## CITY of ALBUQUERQUE SEVENTEENTH COUNCIL

CTMENT NO.

SPONSORED BY: Debbie O'Malley

1	ORDINANCE
2	AMENDING SECTION 8-1-2-39 ROA 1994 TO ADD TO THE TRAFFIC
3	ENGINEER DUTIES; AMENDING SECTION 14-8-2-7 ROA 1994, TO CREATE
4	A STAKEHOLDERS' PROCESS AND TRAFFIC REVIEW FOR LARGE
5	RETAIL FACILITIES; AMENDING SECTIONS 14-16-1-5(B), 14-16-2-16(A), 14-
6	16-2-17(A), 14-16-2-20, 14-16-2-21, 14-16-2-22, 14-16-2-23, AND 14-16-2-24
7	ROA 1994, OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CITY ZONING CODE, TO AMEND
8	AND ADD DEFINITIONS RELATED TO LARGE RETAIL FACILITY
9	REGULATIONS, AMENDING SECTION 14-16-3-2 ROA 1994, SHOPPING
10	CENTER REGULATIONS, TO CREATE NEW SITE DIVISION AND LARGE
11	RETAIL FACILITY REGULATIONS; AMENDING 14-16-3-18(B) ROA 1994
12	ESTABLISHING PEDESTRIAN PLAZA REQUIREMENTS FOR RETAIL SITES
13	OVER 125,000 SQUARE FEET; REPEALING SECTIONS 14-16-2-16(B)(6)
14	AND 14-16-2-17(B)(6) ROA 1994.
15	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL, THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY
16	OF ALBUQUERQUE:
17	Section 1. FINDINGS.
18	The City of Albuquerque finds:
19	(A) That it is beneficial to the City of Albuquerque to require
20	additional design and location requirements for certain large commercial
21	developments.
22	(B) That in recent years a number of Large Retail Facilities,
23	commonly termed "Big Boxes", have been developed in the City. These
24	structures have created unique problems related to traffic congestion,
25	architectural scale, compatibility with the adjoining neighborhoods, and

- noise that have adversely impacted the neighborhoods where they have been located.
- (C) That municipalities across the United States of America, including the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico and the City of Tucson, Arizona have adopted measures to guide the development of these facilities to balance the interests of the community and those of the developers of the projects.
- (D) The City has adopted policies governing community identity and urban design. For instance, the Albuquerque / Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan states, "The Goal is to preserve and enhance the natural and built characteristics, social, cultural and historical features that identify Albuquerque and Bernalillo County sub-areas as distinct communities and collections of neighborhoods."
- (E) That this Ordinance is intended to preserve the ability to develop Large Retail Facilities while minimizing adverse impacts.
- Section 2. Section 8-1-2-39 ROA 1994, is amended to read: "§ 8-1-2-39 TRAFFIC ENGINEER.
- (A) Appointment. The Traffic Engineer shall be appointed by the Mayor and he shall exercise the powers and duties as provided in this Traffic Code.
  - (B) Duties.

- (1) It shall be the general duty of the Traffic Engineer to determine the installation and proper timing and maintenance of traffic-control devices; conduct engineering analysis of traffic accidents and devise remedial measures; conduct engineering investigation of traffic conditions; cooperate with other city officials in the development of ways and means to improve traffic conditions; and carry out such additional powers and duties as are imposed by this code and other city ordinances.
- (2) The Traffic Engineer shall be responsible to the Mayor to designate such areas with special restrictions as authorized by this Traffic Code for the safe and efficient control of traffic and for the encouragement of either nonmotorized modes of travel or public transportation systems.

Those areas shall include but not be limited to: bicycle lanes and paths, foot paths and paths or roads for other non-motorized modes of travel.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

(3) The Traffic Engineer shall be responsible for management and review of traffic management plans and programs as specified in §14-8-2-7 ROA 1994 and shall also be responsible for those portions of §14-16-3-2 ROA 1994 pertaining to traffic management."

Section 3. Section 14-8-2-7 ROA 1994, is amended to read: 
"§ 14-8-2-7 RESPONSIBILITIES OF APPLICANTS AND DEVELOPERS.

- (A) Applicants for approval of amendments of the zone map, site development plans (except houses and accessory buildings), major subdivisions, vacations of public right-of-way, mapping historic districts, landmarking sites, and issuance or transfer of liquor licenses shall, prior to filing the application, make a reasonable attempt to give written notification of their proposal to any recognized neighborhood association which covers, abuts, or is across public right of way from the subject site. Certified letters, return receipt requested, mailed to the two designated neighborhood association representatives on file at the City Office of Neighborhood Coordination constitutes a reasonable attempt to notify an association. Failure by an applicant to show proof of either notification in person or a reasonable attempt to give written notification of its proposal to such designated association representatives shall be grounds for a neighborhood association to request deferral of a hearing. The application for such hearing shall include a signed statement that such notification has been sent.
- (B) Development Of Large Retail Facilities. Prior to submitting an application for a project that includes a Large Retail Facility, the applicant shall perform the following:
- (1) Pre-Application Discussion with the Planning Review Team (PRT) to include the following:
- (a) Complete the pre-application form and appropriate checklists.

(b) Review of the request for appropriateness as related to the design regulations for Large Retail Facility and various applicable plans, policies, and ordinances including the Comprehensive Zoning Code and/or the Subdivision Ordinance. The review shall cover, but is not limited to, the location requirements for a Large Retail Facility, mixed use component requirements, proposed phases of development, and the neighborhood traffic management requirements.

