMX track, open space, basketball court and picnic areas. Hockert Park is a mini-park featuring a children's play structure and other playground equipment. Loutsis Park consists of open spaces, a disc golf course and conifer trees. The Snoqualmie Valley Trail runs alongside Loutsis Park. It also houses the city's well-site. Additionally, the City and a few Homeowners Associations own several acres of land which have been dedicated as open space. Park and recreation facilities that are enjoyed by Carnation residents and visitors but not owned by the City include Tolt McDonald Park, which is a 500-acre regional park located partially within and adjacent to the City, as well as facilities owned and operated by the Riverview School District, King County Library System, Sno-Valley Senior Center, etc.

River's Edge Park is being developed in two phases between 2024-2025 with a children's play area, landscaping with irrigation and covered picnic area.

Westside Park is an undeveloped park and currently serves as green space.

The City's CIP plan outlines future improvements.

The City has adequate park and recreation land to satisfy current demand although

some of its park facilities are in poor condition, and some of its park lands are undeveloped or underdeveloped. More information about park and recreation facilities and needs are listed in the Park and Recreation Element and the 2022 Carnation Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan (PROS).

Library. The City of Carnation is part of the King County Library System (KCLS) which operates a 5,000 sq. ft. library on Tolt Avenue. Property owners pay a property tax assessment for operations and maintenance of the library plus levy assessments for any voter approved library bond levies.

Cemetery. The City operates a 2.1-acre cemetery located at 5110 Carnation-Duvall Road. The Carnation Cemetery consists of two sections, the north section which was founded by the Masonic Cemetery Association in 1905, and the south section which was founded by the Tolt Lodge International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) in 1906. The cemetery was deeded to the City in 1993. A new website developed in 2024 provides organization and tracking for the cemetery.

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Emergency Preparedness Evacuation Site. In 2001 with funds provided by Seattle Public Utilities and the King County Council the City purchased Tolt Highlands Lot 'W' from Weyerhaeuser, a 20.4-acre site adjacent to the north-eastern portion of the city limits. The site was purchased for the purpose of providing an elevated evacuation site for the community in the event of catastrophic failure of the South Fork Tolt River Reservoir and Dam. The site includes an abandoned gravel pit. Two large metal storage containers which are owned by Riverview School District and house emergency preparedness supplies are presently located at the gravel pit along with a storage container owned by the City of Carnation. In 2004, the City and American Red Cross entered into an agreement and the Red Cross paid for and constructed the first King County Disaster Relief Shelter, which is located at the gravel pit. In 2005, a pedestrian trail was constructed from NE 50th Street to the evacuation site which serves as an evacuation route in the event of a dam failure. The City hopes to secure funding to improve the pedestrian evacuation trail so that it can accommodate more people by making it wider, and adding treads and handrails. In addition to the pedestrian trail, the parcel can also be accessed by foot traffic and vehicles from Tolt Highlands Drive.

In addition to its function as an evacuation site, Lot 'W' can also be used for limited passive recreation.

The City of Carnation is currently working with Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) in improvements to the dam warning system and other safety protocols and enhancements.

Medical, Emergency, and Fire Protection Facilities. The City of Carnation has annexed to both the Snoqualmie Valley Hospital District and Fire District #10. Fire District #10 entered into a joint operation inter-local agreement with Fire District #38 and the cities of Issaquah, North Bend and Sammamish in 1999.

This agreement formed a new agency called Eastside Fire and Rescue. The total Fire District service area, including Carnation, is 221 square miles. The Carnation fire station is located at 3600 Tolt Avenue and is operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Station is adequate to meet current and future needs through the planning period. Staff and equipment at the Carnation Fire Station consists of three career firefighters daily, one fire engine, one aid car, one tender and one specialized boat and tow vehicle. The average response time within the Carnation city limits is approximately two minutes. The fire district has three major sources of funding -- property tax revenues, a share of the King County Emergency Management Services (EMS) funding, and fees charged for services.

Public Education Facilities. Riverview School District No. 407 serves the lower Snoqualmie Valley area, particularly Carnation and Duvall. The District annually issues a Capital Facilities Plan that describes the facilities needed to accommodate projected student enrollment over the following six-year period. The Riverview School District's 2023-2029 Capital Facilities Plan is hereby adopted by reference.

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The District has four elementary schools (Carnation, Cherry Valley, Stillwater Elementary and the Eagle Rock Multi-Age Program), one middle school (Tolt) in Carnation, and one senior high school (Cedarcrest) in Duvall. In addition, the District has an alternative Learning Center, Riverview Learning Center, located near the Carnation Elementary School. An inventory of existing school facilities, including locations and capacities of those facilities at various grade levels, is provided below for the 2022-2023 school year:

ELEMENTARY LEVEL								
Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2022-23 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
CARNATION ELEMENTARY	4950 Tolt Avenue Carnation, WA 98014	K thru 5	407	342	1960	2011	50,567	10.85
CHERRY VALLEY ELEMENTARY	26701 NE Cherry Valley Rd Duvall, WA 98019	K thru 5	397	443	1953	2011	54,779	10.34
STILLWATER ELEMENTARY	11530 320th Ave NE Carnation, WA 98014	K thru 5	372	483	1988	N/A	49,588	18.81
EAGLE ROCK MULTI AGE	29300 NE 150th Street Duvall, WA 98019	K thru 5	0	58	N/A	N/A	0	@ CHS
Total Elementary School			1176	1326				
MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL								
Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2022-23 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
TOLT MIDDLE SCHOOL	3740 Tolt Avenue Carnation, WA 98014	6, 7 & 8	672	643	1964	2009	84,113	40.2
Total Middle School			672	643				
HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL								
Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2022-23 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
CEDARCREST HIGH SCHOOL	29000 NE 150th Street Duvall, WA 98019	9 thru 12	849	888	1993	2009	108,755	42.85
Total High School			849	888				
ALTERNATIVE LEARNING CENTER								
Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2022-23 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
RIVERVIEW LEARNING CENTER	32302 NE 50th Street Carnation, WA 98014	K thru 12**	168	180	2011	N/A	14,545	2.08
Total Alternative School			168	180				
TOTAL DISTRICT			2865	3037				

