

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-_____

AN ORDINANCE amending Yakima Municipal Code Title 15 – Yakima Urban Area Zoning Ordinance to incorporate text amendments recommended by the City of Yakima Planning Commission

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Yakima has considered amendments to modify several sections in YMC Title 15 – Yakima Urban Area Zoning Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, notice of all amendments to YMC Sections 15.02.020, 15.04.120, 15.05.030, Table 5-1, 15.09.025, 15.13.020, 15.13.025, 15.29.040, 15.29.050, 15.29.060, 15.29.070, 15.29.080, 15.29.120, 15.30.060, hereinafter “Amendments,” to fulfill the requirements of RCW 36.70A.130 was sent to the Washington State Department of Commerce and received by the same on April 13, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held eleven study sessions for these amendments on August 24, 2022; September 28, 2022; October 12, 2022; October 26, 2022; December 14, 2022; January 11, 2023; February 8, 2023; February 22, 2023; March 8, 2023; March 22, 2023; and April 12, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held an open record public hearing on May 10, 2023, pursuant to notice and has received and considered all evidence and testimony presented; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, having conducted such public hearing, found, determined, and recommended that the City Council approve such amendments as indicated in the signed recommendation dated May 15, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a public hearing on June 20, 2023 pursuant to notice to consider such amendments as recommended by the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Yakima, having considered the record herein, the testimony provided at the public hearing, and the recommendation from the Planning Commission, hereby finds and determines that approval of these amendments is in the best interests of residents of the City of Yakima and will promote the general health, safety and welfare; now, therefore

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF YAKIMA:

Section 1. Amendments to Replace and Supersede. The proposed amendments to YMC Sections 15.02.020, 15.04.120, 15.05.030, Table 5-1, 15.13.020, 15.29.040, 15.29.050, 15.29.060, 15.29.070, 15.29.080, 15.29.120, 15.30.060, as contained in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and fully incorporated herein, shall replace and supersede previous versions of the referenced documents.

Section 2. The following sections of the Yakima Municipal Code is added. YMC Sections 15.09.025 and 15.13.025 are hereby added to the Yakima Municipal Code, as contained in Exhibit “B” attached hereto and fully incorporated herein.

Section 3. Adoption of Planning Commission Findings. The findings within the May 15, 2023 Signed Yakima Planning Commission's Recommendation, regarding this proposed text amendments are hereby adopted by the Yakima City Council as its findings in support thereof pursuant to YMC § 15.23.020, and are incorporated herein by this reference as if fully set forth herein.

Section 4. Severability/Validity. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is declared invalid or unconstitutional for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

Section 5. Ratification. Any act consistent with the authority, and prior to the effective date of this ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 6. Authorization to File. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to file a certified copy of this ordinance with the Yakima County Auditor.

Section 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect 30 days after its passage, approval, and publication as provided by law and by the City Charter.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL, signed and approved this 20th day of June, 2023.

ATTEST:

Janice Deccio, Mayor

Rosalinda Ibarra, City Clerk

Publication Date:_____

Effective Date:_____

Exhibit “A”

YMC 15.02.020 Definitions.

For the purpose of this title, certain abbreviations, terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as specified herein unless the context requires a different meaning. Where terms are not defined, they shall have the ordinary accepted meaning within the context with which they are used. Where an activity or land use could fall under two definitions, the more specific shall apply. Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, with the assistance of the American Planning Association’s Planner Dictionary and Black’s Law Dictionary, shall be the source for ordinary accepted meaning and for the definition of words not defined below. Specific examples are included as illustrations, but are not intended to restrict a more general definition.

“Access driveway” means an entrance roadway from a street or alley to a parking facility.

“Access easement” means any private easement for the purpose of ingress and egress that is not dedicated to the public and that is owned by the underlying owners of land over which it crosses.

“Accessory dwelling unit (ADU)” means a structure meeting the purpose and requirements of YMC 15.09.045 which is attached to a single-family home, or detached garage, or a stand-alone structure with living facilities for one individual or family separate from the primary single-family.

“Accessory use” means a use that is subordinate and incidental to a principal use.

“Administrative official” means the duly appointed city of Yakima director of community development.

Adult Day Care Center. See “Day care facility.”

“Adult family home” means a regular family abode, licensed by the state, in which a person or persons provide personal care, special care, room, and board to more than one but not more than six adults who are not related by blood or marriage to the person or persons providing the services (RCW 70.128.175).

“Agricultural building” means a structure designed and constructed to store farm implements or hay, grain, poultry, livestock, fruit and other agricultural products. Controlled atmosphere and cold storage warehouses are not agricultural buildings. An agricultural building shall not be used for human habitation; for processing, treating or packaging agricultural products; nor shall it be a place used by the public.

“Agricultural market” means a use primarily engaged in the retail sale of fresh agricultural products, grown either on or off site. An agricultural market may include, as incidental and accessory to the principal use, the sale of factory-sealed or prepackaged food products such as boxes of apples or other fruit and some limited nonfood items, and these products shall consist of no more than forty percent of the gross floor area. This definition does not include the sale of livestock.

“Agricultural product support” means a business that provides a product or service intended for use in the processing, storage, preservation, or distribution of agricultural commodities. This definition does not include agricultural processing, storage, preservation, distribution, and related uses.

“Agricultural related industry” means specifically:

1. “Packaging plants” may include, but are not limited to, the following activities: washing, sorting, crating and other functional operations such as drying, field crushing, or other preparation in which the chemical and physical composition of the agricultural product remains essentially unaltered. This definition does not include processing activities, slaughterhouses, animal reduction yards, or tallow works;
2. “Processing plants” may include, but are not limited to, those activities which involve the fermentation or other substantial chemical and physical alteration of the agricultural product. This definition does not include slaughterhouses or rendering plants; and
3. “Storage facilities” include those activities that involve the warehousing of processed and/or packaged agricultural products.

“Agricultural stand” means a structure up to one thousand square feet in area used for the retail sale of agricultural products grown on the premises, excluding livestock raised on the premises.

“Agriculture” means the tilling of soil, raising of crops and horticulture. (See Table 4-1, YMC 15.04.030.)

“Airport commercial” means the retail sale of aviation-related products and services including aircraft service and rental, air passenger services, and air terminal activities including passenger ticketing, baggage, taxi service, car rental, restaurants, hotels, and gift shops.

“Airport industrial” means research, design, fabrication, and assembly of aircraft, aircraft parts, and aviation-related products located at the Yakima Air Terminal. This use also includes storage and wholesale trade of aviation-related products and air cargo operations and associated storage and processing.

“Airport operations” means activities, uses, structures and facilities that are located on and necessary to the operation of the Yakima Air Terminal. These activities and facilities include runways, taxiways, parking ramps and aprons, navigation and radar/radio communication facilities and equipment, safety and emergency facilities, and storage and maintenance facilities.

“Alley” means a public thoroughfare or way twenty feet or less in width which has been dedicated to the city of Yakima or Yakima County for public use. Alleys provide only a secondary means of access to abutting property.

“Amendment” means a change in the wording, content, or substance of this title, or change in the district boundaries on the official zoning map.

“Amusement park” means a permanent indoor and/or outdoor facility, which may include structures and buildings, where there are various devices for entertainment, including rides, booths for the conduct of games or the sale of items, and buildings for shows and entertainment.

“Animal clinic/hospital” means a structure used for veterinary care of sick or injured animals. The boarding of animals is limited to short-term care and is accessory to the principal use. This definition does not include kennels.

“Animal husbandry” means the raising of domesticated farm animals when, in the case of dairy cows, beef cattle, horses, ponies, mules, llamas, goats and sheep, their primary source of food, other than during the winter months, is from grazing in the pasture where they are kept.

“Appeal” means a request for review of an administrative official’s or hearing examiner’s decision, determination, order or official interpretation of any provision of this title.

“Applicant” means a person submitting an application for any permit or approval required by this title and who is the owner of the subject property or the authorized agent of the owner.

“Application for development” means the application form and all accompanying documents and exhibits required by this title or the administrative official.

“Arterial” means a principal or minor arterial, as shown in the Yakima urban area transportation plan adopted in the Yakima urban area comprehensive plan.

“Attached” means, in the case of dwellings, two or more dwellings connected by a common vertical wall(s) or roofline, or, in the case of multistory buildings, by a common ceiling/floor(s).

“Auction house” means a structure or enclosure where goods and/or livestock are sold by auction.

Automobile Service Station. See “Service station.”

“Automobile, truck, manufactured home and/or travel trailer sales” means a place used for the display, sale or rental of new or used automobiles, trucks, manufactured and mobile homes, travel trailers, and campers.

“Automotive wrecking or dismantling yard” means a place used for the storage and/or sale of used automotive parts and for the storage, dismantling, sorting, cleaning, crushing or baling of wrecked automobiles, trucks, trailers, or machinery.

“Bed and breakfast” means a residential structure providing individuals with lodging and meals for not more than thirty days. For home occupations, such uses are limited to having not more than five lodging units or guest rooms.

“Beverage industries” means the production, processing, and/or packaging of milk, soft drinks, beer, wine, fruit juices and other drinks.

Bingo Parlor. See “Game room.”

Building. See “Structure.”

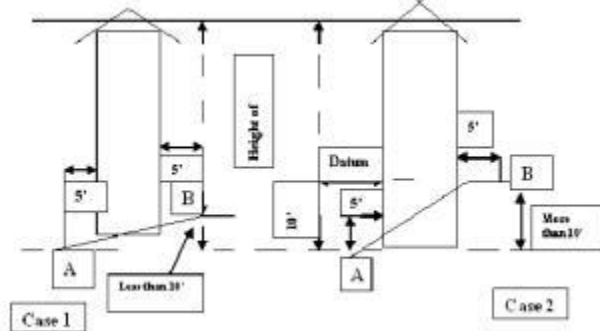
“Building area” means the three-dimensional space within which a structure is permitted to be built on a lot and which is defined by maximum height regulations, yard setbacks and building coverage.

“Building code” means the building code and related codes as amended and adopted by the city of Yakima.

“Building height” is the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building:

1. The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or finished ground surface within a five-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or finished ground surface is not more than ten feet above lowest finished grade;
2. An elevation ten feet higher than the lowest finished grade when the highest sidewalk or finished ground surface described in subsection 1 of this definition is more than ten feet above lowest finished grade. (See Figure 2-1.)

The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.



Determination of Building Height in Feet

Figure 2-1

“Building official” means that person or persons designated by the legislative body to enforce the provisions of the building code and administer the assigned provisions of this title.

“Business school” means a commercial or public school providing instruction solely in professional skills such as: business management, accounting, secretarial skills, sales, marketing and merchandising.

“Butcher shop” means a custom retail meat cutting operation. This definition does not include slaughtering, but does include other accessory uses such as frozen food lockers.

“Campground” means a development providing facilities for outdoor recreational activities, including structural improvements such as covered cooking areas, group facilities, and travel trailer or tent sites designed for temporary occupancy. This definition includes camping clubs when developed in accordance with applicable state standards.

“Car wash” means a business engaged in washing, waxing and/or polishing cars and small trucks. This definition includes self-service car washes, automated car washes, manned car washes and auto detailing.

Card Room. See “Game room.”

“Caretaker dwelling” means a single-family dwelling unit accessory to an agricultural, professional, commercial, or industrial use for occupancy by the owner/caretaker.

“Centerline of right-of-way” means the midpoint between the future alignment of the opposite edges of the right-of-way.

“Change of use” means a change from one use listed in Table 4-1, Table of Permitted Land Uses, to another use listed in that table.

“Chicken tractor” means a movable chicken coop lacking a floor, and may house other kinds of poultry.

“Children’s outdoor recreation center” means an outdoor facility which offers children’s rides and/or games such as go-carts, bumper boats, batting cages, miniature golf and/or similar activities for children and which does not operate between the hours of eleven p.m. and eight a.m.

“Church” means a structure, or group of structures, which by design and construction are primarily used for organized religious services and instruction.

“City” means the city of Yakima.

“Class (1) uses” are those uses set forth and defined in the text and tables of YMC Chapter 15.04 and are considered compatible and are permitted on any site in the district. The administrative official shall review Class (1) uses for compliance with the provisions and standards of this title.

“Class (2) uses” are those uses set forth and defined in the text and tables of YMC Chapter 15.04 and are generally permitted throughout the district. However, site plan review by the administrative official is required in order to ensure compatibility with the intent and character of the district and the objectives of the Yakima urban area comprehensive plan.

“Class (3) uses” are those uses set forth and defined in the text and tables of YMC Chapter 15.04 and are generally incompatible with adjacent and abutting property because of their size, emissions, traffic generation, neighborhood character or for other reasons. However, they may be compatible with other uses in the district if they are properly sited and designed. Class (3) may be permitted by the hearing examiner when he determines, after holding a public hearing, that the use complies with provisions and standards; and that difficulties related to the compatibility, the provision of public services, and the Yakima urban area comprehensive plan policies have been adequately resolved.

“Class (1), (2) or (3) use, approved” means any use or development approved upon completion of Type (1), (2) or (3) review.

“Class (1), (2) or (3) use or development, existing” means a use or development legally existing or legally established prior to the effective date of this title that has been or would be classified under YMC Chapter 15.04 as a Class (1), (2) or (3) use in a particular district, even though the use has not been through Type (1), (2) or (3) review, and may or may not conform to the standards of this title.

This definition includes any existing Class (1), (2), or (3) use with an approved modification under YMC Chapter 15.17.

“Clean and sober facility” means a commercial business providing a dwelling or building for occupation by rehabilitated alcohol and/or drug users, during their re-entry into the community. The clean and sober facility provides residentially oriented facilities for the rehabilitation or social adjustment of persons who may need supervision or assistance in becoming socially reoriented, but who do not need institutional care. (Also see “Halfway house.”)

“Clinic” means a structure for the medical examination and treatment of human patients, but without provision for keeping such patients overnight on the premises.

“Closed record appeal” means an administrative appeal, held under RCW 36.70B, that is on the record to a city body or officer (including the legislative body) following an open record hearing on a project permit application with no or limited new evidence or information allowed to be submitted and only appeal arguments allowed.

“Coffee/espresso drive-through facility” is a place used to sell coffee and associated items from a drive-up window to a person driving a vehicle.

“Coffee/espresso stand” is a place used to sell coffee and associated items from a bar or counter area commonly inside a building and/or structure.

“Commercial services” means technical services and specialized care services such as lawn and garden care and delivery services, except as otherwise regulated.

“Communication tower” means any tower, pole, mast, whip, or antenna, or any combination thereof, used for radio or television transmission or line-of-sight relay. This definition includes towers erected for use in the amateur radio service.

“Communication tower height” means the vertical distance above the ground measured to the highest point of the communication tower.

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

“Community garden” means:

1. Privately or publicly owned land that is used by multiple users who may or may not have ownership of the property;
2. May be divided into separate plots, for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, or herbs;
3. Common areas associated with the garden are maintained by group members;
4. The produce or goods grown on site are not for commercial sale;

5. A community garden is different than a “collective garden” that is used for the growing of marijuana plants; and no marijuana shall be grown on a community garden plot;
6. A community garden is separate from the use of “agriculture” as defined and regulated under YMC Chapter 15.02 and YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1, and is different than a privately maintained garden that is associated with a principal use and regulated in accordance with YMC 15.04.060(A); and
7. Structures and buildings associated with a community garden are considered “accessory uses” to a principal use, and shall comply with the provisions of YMC Title 15, and the International Fire and Building Codes.

Community Water System. See “Water system, public.”

“Compatibility” means the characteristics of different uses or developments that permit them to be located near each other in harmony with or without special mitigation measures.

“Comprehensive plan” means the Yakima urban area comprehensive plan and any supplemental plans officially adopted under RCW Chapter 36.70 for the Yakima urban area or any portion thereof.

“Concentrated animal feeding operation” means a structure or pens for the concentrated feeding or holding of animals or poultry, including, but not limited to, horses, cattle, sheep or swine. This definition includes dairy confinement areas, slaughterhouses, shipping terminal holding pens, poultry and/or egg production facilities and fur farms, but does not include animal husbandry.