- (c) Identify all appropriate actions and procedures needed to obtain approval. This shall include, but not be limited to, the pre-application development review meeting with stakeholders.
- (d) Identify a preliminary schedule/time frame for approval.
- (e) Determine a filing date for the application if appropriate.
- (f) Determine if a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) is required. If a TIS is required the City Traffic Engineer or his designee staff shall issue the developer a written scope for the TIS. The written scope shall be distributed to the applicant within seven working days of the City Traffic Engineer being contacted by the applicant's traffic engineer.
- (g) Upon completion of the meeting the Planning Department shall prepare a report of the Pre-Application Session. The report shall include an outline of their preliminary direction based upon the information submitted. A copy of the report shall be provided to the developer and included in the case report for the site plan.
- (h) The developer, if he or she chooses, may also submit a report on the meeting into the case file.
  - (2) Notice of Pre-Application Meeting.
- (a) The applicant shall coordinate with the Office of Neighborhood Coordination to set up a pre-application public meeting. The applicant shall notify affected Neighborhood Associations per §14-8-2-7 and all property owners within 100 feet of the subject site (excluding right-of-way). Notice shall be delivered by first class mail a minimum of 10 days

- prior to the public meeting. In addition, the applicant shall post a sign(s) of at least 4 feet by 6 feet advertising the pre-application public meeting for at least 10 consecutive calendar days prior to the meeting.
- (b) Notices shall include the date, time and place of the pre-application public meeting, the meeting purpose, a description and 8.5 x11 drawing(s) of the proposed development, and any other information that the Planning Director and the Office of Neighborhood Coordination deem necessary. Drawings shall contain enough pertinent information to visually describe the development proposal.
- (c) The Office of Neighborhood Coordination shall post meeting dates on the Planning Department's website and shall contact Neighborhood Associations by email.
  - (3) Pre-Application Public Meeting.

- (a) The meeting shall be conducted and recorded by a facilitator.
- (b) The applicant shall provide a visual and narrative presentation of the project concept, and shall identify existing traffic conditions and proposed traffic conditions as preliminarily identified in the TIS scope related to the project.
- (c) Meeting attendees may identify any additional traffic problems that should be scoped and/or studied.
- (d) The facilitator shall compile and maintain a list of issues and concerns pertaining to the project and shall inform meeting attendees on how they can remain involved in the process.
- (e) The City Traffic Engineer shall attend the preapplication public meeting and shall consider the additional traffic problems in determining the scope that shall be addressed in the TIS, which shall be paid for by the applicant and reviewed by the City.
- (f) Additional meetings may be held upon the request of those attending the meeting and as deemed useful by the facilitator. The facilitator shall prepare a report to be placed in the applicant's case file detailing the reasons for conducting additional meetings.

- upon a receipt by the Planning Director and the Traffic Engineer of a petition that includes a list of traffic issues created by the development of the large retail facility from 67% of the residences within 500 feet of the subject site, a Neighborhood Area Traffic Study is warranted, it shall be specified by the City Traffic Engineer with input from the meeting attendees and the applicant. Neighborhood Area Traffic Study or Studies and Cut Through Studies shall be paid for by the applicant and overseen by the City Traffic Engineer. The study shall include, at a minimum, the following:
- (a) A baseline count of the vehicles per day traveling the local street;
- (b) A cut-through traffic study on those streets identified by the meeting attendees;
  - (c) Current conditions and full build-out conditions.
  - (5) Traffic Mitigation.

- (a) If the Neighborhood Area Traffic Study identifies current problems associated with traffic, speeding, and problem intersections on more than one local street in the neighborhood(s) and provides recommendations to resolve these problems, the City shall initiate a Neighborhood Traffic Management Program in the area.
- (b) If the Neighborhood Area Traffic Study identifies problems with the build-out conditions, or any phase of the project before a building permit is issued, the applicant shall post a financial guarantee in a form acceptable to the City Attorney and an amount determined by the traffic engineer, to pay for mitigation measures necessitated by the development.
- (c) Before a building permit is issued, the applicant shall post an additional 2% of the costs of the mitigation measures identified in the TIS as a contingency for future study and mitigation (contingency amount).
- (d) Within two weeks of issuing an occupancy permit the City Traffic Engineer and or the Planning Director shall provide notice to all

residences and property owners within 200 feet of the project that a Cut Through Study will occur within 12 months of issuing an occupancy permit for the applicant's development. At least one year after issuing a certificate of occupancy, the applicant shall conduct a follow-up Neighborhood Area Traffic Study to determine if additional traffic mitigation measures are necessary as a result of the development. The City Traffic Engineer shall issue notice of the traffic study to the property owners within two hundred feet of the large retail facility at least two weeks before the commencement of the study. Such notice shall provide direction as to how the recipient can provide input into the study. If additional traffic mitigation measures are necessary, they shall be paid for by the applicant and the contingency amount of the applicant's bond shall not be released until the City accepts these mitigation measures. If the Neighborhood Area Traffic Study determines there is no need for further mitigation measures attributable to the development, the contingency amount shall be released.

(e) Projects identified as a result of the Neighborhood Traffic Management Program are not to be included in or to be considered part of the Component Capital Improvement Program (CCIP) except that improvements identified on the CCIP shall be eligible for impact fee credits."

Section 4. Section 14-16-1-5(B) ROA 1994, DEFINITIONS, is amended by inserting the following new definitions and definitional changes in proper alphabetical order:

"BACK TO BACK STRUCTURE. A structure that includes two rows of retail outlets placed rear of outlet to rear of outlet.

FORECOURT. A court forming an entrance plaza for a single building or a group of buildings. Refer to §14-16-3-2, Large Retail Facility Regulations regarding forecourt requirements.

GLAZING. The clear or translucent material through which light is transmitted into a building; usually glass but also includes acrylic and other materials. Glazing shall have a transparency that allows a pedestrian to see through the window.

LARGE RETAIL FACILITY. A single tenant structure with at least 75,000 square feet of net leasable area for the purpose of retailing. A Shopping Center Site with a Main Structure of 75,000 square feet or more is a Large Retail Facility. Refer to §14-16-3-2 for Large Retail Facility Regulations.

MAIN STRUCTURE. A building used for the purpose of retailing that is at least 75,000 square feet in size and dedicated to a single tenant, or a building that has one or more tenants with at least one tenant occupying at least 75,000 square feet for retail uses. A collection of smaller buildings, each less than 75,000 square feet and linked by common walls is not considered a main structure. Refer to §14-16-3-2 for Main Structure Regulations.

MASSING. The overall composition of the exterior of the major volumes of a building and their relationship to each other in a sequence in the overall design of the building or structure.