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Riverview School District Headcount Enrollment Projection

Grade	2022-23 Actuals*	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
K	211	205	212	217	230	236	234
1	249	222	216	221	227	240	246
2	225	256	228	221	226	233	246
3	246	231	262	233	225	231	238
4	232	252	237	267	238	230	236
5	204	237	258	241	272	242	234
K-5	1,367	1,403	1,413	1,400	1,418	1,412	1,434
6	227	208	241	261	244	275	245
7	225	228	209	242	262	245	276
8	234	225	227	208	241	260	244
6-8	686	661	677	711	747	780	765
9	273	244	235	237	217	251	271
10	252	266	238	229	231	212	245
11	230	221	233	209	201	203	186
12	229	217	209	220	197	190	192
9-12	984	948	915	895	846	856	894
Total	3,037	3,012	3,005	3,006	3,011	3,048	3,093

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Financing School Facilities. Funding of school facilities is typically secured from a number of sources including voter-approved bonds and levies, state matching funds, impact fees, and mitigation payments. Riverview School District has an inter-local agreement with the cities of Duvall and Carnation as well as King County for the assessment of school impact fees. This permits the district to use the impact fee proceeds to partially fund needed capital facilities to accommodate new students generated by new residential development. Capital projects may also be funded through voter approved bonds and property tax levies, and state financial assistance from the Common School Construction Fund.

Please refer to the Riverview School District Capital Facilities Plan for 2023-2029 for more detailed information.

CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAM or CIPP

Capital Facilities investment in Carnation is guided by the following policy document: Capital Improvement Projects Program or CIPP. Capital assets are characterized by long useful life and substantial cost.

Capital Facilities Programs include the plan for financing these facilities but do not include the cost of operation or maintenance. The Capital Facilities Program includes facilities that are provided by the City of Carnation (i.e., city streets, parks, city hall, utilities, etc.)

The capital project list sets forth each capital project which the City plans to undertake and presents estimates of the resources needed to finance the project. The top priorities of the Capital Facilities Program or CIPP will be converted to the annual capital budget whenever possible, while the remaining projects will be considered for future years. The Capital Facilities Program is a rolling plan that is periodically revised and extended to reflect changing circumstances.

A capital project may include design, engineering efforts, permitting, environmental analysis, land acquisition, construction, major maintenance, site improvements, energy conservation projects, landscaping, initial furnishings, and equipment.

FINANCIAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The City has employed State authorized financing mechanisms to fund city services and capital improvements, and uses the Washington State Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) as prescribed by the Washington State Auditor. The City currently funds capital projects from the following funds:

- Parks Development Fund 108
- Transportation Impact Fund 109
- Capital Improvement Fund 150 (*REET 1 & 2*)

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- Capital Facilities Fund 302
- Water Capital Replacement Fund 402
- Landfill Post-Closure Financial Assurance Fund 406
- Sewer Capital Improvements Fund 408

FUTURE CAPITAL NEEDS AND ALTERNATIVES

PROJECTION OF CAPITAL FACILITY NEEDS

Capital improvement projects have been identified for parks and recreation, transportation, and utility facility improvements. Facilities for fire protection and schools are contained in district and agency plans. These have been coordinated with, but are independent of, the Comprehensive Plan. The Riverview School District's 2023-2029 Capital Facilities Plan is adopted by reference in this Element.

Prioritization of Projected Needs. The identified capital improvement needs listed in the below table were developed by City staff in view of the needs identified in this Plan. The projects contained in this plan undergo review by the Planning Board, City Council, and are subjected to a public hearing. The following criteria may be used to evaluate the priority of various capital projects.

Economic Considerations:

Potential for Financing
Impact on Future Operating Budgets
Timeliness of Opportunity
Benefit to Economy and Tax
Base Grant and or Loan
Availability

Service Considerations:

Safety, Health, and Welfare
Factors Environmental Impact
Effect on Quality of Service

Feasibility Considerations:

Legal Mandates
Community Support

Concurrency Considerations:

Goals and Objectives in Other Elements
Linkage to Other Planned Projects Level of
Service (LOS)
Plans of Other Jurisdictions

Revenue Sources and Cost Estimates for Projected Needs. Cost estimates in this Element are presented in current year dollars for both the Transportation Improvement Plan and Parks Element (below). The Parks Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan provides additional detail. These cost estimates were derived from various federal, regional, local, and state documents, published cost estimates, records of past expenditures, information from private contractors, and general knowledge.

The Capital Facilities Plan for the City of Carnation is based upon:

- Current Revenue Sources
- Financial Resources
- Capital Facilities Policies
- Method for Addressing Shortfalls

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The City has reviewed and identified various means to finance Capital Facilities. It should be noted that financial regulations and fund availability change over time. Furthermore, changing market conditions may influence the city's choice of financing mechanisms, and the timing of specific improvements may depend upon future development patterns. The following list of sources includes major financial resources available and is not limited to those sources which are currently in use or will be used in the six-year schedule of improvements. The list of financial resources that are available to cities for capital projects includes the following:

- Local Multi-Purpose Levies
- Local Single-Purpose Levies
- Local Non-Levy Financing Mechanisms
- Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Grants and Loans

Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Grants and Loans

The City of Carnation has used and continues to look to a variety of grants and loans to fund needed capital improvements. The following is a non-exhaustive list of grant and loan programs used by the City:

Centennial Clean Water Fund (CCWF): The Department of Ecology (DOE) provides grants and loans for the design, acquisition, construction, and improvement of water pollution control facilities and related activities to meet state and federal requirements to protect water quality. Funded projects must address water quality problems related to public health and environmental degradation. The City was previously awarded both grants and loans to help pay for the new sewer system through the Centennial Clean Water Fund.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Funds are available annually statewide through the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for public facilities, economic development, housing, and infrastructure projects which benefit low- and moderate-income households.

Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB): The state Department of Commerce provides low interest loans and occasional grants to finance infrastructure projects such as sewer, water, access roads, bridges and other facilities which support specific private developments or expansions in manufacturing and businesses that support the trading of goods and services outside of the state.

Public Works Trust Fund (PWTF): The Washington State Public Works Board provides low interest loans to finance capital facility planning; emergency planning; and construction of bridges, roads, domestic water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer.

Recreation and Conservation Office: (formerly the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation or IAC) provides grant-in-aid funding for the acquisition, development, and renovation of outdoor recreation facilities. Park grants require a 50%

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local match.

Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) Complete Streets Award Program: The Complete Streets Award is a new funding opportunity for local governments. The legislature provided funding in 2015, and the first awards were given in 2017. The Complete Streets Award is different from other TIB funding sources, and is flexible money given to any city or county in Washington state which has an adopted complete streets ordinance and shows an ethic of planning and building streets that use context sensitive solutions to accommodate all users, including pedestrians, transit users, cyclists, and motorists. Carnation adopted a complete streets ordinance in 2016 which has been codified under Chapter 12.02 CMC. Awards will typically range between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) Small City Programs (SCP): The Washington State TIB provides funding for projects that reconstruct or maintain transportation infrastructure. Projects are selected based on the condition of the pavement, roadway geometrics and safety. Cities and towns with a population under 5,000, such as Carnation, are eligible for TIB's Small City Programs.

The Small City Arterial Program (SCAP) provides funding for improving safety and roadway conditions for classified arterial roadways located within federally designated urban areas.

The Small City Sidewalk (SCSP) funds sidewalk projects.

The Small City Preservation Program (SCPP) funds pavement improvements to existing non-arterial streets. The City will apply for funding through this program for local street improvements.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG). The State and Tribal Assistance Grant is a special appropriation in the Congressional Budget. Projects to be funded through this special appropriation may include water, wastewater and groundwater infrastructure.

Rural Town Centers and Corridors (RTCC) through PSRC: RTCC for projects in smaller towns and cities in rural areas of the Puget Sound region. This program was established by PSRC to recognize and support the needs of the region's rural areas.

Transportation Alternatives (TAP) allocated through PSRC: TAP provides funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including:

- On- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities
- Infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and improved mobility
- Community improvement activities
- Environmental remediation
- Recreational trail program projects

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- Federally funded Safe Routes to School projects.

The PSRC TAP program has been identified as a significant potential funding source for construction of the CBD as well as other projects identified in the Tolt Corridor Action Plan.

U.S. Department of Transportation TIGER Grants: The United States Department of Transportation awards cycles of TIGER grants. The availability of funds through the TIGER program and TIGER Discretionary Grants varies with federal appropriations. The current grant program focus is on capital projects that generate economic development and improve access to reliable, safe and affordable transportation for disconnected communities both urban and rural, while emphasizing improved connection to employment, education, services and other opportunities, workforce development, or community revitalization.

This funding source could be pursued for the Larson Avenue Connector which has an economic development component.

USDA Rural Development: This federal agency provides assistance to rural areas through direct or guaranteed loans and grants. The Rural Development programs help rural communities build or improve community facilities.

Department of Health Water Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF): Grants for upgrading existing water systems. The DWSRF is a federal/state partnership program whose purpose is to provide loans to public water systems for capital improvements aimed at increasing public health protection.

WSDOT Safe Routes to School: This program provides technical assistance and resources to cities, counties, schools, school districts and state agencies for improvements that get more children walking and bicycling to school safely, reduce congestion around schools, and improve air quality.

WSDOT Surface Transportation Program (STP): WSDOT allocates STP funds to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and County Lead Agencies for prioritizing and selecting projects that align with their regional priorities involving all entities eligible to participate in a public process. Projects eligible for STP funding includes highway and bridge construction and repair; transit capital projects; bicycle, pedestrian, and recreational trails; construction of ferry boats and terminals.

CAPITAL FACILITY STRATEGIES

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that Transportation and Capital Facilities Elements of the Comprehensive Plan contain finance plans that match future transportation and other Capital Facilities needs against projected revenue capacities. To project realistic available revenues and expected costs for Capital Facilities, the City needs to consider all current programs and policies that influence decisions about the

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funding mechanisms for public facilities. The most relevant of these are described below. These policies along with the goals and policies articulated in the Comprehensive Plan form the basis for the development of various funding scenarios.

MECHANISMS TO PROVIDE CAPITAL FACILITIES

Increase Local Government Appropriations. The City will investigate the impact of increasing current revenues, including any related tax rates, and will actively seek new revenue sources. In addition, on an annual basis at the time of budget preparation and adoption, the City will review the implications of the current revenue system as a whole.

The City has developed and adopted its Six-Year Capital Improvement Program within this chapter as required by the GMA. However, many funding sources are difficult to forecast and it is understood that many of the projects require grants which may not be approved in the timeframe desired by the City. The actual year of the project would depend on need and available funding. Also, a number of long-range projects have been identified for the remaining fiscal years of the Comprehensive Planning period.

Analysis of Debt Capacity. Generally, Washington state law permits a city to ensure a general obligation (GO) bonded debt equal to 1.5% of its property valuation without voter approval. By a 60% majority vote of its citizens, a city may assume an additional general obligation bonded debt of 1%, bringing the total for general purposes up to 2.5% of the value of taxable property. The value of taxable property is defined by law as being equal to 100% of the value of assessed valuation. For the purpose of supplying municipally-owned electric, water, or sewer service and with voter approval, a city may incur another general obligation bonded debt equal to 2.5% of the value of taxable property. With voter approval, cities may also incur an additional general obligation bonded debt equal to 2.5% of the value of taxable property for parks and open space. Thus, under state law, the maximum general obligation bonded debt which a city may incur cannot exceed 7.5% of the assessed property valuation.