“Condition(s) of approval” means restrictions or requirements imposed by an administrative official pursuant to authority granted by this title.

“Congregate living facility” means an establishment providing both lodging and meals, or the ability for residents of the facility to cook their own meals, for persons residing in the facility on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. This definition includes facilities commonly known as boardinghouses or dormitories, except that dormitories provided in conjunction with a proposed or existing educational facility shall be an accessory use to that facility.

Consulting Services. See “Professional business.”

“Convalescent or nursing home” means an establishment providing nursing, dietary and other personal services to convalescents, invalids, or aged persons, but not mental cases or cases for contagious or communicable diseases which are customarily treated in sanitariums and hospitals.

“Converted dwelling” means a structure which, due to interior alterations, has been modified to increase the number of individual dwelling units. This definition does not apply to multifamily structures constructed under the provisions of this title.

“Cosmetic services” means tattooing, body piercing, and similar services.

“Cottage housing” means a group of three or more clustered single-family dwelling units with common open space and shared parking facilities, meeting the standards listed in YMC § 15.09.035.

“County” means Yakima County.

“Dangerous waste” means those solid wastes designated in WAC 173-303-070 through 173-303-103 as dangerous or extremely hazardous waste.

“Day” means calendar day. (See YMC 15.20.110.)

“Day care center” means a day care facility that supplies care, attention, supervision and oversight serving thirteen or more children regardless of whether such services are provided for compensation, governed by Washington State DSHS licensing provisions for said day care use and conducted in accordance with state DSHS requirements.

“Day care facility” means a building or structure in which an agency, person or persons regularly provide care for a group of nonrelated individuals (children or adults) for periods of less than twenty-four hours a day. This includes family day care homes and day care centers.

“Day care home, family” means a family day care home located in a private home that supplies care, attention, supervision, and oversight for one to twelve children, governed by Washington State DSHS licensing provisions for said day care use and conducted in accordance with said state DSHS requirements.

“Delicatessen and other specialty food stores” means retail food stores selling ready-to-eat food products such as cooked meats, prepared salads or other specialty food items. This definition includes seafood, health food and other specialty food stores having seating for no more than five persons.

“Department” means the city of Yakima department of community development.

“Desktop publishing” means activity related to the use of computers in order to produce documents for personal use or for other uses.

“Development” means “use” as defined by this title.

“Development, multifamily” means a structure or structures, or portion thereof, designed for occupancy by three or more families living independently of each other and containing three or more attached or detached dwelling units on a lot. Any combination of three-plus, duplex and detached single-family dwellings that have a common driveway access on a single lot of record is considered multifamily development. This definition does not include “Cottage Housing” as defined in YMC 15.02.020.

“Development permit” means written authorization for development or modification of development as defined in this title. When a building or other construction permit is required, the building/construction permit shall serve as the other development permit. If no building/construction permit is required, the zoning decision shall serve as the development permit.

“Development, planned residential” means, in the residential districts, the coordinated development of a single lot with a number of residential structures and/or dwelling types which are designed to:

1. Maintain the character of the residential neighborhood;
2. Provide compatibility between various types of dwelling units, off-street parking and other uses within the site; and

3. Share such site amenities as off-street parking, access drives, open space and recreational facilities.

This definition includes the clustering of residential units on a single lot. In the commercial districts, “planned residential development” means a mixed-use development combining multifamily residential and commercial use(s) into a single coordinated project.

“Divide” means any transaction or action, not otherwise exempt or provided for under the provisions of this title, which alters or affects the shape, size or legal description of any part of an owner’s “land” as defined in this chapter. Sale of a condominium apartment and rental or lease of a building, facility or structure, which does not alter or affect the legal description of an owner’s “land,” shall not constitute a division of land.

“Planning division” or “division” means the city of Yakima planning division, which is a division of the department of community development.

“Domestic farm animal” means animals domesticated by man to live in a tame condition. This definition includes dairy cows, beef cattle, horses, ponies, mules, llamas, goats, sheep, rabbits, poultry, and swine.

“Domestic farm animal—Pet” means four or fewer hen chickens (no roosters) or rabbits that are kept for pleasure or as a hobby rather than utility. Domestic farm animals that are considered pets are regulated under the provisions of YMC 15.04.060(D), Accessory uses, Pets, and are not subject to the provisions of YMC 15.09.070, Special requirements for animal husbandry.

“Driveway” means the private traveled access to a property or through a parking lot for three or more vehicles.

“Drugstore” means a store where the primary business is the filling of medical prescriptions and the sale of drugs, medical devices and supplies, and nonprescription medicines, but where nonmedical products are sold as well.

“Dwelling” means a structure or portion thereof designed exclusively for residential purposes.

“Dwelling, single-family” means a structure designed to contain a single dwelling unit. Single-family dwellings are further classified by their nature of construction as follows:

1. Site-built: Constructed primarily at the occupancy site and permanently affixed to the ground by a foundation.
2. Modular home: See “Modular home.”
3. Manufactured home: See “Manufactured home” and “Mobile home.”

“Dwelling, single-family attached” means two single-family dwellings that are attached, but with each dwelling unit located entirely on its own lot. This definition does not include row houses or other housing types with more than two attached single-family dwellings.

“Dwelling, single-family detached” means one dwelling unit located on one lot and not attached to any other dwelling unit.

“Dwelling, two-family” means a structure designed exclusively for occupancy by two families living independently of each other and containing two attached dwelling units on the same lot. This definition includes the term “duplex.”

“Dwelling unit” means one or more rooms in a dwelling for the occupancy of one family and providing complete and independent living facilities, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and sanitation. “Dwelling unit” does not include recreational vehicles or mobile homes.

“Earthen material” means sand, gravel, rock, aggregate and/or soil.

“Environmental review” means the procedures and requirements established by the State Environmental Policy Act, RCW Chapter 43.21C, as it now exists or is hereafter amended.

“Existing uses” means a use or development legally existing or legally established by a jurisdiction prior to the effective date of this title that has been or would be classified under YMC Chapter 15.04 as a Class (1), (2), or (3) use in the appropriate zoning district.

“Extended stay hotel/motel” means a hotel or motel where more than ten percent of the rooms are rented to the public for longer stays, which are more than thirty consecutive days. This definition does not include other defined uses including, but not limited to, a boarding house or multifamily dwelling.

“Family” means individuals, consisting of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, or a group of not more than five persons, excluding servants, who are not related by blood, adoption or marriage, living together as a single housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit.

A. The term “family” shall include:

1. State-licensed adult family homes required to be recognized as residential uses pursuant to RCW 70.128.175;
2. State-licensed foster family homes and group care facilities as defined in RCW 74.15.180, subject to the exclusions of subsection B of this definition; and
3. Group homes for the disabled and consensual living arrangements equivalent to a familial setting required to be accommodated as residential uses pursuant to the Fair Housing Act and the Washington Housing Policy Act, RCW 35.63.220 and 35A.63.240, respectively.

B. The term “family” shall exclude individuals residing in halfway houses, crisis residential centers as defined in RCW 74.15.020(3)(g), group homes licensed for juvenile offenders, or other facilities, whether or not licensed by the state, where individuals are incarcerated or otherwise required to reside pursuant to court order under the supervision of paid staff and personnel.

C. Calculation of Residents. When calculating the number of unrelated persons residing in a single-family dwelling unit, the following rules shall apply:

1. When one or more unrelated persons reside with a family whose members are related by genetics, adoption or marriage, the total number of residents shall not exceed five persons except as provided in subsection (C)(2) of this definition.

2. A family unit consisting entirely of persons related by genetics, adoption or marriage may rent a room to a total of two additional renters, or up to two students as a part of a recognized foreign exchange program or similar educational, nonprofit program, or a combination of a renter and such student to a total of two additional persons. The additional renters and/or foreign exchange students, to a maximum of two, shall not be considered when calculating the number of unrelated persons residing in a dwelling unit under subsection (C)(1) of this definition. Three or more renters and/or students shall be considered as unrelated individuals and all persons residing in a dwelling unit, regardless of whether a portion of them are related by genetics, adoption or marriage, shall be considered when determining the total unrelated persons residing at a site.

3. Nothing herein shall be interpreted to limit normal hosting activities associated with residential use.

“Fence” means a structure built to prevent escape or intrusion, or to provide privacy or sitescreening.

“Finding” is a conclusion of fact reached by the administrative official in a review process and based on the evidence available therein.

“Floodplain (one-hundred-year)” means the relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining the channel of a river or stream subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

“Floodway” means the channel or waterway or those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the floodwaters of the watercourse without causing more than a one-foot rise in the water surface elevation of a one-hundred-year flood.

“Food preparation” means a business, service or facility dealing with the preparation of food items for off-site consumption. This definition includes confectioneries, catering services, and preparation of food items for wholesale.

“Game room” means a commercial facility, or a portion thereof, open to the general public, in which card games, pool, electronic games, bingo, etc., are played; provided, however, that this definition shall exclude “social card room” as defined herein. (Also see “Meeting hall.”)

“Garage, private” means a building or portion of a building designed to store motor vehicles that are used by the occupants of the site’s primary use.

“Garage, public” means a building or portion of a building used for equipping, repairing, servicing, hiring, selling or storing motor-driven vehicles; but excluding private garages.

General Retail Sales.

1. Twelve thousand square feet or less (not otherwise regulated) means the retail sales of merchandise in a store type setting where the building/structure’s gross size is twelve thousand square feet or less.

2. Greater than twelve thousand square feet (not otherwise regulated) means the retail sales of merchandise in a store type setting where the building/structure’s gross size is greater than twelve thousand square feet.

Land uses permitted under the above two categories include, but are not limited to:

Addressing, mailing, and stenographic services	Toy and hobby stores
Antique stores	Jewelry, watches, silverware sales and repair
Artist's supplies	Music stores/instrument sales and repair
Bakeries	Secondhand stores
Book stores	Paint, glass and wallpaper stores
Stationery and office supplies	Pet stores and supplies/grooming
Camera and photographic supplies	Printing, photocopy service
Clothing, shoes, and accessories	Sporting goods and bicycle shops
Computer and electronic stores	Video sales/rental
Collectables (cards, coins, comics, stamps, etc.)	Gift shops
Department stores	Discount store
Drug stores and pharmacies	Variety store
Fabric and sewing supplies	Specialty shops
Florist (indoor sales only)	Small appliances
Specialty food stores	TVs, business machines, etc., sales

Land uses not meeting the intent of the general retail sales and retail trade definitions, as determined by the administrative official, may be either referred to the hearing examiner for a use interpretation under Chapter 15.22 or use classification under YMC 15.04.040.

“Gift shop” means a business primarily engaged in the retail sale of combined lines of gifts and novelty merchandise, souvenirs, greeting cards, balloons, holiday decorations, curios, crafts, and miscellaneous small art goods.

“Glare” is the reflection of harsh, bright light.

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

Gross Floor Area. See YMC 15.06.040.

“Group home” means a place for handicapped, physically or developmentally disabled adults, or dependent or predelinquent children, providing special care in a homelike environment. This definition includes homes of this nature for six or fewer persons, excluding house parents, which are protected by state or federal law as residential uses.

Halfway House. A “halfway house” shall include residentially oriented facilities that provide:

1. State-licensed group care homes for juvenile delinquents;
2. Houses providing residence in lieu of instructional sentencing;
3. Houses providing residence to individuals needing correctional institutionalization; or

4. Detoxification centers licensed by the state where alcohol and drug abusers can be placed in lieu of incarceration for detoxification and treatment from effects of alcohol and drugs. (See "Clean and sober facility.")

"Hazardous materials" means any item listed as hazardous by a federal agency or State Department of Ecology or the Yakima regional clean air authority. (See YMC 15.13.020(D).)

"Hazardous waste" means and includes all dangerous and extremely hazardous wastes as defined in RCW 70.105.010.

"Hazardous waste facility, off-site" means hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities that treat and store waste from generators on properties other than those on which the off-site facilities are located.

"Hazardous waste facility, on-site" means hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities which treat and store wastes generated on the same lot.

"Hazardous waste generator" means any person or site whose act or process produces dangerous waste or whose act first causes dangerous waste to become subject to regulations under the dangerous waste regulations, WAC Chapter 173-303.

"Hazardous waste storage" means the holding of dangerous waste for a temporary period. Accumulation of dangerous waste by the generator at the generation site is not storage as long as the generator complies with the applicable requirements of WAC 173-303-200 and 173-303-201.

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

"Hearing examiner" means that person appointed by the Yakima city council.

"Home instruction" means the teaching of an art, hobby, skill, trade, profession or sport as a home occupation, except when otherwise prohibited. (See YMC Chapter 15.04, Table 4-2.)

"Home occupation" means the accessory use of a dwelling unit for gainful employment involving the manufacture, provision or sale of goods and/or services in the home.

"Home occupation, business administration" means the accessory use of a dwelling as an administrative office for a licensed commercial business located in an approved commercial zoning district, or a home based Internet business that does not involve the on-site resale of commercial goods. The home is used for phone calls, mail, completing paperwork, and work on a home computer associated with a business. This definition does not include manufacturing, sales not associated with an Internet business, repair or other services.

"Home occupation, home contractor" means the accessory use of a dwelling as, but not limited to, lawn care and/or snow removal services, building, electrical and plumbing, contractors' offices for small businesses.

"Home occupation, home office" means the accessory use of a dwelling for office use including, but not limited to, the following professions: accountant, architect, artist, author, arts and crafts, attorney,

composer, dressmaker, seamstress, tailor, engineer, insurance agent, photographer, music teacher, and real estate agent.

“Home occupation, product assemblage/repair” means a business or service involved in assembling products for off-site sales. This definition also includes the repair of small appliances, small engines, radios, televisions, and other similar items.

“Home occupation, taxicab operator” means the accessory use of a dwelling as an administrative office for a taxicab licensed under YMC Ch. 5.78. This use shall be limited to a maximum of two vehicles operated by immediate family members who reside in the home.

“Homeowners’ association” means a community association, other than a condominium association, in which individual owners share ownership or maintenance responsibilities for open space or facilities.

“Hospital” means an institution providing clinical, temporary, and emergency services of a medical or surgical nature to human patients which is licensed by state law to provide facilities and services for surgery, obstetrics, and general medical practice as distinguished from clinical treatment of mental and nervous disorders.

“Hotel” means a lodging use located in a structure, or structures, where rooms are usually accessed by means of common interior hallways, and which more than ninety percent of the rooms are provided to transient visitors for a fee on a daily or short-term basis. For purposes of this definition, “daily or short-term” means thirty or fewer consecutive days. This definition does not include other defined uses including, but not limited to, a boarding house or multifamily dwelling.

“Hulk hauler” means any person who deals in vehicles for the sole purpose of transporting and/or selling them to a licensed motor vehicle wrecker or scrap processor in substantially the same form in which they are obtained. A hulk hauler may not sell secondhand motor vehicle parts to anyone other than a licensed vehicle wrecker or scrap processor, except for those parts specifically enumerated in RCW 46.79.020(2), as now or hereafter amended, which may be sold to a licensed vehicle wrecker or disposed of at a public facility for waste disposal. (RCW 46.79.010)

“Impervious surface” means any material reducing or preventing absorption of stormwater into previously undeveloped land.

“Intensity” is the combination of factors (such as visual appearance and building size, traffic generation, noise, dust and light and economic value) associated with a particular use that determines the potential impact of that use on neighboring land uses. The higher the intensity, the greater the possible impact on neighboring land uses. Generally, the intensity of a land use will determine its compatibility with other types of land uses.

“Irrigation and/or drainage facilities” means all irrigation and/or drainage structures, including, but not limited to: standpipes, weir boxes, pipelines, ditches, pump houses, culverts, etc.

“Kennel” means a building, enclosure or portion of any premises in or at which dogs, cats or other domesticated animals are boarded or kept for hire; or in or at which dogs, cats or other domesticated animals are kept or maintained by any person other than the owner; or in or at which six or more

cats or four or more dogs over the age of four months are kept or maintained. This definition shall include boarding kennels, but not pet shops, animal hospitals or zoos.

“Land” means a lot or parcel.

“Land use” means the manner in which land and structures are used.