NEIGHBORHOOD AREA TRAFFIC STUDY. A study that is intended to respond to cut-through traffic, speeding, and problem intersections on more than one local street in a neighborhood. Neighborhood Area Traffic Studies are more complex than single street traffic studies. The study area is larger and problems are inter-related and they require research and analysis and substantial involvement by neighborhood residents. Cut through studies that are part of a neighborhood traffic study shall be performed by the City Traffic Engineer or a qualified professional engineer using the methodologies of the City of Albuquerque Neighborhood Traffic Management Program (NTMP) to perform a cut through study.

PARKING SPACE, AUTOMOBILE AND LIGHT TRUCK. A suitable space for vehicular storage, at least 8.5 feet in width and 18 feet in length, that may be reduced to 16 feet in length where cars can overhang wheel stops, with access and circulation satisfactory to the Traffic Engineer; however, if a premises contains more than 20 parking spaces, one-third of the spaces may be at least 8 feet in width and 15 feet in length.

PEDESTRIAN SCALE LIGHTING. Lighting in pedestrian areas not to exceed 16 feet in height, which allows people to see and be seen from a distance of 40-60 feet.

PEDESTRIAN PLAZA (OUTDOOR COURTYARD). An outdoor public space that contains seating and shade and is typically privately owned and maintained.

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY. A sidewalk located on a private property.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RETAIL FACILITY (FUELING PLAZA). A facility for outdoor sales of gasoline, petroleum or liquefied gas.

PRIMARY DRIVEWAY. The principal vehicular entrance from a public right of way into or out of a premises. Most automobile trips to and from the premises are directed to the Primary Driveway as identified in the site plan.

RETAIL SUITE LINER. A retail suite connected to and extending from the front or side of a Main Structure for the purpose of screening.

SECONDARY DRIVEWAY. A vehicular entrance used to supplement a Primary Driveway access from a public right of way into or out of a premises. Provides vehicular access to the premises in addition to a Primary Driveway access.

SHOPPING CENTER SITE. A premises containing five or more acres; zoned P, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, or a combination thereof; or a Large Retail Facility; but excluding premises used and proposed to be used only for manufacturing, assembling, treating, repairing, rebuilding, wholesaling, and warehousing. Shopping Center Sites are subject to the Shopping Center Regulations of the Zoning Code, §14-16-3-2.

THROUGH TRAFFIC LANE. A lane which extends between two roadways both classified as at least a collector on the Long Range Major Street Plan.

TRUCK BAY. The freight receiving and discharging area that may include raised or depressed loading docks, loading ramps and the parking space and or parking wells for trucks when being unloaded or loaded."

1	Section 5. Section 14-16-2-16(A) ROA 1994, C-1 NEIGHBORHOOD
2	COMMERCIAL ZONE, Permissive Uses, is amended to add a new
3	subsection, and renumber remaining subsections accordingly, to read:
4	"(7) Residential Uses Permissive in the R-3 Zone with the
5	following exceptions:
6	(a) Houses are not allowed;
7	(b) No less than 20% and no more than 60% of the gross
8	floor area of the structures on the site shall be developed with residential
9	uses;
10	(c) Residential uses shall be part of a vertical mix of
11	uses (e.g. residential over commercial or residential over office).
12	(d) Where residential uses are proposed, the following
13	regulations shall apply:
14	1. Area: minimum of 5 acres.
15	2. Height: Pursuant to the R-3 Zone.
16	3. Density: The total square footage of al
17	buildings shall achieve a minimum floor area ratio of 0.3.
18	4. Usable Open Space: Pursuant to the R-3 Zone
19	At least 50% of the required open space shall be provided in the form of
20	shared or aggregate open space.
21	5. Shared Parking: As provided in §14-16-3-
22	1(E)(6)(b) except that parking for residential uses is eligible for a shared
23	parking exception.
24	6. Approval Process: Site development plan
25	approval by the Environmental Planning Commission."
26	Section 6. REPEALER. Section 14-16-2-16(B)(6) ROA 1994, is hereby
27	repealed in its entirety and the remaining subsections renumbered
28	accordingly.
29	Section 7. Section 14-16-2-17(A) ROA 1994, C-2 COMMUNITY

subsection, and renumber remaining subsections accordingly, to read:

COMMERCIAL ZONE, Permissive Uses, is amended to add a new

30

1	"(8) Residential Uses Permissive in the R-3 Zone with the	
2	following exceptions:	
3	(a) Houses are not allowed.	
4	(b) No less than 20% and no more than 60% of the gross	
5	floor area of the structures on the site shall be developed with residentia	
6	uses.	
7	(c) Residential uses shall be part of a vertical mix of	
8	uses (e.g. residential over commercial or residential over office).	
9	(d) Where residential uses are proposed, the following	
10	regulations shall apply:	
11	1. Area: Minimum of 5 acres.	
12	2. Height: Pursuant to the R-3 Zone.	
13	3. Density: The total square footage of al	
14	buildings shall achieve a minimum floor area ratio of 0.3.	
15	4. Usable Open Space: Pursuant to the R-3 Zone.	
16	At least 50% of the required open space shall be provided in the form of	
17	shared or aggregate open space.	
18	5. Shared Parking: As provided in §14-16-3-	
19	1(E)(6)(b) except that parking for residential uses is eligible for a shared	
20	parking exception.	
21	6. Approval Process: Site development plan	
22	approval by the Environmental Planning Commission."	
23	Section 8. REPEALER. Section 14-16-2-17(B)(6) ROA 1994, is hereby	
24	repealed in its entirety and the remaining subsections renumbered	
25	accordingly.	
26	Section 9. Section 14-16-2-20 ROA 1994, M-1 LIGHT MANUFACTURING	
27	ZONE, is amended to add a new subsection, to read:	
28	"(H) Large Retail Facility Regulations. Any site containing a Large	
29	Retail Facility, as defined in §14-16-1-5 of the Zoning Code, is subject to	
30	special development regulations. The Large Retail Facility Regulations are	
31	provided in \$14-16-3-2 of the Zoning Code "	

Section 10. Section 14-16-2-21 ROA 1994, M-2 HEAVY MANUFACTURING ZONE, is amended to add a new subsection, to read:

