

PART A LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, COUNTIES EXERCISING LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND OTHER APPLICANTS APPLYING FOR PROJECTS LOCATED IN SUCH JURISDICTIONS OR COUNTIES – CLARK COUNTY		
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1. Does your jurisdiction’s comprehensive plan (or in the case of a tribe or TDHE, a local Indian Housing Plan) include a “housing element? A local comprehensive plan means the adopted official statement of a legislative body of a local government that sets forth (in words, maps, illustrations, and/or tables) goals, policies, and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social, and economic development that occurs within its planning jurisdiction and that includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water. If your jurisdiction does not have a local comprehensive plan with a “housing element,” please enter no. If no, skip to question # 4.		Yes Clark County 20 Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan adopted by Ordinance 2007-09-13 includes Chapter 2 “Housing Element”
2. If your jurisdiction has a comprehensive plan with a housing element, does the plan provide estimates of current and anticipated housing needs, taking into account the anticipated growth of the region, for existing and future residents, including low-, moderate-, and middle-income families, for at least the next five years?		Yes County planning policy 2.7.1 states that there shall be no more than 75% of any single product type of housing in any jurisdiction. The plan map provides the required residentially zoned lands to accommodate the projected population in the next 20 years as well as provide the mix of single family and multifamily residential zoning to meet the 75-25 housing mix.
3. Does your zoning ordinance and map, development and subdivision regulations or other land use controls conform to the jurisdiction’s comprehensive plan regarding housing needs by providing: (a) sufficient land use and density categories (multifamily housing, duplexes, small lot homes and other similar elements); and (b) sufficient land zoned or mapped “as of right” in these categories, that can permit the building of affordable housing addressing the needs identified in the plan? (For purposes of this notice, “as-of-right,” as applied to zoning, means uses and development standards that are determined in advance and specifically authorized by the zoning ordinance. The ordinance is largely self-enforcing because little or no discretion occurs in its administration.) If the jurisdiction has chosen not to have either zoning, or other development controls that have varying standards based upon districts or zones, the applicant may also enter yes.		Yes Plan map includes sufficient land use and density categories (multifamily housing, duplexes, small lot homes and mixed use.
4. Does your jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance set minimum building size requirements that exceed the local housing or health code or is otherwise not based upon explicit health standards?		No No
5. If your jurisdiction has development impact fees, are the fees specified and calculated under local or state statutory criteria? If no, skip to question #7.		Yes Clark County Code – Subtitle 40.6 Development Impact Fees – General Provisions and Clark County Code – Subtitle 40.620 Calculation of Development Impact Fees
6. If yes to question #5, does the statute provide criteria that set standards for the allowable type of capital investments that have a direct relationship between the fee and the development (<i>nexus</i>), and a method for fee calculation?		Yes Clark County Code – Subtitle 40.6 Development Impact Fees – General Provisions and Clark County Code – Subtitle 40.620 Calculation of Development Impact Fees
7. If your jurisdiction has impact or other significant fees, does the jurisdiction provide waivers of these fees for affordable housing?	No	No
8. Has your jurisdiction adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graduated regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings? Such code language increases regulatory requirements (the additional improvements required as a matter of regulatory policy) in proportion to the extent of rehabilitation that an owner/developer chooses to do on a voluntary basis. For further information see HUD publication: “Smart Codes in Your Community: A Guide to Building Rehabilitation Codes” ww.huduser.org/publications/destech/smartcodes.html).	No	No