Municipal revenue bonds, such as water utility bonds, are not subject to a limitation on the maximum amount of debt which can be incurred. These bonds have no effect on the city's tax revenues because they are repaid from revenues derived from the sale of service.

The "pay as you go" financing method is easy to administer and may be appropriate for certain capital projects, especially during periods of slow growth and when future tax receipts may be uncertain. However, the city will consider using debt financing if a significant level of growth occurs. This will shift some of the cost for Capital Facilities to future users, and the effects of inflation will allow the city to repay the debt in "cheaper" dollars.

User Charges and Connection Fees. User charges are designed to recoup the costs of public facilities or services by charging those who benefit from such services. As a tool for affecting the pace and pattern of development, user fees may be designed to vary for the quantity and location of the service provided. Thus, charges could be

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greater for providing services further distances from urban areas.

Mandatory Dedications or Fees in Lieu of. The City may require, as a condition of plat approval, that subdivision developers dedicate a certain portion of the land in the development to be used for public purposes, such as roads or parks. Dedication may be made to the local government or to a private group, such as a homeowners association. The provision of public services through subdivision dedications not only makes it more feasible to serve the subdivision but may make it more feasible to provide public facilities and services to adjacent areas. This tool may be used to direct growth into certain areas.

Negotiated Agreement. This is an agreement whereby a developer studies the impact of development and proposes mitigation for the city's approval. These agreements rely on the expertise of the developer to assess the impacts and costs of development. Such agreements are enforceable by the jurisdiction. The negotiated agreement may require lower administrative and enforcement costs than impact fees.

Impact Fees. Impact fees may be used to affect the location and timing of infill development. Infill development usually occurs in areas with excess capacity of Capital Facilities. If the local government chooses not to recoup the costs of Capital Facilities in underutilized service areas, infill development may be encouraged by the absence of impact fees on development(s) proposed within such service areas. Impact fees may be particularly useful when a community is facing rapid growth and new residents desire a higher level of service than the community has traditionally provided.

OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE CAPITAL FACILITIES

Coordination with Other Public Service Providers: Local goals and policies as described in the other Comprehensive Plan Elements are used to guide the location and timing of development. However, many local decisions are influenced by state agencies, special service districts, and utilities that provide public facilities within the City. The planned capacity of public facilities operated by other jurisdictions must be considered when making development decisions. Coordination with other entities is essential not only for the location and timing of public services, but also in the financing of such services. Such coordination would include financing for construction and operation of such facilities as fire stations, libraries, schools, state facilities, and river levees.

The City's plan for working with the natural gas, electric, and telecommunication providers is detailed in the Utilities Element. This Element includes policies for sharing information and a procedure for negotiating agreements for provision of new services in a timely manner.

Level of Service (LOS) Standards: Level of service standards are an indicator of the extent or quality of service provided by a facility related to the operational characteristics of the facility. They are a summary of existing or desired public service conditions. The

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process of establishing level of service standards requires the city to make quality of service decisions explicit. The types of public services for which the city has adopted level of service standards will be improved to accommodate the impacts of development and maintain existing service in a timely manner with new development.

Level of service standards will influence the timing and location of development, by clarifying which locations have excess capacity that may easily support new

development, and by delaying new development until it is feasible to provide the needed public facilities. In addition, to avoid overextending public facilities, the provision of public services may be phased over time to ensure that new development and projected public revenues keep pace with public planning. The city has adopted level of service standards for a number of public services, as summarized in Policy CF3.3.

Potential Annexation Areas: The City's Potential Annexation Areas can adequately be served by the current City services when annexed. Prior to approval of new development within these areas, the City will review the Capital Facilities and other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan to ensure the resources will be available to provide the services necessary to support such new development at adopted or specified levels of service. The City needs collaboration with the State and WSDOT for improvements to SR203 to accommodate higher traffic counts and for safety improvements at NE Tolt Hill Road and SR203. These improvements are critical to future annexation of the potential annexation area.

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CAPITAL FACILITIES PROJECTS

The below table sets forth a six-year Capital Facilities project plan, based on the capital facility needs identified in this plan. Since the Comprehensive Planning process is dynamic and ongoing, the six-year plan will be periodically reviewed and updated. Given the uncertainties of funding sources, patterns of development, etc. it is sometimes impractical to identify in the plan a specific year in which a given capital facility project will be undertaken.

There are a number of financial assumptions upon which the Capital Facilities Element is based. The assumptions about current and future conditions include the following:

The cost of running the City government will continue to increase due to inflation, state and federal mandates, and other factors, while state and federal shared revenues will continue to decrease.

New revenue sources will be necessary to maintain and improve city services and facilities.

In the General Fund, revenues are inadequate to meet operating and maintenance needs, let alone capital needs.

Significant capital investment is needed to maintain, repair, and rehabilitate the City's aging infrastructure and to accommodate future growth.

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WATER UTILITY FACILITIES

The 2015 Comprehensive Water System Plan includes a Capital Improvements Plan for water improvements. The table below summarizes the Water System Capital Improvements Program at a high level. More detailed information about the specific projects can be found in the Water System Plan. This plan will be updated in 2028.

Project No.	Project Name	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Six-Year Period Total
30-1	Tank Coating						\$750,000.00	\$750,000.00
25-4	State Route 203 (WSDOT) Culvert	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00					\$400,000.00
25-3	Chlorination Project: Spring Source (Safe Haven)	\$150,000.00	\$1,500,000.00					\$1,650,000.00
29-2	Chlorination Well Site Upgrade					\$250,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
28-3	Looping connection N1-N2				\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
26-3	2025 Water Comprehensive Plan		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00				\$100,000.00
26-2	Alley J R8		\$50,000.00	\$350,000.00				\$400,000.00
25-2	Existing PRV replacement	\$200,000.00	\$1,000,000.00					\$1,200,000.00
25-1	Lead Pipe Assessment	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$450,000.00
27-1	Asbestos Pipes 1			\$100,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$50,000.00		\$1,050,000.00
26-1	Asbestos Pipes 2		\$100,000.00	\$900,000.00				\$1,000,000.00
28-2	R7 Stewarts Avenue				\$80,000.00	\$500,000.00		\$580,000.00
28-1	R11 (McKinley Alley)				\$250,000.00	\$750,000.00		\$1,000,000.00
29-1	Asbestos Pipes 3					\$100,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
	CIP TOTAL	\$625,000.00	\$2,975,000.00	\$1,475,000.00	\$2,305,000.00	\$2,725,000.00	\$3,475,000.00	\$13,580,000.00

SEWER UTILITY FACILITIES

As the City's sewer collection and conveyance system was recently built in 2008 and designed to accommodate a build-out population of 4,974 which exceeds the City's projected build-out population of 4,652.