- "(H) Large Retail Facility Regulations. Any site containing a Large Retail Facility, as defined in §14-16-1-5 of the Zoning Code, is subject to special development regulations. The Large Retail Facility Regulations are provided in §14-16-3-2 of the Zoning Code."
- Section 11. Section 14-16-2-22 ROA 1994, SU-1 SPECIAL USE ZONE, is amended to add a new subsection, and renumber remaining subsections accordingly, to read:
- "(I) Large Retail Facility Regulations. Any site containing a Large Retail Facility, as defined in §14-16-1-5 of the Zoning Code, is subject to special development regulations. The Large Retail Facility Regulations are provided in §14-16-3-2 of the Zoning Code.
- Section 12. Section 14-16-2-23 ROA 1994, SU-2 SPECIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ZONE, is amended to add a new subsection, to read:
- "(D) Large Retail Facility Regulations. Any site containing a Large Retail Facility, as defined in §14-16-1-5 of the Zoning Code, is subject to the special development regulations for Large Retail Facilities as provided in §14-16-3-2 of the Zoning Code unless the site is governed by a Rank III Plan that contains design regulations or other similar standards applicable to retail development, as determined by the Planning Director, then the regulations of the Rank III Plan shall apply."
- Section 13. Section 14-16-2-24 ROA 1994, SU-3 SPECIAL CENTER ZONE, is amended to add a new subsection, and renumber remaining subsections accordingly, to read:
- "(F) Large Retail Facility Regulations. Any site containing a Large Retail Facility, as defined in §14-16-1-5 of the Zoning Code, is subject to the special development regulations for Large Retail Facilities as provided in §14-16-3-2 of the Zoning Code unless the site is governed by a Rank III Plan that contains design regulations or other similar standards applicable to retail development, as determined by the Planning Director, then the regulations of the Rank III Plan shall apply."

Section 14-16-3-2 ROA 1994, SHOPPING CENTER 1 Section 14. 2 REGULATIONS, is amended to add Large Retail Facility Regulations as 3 follows: "(D) Large Retail Facility Regulations. 4 5 (1) Applicability. Provisions of this section and Section 14-8-2-7, 6 (a) 7 Responsibilities of Applicants and Developers, shall apply to the following, 8 as determined by the Environmental Planning Commission (EPC): 9 1. New construction of a Large Retail Facility; 2. 10 Change of use from a non-Large Retail Facility 11 to a Large Retail Facility as defined in Section 14-16-1-5; 12 Building expansion of more than 50% of the 13 existing square footage. 14 Building expansion of 10% to 50% of the existing (b) 15 square footage of an existing Large Retail Facility shall be subject to the 16 following requirements: 1. 17 Pre-application discussion with the Planning 18 Review Team (PRT). 19 2. Compliance with the Large Retail Facilities 20 design regulations as determined by the EPC. The EPC before issuing final 21 design regulations shall request input from neighborhood associations 22 with boundaries that are within 200 feet of the proposed project. 23 Building expansion up to 10% of the existing square (c) 24 footage and building renovation of an existing Large Retail Facility shall 25 comply with the design regulations in this section to the extent possible as 26 determined by the Planning Director. 27 Location and Access of Large Retail Facility. The following **(2)** 28 regulations manage the location and design of Large Retail Facilities. 29 These regulations are necessary for the proper functioning and enjoyment 30 of the community. They protect the quality of life within surrounding 31 residential areas, support efficient traffic flows, and provide consistent

32

regulations for such Facilities. Large Retail Facilities shall be located to

secure adequate street capacity to transport pedestrians and vehicles to and from Large Retail Facilities, and discourage traffic from cutting through residential neighborhoods. The regulations result in efficient and safe access for both vehicles and pedestrians from roadways in the Metropolitan Transportation Plan to neighborhoods in the vicinity of Large Retail\_Facilities. The Planning Director, after initial review of a Large Retail Facilities proposal, may require the site to comply with the next level of Large Retail Facilities Regulations.

- (a) Large Retail Facilities containing 75,000 to 90,000 Sq. Ft. Net Leasable Area are:
- 1. Permitted in, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP, SU-1 and the SU-2 Zones for uses consistent with C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP Zones; and
- 2. Permitted in C-1 zones if the project site or site plan reviewed for subdivision is greater than seven acres.
- 3. Required to be located adjacent to and have primary and full access to a street designated as at least a collector in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and having at least two through traffic lanes.
- (b) Large Retail Facilities containing 90,001 to 124,999 Sq. Ft. Net Leasable Area are:
- 1. Permitted in C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, and IP zones and SU-1 and SU-2 zones for uses consistent with C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP Zones; and
  - 2. Required to be located adjacent to and have primary and full access to a street designated as at least a collector in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and having at least four through traffic lanes.
  - (c) Large Retail Facilities containing 125,000 square feet or greater of Net Leasable Area are:
- 30 1. Permitted in the C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP, SU-1 and SU-2 for uses consistent with C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP Zones; and

2. Required to be located within 700 feet of the intersection of two roadways, both of which are designated as at least a collector street in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and shall have full access to these roadways. One of the adjacent roadways shall have at least four through traffic lanes and the other adjacent roadway shall have at least six through traffic lanes or is designated a limited access principle arterial in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and have a minimum of four lanes.

- 3. If an arterial or collector street has yet to be built to its full cross-section and does not have the required number of lanes, the Large Retail Facility may have access onto the roadway if the roadway is identified on the Metropolitan Transportation Plan as having the required number of lanes at full build-out.
- 4. If access control policies prohibit access onto one of the adjacent roadways, a local road may be used as access if it has direct access to at least two roadways that are identified on the Long Metropolitan Transportation Plan, does not pass directly through a residential subdivision and at least one of the intersections is signalized.
- 5. If access to a location fulfills the criteria of this section but control policies outside the city jurisdiction prohibit access onto one of the adjacent arterial or collector streets, the remaining arterial or collector street may serve as the sole access if it has direct access to two intersections with an arterial and the intersections are signalized.
- 6. If warrants are met, the intersection of the primary driveway and the arterial street shall be signalized, unless prohibited by the City Traffic Engineer for safety reasons, at the expense of the applicant. The applicant may place the name of the development on the mast-arm of the signal.
- (3) Site Division. These regulations create block sizes for Large Retail Facility that are walkable and support land use changes over