“Landscaping” means the arrangement and planting of trees, grass, shrubs and flowers, and the placement of fountains, patios, street furniture and ornamental concrete or stonework and artificial turf.

“Legislative body” means the Yakima city council.

“Loading space” means an off-street space on the same lot with a structure or use, or contiguous to a group of structures or uses, for the temporary parking of a vehicle while loading or unloading persons, merchandise, or materials, and which abuts a street, alley or other appropriate means of access and egress.

“Lot” means a division of land:

1. Defined by boundaries and shown on a final plat or short plat officially recorded in the Yakima County auditor’s office; or
2. A legally recognized prior division or parcel under the provisions of Yakima County’s subdivision ordinance or the city of Yakima’s subdivision ordinance.

“Lot area” means the total horizontal area within the boundary lines of the gross lot.

“Lot, corner” means a lot abutting two or more streets at their intersection, or upon two parts of the same street forming an interior angle of less than one hundred thirty-five degrees. (See Figure 2-2.)

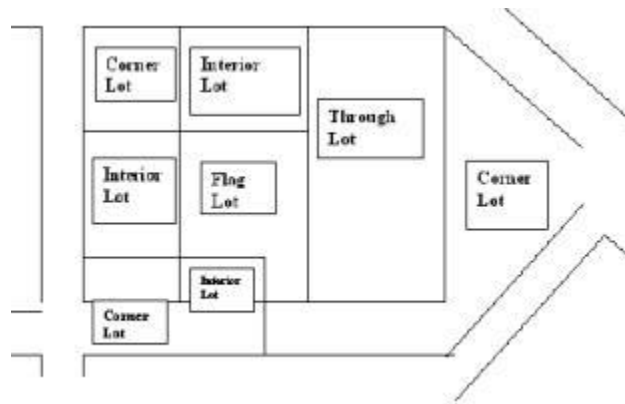
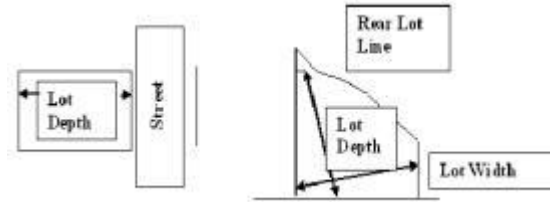


Figure 2-2

“Lot coverage” means that portion of the lot that is covered by structures and other impervious surfaces.

“Lot depth” means the horizontal length of a straight line drawn from the midpoint of the front lot line



to the midpoint of the rear lot line. (See Figure 2-3.)

Figure 2-3

“Lot, flag” means a lot only a narrow portion of which fronts on a public/private road and where access to the public/private road is across that narrow portion. (See Figure 2-2.)

“Lot, inside or interior” means a lot other than a corner lot. (See Figure 2-2.)

“Lot line, front” means, in the case of an interior lot, the property line separating the lot from the road or street, other than an alley. For the purpose of establishing the front lot line for a corner or flag lot, the following shall apply:

1. In the case of a corner lot, the front lot line shall be the property line with the narrowest street frontage, except that the building official, or his designee, shall designate the front lot line for corner lots in residential districts.
2. For a flag lot, when the access easement or right-of-way extends across the lot, the front lot line shall be the line separating the lot from the right-of-way or access easement. When the right-of-way or access easement does not extend across the property, the front lot line shall be determined by the building official.

“Lot line, interior” means, in the case of zero lot line development, the property line separating a zero lot line from: (a) another zero lot line or (b) adjoining common open space. (See Figure 2-4.)

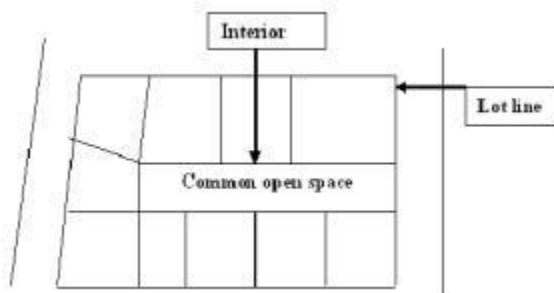


Figure 2-4

“Lot line, rear” means the property line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. For the purpose of establishing the rear lot line of a triangular or trapezoidal lot, or of a lot the rear line of which is formed by two or more lines, the following shall apply:

1. For a triangular or gore-shaped lot, a line ten feet in length within the lot and farthest removed from the front lot line, and at right angles to the line comprising the depth of such lot, shall be used as the rear lot line.

2. In the case of a trapezoidal lot, the rear line of which is not parallel to the front lot line, the rear lot line shall be deemed to be a line at right angles to the line comprising the depth of such lot and drawn through a point bisecting the required rear lot line.

3. In the case of a pentagonal lot, the rear boundary of which includes an angle formed by two lines, such angle shall be employed for determining the rear lot line in the same manner as prescribed for a triangular lot.

“Lot line, side” means any lot boundary line not a front lot line or rear lot line.

“Lot, through” means an interior lot having frontage on two streets. (See Figure 2-2.)

“Lot width” means the horizontal distance between the side lot lines, measured at right angles to the line comprising the depth of the lot at a point midway between the front and rear lot lines. (See Figure 2-3.)

“Low impact development” means stormwater management and land development strategies that emphasize conservation and use of existing natural site features integrated with disturbed, small-scale stormwater controls to more closely mimic natural hydrologic patterns in residential, commercial, and industrial settings. Low impact development addresses stormwater management and land development that is applied at the parcel and subdivision scale that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features.

“Manufactured home” means a dwelling on one or more chassis for towing to the point of use which bears an insignia issued by a state or federal regulatory agency indicating that the structure complies with all applicable construction standards of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of a manufactured home and was built after June 15, 1976. Manufactured homes are further classified as follows:

1. “Multi-wide” has a minimum width of not less than seventeen feet as measured at all points perpendicular to the length of the manufactured home;
2. “Single-wide” has a minimum width less than seventeen feet as measured at any point perpendicular to the length of the manufactured home.

“Manufactured structure” means a building manufactured with the intent of being transported to a fixed site and constructed in accordance with the building codes as adopted by the city.

“Massage therapy/spa” means a scientific or skillful manipulation of soft tissue for therapeutic or remedial purposes, specifically for improving muscle tone and circulation and promoting health and physical well-being. The term includes, but is not limited to, manual and mechanical procedures for the purpose of treating soft tissue only, the use of supplementary aids such as rubbing alcohol, liniments, oils, antiseptics, powders, herbal preparations, creams or lotions, procedures such as oil rubs, salt glows and hot or cold packs or other similar procedures or preparations commonly used in this practice. This term specifically excludes manipulation of the spine or articulations and excludes sexual contact.

“Master planned development” means any development within the Yakima urban growth area approved under YMC Chapter 15.28 (i.e., planned residential development, planned commercial development, planned industrial development, and planned mixed-use development).

“Meeting hall” means a private or quasi-private facility in which defined groups or organizations come together for meetings and social events. Includes private bridge club-type card rooms, grange halls, etc.

“Mining” means all or any part of the process involved in quarrying, mineral extraction, crushing, asphalt mixing plants, concrete batch plants, or other uses of a similar nature, but does not include petroleum or natural gas exploration or production.

“Mission” means a facility typically owned or operated by a public agency or nonprofit corporation, providing a variety of services for the disadvantaged, typically including but not limited to temporary housing for the homeless, dining facilities, health and counseling activities, whether or not of a spiritual nature, with such services being generally provided to the public at large. Mission uses shall be Class (2) uses within the GC general commercial, CBD central business district, and M-1 light industrial zoning districts as set forth in Table 4-1, YMC 15.04.030, and subject to a Type (3) review as set forth in Chapter 15.15 YMC with a development agreement incorporating applicable development standards and mitigations imposed by the hearing examiner. Effective as of and from August 24, 2015, any modification of an existing mission use shall be subject to the modification procedures and provisions of Chapter 15.17 YMC; provided, that any proposed modification that does not meet the criteria in YMC 15.17.040 for administrative review and approval shall be subject to a Type (3) review with a development agreement incorporating applicable development standards and mitigations imposed by the hearing examiner.

“Mixed-use building and Downtown Business District Multifamily Development” means a building or use in a commercial district or planned development, meeting the standards contained in YMC 15.09.025, used partly for residential use and partly for a community facility or commercial use.

“Mixed-use development” means use of the land or structure for two or more different uses.

“Mobile home” means a dwelling on one or more chassis for towing to the point of use which does not meet applicable HUD manufactured housing standards of June 15, 1976. This definition does not include modular homes, manufactured homes, commercial coaches, recreational vehicles or motor homes.

“Mobile home park” means a parcel of land under single ownership used for the placement of two or more mobile or manufactured homes used as dwellings. This definition shall not apply to the placement of a temporary hardship unit (see YMC 15.04.140) on the same parcel with another home.

“Mobile home park expansion” means the preparation of additional sites for mobile or manufactured homes (including the installation of utilities, final site grading, the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets).

“Mobile vendor” means a vendor or seller of merchandise or food from a motorized vehicle or other motorized conveyance upon the public streets, alleys, public property of the city, or upon private property. See YMC Chapter 5.57.

“Modification (of use or development)” means any change or alteration in the occupancy, arrangement, placement or construction of any existing use, structure, or associated site improvement, and any change or alteration of land.

“Modular home” means a residential structure which meets the requirements of the International Building Code and is constructed in a factory and transported to the building site. Modular homes are not subject to special review; they are subject to the same review standards as a site-built home.

“Motel” means a lodging use located in a structure, or structures, where rooms are usually accessed by means of exterior corridors, and which more than ninety percent of the rooms are provided to transient visitors for a fee on a daily or short-term basis. For purposes of this definition, “daily or short-term” means thirty or fewer consecutive days. This definition does not include other defined uses including, but not limited to, a boarding house or multifamily dwelling.

“Multiple-building complex” means a group of structures housing separate businesses sharing the same lot, access and/or parking facilities.

“Multiple-occupancy building” means a single structure housing more than one retail business, office, or commercial venture.

“Net residential acre” means forty-three thousand five hundred sixty square feet minus the area in private and public streets, rights-of-way, and access easements. (See YMC 15.05.030(B) to calculate the maximum number of dwelling units permitted on a site.)

“Nonconforming lot” means a lot, the area or dimension of which was lawful prior to adoption or amendment of this title, but which fails to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.

“Nonconforming structure” means a structure that was lawful prior to the adoption or amendment of this title that fails, by reason of such adoption or amendment, to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district where it is located.

“Nonconforming use” means a use of land or structure lawfully established and maintained, but which does not conform to this title for the district where it is located.

“Nuisance” means any use, activity or structure that interferes with the enjoyment and use of one’s property by endangering personal health or safety, offending the human senses, and/or failing to conform with the provisions, intent, or standards of the district where the use, activity or structure occurs.

“Nursery” means facilities used for the propagation and sale of agricultural or ornamental plants and related products. Nurseries are further classified as follows:

1. “Retail nursery” means a nursery which offers products to the general public including plant materials, planter boxes, fertilizer, sprays, garden tools, and related items;
2. “Wholesale nursery” means a nursery that raises nursery stock for sale to a retail nursery or other business; and

3. "Greenhouse" means a nursery facility constructed with transparent or translucent materials for indoor propagation of plants. This definition does not include private greenhouses with no commercial sales.

"Occupancy" means the purpose for which a structure, portion of a structure, or lot is used or intended to be used. For purposes of this title, a change of occupancy is not intended to include a change of tenants or proprietors, but is intended to indicate a change in the type of use.

"Off-street parking" means a parking space(s) and associated driveway(s) located beyond the right-of-way of a highway, street or alley.

"Open space" means an area of land or water that is substantially free of structures, impervious surfaces, and other land-altering activities.

"Open space, common" means open space within or related to a development that is not dedicated for public use, but is designed, intended and legally committed for the common use or enjoyment of the residents of the development.

"Park" means a public or privately owned area with facilities for active or passive recreation by the public.

"Parking angle" means the angle formed by a parking stall and the edge of a parking bay, wall or driveway of the parking facility, ranging from zero to ninety degrees.

"Parking bay" means the section of a parking facility containing a driveway and containing one or two rows of parking stalls.

"Parking lot" means a facility designed to serve parking for five or more motor vehicles.

"Parking space" means an off-street area that is paved, drained, maintained and used for the temporary storage of one motor vehicle.

"Parking stall" means a clearly marked area in which one vehicle is to be parked; a parking space.

"Party of record" means: (1) the applicant; (2) the property tax payer for the subject property as identified by the records available from the Yakima County assessor's office; (3) the legal owner of the subject property; (4) any person who testified at the open record public hearing on the application; and/or (5) any person who submitted written comments during administrative review (within the required time frame) or has submitted written comments concerning the application at the open record public hearing (excluding persons who have only signed petitions or form letters).

"Permit" means written governmental approval issued by an authorized official, empowering the holder thereof to take some action permitted only upon issuance of written approval.

"Personal services" means a business providing specialized services such as interior home or business design and shopping services, except as otherwise regulated.

"Pet" means a domesticated animal kept for pleasure or as a hobby rather than utility including but not limited to: fish, dogs fewer than four, cats fewer than six, hen chickens (no roosters) fewer than five, and rabbits fewer than five.

“Pet day care” means a building or structure in which an agency, person or persons regularly provide care for pets, but not including outdoor overnight stays. Overnight stays may be permitted under this definition if provided for in a complete indoor setting. Uses not meeting this definition shall be considered kennels.

“Planning commission” means the duly constituted planning commission for the city of Yakima.

“Planning division” means the department of community development of the city of Yakima.

“Preliminary approval” means the contingent approval by the administrative official using an appropriate Type (2) or (3) review process prior to final approval.

Preschool. See “Day care center.”

“Private access easement” means any private easement for the purpose of ingress and egress that is not dedicated to the public and that is owned by the underlying owners of land over which it crosses.

“Professional business” means a business primarily engaged in administrative or service-related functions and dependent upon professional staff such as lawyers, doctors, realtors, travel agents, bankers, accountants, engineers and consultants; or providing administrative governmental services.

“Property owner(s)” means the legal owner or owners of the property.

“Public facility” means a facility owned and operated by a governmental agency or owned and operated by a private entity for the purpose of providing essential public services to the public including, but not limited to: water, irrigation, wastewater, garbage, sanitary, transit, police, fire, ambulance, parks and recreation facilities, and street maintenance. The facility should be located to efficiently serve the people benefiting from the service.

“Public hearing” means a meeting open to the public that is announced and advertised in advance at which the public is given an opportunity to participate.

Public Water System. See “Water system, public.”

“Recreational screen” means a protective device for recreational purposes designed to keep recreational equipment within or outside of a designated area. Such uses are typically associated with schools, parks, golf courses, swimming pools, ball fields, and playgrounds.

“Recreational vehicle” means a motorized or nonmotorized vehicle designed and manufactured for recreational use, including, but not limited to: boats, travel trailers, snowmobiles, go-carts, motorcycles and dune buggies.

“Recycling drop-off center” means a commercial facility where products such as aluminum, tin cans, glass, plastic, paper, and other similar products are deposited, sorted and transferred to a recycling processing center for reprocessing.

“Recycling processing center” means a facility where products such as aluminum and tin cans, glass, plastic, paper and other similar products are deposited, sorted, stored, and reprocessed.

“Residential density” means the number of dwelling units per net acre of land. This term includes dwelling unit density.

“Restaurant” means establishments serving prepared food or beverages for consumption on or off premises. This land use includes but is not limited to: restaurants, sandwich shops, coffee shops with or without drive-through facilities (see YMC [15.04.080](#) for establishments with drive-through facilities), and fast food restaurants, but does not include bars, cocktail lounges, taverns, brewpubs as licensed by the Washington State Liquor Control Board, catering services, or industrial scale food production facilities.

“Retail services” means uses providing services, as opposed to products, to the general public. Examples are eating and drinking establishments, motels, real estate and financial offices, and uses providing health education and social services.

“Retail trade” means those uses primarily engaged in the sale of goods or merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods. Lumber yards, office supply stores, nurseries, butcher shops, paint stores and similar uses shall be considered as retail trade establishments even though a portion of their business may be to contractors or other business establishments.

