



VOLCANO HEIGHTS

Sector Development Plan



LUPZ Redline
March August 2012

Redline Note for Reviewers:

In this redline document, changes in RED are recommended conditions of approval from the December 6, 2012 EPC hearing and include numbers in brackets referring to each condition noted in the Official Notice of Decision.

Changes in BLUE are new recommendations by staff.



Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan

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List of Acronyms

AMAFCA:	Albuquerque Metropolitan Area Flood Control Authority	LID*:	Low Impact Design	SAD:	Special Assessment District
AMPA:	Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area	LRV:	Light Reflective Value	SDP:	Sector Development Plan
BID:	Business Improvement District	MPO:	Metropolitan Planning Organization	SF:	Square Feet
BRT:	Bus Rapid Transit	MPOS:	Major Public Open Space	SIA:	Subdivision Improvement Agreement
BTZ*:	Build-to Zone	MRCOG:	Mid-Region Council of Governments	TCC:	Transportation Coordinating Committee
CABQ:	City of Albuquerque	MRMPO:	Mid-Region Metropolitan Planning Organization	TDM:	Travel Demand Model
DMD:	City Department of Municipal Development	MTB:	Metropolitan Transportation Board	TIF:	Tax Increment Financing
DOZ:	Design Overlay Zone	MTP:	Metropolitan Transportation Plan	TIDD:	Tax Increment Development District
DPM:	Development Process Manual	NMDOT:	New Mexico Department of Transportation	TPTG:	Transportation Program Task Group
DRB:	Development Review Board	NOD:	Notice of Decision	VHET:	Volcano Heights Escarpment Transition Zone
DRC:	City Design Review/Construction Section	NSF*:	Net Square Feet	VHMX:	Volcano Heights Mixed-use Zone
EIFS:	Exterior Insulating Finishing System	NWMEP:	Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan	VHNT:	Volcano Heights Neighborhood Transition Zone
EPC:	Environmental Planning Commission	ONC:	City Office of Neighborhood Coordination	VHRC:	Volcano Heights Regional Center Zone
FAABS:	Future Albuquerque Area Bikeways and Streets	POA:	Property Owners Association	VHRT:	Volcano Heights Review Team
FHWA:	Federal Highway Administration	PID:	Public Improvement District	VHSDP:	Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan
GSF*:	Gross Square Feet	PNM:	Public Service Company of New Mexico (Electric Utility)	VHTC:	Volcano Heights Town Center
HOA:	Homeowners Association	PRD:	Pre-application Review Discussion	WSSP:	West Side Strategic Plan
ITE:	Institute of Transportation Engineers	PUE:	Public Utility Easement	WTF:	Wireless Telecommunications Facility
ITS*:	Intelligent Transportation Systems	RAC:	Roadway Access Committee	ZHE:	City Zoning Hearing Examiner
HOV:	High-occupancy Vehicle	RI/RO:	Right-in / Right-out (Intersection)		
		ROW:	Right-of-Way		

* See **Section 3.5. Definitions starting on page 40** for full definitions, which include any term other than a section heading or cross reference that appears as bold in this Plan.

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CHAPTER I

introduction

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1.0 Executive Summary

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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1. Plan Area

Volcano Heights is one of three Sector Development Plan areas in Volcano Mesa. [See **Exhibit 1.1**].

The Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan (SDP) is bordered by Paseo del Norte to the north before it curves southeast, the Petroglyph National Monument on the east, Volcano Cliffs SDP boundary on the south, and Universe Boulevard on the west. The Plan area includes approximately 570 acres and surrounds the intersection of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard, two vital, regional traffic arteries.

1.2. Purpose

The purpose of the Plan is to support pedestrian-friendly and transit-supportive development with particular emphasis on employment, while buffering pre-existing single-family neighborhoods and sensitive lands on the borders of the Plan area from higher-density development toward the center of the Plan area.

1.3. Intent

The intent of this Plan is to encourage development that creates an attractive, vibrant Major Activity Center that respects and honors the unique cultural, historical, geological, and volcanological setting, while providing employment, services, amenities, housing, and transportation choices for the larger region as part of a sustainable community on Albuquerque's West Side.

Adding jobs, urban and mixed-use housing options, and regional retail opportunities in Volcano Heights is part of a larger strategy to provide a center on the West Side that can begin to address the imbalance of jobs and housing that's expected to contribute to increasing traffic congestion on the region's river crossings in the future.

The zoning and corresponding standards are created to support economic development, sustainable tax base, and job creation by establishing the predictability of private development along corridors and across property lines to support and leverage investment in Volcano Heights. **Safe, reliable electric service is the cornerstone of economic development for the Plan area. [1]**

The Plan aims to encourage attractive development through the use of recognized principles of urban design and to allow property owners flexibility in land use, while providing predictability through a higher level of detail in proscribed site development standards, building design, and form.

1.4. Zoning Strategy

All zones in Volcano Heights allow a mix of residential and non-residential development in order to provide maximum flexibility to property owners to adapt to market conditions and to encourage a mix of housing and services within walking and biking distance.

East of the intersection of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard, the Plan envisions a Town Center with employment-oriented development and entertainment uses organized around a planned transit corridor. Development lining these vital regional auto transportation corridors is intended to support auto-oriented, destination retail and businesses accessed from local roads. Surrounding the Town Center and Regional Center, the Plan offers pedestrian-oriented, mixed use development with convenient access between new and existing neighborhoods and shopping, employment, services, and amenities throughout the Plan area. One Village Center is included at the intersection of Paseo del Norte and Universe Boulevard, mirroring a Village Center in Volcano Trails.

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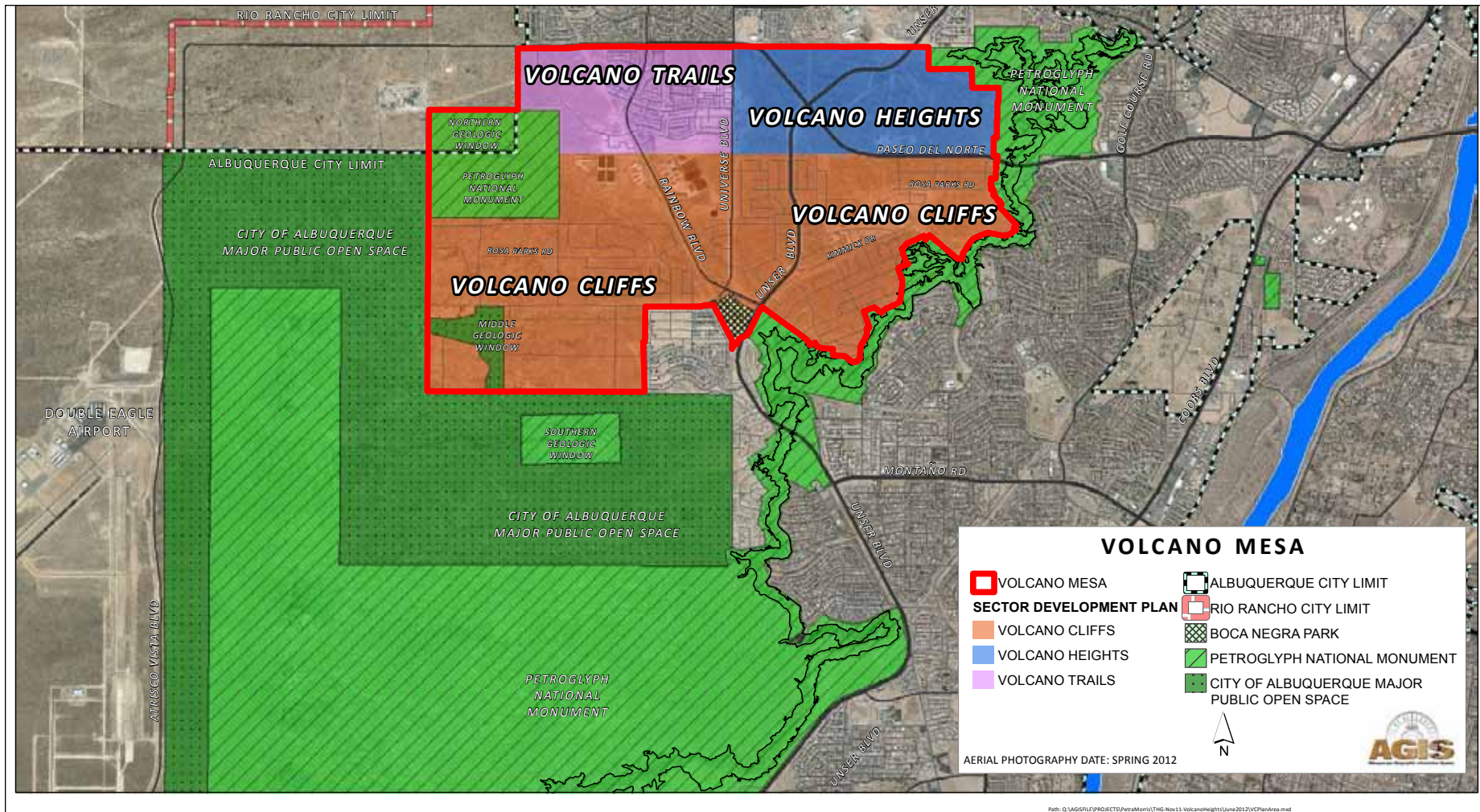


Exhibit 1.1 – Volcano Mesa Sector Development Plan Areas [2]

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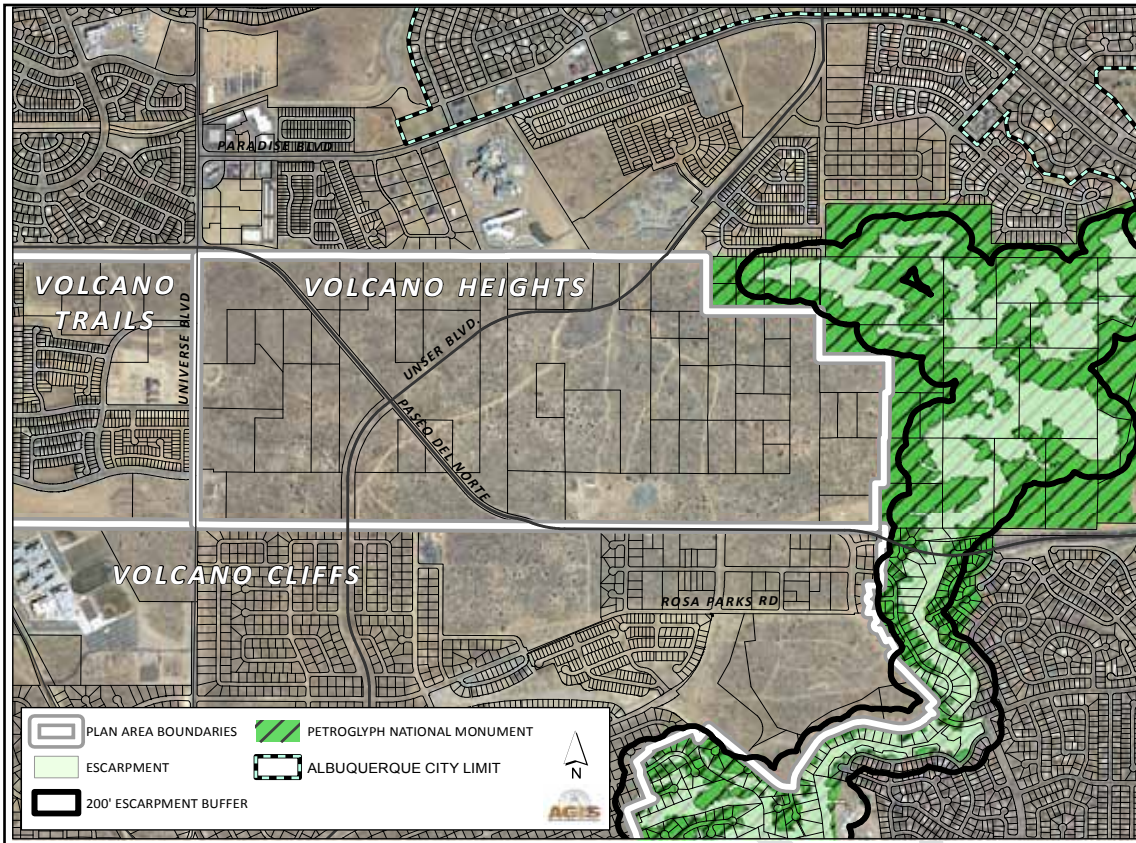


Exhibit 1.2 – Volcano Heights Plan Area

The Plan includes two types of transition zones as buffers between development densities and intensities: (1) Neighborhood Transitions to ensure new development compatible with pre-existing neighborhoods to the north and south of the Plan area and (2) an Escarpment Transition east of the Plan area to ensure development compatible with sensitive lands within the Petroglyph National Monument.

As Volcano Heights is a unique landscape that shares a border with the Petroglyph National Monument, the Plan takes an innovative approach toward height limits for buildings and structures to concentrate opportunities for height and density toward the center of the Plan Area and step heights down toward the edges with Transition zones. The Plan offers an optional bonus height system as an incentive to preserve and provide public access to rock outcroppings and other sensitive lands. [See **Section 7.4 Optional Building Height Bonus** starting on page 139.]

1.5. Development Standards Strategy

The Plan implements the vision for Volcano Heights as established by the zoning map. [See **Exhibit 5.1** on page 88.] The zoning requires minimum standards to guide property owners, developers, and the City on the form, character, and intensity of desired future development within key locations and along key corridors in the Plan area. Six distinct character zones enumerate specific site, building design, and other development standards as basic building blocks to create sense of place. Clear graphic standards are provided for location, height, and building design elements. Such standards promote predictability of adjacent developments, flexibility in land use, walkable and transit-supportive mixed-use development, transitions to existing neighborhoods, and protection of natural and cultural resources.

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[4] **1.6. Anticipated Development Vision for Full Build-out by 2035**

The zoning and development standards for Volcano Heights allow more density and intensity of uses than it seems the market will support in the foreseeable future in order to maximize density and thus walkability and transit serviceability where development occurs. The following development scenario represents an optimistic yet realistic vision for the ultimate build-out of Volcano Heights by 2035, based on the developable area in each zone and assuming the required internal street network, the preservation of significant rock outcroppings, and the achievement of bonus heights where they are allowed.

The Major Activity Center would consist of the non-Transition Zones (approximately 477 acres). [5] Consistent with the goal of providing a Major Activity Center, more retail and office uses are proposed than

residential dwelling units in these zones. Based on conservative estimates of employees per square feet for different land uses, the total jobs associated with the realistic vision for 2035 full build-out is approximately 5,400. No jobs are estimated in the VHNT zone, so after removing that acreage, Volcano Heights would average an estimated 10 jobs per acre [i.e. 5,389 jobs /(570-32 acres)] including VHET. Based on an average household size of 2.7 people per dwelling unit, consistent with West Side demographics nearby, this vision includes approximately 13,000 additional residents.

TABLE 1.1 – VOLCANO HEIGHTS DEVELOPMENT VISION TOTAL BY LAND USE

Residential	4,769 units
Hotel	53,600 square feet
Office	1,180,135 square feet
Retail	819,498 square feet
Office + Retail	1,999,633 square feet

TABLE 1.2 – DEVELOPMENT VISION BY CHARACTER ZONE

Character Zone	Unit Count			Square Footage (SF)				
	Single-family detached	Single-family attached	Multifamily	Hotel	Office	Regional Retail	Specialty Retail	Local Retail
<i>Town Center (VHTC)</i>	0	0	1,406	0	552,650	25,000	125,000	25,000
<i>Regional Center (VHRC)</i>	0	0	551	0	352,800	301,700	131,600	47,600
<i>Village Center (VHVC)</i>	0	0	99	0	20,685	0	65,598	0
<i>Mixed Use (VHMX)</i>	0	165	2,002	0	254,000	0	0	80,000
<i>Neighborhood Transition (VHNT)</i>	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Escarpment Transition (VHET)</i>	234	126	56	53,600	0	0	0	18,000
Volcano Heights Total	364	291	4,114	53,600	1,180,135	326,700	322,198	170,600
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Job Estimate	NA	NA	NA	600 SF/FTE	300 SF/FTE	600 SF/FTE	600 SF/FTE	600 SF/FTE
Job Estimate Total	NA	NA	NA	89	3934	545	537	284

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This vision was also used as the base assumption for the traffic study for Volcano Heights, the results of which can be found in **Appendix C**.

The hotel noted in the Escarpment Transition zone was an idea floated by community members during a public meeting. If realized, this facility could honor the unique geological, cultural, and historical context of this area and leverage the permanent open space, recreation opportunities, and spectacular views to create a destination spa/retreat/resort that would set the tone for the character of surrounding development and help anchor the area as a unique destination. While it is a use allowed by zoning, there is no requirement in this Plan that it be constructed or recommendation of its exact location.

1.7. Plan Components

The VHSDP shall provide the official zoning map. It establishes the development standards for all properties within the Plan area including the following:

1.7.1. Character Zones

The zoning map designates all property in Volcano Heights as one of six character zones, described in **Section 5.0 Zoning** starting on page 87. Each character zone is intended to create a distinct urban form and a mix of residential and commercial uses.

Each character zone establishes the following:

- (i) The intended character of each zone in **Section 5.0 Zoning**, including land uses for each zone per **Table 5.1 on page 92**, including permitted, conditional, and prohibited uses.

- (ii) Site Development and Building Design Standards, including building and parking location, height, massing, glazing, materials, and design, for each character zone per **Section 6.0** starting on page 105.

In order to establish predictability along corridors, where zones change along a Mandatory Street [see **Exhibit 4.2** on page 58], frontage standards associated with the Mandatory Street prevail over site development standards of the character zones.

1.7.2.

Regulations General to All Zones

The Plan provides standards applicable to all development regardless of character zone. These are presented in separate sections according to subject.

- (i) **Section 7.0 Site Development Standards** starting on page 137, including an optional bonus height system, grading standards, construction mitigation, and utilities. **The optional bonus height system is intended to provide additional height and density incentives for development in appropriate locations that enhances the built and natural environments. [3]**
- (ii) **Section 8.0 Building Design Standards** starting on page 149, including building orientation, mass, scale, and color; parking structure and residential garage design; auto-oriented design and **street screens**; communication antennae; and rainwater harvesting equipment.

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- (iii) **Section 9.0 Sign Standards** starting on page 157 with a table for anticipated sign elements.
- (iv) **Section 10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards** starting on page 163, including detached and **usable open space**, landscape, and site lighting.

1.7.3. Streets and Streetscape Standards

All streets in Volcano Heights are to be constructed by developers and/or property owners at the time of the property's development. All streets and streetscape standards are described in **Section 4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards** starting on page 55. This Plan includes a street hierarchy of **Mandatory Streets** versus non-mandatory Streets and **street designations** of 'A' versus 'B' streets.

- (i) **Mandatory Streets:** The Mandatory Street Map designates street types according to character of development along corridors, as well as designating '**A' Streets** versus '**B' Streets** within the Plan area. All streets, whether 'A' or 'B,' that are mapped in **Exhibit 4.1** in **Section 4.4** are considered **Mandatory Streets** and shall be constructed in that approximate location, with those general connections to other Mandatory Streets, and according to the required cross section for the appropriate street type.

- (ii) **Non-mandatory Streets:** Non-mandatory streets are those local roads constructed to serve development projects and contribute to the local street network grid. These streets, described in **Section 4.7**, are to be constructed per a menu of cross section options in **Table 4.2**, based on whether they are to be designated '**A' or 'B' Streets** (i.e. primarily to serve pedestrians or to provide vehicle access). Typical cross sections are provided in **Exhibit 4.20** and **Exhibit 4.21**.

TABLE 1.3 – STREET HIERARCHY AND STREET DESIGNATIONS MATRIX

Street Hierarchy	Street Designations	
	'A' Streets	'B' Streets
Mandatory Streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapped Required cross sections by street type Primarily serve street network Building frontages regulated by Streetscape Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory streets and portions of mandatory streets that are pedestrian-oriented Limited curb cuts Primary building frontage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory streets and portions of mandatory streets that are auto-oriented Curb cuts, parking, and alley access Primary service/loading access
Non-mandatory Streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not mapped Cross section options by street designation Primarily serve local development projects Building frontages regulated by Character Zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-mandatory streets and portions of non-mandatory streets that are pedestrian-oriented Limited curb cuts Primary building frontage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-mandatory streets and portions of non-mandatory streets that are auto-oriented Curb cuts, parking, and alley access Primary service/loading access

1.0 Executive Summary

1.8. Using This Plan

1.8.1. Plan Organization

- (i) **Chapter I** summarizes the purpose and intent of the Plan.
- (ii) Only **Chapter II** includes regulations with the power of law, including zoning and all design and development regulations and standards.
- (iii) **Chapter III** provides policy and guidance for City staff and developers.
- (iv) The Appendix includes supplementary information, including pre-existing conditions prior to the Plan's adoption.

1.8.2. **Project Development Steps:** The following basic steps should be followed to determine the uses and development standards applicable on property within Volcano Heights, including where the building can sit on the lot, the limits on its three-dimensional form, the range of uses allowed, and the palette of materials that will cover it.

- (i) Review **Exhibit 3.1**, the development review flow chart, on page 21 to determine the level of review required based on whether significant infrastructure coordination is needed for the proposed project.
- (i) Review **Table 3.1 – Applicability of Applicable Plan Sections by Development Type [12]** starting on page 22 to evaluate the applicability of the uses and design standards/regulations based on the size and scope of the proposed project.
- (ii) Locate the subject property in **Exhibit 4.2** on page 58 and identify:
 - a. the character zone(s) in which the property is located; and,

b. the Street Type designation along all its Mandatory Street frontages, if any.

- (iii) Review **Section 4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards** starting on page 55 for relevant **Mandatory Streets** and options for non-mandatory streets proposed to serve the project.
- (iv) Review **Table 5.1 – Land Use Table by Character Zone** starting on page 92 to determine allowed uses.
- (v) Examine **Section 6.0 Site Development and Building Design Standards Specific to Zones** starting on page 105 to determine the applicable development standards and any Special Frontage standards for each character zone.
- (vi) Refer to **Section 7.0 Site Development Standards** starting on page 137 for regulations at the site-level that apply generally to all zones.
- (vii) Refer to **Section 8.0 Building Design Standards** starting on page 149 for regulations at the building-level that apply generally to all zones.
- (viii) Refer to **Section 9.0 Sign Standards** starting on page 157 for regulations about signage that apply generally to all zones.
- (ix) Refer to **Section 10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards** starting on page 163 for regulations about open space, landscaping, and site lighting design that apply generally to all zones.
- (x) Projects are also subject to the City's Development Process Manual (DPM) [under separate cover], ordinances, and regulations not in conflict with this Plan.