1	time. The site plans for subdivision in Phase One and the Final Phase, it
2	proposed, shall subdivide or plan the site as follows:
3	(a) The entire site shall be planned or platted into
4	maximum 360' x 360' blocks except as provided in Items (c) and (d) of this
5	subsection.
6	(b) Primary and Secondary Driveways (or platted
7	roadways) that separate the blocks shall be between 60' and 85' wide and
8	shall include the following:
9	1. Two 10' travel lanes;
10	2. Two parallel or angle parking rows or a
11	combination of such on both sides of the Driveway rights of way are
12	permitted but not required;
13	3. Two 6' landscaped buffers with shade trees
14	spaced approximately 30' on center;
15	4. Two 8' Pedestrian Walkways constructed of
16	material other than asphalt;
17	5. Pedestrian Scale Lighting that provides at
18	least an illumination of 1.2 to 2.5 foot candles or the equivalent foot
19	lamberts; and
20	6. Standup curb.
21	(c) One block can be expanded to approximately 790' x
22	360' if a Main Structure (including Retail Suite Liners) covers more than
23	80% of the gross square footage of a block.
24	(d) If the site dimensions result in irregular block sizes,
25	blocks of different dimensions are allowed provided:
26	1. The block sizes achieve the intent of this
27	section;
28	<ol><li>Approval is granted by the EPC;</li></ol>
29	3. The narrow side of the block abuts the
30	adjacent street that provides the primary access; and
31	4. The center of the long side has a major
32	entrance, including a Forecourt.

(4) Development Phasing and Mixed-Use Component. The Large Retail Facility regulations address the build-out of a large site over time in order to guide the transition from more vehicle-oriented "big box" type retail development with large surface parking fields to finer-scaled, pedestrian oriented, mixed-use development, replacing surface parking with some parking structures, producing a village center that is integrated into the surrounding neighborhoods. This transition reflects actual trends in development and creates a better, more marketable, and higher use development.

- (a) Site development plans for Phase One shall be submitted to the EPC for approval. If future and/or final phases are proposed on the site, site development plans containing a level of detail appropriate for the phasing of the development shall also be submitted to the EPC for approval.
- (b) Mixed Use Component. Mixed use development is strongly encouraged in both Phase One and the Final Phase of the site plans for all Large Retail Facilities.
- (5) Site Design. These regulations are intended to create pedestrian connections throughout the site by linking structures, make pedestrian connections to external neighborhoods and other uses, and to provide landscaping compatible with the site's scale for pedestrian shade and aesthetic beauty. The regulations will result in an active pedestrian street life, replace large off-street parking fields with parking structures and transit options, conserve energy and water, and meet the goals of the Albuquerque/ Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan and the Planned Growth Strategy. The following subsections (a) through (n) apply to all Large Retail Facility Sites:
- (a) Context: The design of structures shall be sensitive to and complement the aesthetically desirable context of the built environment, e.g., massing, height, materials, articulation, colors, and proportional relationships.
  - (b) Off-Street Parking Standards:

1. If a structure or structures, including Retail Suite Liners, occupies more than 80% of a planned or platted block, the Off Street parking shall be placed on another block.

- 2. Parking shall be distributed on the site to minimize visual impact from the adjoining street. Parking shall be placed on at least two sides of a building and shall not dominate the building or street frontage. Parking Areas may front onto roadways identified as limited access in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan, provided that they are adequately screened with landscape walls and plantings. If a project has multiple phases the final phase site plan, if proposed, shall show the elimination of surface parking areas but may include parking structures.
- 3. If the site is planned into 360' x 360' lots as called for in these regulations, parking requirements may be met by spaces located on a block immediately adjacent to the structure creating the parking demand.
- 4. Every third double row of parking shall have a minimum 10' wide continuous walkway dividing that row. The walkway shall be either patterned or color material other than asphalt and may be atgrade. The walkway shall be shaded by means of trees, a trellis or similar structure, or a combination thereof. Tree wells, planters or supports for shading devices may encroach on the walkway up to 3'. In no case shall the walkway be diminished to less than 5' width at any point.
- 5. Parking requirements for a Large Retail Facility with a mixed use component may use "best practice" standards for shared parking such as *Driving Urban Environments: Smart Growth Parking Best Practices*, a publication of the Governor's Office of Smart Growth, State of Maryland. Refer to §14-16-3-1 for Shared Parking Requirements.
  - (c) On-Street Parking Standards:
- 1. Arterial or Collector roadways abutting a Large Retail Facility with a posted speed limit of 35 miles or less per hour shall

1 have on-street parking utilizing a parking/queuing lane under the following 2 standards and if approved by the Traffic Engineer: 3 a. On-Street parking may use the existing adjacent outside lanes on an arterial or collector. 4 5 b. The parking/queuing lane mav 6 provided by moving the curb lines within the property line and dedicating 7 the parking/queuing lane to the City. The existing through lanes shall not 8 be used as the parking/queuing lane unless a traffic analysis indicates that 9 this will not result in unacceptable degradation of traffic flow, though 10 existing can be restriped in a narrower configuration to provide space for 11 the parking/queuing lane. 12 The parking/queuing C. lane has а 13 maximum width of 16'. 14 d. Curb extensions/bump-outs shall be 15 constructed at the ends of each block and shall include landscaping to be 16 maintained by the property owner pursuant to a Maintenance Agreement 17 with the City. Street trees shall be planted pursuant to 18 e. 19 the Street Tree Ordinance, Chapter 6, Article 6, ROA 1994. 20 2. The regulations for parking credits and 21 reductions set forth in 14-16-3-1(E)(6) shall apply to this sub-section except 22 that 100% of the on-street parking shall be credited towards the project's 23 parking requirements. 24 (d) Signage. 25 1. Signage shall comply with the Shopping 26 Center Regulations for signage, §14-16-3-2(B). 27 2. All signage shall be designed to be consistent 28 with and complement the materials, color and architectural style of the 29 building(s). 30 3. All free-standing signs shall be monument

31

style.