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Project No.	Project Name	Actual Prior Years	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Six-Year Period Total
CIP-1	Valves in A Line		\$30,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$36,300.00	\$39,930.00	\$43,923.00	\$48,315.30	\$231,468.30
CIP-2	Pump Rebuilds (wye body and valves)		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$195,000.00
CIP-3	Telemetry Control and Reporting		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$170,000.00
CIP-4	Valves: raised and repaired		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$120,000.00
CIP-5	Storage Tank Bypass			\$100,000.00	\$750,000.00				\$850,000.00
CIP-6	SCADA		\$20,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$510,000.00
	TOTAL PER YEAR		\$130,000.00	\$363,000.00	\$889,300.00	\$272,930.00	\$146,923.00	\$304,315.30	\$2,076,468.30

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TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The Transportation Element was updated in 2015, and amended in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020. The 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update included new traffic modeling which reflects the proposed land use changes from a 2015 docket request to reclassify approximately 35 acres of light industrial land to high-density residential. The 2018 amendment included a new traffic level of service analysis which was based on traffic count data reported from 2007, 2009, 2012, 2016, and 2017. The **twenty-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP)** is presented in the table below. The TIP includes projects that are needed to increase the capacity of the City's roadways in order to accommodate new growth and improve safety. The City's transportation impact fee is calculated from the cost of implementing the capacity/LOS-related projects listed in the Transportation Improvement Plan. The 2021 Transportation Improvement Plan contains background data and analysis and is adopted by reference to this Element.

Transportation Improvement Plan 2015-2035

Project Name	Project Description	Estimated Cost in 2019 Dollars	Capacity (LOS) Related
Larson Avenue Connector 40th to Entwistle	Construct a new 2-lane arterial roadway with parking lanes, curb & gutter, sidewalk, new storm drainage, illumination, and signing/striping. A parking lane could be replaced with two bicycle lanes or a sharrow lane.	\$1,987,950	Yes
<i>Tolt Ave (SR203) Corridor</i> South Greenway (east side) Tolt Bridge to Entwistle	New curbs, gutters, planting strip, and paved pathway; storm drainage improvements; partial aerial-to-ground utility conversion; illumination; crosswalk; parking and site furnishing. Widen to three lanes for left turns.	\$4,758,300	Yes
<i>Tolt Ave (SR203) Corridor</i> South Entry (west side) Tolt MacDonald Park to Eugene	Enhance the pedestrian network and widen roadway for on-street parking; new curb, gutter, planting strip, and sidewalk; storm drainage improvements; and street trees and site furnishings. Widen to three lanes for left turns.	\$1,339,000	Yes
Milwaukee Avenue Connector 50th to 55th	Construct a new 2-lane roadway with a parking lane; curb, gutter, and sidewalk; new storm drainage; illumination, and signing/striping.	\$1,835,500	Yes
316th (Stewart) Avenue Connector Morrison to 55th	Construct a new 2-lane roadway with a parking lane; curb, gutter, and sidewalk; new storm drainage; illumination, and signing/striping.	\$2,115,000	Yes
Tolt Ave at Blanche Intersection Improvements	Construct a traffic circle and reconstruct pavement with curbs, gutters, and ADA-compliant sidewalk ramps; illumination upgrades; drainage modifications; and signing/striping.	\$1,884,969	Yes

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Tolt Hill Road/SR 203 Intersection Improvements	This project is outside the UGA boundary. This is a partnership project in which the City if desired, could be a financial participant in a WSDOT and/or King County lead project. Requires WSDOT warrant justification for signalization of the intersection.	\$670,000	Yes, but outside city limits
NE 40th St. "Arterial" Reconstruction Tolt to Larson	Reconstruct and widen NE 40th Street to include 2-12' asphalt travel lanes with a turn lane at the intersection with Tolt; a parking lane; a bike lane; curb & gutters, and sidewalk on both sides of the street; new storm drainage facilities; illumination upgrades; and signing/stripping.	\$847,600	No
West Rutherford Street Reconstruction Tolt to Stewart	Reconstruct and widen 2 lane road with asphalt travel lanes; gravel parking shoulder; landscaped rain gardens a five-foot asphalt walkway on one side and ADA-compliant sidewalk ramps.	\$584,220	No
East Reitze Street Reconstruction Milwaukee to Stossel	Reconstruct and widen 2 lane road with asphalt travel lanes; gravel parking shoulder; landscaped rain gardens a five-foot asphalt walkway on one side and ADA-compliant sidewalk ramps.	\$639,860	No
Bird Street "Festival Street" Reconstruction Stossel to Stephens	Reconstruct Bird Street between Stephens Ave and Stossel Ave as a "festival street" to include special paving and a "curb-less" facility accommodating two travel lanes, parking, and sidewalk/furnishing zone; underground stormwater facilities; planters, lighting, and other pedestrian amenities; and signing/stripping.	\$1,508,000	No
<i>Tolt Ave (SR 203) Corridor North Greenway (east side) Rutherford to 55th</i>	Improve the east side of the existing travel lanes, including new curb, gutter, and on-street parking; planting strip and paved pathway; storm drainage improvements; partial aerial-to-underground utility conversion; illumination; planting and site furnishings.	\$2,652,000	No
<i>Tolt Ave (SR 203) Corridor North Entry (west side) Rutherford to 55th</i>	Improve the west side with a new curb, gutter, planting strip, and sidewalk; storm drainage improvements; portions of the street widening with a center landscaped median within the existing roadway; street trees and site furnishings.	\$2,190,100	No
City Wayfinding Signage Improvements	Install wayfinding directional signs; route markers; information kiosks & gateways; and other signage to formalize and mark wayfinding for motorists and create pedestrian-oriented walking routes within the City.	\$190,000	No
<i>Tolt Ave (SR 203) Corridor Garden Tracts Walkway 55th to 60th</i>	Construct a 6-foot asphalt path along the east side of Tolt Ave (SR 203) with 10-foot-wide landscaping/planting in a buffer strip between the path and roadway shoulder.	\$377,000	No