CHAPTER II

regulations

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2.0 Plan Authority

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CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

2.0 Plan Authority

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TABLE 2.1 – RELEVANT RANKED PLANS

Relevant Ranked Plans	Area	Plan Type
Rank I: Albuquerque / Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan	Entire Albuquerque Area	Policy
Rank II: Area / Facility Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Side Strategic Plan Facility Plan for Arroyos CABQ Major Public Open Space Facility Plan Trails and Bikeways Facility Plan Facility Plan: Electric System Generation and Transmission (2010-2020) Facility Plan for Electric Service Transmission and Subtransmission Facilities [7] 	Relevant Albuquerque Areas, including Volcano Mesa	Policy
Rank III: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan (NWMEP) Unser Boulevard Design Overlay Zone (DOZ) 	Specific Area	Policy & Regulation

TABLE 2.2 – PRECEDENCE OF EXISTING REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Existing City Regulations or Procedures	Precedence
NWMEP	VHSDP
Unser Boulevard DOZ	Most restrictive
Subdivision Ordinance	VHSDP
DPM	VHSDP
Other	VHSDP

2.1. Plan Authority: The Volcano Heights SDP (“The Plan” or “VHSDP”) is a Rank III plan that includes both regulations (i.e. law) and policies (i.e. guidance) as instruments to implement the goals, objectives, and policies of the Rank I Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan, and more specifically the Rank II West Side Strategic Plan (WSSP), which designates a Major Activity Center within Volcano Heights as part of the Volcano Mesa Amendment. ~~The Plan supplants the application of all provisions of the City Zoning Code as it pertains to land within the Plan area prior to the Plan’s adoption unless otherwise stated in this Plan.~~

2.1.1. Rank Plans

The City of Albuquerque uses a system of ranked plans, starting with the Rank I Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan, which sets the vision, goals, and overall policies from a City-wide perspective. There are also lower-ranked plans that must comply with the intent, policies, and goals of higher-ranked plans. Rank II Plans, such as the WSSP or the Arroyos Facility Plan, are exclusively policy documents that provide more detail and give more direction about large but distinct areas or facilities within Albuquerque. Rank III Plans, including Sector Development Plans (SDP) such as this Volcano Heights SDP, take the most detailed look at smaller areas and can include both policy (i.e. direction) and regulations (i.e. law).

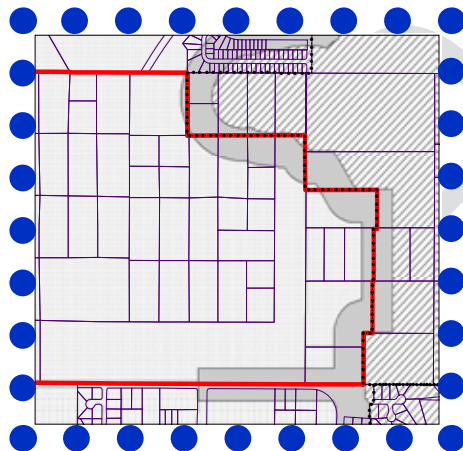
This Rank III VHSDP is intended to further and comply with the policies and intents of the adopted plans in **Table 2.1**. ~~Table 2.2 summarizes the precedence of this Plan with other relevant plans and procedures. [6]~~

2.0 Plan Authority

2.1.2. Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan (NWMEP)

The Rank III NWMEP provides policy and regulatory guidance for development within its boundaries. Adopted in 1988, it sets regulations and policies to control design, construction mitigation, view preservation, and drainage to protect sensitive lands in and around the Escarpment, parts of which became the Petroglyph National Monument.

The NWMEP designates three distinct areas and distinguishes regulations and policies accordingly: Conservation, Impact, and View. Volcano Heights is included in the NWMEP boundary and contains a small portion of Impact Area along the boundary of the Petroglyph National Monument to the east, while the rest of Volcano Heights is designated as View Area and subject to policies applicable to that designation. [See **Exhibit 2.1.**]



Detail : Impact Area in Volcano Heights

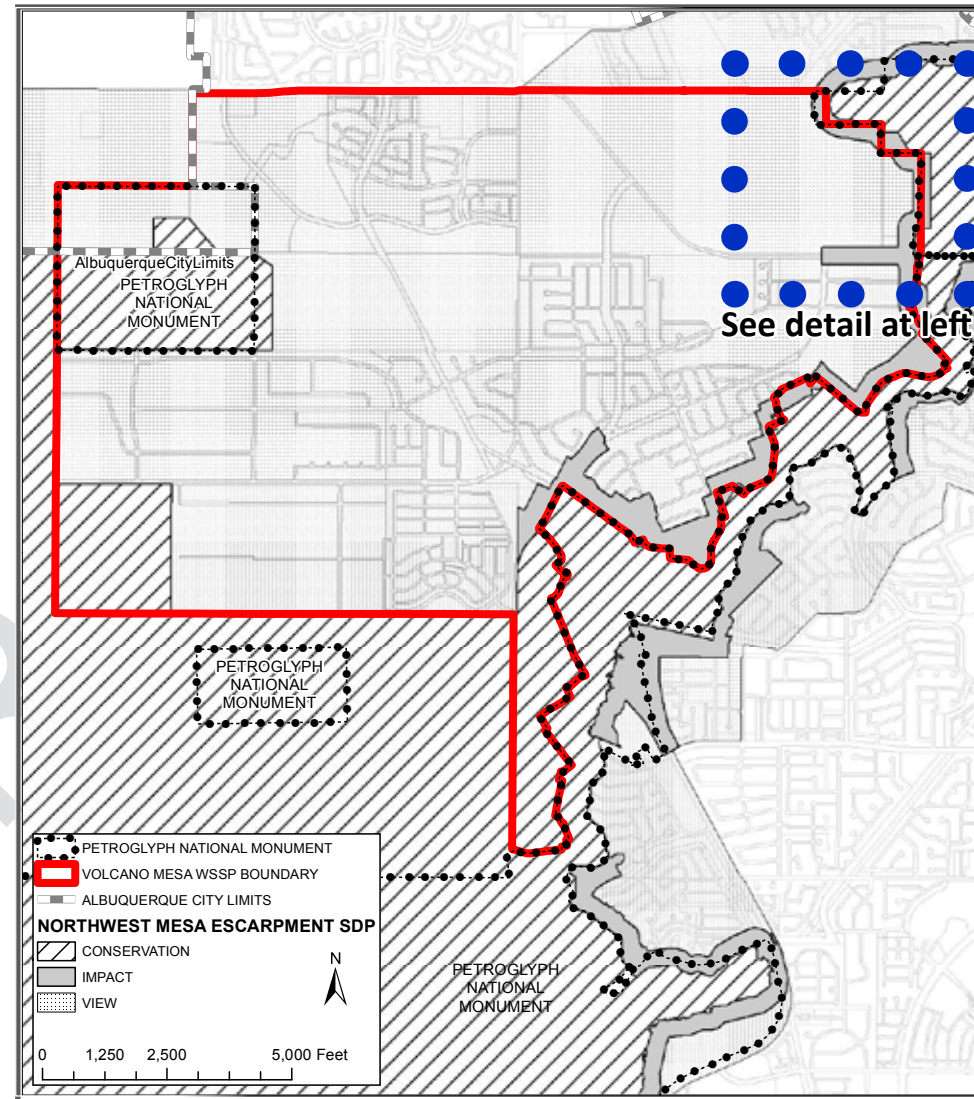


Exhibit 2.1 – NWMEP and WSSP Volcano Mesa Amendment Boundaries [117]

2.0 Plan Authority



- (i) Because the VHSDP and the NWMEP are both Rank III plans with overlapping boundaries, where a policy or regulation conflicts, the VHSDP prevails, unless otherwise stated in the Plan. Where one plan is silent, the policies/regulations of the other plan prevail.
- (ii) Maximum heights by right in Town Center, Regional Center, Mixed-Use, and Neighborhood Transition Zones in Volcano Heights comply with the 40-foot maximum height allowed in the NWMEP View area, although the NWMEP measures from natural grade, and this Plan measures from approved grade, which in some cases may include a minimum amount of fill necessary for construction or to connect to infrastructure. Within Volcano Heights, the approved grade is to govern building height.
- (iii) Portions of Escarpment Transition Zone and Regional Center Zone [8] that are also within the NWMEP Impact Area have **structure height** restrictions of 15 feet per the NWMEP, with the exception that heights shall be measured from approved grade. No variances or deviations shall be granted.
- (iv) No bonus heights shall be granted within the Escarpment Transition or Neighborhood Transition Zones.
- (v) Color shall be regulated per this Plan NWMEP. All structures and fences shall have exterior colors within a light reflective value of 20-50 percent. This restriction includes building walls and surfaces, roofs, mechanical equipment, and landscaping walls and fences [See Section 8.4 on page 151 for building color restrictions. See Section 10.7.2 on page 173 for walls and fences. See Appendix F for sample colors.] ~~including walls and fences, with one exception: residential and mixed-use structures within the View area shall be subject to the same color restrictions as non-residential structures. [9]~~ The intent is to minimize visibility for the purpose of views into the Plan area and maximize harmony with the natural environment within the Petroglyph National Monument, as the NWMEP intended.

In order to balance the intent of respecting and protecting the fabric of unique cultural and geological features of this area with the intent of creating opportunities for a regional employment center and Major Activity Center, the VHSDP includes an optional bonus height system that allows **building height** above 40 feet for the Center and Mixed-Use Zones. Projects must meet additional criteria intended to provide commensurate benefits to both the natural and built environments as a trade-off for bonus height and density.

- 2.1.3. **Unser Boulevard Design Overlay Zone (DOZ):** The Unser Boulevard Design Overlay Zone, adopted in 1992, sets design regulations regarding signs along the Unser Boulevard corridor between I-40 and the Sandoval County line. [See **Exhibit 2.2.**]

CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

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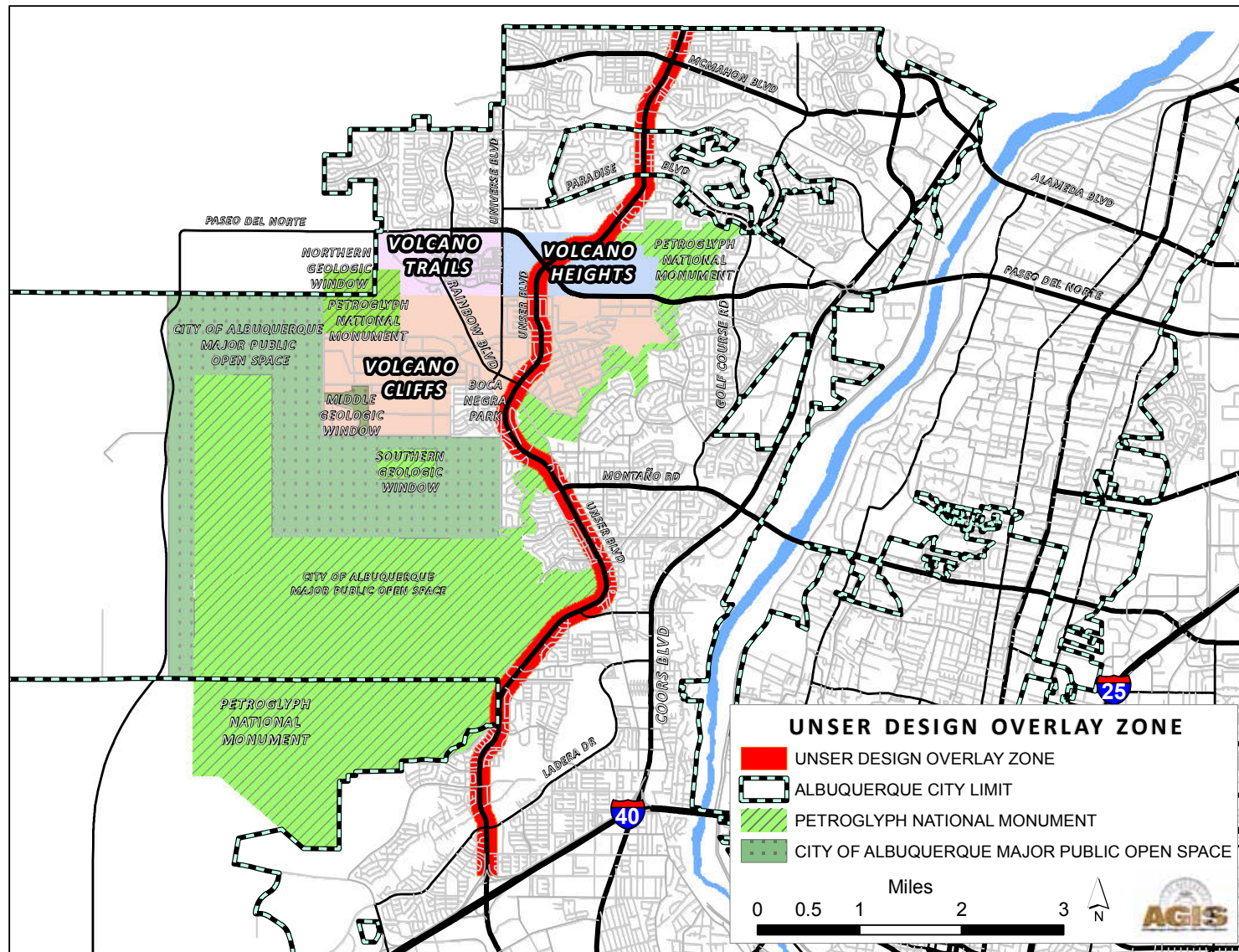


Exhibit 2.2 – Unser Boulevard Design Overlay Zone Boundary [117]

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Enacted to preserve views of the Rio Grande Valley, the Sandia Mountains and the West Mesa Escarpment, it affects an area extending 500 feet in either direction from the centerline of the roadway. The DOZ prohibits off-premise signs, portable signs, and signs that flash, move, or rotate. On-premise signs within the DOZ boundaries are generally limited to one wall or permanent free-standing sign per façade per business, the height and size of which are regulated based on façade area. For additional details and regulations, please consult the Unser Boulevard Design Overlay Zone, available on the Planning Department's publications webpage: <http://www.cabq.gov/planning/publications/>

Because the VHSDP and the Unser Boulevard DOZ are both Rank III plans with overlapping boundaries, where a policy or regulation conflicts, the more restrictive prevails, unless otherwise stated in this Plan. Where one plan is silent, the policies/regulations of the other plan prevail.

- 2.1.4. **City Zoning Code:** Development standards not addressed in this Plan shall be governed by the City Zoning Code to the extent they are not in conflict with the intent or provisions of this Plan. Where in conflict with this Plan, the development standards under City Zoning Code §14-16-3-18 General Building and Site Design Regulations for Non-Residential Uses, as amended, shall not apply to property within

Volcano Heights.

- 2.1.5. **City of Albuquerque Subdivision Ordinance:** Development projects shall be subject to the City of Albuquerque Subdivision Ordinance with the following exception: Where the Subdivision Ordinance conflicts with this Plan, the regulations of this Plan shall prevail in order to meet the intent of development in this unique area.
- 2.1.6. **Development Process Manual (DPM):** Development projects shall be subject to the City DPM. Where the DPM conflicts with this Plan, the regulations of this Plan shall prevail in order to meet the intent of development in this unique area.
- 2.1.7. **Other City Regulations:** In order to meet the intent of development in this unique area, the provisions of this Plan, when in conflict, shall take precedence over those of other City codes, ordinances, regulations, and standards as amended except for the **New Mexico Electrical Code, the New Mexico Electrical Safety Code** and as noted elsewhere in this Plan. [11] Where this Plan is silent, relevant City of Albuquerque codes, ordinances, regulations, and standards shall apply.



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3.1. Applicability

- 3.1.1. The uses, buildings, and structures on all land within Volcano Heights shall conform to this Plan. **Table 3.1** shall determine which sections of the Plan apply to any proposed development based on the type and scope of the proposed development.
- 3.1.2. Provisions of this Plan are activated by “shall” when required, “should” when recommended, and “may” when optional.
- 3.1.3. Terms used throughout this Plan (as noted in bold) are defined in **Section 3.5** of this Plan. Development within Volcano Heights shall be held to these definitions. For those terms not defined in this Plan, City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5 shall apply. Terms not defined in either section shall be accorded commonly accepted meanings. In the event of conflict, the definitions of this Plan shall prevail.
- 3.1.4. Where in conflict, numerical metrics shall prevail over graphic metrics.
- 3.1.5. In order to meet the intent of development in this unique area, the provisions of this Plan, when in conflict, shall take precedence over those of other City of Albuquerque codes, ordinances, regulations, standards, and plans as amended except as noted elsewhere in this Plan. Where this Plan is silent, relevant City of Albuquerque codes, ordinances, regulations, and standards shall apply. [See **Section 2.0 Plan Authority** starting on page 13].

3.1.6. Projects Subject to Review:

- (i) All private development and redevelopment projects are subject to administrative review by the Planning Department and/or official review by the Development Review Board (DRB) and/or Environmental Planning Commission (EPC) for compliance with the Plan. **Table 3.1** establishes the standards for the applicability of the various sections of this Plan to all development and redevelopment projects. [12]
- (ii) Applications for redevelopment projects shall be accompanied by a full-size set of the approved Site Development Plan for Building Permit or Subdivision, whichever is relevant. No building permit shall be approved unless it is consistent with the approved Site Development Plan and landscaping plan, particularly for any items contributing to a bonus height granted for buildings on the property. [See **Section 7.4** on page 139.]

3.2. Development Review and Approval Process

- 3.2.1. **Intent / Purpose:** In order to encourage and support development in Volcano Heights, review and **approval** of proposed projects should be conducted as speedily as possible. As such, this Plan proposes several opportunities to streamline **approval**, despite the significant efforts needed to coordinate infrastructure for development in the short-term.

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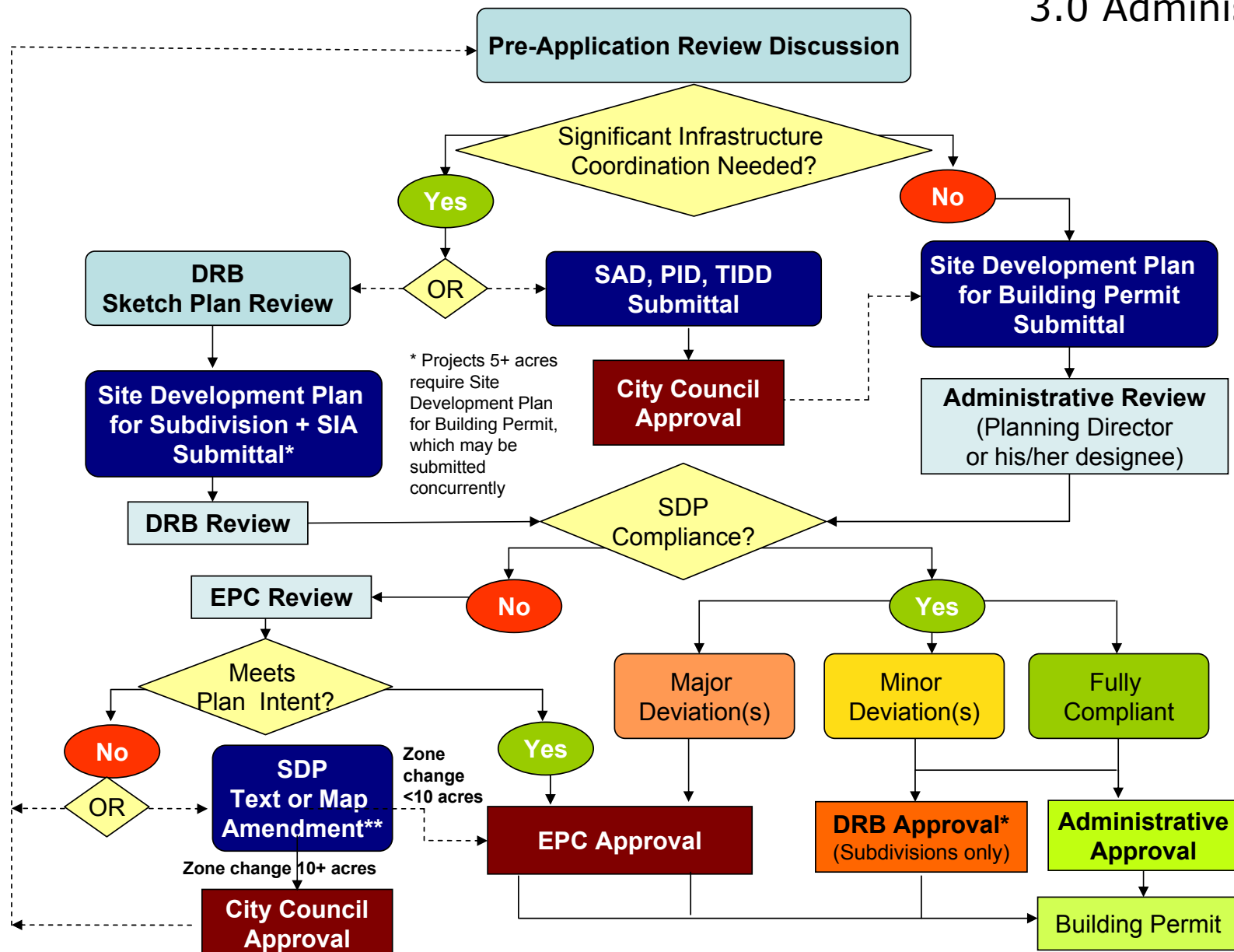


Exhibit 3.1 – Volcano Heights Approval Process Diagram

CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

3.0 Administration

TABLE 3.1 - **APPLICABILITY OF APPLICABLE** PLAN SECTIONS BY DEVELOPMENT TYPE [12]

Plan Section	4.0 Streetscape Standards	5. 1 Land Use Table	6.X.2 Building Placement	6.X.4 Height Standards	6.X. 6 Parking & Service	6.X.7.i Encroachments	6.X.7.iii Single-Family Buffer	6.X.9-12 Building Design Standards by Zone	8.0 General Building Design Standards	9.0 Signage	10.0 Open Space Standards	10.6 Landscaping & Lighting
Type of Development												
Commercial (retail, office, restaurant), lodging, mixed-use building, apartment/multi-family building (3+ units per lot), and live-work buildings												
New Construction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Renovations associated with change of use/expansion of use with no expansion of building [12]		X			X	X			X	X		
Building Expansion												
0% - 49% increase in building square footage (Standards in applicable sections shall apply only to the expansions)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
50% or greater increase of building area (Standards in applicable sections shall apply the entire building including retrofitting of the existing building if non-conforming)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Expansion of parking area only (not in conjunction with expansion of building or use)												
Up to 10 spaces					X				X	X		X
11 or more additional spaces					X		X		X	X	X	X
Façade changes to existing buildings												
'A' Street façade	X					X		X	X	X		X
All other street façades						X		X	X	X		X

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TABLE 3.1 – **APPLICABILITY OF APPLICABLE** PLAN SECTIONS BY DEVELOPMENT TYPE (Cont'd)

Plan Section	4.0 Streetscape Standards	5.1 Land Use Table	6.X.2 Building Placement	6.X.4 Height Standards	6.X.6 Parking & Service	6.X.7.i Encroachments	6.X.7.iii Single-Family Buffer	6.X.9-12 Building Design Standards by Zone	8.0 General Building Design Standards	9.0 Signage	10.0 Open Space Standards	10.6 Landscaping & Site Lighting
Type of Development												
Commercial (retail, office, restaurant), lodging, mixed-use building, apartment/multi-family building (3+ units per lot), and live-work buildings (cont'd)												
Signage												
Modification of an existing sign where the cost of the modification is valued at <u>more than</u> 50% of the replacement value of the sign										X		
New sign or complete replacement of an existing sign										X		
Residential Buildings (single-family attached and detached buildings)												
New construction	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Change of Use with no expansion of building		X			X				X	X		X
Expansion of use/structure (any building addition, deck, porch, etc.)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Expansion of use/structure (new accessory building/structure on the lot)		X	X	X		X		X	X			X
Façade changes												
'A' Street façade						X		X	X			X
All other street façades						X		X	X			

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- 3.2.2. **Pre-Application Review Discussions (PRDs):** As the first step in proposing a new development project, all potential **applicants** shall schedule and attend a discussion with the Planning Director or his/her designee. The Planning Department holds Pre-Application Review Discussions in order to provide informal guidance to property owners and/or developers during the conceptual design phase. These discussions are available for appointments on a weekly basis. This discussion will help determine whether major infrastructure will be needed, options for infrastructure planning and coordination, and opportunities for streamlining approvals. Based on conceptual plans, a staff planner may be assigned to the project to help **applicants** navigate necessary **approval** processes.
- 3.2.3. **Significant Infrastructure Coordination:** **Significant infrastructure** is determined on a case-by-case basis but generally applies to a major street, drainage or utility facility, etc. that is necessary for the subject property as well as other nearby properties to develop. **Applicants** have two process options to coordinate **significant infrastructure**:
- (i) A Site Development Plan for Subdivision may be submitted to the Development Review Board (DRB). This submittal includes a Subdivision Improvement Agreement (SIA), which documents financial guarantees of funds available to provide infrastructure. **Regarding utility facilities, the developer must provide evidence that adequate and appropriate coordination with private utilities has occurred. [10]**
 - (ii) Applications for a **Special Assessment District (SAD)**, **Tax Increment Development District (TIDD)**, or **Public Improvement District (PID)** may be submitted to the City Council for **approval**, per the following City Ordinances.
 - a. SAD: Albuquerque Code of Ordinances Section 6-8.
 - b. TIDD: Albuquerque Code of Ordinances Section 4-10.
 - c. PID: Albuquerque Code of Ordinances Section 6-9.
 - d. Because these processes include planning for **significant infrastructure** and provide a financial mechanism to fund infrastructure improvements, projects that receive City Council **approval** are eligible for Administrative Approval of Site Development Plans for Building Permit.
- a. Once approved by the DRB, Site Plans for Subdivision for projects less than 5 acres may proceed directly to **building permit**.
 - b. Subject to **approval** by the DRB, Site Plans for Subdivision 5 acres or greater shall require a Site Plan for Building Permit, eligible for Administrative Review and Approval per **Section 3.2.5** in this Plan. These site plans may be submitted concurrently.