1 4. The maximum height of any monument sign 2 shall be 15 feet. 3 5. **Building-mounted** signage that faces 4 residential zoning shall not be illuminated. 5 6. **Building-mounted** signs shall consist of 6 individual channel letters. Illuminated plastic panel signs are prohibited. 7 Drive-up Windows must be located on or adjacent to 8 the side or rear walls of service or retail structures and the window shall 9 not face a public right of way. 10 Petroleum Products Retail Facility. 11 Facilities shall be located at a street or driveway 12 intersection. 13 2. The frontage of the principal structure shall face 14 and line the two streets and follow the set-back and glazing standards for 15 Retail Suite Liner. 16 3. Fuel pumps, service facilities, ATMs, storage 17 areas, and repair bays are to be screened from the major street by the 18 principle structure. 19 4. If the structure between the street and the fueling 20 island is not at least the length of the canopy that is over the fueling 21 island, or if there is no service facility structure, the perimeter of the 22 facility shall be screened by either a landscaped berm 3 feet in height or a wall at least 3 feet in height. 23 24 (g) Truck Bays. 25 1. Truck bays adjacent to residential lots must be 26 separated from the adjacent lot by a minimum of 40'. A minimum 15' wide 27 landscape buffer and a 6' high solid masonry wall shall be provided along 28 the property line. The landscape buffer shall contain evergreen trees or 29 trellises with climbing vines to provide year round screening and buffering 30 from noise. Dock and truck well facilities must also be screened with a 31 masonry wall that extends vertically 8' above the finish floor level and

horizontally 100' from the face of the dock. Screen walls shall be designed

to blend with the architecture of the building. Trucks may not be moved or left idling between the hours of 10PM and 6:30AM if the truck bays are located within 300 feet of a residential structure unless negotiated with adjacent property owners and approved by the EPC.

- 2. Truck bays not adjacent to residential lots must be screened with a masonry wall extending vertically 8' above the finish floor level and horizontally 100' from the face of the dock to screen the truck. Screen walls shall be designed to blend with the architecture of the building.
- (h) Landscaping. The following landscaping requirements shall apply:
- 1. Landscaped traffic circles are encouraged at the intersection of interior driveways or platted streets.
- 2. One shade tree is required per 8 parking spaces. Shade trees may be located at the center of a group of 4-8 parking spaces, clustered in parking row end caps, or located along internal pedestrian ways. Shade trees lining a pedestrian way internal to a parking area may count as a canopy tree of a parking space. Trees in landscape buffer areas shall not count as parking space trees.
- 3. Shade trees along Pedestrian Walkways shall be spaced approximately 25 feet on center.
- 4. Water conservation techniques shall be utilized where possible and as approved by the City Hydrologist or City Engineer. Such techniques may include water harvesting and permeable paving. Water from roof runoff should be directed or stored and used to assist all trees and landscaping. Parking spaces that meet infiltration basins or vegetated storm water controls should be bordered by permeable paving. Grasses and other ground vegetation should be near edges to help filter and slow runoff as it enters the site.
- (i) Pedestrian Walkways. Internal Pedestrian Walkways shall be planned and organized to accommodate the inter-related movement of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians safely and conveniently,

both within the proposed development and to and from the street, transit
stops, and the surrounding areas. Pedestrian Walkways shall contribute to
the attractiveness of the development and shall be a minimum of 8 feet in
width and constructed of materials other than asphalt. Pedestrian
Walkways along internal driveways or streets internal to the site shall also
be lined with Shade Trees and Pedestrian Scale Lighting. Pedestrian
crosswalks shall be constructed of patterned concrete or a material other
than asphalt and may be at grade.

- (j) A Pedestrian Plaza or Plazas, shall be required of all Large Retail Facility development as follows:
- 1. Large Retail Facility sites that include a Main Structure less than 125,000 square feet in size shall provide public space pursuant to §14-16-3-18(C)(4) of the Zoning Code.
- 2. Large Retail Facility Sites that include a Main Structure 125,000 square feet or greater shall provide Pedestrian Plaza space in the amount of 400 square feet for every 20,000 square feet of building space. A minimum of 50% of the required public space shall be provided in the form of aggregate space that encourages its use and that serves as the focal point for the development. The aggregate space required shall:
- a. Be linked to the main entrance of the principal structure and the public sidewalk or internal driveway;
- b. Include adequate seating areas.

  Benches, steps, and planter ledges can be counted for seating space;
- c. Have a portion (generally at least 40%) of the square footage of the plaza area landscaped with plant materials, including trees;
- d. Be designed for security and be visible from the public right of way as much as possible;
- e. Have pedestrian scale lighting and pedestrian amenities such as trash receptacles, kiosks, etc.
  - (k) Lighting.

1. Ornamental poles and luminaries, a maximum of 16' in height, shall be used as Pedestrian Scale Lighting.

- 2. The maximum height of a light pole, other than those along Pedestrian Walkways, shall be 20', measured from the finished grade to the top of the pole.
- 3. All on-site lighting fixtures shall be fully shielded to prevent fugitive light from encroaching into adjacent properties and/or right-of-way.
- (I) Outdoor Storage. Outdoor storage as part of a mixed use development or within a C-1 or C-2 zoned site is not allowed. Outdoor uses such as retail display shall not interfere with pedestrian movement. Where the zoning permits and where outdoor storage is proposed, it shall be screened with the same materials as the building.
- (m) Transit Stops. If transit stops exist or are planned adjacent to a Large Retail Facility, they shall include a covered shelter with seating provided at the developer's expense. Either the interior of the structures shall be lighted or the area surrounding the structures shall be lighted to the same standards as pedestrian walkways. If the Transit Stop is within the public right-of-way, the City shall assume ownership of the shelter and responsibility for maintenance.
- (n) Storm Water Facilities and Structures. The following regulations apply to site hydrology:
- 1. Impervious surfaces shall be limited by installing permeable paving surfaces, such as bricks and concrete lattice or such devices that are approved by the City Hydrologist, where possible.
- 2. Where possible, transport runoff to basins by using channels with landscaped pervious surfaces. Landscaped strips may be converted into vegetative storm-water canals but must be shallow to avoid defensive fencing.
- 3. Ponds, retention and detention areas shall be shallow to prevent the need for defensive/security fencing yet have the capacity to manage storm waters in a 100 year event.