“Retaining wall” means a wall made of wood, stone, cement, steel or other products intended to support, retain or stabilize earthen or gravelly materials at either natural or finished grade.

“Retirement home” means an establishment providing domestic care for elderly persons who are not in need of medical or nursing treatment except in the case of temporary illness. This definition does not include nursing, convalescent or rest homes, hospitals or sanitariums.

“Reviewing official” means the building official, administrative official, hearing examiner, city of Yakima planning commission, or legislative body when engaged in any review or approval procedure under the provisions of this title.

“Rezone” means to change the zoning district classification of particular lot(s) or parcel(s) of land.

“Right-of-way, public” means land deeded or dedicated to or purchased by the city of Yakima or Yakima County for existing or future public pedestrian or vehicular access.

“Road, local access” means a public road not designed as a principal arterial, minor arterial, collector arterial or neighborhood collector by Yakima County or the city of Yakima. The primary purpose of a local access road is to connect property along the local access road with the arterial street system.

“Road, private” means a road not designed, built, or maintained by the city, the Washington State Department of Transportation, or any political subdivision of the state.

“Road, public” means the physical improvement of the public right-of-way, including, but not limited to, surfacing, curbs, gutters and drainage facilities, which is maintained and kept open by the city of Yakima or Yakima County for public vehicular and pedestrian use.

“School” means a structure and accessory facilities in which prescribed courses are taught. This definition includes elementary, junior high or high schools and institutions of higher learning, but

does not include commercial schools, nursery schools, kindergartens, or day nurseries, except when operated in conjunction with a public, private, or parochial school.

“School, vocational” means the commercial use of a structure or land for teaching arts, crafts, or trades.

“Service station” means a retail facility to supply motor fuel and other petroleum products to motor vehicles, and may include lubrication and minor repair service and incidental sale of motor vehicle accessories.

“Setback, front” is the minimum horizontal distance measured perpendicularly from the centerline of the adjacent right-of-way to the nearest wall of the structure. Where there is a partial right-of-way, the setback shall be measured perpendicularly from the design centerline. When there is no right-of-way, the front setback shall be twenty feet from the front property line.

“Setback, side and rear” is the minimum horizontal distance measured perpendicularly from the nearest property line to the nearest wall of the structure, except that a side setback on a corner lot, along the adjacent right-of-way, shall be measured perpendicularly from the centerline of the right-of-way. When there is a partial right-of-way, the setback shall be measured perpendicularly from the design centerline.

“Sewer system, community” means small, self-contained sewage treatment facilities built to serve developed areas generally found outside public sewer service areas.

“Sewer system, individual” means a system designed and constructed on site to dispose of sewage from one or two structures. Septic tank systems are the most common form of individual sewer system.

“Sewer system, regional” means sewer service provided by a municipality or special purpose district.

“Short term rental” means a residential structure providing individuals with lodging for not more than thirty days. For home occupations, such uses are limited to having not more than five guest rooms.

Sign. See YMC Chapter 15.08 for a complete listing of sign definitions.

“Sign manufacturing and assembly” means the design, manufacturing, and assembly of metal-cased, thermo-formed, wooden, stone, neon, internally lit, or electronic signs.

“Site improvement” means any structure or other addition to land.

“Site improvement, required” means any specific design, construction requirement or site improvement that is a condition of approval for any permit issued under the provisions of this title or which is a part of any site plan approved under the provisions of this title.

“Site plan, detailed” means a general site plan incorporating such additional factors as landscaping, drainage, and others as may be specified.

“Site plan, general” means a sketch drawn to scale showing the actual dimensions and shape of the lot to be built upon, the sizes and location of existing buildings on the lot to the nearest foot, and the location and dimensions of the proposed building(s), structure(s), or alteration(s).

“Social card room” means a commercial facility, or a portion thereof, open to the general public, in which house-banked social card games are played, as that term is defined by RCW 9.46.0282 (or as the same may be subsequently amended hereafter), or in which other activities occur that constitute gambling and are authorized by the Washington State Gambling Commission under RCW 9.46.070 (or as the same may be subsequently amended hereafter), to the extent that said activities include any gambling activity engaging in the use of, or associated with, slot machines (whether mechanical or electronic) or any gambling activity engaging in the use of, or associated with, any other electronic mechanism including video terminals.

“Special event” means any event for which a special event permit has been issued pursuant to Chapter 9.70 of this code.

Specialty Food Store/Food Store, Specialty. See “Delicatessen and other specialty food stores.”

“Standard, administrative adjustment of” means a change, either an increase or decrease, in one or more of the development standards in YMC Chapters 15.05 through 15.08, in accordance with the provisions of YMC Chapter 15.10.

“Standard, general” means any standard not capable of precise numerical definition, but which expresses the policies of the community in this title and which may be applied by the reviewing official during a Type (1), Type (2) or Type (3) review.

“Standard, specific” means those numerical standards established in YMC Chapters 15.04, 15.05, 15.06, 15.07, 15.08 and 15.09.

“State siting criteria” means criteria for the siting of hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities adopted pursuant to the requirements of RCW Chapter 70.105.

“Stockpiling of earthen materials” means permanent and/or continuous use for storage of rock, gravel, rubble, sand, or soil.

“Storage facilities, bulk” means either enclosed (see “Warehouse”) or outdoor areas designed for the storage of either large quantities of materials or materials of large size. Includes the storage of vehicles when such storage is not incidental and subordinate to another land use and is not vehicle parking, automotive wrecking/dismantling yards or vehicle sales lots.

“Storage facilities, commercial” means enclosed storage areas designated as support facilities for commercial activities and used for the storage of retail materials.

“Storage facilities, residential mini-storage” means enclosed areas providing storage for residential goods and/or recreational vehicles within the structure.

“Storage, vehicle” means keeping vehicles on a given site that are not actively used by the principal occupants of the site. This definition does not include automotive wrecking/dismantling yards or vehicle sales lots.

“Street” means a public or private road.

“Street vendor” means a vendor selling food, nonalcoholic beverages, and/or other goods or services within a public or private parking lot, pedestrian plaza, public street, alley, sidewalk, public

right-of-way, or public property using a nonmotorized cart or temporary structure. See YMC Chapter 5.57.

“Structural alteration” means:

1. Any change in a major component or other supporting members of the structure, including foundations, bearing walls, beams, columns, floor or roof joists, girders, or rafters; or
2. Any change in the exterior lines or configuration of a structure if such changes result in the enlargement of the structure.

“Structure” means anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground or attached to something having a location on the ground.

“Structure, temporary” means a structure without any foundation or footings and which is removed when the designated time period, activity, or use for which the temporary structure was erected has ceased.

“Swimming pool” means a contained body of water, used for swimming or bathing purposes, either above ground level or below ground level, with the depth of the container being more than eighteen inches or the area being more than thirty-eight square feet.

“Tavern” means an establishment operated primarily for the sale of wine, beer, or other beverages with any service of food incidental thereto.

“Technical equipment” means medical, dental, fire suppression, restaurant, etc., equipment.

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

“Tiny house communities” means real property rented or held out for rent to others for the placement of tiny houses with wheels or tiny houses utilizing the binding site plan process in RCW 58.17.030/YMC Ch 14.35.

“Towing services” means a service to haul or tow vehicles for service, repair or temporary storage. Any facility, except for wrecking yards, storing a vehicle for five or more days shall be considered a vehicle storage facility. Hulk haulers are not included under this definition.

“Transportation brokerage offices” means establishments primarily engaged in furnishing shipping information and acting as agents in arranging transportation for freight and cargo.

Travel Agency. See “Professional business.”

“Urban growth area” means the area within the city limits of Yakima and Union Gap, and the unincorporated portion of Yakima County within the Yakima urban growth area boundary established by the board of Yakima County commissioners pursuant to RCW 36.70A and adopted in the Yakima urban area comprehensive plan (YUACP) as amended. The boundary and legal description of the Yakima urban growth area is set forth in YMC 15.01.020. The Yakima urban growth area is that area

where growth is expected to occur over the next twenty years from the adoption of the YUACP and is the area in which urban level public services are or will be provided.

“Urban services” include, but are not limited to, public water and sewer lines, neighborhood parks, streetlights, police and fire protection.

“Use” means the activity or purpose for which land or structures or a combination of land and structures is designed, arranged, occupied, or maintained together with any associated site improvements. This definition includes the construction, erection, placement, movement or demolition of any structure or site improvement and any physical alteration to land itself, including any grading, leveling, paving or excavation. “Use” also means any existing or proposed configuration of land, structures, and site improvements, and the use thereof.

Use, Class (1), (2), (3). See Class (1), (2), (3) uses.

Use, Modification of. See “Modification (of use or development).”

“Use, principal” means the primary or predominant use to which a structure, part of a structure, or lot is or may be devoted.

“Use, temporary” means a use established under YMC 15.04.130, for a fixed period of time, with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of the time period.

“Utilities” are those businesses, institutions, or organizations using pipes or conductors in, under, above, or along streets, alleys or easements to provide a product or service to the public.

“Utility services” means facilities operated by utilities, but not including local transmission and collection lines, pipes, and conductors. Such facilities include, but are not limited to, electrical power substations, water reservoirs, and sewage treatment plants.

“Variance” means a modification of the specific regulations of this title in accordance with the terms of this title for the purpose of assuring that no property, because of special circumstances applicable to it, shall be deprived of privileges commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same vicinity and zoning district.

Veterinary Clinic. See “Animal clinic/hospital.”

“Vision triangle” means a triangular-shaped portion of land established at street intersections in which nothing is erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to limit or obstruct the sight distance of motorists entering or leaving the intersection. (See YMC 15.05.040.)

“Warehouse” means a structure used for the storage of goods and materials. See “Agricultural building.”

“Waste material processing and junk handling” means a place where waste, discarded or salvaged metal, used plumbing fixtures, discarded furniture and household equipment, and other materials are bought, sold, exchanged, stored or baled; and places or yards for the storage of salvaged materials and equipment from building demolition and salvaged structural steel materials and equipment, but excluding establishments for the processing and sorting of garbage, or for the sale, purchase,

storage or dismantling of automotive vehicles and machinery. This definition does not include the processing, storage or disposal of hazardous materials.

“Wastewater spray field” means an agricultural or otherwise vegetated field which is irrigated with wastewater or treated sewage. May include storage lagoons utilized solely for storing wastewater before spraying, but not other wastewater treatment facilities. Excludes sprayfields for wastewater defined as hazardous pursuant to RCW Chapter 70.105.

“Water system, public” means any system, excluding a system serving only one single-family residence, providing piped water for human consumption, as defined and/or regulated under WAC 248-54.

“Wholesale trade” means those uses primarily engaged in the sale of merchandise to retailers and to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional business users or to other wholesalers.

“Wineries or breweries” means a winery or brewery for processing and manufacturing purposes only, with limited wholesale trade incidental to the primary use. Wineries and breweries are categorized as follows:

- A. “Basic” does not have a commercial tasting room or restaurant;
- B. “Resort/destination” has either a commercial tasting room or restaurant. This type of winery or brewery is located on a site larger than five acres in size. It could typically be associated or compatible with: high density residential, resort lodging, or a bed and breakfast;
- C. “Retail” has either a commercial tasting room or restaurant.

“Wrecking yard” means the place of business where motor vehicles or parts thereof are kept by a motor vehicle wrecker subject to state regulation (RCW Chapter 46.80).

“Yard” means an open space, other than a court, on the same lot with a structure.

“Yard, front” means the open area extending along and parallel to the entire length of the front lot line and measured from the property line to the structure.

“Yard, rear” means the open area at the rear of the structure extending the entire width of the lot and measured from the structure to the rear property line.

“Yard, side” means an open area between the side wall line of the structure and the side line of the lot.

“Zero lot line” means the location of a dwelling on a lot in such a manner that one of the sides of the dwelling rests directly on a side lot line.

“Zoning district” means a portion of the Yakima urban growth area within which certain uses of land and structures are permitted and certain other uses of land and structures are prohibited, certain yards and other open spaces are required and specific lot areas are established, all as set forth and specified in this title. This definition also includes the terms “zone” and “use district.”

“Zoo” means a park or facility where animals are kept and raised for visitors to see and observe; zoological park.

15.04.120 Home occupations.

A. Purpose. The conduct of an accessory business within an existing dwelling may be permitted under the provisions of this section. It is the intent of this section to:

1. Ensure the compatibility of home occupations with other uses permitted in the underlying zone; and
2. Preserve the existing dwelling as the primary use of the structure or property; and
3. Maintain and preserve the character of residential neighborhoods; and
4. Promote the efficient use of public services and facilities by assuring these services are provided to the residential population for which they were planned and constructed, rather than commercial uses.

B. Table of Permitted Home Occupations. Table 4-2 titled “Table of Permitted Home Occupations” is incorporated as a part of this section. Each permitted home occupation listed in Table 4-2 is designated as a Class (1), (2) or (3) use for a particular zoning district. Proposed Home Occupations in existing dwellings in the commercial and industrial zoning districts shall follow the land use requirements of the R-3 zoning district. All permitted home occupations are subject to the standards of this title, including the specific conditions of subsection C of this section and the applicable review procedures of YMC Chapters 15.13, 15.14 and 15.15. Specific uses not permitted as home occupations are listed in subsection H of this section.

Table 4-2. Table of Permitted Home Occupations

	Zoning District			
	SR	R-1	R-2	R-3
Barbershop, beauty parlor	2	2	2	2
Business administration*	1	1	1	1
Day care, family home*	1	1	1	1
Dentist	1	2	2	2
Dog grooming	2	3	3	3
Food preparation*	1	1	1	1
Home contractor*	1	1	1	1
Home instruction* 1—5 students	1	1	1	1
6—8 students	2	2	2	2
Home office*	1	1	1	1
Locksmith and Gunsmith	1	1	1	1
Massage therapy/spa*	1	1	1	1
Physician	1	2	2	2
Product assemblage/service*	1	2	2	2

Table 4-2. Table of Permitted Home Occupations

	Zoning District			
	SR	R-1	R-2	R-3
Short term rental*	1	1	1	1
Taxicab operator*	1	1	1	1
Wedding service	2	2	2	2
Unclassified home occupation	See YMC <u>15.04.120</u> (G)			
NOTES:				
* Refers to definition in YMC Chapter <u>15.02</u> .				
1 = Type (1) Permitted Home Occupation				
2 = Type (2) Review and Approval by the Administrative Official Required				
3 = Type (3) Review, Public Hearing and Approval by the Hearing Examiner Required				
χ = Not Permitted				

C. Necessary Conditions. Home occupations are permitted as an accessory use to the residential use of a property only when all the following conditions are met:

1. The home occupation is conducted inside a structure within property on which is established the primary residence of the practitioner(s). For the purpose of administering this section, "primary residence" shall be defined as the residence where a person or persons resides for the majority of the calendar year;
2. The home occupation is incidental and subordinate to the residential functions of the property. No action related to the home occupation shall be permitted that impairs reasonable residential use of the dwelling;
3. There are no external alterations to the building which change its character from a dwelling;
4. The portion of the structure or facilities in which a home occupation is to be sited must be so designed that it may be readily converted to serve residential uses;
5. The business is conducted in a manner that will not alter the normal residential character of the premises by the use of color, materials, lighting and signs, or the emission of noise, vibration, dust, glare, heat, smoke or odors;
6. The home occupation does not generate materially greater traffic volumes than would normally be expected in the residential neighborhood; the frequency of deliveries should be comparable to that of a single-family home without a home business;
7. There is no outside storage or display of any kind related to the home occupation;
8. The home occupation does not require the use of electrical or mechanical equipment that would change the fire rating of the structure;
9. The home occupation does not require the use of electrical equipment that exceeds FCC standards for residential use;
10. The home occupation does not increase water or sewer use so that the combined total use for the dwelling and home occupation is significantly more than the average for residences in the neighborhood;

11. A business license is purchased where required;
12. The home occupation is conducted only by immediate family members residing in the dwelling;
13. All stock in trade kept for sale on the premises is produced on site by hand without the use of automated or production line equipment.