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3.2.4. **DRB Sketch Plan Review:** All **applicants** shall schedule and attend a discussion with the DRB before submitting a Site Development Plan for Subdivision OR a Site Development Plan for Building Permit that requires infrastructure. The DRB holds weekly Sketch Plan Reviews for no fee.

3.2.5. **Administrative Review and Approval:** Once infrastructure is either in place or coordinated with financial guarantees in place per **Section 3.2.3** of this Plan, Site Development Plans for Building Permit that fully comply with all standards of the Plan shall be processed administratively by the Planning Director or his/her designee and proceed to **building permit**.

The Planning Director or his/her designee shall be responsible for the following:

- (i) Conducting Pre-Application Review Discussions;
- (ii) Assigning Staff to follow the project through the necessary **approvals**;
- (iii) Reviewing Site Plans for Building Permit for compliance with the intent, policies, and requirements of the Plan;
- (iv) Determining whether a Site Plan for Building Permit deviates from any standard within the thresholds for:
 - a. Minor Deviation per **Section 3.2.10** and **Table 3.2** below and therefore eligible for Administrative Approval;
 - b. Major Deviation per **Section 3.2.11** and **Table 3.3** below and therefore required to obtain **approval** by the EPC;

c. Non-compliance without meeting the intent of this Plan and therefore required to modify the Project or amend this Sector Development Plan per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-3; OR

d. Non-compliance yet still meeting the intent of this Plan and therefore eligible for **approval** by the EPC with an **exception** per **Section 3.2.13** in this Plan.

(v) Determining the public notice required for proposed projects, based on the **approval** process determined above

a. Public Notice for Site Plans for Building Permit per **Table 3.4** OR

b. Public Notice for Site Plans for Subdivision per **Table 3.5**.

(vi) Mailing Public Notice to relevant Property Owners as noted by (PO) in **Table 3.4** or **Table 3.5**;

(vii) Determining whether convening the Volcano Heights Review Team is appropriate;

(viii) Convening a Volcano Heights Review Team of relevant City staff and/or members of the public;

(ix) Approving Site Development Plans for Building Permit that fully comply with the intent, policies, and requirements of the Plan;

(x) Approving minor deviations to previously approved Site Development Plans for Building Permit that comply with this Plan and all applicable City ordinances, as per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-22(6) and **Section 3.2.10** in this Plan.

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- (xi) Forwarding any major deviations to the EPC per **Section 3.2.11** below; and
- (xii) Forwarding any appeals to the decision of the Planning Director to the City Council, per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-4.

3.2.6. Volcano Heights Review Team (VHRT)

- (i) As part of the Administrative Review Process, a Volcano Heights Review Team (“the Review Team” or VHRT) may be convened by the Planning Director or his/her designee for projects that require interpretation or discretionary judgment with respect to the project’s compliance with standards. This non-judicial Review Team shall be charged with working cooperatively and creatively with the applicant to solve problems and resolve conflicts regarding elements of a proposed development project that seem to meet the intent and policies of this Plan but face logistic challenges in meeting its numeric or text regulations.

The VHRT may include, but is not limited to, the following City staff and/or agency representatives:

- Planning Director or his/her designee
- Staff Planner assigned to proposed project;
- City Planning & Zoning;
- City Hydrologist;
- City Department of Municipal Development (DMD);

- City Open Space Division;
- City Parks and Recreation;
- City Office of Neighborhood Coordination;
- Albuquerque-Bernalillo Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA);
- Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG);
- Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM);
- New Mexico Gas Company;
- Telecommunications Companies;
- Adjacent Property owners;
- Potential tenants;
- Neighborhood Association representatives;
- Merchants’ Associations representatives; and/or
- American Institute of Architects (AIA) representative(s) or other licensed design professional(s) [14].

- (ii) City Open Space Division shall be included in the review process where the development occurs within the Impact Area as defined by the NWMEP or within 200 feet of a significant rock outcropping as shown in Exhibit 10.1 [13].

- (iii) As the Plan area develops, PNM shall be involved in all aspects of significant infrastructure development in order to allow for adequate utility planning and placement [15].

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3.2.7. **Development Review Board (DRB) Approval**

The DRB shall be responsible for the following:

- (i) Conducting Sketch Plan reviews weekly;
- (ii) Reviewing/approving Site Plans for Subdivisions that comply with this Plan, the DPM, and City ordinances;
- (iii) Reviewing/approving minor deviations from any dimensional standard in a Site Development Plan for Subdivision per **Section 3.2.10** of this Plan;
- (iv) Reviewing/approving Site Development Plans for Building Permit that involve 4 or more feet of fill; and
- (v) Reviewing/approving Site Development Plans for Building Permit that involve construction within the Impact Area as defined by the NWMEP. [See **Exhibit 2.1** on page 15.]

3.2.8. **Environmental Planning Commission (EPC) Approval:**

The EPC shall be responsible for the following:

- (i) Major deviations from the standards beyond Minor Deviations as defined in **Table 3.2** below require review and **approval** by the Environmental Planning Commission (EPC), which includes more opportunity for public review and comment at a public hearing. Major Deviation thresholds shall be allowed per **Table 3.3**. The EPC shall not approve projects that fail to meet the intent of this Plan.
- (ii) Reviewing/approving requests for **exceptions** to the regulations of this Plan that still meet the Plan's intent, per **Section 3.2.13** in this Plan.

- (iii) Reviewing/approving request for zone changes less than 10 acres in size and reviewing/recommending to City Council **approval** or **denial** of zone change requests 10 acres or more.

3.2.9. **City Council Appeal and Approval**

- (i) The City Council shall be the body to approve SAD, TIDD, and/or PID applications. [See **Section 3.2.3.ii** in this Plan.]
- (ii) Per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-1, the City Council shall be the final review and **approval** body in the following circumstances:
 - a. Zone Map amendments for projects 10 or more acres in size; and
 - b. Text amendments, including design regulations.
- (iii) The City Council shall be the final appeal body for proposed projects, per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-3.

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3.2.10. **Minor Deviations:** As defined in **Table 3.2**, the DRB shall have the authority to approve minor deviations from Site Development Plans for Subdivision and the Planning Director or his/her designee shall have the authority to approve minor deviations to Site Development Plans for Building Permit that:

- (i) Meet the intent of this Plan;
- (ii) Help to preserve a rock outcrop or other cultural or natural feature deemed significant by the City Open Space Division;
- (iii) Do not materially change the circulation and building location on the site;
- (iv) Do not increase the building area permitted;
- (v) Do not change the relationship between the buildings and the street;
- (vi) Do not allow greater height of any building without a commensurate benefit to the natural environment and built environment;
- (vii) Do not eliminate regulations intended as protections for single-family development existing at the time of this Plan's adoption; or
- (viii) Do not change any required element of the **zoning map** or **Mandatory Streets** map beyond the thresholds established in **Table 3.2** below.

Any appeals shall be heard by the City Council, per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-4.

TABLE 3.2 – MINOR DEVIATION CRITERIA

Standard	Minor Deviation Allowed	Criteria
Location/geometry of Mandatory Streets	Deviation from the Centerline of the street up to 300 feet. In the case of avoiding natural and/or culturally significant features, a greater allowance is permitted on a case by case basis and may require a signed agreement with affected adjacent owners when it affects their properties [16].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not introduce a curve beyond what an automobile can navigate safely as defined in the City's Development Process Manual (DPM) Chapter 23, Sections 2 and 3. Any change to the location of a Mandatory Street shall be reviewed by the Planning Director or his/her designee for approval. Any changes proposed to avoid rock outcroppings or other natural and/or culturally significant features shall be coordinated with City Open Space Division.
Mandatory Street Cross Sections and Frontage Standards	Any dimensional standard change (increase or decrease) up to 20%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not eliminate any element from a cross section. Shall not alter the total right-of-way (ROW) of the paved portion of the cross section. Shall not decrease travel lanes below 10 feet or increase travel lanes to more than 12 feet. Shall require justification by the applicant. May include criteria for variances per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-2(C).
	Adding medians to an 'A' Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When incorporating a median, the median shall be a minimum of 2 feet and shall provide enough width to allow vegetation to be planted and sustain itself within the entire median, including turn bays.
	Adding or removing reverse-angle parking to/from an 'A' Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-Street parking may be parallel or reversed angle parking. Where reversed angled parking is used, the ROW shall be increased to add that element while still maintaining appropriate dimensions for all other elements. A median is recommended with reverse-angle parking.
	Increasing the Built-to Zone (BTZ) up to 75 feet from the property line on a 'B' Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed to accommodate major topography or road elevation change. Allowed to avoid a rock outcropping or other sensitive land. Allowed to create a parking court.
	Changes to the arrangement of street cross sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any changes in arrangement of the streets cross section shall be reviewed by the Planning Director or his/her designee to ensure compatibility with the intent of this Plan. Reference to ITE's "Designing Walkable Urban Thoroughfares: A Context Sensitive Approach" or Context Sensitive Design is encouraged.
Non-Mandatory Street Cross Section	Changes to the arrangement of street cross sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any changes in arrangement of the streets cross section shall be reviewed by the Planning Director or his/her designee to ensure compatibility with the intent of this Plan. Reference to ITE's "Designing Walkable Urban Thoroughfares: A Context Sensitive Approach" or Context Sensitive Design is encouraged.

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TABLE 3.2 – MINOR DEVIATION CRITERIA (Cont'd)

Standard	Minor Deviation Allowed	Criteria
Site Development Standards		
Build-to zones/setbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more than a 20% change in the maximum or minimum setback. On 'B' Streets, BTZ may be extended to 75 feet in the case of avoiding natural and/or culturally significant features. A greater allowance for setbacks and BTZ on 'A' Streets is permitted on a case-by-case basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the build-to zones and setbacks shall only be granted due to changes to the street cross sections, changes in the width of a sidewalk, changes to building placement to protect view corridors and/or enhance solar efficiencies, and/or changes to avoid natural and/or culturally significant features or sensitive lands [17]. In no case shall the sidewalk be less than 6 feet in width.
Building Frontage	No more than a 15% reduction in the required building frontage along each block of an 'A' Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any reduction in the required building frontage shall be to accommodate porte cocheres for drop-off and pick-up.
Street screen	Waiver of street screen requirement along a 'B' Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for a street screen may only be waived along a 'B' Street frontage of any interim surface parking lot (off-street) that is intended to be in-filled with a parking structure within 2 years. Applicant may be required to show financial records or sketch plans indicating intent and/or planning. In no case shall any portion of the surface parking have frontage along an 'A' Street without a required street screen. In no case shall the (off-street) surface parking lot be located at a street intersection for a minimum depth of 20' along each street (regardless of Street Type). Requirement may be waived where street screens are incompatible with utility infrastructure, particularly to address safety considerations for utility crews during maintenance and repair, as long as other satisfactory screening methods are employed or the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed use poses no negative visual impact to the built environment. [84].
	Waiver of street screen requirement next to elevated roadways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the roadway grade exceeds the approved property grade by more than 4 feet, the requirement for a street screen may be eliminated as long as the uses pose no negative visual impact from adjacent roadways and/or other methods of screening unsightly visual elements are employed [19]. Where street screens are incompatible with utility infrastructure, particularly to address safety considerations for utility crews during maintenance and repair [84].

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TABLE 3.2 – MINOR DEVIATION CRITERIA (Cont'd)

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Minor Deviation Allowed</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Non-dimensional standard	Any non-dimensional standard deemed minor by the Planning Director or his/her designee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any change shall be based on specific development context that poses a challenge to meet the standards OR a demonstration that the proposed change improves the project's ability to meet the Plan's intent(s).
Building Design Standards	Any dimensional standard change (increase or decrease) up to 10%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any change shall be based on specific development context that poses a challenge to meet the standards OR a demonstration that the proposed change improves the project's ability to meet the Plan's intent(s).
	Any non-dimensional standard deemed minor by the Planning Director or his/her designee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any change shall be based on specific development context that poses a challenge to meet the standards OR a demonstration that the proposed change improves the project's ability to meet the Plan's intent(s).
Streetscape Standards	Street tree planting, street lighting, and other streetscape standards may be adjusted based on the development context and street cross section.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any changes to the streetscape standards shall be based on specific development context such as vegetation, natural features, drainage, and fire access and is subject to approval by the Planning Director or his/her designee and/or relevant City department.
Off-site Parking Spaces	Additional spaces may be added where limits are placed on conditional uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more of the following shall be required, subject to the approval of the Planning Director or his/her designee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking shall be fully screened via landscaping, wall, and/or fence. Parking shall be broken up with landscaping every 10 spaces. Pedestrian walkways shall be included to front entrances.

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3.2.11. **Major Deviations:** The EPC shall have the authority to approve major deviations, as defined in **Table 3.3**, that:

- (i) Meet the intent of this Plan;
- (ii) Help to preserve a rock outcrop or other cultural or natural feature deemed significant by the City Open Space Division;
- (iii) Do not materially change the circulation and building location on the site;
- (iv) Do not increase the building area permitted;
- (v) Do not change the relationship between the buildings and the street;
- (vi) Do not allow greater height of any building without a commensurate benefit to the natural environment and built environment;
- (vii) Do not eliminate regulations intended as protections for single-family development existing at the time of this Plan's adoption; or
- (viii) Change any required element of the **zoning map, Mandatory Streets map**, or regulatory standard within the thresholds established by **Tables 3.2 or 3.3** below.

Any appeals shall be heard by the City Council, per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-4.

3.2.12. **Non-compliance:** This Plan distinguishes projects that meet the intent of this Plan, as determined by the Planning Director or his/her designee, from those that do not.

- (i) Projects that meet the intent of this Plan but require deviations beyond those considered Major per **Table 3.3** in this Plan shall follow one of the relevant processes below:
 - a. Request and justify a variance because of unique parcel conditions through the process outlined in City Zoning Code §14-16-4-2;
 - b. Request and justify a zone change to SU-2 for SU-1 per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-22 to accommodate a compatible use not listed as permissive or conditional in Table of this Plan; OR
 - c. Request and justify an **exception** to a design standard (e.g. Site Development or Building Design Standards) per **Section 3.2.13** in this Plan.
- (ii) Projects that do not meet the intent of this Plan shall require either modification to the project or amendment of this Plan, per **Section 3.3** of this Plan and City Zoning Code §14-16-4-3.

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TABLE 3.3 – MAJOR DEVIATION CRITERIA

Standard	Major Deviation Allowed	Criteria
Mandatory Street Cross Sections	The elimination of a street cross section element or adjustment of a dimension beyond the 20% allowed by a minor deviation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to a mandatory street cross section may only be due to utility use, drainage requirement, or engineering for safety or to respond to site context. The applicant shall provide engineering drawings demonstrating the need for an adjustment to the street cross section and proposing an improved cross section that works for the project site and adjacent sites, while still meeting the intent of this Plan.
Site Development Standards		
Build-to Zones/Setbacks	A change in the maximum or minimum setback between 20-50%. In the case of avoiding natural and/or culturally significant features or for the purpose of utility use [21] , a greater allowance is permitted on a case-by-case basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the build-to zones and setbacks may only be due to any changes to the street cross sections, changes due to utility use [20], changes in the width of a sidewalk, and/or changes to building placement to protect view corridors and/or enhance solar efficiencies [18]. In no case shall the sidewalk be less than 6 feet in width.
Building Frontage	A reduction in the required building frontage along each block of an 'A' Street between 15-30%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any reduction in the required building frontage shall be to accommodate porte cocheres for drop-off and pick-up.
Building Design Standards	Any dimensional standard change (increase or decrease) between 10-40%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any change shall be based on specific development context that poses a challenge to meet the standards OR a demonstration that the proposed change improves the project's ability to meet the Plan's intent(s).
	Any non-dimensional standard deemed major by the Planning Director or his/her designee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any change shall be based on specific development context that poses a challenge to meet the standards OR a demonstration that the proposed change improves the project's ability to meet the Plan's intent(s).

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3.2.13. Exceptions from Design and/or Subdivision Ordinances' Development Standards

- (i) As long as a proposed project meets the intent of this Plan, the EPC shall be authorized to approve Site Development Plan submittals with appropriate **exceptions** to adopted standards and regulations, provided a project meets at least one of the following conditions, as justified by the **applicant**:
 - a. The project includes elements of **exceptional** civic, architectural, or environmental design. These design elements should provide a benefit to the City, **adjacent** property owners, and/or the built or natural environment that justifies the requested **exception**.
 - b. The **exception** will help to preserve and/or enhance significant views, **rock outcroppings**, or other natural features.
 - c. The **exception** will help to coordinate and/or enhance development or improvements on **adjacent** properties **and/or accommodate utility use or public utility structures [22]**.
 - d. The **exception** is needed to accommodate a **major employer**. **Such an exception may be subject to a development agreement with the City that includes clawback provisions in the event that the major employer leaves the Plan area within 5 years of project approval.**

- (ii) In order to justify requests for **exceptions**, the **applicant** shall submit sufficient design sketches, photographs, and other detailed information as may be necessary to demonstrate the case and solution requested for an exception to the adopted regulations.
- (iii) Site Development Plans may require additional analysis and/or documentation, such as, but not limited to: site elevations, site sections, and building heights showing impacts to views and/or relationship to nearby **sensitive lands**.

3.2.14. Project Approval: The Planning Director, DRB, or EPC shall approve Site Development Plans for public and private projects that meet the intent of the Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan. This **approval** is required as a condition for the following:

- (i) Acceptance by the Planning Department of an application for a grading permit;
- (ii) Acceptance by the Planning Department of an application for a **building permit** for construction of a new structure;
- (iii) Acceptance by the Planning Department of an application for a **building permit** for expansion of an existing structure;
- (iv) Acceptance by the Planning Department of an application for a **building permit** for exterior renovation, remodeling, or other alteration of existing structure;
- (v) Construction of a surface parking lot; and
- (vi) Acceptance by the Planning Department of an application for a sign permit.

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3.2.15. **Review of Phased Projects:** To minimize review steps for phased projects, the DRB may approve a Site Development Plan for Subdivision for all phases provided that the **applicant** submits drawings that depict the initial phase as well as all future phases. The Site Development Plan is valid for seven years from the date of the **approval** and may be amended administratively per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-22.

3.3. **Amendments to the Sector Development Plan and/or Zoning Map:** Amendments and/or changes to the **zoning map**, Mandatory Street map, and property boundaries shall be considered by the EPC and forwarded with a recommendation for **approval** or **denial** to the City Council for sites 10 acres or less. For sites 10 acres or greater and for all text amendments, the Land Use Hearing Officer shall consider such changes and recommend **approval** or **denial** for final action by the City Council in accordance with the procedure set out in §14-16-4-3 of the City Zoning Code.

3.4. Public Notification

3.4.1. Notification for Site Plans for Building Permit shall be required as per **Table 3.4**.

3.4.2. Notification for Site Plans for Subdivision shall be required as per **Table 3.5**.

3.4.3. **Applicant Responsibilities:** When required (as noted with “NA” in **Table 3.4** or **Table 3.5**), the **applicant** shall give written **notification** of the Application for Site Development Plan to any recognized **Neighborhood Association**, Neighborhood Coalition, non-recognized neighborhood organization, and/or homeowner association which covers, abuts, or is across the public **right-of-way** (ROW) from the project site.

(i) The Office of Neighborhood Coordination (ONC) shall provide the **applicant** with a complete list of the names and addresses for all people who require **notification**, including any interested parties in the area who have registered with ONC to receive notice. The **applicant** shall not be held responsible for notifying people who are not on the ONC list.

(ii) Notification shall include a reduced version of the proposed Site Development Plan, including the Landscape Plan; the date, time, and location of the DRB or EPC hearing; contact information for the **applicant**; and the name, e-mail, and phone number of the Staff Planner.

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(iii) Notification shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and postmarked at least fifteen (15) days in advance of the hearing.

(iv) The **applicant** shall give copies of the ONC **notification** list and proof of mailings to the Approval Body for the hearing record. Failure by the **applicant** to show proof of **notification** shall be grounds for a deferral of the applicant's proposal at the Hearing until proper proof of **notification** is provided by the **applicant**.

TABLE 3.4 – APPROVAL PROCESS AND NOTIFICATIONS: SITE PLANS FOR SUBDIVISION

Zones	Proposed Project	Compliance	Approval Process		Notification		
Transition Zones	Any Project < 5 acres	Fully Compliant	DRB				NR
		Minor Deviation(s)	DRB				NR
		Major Deviation(s)		EPC	NA	PO	
	Any Project 5+ acres	Fully Compliant	DRB		NA	PO	
		Minor Deviation(s)	DRB		NA	PO	
		Major Deviation(s)		EPC	NA	PO	
Center Zones + VHMx	Any Project < 5 acres	Fully Compliant	DRB				NR
		Minor Deviation(s)	DRB				NR
		Major Deviation(s)		EPC	NA	PO	
	Any Project 5+ Acres	Fully Compliant	DRB				NR
		Minor Deviation(s)	DRB				NR
		Major Deviation(s)		EPC	NA	PO	

Approval Process Abbreviations

DRB = Development Review Board

EPC = Environmental Planning Commission

Notification Abbreviations

NA = Neighborhood Associations *(Includes relevant Merchants Associations registered with the Office of Neighborhood Coordination. Notice shall be the responsibility of the applicant.)*

PO = Property Owners within 200 feet *(Notice shall be the responsibility of the Planning Director or his/her designee.)*

NR= Not Required

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3.4.4. **Planning Director Responsibilities:** When required (as noted with “PO” in **Table 3.4** or **Table 3.5**), the Planning Director or his/her designee shall provide mailed **notification** to property owners within two-hundred feet (200) of the boundaries of the proposed project site, excluding public rights-of-way.

Notification shall be postmarked a minimum of ten (10) days prior to the hearing and shall include reduced copies of the proposed Site Development Plan, the Landscape Plan, and contact information for the Planning Department and the **applicant**.