1 4. Trees, shrubs, and groundcover shall be 2 included in storm water basins. 3 5. Bare patches shall be revegetated as soon as 4 possible to avoid erosion, according to a landscaping and maintenance 5 plan. 6 Energy efficient techniques shall be utilized to **(0)** 7 reduce energy and water consumption where possible and as approved by 8 the City Hydrologist or City Engineer. Main Structure Design. 9 The following subsections (a) (6) 10 through (d) apply to Main Structures: 11 (a) Setback. 12 1. Main Structures shall be screened from the 13 adjacent street by means of smaller buildings, Retail Suite Liners, or 20' 14 wide landscape buffers with a double row of trees. 15 2. Where the front facade of a Retail Suite Liner is 16 adjacent to a street, the maximum front setback shall be 10' feet for private 17 drives and 25' for public roadways. 18 3. Main Structures abutting residentially zoned 19 land shall be set back from the property line at least 60'. 20 Articulation. (b) 21 1. Facades that contain a primary customer 22 entrance and facades adjacent to a public street or plaza or an internal 23 driveway shall contain Retail Suite Liners, display windows, or a recessed 24 patio at a minimum depth of 20 feet, or a combination of all three, along 25 50% of the length of the façade. Where patios are provided, at least one of 26 the recessed walls shall contain a window for ease of surveillance and the 27 patio shall contain shading and seating. Where Retail Suite Liners are 28 provided, they shall be accessible to the public from the outside. 29 2. Every 30,000 gross square feet of structure 30 shall be designed to appear as a minimum of one distinct building mass

with different expressions. The varied building masses shall have a

change in visible roof plane or parapet height. Massing and articulation are

31

1	required to be developed so that no more than 100' of a wall may occur
2	without an offset vertically of at least 24".
3	3. For the Retail Suite Liner, the vertical offset
4	shall be a visible change (minimum 6"), a change in material may be used
5	for articulation at the same interval and the visible change in roof plane or
6	parapet height shall be a minimum of 18".
7	4. Facades adjacent to a public right-of-way or
8	internal driveway and facades that contain a primary customer entrance
9	shall contain features that provide shade along at least 40% of the length of
10	the façade for the benefit of pedestrians.
11	(c) Materials.
12	1. Engineered wood panels, cyclone, chain-link, and
13	razor-wire fencing are prohibited.
14	2. Design of the external walls and the principal
15	entrance must include 3 of the below listed options:
16	a. Multiple finishes (i.e. stone and stucco);
17	b. Projecting cornices and brackets;
18	c. Projecting and exposed lintels;
19	d. Pitched roof forms;
20	e. Planters or wing-walls that incorporate
21	landscaped areas and can be used for sitting;
22	f. Slate or tile work and molding integrated
23	into the building;
24	g. Transoms;
25	h. Trellises;
26	i. Wall accenting (shading, engraved
27	patterns, etc.);
28	j. Any other treatment that meets the
29	approval of the EPC.
30	(d) Landscaping.
31	1. The buffer for main structures across the
32	street from residentially-zoned land shall be at least 23 feet wide and

ı	include two lows of street trees. The trees shall be located pursuant to the	
2	guidelines set forth in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	
3	Recommendations. The landscaping of the berm shall provide year-round	
4	screening.	
5	2. The public sidewalk adjacent to the main	
6	structure may be located within the berm and between the rows of trees.	
7	The sidewalk must be a minimum of 7 feet behind the curb.	
8	(7) Mixed-Use Component. The following subsections (a)	
9	through (g) apply to Mixed Use Development:	
10	(a) Uses and Building Forms. The mixed use	
11	component may include a mix of the following building forms and uses:	
12	1. Apartments or condominiums.	
13	2. Apartments or condominiums over storefronts.	
14	3. Courtyard housing.	
15	4. Live-work.	
16	5. Townhouses.	
17	6. Lofts.	
18	7. Lofts over flex.	
19	8. Senior housing.	
20	9. Mixed income housing including a minimum of	
21	20% affordable at 80% or less of Area Median Income (AMI) for fee simple	
22	unit and 60% or less of AMI for rental units. If rental units are multiple	
23	sizes, only a maximum of 50% of the rental units set aside for 60% of less	
24	of AMI shall be the size of the smallest size category of rental unit in the	
25	project.	
26	10. Office building.	
27	11. Office over storefronts.	
28	12. Civic, cultural, and community buildings.	
29	13. Parking structures with commercial or housing	
30	liners.	
31	14. Schools, both traditional and technical	
32	vocational.	

1	(b) Density.
2	1. Minimum density: 12 dwelling units per acre.
3	2. Minimum FAR: .30.
4	3. Maximum density: As determined by the EPC.
5	(c) Building Heights. Heights within the mixed use
6	portion of the Large Retail Facility site may vary depending on location.
7	Structures adjacent to residentially zoned parcels shall be subject to the
8	Height Requirements of the O-1 Zone and shall not exceed 26' in height
9	within 85' of a lot zoned specifically for houses. The heights of buildings
10	along the central Driveway or street and adjacent to a major arterial or
11	freeway may exceed 4 stories so long as the average building height of all
12	structures in the mixed use site does not exceed the maximum of 4 stories
13	and no individual structure exceeds a height of 7 stories.
14	(d) Building Setbacks.

## (d) **Building Setbacks.**

Primary Building	Mixed Use Component
(1) Street-Facing Setback with Ground-Floor Storefront a. On Private Drive	10 foot minimum
b. On Public Street.	10 foot minimum. 15 foot maximum
(2) <u>Street-Facing Setback</u> without Ground-Floor Storefronts	
a. On Private Drive b. On Public Street.	10 foot minimum. 15 maximum
Interior Side Setback (from property line)	Attached or 5' maximum
Interior Side-Side Separation (btw. Adjacent buildings)	Attached or 10' maximum
Interior Rear Setback (from property line)	5' from alley ROW; 20' if no alley (e.g. parking lot)
Interior Rear-Rear Separation (btw. Adjacent buildings)	30' minimum.