In granting approval for a home occupation, the reviewing official may attach additional conditions to ensure the home occupation will be in harmony with, and not detrimental to, the character of the residential neighborhood. Any home occupation authorized under the provisions of this title shall be open to inspection and review at all reasonable times by the building and enforcement official for purposes of verifying compliance with the conditions of approval and other provisions of this title.

D. **Materials and Storage.** The storage of equipment, materials, or goods shall be permitted in connection with a home occupation provided such storage complies with the following standards:

1. All equipment, materials, or goods shall be stored completely within the space designated for home occupation activities and not visible from the public right-of-way.
2. Only those materials or goods that are utilized or produced in connection with the home occupation may be stored within the dwelling unit or accessory building.
3. All flammable or combustible compounds, products, or materials shall be maintained and utilized in compliance with fire code.
4. The frequency of home deliveries should be comparable to that of a single-family home without a home occupation associated with the residence.

E. **Nameplates.** Only one nameplate shall be allowed. It may display the name of the occupant and/or the name of the home occupation (e.g., John Jones, Accountant). The nameplate shall be attached to the dwelling, but shall not exceed two square feet in area or be illuminated.

F. **Application Fee and Review Period.** Application for a home occupation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of YMC Chapter 15.11, except as noted, and shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee. The administrative official may accept an aerial photo of the site in lieu of a site plan when the aerial photo clearly shows all structures and parking areas and no new construction or site modifications are proposed.

G. **Unclassified Home Occupation—Review by the Hearing Examiner.** Home occupations not listed in Table 4-2 shall be reviewed by the hearing examiner in accordance with the provisions of YMC Chapter 15.22; provided, any unclassified home occupation permitted after review and decision by the hearing examiner in a particular district shall be allowed only as a Class (2) or (3) use.

H. **Home Occupations Not Permitted.** The following uses, by the nature of their operation or investment, have a pronounced tendency, once started, to increase beyond the limits permitted for home occupations and impair the use and value of a residentially zoned area for residential purposes. Therefore, the uses listed below shall not be permitted as home occupations:

1. Auto repair;
2. Antique shop or gift shop;
3. Kennel;
4. Veterinary clinic or hospital;

5. Painting of vehicles, trailers or boats;
6. Large appliance repair including stoves, refrigerators, washers and dryers;
7. Upholstering;
8. Machine and sheet metal shops;
9. Martial arts school;
10. Taxidermist;
11. Two-way radio and mobile telephone system sales and service;
12. Vehicle sign painting (except for the application of decals).

I. Denial of Application for a Home Occupation. An application for a home occupation shall be denied if the administrative official finds that either the application or record fails to establish compliance with the provisions of this chapter. When any application is denied, the administrative officer shall state the specific reasons and cite the specific provisions and sections of this title on which the denial is based.

J. Parking. The administrative official shall determine parking requirements for home occupations, as provided by YMC 15.06.040(B). This determination may be guided by, but not restricted by, the standards of YMC Chapter 15.06.

15.05.030 Creation of new lots—Subdivision requirements.

A. Table of Subdivision Requirements. The provisions of this section and the requirements set forth in Table 5-2 are hereby established for all subdivisions in the zoning districts indicated. In the case of conflict between the text and tables, the text shall govern. Additional subdivision requirements are established in YMC Title 14.

B. Maximum Number of Dwelling Units Permitted per Net Residential Acre. Maximum number of dwelling units permitted per net residential acre is used to determine the maximum number of dwelling units permitted within a single subdivision, short subdivision, mobile home park, multifamily development, or planned residential development. This standard is intended to:

1. Assure that residential densities in new subdivisions, multifamily developments, or planned residential developments are compatible with the existing or planned level of public services and the density of the zoning district;
2. Permit the clustering of dwelling units (when clustering occurs, open space shall be provided in accordance with YMC 15.09.030); and
3. Permit a variety of residential dwelling types within a development.

The following formula shall be used to determine the maximum number of dwelling units permitted for any particular subdivision, short subdivision, mobile home park, multifamily development or planned residential development:

THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF UNITS PERMITTED ON A SITE = (the total site area in acres) - (the area of streets, rights-of-way, and access easements, in acres) x (the maximum number of dwelling units permitted per net residential acre).

Any fraction of a dwelling unit shall be rounded up to the next whole number if one-half or over or down to the next whole number if less than one-half. Once approved

under the provisions of this title, no subdivision, resubdivision, or short subdivision shall be further modified or divided in a manner that will raise the density of the subdivision beyond the maximum number of dwelling units permitted per net residential acre by Table 5-2; provided, that development exceeding the maximum number of dwelling units per net residential acre may be allowed in accordance with Table 4-1.

The application of this provision shall not prohibit the subdivision of land already developed with more dwelling units than would be permitted by this section when:

1. The lots created meet the lot size and lot width requirements established in Table 5-2;
2. The existing structures meet the building area and setback requirements in Table 5-1; and
3. The new density is consistent with the district intent statement and YMC Table 4-1.

C. **Minimum Lot Size.** Minimum lot size is the smallest lot size permitted in a particular zoning district when land is subdivided, short platted, resubdivided, or when lot lines are adjusted. No lot shall be created that is smaller than the applicable minimum lot size standard established in Table 5-2.

1. In residential districts, this standard is intended to maintain the residential character of the area and will vary by dwelling type, the suitability of the land for development, and the type of water and sewer system. The following are the minimum lot size requirements in the residential districts, except when the Yakima health district determines that a larger area is necessary for the safe installation of approved water supply and sewage disposal systems:

Situation	Required Minimum Lot Size
In the floodplain, airport, and greenway overlay districts:	One acre (provided the minimum lot size of the underlying zoning district shall apply, when, in the opinion of the reviewing official, the lot has a buildable area outside the overlay district and a plat restriction prohibits development on that portion of the lot within the overlay district).
Individual water system and individual sewer system:	One-half acre.
Public or community water system and an individual sewer system:	14,500 square feet.

Situation	Required Minimum Lot Size
Individual water system and the regional or an approved community sewer system:	9,600 square feet.
Public or community water system and the regional or an approved community sewer system:	See Table 5-2.

2. The smaller lot size for zero lot line, attached, and multifamily dwellings does not permit an increase in the maximum number of dwelling units per net residential acre established in subsection B of this section. Any lots created for zero lot line, attached, and multifamily dwellings shall be so designated on the face of the plat or short plat.

3. In the local business district, the minimum lot size is intended to maintain the character of the district and provide adequate space for off-street parking and landscaping.

4. The minimum lot sizes in the small and large convenience center districts and industrial districts are intended to accommodate the large uses permitted in these districts and maintain vacant land in relatively large parcels that can be easily assembled when development is proposed.

D. **Standard Lot Width.** Standard lot width is the minimum lot width generally permitted in a particular zoning district. The intent of this standard is to prevent irregularly shaped lots along, and to control access to, rights-of-way.

E. **Concurrent Subdivision and Zoning Review Required.** Any application for a long subdivision which proposes a use or configuration of land or improvements requiring Type (1), (2) or (3) review under this title shall, at or prior to the filing of such application, also file an application for such review under this title. Such application shall be heard by the hearing examiner concurrently with the subdivision application using the procedures for Type (3) review.

Table 5-1. Design Requirements and Standards

SITE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS			ZONING DISTRICTS														
			SR	R-1	R-2	R-3	HB	B-1	B-2	SCC	LCC	CBD	GC	AS	RD	M-1	M-2
DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING LOTS OR PARCELS			See YMC <u>15.05.020</u> and <u>15.19.040</u>														
LOT COVERAGE ¹			60%		80%			85%	90%	100%							
STANDARD STRUCTURE SETBACKS ⁶ (in feet)	FRONT	Arterials ²	60			40											
		Collector Arterials ²	50			30											
		Local Access ²	45														
		Private Road ²	37.50														
		Private Access Easement ³	10														
	SIDE	Arterials ²	50			40											
		Collector Arterials ²	40			30											
		Local Access ²															
		Private Road ²	32.50														
		Private Access Easement ³ , Alley, or Property Line ⁷	5	10 ⁸	0												
		Residential District ⁴	5		20								30				
		or 1/2 building height, whichever is greatest															
	REAR ⁶	Alley or Property Line	15	15	15	0											
		Residential District ⁴				20								30			
		or 1/2 building height, whichever is greatest															
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT (in feet)			35		50	35			50	N/A	50	N/A					
STANDARD FENCE HEIGHT ⁶			See YMC <u>15.05.020</u> (G)														
STANDARD SCREEN HEIGHT	In Required Front Setbacks		Not Permitted														
	Behind Required Front Setbacks		15														

NOTES:

1. Landscaping may be required pursuant to YMC Ch. 15.06.
2. The setback is measured from the centerline of rights-of-way (or access easement, in the case of private roads). In the residential districts, the minimum front yard setback shall be twenty feet from the front property line and the minimum side yard setbacks shall be ten feet from the side property line abutting the right-of-way.
3. The setback is measured from the edge of the access easement.
4. Measured from abutting residential district.
5. Additional setbacks may be required to conform to sitescreening requirements in YMC Ch. 15.07.
6. The rear setback from arterials, collectors, and local access streets shall be the same as the front yard setback requirements from arterials, collectors, and local access streets, provided the required rear setbacks shall not be less than the required setbacks from the property line. (See also Note 3.)
7. Zero lot line dwelling units are allowed a zero-foot setback from one side property line not abutting a right-of-way. (See YMC Ch. 15.09.)
8. The minimum side yard setback in the R-3 zoning district for single-family homes, duplexes, and common-wall structures shall be five feet from property line.

Table 5-2. Subdivision Requirements

Subdivision Requirements			Zoning Districts														
			SR	R-1	R-2	R-3	HB	B-1	B-2	SCC	LCC	CBD	GC	AS	RD	M-1	M-2
Maximum Number of Dwelling Units Permitted per Net Residential Acre			See YMC Ch. 15.04, Table 4-1													Not Permitted	
Minimum Lot Size (in square feet) ⁽³⁾	Residential Uses See Definitions in YMC Ch. 15.02	Detached S.F. Dwelling	6,000			6,000 Where Permitted											
		S.F. Dwelling, Zero Lot Line ⁽⁴⁾	4,000	3,500													
		S.F. Dwelling, Common Wall															
		Two-Family Dwelling	8,000	7,000													
		Multifamily Dwellings and PD—Residential	Density May Not Exceed Maximum Number of Dwelling Units Permitted per Net Residential Acre														
Permitted Nonresidential Uses ⁽⁵⁾		10,000			5,000		10,000		None			1/2 Acre					
Standard Lot Width ⁽²⁾ (in feet)		ALL Except Common Wall Dwelling (per Unit)	60	50			None								60		
		Common Wall Dwelling (per Unit)	35 Where Permitted														

NOTES:

1. In the residential districts, these minimums apply when lots are served by a public or community water system and either the regional or approved community sewer system.
2. The lot width at the rear line of the required front yard shall not be less than fifty feet. (Note: this provision only applies to those districts with a minimum lot width of fifty feet or larger.)
3. One acre shall be the minimum lot size in residential districts within the floodplain and greenway overlays.
4. See special development standards for zero lot line development, YMC 15.09.040.
5. Lots created for utility purposes may be created below the minimum lot size listed in YMC Ch. 15.05, Table 5-2, as long as the lot is designated as “nonbuildable lot for utility purposes” on the face of the plat and the proposed lot is reviewed for compatibility. The lot must still meet the minimum lot width established in YMC Ch. 15.05, Table 5-2, and structures built on the lot must still meet the setback requirements in YMC Ch. 15.05, Table 5-1.

15.13.020 When required.

Class (1) uses not requiring Type (2) or (3) review are permitted; provided, that district standards are met. The administrative official shall use the procedures in YMC Chapter 15.13 to review Class (1) uses and associated site improvements for compliance with the provisions and standards of the zoning district in which they are located, unless exempt under YMC 15.13.025. Class (1) uses require Type (2) review when:

- A. All or part of the development, except for agricultural buildings, single-family dwellings, and duplexes, is in the floodplain or greenway overlay districts;
- B. All or part of a development is in the airport overlay (AO);
- C. All or part of a development is in an institutional (IO) or master planned development overlay (PD) and is identified in a development agreement as requiring Class (2) approval;
- D. The proposed use includes hazardous material;
- E. The applicant requests adjustment of one or more of the specific development standards pursuant to YMC 15.10.020; or
- F. All or part of the development requires a development plan and/or master plan.

15.29.040 Permits required.

The following table summarizes the permits required for the various types of wireless facilities that meet the standards of this chapter:

Table 29-1		
Permit Table*		
Type of Use	Permit Type	Approval Type
Co-location/minor modification (no substantial change)	Modification	Administrative (if minor modification)
Co-location/major modification (substantial change in height)	Same as New Towers (depending on location)	Same as New Towers (depending on location)
New antenna (existing noncellular structures, in all zoning districts)	Standard Wireless	Administrative
New tower (public or city-owned property)	Standard Wireless	Administrative/Lease
New tower (commercial or industrial zoning district, more than 300 feet from residential or protected area)	Standard Wireless	Administrative
New tower (in or within 300 feet of residential zoning district)	Standard Wireless—if camouflaged by stealth Wireless CUP**—if not camouflaged by stealth	Administrative or Hearing Examiner
New tower (in or within 300 feet of protected area)	Wireless CUP	Hearing Examiner
Any tower, antennas or modification not meeting standards of this chapter	Wireless Variance	Hearing Examiner
New small wireless facility on existing or replacement utility pole or other structure inside or outside public right-of-way	Small Wireless	Administrative
* Applicable permits include building permits and other permits required for installation. ** Wireless conditional use permit		

15.29.050 Application submittal/fees.

- A. Standard Wireless Application. A complete application shall consist of the following:
1. A complete application form as provided by the community development department.

2. The name, address, signature and contact information of the applicant:
 - a. If the applicant is not the landowner, applicant shall provide written authorization signed by the landowner authorizing the applicant to submit for permits on the landowner's behalf. The written authorization signed by the landowner shall contain a statement and acknowledgement by the landowner that the landowner shall be deemed a co-applicant by virtue of such authorization. This requirement does not apply to right-of-way locations.
 - b. If any applicant or co-applicant is a corporation, trust, association, or other organized group or legal entity, it shall provide the date of such creation, and, if a foreign corporation, a copy of the certificate of authority filed with the state of Washington, Secretary of State's Office.
3. Evidence that the applicant is an FCC-licensed wireless service provider or that it has agreements with an FCC-licensed wireless service provider for use or lease of the support structure.
4. Legal description of the parcel, if applicable.
5. Site plan, drawn to scale, clearly indicating the location, type and height of the current or proposed wireless facility, accessory buildings, fencing, trees, landscaping, topographic contours of the site at two-foot intervals, location of utility easements, on-site land uses and zoning, adjacent land uses and zoning, adjacent roadways, proposed means of access, setbacks from property lines, and all other items required in this chapter.
6. Elevation drawings of the proposed wireless facility, drawn to scale and showing dimensions of the height and width of the facility.
7. Proposed colors and materials of all components of the proposed wireless facility and of any fencing materials associated with the wireless facility.
8. State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist, if required.
9. A copy of the FCC license for the intended use of the wireless telecommunications facilities.
10. Method of proposed illumination, including a lighting plan showing the location of all proposed outdoor lighting fixtures, including direction and intensity of light, and including manufacturer's "cut-sheets" of all outdoor luminaires.
11. The location of existing or proposed structures, trees, and other significant site features intended to camouflage the facility.
12. For new wireless facilities, and existing wireless facilities in which the proposed height increase exceeds that permitted for a minor modification, a letter signed by the applicant stating the wireless facility will comply with all FAA regulations and EIA standards and all other applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.
13. For new wireless facilities, signed documentation to verify that the wireless facility with the proposed installation will be in full compliance with the current FCC RF emissions guidelines (non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation—NIER). If not categorically excluded, a complete RF emissions study is required to provide verification.
14. Applicable fees.
15. Other information for each permit and structure type as specified in subsection B of this section.