TABLE 3.5 – APPROVAL PROCESS AND NOTIFICATIONS: SITE PLANS FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Zones	Proposed Project	Compliance	Approval Process			Notification		
Transition Zones	Residential Project < 5 acres	Fully Compliant	AA					NR
		Minor Deviation(s)	AA	VHRT				NR
		Major Deviation(s)			EPC	NA	PO	
	Residential Project 5+ acres OR Project with Non-residential Component (any size)	Fully Compliant	AA	VHRT		NA	PO	
		Minor Deviation(s)	AA	VHRT		NA	PO	
		Major Deviation(s)		VHRT	EPC	NA	PO	
Center Zones + VHMx	Any Project < 5 acres	Fully Compliant	AA	VHRT				NR
		Minor Deviation(s)	AA	VHRT				NR
		Major Deviation(s)		VHRT	EPC	NA	PO	
	Any Project 5+ Acres	Fully Compliant	AA	VHRT				NR
		Minor Deviation(s)	AA	VHRT				NR
		Major Deviation(s)		VHRT	EPC	NA	PO	

Approval Process Abbreviations

AA = Administrative Approval

VHRT = Volcano Heights Review Team

EPC = Environmental Planning Commission

Notification Abbreviations

NA = Neighborhood Associations *(Includes relevant Merchants Associations registered with the Office of Neighborhood Coordination. Notice shall be the responsibility of the applicant.)*

PO = Property Owners within 200 feet *(Notice shall be the responsibility of the Planning Director or his/her designee.)*

NR= Not Required

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TABLE 3.6 – APPROVAL PROCESS BY DEVELOPMENT TYPE

Type of Request	Administrative Review (PRD)	Administrative Approval (AA)	DRB Decision	EPC Decision	City Council Decision	Building Permit (Front Counter)	Applicable Sections/Criteria
1. Ordinary building maintenance (includes changes to the exterior and/or interior)						X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interior changes may require building, electrical, and/or other city permits Exterior changes affecting more than 120 SF require a building permit.
2. Renovation or alteration of a building interior with no exterior façade changes						X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interior changes may require building, electrical, and/or other city permits.
3. Renovation, alteration of, or addition to an existing building	X	X				X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any decision on Major Deviations from dimensional elements limited to building height and building setbacks shall be made by the EPC.
4. Demolition of a building	X					X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires demolition permit from the City.
5. New construction with < 4 ft. fill NOT requiring significant infrastructure	X	X		Major Deviat.		X	
6. New construction with < 4 ft. fill requiring significant infrastructure	X		X	Major Deviat.		X	
7. New construction with 4+ ft. fill	X		X	Major Deviat.		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires sign-off from City hydrologist.
8. Construction of a parking garage	X	X		Major Deviat.		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Design Standards shall apply.
9. Construction of a new surface parking lot or expansion of an existing surface parking lot	X		X	Major Deviat.		X	

Notes:

1. Appeals per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-4
2. Deviat. = Deviation [See **Table 3.2** and **Table 3.3**]

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TABLE 3.6 – APPROVAL PROCESS BY DEVELOPMENT TYPE (Cont'd)

Type of Request	Administrative Review (PRD)	Administrative Approval (AA)	DRB Decision	EPC Decision	City Council Decision	Building Permit (Front Counter)	Applicable Sections/Criteria
10. Renovation associated with change of use within an existing building or structure (with no exterior façade changes) [23]	X	X				X	
11. New sign or alteration of an existing sign	X	X				X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign permits shall be required for all new and altered signs within any character zone. Signs may be approved administratively for all signs that conform to Sign Standards.
12. Master Sign Plan approval	X		X	Major Deviat.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See #11 above.
13. Character zone boundary change request	X			Recomm.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All requests to change the underlying zoning boundaries shall be processed as an SDP Zoning Map Amendment per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-3. Zone changes shall not eliminate any Character Zone from the Plan area or change the overall boundary of the Plan area.
14. Request to change zoning standards or design standards	X			Recomm.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All requests to change the underlying zoning and/or design regulations shall be processed as an SDP amendment to zoning per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-3.

Notes:

1. Appeals per City Zoning Code §14-16-4-4
2. Deviat. = Deviation [See Table 3.2 and Table 3.3]
3. Recomm. = Recommendation to the City Council

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Mezzanine on the West Side

3.5. Definitions

The following definitions shall apply within Volcano Heights. For those terms not defined in this Plan, City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5 shall apply. In the event of conflict, the definitions of this Plan shall prevail. Where used elsewhere in this Plan, these terms appear in bold.

- A' Street:** A street designation in this Plan used to denote pedestrian-friendly streets with no curb cuts particularly suited to retail opportunities.
- Abutting:** The condition under which two properties touch, without separation from a public **right-of-way (ROW)**.
- Accessory Building:** Defined per City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5, accessory buildings do not count as **buildings** for the purposes of **building frontage** or Site Development Standards in this Plan. Accessory buildings shall conform to the Building Design Standards in this Plan.
- Accessory Use:** A use that is appropriate, subordinate and customarily incidental to the primary use of the lot.
- Adjacent:** The condition under which two properties are next to each other, whether **abutting** or separated from a public **ROW**.
- Alley:** A thoroughfare designated by the City as public **ROW**, which affords secondary means of access to an **abutting** property.

Amphitheater:

An open-air venue for entertainment, typically comprised of a stage facing a sloping, semi-circular seating gallery. The scale should complement surrounding development. Where located within 500 feet of existing residential uses, special design measures, such as locating the stage so sound is directed away from homes or employing berms or walls to redirect sound as necessary, shall be taken to reduce ambient impacts off-site. Amphitheatres shall comply with the City noise control ordinance [Article 9 of Building and Safety: ROA 1994 Sec. 9-9].

Ancillary Structure:

A structure within an open space area that may include minor commercial uses, such as small food or news vendors, but is primarily intended to serve as civic elements for general public use to support and complement more passive activities. Ancillary structures may take the form of a pavilion, pergola, or kiosk. The style should complement surrounding buildings while remaining clearly subordinate to them in mass and scale. Ancillary structures do not count as buildings for the purpose of building frontage or Site Development Standards in this Plan but shall conform to the Building Design Standards in this Plan.

Appeal Process:

The process by which a **land-use decision declaratory ruling** made by the DRB, EPC, or Planning Director **denial** may be challenged.

Applicant:

An applicant is a person applying for Site Development Plan **approval**. The person may be the property owner or owner's representative.

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Approval: An action taken by the Planning Director (or his/her designee) issuing an Administrative Approval as noted in a **Notice of Decision (NOD)** or by the DRB signing and dating a Sector Development Plan as **approved**.

Approved Grade: The grade approved by the City Hydrologist that meets the requirements of the drainage ordinance, provides sufficient conditions to link to utilities, but imports the least amount of fill. Approved grade may or may not be the same as the nearest roadway grade [24].

Articulation: A means of breaking up large expanses of blank wall both horizontally and vertically by adding changes of relief (i.e. how far a portion of the façade projects from or is recessed into the main façade surface), alternating building materials, and/or the placement of windows, **portals**, and other external features.

Attics / Mezzanines: The interior part of a **building** contained within a pitched roof structure or a partial story between two main stories of a building.

Auto-related Sales and Service Uses: Establishments that provide **retail sales** and services related to automobiles including, but not limited to, cars, tires, batteries, gasoline, etc.

Auto-oriented: A term describing those aspects of a project intended primarily for the benefit of vehicle access, amenities, and service, including but not limited to drive-through lanes, drive-up windows, queuing, parking, **alleys**, loading areas, etc.

Awning: A decorative feature extending from the exterior of a **building** that may serve as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind.

'B' Street: A street designation in this Plan that denotes an **auto-oriented** street that provides vehicle access to parking, services areas, etc.

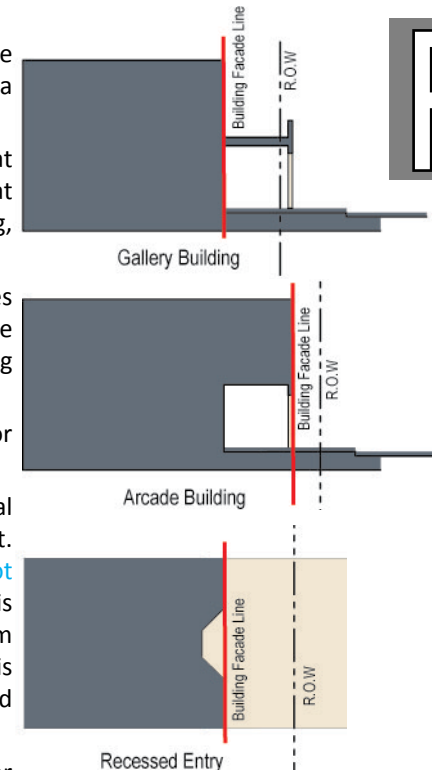
Block Size: Block size is measured between centerlines of the vehicular streets that frame the block, which is defined per City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5.

Bikeway: Any bicycle lane, bicycle route, and/or bicycle trail.

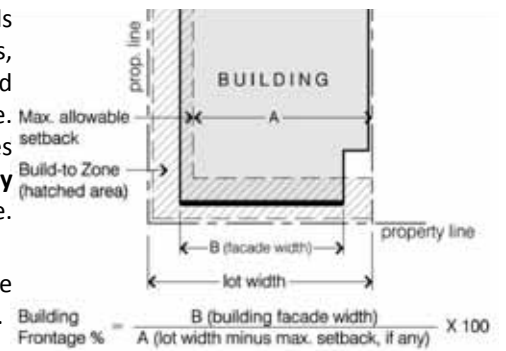
Build-to Zone (BTZ): The area within which the principal building's front façade is to be built. (Porches and courtyards would not count as principal façades.) The BTZ is measured from the required minimum setback. Where appropriate, parking is allowed within the BTZ, given the required screening.

Building: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy that is entirely separated from any other structure by space or by walls in which there are no common doors, windows, or similar openings; is covered by a roof; and forms an enclosed space. Buildings generally enclose primary uses of the site, as opposed to **accessory buildings**, which enclose accessory (i.e. secondary or auxiliary) uses.

Building Façade Line: The vertical plane along a lot where the building's front façade is actually located.



Sample Building Façade Lines



Building Frontage Calculation

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*Building
Frontage:*

The percentage of front façade located within the front **Build-to Zone** as a proportion of the block frontage along an **'A'** or **'B' Street**. **Parks**, plazas, improved **forecourts**, and pedestrian breezeway frontages shall be considered as buildings for the calculation of building frontage.

Building Height:

The height of a **building** measured from approved grade to the eave line in the case of a pitched roof or to the roof line in the case of a **parapet**. See also **structure height**.

Building Permit:

An official certificate of Entitlement issued by the City to an **applicant** in order to construct, enlarge, or alter a structure.

*Business
Improvement
District (BID):*

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are created by petition of at least ten or more business owners comprising at least 51% of the total business owners in the proposed district. Upon receipt of the petition, a municipality typically passes an ordinance creating the district and establishing the time and terms for paying the BID fee, which could be assessed as part of property taxes or paid annually by tenants. The municipality appoints a management committee, typically an existing revitalization nonprofit or a committee of nominees submitted by business owners, to manage collected fees and act as the legal entity to provide ongoing maintenance, services, and liability for a self-defined area. BIDs often employ a property manager that can act as a recruiting, marketing, and brokering agent for the district.

*Bus Rapid
Transit (BRT):*

A public transportation system with some dedicated infrastructure and additional resources that enables **service that is timely and more efficient than an ordinary bus line can provide**. These systems approach the service quality of rail transit with the cost savings and flexibility of bus transit.

Center Zones:

Character Zones within Volcano Heights meant to provide gravity to hold together surrounding development. Center Zones are intended to have the most dense, urban, walkable built environment and the most intense activity, particularly for pedestrians. In this Plan, Center Zones include Town Center, Regional Center, and Village Center zones.

Character Zone:

A zone within Volcano Heights that creates an urban form distinct from other zones in the Plan area. Character Zones are identified in the zoning map in **Section 5.1**.

Civic Space:

See Open Space, Civic.

Colonnade:

A row of regularly spaced columns supporting a major horizontal element above.

*Commercial
Ready:*

A space constructed at a minimum ground floor height as established in each character zone that may be used for non-commercial uses and/or be converted into retail/commercial use. The space must comply with all building and construction codes for retail use in place at the time of site plan **approval**. Commercial-ready spaces are intended to provide additional flexibility to use space according to market demand.

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Commercial Surface Parking Lot: Typically for-free parking as the primary use of the property. This does not include commercial garages or required off-street parking that supports an associated, primary commercial use located on the same property, such as store or office parking.

Community Garden: A small- to medium-size garden cultivated by members of an area for small-scale agricultural uses for the benefit of the same people. It may consist of individually tended plots on a shared parcel or may be communal (everyone shares a single plot).

Cornice: The uppermost section of the trim along the top of a wall or just below a roof.

Courtyard: A landscaped open space in the center of the block with no street frontage, surrounded by walls or buildings on all sides. It shall be large enough to allow for public activities and have sunlight during midday. It should be designed to connect to **adjacent buildings** or to the public sidewalk through a pedestrian passage and should incorporate **water harvesting**.

Denial: A refusal by any relevant **approval** body to approve a Site Development Plan because of non-compliance with the intent, requirements, regulations, and/or standards of a Sector Development Plan and/or applicable City codes.

Development Review Board (DRB):

DRB Hearing:

EIFS:

Encroachment:

Escarpment:

A 5-member board of City staff (designees for the Planning Director, Parks and Recreation, and ABCWUA; City Engineer; and Traffic Engineer) charged with administering the Subdivision Ordinance and granting **approval** or **denial** of Site Development Plans. [DRB Hearings are weekly.]

The quasi-judicial hearing held for the purpose of reviewing Site Development Plans and taking public comment on proposed projects.

Exterior Insulating Finishing System, a relatively inexpensive building material limited by the Building Design Standards in this Plan.

Any structural or non-structural element such as a sign, **shade structure**, canopy, terrace, or balcony, that breaks the plane of a vertical or horizontal regulatory limit, extending into a setback, into the public ROW, or above a height limit. Encroachments are allowed via revocable permit and subject to license and fee restrictions per the DPM, Chapter 8.

A fairly uniform basalt formation within the 9 percent slope of the Petroglyph National Monument, typically nearby and parallel to the defined perimeter-boundary, which provides a topographical and visual demarcation between publicly and privately owned land.



Action Buzz Community Garden



Sawmill Courtyard



Brickyard District Courtyard

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Forecourt in East Downtown



Gallery in Downtown

Exception:

In addition to exceptions allowed by City Zoning Code §14-16-4-2, this Plan defines criteria under which a project can request an exemption from a regulation in this Plan. [See **Section 3.2.13** on page 34]

Exceptional Project:

Any project incorporating elements of exceptional civic, architectural, or environmental design that benefit the City, **adjacent** properties, and/or the built or natural environments. The benefits to the natural environment may include habitat preservation; interpretation and/or preservation of cultural and/or archaeological resources; or sustainability, **Low-Impact Design**, or **water harvesting**.

Façade:

Any separate external face of a **building**, including **parapet** walls and recessed walls. Where separate faces are oriented in the same direction, or in directions within 45 degrees of one another, they are considered part of a single façade.

Forecourt:

Similar to a **courtyard** but located in the front of a **building** such that the forecourt is surrounded on two or three sides by wings of the building. See also **parking court**.

Frontage:

See **building frontage**.

Full-service Grocery:

A retail establishment that primarily sells food but may also sell other convenience and household goods, which occupies at least 5,000 **gross square feet (GSF)** but not more than 20,000 GSF.

Gallery:

An extension of the main façade of the **building** at or near the front property line. The gallery may overlap the public sidewalk, subject to **encroachment** license and fees per the DPM, Chapter 8.

Gross Square Feet (GSF):

Corresponds to the definition of Gross Floor Area per City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5. (GSF = Net Usable Area + Structural Space).

Homeowners Association (HOA):

An organization in a subdivision, planned community, or condominium that makes and enforces rules for the properties in its jurisdiction. HOAs collect monthly or annual dues and act as the legal entity responsible for construction, ownership, ongoing maintenance, and liability for amenities in common areas, such as **parks**, tennis courts, elevators, and swimming pools. HOAs can levy special assessments on homeowners when the association lacks sufficient reserves to pay for unexpected repairs and can place liens on property owners behind on their dues.

Institutional Uses

Uses related to non-profit organizations dedicated to religious, educational, healthcare, or social functions.

Intent:

A clarifying statement that sets forth a broad desired outcome. A statement of intent does not require specific actions unless the mandatory word “shall” is specifically used.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS):

New telecommunications technologies employed to minimize traffic congestion, air pollution and fuel consumption. ITS can include variable message signs, wireless communication, closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras and advanced traffic signal controls.

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Kiosks: Mobile structures that have functioning wheels and an axle, including mobile vending carts, mobile food units, and raw produce vending stands, for the sale of goods including but not limited to food, produce, flowers, and/or arts and crafts.

Live-Work: A dwelling unit that is also used for work purposes, such as professional office, artist's workshop, or studio, located on the street level and constructed as separate condominium units or as a single unit. The 'live' component may be located on the street level (behind the work component) or any other level of the building. Live-work unit is distinguished from a home occupation otherwise defined by this Plan in that the work use is not required to be incidental to the dwelling unit, non-resident employees may be present on the premises, and customers may be served on site.

Living Fence: A landscaping treatment with vegetation dense and/or tall enough to screen **abutting** uses, particularly parking areas.

Lot: A separate tract or parcel of land platted and placed in the County Clerk's record in accordance with laws and ordinances.

Low Impact Design (LID):

An approach to managing rainwater runoff that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality. Using engineered small-scale hydrologic controls, LID works to replicate the pre-development condition by infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating, and detaining runoff close to its source. Frequently used LID techniques include bioretention cells (rain gardens), cisterns, ~~green roofs~~, pervious paving, bioswales, **water harvesting in landscape areas, parking islands, street medians**, and commercial filter systems [25].

Major Employer:

A company with 150+ employees in a particular structure or campus.

Mandatory Streets:

A minimal network of streets needed to support future development within Volcano Heights. Mandatory Streets are those mapped in **Exhibit 4.1**. Street locations have some flexibility per **Table 3.2** and **Table 3.3** but shall retain the general grid pattern and a minimum level of connectivity to serve pedestrians and disperse auto traffic. Mandatory Streets include required cross sections and frontage standards per **Section 4.6**.

Manufacturing, Light

Manufacture from previously prepared materials or finished products or parts, including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, packaging, incidental storage, sales, and distribution.



Living Fence on the West Side

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Merchants Association:

A voluntary member organization of businesses within a self-defined area. Merchants Associations typically collect regular dues to pool funds that pay for maintenance, improvements, property management, marketing, etc. for privately owned amenities. Merchants Associations that choose to register with the City Office of Neighborhood Coordination (ONC) shall be included in official **notification** of projects per **Table 3.4 on page 37** and **Table 3.5 on page 36** of this Plan.

Mixed Use:

Any legal combination of permitted or conditional land uses, typically referring to a mix of residential and non-residential uses. In this Plan, all Character Zones include a mix of uses. The particular mix of uses is tailored for each zone based on location, access, and surrounding context. One character zone is named Mixed Use to distinguish it from the **Center Zones** and the **Transition Zones**.

Neighborhood Association:

A voluntary member organization of residents within a self-defined area. Membership in a Neighborhood Association is defined by each individual Neighborhood Association's by-laws. A neighborhood association that chooses to register with the City ONC becomes a recognized neighborhood association and shall be included in official **notification** requirements of projects per **Table 3.4 on page 37** and **Table 3.5 on page 36** of this Plan.

Net Square Feet (NSF):

Corresponds to definition of Net Leasable Area in City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5 (i.e. the net floor space in a **building** measured from the inside surfaces of exterior walls and excluding interior walls and partitions, mechanical equipment rooms, lavatories, janitorial closets, elevators, stairways, major circulation corridors, aisles, and elevator lobbies).

Notice of Decision (NOD):

The official document issued by the Planning Director or his/her designee, the DRB, or the EPC approving Site Development Plans.

Notification:

Notification is the requirement of an **applicant** to notify, by certified/return receipt mail, two duly authorized representatives of any **Neighborhood Association** or other association registered with the Office of Neighborhood Coordination within, contiguous to, or across public **ROW** from the area covered by the Site Development Plan. See **Table 3.4** and **Table 3.5** for projects requiring the Planning Director or his/her designee to notify property owners within 200 feet of the project boundary.

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Open Space: In lowercase letters, a generic term for any outdoor space or amenity intended to remain unbuilt, regardless of location, ownership, or management responsibility—e.g., landscaped medians, buffers, **paseos**, **setbacks**, **courtyards**, **community gardens**, or balconies. Open space is required through various means in order to provide a psychological and physical respite from development densities. Healthy places balance density vs. openness, urban vs. natural environments. For City-owned open space, see Open Space, Major Public.

Open Space, Civic: Publicly accessible areas within the **Build-to Zone** along public rights-of-way, such as plazas, **paseos**, and streetscapes, **or other private open space areas to which the public has been granted access through a public access easement**. These spaces may count as either **usable** or **detached open space**.

Open Space, Detached: Outdoor space required by zone to balance development densities in a developing area. **Detached open space** shall be provided via dedication, on-site, or cash-in-lieu per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-8. See requirements in **Section 10.4** on page 165. Management responsibilities for dedicated lands shall be determined as part of the developer's dedication agreement. Detached open space requirements are in addition to, and calculated and administered separately, from **usable open space** or Impact Fees.

Open Space, Developed:

Any portion of **usable open space** that has been improved from its natural state with a constructed **private open space amenity**, whether accessible privately or publicly (i.e. **plaza**, **amphitheater**, **playground**, **balcony**, etc.) .

Open Space, Major Public (MPOS):

Publicly-owned spaces managed by City Open Space Division. These are typically greater than five acres and may include natural resources, preserves, recreational facilities, dedicated lands, or trail corridors. The **Petroglyph National Monument** is Major Public Open Space, managed jointly by the National Park Service and City Open Space Division.

Open Space, Usable:

Outdoor space to be preserved on-site to help ensure livable conditions on each site. See **Section 10.5** on page 166. Management responsibilities to be determined as part of the developer's dedication agreement. On-site open space in non-residential and mixed use developments shall be accessible to the public, with the exception of balconies, porches, and **courtyards**.

Open Space Network:

The totality of **Major Public Open Space** managed by the City Open Space Division, comprising native or minimally-developed areas such as public rights-of-way, trail corridors, and environmentally **sensitive lands** that are preferably (but not necessarily) visually or physically linked.

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Paseo



Parking Court in Nob Hill



Paseo in Downtown



Patio on the West Side

Open Space, Private:

Any open space owned, managed, and maintained privately. Private open space may count as **usable** or **detached open space**, depending on whether it is provided on the same site as the proposed project. For all residential and mixed uses, privately accessible open spaces such as **courtyards**, porches, and balconies may count as **usable open space**. Private open space amenities shall be the responsibility of property owners/developers for the cost of construction, and ongoing maintenance and liability shall also be privately funded, such as by a **POA** or **HOA**. Property owners may grant public access to **private open space** via a public access easement that remains with the property in perpetuity. To be dedicated to the City for ongoing maintenance and liability responsibility, they must meet City standards and be acceptable to and accepted by the relevant City department.

Parapet:

A low wall that serves as a vertical barrier at the edge of a roof, terrace, or other raised area; in an exterior wall, the part entirely above the roof.

Park:

A **civic space** programmed for active recreation, available for passive recreation, and accessible to the public.

Parking Court:

A small parking area surrounded by three wings of a **building**, served by one-way access from an **'A' Street**, with angled parking spaces screened by vegetation or **living fence**.

Paseo:

Linear urban spaces that connect one street to another at through-block locations. These civic open spaces are dedicated to pedestrian movement between blocks and buildings or along **alleys**. Paseos may terminate public streets within the Plan area.