<p>9. Does your jurisdiction use a recent version (i.e. published within the last five years or, if no recent version has been published, the last version published) of one of the nationally recognized model building codes (i.e. the International Code Council (ICC), the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCI), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)) without significant technical amendment or modification? In the case of a tribe or TDHE, has a recent version of one of the model building codes as described above been adopted or, alternatively, has the tribe or TDHE adopted a building code that is substantially equivalent to one or more of the recognized model building codes? Alternatively, if a significant technical amendment has been made to the above model codes, can the jurisdiction supply supporting data that the amendments do not negatively impact affordability?</p>		Yes	Clark County Code – Title 14 Building and Structures – Subtitle 14.01.010. Adoption by reference the International Building Code (IBC) as adopted by the State of Washington.
<p>10. Does your jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance or land use regulations permit manufactured (HUD–Code) housing “as of right” in all residential districts and zoning classifications in which similar site-built housing is permitted, subject to design, density, building size, foundation requirements, and other similar requirements applicable to other housing that will be deemed realty, irrespective of the method of production?</p>		Yes	Clark County ordinance 40.260.130 allows manufactured housing on individual lots in all urban single family zones and in two Multi-Family zones (R-12 & R-18) and two Office Residential zones (OR-15 &)R-18). CCC 40.260.140 allows manufactured home parks in one Single-Family zone (R1-5) and are permitted in all Multi-Family zones and Office Residential zones.
<p>11. Within the past five years, has a jurisdiction official (i.e., chief executive, mayor, county chairman, city manager, administrator, or a tribally recognized official, etc.), the local legislative body, or planning commission, directly, or in partnership with major private or public stakeholders, convened or funded comprehensive studies, commissions, or hearings, or has the jurisdiction established a formal ongoing process, to review the rules, regulations, development standards, and processes of the jurisdiction to assess their impact on the supply of affordable housing?</p>	No		No
<p>12. Within the past five years, has the jurisdiction initiated major regulatory reforms either as a result of the above study or as a result of information identified in the barrier component of the jurisdiction’s “HUD Consolidated Plan?” If yes, attach a brief list of these major regulatory reforms.</p>	No		No
<p>13. Within the past five years has your jurisdiction modified infrastructure standards and/or authorized the use of new infra-structure technologies (e.g., water, sewer, street width) to significantly reduce the cost of housing?</p>	No		No
<p>14. Does your jurisdiction give “as-of-right” density bonuses sufficient to offset the cost of building below market units as an incentive for any market rate residential development that includes a portion of affordable housing? (As applied to density bonuses, “as of right” means a density bonus granted for a fixed percentage or number of additional market rate dwelling units in exchange for the provision of a fixed number or percentage of affordable dwelling units and without the use of discretion in determining the number of additional market rate units.)</p>	No		No, although Policy 2.2.3 states that Clark County shall create a voluntary inclusionary zoning program with bonus incentive strategies.
<p>15. Has your jurisdiction established a single, consolidated permit application process for housing development that includes building, zoning, engineering, environmental, and related permits? Alternatively, does your jurisdiction conduct concurrent not sequential, reviews for all required permits and approvals?</p>		Yes	Clark County has a Residential Building Permit Application and Submittal Requirements. However, additional review may be required for parcels with critical areas – potentially unstable slopes, wetlands, and habitat restrictions.
<p>16. Does your jurisdiction provide for expedited or “fast track” permitting and approvals for all affordable housing projects in your community?</p>		Yes	Clark County has a “fast track” process that reviews projects with employment opportunities. However, when an applicant demonstrates a need or urgency the fast track process can be applied to affordable housing.

17. Has your jurisdiction established time limits for government review and approval or disapproval of development permits in which failure to act, after the application is deemed complete, by the government within the designated time period, results in automatic approval?	No		No
18. Does your jurisdiction allow “accessory apartments” either as: (a) a special exception or conditional use in all single-family residential zones, or (b) “as of right” in a majority of residential districts otherwise zoned for single-family housing?		Yes	By right in all urban single family residential zones or on any multifamily-zoned lot developed with an existing single-family dwelling. CCC40.260.020
19. Does your jurisdiction have an explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for all affordable housing developments?		Yes	CCC40.340.010 (B)(7) indicates “the review authority may reduce the required number of parking spaces to less than that required in Table 40.340.010-4..”
20. Does your jurisdiction require affordable housing projects to undergo public review or special hearings when the project is otherwise in full compliance with the zoning ordinance and other development regulations?	No		NO, but where a particular use is allowed as a conditional use, then the permit will have to go through public review process before a hearings review examiner.
Total Points:			

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