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Tolt River Bridge Painting and Walkway Improvements	This project consists of painting the bridge and installing accent lighting to enhance character in creating a “gateway” at the south end of the City. Additional improvements include modifying the existing channelization across the bridge structure to provide an additional sidewalk to the east side of the bridge. This is a partnership project in which the City if desired, could be a financial participant in a WSDOT lead project.	\$1,540,000	No
TOTAL		\$36,551,911	

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SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The table below summarizes the City's capital improvements for water, streets, and parks over the next six years. Grants and loans will be used to pay for many of these improvements, although the City must carefully plan its resources to have adequate local match funds. It should be noted that the year of implementation for some of the projects may not fall within the next six-year period if grant funding is unavailable. Other projects on the list may not occur within the six-year period, as development that would create the necessity for particular capital projects may not occur within that period. For example, some of the projects listed in the CIP will not be initiated until the annexation of Potential Annexation Areas to the north.

City of Carnation 2025 – 2030 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Proposed Funding Detail

CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
	1	Citywide Sidewalk and ADA Improvements	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$210,000
		<i>Local Funds</i>	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$210,000
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
	2	Preventative Street Repair & Maintenance (crack sealing, pothole filling, chip seal)	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$72,000
		<i>Local Funds</i>	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$72,000
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
CP2	3	Larson Avenue Connector (NE 40th St to Entwistle St, 1,000 LF)	\$213,500	\$470,300	\$870,000	\$894,000			\$2,447,800
		Type of Cost	PE	RW	CN	CN			
		<i>Local Funds: 25%</i>	\$53,375	\$470,300	\$217,500	\$223,500			\$964,675
		<i>TIB Funds: 75%</i>	\$160,125		\$652,500	\$670,500			
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
S16	4	40th St Reconstruction (Tolt Ave to Tolt	\$272,500	\$546,000	\$1,108,500	\$1,141,800			\$3,068,800

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		McDonald Park Entry 1,200 LF)							
		Type of Cost	PE	RW	CN	CN			
		<i>Local Funds: 15%</i>	\$40,875	\$81,900	\$166,275	\$171,270			\$460,320
		<i>TIB Funds: 85%</i>	\$231,625	\$464,100	\$942,225	\$970,530			
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
S13	5	E Reitz Reconstruction (Stossel Ave to Milwaukee, 1,200 LF)	\$76,000	\$878,900					\$954,900
		Type of Cost	PE	CN					
		<i>Local Funds: 15%</i>	\$11,400	\$131,835					\$143,235
		<i>TIB Funds: 85%</i>	\$64,600	\$747,065					
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SR2	6	Milwaukee Avenue Connector (Entwistle to 55th St, 1500 LF)	\$200,300	\$100,000	\$1,581,300				\$1,881,600
		Type of Cost	PE	RW	CN				
		<i>Local Funds: 50%</i>	\$100,150	\$50,000	\$790,650				\$940,800
		<i>Other TBD Funds: 50%</i>	\$100,150	\$50,000	\$790,650				
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
NM1	7	E Entwistle/NE 45th Street Sidewalk (329th to 332nd Ave, 880 LF)	\$95,600	\$755,200					\$850,800
		Type of Cost	PE	CN					
		<i>Local Funds: 15% (CN)</i>	\$14,340	\$113,280					\$127,620
		<i>TIB Funds: 85%</i>	\$81,260	\$641,920					
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
CP4	8	Tolt Ave (SR203) South Entry (West Side: Tolt McDonald Pk to Eugene, 1,900 LF)		\$154,000	\$732,000	\$754,000			\$1,640,000

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		Type of Cost		PE	CN	CN			
		<i>Local Funds: 20%</i>		\$30,800	\$146,400	\$150,800			\$328,000
		<i>FHWA Funds: 80%</i>		\$123,200	\$585,600	\$603,200			
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
S15	9	Tolt Ave (SR203) North Greenway (East side: Rutherford to NE 55th, 2,200 LF)		\$306,000	\$1,208,000	\$1,982,400			\$3,496,400
		Type of Cost		PE	CN	CN			
		<i>Local Funds: 20%</i>		\$61,200	\$241,600	\$396,480			\$699,280
		<i>FHWA Funds: 80%</i>		\$244,800	\$966,400	\$1,585,920			
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
S14	10	W Rutherford St Reconstruction (Tolt to Stewart - 1050 LF)		\$78,100	\$697,500				\$775,600
		Type of Cost		PE	CN				
		<i>Local Funds: 15%</i>		\$11,715	\$104,625				\$116,340
		<i>TIB Funds: 85%</i>		\$66,385	\$592,875				
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SR5	11	Stossel Ave Overlay (Entwistle to Rutherford, 1,180 LF)			\$30,000	\$340,000			\$370,000
		Type of Cost			PE	CN			
		<i>Local Funds: 15%</i>			\$4,500	\$51,000			\$55,500
		<i>TIB Funds: 85%</i>			\$25,500	\$289,000			
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SR6	12	Regal Glen Cul-de- Sacs Overlay (1,530 LF)			\$53,800	\$609,000			\$662,800
		Type of Cost			PE	CN			
		<i>Local Funds: 15%</i>			\$8,070	\$91,350			\$99,420
		<i>TIB Funds: 85%</i>			\$45,730	\$517,650			