Patio:

An outdoor space for dining or recreation that adjoins a residence or non-residential use and is often paved. It may also be a roofless inner **courtyard** within a residence or non-residential use.

Pedestrian- oriented:

A term describing those aspects of a project intended primarily for the benefit of access, amenities, or services for people on foot or bicycle, including design details at the scale of the human body.

Permeable Paving:

Hardscape material used as a means of allowing water and air to penetrate to underlying soil or gravel reservoir for storm water control, reduction in heat island, and the health of planted materials, e.g. pave stones, matrix materials, permeable asphalt, or permeable concrete.

Planning Director:

The Director of the Planning Department or his/her designee.

Petroglyph National Monument:

Over 7,000 acres of Major Public Open Space designated a national monument by the U.S. Congress in 1990 and jointly managed in the public interest by the City Open Space Division and the National Park Service. The Plan area abuts the Monument to the east.

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Playgrounds **Civic open spaces** designed and equipped for children's recreation. Playgrounds should serve as quiet, safe places – protected from the street and typically located where children do not have to cross major streets to access. Playgrounds may be fenced. An open shelter, play structures, interactive art and/or fountains may be included. A larger playground may be incorporated into a **park**, whereas a more intimate playground may be incorporated into a **recreation area**.

Plaza: A primarily hardscaped, **civic open space** with formal landscaping, available for civic purposes and commercial activities. A plaza shall be defined spatially by **buildings** but may have street frontage on up to two sides.

Pilaster: A pier or pillar attached to the wall or portion of the wall that projects slightly to resemble a column, often with capital and base.

Portal: A portion of the ground-level, main façade of the **building** that is recessed, with a **colonnade** supporting the upper floors of the building. Portals are intended to provide weather protection for pedestrians to access buildings with ground-floor commercial or retail uses.

Porte Cocheres: A roofed structure covering a driveway at the entrance of a building to provide shelter while entering or leaving a vehicle.

Private Open Space Amenity: Could include a pool (swimming, lap pool, spa area), play courts (basket ball, tennis), picnic areas with shade structures, etc.

Property Owners Association (POA):

Typically a non-voluntary organization that collects regular dues from all property owners within a self-defined area to pay for ongoing maintenance, liability, and operations of privately owned amenities that benefit properties within the self-defined area.

Public Improvement District (PID):

A method of funding subdivision improvements, such as roads, public buildings, drainage infrastructure and recreational facilities through special assessments added to property taxes. See [Section 13.3.2 \[28\]](#)

Public Utility Structure:

Per City Zoning Code §14.16.1.5 [26].

Recreation Area:

A **civic open space** intended for passive, unprogrammed, **low-impact** recreation not typically defined spatially by building façades. Recreational areas are typically naturalistic with minimal improvements.



Playground on the West Side



Portal on the West Side

CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

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Rock Outcropping in Volcano Heights



Roof Terrace in East Downtown

Retail Sales:

Retail establishments are the final step in the distribution of merchandise. They are organized to sell items in small quantities to many customers. Establishments in stores operate as fixed point-of-sale locations, which are designed to attract walk-in customers. Retail establishments often have displays of merchandise and sell to the general public for personal or household consumption, though they may also serve businesses and institutions. Some establishments may further provide after-sales services, such as repair and installation. Included in, but not limited to this category, are durable consumer goods sales and service, consumer goods, other grocery, food, specialty food, beverage, dairy, etc., and health and personal services.

Right-of-Way (ROW):

The area of land acquired by the city, county, or state primarily for the use of the public for the movement of people, goods, and vehicles.

Rock Outcropping:

Bedrock or other stratum a minimum of 6 feet high on its steepest side as measured from the adjacent 10% slope line and in excess of 500 SF in surface area.

Roof Terraces/Gardens:

Flat areas on top of a building that are accessible for use as a recreation or gardening space for the residents and users of the building.

Sensitive Lands:

Areas with environmental concerns that warrant special consideration for nearby development. Sensitive lands include, but are not limited to, the volcanic Escarpment; the Petroglyph National Monument; **Major Public Open Space**; or archaeologically, culturally, and/or geologically significant areas.

Service Uses:

A category for limited personal service establishments that offer a range of personal services including (but not limited to) clothing alterations, shoe repair, dry cleaners, laundry, health and beauty spas, tanning and nail salons, hair care, etc.

Setback:

The required minimum distance between the property line and the **building façade** or structure.

Secondary Dwelling Unit:

A minor second dwelling unit up to 650 SF associated with a single-family detached dwelling unit permitted anywhere on the lot except the front yard.

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Senior Housing Facility:

An age restricted residential complex that may be in a variety of housing forms— attached or detached dwelling units, apartments, private or semi-private rooms— occupied by senior citizens. The property shall be operated as “Housing for Older Persons” as defined in the Federal Housing for Older Persons Act (42U.S.S., para 3607(b)(2)) and uses will include related facilities and services, such as a common dining area, private recreational facilities, housekeeping assistance, medical services including but not limited to dietary and nutritional assistance, or incidental services related to daily living. Facilities meeting the definition of a Community Residential Program cannot be included under the Senior Facility Housing use.

Sign, Building Blade:

A **pedestrian-oriented** sign affixed perpendicular to the corner of a building or along the front façade of a building above the ground floor to provide identification for the whole building.

Sign, Freestanding:

Includes both permanent and temporary signs placed within a building’s front yard. Freestanding signs may be pole or **monument signs**.

Sign, Marquee:

A sign structure placed over the entrance to a theatre or other public gathering venue. It has signage stating either the name of the establishment or, in the case of theatres or other public venues, the name of the event, artist, and other details of the event appearing at that venue. The marquee is often identifiable by a surrounding cache of light bulbs, usually yellow or white, that flash intermittently or in sequence as chasing lights. Marquee signs may often be combined with **building blade signs**.

Sign, Monument:

Any **freestanding sign** connected to the ground with no clear space for the full width of the sign between the bottom of the sign and the surface of the ground. A monument sign may include a sign face and sign structure and may also include a sign base and sign cap.

Sign, Sandwich Board:

A portable sign consisting of two panels of equal size, which are hinged at the top or one panel with a support and placed on the ground or pavement so as to be self-supporting.

Sign, Tenant Blade:

A **pedestrian-oriented** sign smaller than a **building blade sign**, affixed perpendicular to the building façade under a canopy or **awning** or immediately over a tenant space to provide identification for individual tenants within a building.



Building Blade Sign in Downtown



Blade and Marquee Signs in Downtown



Monument Sign on the West Side



Sandwich Board Signs in East Downtown



Tenant Blade Signs in East Downtown



CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

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Single-loaded Roads Next to Open Space in Albuquerque

Signage Plan:

A plan submitted along with a Site Development Plan indicating the dimensions, location, colors, lighting, motion, and materials of all proposed signage. Elevation drawings of all signs shall be included on the signage plan.

Significant Infrastructure:

Determined on a case-by-case basis but generally including a major street, drainage or utility facility, etc. necessary to develop the subject property as well as other nearby properties.

Single-loaded Road:

A road with development only on one side. In this Plan, a single-loaded road is the recommended transition from the Petroglyph Monument Boundary to development in the Escarpment Transition Zone.

Site Development Plan:

A shortened phrase referring to a Site Development Plan for Building Permit. [Site Development Plan cannot be used interchangeably with "Site Development Plan for Subdivision."] Where used as a plural in this Plan (i.e. "Site Development Plans") without a qualifier (i.e. "for Building Permit" or "for Subdivision"), it refers to both Site Development Plans for Building Permit and Site Development Plans for Subdivision.

Site Development Plan for Building Permit:

As per City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5, an accurate Plan at a scale of at least 1 inch to 100 feet, which covers a specific site. Submittal requirements vary based on the size of the development, proposed uses, and existing conditions surrounding the site. Typically, Site Development Plans for Building Permit identify land uses, exact structure locations, structure elevations and dimensions, parking, loading facilities, any energy conservation features of the Site Plan and the proposed schedule for development including any phases. A Site Development Plan for Building Permit may also require a landscape plan and a **signage plan**, utility plan, and preliminary grading and drainage plan.

Site Development Plan for Subdivision:

As per City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5, a Site Development Plan for Subdivision includes information used to plat a lot for future development.

Site Development Standards:

Shall be established for each Character Zone to specify the height, bulk, orientation, and arrangement of elements for all new construction and redevelopment.

Slip Lane:

A traffic lane provided along a thoroughfare to allow vehicles to drive at a slower rate than the through lanes without interfering with through traffic. Slips lanes are separated from the through lanes by a median and typically allow parking on one or both sides [27].

Soffit:

The exposed underside of any architectural element, especially a roof, or the underside of a structural component such as a beam, arch, or recessed area.

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<i>Special Assessment District (SAD):</i>	A defined area in which property owners pay a fee in addition to property taxes to fund necessary improvements, such as drinking water and sewer lines, street paving and other government services, in new subdivisions. The assessed fee cannot be greater than the calculated benefit to the value of the property. [See Section 13.3.1] [28].
<i>Sprayground:</i>	A fully automated water feature for people of all ages to play. Spraygrounds may be private or public.
<i>Stepback:</i>	An indentation on a façade abutting the ROW intended to eliminate the “canyon effect” of buildings along a roadway. A stepback is the upper portion of a building that is offset in comparison to the lower portion of the building.
<i>Storage:</i>	A space or place where goods, materials, or personal property is placed and kept for more than 24 consecutive hours.
<i>Street Designations:</i>	Refer to either ‘ A ’ or ‘ B ’ Streets in this Plan. Exhibit 4.1 on page 57 in Section 4.5 shows character zones and street types and street designations applicable to Mandatory Roads, subject to the standards in this Plan.
<i>Street, Neighborhood:</i>	A street that is primarily for access to abutting properties and carries relatively low traffic volumes.

Streetlights, Cobrahead:

A typical streetlight installation with a light fixture resembling a cobra head mounted on a distribution pole high enough to light a roadway. Cobrahead lights are typically used to serve **auto-oriented** streets, as the tall distribution poles are out of scale with the pedestrian realm.

Streetlights, Column:

A typical streetlight installation for retail areas. The light fixture is mounted on a distribution pole at a height at the pedestrian scale to serve the pedestrian as well as the auto realm.

Streetscape:

All elements within the public right-of-way between private property lines, including but not limited to travel lanes, median, curb and gutter, bike lanes, bike buffer, street trees, sidewalk, and landscaping. The term generally connotes the intent to create attractive, multi-modal streets that work well for all users.

Street Screen:

A freestanding wall or **living fence** built along the frontage line or in line with the **building façade** along the street. It may mask a parking lot or a loading/service area from view or provide privacy to a side yard and/or strengthen the spatial definition of the public realm.

Structure:

Anything constructed or erected above ground-level that requires location on the ground but not including a tent, vehicle, vegetation, public utility pole or line, or attached to something having a location on the ground. [A **building** is a structure, but a structure is not necessarily a building.]

Structure Height:

The vertical distance above the approved grade of any structure on the site.



Sprayground Features in Albuquerque

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*Tax Increment
Development
District (TIDD):*

The geographic area where a Tax Increment (i.e. a piece or portion of future gains of taxes used to finance current improvements) is generated and located [See **Section 13.3.3** on page 214.] [28]

*Transition
Zones:*

Areas intended to buffer existing lower-density and single-family residential development and **sensitive lands** from higher-density, higher-intensity uses toward the center of the Plan area. In this Plan, Neighborhood Transition zones are located on the northern and southern boundaries of the Plan area, and Escarpment Transition zone is located along the eastern edge of the Plan area. Transition Zones include limits on building heights and scale, as well as business operations for conditional uses.

Transom:

A bar, typically wood or stone, across the top of a door or window.

*Undevelopable
Land:*

Land that is not suitable for cut or fill and includes, but is not limited to, significant **rock outcroppings** as defined by this Plan.

*Water
Harvesting:*

A water conservation method used to capture, divert, and/or store rainwater for plant irrigation and other uses. A simple system usually consists of an area to catch water (i.e. catchment area or cistern) and a means to distribute water using gravity. Water is directed to landscape holding areas, concave or plated areas with “edges” to retain water, which can be used immediately by nearby plants.

Zoning Map:

A regulatory map that shows the character zones applicable to the Volcano Heights Plan area subject to the standards in this Plan.



4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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4.1. Intent/Purpose: Streets in Volcano Heights need to support the overall intent for each corridor. They should balance all forms of mobility while maximizing convenience for residents and visitors. Streets are also used to convey drainage and support **water harvesting**. **Auto-oriented** streets serve more regional trips as well as providing access for service, trucking, and maintenance for non-residential uses.

4.2. Applicability: Street and streetscape standards shall apply to all streets and development within Volcano Heights.

4.2.1. Property owners and/or developers are responsible for constructing **and dedicating** all streets within Volcano Heights per the standards in this Plan.

4.2.2. Streetscape standards shall address all elements between the building face and edge of the curb. Typical streetscape elements addressed are street trees, lighting, street furniture and pedestrian amenities, and materials.

4.2.3. Street sections and frontage standards take precedence over Site Development Standards for each **character zone** in order to provide a consistent, predictable built environment along corridors, across property lines, and over time.

4.2.4. Maintenance of all streetscape shall be according to the standards in City Zoning Code Chapter 6, Article 5. [See **Section 12.3.14** on page 202 for policies relating to roles and responsibilities for maintenance.]

4.3. How to Use These Standards

4.3.1. **Mandatory Streets:** The character of streets in Volcano Heights will vary based on location. The Mandatory Street Map [see **Exhibit 4.1**] designates the minimal, required street network within the Plan area. These streets have been planned to coincide with the existing 20-foot access easement on the edge of each parcel as much as possible. This section specifies the typical configuration of each Mandatory street type. The specifications address vehicular lane width, parkway widths, **ROW** widths, number of travel lanes, on-street parking, and pedestrian accommodation.

- (i) Once fully built by developers, Paseo del Norte will become the purview of the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT), while the remaining streets, once constructed by the developers, will become City streets.
- (ii) The Mandatory Cross Sections depict the required elements and associated dimensions for each Mandatory Street. The order of these elements may change to suit local conditions, particularly when a Mandatory Street is intended for **Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)**. A study by the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) is analyzing whether the BRT will run in the median, the outside, or the inside lanes, or a combination of the above based on **adjacent** land uses, ROW, etc. The final location of these lanes shall be determined during the road design process.
- (iii) See **Section 3.2** and **Table 3.2** and **Table 3.3** for allowable deviations from the Mandatory Street network and/or cross section requirements.

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

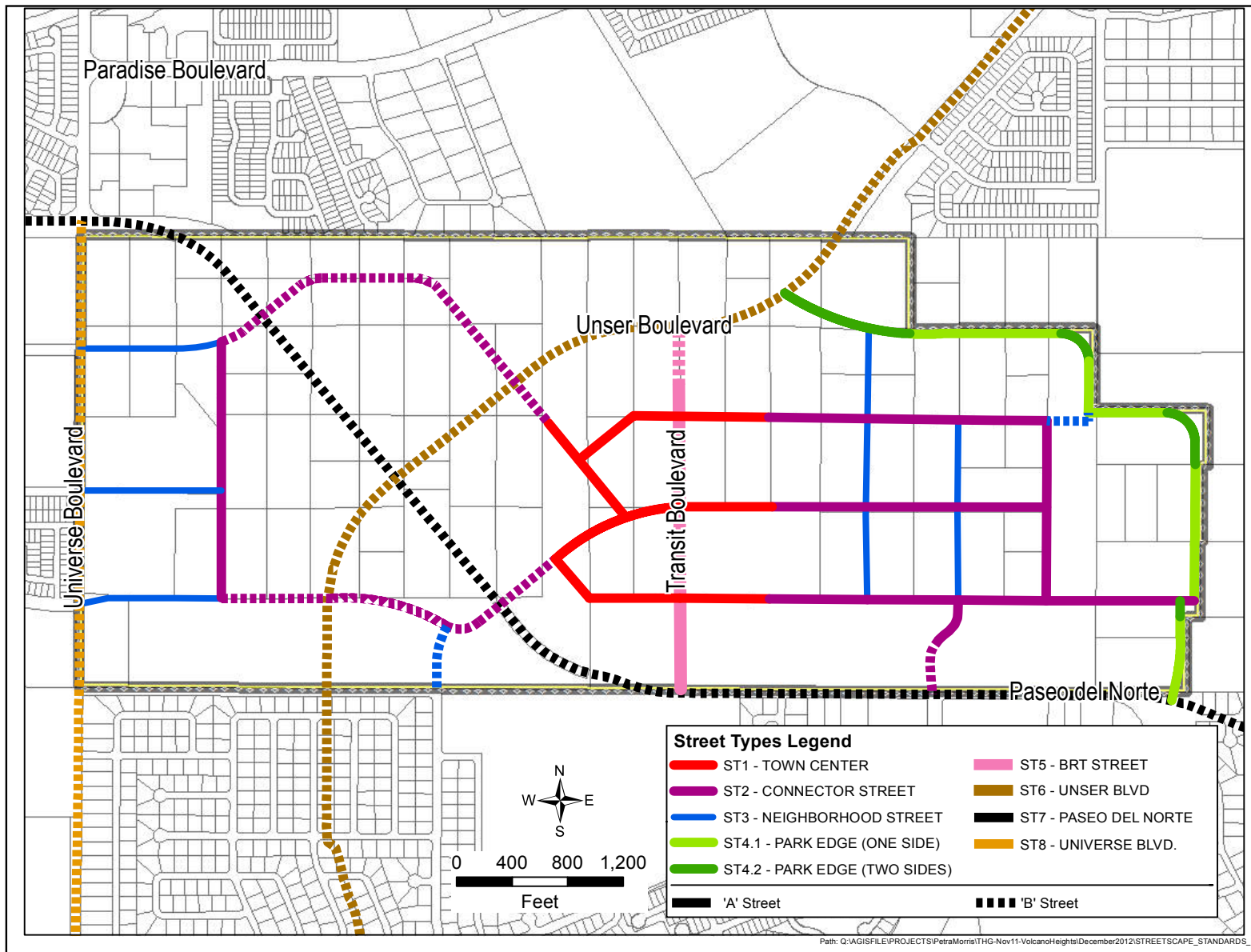


Exhibit 4.1 – Mandatory Streets and Designations Map [117]

CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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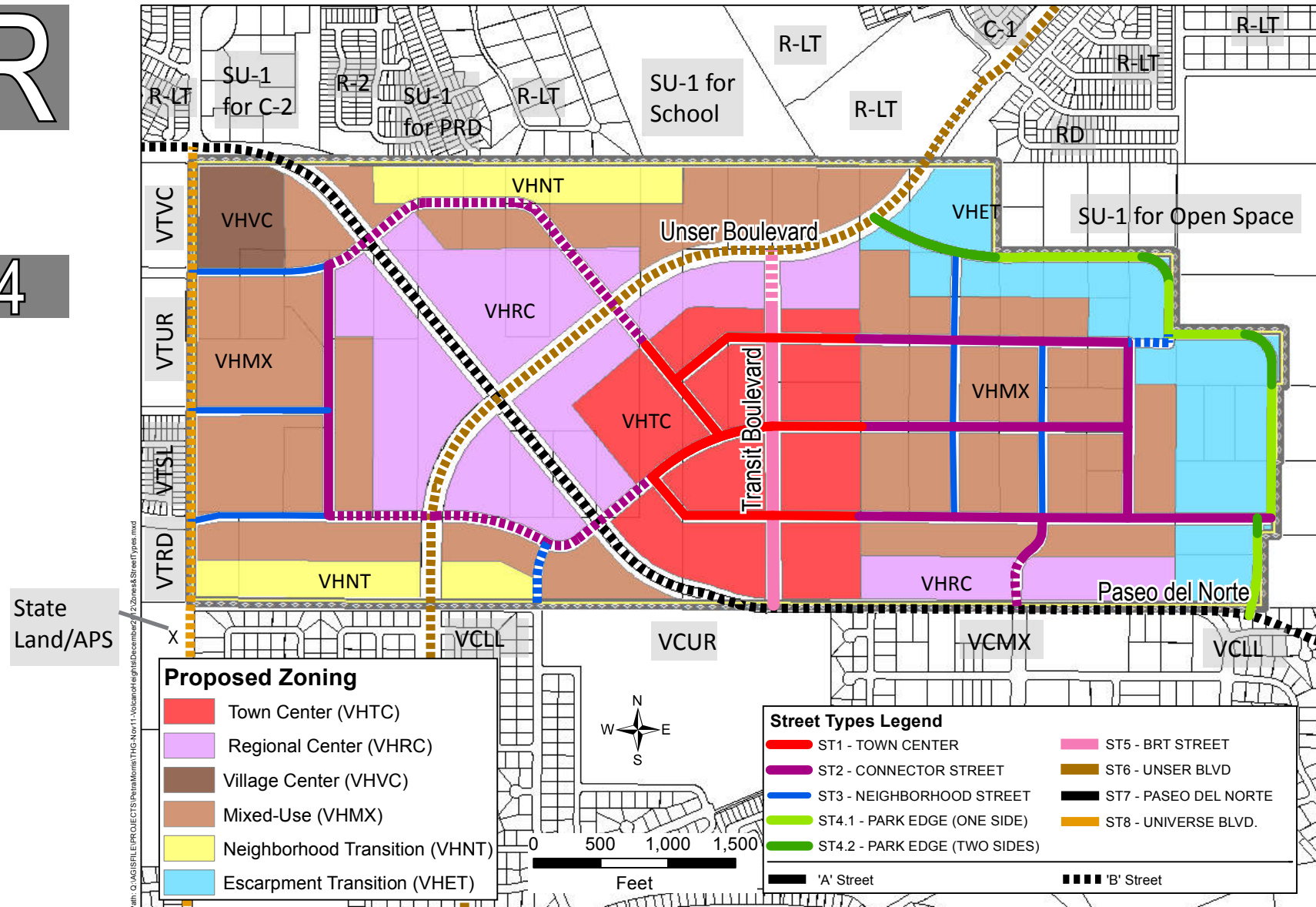


Exhibit 4.2 – Character Zones and Street Types [117]

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

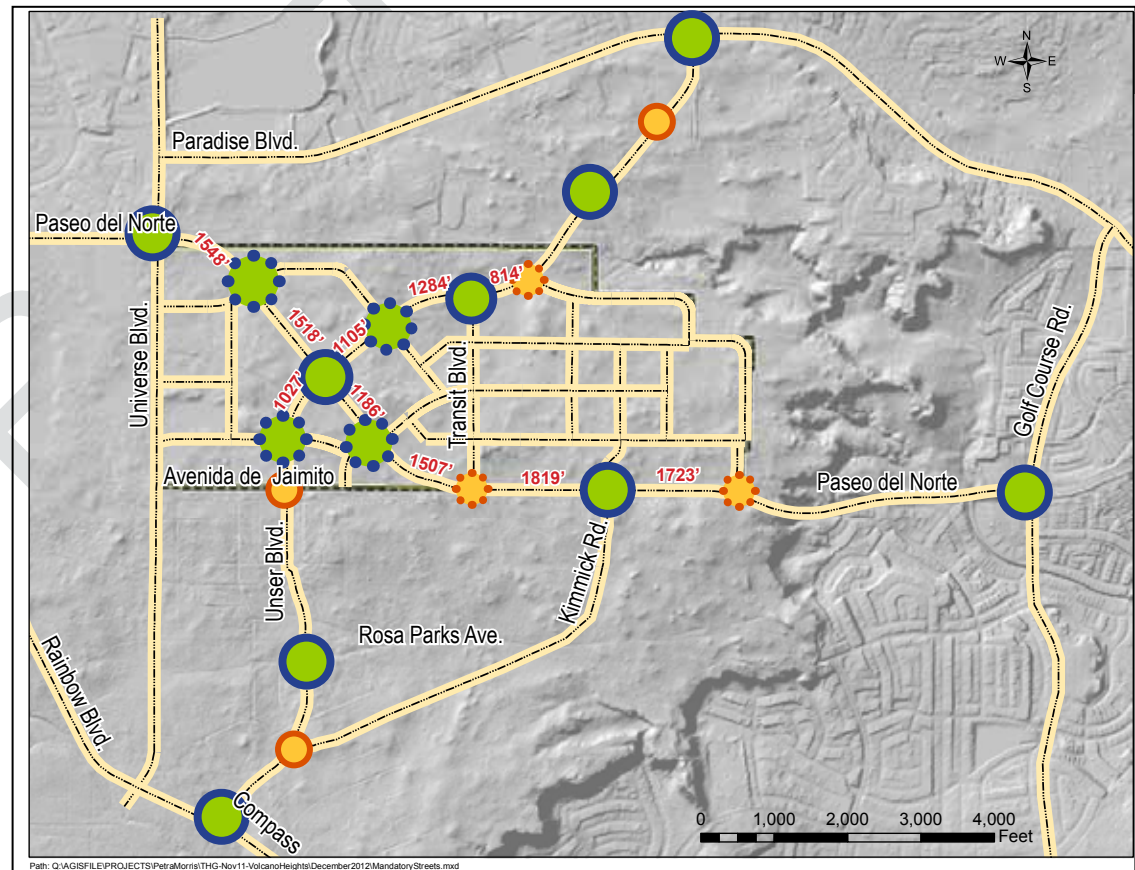
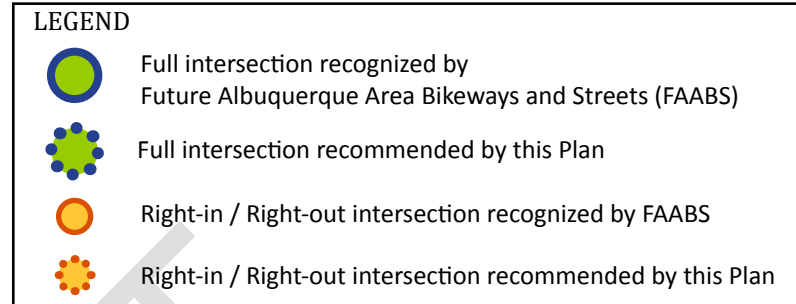
4.3.2. **Non-Mandatory Streets:** This section specifies standards for all new streets in Volcano Heights. New streets shall be addressed on a project-by-project basis and shall be reviewed by the City Department of Municipal Development (DMD).