B. Application by Permit Type, Structure Type and Location. In addition to the information required for a standard permit in subsection A of this section, the following information shall be provided for each specified permit type or structure type:

1. New Towers and Base Stations.

- a. A current map and aerial showing the location of the proposed tower and/or base station; a map showing the locations and service areas of other wireless service facilities operated by the applicant in the city.
- b. The approximate distance between the proposed tower and the nearest residential unit, residentially zoned properties, and protected areas.
- c. A statement by the applicant that the design of the tower will accommodate colocation of additional antennas for future users.
- d. An affidavit stating that (1) the applicant and landowner agree they will allow colocation of additional wireless facilities by other providers on the applicant's structure or within the same site location, subject to good faith negotiation of compensation according to market rates, and (2) the applicant and/or landlord agree to remove the facility within ninety days after abandonment.
- e. An affidavit signed by the applicant, landowner (co-applicant), and the antenna support structure owners, if different, indicating that:
 - i. They, together with their heirs, successors and assigns, agree to be jointly and severally responsible to dismantle and remove the WCF/antenna support structure and restore the site to its approximate original prestructure condition within the applicable time limits set forth in YMC 15.29.150 following receipt of a letter from the city indicating that the facility is deemed abandoned or in violation of this chapter; and
 - ii. In the event a permit is issued pursuant to this chapter, they authorize the city to record such affidavit or a memorandum thereof with the Yakima County auditor against title to the property for which the permit was issued.
- f. A landscape and irrigation plan showing all methods to landscape, irrigate, and screen the base of new facilities.
- g. An explanation of proposed methods of camouflaging (including stealth if applicable) and how the proposed camouflaging reflects conditions of the surrounding site and area.

2. Facilities in Residential Zoning Districts and Protected Areas.

- a. A statement describing the applicant's effort to first locate the proposed wireless facilities on a government facility, a private institutional structure (such as a hospital or school), or other appropriate existing structures outside the residential zone or protected area and within a half-mile radius of the proposed site, and explaining why, based upon valid considerations including physical, technological, leasing, or other valid constraints, no more appropriate location is available.
- b. A description of any existing buildings taller than thirty-five feet within one-half mile of the proposed tower or antenna which from a location standpoint could provide part of a network to provide transmission of signals.
- c. A statement describing the applicant's effort to first contact the owners of structures in excess of thirty-five feet within a one-quarter-mile radius of the site proposed and

which from a location standpoint could meet the technical objectives of the facility in the applicant's network. The statement shall, if applicable, confirm whether the applicant asked for permission to install the antenna on those structures and whether he or she was denied permission of use for reasons other than the ability or refusal of the applicant to pay a market rate for use of the alternative structures.

3. Modification Permit.

a. Elevation drawings of the existing wireless facility, drawn to scale and showing dimensions of the height and width of the facility (this drawing is required in addition to elevation drawing of proposed facility described under subsection A of this section);

b. A computation and description of proposed modification establishing whether or not such modification constitutes a substantial change in the physical dimensions of the existing facility (if the application is for modification of an existing facility); and

4. Wireless CUP (Conditional Use Permit).

a. An explanation of proposed methods of camouflaging and how the proposed camouflaging reflects conditions of the surrounding site and area.

b. A statement from the applicant describing how he/she believes the proposal addresses the criteria for a wireless conditional use permit prescribed in YMC 15.29.100.

5. Wireless Height Variance.

a. A statement from the applicant describing how he/she believes the proposal addresses the criteria for a wireless height variance prescribed in YMC 15.29.110.

b. A statement describing the requested variance and why it is needed.

D. Fees. The application for a permit listed above shall be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount set forth in YMC 15.26.010. A separate fee is required for each permit type associated with the application.

15.29.060 Development standards.

A. Modifications to an Existing Wireless Facility or Base Station.

1. Minor Modification/Eligible Facilities Request under 47 CFR Section 1.6100. Any modification of or colocation on an existing wireless facility that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station (as defined in subsection (A)(2) of this section), even if it exceeds the underlying standards of the zoning district, shall be deemed a "minor modification" and shall be administratively approved under a modification permit.

2. Major Modification. Any modification of or colocation on an existing wireless facility that substantially changes the physical dimensions of an existing wireless tower or base station shall be deemed a "major modification." A substantial change occurs if:

(i) For towers other than towers in the public rights-of-way, it increases the height of the tower by more than 10% or by the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty feet, whichever is greater; for other eligible support structures, it increases the height of the structure by more than 10% or more than ten feet, whichever is greater;

(A) Changes in height should be measured from the original support structure in cases where deployments are or will be separated horizontally, such as on buildings' rooftops; in other circumstances, changes in height should be measured from the dimensions of the tower or base station, inclusive of originally approved appurtenances and any modifications that were approved prior to the passage of the Spectrum Act (February 22, 2012).

(ii) For towers other than towers in the public rights-of-way, it involves adding an appurtenance to the body of the tower that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than twenty feet, or more than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater; for other eligible support structures, it involves adding an appurtenance to the body of the structure that would protrude from the edge of the structure by more than six feet;

(iii) For any eligible support structure, it involves installation of more than the standard number of new equipment cabinets for the technology involved, but not to exceed four cabinets; or, for towers in the public rights-of-way and base stations, it involves installation of any new equipment cabinets on the ground if there are no pre-existing ground cabinets associated with the structure, or else involves installation of ground cabinets that are more than 10% larger in height or overall volume than any other ground cabinets associated with the structure;

(iv) It entails any excavation or deployment outside the current site;

(v) It would defeat the concealment elements of the eligible support structure; or

(vi) It does not comply with conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the eligible support structure or base station equipment, provided however that this limitation does not apply to any modification that is non-compliant only in a manner that would not exceed the thresholds identified in (i) through (iv).

3. Clarification of "Substantial Change" under Declaratory Order FCC-CIRC2006-03. The phrase "with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty feet," in the context of permissible tower height increases from adding an antenna, is measured from the top of an existing antenna to the bottom of a proposed new antenna.

4. Major Modification—Required Permits. A major modification shall be processed under the same permit types as new towers located in the same zone and area. (See Table 29-1, Permit Table)

B. Collocation Capable—New Structures. To reduce the number of antenna support structures needed in the city in the future, the following standards apply to new towers:

1. Requirement and Waiver. New proposed support structures shall be designed to accommodate at least two additional antenna arrays equal to those of the applicant, and located as close to the applicant's antenna as possible without causing interference. This requirement may be waived if such design is not feasible for aesthetic reasons, or necessary to preserve camouflaging or stealth structures in residential or protected areas; or provided, that the applicant, in writing, demonstrates that the provisions of future shared usage of the tower is not technologically feasible or creates an unnecessary and unreasonable burden, based upon:

a. The kind of wireless facilities site and structure proposed; or

b. The number of existing and potential licenses without wireless telecommunications facilities spaces/sites; or

- c. Available space on existing and approved towers or other appropriate structures.
- 2. Owner Certification. The owner of a proposed tower, and his/her successors in interest, shall either:
 - a. Provide a written statement affirming that a master license agreement with another wireless provider or providers exists stating mutually acceptable terms and conditions for colocation for wireless facilities on the tower and site; or
 - b. Provide a written statement affirming that the owner and owner's successors will negotiate in good faith for the colocation and shared use of the proposed tower by other wireless service providers in the future, and shall allow shared use of the tower if another wireless service provider agrees in writing to pay reasonable charges. The charges may include, but are not limited to, a pro rata share of the cost of site selection, planning, project administration, land costs, site design, construction and maintenance financing, return on equity, less depreciation, and all of the costs of adapting the tower or equipment to accommodate a shared user without causing electromagnetic interference.

C. Collocation Encouraged—Existing Structures. To minimize adverse visual impacts associated with the proliferation of towers, collocation of wireless facilities on existing towers and structures is encouraged as follows:

- 1. Collocation is permitted by right under a modification permit, unless the modification constitutes a substantial change to the tower and/or base station pursuant to Section 6409(a) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012/47 CFR Section 1.6100. Changes to tower height that constitute a “substantial change” as defined by subsection (A)(2) of this section are subject to all provisions applicable to new towers and base stations described in this chapter.
- 2. The city may deny an application to construct new facilities if the applicant has not shown by substantial evidence that it has made a diligent effort to mount the facilities on a suitable existing structure or tower within one-quarter mile of the proposed facility.
- 3. All wireless service providers or lessees or agents thereof shall cooperate in good faith to accommodate co-location with competitors.

D. Required Parking. Adequate parking shall be required for maintenance workers.

E. Facilities in or within Three Hundred Feet of Residential Zone or Protected Area. The following standards apply to wireless facilities within residential zoning districts, and within three hundred feet of residential zoning districts:

- 1. Due Diligence Requirements. Applications to place antennas and towers in residential zoning districts or within three hundred feet of residential zoned districts shall demonstrate that the requirements of YMC 15.29.050(B)(2) have been met.
- 2. NEPA Requirements. Antennas and tower facilities proposed to be located in or within three hundred feet of an established or pending federal, state or local historic district or historic district overlay are facilities that may affect districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture, that are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places. (See 16 U.S.C. 470w-5; 36 CFR Parts 60 and 800.) Applicant shall comply with applicable provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), including but not limited to the environment assessment provisions of 47 CFR 1.1307 et seq. and comply with any mitigations imposed therein.

3. Certificate of Appropriateness Required. New wireless facilities, and any modification to existing wireless facilities that constitutes a “substantial change” pursuant to subsection (A)(2) of this section, proposed to be located in a local historic district, historic district overlay, or other protected historic site, listed in the city of Yakima registry of historic places, require a certificate of appropriateness from the Yakima historic preservation commission in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 11.62 YMC prior to the issuance of any permit for the construction, installation or major modification of wireless facilities in such areas.

F. Building Permits Required. Issuance of wireless facility permits under this chapter shall authorize issuance of any necessary and appropriate building permits to accomplish such modification, subject to compliance with applicable permit requirements and fees. Applicant shall submit complete applications for all other construction permits necessary to accomplish the construction.

G. Small Wireless Facilities.

1. Small wireless facilities located on a new pole outside of the public right-of-way shall conform to the design criteria of YMC 15.29.070(B).
2. Small wireless facilities installed on new poles shall only be permitted if the applicant can show that the small wireless facility cannot otherwise be installed on an existing pole or structure in the public right-of-way within the area that the small wireless facility is proposed to serve.
3. Small wireless facilities located in the public right-of-way, whether on an existing utility pole or on a new structure, shall comply with the following:
 - a. Small wireless facilities shall apply for and obtain a right-of-way use permit pursuant to YMC 8.20 prior to any placement or construction;
 - b. Small wireless facilities placed in the public right-of-way shall not obstruct bicycle, pedestrian, or vehicular access where access currently exists or is proposed to exist in the future.
 - c. Small wireless facilities placed in the public right-of-way shall not result in the removal of existing street trees.
 - d. Small wireless facilities placed in the public right-of-way and/or on public structures shall require a franchise agreement, master license agreement, or other legally-binding contract if the city deems appropriate.
 - e. Permitting small wireless facilities on city-owned infrastructure including street lights and traffic signals shall be determined by the director of public works.
4. Priority of Structure Type. The order of priorities for locating new small wireless facilities in the public right-of-way shall be as follows:
 - a. Existing pole or other structure.
 - b. Replacement pole of an existing streetlight.
 - c. Replacement pole or structure of something other than a streetlight that provides an additional function beyond providing small wireless service.
 - d. New pole or structure where one is not currently located that provides an additional function beyond providing small wireless service.

- e. Pole or structure that will operate solely as a small wireless facility with no additional function.

Small wireless facilities may be modified under the modification procedures of YMC 15.29.120 (D).

15.29.070 Design criteria.

A. All wireless facilities, except small wireless facilities subject to YMC 15.29.070(B) below, shall comply with the following standards:

1. Setback. A tower's setback shall be measured from the base of the tower to the property line of the parcel on which it is located. Except as otherwise set forth below, setbacks for facilities shall comply with the setback requirements of Chapter 15.05 YMC and Table 5-1.
 - a. Right-of-Way Setback Exception. The setback requirement is not applicable if the antenna and antenna support structure are located in the city right-of-way.
 - b. Protected Areas. In protected areas or where a proposed tower is on property abutting a protected area, towers shall be set back from all property lines a distance equal to one hundred ten percent of tower height as measured from ground level.
 - c. Residential Zoned Districts. In residential zoned districts or where a proposed tower is on property abutting a residential zoned district, towers shall be set back a minimum of one-half the tower height.
 - d. Minor Modifications. Any expansion of a base station or extension of height of an existing wireless facility that constitutes a minor modification shall be considered in compliance with the setback requirements previously approved for the existing wireless facility.
 - e. Existing Wireless Facility on Established Lot—Exception. The setback requirement is not applicable if the antenna and antenna support structure were constructed, or application for such construction vested, on a parcel created pursuant to RCW 58.17.040(8) prior to the effective date of this code. Wireless facilities constructed on and after the effective date of this code on parcels created pursuant to RCW 58.17.040(8) are subject to the setback requirements.
2. Tower and Antenna Height. The maximum height of a wireless facility is as follows:
 - a. In or within three hundred feet of a residential zoning district or protected area, no wireless facility shall exceed the height allowed by the underlying height limitation for the zoning district in which the facility is located, except that if the facility is camouflaged by stealth pursuant to subsection 8 of this section, the maximum height is sixty feet.
 - b. In CBD and B-1 zoning districts, the maximum height is sixty feet.
 - c. In all other zones, the maximum height is one hundred ten feet.
 - d. Structures that exceed the above height limits may be permitted by variance pursuant to the wireless height variance provisions of YMC 15.29.110.
3. Color. Towers shall have a dark color such as forest green, charcoal or dark brown, depending on the surroundings or background, which minimizes their visibility, unless a different color is required by the FAA. Colors shall be maintained and repainted as

necessary to maintain original color, to repair fading through weathering, and to prevent flaking.

4. **Lights, Signals and Signs.** No signals, lights, or signs shall be permitted on towers unless required or allowed by the FCC or the FAA. Should lighting be required, in cases where there are residents located within a distance that is three hundred percent of the height of the tower, then dual mode lighting shall be requested from the FAA.

5. **Fencing and Security.** The antenna support structure shall be secured against unauthorized entry. A well-constructed wall or wooden fence not less than six feet in height from the finished grade shall be provided around each wireless service facility. Access to the tower shall be through a locked gate. The use of chain link, plastic, vinyl, or wire fencing is prohibited unless it is fully screened from public view by dense vegetative screen at least eight feet in depth along all visible portions of the fence.

6. **Anti-Climbing Device.** All support structures shall be fitted with anti-climbing devices, as approved by the manufacturers.

7. **Camouflage Requirements.** All new towers and base stations, and major modifications to towers and base stations, must be camouflaged as defined by this chapter. Appropriate camouflaging is determined on a site-specific basis, taking into account existing structures and natural features both on and surrounding the site. When considering surrounding features that the facility is designed to reflect, nonconforming structures shall not be considered. In all zones, towers shall be camouflaged using the least visually and physically intrusive facility that is not technologically impracticable under the facts and circumstances. Camouflaging for new towers and base stations shall include the following:

a. **Landscaping.** Landscaping is an element of camouflage. Landscaping, as described herein, shall be required to buffer wireless facilities to soften the appearance of the cell site. The city may permit any combination of existing vegetation, topography, walls, decorative fences or other on-site features instead of landscaping, if they achieve the same degree of screening as the required landscaping. If the antenna is mounted flush on an existing building, and other equipment is housed inside an existing structure, or if the antenna is otherwise camouflaged by stealth, landscaping shall not be required.

b. **Buffers.** The visual impacts of a wireless facility shall be mitigated through landscaping or other screening materials at the base of the tower and ancillary structures. Further, existing vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable and may be used as a substitute for or as a supplement to landscaping requirements. The following landscaping and buffering shall be required around the perimeter of the tower and accessory structures:

i. A row of trees a minimum of six feet tall at planting a maximum of six feet apart shall be planted around the perimeter of the fence.

ii. A continuous hedge at least thirty-six inches high at planting capable of growing to at least forty-eight inches in height within eighteen months shall be planted in front of the tree line referenced above.

iii. To the extent feasible, the tower or mount shall be placed amongst and adjacent to the drip line of three or more trees at least seventy-five percent of the height of the facility.

iv. An automatic irrigation system providing irrigation as needed according to plant type, season and maturity of plantings.

c. Continued Maintenance. Applicant shall have a continuing obligation to maintain the landscaping improvements. In the event that landscaping is not maintained at the required level, the city after giving thirty days' advance written notice may maintain or establish the landscaping and bill both the owner and lessee for such costs until such costs are paid in full, or may seek enforcement through any available remedy.

d. Trees—Recording of Conditions. To ensure that trees associated with camouflaging and screening are preserved, the following note shall be recorded on the property title:

All trees within 50 feet of the wireless facility located on this property, which serve to screen the wireless facility, shall be retained for the life of the wireless facility. Screening trees may only be removed if deemed diseased or dangerous by a certified arborist. Before any trees can be removed a report from the certified arborist shall be submitted to the City for review and approval. Unless approved by the City, only that portion of the tree required to remove the hazard can be removed. The City may require the trees to be replaced by the telecommunication provider.