Interior Side-Rear	20' minimum
Separation	
(btw. Adjacent buildings)	

Note 1: Features that may encroach into a Pedestrian Way up to the maximum specified: eaves (4' max.), awnings (8' max.), and minor ornamental features (2' max). Over Pedestrian Ways, projections must be more than 8 feet above finished grade.

Note 2: Features that may encroach into setbacks facing Driveways or streets (but not Driveway or street right-of-ways), up to the maximum specified: arcades & trellises (to Driveway or street r.o.w.), porches & stoops (8' max.), eaves (4' max.), awnings (8' max.), and minor ornamental features.

- (e) Street Frontage.
- All street frontages in the mixed-use component shall be:
- (1) Lined by buildings with windows and primary entries, not garage doors; parking areas shall be located to the rear or side of the building.
- (2) Building facades shall occupy at least 50% of the street frontage.
- (f) Articulation. Mixed-use structures shall have a change in visible roof plane or parapet height for every 50' in length, however each distinct roof length does not have to equal 50' in length. Massing and articulation are required to be developed so that no more than 50' of wall may occur within a 6 foot minimum change in the visible vertical offset, or at the same interval a change in material may be used for articulation and the visible change in roof plane or parapet height shall be a minimum of 18'.
- (g) Entrances and Glazing. Each ground floor use shall have one entrance minimum for each 50' or less of building frontage length.
- (h) Materials. The materials standards for the mixed use component are as follows:
- 1. Engineered wood panels, cyclone, chain-link, and razor-wire fencing are prohibited.

1	2. Arcades, awnings, cantilevers, portals and shed
2	roofs may be made of metal, fabric, concrete tile, clay tile, or slate
3	(equivalent synthetic or better).
4	3. A mixed-use component shall include at least 4
5	of the following design features:
6	a. Balconies.
7	b. Projecting cornices and brackets.
8	c. Eaves.
9	d. Exposed lintels.
10	e. Multiple veneers (i.e. stone and
11	stucco).
12	f. Pitched roof forms.
13	g. Planter boxes.
14	h. Slate or tile work and molding
15	integrated into the building.
16	i. Transoms.
17	j. Trellises.
18	k. Wall accenting (shading, engraved
19	patterns, etc.).
20	I. Any other treatment that meets the
21	intent of this section and that receives the approval of the EPC.
22	(i) On-Premise Signage.
23	1. Appropriate signage includes blade signs,
24	awning signs, and wall-mounted or hanging metal panel signs. Internally
25	illuminated box signs, billboards, roof-mounted, free-standing, any kind of
26	animation, and painted window signs, and signs painted on the exterior
27	walls of buildings are not allowed. No flashing, traveling, animated, or
28	intermittent lighting shall be on or visible from (i.e. through windows) the
29	exterior of any building.
30	2. Wall signs are permitted within the area
31	between the second story floor line and the first floor ceiling within a
32	horizontal band not to exceed 2' in height. Letters shall not exceed 18" in

height or width and 3' in relief. Company logos or names may be placed within this horizontal band or placed or painted within ground floor or second story office windows and shall not be larger than a rectangle of 8 sq. ft. Projecting signs may not be more than 24" by 48" and a minimum 10' clear height above the sidewalk and may be hung below the third story level. Signs may not project more than 36" perpendicular to the right-ofway beyond the façade. Lettering on awnings is limited to 9" in height.

- (8) Maintenance Agreement for Vacant or Abandoned Site. Large Retail Facilities sometimes are vacated due to changing conditions in the retail market. To maintain a quality built environment, Large Retail Facilities shall be maintained during periods of abandonment or vacancies at the same standard as when occupied. The owner of a site shall sign a maintenance agreement with the City that the site will be maintained when vacant to the following minimal standards, among others as deemed appropriate by the Planning Director:
- (a) The landscaping shall be watered, pruned and weeded.
  - (b) The parking areas shall be cleaned of dirt and litter.
- (c) The building facades shall be kept in good repair, cracked windows shall be replaced and graffiti removed.
- (d) Outdoor security lighting shall be maintained and operated.
- (e) Hydrology systems shall be kept in good working order."
- Section 15. Subsection 14-16-3-18 (B) ROA 1994, GENERAL BUILDING AND SITE DESIGN REGULATIONS FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL USES is amended to add a new paragraph and renumber remaining paragraphs accordingly as follows:
- "(5) An aggregate of buildings 125,000 square feet or greater shall provide Pedestrian Plaza space in the amount of 400 square feet for every 20,000 square feet of building space. A minimum of 50% of the required public space shall be provided in the form of aggregate space that

1	encourages its use and that serves as the focal point for the development.
2	The aggregate space shall:
3	(a) Be linked to the main entrance of the principal
4	structure and the public sidewalk or internal driveway;
5	(b) Include adequate seating areas. Benches, steps, and
6	planter ledges can be counted for seating space;
7	(c) Have a portion (generally at least 40%) of the square
8	footage of the plaza area landscaped with plant materials, including trees;
9	(d) Be designed for security and visible from the public
10	right-of-way as much as possible;
11	(e) Have pedestrian scale lighting and pedestrian
12	amenities such as trash receptacles, kiosks, etc.
13	Section 16. Subsection 14-16-3-2(B) ROA 1994, SHOPPING CENTER
14	REGULATIONS, Shopping center requirements, is amended to add the
15	following new subsection:
16	"(6) The site division regulations established in Section 14-16-3-
17	2(D)(3) ROA 1994, apply to all retail facilities with over 90,001 aggregate
18	square feet of gross leasable space."
19	Section 17. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any section, paragraph,
20	sentence, clause, word or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to
21	be invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such
22	decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this
23	ordinance. The Council hereby declares that it would have passed this
24	ordinance and each section, paragraph, sentence, clause, word or phrase
25	thereof irrespective of any provision being declared unconstitutional or
26	otherwise invalid.
27	Section 18. COMPILATION. Sections 2 through 14 of this Ordinance
28	shall be incorporated in and made part of the Revised Ordinances of
29	Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1994.
30	Section 19. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect five days
31	after publication by title and general description.
32	X:\SHARE\Legislation\Seventeen\O-53cs2final.doc