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CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
NM2	14	Stossel Avenue Sidewalk (Entwistle to Rutherford, 860 LF)			\$101,500	\$800,000			\$901,500
		Type of Cost			PE	CN			
		Local Funds:15%			\$15,225	\$120,000			\$135,225
		TIB Funds: 85%			\$86,275	\$680,000			
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
S17	15	E Bird "Festival Street" Reconstruction (Stossel to Stephens, 575 LF)				\$184,500	\$874,600	\$900,900	\$1,960,000
		Type of Cost				PE	CN	CN	
		Local Funds: 20%				\$36,900	\$174,920	\$180,180	\$392,000
		FHWA Funds: 80%				\$147,600	\$699,680	\$720,720	
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SR3	16	E Entwistle Overlay (Spillman to 329th Ave NE, 2,300 LF)				\$76,600	\$504,400	\$519,500	\$1,100,500
		Type of Cost				PE	CN	CN	
		Local Funds:15%				\$11,490	\$75,660	\$77,925	\$165,075
		TIB Funds: 85%				\$65,110	\$428,740	\$441,575	
CIP	TIP	Location	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SR4	17	E. Commercial Overlay (Tolt Ave to Entwistle, 1,000 LF)					\$45,700	\$519,500	\$565,200
		Type of Cost							
		Local Funds:15%					\$6,855	\$77,925	\$84,780
		TIB Funds:85%					\$38,845	\$441,575	
TOTAL			\$904,900	\$3,335,500	\$6,429,600	\$6,829,300	\$1,471,700	\$1,986,900	
Total Local Funds 2024-2030									\$4,909,490

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PARKS FACILITIES

The Parks and Recreation Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) in the table below is developed from the priorities, goals and policies established in the Parks and Recreation Element. Parks improvements that are identified in the Parks and Recreation Capital Improvement Plan are expected to adequately serve the population increase. More information can be found in the Parks Recreation Open Space Plan (PROS) developed in 2022.

Project Name	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Six-Year Period Total
Valley Memorial Park	\$30,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00		\$310,000.00
River's Edge Park	\$150,000.00	\$100,000.00					\$250,000.00
Tolt Commons	\$50,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$38,000.00			\$148,000.00
City-wide	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00		\$100,000.00

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Cemetery	\$15,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$70,000.00
West Side Park			\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Nick Loutsis Park			\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
The Stage at Tolt Commons	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00		\$100,000.00

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PUBLIC FACILITIES

Project Name	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Six-Year Period Total
Community Space Phase I	\$2,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00					\$ 5,000,000.00
PW Yard Phase II			\$2,000,000.00				\$2,000,000.00
Solar	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$300,000.00				\$750,000.00
TOTAL PER YEAR	\$2,200,000.00	\$3,250,000.00	\$2,300,000.00	\$700,000.00			
TOTAL CIP PERIOD							\$8,450,000.00

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V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Capital Facilities Element is the mechanism by which the City can stage the timing, location, projected cost, and revenue sources for the capital improvements identified for implementation. The planned expenditures and funding sources for each project are shown by priority. Top priority is generally given to projects which correct existing deficiencies, followed by those required for facility replacement, and those needed for future growth.

Monitoring and evaluation are essential in ensuring the effectiveness of the Capital Facilities Element. This Element will be reviewed and amended periodically to verify that fiscal resources are available to provide public facilities needed to support adopted level of service (LOS) standards and measurable objectives.

The review will include an examination of the following considerations in order to determine their continued appropriateness:

- Any corrections, updates, and modification concerning costs; revenue sources; acceptance of any dedications which are consistent with the element; or projected dates of construction of any proposed improvements;
- The Capital Facilities Element's continued consistency with the other elements and its support of the Land Use Element;
- The priority assignment of existing public facility deficiencies, especially those related to health and safety;
- The City's progress in addressing existing deficiencies;
- The criteria used to evaluate capital improvement projects in order to ensure that projects are being ranked in their appropriate order of priority;
- The City's effectiveness in maintaining the adopted LOS standards and achieving measurable objectives;
- The use and effectiveness of impact fees or mandatory dedications of property which may be required of a new development in order to provide new developments' *pro rata* share of Capital Facilities costs required to meet adopted LOS standards.
- The impacts of special districts or other regional service providers on the City's ability to maintain its adopted LOS standards;
- Efforts made to secure grants or private funds, whenever available, to finance the provision of capital improvements;
- The criteria used to evaluate proposed plan amendments.

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VI. GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL CF 1

To assure that capital improvements necessary to carry out the Comprehensive Plan are provided when they are needed.

Policy CF1.1 The City will coordinate its land use and public works planning activities with an ongoing program of long-range financial planning, in order to conserve fiscal resources available to implement the Capital Facilities plan.

Policy CF1.2 Inter-local service agreements with water utilities serving rural and resource lands should specify limitations on the use of the surplus water consistent with Countywide planning policies. Surplus water may be sold to resolve immediate health or safety problems threatening existing residents but must not be in perpetuity unless the City can do so without risks to its current and future residents.

Policy CF1.3 Continue to monitor and/or upgrade the City water system to improve water use efficiency.

Policy CF1.4 Ensure the use of the sanitary sewer system in a manner consistent with the City's adopted Sewer Plan. Take all feasible steps to site new sewer systems outside of the 100-year floodplain and additional areas at risk of flooding.

Policy CF1.5 The City adopts the School Impact Mitigation Fee Schedule from the Riverview School District Capital Facilities Plan to enable the district to collect impact mitigation fees in accordance with the Inter-local Agreement.

Policy CF1.6 The City will develop and adopt appropriate impact fees or related funding mechanisms to assess the developer's fair share contributions to other public facility improvements (such as parks and streets) required to serve new development.

Policy CF1.7 The City should coordinate or provide needed Capital Facilities and utilities based on adopted levels-of-service and forecasted growth in accordance with the Land Use Element of this plan.