8. Stealth Requirements. Any facility in or within three hundred feet of residential zoning district or protected area must be concealed within a stealth structure unless otherwise approved through a wireless conditional use permit. Stealth structures shall be designed as follows:

a. The stealth camouflage structure or facility must be compatible with surrounding development by being either similar in height to surrounding structures or a sufficient distance from surrounding structures to create a significant visual separation.

b. Stealth designs shall reflect features that are indigenous to the area.

c. Towers designed to look like trees shall be tree types that naturally or commonly occur in the surrounding neighborhood or district, shall be located within one hundred feet of existing trees, and shall not exceed the average height of nearby trees by more than thirty feet. Towers that only add artificial branches, limbs, or other vegetative features while still maintaining the appearance of a standard tower are not considered stealth designs.

d. Towers designed to look like buildings or structures must be of a design that reflects local architecture or structure types. Towers designed to look like steeples on church shall be of a height and scale proportional to the building design (other churches in the area can provide examples of acceptable proportions between the size of the steeple and the size of the church buildings);

e. Towers designed to look like flag poles shall be tapered and have the common dimensions of flag poles, both in height and girth, and shall fly at least one flag.

f. After completion of construction, the antennas, towers and related facilities will be maintained within the stealth structure so as to be concealed from view or be viewed as the camouflaging stealth structure; and

g. The administrator may impose other conditions or mitigations reasonably related to such structures as warranted by special conditions of the subject property and the type of camouflaging structure, including but not limited to additional or supplemental setback requirements, maintenance requirements, and other measures intended to accomplish the purposes of this chapter and section.

9. Antenna Criteria. Antennas on or above a structure shall be subject to the following:

- a. The antenna shall be architecturally compatible with the building and wall on which it is mounted, and shall be designed and located so as to minimize any adverse aesthetic impact.
 - b. The antenna shall be mounted on a wall of an existing building in a configuration as flush to the wall as technically possible and shall not project above the wall on which it is mounted unless it must for technical reasons. In no event shall an antenna project more than sixteen feet above the roofline, including parapets.
 - c. The total height of the antenna shall comply with the height standards of YMC 15.29.070(A)(2), except as noted in this chapter.
 - d. The antenna, brackets, and cabling shall be constructed, painted, or fully screened to match as closely as possible the color and texture of the building and wall on which it is mounted.
 - e. Future or multiple installations of antennas shall ensure balance and symmetry when placing additional antennas on the façade of the building.
 - f. The antenna may be attached to an existing mechanical equipment enclosure which projects above the roof of the building, but may not project any higher than the enclosure.
 - g. The antenna may be mounted on the roof if the following additional criteria are satisfied:
 - i. The city finds that it is not technically possible or aesthetically desirable to mount the antenna on a wall.
 - ii. Roof mounted antenna and related base stations are screened from view by materials that are consistent and compatible with the design, color, and materials of the building.
 - iii. No portion of the antenna may exceed sixteen feet above the height of the existing building.
 - iv. If the antenna is placed on the roof or above the top of a building, it shall provide a minimum setback equal to the height of the panel antenna from the rooftop edge.
 - v. Antenna, antenna arrays, and support structures shall not extend more than sixteen feet above the highest point of the structure on which they are mounted. The antenna, antenna array, and their support structure shall be mounted so as to blend with the structure to which the antenna is attached. The antenna and its support structure shall be designed to comply with applicable building code standards. The antenna, antenna array, and their support structure shall be a color that matches the field or trim color of the structure on which they are mounted.
10. Guy Wires Restricted. No guy or other support wires shall be used in connection with such antenna, antenna array, or its support structure except when used to anchor the antenna, antenna array, or support structure to an existing building to which such antenna, antenna array, or support structure is attached.
11. Equipment Structures. The standards for equipment structures (base stations) are as follows:
- a. Ground Structure.

- i. The maximum floor area is five hundred square feet and the maximum height is twelve feet, unless the applicant demonstrates that a larger area and/or increased height is necessary to accommodate the proposed facility and possible colocation.
 - ii. Ground level buildings shall be screened from view by landscape plantings, fencing, or other appropriate means, as specified herein or in other city ordinances.
 - iii. In instances where equipment buildings are located in residential zones, equipment buildings shall comply with setback requirements and shall be designed so as to conform in appearance with nearby residential structures, including building form, materials and color.
 - b. Roof Mounted Structure.
 - i. Equipment buildings mounted on a roof shall be designed to match and be integrated into the exterior design and materials of the building. Equipment for roof mounted antenna may also be located within the building on which the antenna is mounted.
 - ii. Equipment buildings, antenna, and related equipment shall occupy no more than twenty-five percent of the total roof area of the building the facility is mounted on, which may vary if co-location and adequate camouflage are used.
- B. Small wireless facilities shall comply with the following standards:
- 1. Height. Small wireless facilities shall conform to the following height limitations:
 - a. are mounted on structures 50 feet or less in height including antennas, or
 - b. are mounted on structures no more than 10 percent taller than other adjacent structures, or
 - c. do not extend existing structures on which they are located to a height of more than 50 feet or by more than 10 percent, whichever is greater.
 - 2. Size. Small wireless facilities shall meet the following size limitations:
 - a. Each antenna associated with the deployment is no more than three cubic feet in volume;
 - b. All other wireless equipment associated with the structure, including the wireless equipment associated with the antenna and pre-existing associated equipment on the structure, is no more than 28 cubic feet in volume.
 - 3. Color. The color of the facility, including both antennas and equipment, shall blend in with the structure in which it is being attached to or integrated with, to the extent technically feasible.
 - a. Antennas, brackets, and cabling shall match or be compatible with the color of the equipment, which shall match or be compatible with the color of the structure it is being attached to as closely as possible.
 - b. Replacement poles or structures, and new poles or structures where none are currently located, shall match or be compatible with the color, dimensions, height, and overall design of the pole or structure being replaced or of existing similar nearby poles or structures. If there are no existing nearby poles or structures, the new pole or structure shall comply with the color requirements of YMC 15.29.070 (A)(3).
 - 4. Lighting. Small wireless facilities shall not be illuminated.

5. Noise. Small wireless facilities, along with their associated equipment cabinets and other structures, shall not generate noise to a degree that they violate YMC 6.04.180. Passive cooling of facilities is encouraged.

6. All equipment must be pole mounted. If it is technically infeasible to pole-mount all of the equipment to meet the criteria herein, then equipment may be ground-based in the right-of-way pursuant to the following standards:

a. Any necessary ground-based equipment in an undergrounded area shall be undergrounded.

b. Ground-based equipment not located in an undergrounded area should be undergrounded. If it is technically infeasible to underground the ground-based equipment or to pole-mount the equipment in compliance with the maximum size standards of this section, the ground-based equipment may be located fully or partially above grade; provided, that: (i) the volume of ground-based equipment that is located above grade shall not exceed a maximum of 28 cubic feet; (ii) the ground-based equipment shall be aesthetically compatible with other above-grade utilities (e.g. signal boxes, electrical equipment, etc.) that are located within 600 feet of the pole; and (iii) the ground-based equipment shall not encroach into any areas of required sidewalk.

7. Antenna(s) and equipment shall not constitute an obstruction and shall comply with all applicable codes, laws (including the Americans with Disabilities Act), standards and regulations. In the event of a conflict between these design standards and any applicable health and safety codes, such health and safety codes shall govern, but only to the minimum extent necessary to avoid a violation.

15.29.080 Site selection standards.

The following site selection standards shall apply to all wireless facilities outside of the right-of-way, except for small wireless facilities proposed on an existing or replaced pole.

A. An applicant for a wireless facility, other than a small wireless facility in the ROW, that wishes to locate in a Protected Area or a Discouraged Area shall demonstrate that a diligent effort has been made to locate the proposed wireless facilities on a site, private institutional structure, or other appropriate existing structures more than three hundred feet from residential zoned districts or more than three hundred feet from a protected area, and that, due to valid considerations including physical constraints, site availability, and technological feasibility, no more appropriate location is available. Such antennas, antenna equipment, towers and related facilities may be approved by the administrator, subject to the administrator's approval of camouflage or disguise by stealth. Such proposed structures may also be subject to the photo-simulation requirements of YMC 15.29.130 in order to assist the administrator in determining appropriate camouflage and/or stealth requirements.

B. Priority of Locations. The order of priorities for locating new wireless service facilities shall be as follows:

1. Collocation (see YMC 15.29.060(B) and (C)).
2. Industrial zoning districts.
3. Public property (see subsection D of this section).

4. Existing structures—industrial and commercial zoning districts (e.g., buildings, towers, and water towers).
5. Local business district (B-2) and small convenience center (SCC) zoning districts.
6. Residential zoned districts.
7. Protected areas.

C. Site Selection Criteria.

1. Any applicant proposing to construct an antenna support structure, or mount an antenna on an existing structure, shall evaluate different sites within a one-quarter-mile radius to determine which site will provide the best screening and camouflaging while providing adequate service to satisfy its function in the applicant's system. If the applicant proposes a site that does not provide the best opportunities for screening and camouflaging then the applicant must demonstrate why the facility cannot be located at the site where it can be best screened and camouflaged and why the antenna must be located at the proposed site.
2. Wireless facility installations shall be placed in locations where the existing topography, vegetation, buildings, or other structures provide the greatest amount of camouflage.

D. Siting Priority on Public Property.

1. Order of Preference. Where public property is sought to be utilized by an applicant, priority for the use of government-owned land for wireless antennas and towers will be given to the following entities in descending order:
 - a. City of Yakima, except that any facilities proposed for location within the airport safety overlay (ASO) are further subject to the limitations and requirements of Chapter 15.30 YMC;
 - b. Public safety agencies, including law enforcement, fire and ambulance services, which are not part of the city of Yakima and private entities with a public safety agreement with the city of Yakima;
 - c. Other governmental entities, for uses that are not related to public safety; and
 - d. Entities providing licensed commercial wireless services including cellular, personal communication services (PCS), specialized mobilized radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobilized radio (ESMR), data, Internet, paging, and similar services that are marketed to the general public.
2. Subject to City Discretion. The placement of wireless service facilities on city-owned property is subject to the discretion of the city and approval of lease terms that are acceptable to the city, and must comply with the following requirements:
 - a. The facilities will not interfere with the purpose for which the city-owned property is intended;
 - b. The facilities will have no significant adverse impact on surrounding private property, or any significant adverse impact is mitigated by screening, camouflage or other condition required by city;
 - c. The applicant shall obtain adequate liability insurance naming the city as loss payee and commit to a lease agreement that includes equitable compensation for the use of public land and other necessary provisions and safeguards. The city shall

establish fees after considering comparable rates in other cities, potential expenses, risks to the city, and other appropriate factors;

d. The applicant will submit a letter of credit, performance bond, or other security acceptable to the city to cover the costs of removing the facilities;

e. The lease shall provide that the applicant must agree that in the case of a declared emergency or documented threat to public health, safety or welfare and following reasonable notice the city may require the applicant to remove the facilities at the applicant's expense. Wireless facilities serving essential government services and other government agencies shall have priority over other users;

f. The applicant must reimburse the city for any related costs that the city incurs because of the presence of the applicant's facilities;

g. The applicant must obtain all necessary land use approvals; and

h. The applicant must cooperate with the city's objective to encourage colocations and thus limit the number of cell sites requested.

E. Special Requirements for Parks. The use of city-owned parks for wireless facilities brings with it special concerns due to the unique nature of these sites. The placement of wireless facilities in a park will be allowed only when the following additional requirements are met:

1. The city parks commission has reviewed and made a recommendation regarding proposed wireless facilities to be located in the park and this recommendation has been forwarded to the city council for consideration and approval;

2. In no case shall wireless facilities be allowed in designated critical areas (except aquifer recharge areas) unless they are collocated on existing facilities; and

3. Before wireless facilities may be located in public parks, visual impacts and disruption of normal public use shall be mitigated.

15.29.120 Application review process.

A. Preapplication Meeting. To expedite review of applications, a preapplication meeting with the administrator is strongly encouraged. The preapplication meeting will help the applicant determine what permits may be required for his or her proposed wireless facility, what additional information or studies may help in the review of the application, and what stealth and/or camouflaging techniques might be appropriate for the site. The administrator may help to identify protected areas and may also suggest vantage points from which a visual impact assessment should be based.

B. Review for Completeness. The administrator shall review each application for completeness as specified in YMC 15.29.050 and 47 CFR Sections 1.6003 and 1.6100. After review of the application, the administrator shall issue a determination of completeness or incompleteness in accordance with Chapter 16.04 YMC. In addition to information required for a complete application, the administrator may request additional information from the applicant to review the proposal and determine compliance with the provisions of this chapter. Except for stricter timelines specified in 47 CFR Section 1.6003, such administrative review, processing and issuance of administrative permits shall comply with the city's timelines and procedures governing review and issuance of administrative permits in Title 16.

C. Modification Permit Review. Applications for modifications to existing wireless facilities or base stations shall be reviewed as follows:

1. Determination of Major or Minor Modification. Within twenty-eight days of receipt of an application for modification, the administrator shall review and issue a written determination as to whether the requested modification is deemed a major or minor modification under the provisions of YMC 15.29.060(A). The administrator may request additional information from the applicant or any other entity to assist in this determination.

2. Finding of No Substantial Change—Minor Modification. If the modification is deemed by the administrator to be a minor modification under the provisions of YMC 15.29.060(A), the administrator shall issue a modification permit, which may include conditions necessary to achieve compliance with the provisions of this section. Issuance of the minor modification approval shall occur within sixty days after receipt of an application for a modification permit.

3. Finding of Substantial Change—Major Modification. If the administrator determines that such application constitutes a substantial change to the physical dimensions of an existing wireless tower or base station, the administrator shall issue a written determination that the change is a major modification and direct the applicant to submit the appropriate application(s) as specified in Table 29-1 and YMC 15.29.050. Issuance of the major modification permit shall occur within ninety days after receipt of an application for a modification permit.

D. Small Wireless Review. Applications for small wireless facilities shall be reviewed as follows:

1. Determination of Review Period: Within twenty-eight days of receipt of an application for one or more small wireless facilities, the administrator shall review and issue a written determination regarding the review period for the small wireless application.

2. Review Period: If the small wireless application is deemed by the administrator to comply with the provisions of YMC 15.29.060 (G) and 15.29.070 (B), the administrator shall issue a decision, which may include conditions necessary to achieve compliance with the provisions of this section. After receipt of an application, issuance of the small wireless decision shall occur within sixty days to collocate a facility using an existing structure, within ninety days to deploy a facility using a new structure, and within ninety days to deploy two or more facilities with a mix of new and existing structures.

3. Small Wireless—Modification. A modification to an existing small wireless facility shall be reviewed the same as a collocation using an existing structure.

E. Standard Wireless Permit Review. Standard wireless applications apply to all new wireless facilities and base stations and to major modification of all existing wireless facilities and base stations. Standard wireless applications shall be reviewed as follows:

1. Administrative Decision. All standard wireless applications shall be subject to administrative review and decision unless they require an associated wireless conditional use permit or variance as specified in Table 29-1 or Table 29-1.5.