4.4. **Mandatory Streets and Street Designations Map:** See Exhibit 4.1.

4.4.1. **Recommended Limited-Access Intersections:** Much of the development in Volcano Heights will be highly dependent on additional access from the regional limited-access roads—Unser Boulevard and Paseo del Norte. This Plan recommends that the City submit a request for Access Modification through the official process outlined in **Appendix A** for the access points shown in **Exhibit 4.3** or through an alternative process that involves all the jurisdictional agencies. [See additional Transportation Policies in **Section 12.3** on page 194.]

A traffic assessment was conducted as part of this planning effort that assessed the traffic function of the mandatory roads, as well as the additional intersections on Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard. [See **Appendix C**.]

NOTE: *These recommended intersections are shown for illustrative purposes only. This Sector Plan does not have the power to grant access. Measurements are shown to demonstrate how far apart the proposed intersections might be, compared to the existing limited-access policy of 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) spacing for RI/RO intersections and 1/2 mile spacing for full intersections [29].*



* 1/4 mile = 1320 feet

Exhibit 4.3 – Recommended Limited-access Intersections [117]

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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4.5. Street Designations: The following **street designations** shall be established for all streets within the Plan area:

4.5.1. 'A' Streets: 'A' Streets are intended to provide the most pedestrian-friendly development context. Buildings along **'A' Streets** shall be held to the highest standard of **pedestrian-oriented** design. These streets are the main connectors for local development and **adjacent** neighborhoods.

- (i) Curb cuts shall not be allowed on **'A' Streets**, except for porte cochere entries for hotels or other substantial uses, per the discretion of the Planning Director or his/her designee.
- (ii) Development on **'A' Streets** may incorporate a **parking court**, surrounded on three sides by the development, served via one-way access, and dimensions not to exceed 110 feet wide and 150 feet deep.
- (iii) In order to provide pedestrian connectivity where blocks are more than 300 feet long, pedestrian walkways shall be provided every 300-500 feet. These walkways shall count toward **usable open space** requirements per **Section 10.5** starting on page 166 of this Plan.
- (iv) In order to support their purpose as pedestrian and cyclist-friendly corridors as well as supportive of retail and neighborhood services, **'A' Streets** shall be designed for speeds within 5 miles per hour of intended posted speeds.
- (v) More **'A' Street** standards are included in **Section 4.6** for **Mandatory Streets**, as well as **Section 4.7.3** for non-mandatory streets.

4.5.2. 'B' Streets: 'B' Streets are intended to accommodate more **auto-oriented** uses, surface parking, and service functions on a site with automobile orientation. Standards are included in individual **Mandatory Streets** standards for Unser Boulevard in **Section 4.6.6** and Paseo del Norte in **Section 4.6.7** and non-mandatory **'B' Street** standards in **Section 4.7.5**.

4.5.3. Alleys: **Alleys** are an optional way to provide **access for service and maintenance vehicles and access to parking areas for private vehicles** ~~vehicle, parking, and service access to local development~~ while screening these vehicle uses from the public realm [33]. Alleys can be either Residential or Commercial.

- (i) Typically narrower than **'B' Streets** and with fewer curb cuts, **alleys** can be a functional element within a commercial block and can provide a pleasant walking option in residential areas. [See more standards in **Sections 4.7** and **4.9** in this Plan.]
- (ii) See **Section 12.3.14** on page 202 in this Plan for Policies relating to roles and responsibilities for alley maintenance.

4.5.4. Site Distance: Site distance shall follow current AASHTO standards [30].

4.5.5. ADA Compliance: ADA guidelines shall govern minimum sidewalk widths to provide unobstructed passage from impedances, including but not limited to landscaping, street furniture, pedestrian amenities, utilities, signage, and grade changes [31].

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

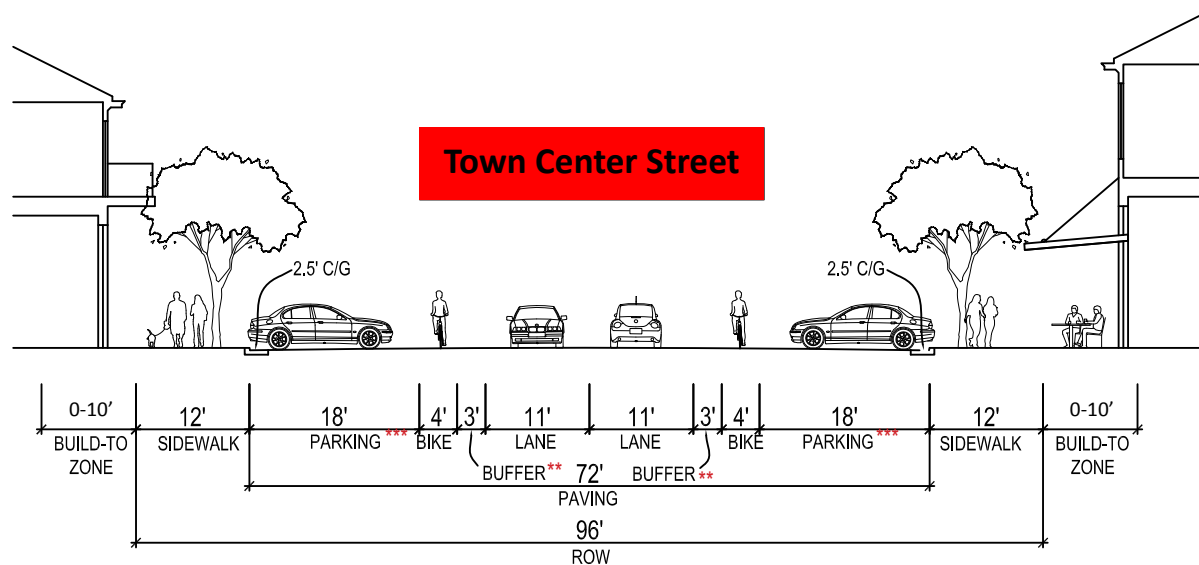
4.6. Mandatory Street Cross Sections and Frontage Standards: Mandatory Streets are those mapped in Exhibit 4.1 – Mandatory Streets and Designations Map starting on page 57, which designates which segments are 'A' vs. 'B' streets. The following subsections provide cross sections and frontage requirements for each Mandatory Road in order to regulate a predictable built environment along corridors, across property lines, and over time.

4.6.1. Street Type 1: Town Center

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** These streets are intended to be the most pedestrian-friendly while supporting multiple modes of transportation circulating throughout the Plan area and surrounding region.
- (ii) **Cross Section:** See Exhibit 4.4.

(iii) Frontage Standards

- a. Front Setback: 0 feet
- b. Side Setback: 0 feet
- c. **Build-to Zone (BTZ):** 0-10 feet
- d. Frontage requirement: 80%
- e. **Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.
- f. Any paved area within the **setback** or **BTZ** shall ~~match the material of the sidewalk and~~ be constructed at the same grade level [35].
- g. Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public **ROW**, a **street screen** shall be used.
- h. **Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
- i. See **Section 4.9** for other Streetscape Standards.



* Note: C/G = Curb and Gutter

** Note: Buffer = Separation between the bicycle and vehicle lanes [32].

*** Note: Parking shown is reverse-angle parking. See Section 12.3.11.viii. [34]

Exhibit 4.4 – Street Type 1: Town Center Cross Section

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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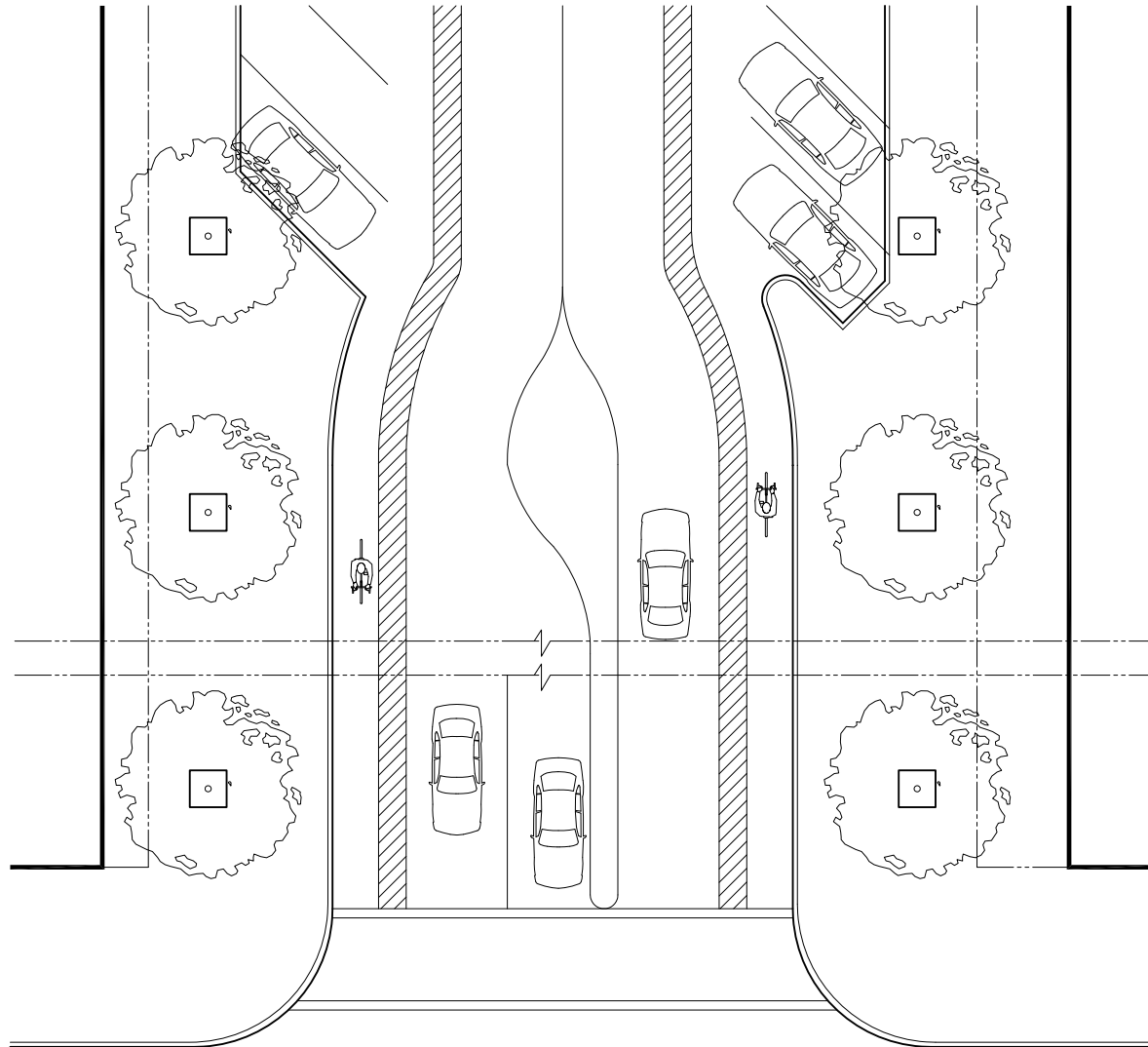


Exhibit 4.5 – Street Type 1: Typical Intersection (Plan View)

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

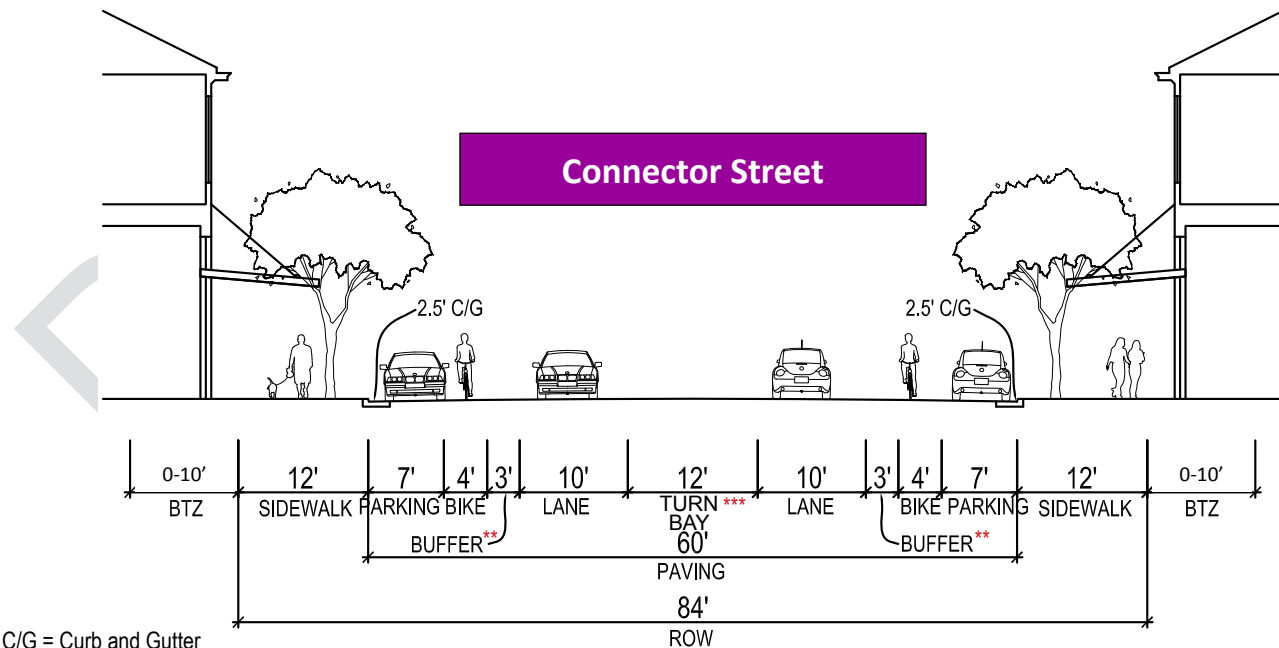
4.6.2. Street Type 2: Connector Street

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** These streets are intended to access **neighborhood streets** and promote multi-modal transportation to reach businesses and residences within the Plan area.
- (ii) **Cross Section:** See **Exhibit 4.6**.

(iii) Frontage Standards

- a. Front Setback: 0 feet
- b. Side Setback: 0 feet
- c. Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces: 0-10 feet
- d. Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'B' Streets: 5-15 feet
- e. Building Frontage requirement along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces: 60%
- f. Building Frontage requirement along 'B' Streets: 30%
- g. **Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.

- h. Any paved area intended for pedestrians within the **setback** or **BTZ** shall **match the material of the sidewalk** and be constructed at the same grade level [35].
- i. Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public **ROW**, a **street screen** shall be used.
- j. **Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
- k. See **Section 4.9** in this Plan for other Streetscape Standards.



* Note: C/G = Curb and Gutter

** Note: Buffer = Separation between the bicycle and vehicle lanes [32].

*** Note: The center lane is a two-way left-turning lane [36].

Exhibit 4.6 – Street Type 2: Connector Street Cross Section

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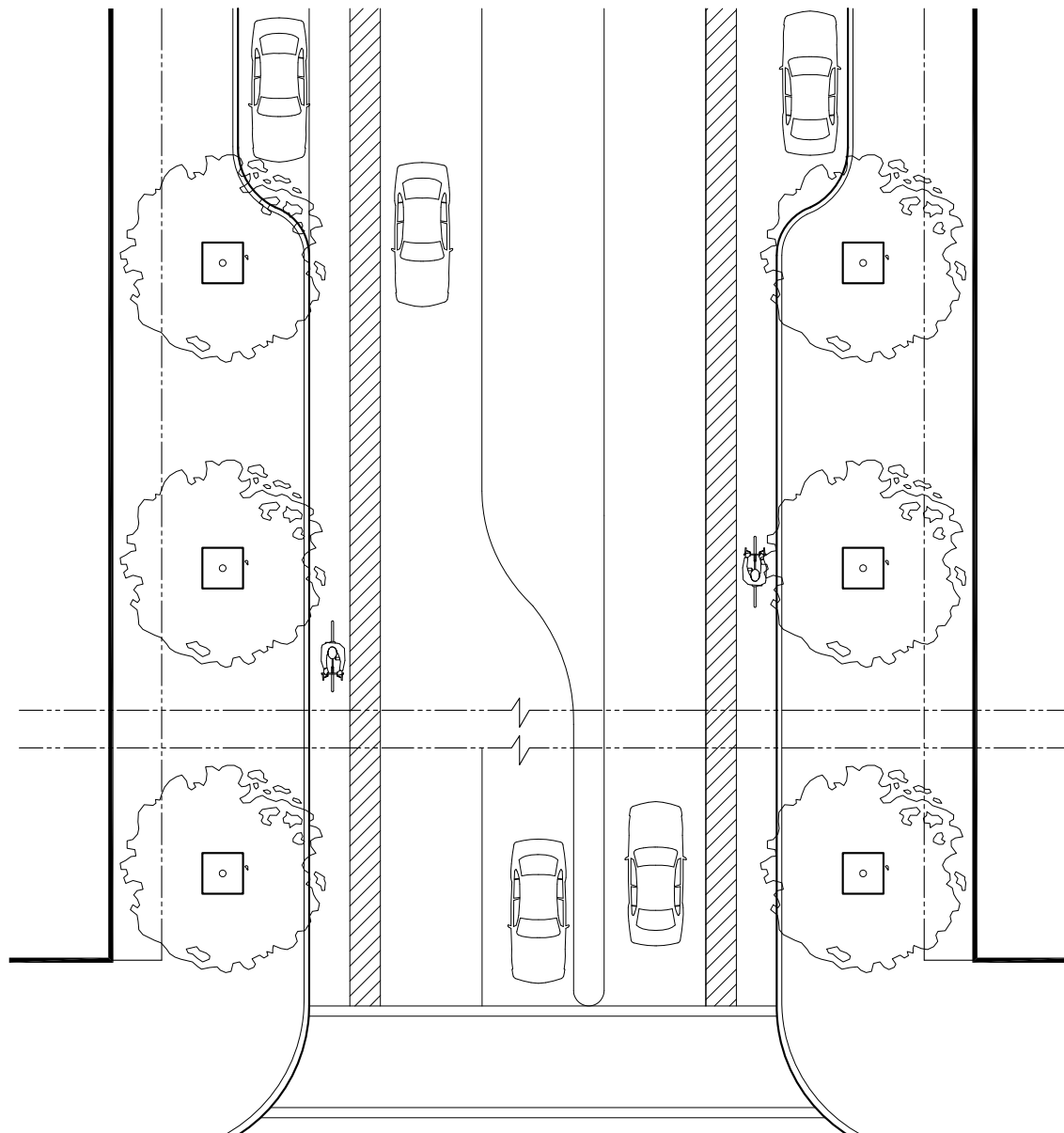


Exhibit 4.7 – Street Type 2: Connector Street – Typical Intersection (Plan View)

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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4.6.3. Street Type 3: Neighborhood Street

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** These streets are intended to access local uses, predominantly businesses and residences within the Plan area.
- (ii) **Cross Section:** See Exhibit 4.8.
- (iii) **Frontage Standards**
 - a. Front Setback: 0 feet
 - b. Side Setback: 0 feet
 - c. Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces: 0-10 feet
 - d. Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'B' Streets: 0-25 feet
 - e. Frontage requirement along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces: 60%
 - f. Frontage requirement along 'B' Streets: 30%
 - g. **Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.
 - h. Any paved area intended for pedestrians within the **setback** or **BTZ** shall **match the material of the sidewalk and** be constructed at the same grade level [35].
 - i. Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public **ROW**, a **street screen** shall be used.
 - j. **Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
 - k. See **Section 4.9** in this Plan for other Streetscape Standards.