GOAL CF2

To ensure that the continued development and implementation of the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) reflects the policy priorities of the City Council.

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Policy CF2.1 High priority of funding shall be accorded projects which are consistent with the adopted goals and policies of the City Council.

Policy CF2.2 Projects shall be funded only when incorporated into the City budget, as adopted by the City Council.

Policy CF2.3 Capital projects that are not included in the six-year Capital Facilities Plan and which are potentially inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan shall be evaluated through the Comprehensive Planning process prior to their inclusion into the City's annual budget, unless otherwise agreed upon by the City Council.

Policy CF2.4 The six-year Capital Facilities Plan should be updated annually prior to the City budget process.

Policy CF2.5 Any city capital activity with a cost of over \$100,000 may require a financial impact analysis that contains sections dealing with sources and uses of funds, impacts on the overall city budget and on public debt, impact on taxes, impacts on users and non-users (e.g. regarding user fees, if any) and benefit-cost computations, if applicable.

Policy CF2.6 All City departments shall review changes to the CFP and shall participate in the annual review as deemed necessary by City Council and the City Manager.

Policy CF2.7 Large-scale capital improvement projects will be included in the Six-Year Schedule of Improvements of this element. Smaller capital improvements will be reviewed for inclusion in the annual budget.

Policy CF2.8 Proposed capital improvement projects will be evaluated using all the following criteria: a. whether the project is needed to correct existing deficiencies, replace needed facilities, or to provide facilities needed for future growth; b. elimination of public hazards; c. elimination of capacity deficits; d. financial feasibility; e. site needs based on projected growth patterns; f. new development and redevelopment; g. plans of state agencies; h. local budget impact; and i. location and effect upon natural and cultural resources.

GOAL CF 3

To actively influence the future of the City by managing land use change and by developing City facilities and services in a manner that directs and controls land use patterns and intensities.

Policy CF3.1 Development should be allowed only when and where all public facilities are adequate and only when and where such development can be

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adequately served by essential public services without reducing levels of service elsewhere.

Policy CF3.2 If adequate facilities are currently unavailable and public funds are not committed to provide such facilities, developers must provide such facilities at their own expense in order to develop.

Policy CF3.3 The following level of service guidelines should be used to evaluate whether existing public facilities are adequate to accommodate the demands of new development:

- A. Water - Require that new development have adequate water supply for consumption and fire flow. Maintain the current level of service of 225 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit. Fire flow pressure should be at 55gpm.
- B. Wastewater - Residential flow planning value of 65 gallons per capita per day based on using a vacuum sewer system.
- C. Solid Waste - Collection service for garbage, recyclable materials, and yard waste should be available to all properties within the City.
- D. Police Protection - Coordinate development review and police protection facility planning to ensure that: a) adequate police protection can be provided; and b) project designs discourage criminal activity.
- E. Fire Protection - Coordinate development review and fire protection facility planning to ensure that: a) adequate fire protection and emergency medical service can be provided; and b) project designs minimize the potential for fire hazard.
- F. Public Schools - Coordinate development review and school facility planning to ensure that adequate school facilities will be available to accommodate anticipated increases in students. Adequate school facilities are considered to be permanent school buildings.
- G. Parks and Recreation - Maintain level of service standards as identified in the Parks and Recreation Element to provide adequate parks and recreation facilities to serve City residents.
- H. Transportation - Maintain the following level of service standards as identified in the Transportation Element:

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State Highway Intersections:	Level of Service "D"
Arterials:	Level of Service "D"
Transit:	As established by the Transit service provider
Collectors and Local:	Design Standards

- I. Stormwater Management Systems – Stormwater should be infiltrated on site. Development will be regulated to ensure that its post development run-off does not exceed the predeveloped discharge volume and/or rate. Stormwater management for new development will comply with all relevant state and federal regulations. Where feasible, low impact development will be the preferred approach.

Policy CF3.4 A development should not be approved if it causes the level of service on a capital facility to decline below the standards set forth in Policy CF3.3, unless capital improvements or a strategy to accommodate the impacts are made concurrent with the development for the purposes of this policy. "Concurrent with the development" shall mean that improvements or strategy are in place at the time of the development or that a financial commitment is in place to complete the improvements or strategies within six years, except in the case of public schools, whereby a financial commitment to complete the improvements within three years is required.

Policy CF3.5 Provide copies of development proposals to the various providers of services, such as the school district, fire district and utility providers, for comments on the available capacity to accommodate development and any needed system improvements.

Policy CF3.6 The community impacts of new or expanded Capital Facilities should be reviewed. They should be compatible with surrounding land uses; to the extent reasonably possible for a growing rural city, such facilities should have minimum impacts on natural and historic resources or built environment, and follow strict adherence to environmental regulations.

Policy CF3.7 City plans and Development Regulations should identify and allow for the siting of essential public facilities. Cooperatively work with surrounding municipalities and King County during the siting and development of facilities of regional significance. Future climate relation conditions should be taken into consideration.

GOAL CF4

To finance the city's needed Capital Facilities in as economic, efficient, and equitable a manner as possible.

Policy CF4.1 Provide needed public facilities that are within the ability of the City to

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fund or within the City's authority to require others to provide.

Policy CF4.2 Finance the six-year Capital Improvement Program within the City's financial capacity to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed public facilities. If the projected funding is inadequate to finance needed public facilities based on forecasted growth, the City could do one or more of the following:

- Change the land use element;
- Increase the amount of revenue from existing sources;
- Adopt new sources of revenue; and/or
- Adopt a lower level of service for public facilities.

Policy CF4.3 The ongoing operation and maintenance costs of a public facility should be financially feasible prior to constructing the facility.

Policy CF4.4 Base the financing plan for public facilities on realistic estimates of current local revenues and external revenues that are reasonably anticipated to be received by the City.

Policy CF4.5 The City will support and encourage the joint development and use of cultural and community facilities with other governmental or community organizations in areas of mutual concern and benefit.