2. Camouflaging/Stealth Review. Except for small wireless facilities, the administrator shall review the proposed method of camouflaging or stealth against conditions on or surrounding the site as follows:

a. The administrator shall consider how proposed design of the tower, placement on the site, topography of and surrounding the site, color, structures on and surrounding the site, and natural features on and surrounding the site help to blend the wireless facility into its setting.

b. The administrator may require a visual impact assessment as described in YMC 15.29.130 based upon lines of sight or vantage points identified by the administrator.

c. The administrator shall determine if the proposed camouflaging or stealth reasonably integrates the wireless facility into its setting. The administrator may impose conditions to ensure that the facility achieves this objective.

3. Compliance with Standards. The administrator shall review the proposal against all other standards of this chapter including, but not limited to, height, setbacks, color, design, lighting, landscaping, screening, and colocation capacity. If any items are found to be not in compliance, the administrator shall notify the applicant and direct him or her to either submit within two weeks, or other period of time deemed reasonable by the administrator considering the scope and complexity of the required revision, revised plans to address the compliance issue, or direct the administrator to render a decision on the application as submitted.

4. Written Decision. The administrator shall issue a written decision on the application within the time frame specified in Chapter 16.07 YMC, identifying any items not in compliance with this chapter, and including any conditions necessary to achieve compliance.

F. Wireless Conditional Use Permit Review. Wireless conditional use permit applications shall be reviewed as follows:

1. Submittal of Application. An application for a conditional use permit under this chapter shall be submitted to the administrator, who shall review such application for completeness and compliance with filing requirements under this chapter and applicable codes of the city, in accordance with the provisions and procedures of YMC 1.43.090 and YMC Title 16.

2. Visual Impact Assessment. The administrator shall instruct the applicant on the requirements for a visual impact assessment. The visual impact assessment shall be completed prior to the scheduled public hearing.

3. Additional Reports and Third-Party Review. The administrator shall have authority to request additional information and reports from the applicant necessary to facilitate analysis of the proposal, including but not limited to third-party review in accordance with YMC 15.29.140 and reports, surveys and tests as provided in this chapter, when the administrator, in his or her sole discretion, deems such additional information necessary or appropriate to fully assess the impact of the proposal and any reasonable alternatives, to address mitigation measures identified in SEPA, NEPA or other environmental reviews, to address issues of site screening or other measures to mitigate impacts upon the surrounding neighborhood, or to address any other impact to the life, health, safety of persons, or quiet enjoyment of property, identified by the administrator as likely, with reasonable probability, to result from the proposed project.

4. Scheduling for Hearing. Upon the administrator's determination that the application is complete and in compliance with filing requirements of this chapter, and that required, visual impact assessments and other required reports have been finalized, the administrator in coordination with the hearing examiner shall be responsible for assigning a date for and assuring due notice of public hearing for each application, which date and notice shall be in accordance with the provisions of YMC Title 16.

5. Hearing Examiner—Procedures—Factors. When considering an application for a conditional use permit, the hearing examiner shall consider the applicable standards, criteria and policies established by this title as they pertain to the proposed use and may impose specific conditions precedent to establishing this use.

G. Wireless Height Variance Review. A wireless height variance shall be processed as follows:

1. Procedures and Applicable Criteria. A wireless height variance shall be reviewed under the procedures described in Chapter 15.21, except that the hearing examiner shall apply the criteria for review and approval defined in this chapter.
2. Visual Impact Assessment. The administrator shall instruct the applicant on the requirements for a visual impact assessment which shall be completed prior to the scheduled public hearing.
3. Third-Party Review. Applications for variance may also require third-party review as described in YMC 15.29.140.
4. Hearing Examiner Decision. The hearing examiner shall determine whether the proposed variance complies with the criteria for a variance in YMC 15.29.110, and that the proposed wireless facility complies with all other standards of this chapter. If the examiner finds that the proposal does not comply with the criteria for a variance he shall deny the variance and associated wireless facility. If the examiner finds that the proposal complies with the criteria for a variance and with all other development standards of this chapter, he shall approve the variance and the associated wireless facility. The examiner may impose any conditions necessary to ensure compliance with all standards.

H. Appeals. The determination or decision of the administrator on any application under this chapter, excluding minor modifications, shall constitute an administrative decision subject to appeal pursuant to Chapter 16.08 YMC.

15.30.060 Land use overlays.

Zones described below are shown in the airport safety overlay zone (ASOZ) map with the types of land use review listed below in order to promote general safety and welfare of properties surrounding the airport and the continued viability of the airport.

Land Use Overlay 1 (Zone 1—Runway Protection Zone (RPZ)):

Only airport uses and activities are allowed within the runway protection zone.

Land Use Overlay 2 (Zones 2, 3, 4, and 4A—Inner Safety Zone, Inner Turning Zone, and Outer Safety Zone):

Class (1) Uses. Any Class (1) use listed in YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1, Permitted Land Uses, unless otherwise mentioned in this section.

Class (2) Uses. Agricultural building; agricultural related business; animal husbandry; correction facilities; golf courses; campground; gymnasiums, exercise facilities; motels and hotels; canning, preserving, and packaging fruits, vegetables, and other foods; cement and concrete plants; concrete gypsum and plaster products; power generating facilities; utility services; residential infill (within 4A); mixed-use residential (within 4A); cluster development (within 4A).

Class (3) Uses. Agricultural market; junior or community college; business school; vocational school; bed and breakfast inn; communication towers; residential infill; mixed-use residential; cluster development.

Prohibited Uses. Schools (K—12), community centers, nursing home and group homes, day care facilities, hospital, new churches, shopping centers and other uses with similar

concentrations of persons, rendering plants and slaughter houses. Other prohibited uses shall be: horse racing tracks, speedways; the production of asphalt paving and roofing materials; rock crushing; fuel storage facilities; storage or use of significant amounts of materials which are explosive, flammable, toxic, corrosive or otherwise exhibit hazardous characteristics; hazardous wildlife attractants including waste disposal operations, water management and stormwater facilities with aboveground water storage, and manmade wetlands.

Zone 4A shall exist as depicted on Figure 30-2 until such time that the airport's main runway (9/27) is extended as described in the Airport Master Plan. Any Class (2) development which occurs within zone 4A prior to the extension of the runway shall be required, as a precedent condition of approval, to record a deed declaration with the Yakima County auditor which specifically recognizes the preexistence of the airport and the right of aircraft over flight, as well as acknowledging and accepting all responsibility for exposure to noise, vibration, fumes, dust and fuel particulates, as may be inherent in the operation of aircraft. In addition to these conditions, all Class (2) development within zone 4A shall be subject to a recorded deed restriction providing the city with an absolute indemnification with regard to any adverse impacts resulting from or claimed to result from effects of aircraft over flight.

Land Use Overlay 3 (Zone 5—Sideline Safety Zone):

Uses within the sideline safety zone (Zone 5) may be permitted by the administrative official if the use is determined to be compatible with the zoning district and Appendix F of the Airports and Compatible Land Use Guidebook of the Washington State Department of Transportation Aviation Division.

Uses labeled as "Permitted" in Zone 5 within Appendix F of the Airports and Compatible Land Use Guidebook shall be considered a Class (1) use and undergo any Type (1) review unless a higher level of review is required per YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1, Permitted Land Uses. Uses labeled as "Limited" or "Limited Special Conditions" in zone 5 within Appendix F of the Airports and Compatible Land Use Guidebook shall be considered a Class (2) use and undergo any Type (2) review unless a higher level of review is required per YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1, Permitted Land Uses. All uses listed as "Prohibited" in zone 5 within Appendix F of the Airports and Compatible Land Use Guidebook may be permitted as follows:

1. The use is permitted in the underlying zoning district, and;
 - a. For proposals within existing buildings: The use shall undergo Type (2) review unless a higher level of review is required per YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1, Permitted Land Uses; or
 - b. For new construction: The use shall undergo Type (3) Review;
2. The use has been approved for that specific location by the airport director; and
3. Approval of a prohibited use shall be exclusive to that use alone and not extended to any future proposal for a different prohibited use. The allowance of a prohibited use in one location does not bind the City to allow the same or similar prohibited use in another location.

Figure 30-2: Depiction of Zone 4A

Figure 30-2 omitted for recording purposes. It can be viewed in the City of Yakima Planning Division file.

Land Use Overlay 4 (Zone 6—Traffic Pattern Zone):

Class (1) Uses. Any Class (1) use listed in YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1, Permitted Land Uses, unless otherwise mentioned in this section.

Class (2) Uses. Retirement home; churches, synagogues, temples; convalescent home, nursing home and group homes; day care facilities and centers; correction facilities; communication towers; chemicals (industrial, agricultural, wood, etc.); rendering plants and slaughter houses; power generating facilities.

Class (3) Uses. Amusement park.

Prohibited Uses. Schools (K—12), hospitals and other uses with similar concentrations of persons. Replacement or expansion of existing schools shall be allowed.

Any use not specified in the above paragraphs must undergo review and receive approval from the airport manager.

Exhibit “B”

Chapter 15.13 TYPE (1) REVIEW

Sections:

- 15.13.010 Purpose.
- 15.13.020 When required.
- 15.13.025 Central Business District – Type (1) review exemption.
- 15.13.030 Development permit application—Type (1) review.
- 15.13.040 Review procedures.
- 15.13.050 Approval.
- 15.13.060 Denial.
- 15.13.070 Appeals.

15.13.025 Central Business District – Type (1) review exemption

Change of use proposals within existing buildings in the CBD shall be exempt from Type (1) review when the proposed new use is a Class (1) use under the Retail Trade and Service portion of YMC 15.04.030, Table 4-1. New construction or expansion of Class (1) uses shall follow the Type 1 Review or Modification process, as applicable.

Chapter 15.09 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Sections:

- 15.09.010 Purpose.
- 15.09.020 Special development standards for the district overlays.
- 15.09.025 Mixed-Use Building and Downtown Business District Multifamily Development.
- 15.09.030 Common open space requirements.
- 15.09.035 Cottage housing.

- 15.09.040 Zero lot line development.
- 15.09.045 Accessory dwelling units.
- 15.09.050 Performance standards—Emissions.
- 15.09.060 Special development standards for service stations and other retail uses selling motor fuel.
- 15.09.070 Special requirements for animal husbandry.
- 15.09.080 Special requirements for short term rentals.
- 15.09.090 Special requirements for social card rooms.
- 15.09.100 Private street review requirements.
- 15.09.110 Reasonable accommodations process.
- 15.09.120 Community garden development standards.
- 15.09.200 Adult business.
- 15.09.210 Special requirements for retaining walls.
- 15.09.220 Marijuana uses.

15.09.025 Mixed-Use Building and Downtown Business District Multifamily Development.

A. Purpose and Intent.

1. To provide a streamlined process for new development or redevelopment projects that include a mixture of high density residential along with complimentary retail, commercial, or professional uses at a scale that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.
2. These standards shall also apply to new multifamily development or multifamily redevelopment in the Downtown Business District. Multifamily uses within this area shall comply with all of the following development and design standards excluding those which are only relevant to the non-residential portion of a mixed-use building.
 - a. For the purpose of implementing this section, the Downtown Business District shall be defined as the Downtown Business District Exempt area – See YMC § 15.06.040, Figure 6-1.

B. Level of Review - Uses.

1. Mixed-Use Building and Downtown Business District Multifamily Development is a Class 1 Permitted Use, requiring Type 1 Review, in applicable zones and is determined to be the appropriate level of review for any combination of Class 1 and Class 2 uses listed in those zones.
2. Any combination of uses which includes a Class 3 Permitted Use shall undergo Type 2 Review.
3. The Mixed-Use Building/Development land use shall not allow any use which is otherwise not permitted in the zone.
4. A Mixed-Use Building that does not meet the layout requirement of YMC 15.09.025 (D)(1) shall be reviewed based upon its particular uses as listed in Table 4-1.

C. Prohibited Uses. The following uses are prohibited in a Mixed-Use Building/Development project:

1. All Wholesale Trade – Storage uses
2. All Transportation uses
3. All Utilities uses

4. All Automotive sales, maintenance and repair, carwash/detailing, paint and body, parts and accessories, and towing uses
5. Boats and Marine Accessories
6. Farm and Implements, Tools and Heavy Construction Equipment
7. Farm Supplies
8. Fuel Oil and Coal Distributors
9. Lumber Yards
10. Nursery
11. All Rental uses
12. Repairs: Reupholstery and Furniture
13. Repairs: Small Engine and Garden Equipment
14. Service Station
15. Truck Service Stations and Shops

D. Development Standards.

1. Mixed-Use Layout. A mixed-use building should not have any residential dwelling units located on the ground floor, whenever feasible. There shall be a minimum of 50% residential dwelling units, and least 80% of the ground floor shall be dedicated for community facility or commercial use.
2. Parking.
 - a. Location. Off-street parking shall be located within, behind, below, and/or to the side of the building. Any side of the building that faces a street shall not be fronted by off-street parking.
 - b. Design. Off-street parking shall be screened from view of all abutting public rights-of-way:
 1. Parking located outside of a structure shall be screened by a 6-foot-tall masonry, decorative block wall, wood fence, or solid landscaping screen.
 - a. Fencing located adjacent to a street right-of-way or pedestrian way shall include a minimum 3-foot landscape strip between the fence and the right-of-way.
 2. Parking located within a structure, whether attached to or detached from the primary structure, shall be architecturally compatible with the primary structure. Any openings within a parking structure that do not provide pedestrian or vehicular access shall be screened from view with decorative grilles or landscaping.
3. Height Bonus. In the B-1, B-2, and SCC zoning districts, the maximum height of the building (YMC 15.05.030, Table 5-1) may be increased to 50 feet if all of the following are met:
 1. The majority of the additional building height is used to increase the number of dwelling units;
 2. The additional building height is necessary to accommodate on-site parking requirements.
 3. Additional on-site landscaping is provided equaling 15% of the parking area, at a minimum.

E. Design Standards and Guidelines – Downtown Business District.

1. Entrances. Primary pedestrian entrances to the building shall face the street frontage or face common open space which is oriented toward to the street.
2. Windows along streets and pedestrian ways.
 - a. There shall be windows on all sides of the building facing streets and pedestrian ways.
 - b. All floors of a multifamily building, and all floors above the ground floor of a mixed-use building shall contain transparency consistent with the Washington State Energy Code, including both doors and windows.
 - c. The ground floor of a mixed-use building shall contain at least 75% of transparency, including both doors and windows, and shall be visually distinct from the above floors by not repeating the exact dimensions and placement of windows.
3. Blank Walls.
 - a. Defined. "Blank wall" means a wall or portion of a wall that has 800 square feet of vertical surface area without any building modulation, transparency, or other architectural feature.
 - b. Along streets and pedestrian ways, a minimum of 50% of the wall between 3 feet and 12 feet above grade shall be treated with one or more of the following elements:
 1. Architectural variation including but not limited to color, material, and/or modulation.
 2. Artwork, including murals and signs.
 3. Shrubs, trees, trellises, or other landscaping that will be actively maintained.
4. Equipment Screening.
 - a. Electrical and mechanical equipment placed on the ground surface or rooftop shall be screened from view by materials that are consistent and compatible with the design, color, and materials of the building.
 - b. The height of the parapet and other rooftop elements may be increased in order to achieve this and shall comply with the height restrictions of YMC 15.05.030 and 15.10.020 (D)(1).
5. Parking.
 - a. On-site parking shall be installed in accordance with YMC Ch. 15.06, except as follows:
 - i. Buildings in the downtown business district that cannot physically provide on-site residential parking may utilize permitted off-street public parking (YMC § 9.50.200), or off-street private parking through a shared parking agreement.
6. Multifamily Development Limited Downtown. Multifamily development that does not meet the definition of mixed-use located in the Downtown Business District shall comply with the following standards:
 1. Setbacks:
 - a. New buildings shall have a minimum front yard setback of 10 feet from the property line or have windows that begin at least 3 feet above the

elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or finished ground surface adjacent to the setback.

2. Multifamily development shall not be permitted on any corner lot along Yakima Avenue unless it includes commercial and residential uses.