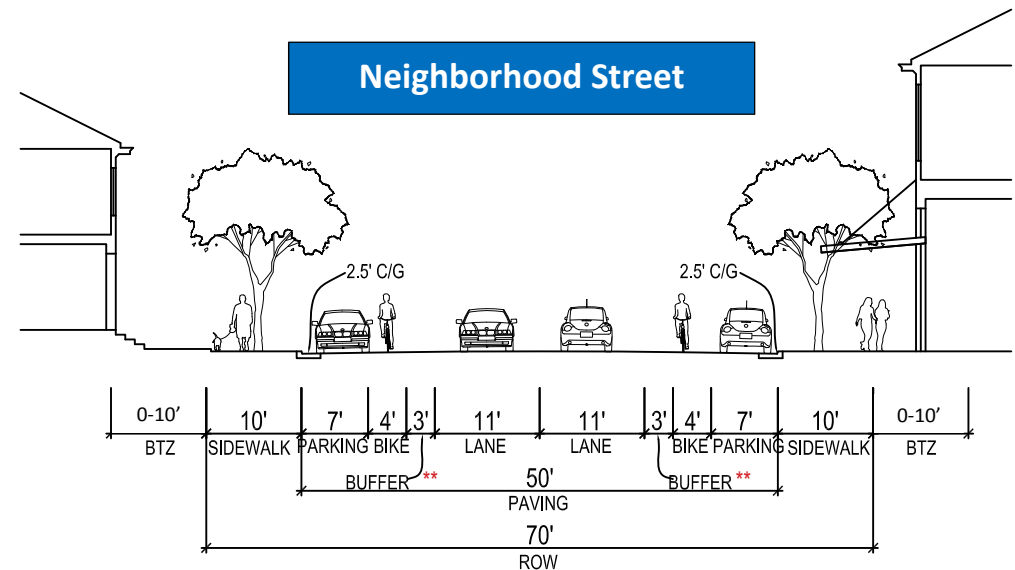


Exhibit 4.8 – Street Type 3: Neighborhood Street Cross Section

* Note: C/G = Curb and Gutter

** Note: Buffer = Separation between the bicycle and vehicle lanes [32].

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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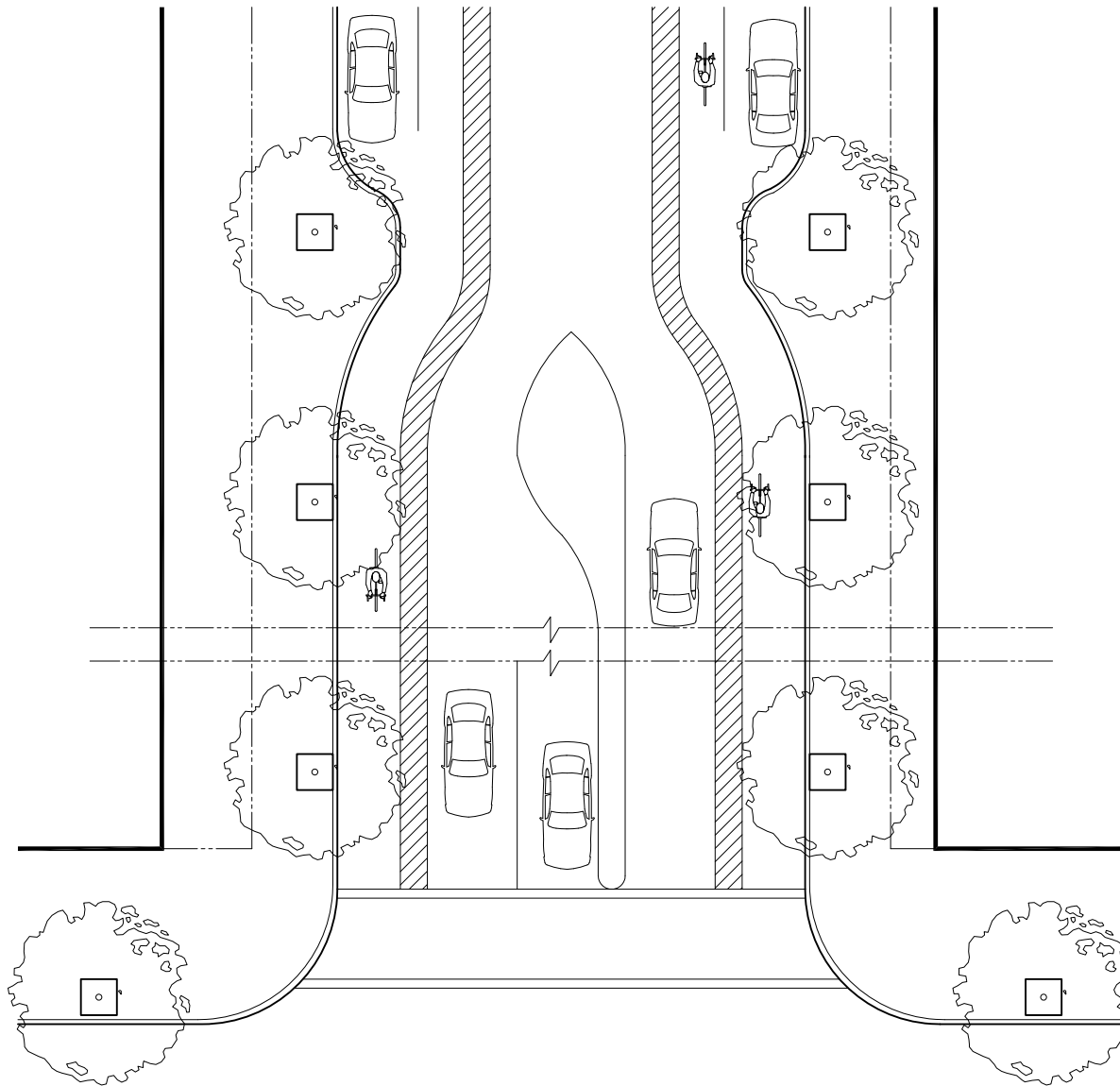


Exhibit 4.9 – Street Type 3: Neighborhood Street – Typical Intersection (Plan View)

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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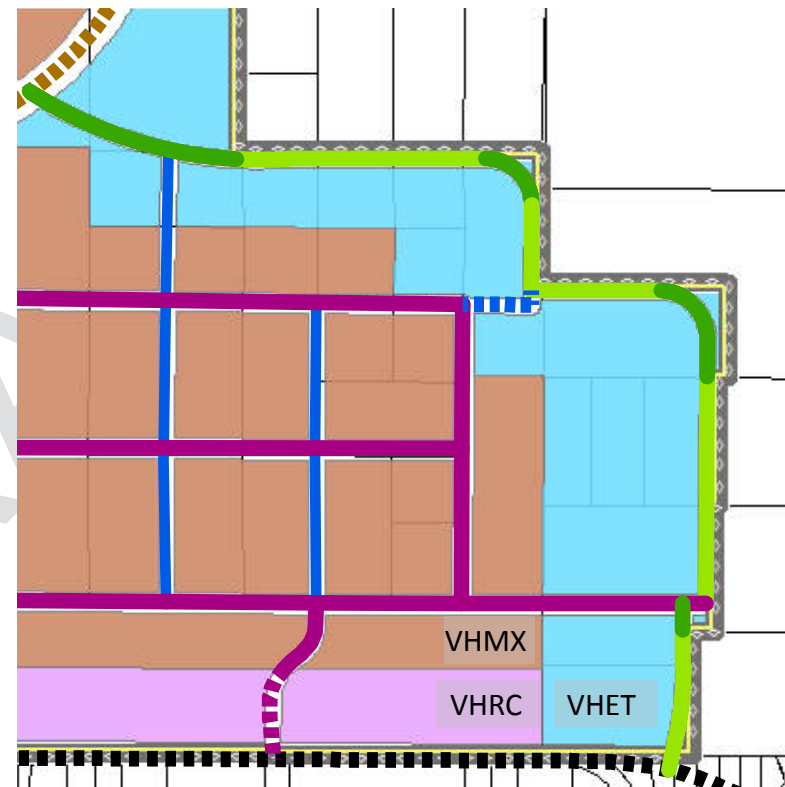
4.6.4. Street Type 4: Park Edge

(i) **Intent/Purpose:** These streets are intended to access local uses, predominantly residences and businesses within the Plan area, by multiple modes of transportation, including on-street bicycle lanes as well as connections to an off-street trail along the Petroglyph National Monument edge. **Major Public Open Space** is best preserved as a public amenity by designing a **single-loaded road** along Major Public Open Space edges. Landscaping and medians act as transitions from the built environment to **sensitive lands** within the Monument.

(ii) **Cross Sections:** Two cross sections are provided for the Park Edge Street.

- Where the street abuts the Petroglyph National Monument and/or where development is only intended on the east side of the road, it shall be single-loaded, and Street Type 4.1 shall be constructed.
- Where development will occur on both sides of the street, Street Type 4.2 shall be used. [See **Exhibit 4.10** and **Exhibit 4.11.**]
- The Park Edge and additional local streets in the SU-2 Volcano Heights Escarpment Transition (VHET) zone shall be sited to provide regular but controlled pedestrian access to the Petroglyph National Monument. Access shall be determined by the National Park Service Monument Visitor Plan and/or by the City Open Space Division in lieu thereof.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ST2 - CONNECTOR STREET | ST6 - UNSER BLVD |
| ST3 - NEIGHBORHOOD STREET | ST7 - PASEO DEL NORTE |
| ST4.1 - PARK EDGE (ONE SIDE) | ST8 - UNIVERSE BLVD. |
| ST4.2 - PARK EDGE (TWO SIDES) | |



Detail of Exhibit 4.2 – Character Zones and Street Types: Park Edge Road [117]

- Where a median is incorporated, it shall be perforated for hydrology and rainwater drainage and control, subject to approval by the City Hydrologist.

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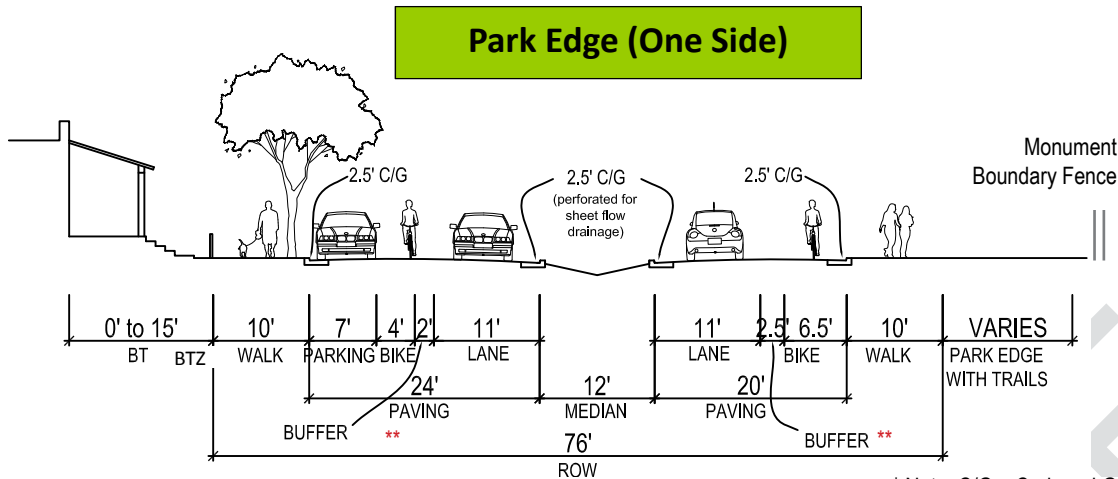


Exhibit 4.10 – Street Type 4.1: Park Edge Single-Loaded Cross Section

[37]
[38]
[39]

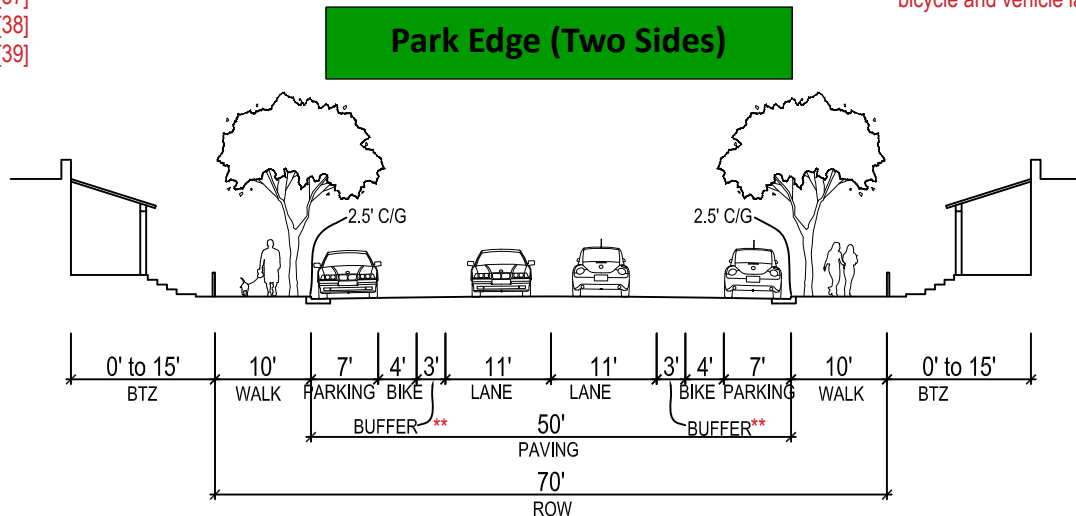


Exhibit 4.11 – Street Type 4.2: Park Edge Double-Loaded Cross Section

[37]
[39]

(iii) Frontage Standards

- Front Setback: 0 feet
- Side Setback: 0 feet
- Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces: 0-15 feet
- Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'B' Streets: 0-25 feet
- Frontage requirement along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces: 60%
- Frontage requirement along 'B' Streets: 30%
- Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.
- Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public **ROW**, a **street screen** shall be used.
- Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
- Where single-loaded, the Park Edge road shall meet grade at least 5 feet from the Petroglyph National Monument boundary.
- Where single-loaded, additional ROW may be required to provide the minimum amount of staging area to allow construction without impact to the Petroglyph National Monument boundary.
- See **Section 4.9** in this Plan for other Streetscape Standards.

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

- (iv) **Linear pond/bioswale:** The median and/or eastern edge of the Park Edge Road would be an appropriate and beneficial location for a bioswale/linear pond. Such a pond, designed in consultation with the City Engineer can help to meet the City's water quality goals. [See also **Goal 11.5.5 on page 190** and **Policy 12.5.3 on page 205.**] [40]

Park Edge (One Side)

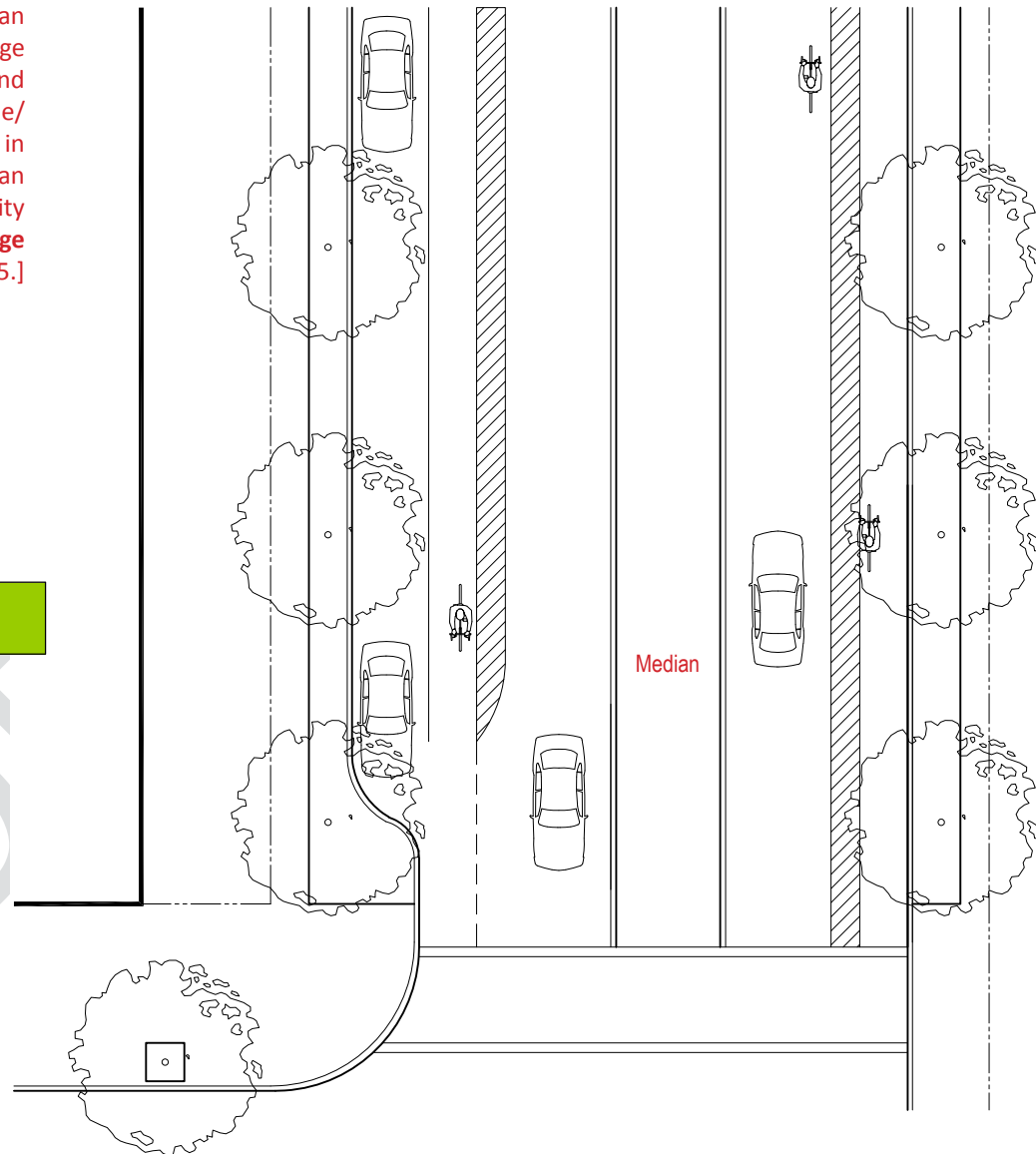


Exhibit 4.12 – Street Type 4.1: Typical Intersection (Plan View)

[41]

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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Park Edge (Two Sides)

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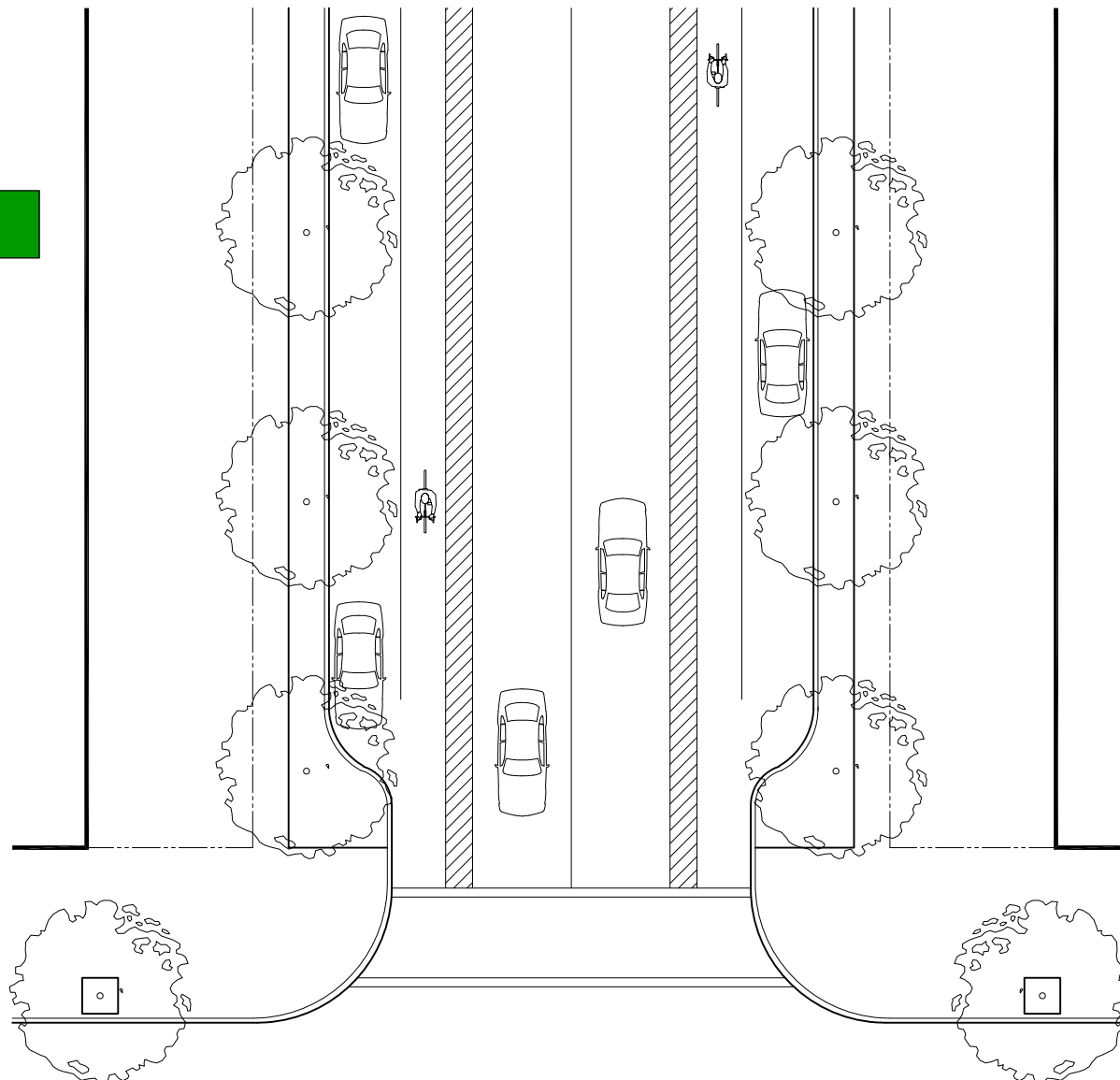


Exhibit 4.13 – Street Type 4.2: Typical Intersection (Plan View)

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

4.6.5. Street Type 5: Transit Corridor

(i) **Intent/Purpose:** The Transit Corridor serves multiple modes of transportation, including the proposed **BRT**. The walkable, dense, urban Town Center is organized around this Transit Corridor, which acts as a “Main Street” for Volcano Heights.

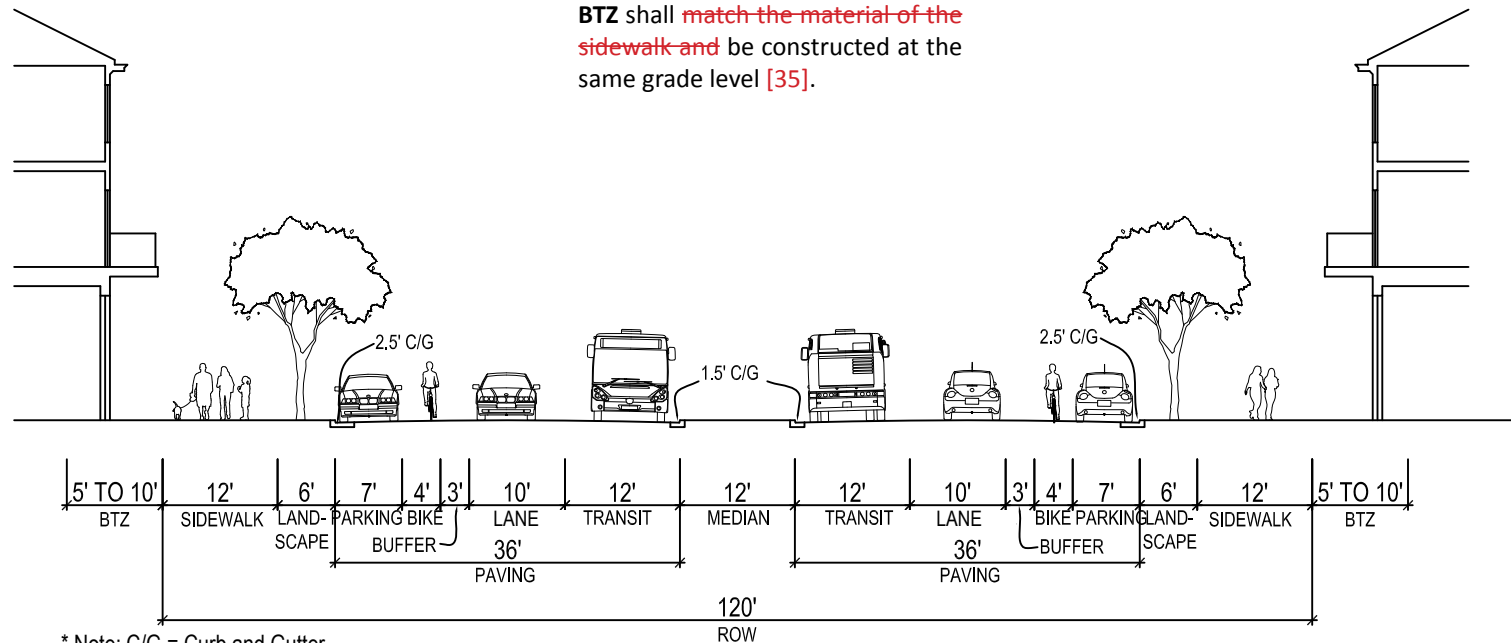
(ii) **Cross Section:** See **Exhibit 4.14**.

(iii) Frontage Standards

- Front Setback: 0 feet
- Side Setback: 0 feet
- Build-to Zone (BTZ) along ‘A’ Streets and Civic Spaces: 0-10 feet
- Build-to Zone (BTZ) along ‘B’ Streets: 0-15 feet

- Frontage requirement along ‘A’ Streets and Civic Spaces: 60%
- Frontage requirement along ‘B’ Streets: 30%
- Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.
- A **commercial-ready** ground floor shall be required for buildings along Mandatory ‘A’ portions of and/or Civic Spaces along the Transit Boulevard, including a minimum first floor-to-floor height of 15 feet and first floor elevation flush with sidewalk.
- Any paved area intended for pedestrians within the **setback** or **BTZ** shall **match the material of the sidewalk and** be constructed at the same grade level [35].

- Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public **ROW**, a **street screen** shall be used.
- Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
- Beginning 500 feet from intersections on Paseo del Norte, Unser Boulevard, and any other potential station locations, an extra 36 feet in the ROW shall be dedicated for **BRT** lanes and/or station platforms.
- See **Section 4.9** in this Plan for other Streetscape Standards.



* Note: C/G = Curb and Gutter

** Note: Buffer = Separation between the bicycle and vehicle lanes [32].

Exhibit 4.14 – Street Type 5: Transit Boulevard Cross Section

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Transit Boulevard

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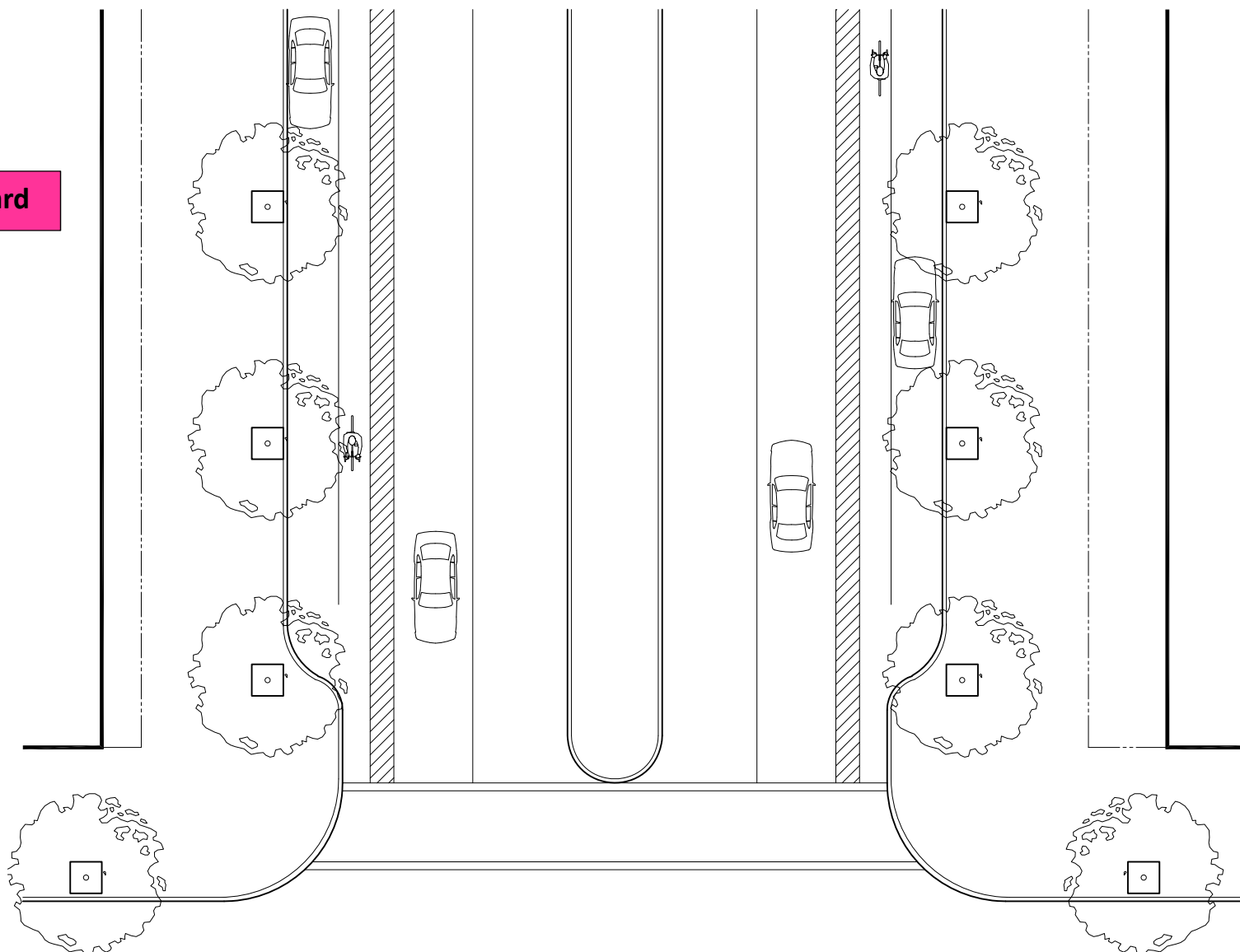


Exhibit 4.15 – Street Type 5: Typical Intersection (Plan View)

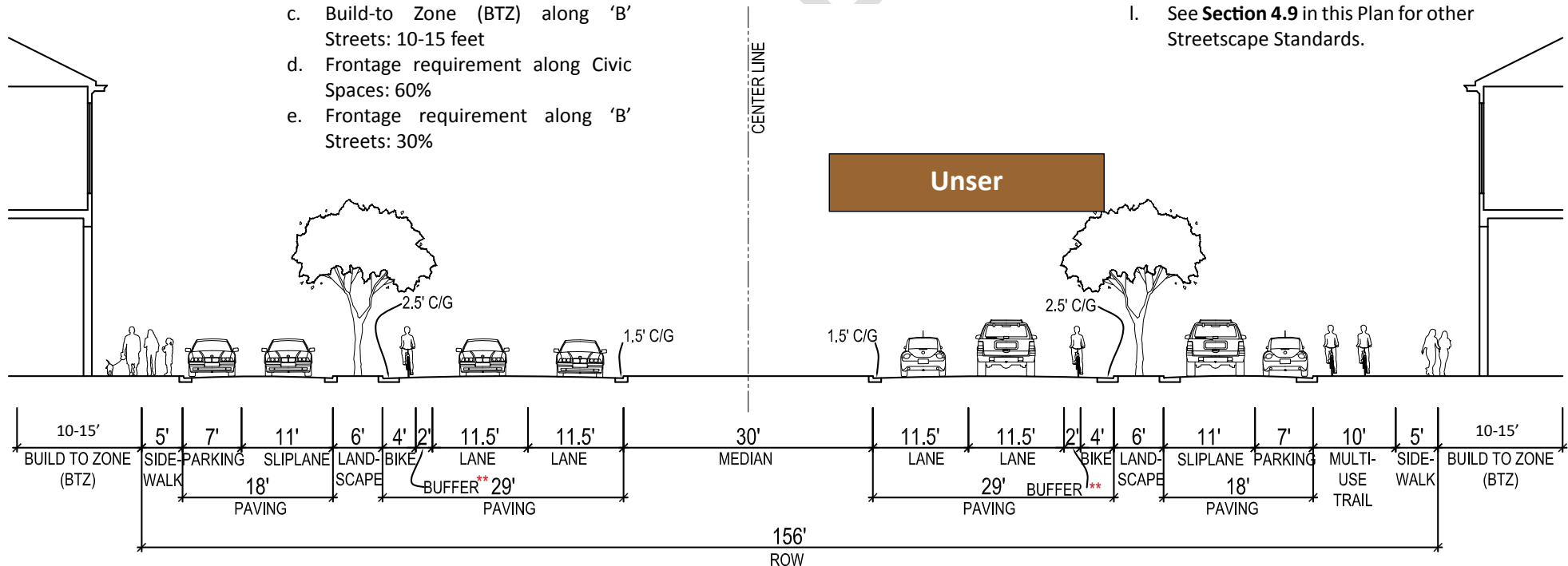
4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

4.6.6. Street Type 6: Unser Boulevard

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** Unser Boulevard is primarily a regional road, serving residents and businesses within Volcano Heights as well as the surrounding region.
- (ii) **Cross Section**
 - a. See **Exhibit 4.16**.
 - b. Slip lanes are for one-way movement only. Directional signage shall be required [43].
- (iii) **Frontage Standards**
 - a. Front Setback: 10 feet
 - b. Side Setback: 0 feet
 - c. Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'B' Streets: 10-15 feet
 - d. Frontage requirement along Civic Spaces: 60%
 - e. Frontage requirement along 'B' Streets: 30%

- f. **Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.
- g. Any paved area intended for pedestrians within the setback or BTZ shall match the material of the sidewalk and be constructed at the same grade level [35].
- h. Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public ROW, a street screen shall be used.

- i. Outdoor storage of vehicles or other products sold shall not exceed 50% of a lot's frontage.
- j. **Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
- k. Beginning 500 feet from an intersection with Paseo del Norte, the transit boulevard, or any potential station locations, an extra 36 feet in the **ROW** shall be dedicated for **BRT** lanes and/or station platforms.
- l. See **Section 4.9** in this Plan for other Streetscape Standards.



* Note: C/G = Curb and Gutter

** Note: Buffer = Separation between the bicycle and vehicle lanes [32].

Exhibit 4.16 – Street Type 6: Unser Boulevard Cross Section

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

4.6.8. Street Type 8: Universe Boulevard

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** Universe Boulevard is a ~~minor~~ **major** arterial carrying significant traffic volumes to facilitate regional movement [45]. At the same time, it connects many predominantly residential areas and therefore must be safe and comfortable for pedestrian and cyclists.
- (ii) **Cross Section:** See Exhibit 4.18.
- (iii) **Frontage Standards**
 - a. Front Setback: 0 feet
 - b. Side Setback: 0 feet
 - c. Build-to Zone (BTZ) along 'B' Streets: 0-15 feet
 - d. Frontage requirement along Civic Spaces: 60%
 - e. Frontage requirement along 'B' Streets: 30%
 - f. **Civic open space** within the BTZ shall count toward the frontage requirement.
 - g. Any paved area intended for pedestrians within the **setback** or **BTZ** shall ~~match the material of the sidewalk and~~ be constructed at the same grade level [35].
 - h. Where a surface parking lot is visible from the public **ROW**, a **street screen** shall be used.
 - i. **Encroachments** are regulated by **character zone** and can be found in **Section 6** of this Plan. [See also **Section 4.9.9** on page 83.] [57]
 - j. See **Section 4.9** for other Streetscape Standards.

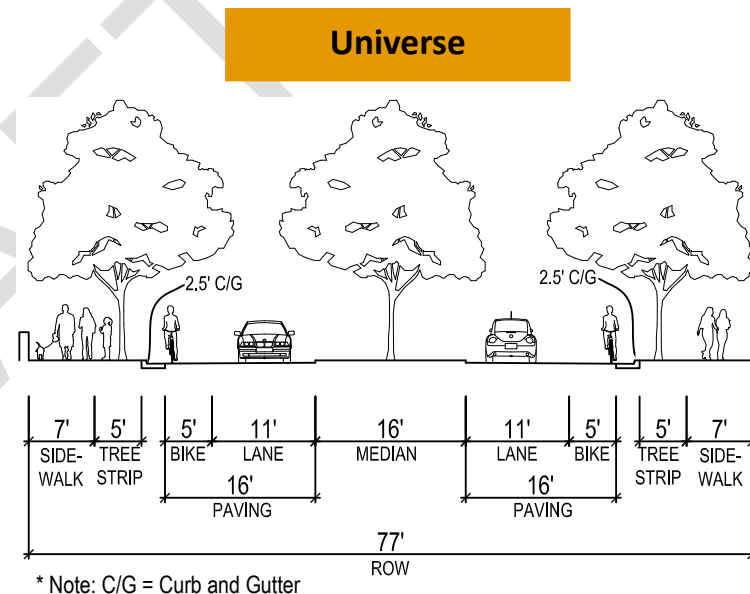


Exhibit 4.18 – Street Type 8: Universe Boulevard Cross Section

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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4.7. Non-Mandatory Street Design Standards

- 4.7.1. The platting of new dead-end streets and culs-de-sac that terminate the road is prohibited.
- (i) Stub streets or “knuckle” culs-de-sac are allowed where necessary to reach no more than 4 parcels beyond a corner or intersection.
 - (ii) Mid-block “bubble” culs-de-sac without throats are allowed.
 - (iii) Where dead-ends cannot be avoided, pedestrian/bike connections shall be provided to open space and/or road networks beyond the dead-end.

4.7.2. Required ‘A’ vs. ‘B’ Streets

- (i) New development shall include non-mandatory roads to serve projects, per the requirements in **Table 4.1**.
 - a. **‘A’ vs. ‘B’ Percentage:** The percentages given are ratios for the minimum number of **‘A’ Streets** and maximum number for **‘B’ Streets**. For example, for a project within Town Center, a minimum of 1 of every 2 non-mandatory streets shall be planned as ‘A’ Streets. If more than half the streets are planned as ‘A’ Streets, the ‘B’ Street percentage would be reduced accordingly. In Regional Center, for example, at least 1 of every 4 roads shall be an ‘A’ Street. See **Exhibit 4.19**.
 - b. **Connectivity:** Non-mandatory roads added in Volcano Heights shall maintain or improve street connectivity to serve pedestrians as well as dispersing auto traffic.
- (ii) The first development in shall determine non-mandatory road designation (i.e. whether **‘A’** or **‘B’**). Roads shall be platted as such during the TIDD/SAD/PID and/or Site Development Plan for Subdivision process.

TABLE 4.1 – NON-MANDATORY ROAD REQUIREMENTS

Character Zone	Non-mandatory Roads	
	‘A’ Street (min.)	‘B’ Street (max.)
Town Center	50%	50%
Regional Center	25%	75%
Village Center	25%	75%
Mixed Use	25%	75%
Neighborhood Transition	0%	100%
Escarpment Transition	25%	75%

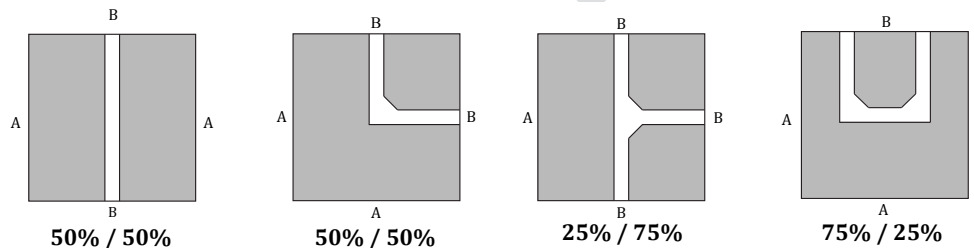


Exhibit 4.19 – Example Diagrams: Alley Configurations with ‘A’ vs. ‘B’ Street Percentages

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

4.7.3. Non-mandatory Street Cross Sections

- (i) Non-mandatory streets shall be developed per **Table 4.2**.
- (ii) The elements may be arranged to best meet local conditions and intended character of the corridor.
- (iii) Where a non-mandatory road crosses property lines, **adjacent** property owners shall be required to coordinate and sign a **development legally binding agreement duly executed and acknowledged** for the agreed-to cross section as the first project is being planned **and before final project approval may be granted** [46].

- (iv) Typical cross sections for **'A' Streets** and **'B' Streets** are illustrated in **Exhibit 4.20** and **Exhibit 4.21**, respectively. Typical Cross Sections for Residential and Commercial Alleys are illustrated in **Exhibit 4.22** and **Exhibit 4.23**, respectively.

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TABLE 4.2 – TYPICAL NON-MANDATORY STREET AND ALLEY CROSS SECTION OPTIONS

Street Elements	Street ROW	# Vehicular Lanes	Vehicular Travel Lane Widths (max.)	Bike Lane	On-Street Parking	Pedestrian Sidewalk Width (max.) * includes easement(s)	Parkway/ Tree Well
'A' Street	54-96 feet	2-3 (includes 12-ft. center turn lane)	10 (11) feet	None	7-18 feet (reverse-angle parking requires 16-18 feet)	10 (12) feet	(optional within sidewalk width)
'B' Street	48-96 feet	2-4	11 (13) feet	None	7 feet	6 (10) feet	(optional with sidewalks at least 8 feet wide)
Commercial Alley	20-36 feet (all paved)	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
Residential Alley	20-30 feet (12 feet minimum paved)	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None

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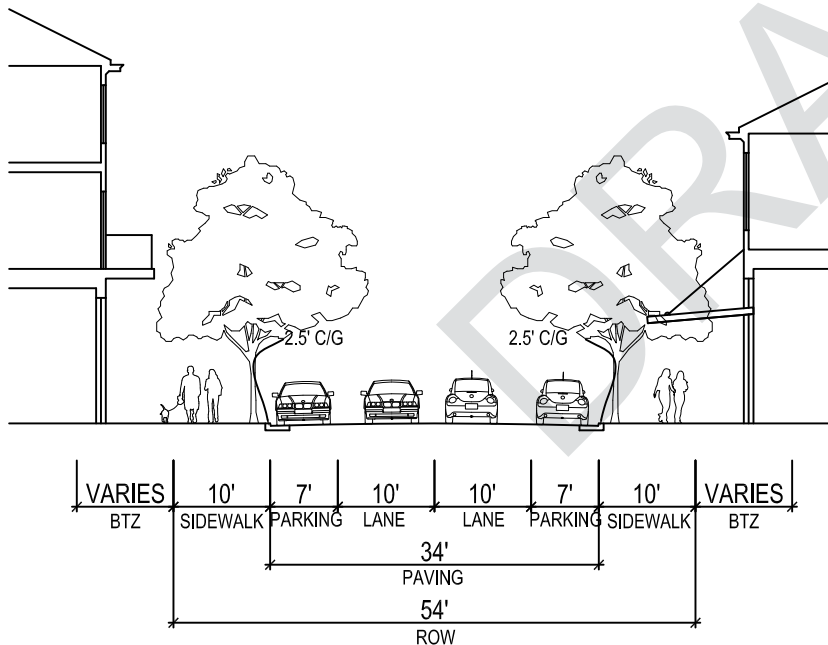


Exhibit 4.20 – Typical 'A' Street Cross Section

4.7.4. Typical 'A' Street

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** Non-mandatory 'A' Streets are intended to provide the primary pedestrian access to development. They should be pedestrian-friendly and attractive, including streetscape amenities and landscaping. See **Exhibit 4.20**.
- (ii) Streets shall have 10-foot minimum sidewalks but 12 feet where possible. Larger sidewalks are encouraged as long as the primary **building** is positioned **abutting** the sidewalk.
- (iii) Drive lanes shall have a typical dimension of 10 feet but may be increased to no more than 11 feet wide for each lane where transit is anticipated.
- (iv) On-Street parking may be parallel or reversed angle parking. Where reversed angled parking is used, the ROW shall be increased to add that element (typically requiring 16-18 feet) while still maintaining appropriate dimensions for all other elements. A median is also recommended with reverse angle parking.
- (v) When incorporating a median, the median shall be a minimum of 2 feet wide and provide enough additional width to allow vegetation to be planted and sustain itself within the entire median, including turn bays.
- (vi) Streetscaping shall refer to **Section 4.2** of this Plan.
- (vii) Street lighting shall be per **Section 4.9** of this Plan.

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4.7.5. Typical 'B' Street

- (i) **Intent/Purpose:** Non-mandatory **'B' Streets** are intended to provide the primary automobile access to development. They should serve both potential customers and residents as well as service, delivery, and maintenance vehicles. See **Exhibit 4.21**.
- (ii) Streets shall have 6-foot minimum sidewalks but 8 feet where possible. Where street trees are added to the cross section within the allowance for the sidewalk, the sidewalk portion, including the tree well, shall be no less than 10 feet wide.
- (iii) Drive lanes shall have a typical dimension of 11 feet where trucks and transit are expected but may be decreased to no less than 10 feet wide for each lane for streets that will largely accommodate autos and where slower speeds are desirable, such as residential and retail areas.
- (iv) On-Street parking shall be parallel.
- (v) Parking visible from the public **ROW** along the **'B' Street** shall have a **street screen** of masonry, metal railing, vegetation or a combination of these. This street screen shall be a minimum of 3 feet and no more than 6 feet tall.
- (vi) Medians are not permitted on **'B' Streets**.
- (vii) Streetscaping shall be per **Section 4.2** of this Plan.
- (viii) Street lighting shall be per **Section 4.9** of this Plan.

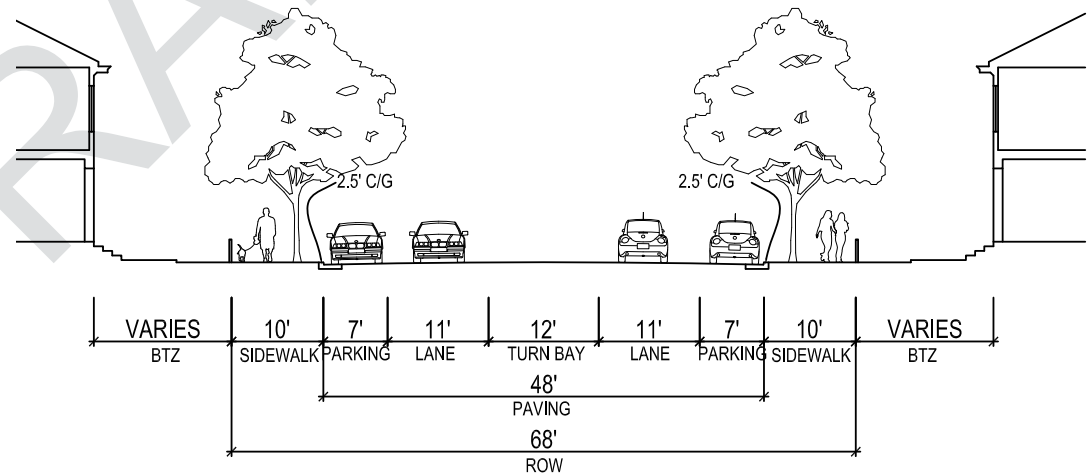


Exhibit 4.21 – Typical 'B' Street Cross Section

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4.7.6. **Typical Alleys:** Prior to site development, a truck exhibit shall be required to demonstrate appropriate turning movements for proposed alley configurations [48].

(i) **Residential**

- a. **Purpose / Intent:** Provides access to parking, outbuildings, and service areas in back. Contains utility easements.
- b. **ROW width:** 20 feet
- c. **Pavement width:** 12 feet minimum
- d. **Design speed:** 10 miles per hour

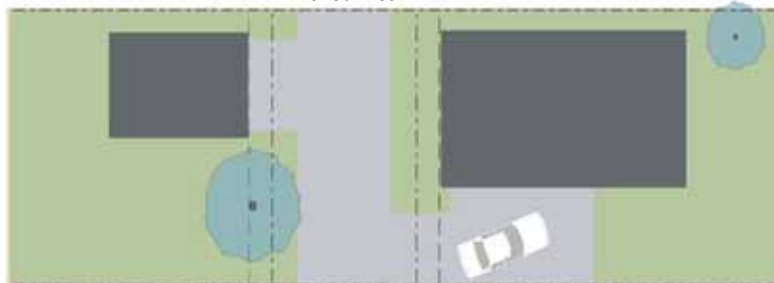
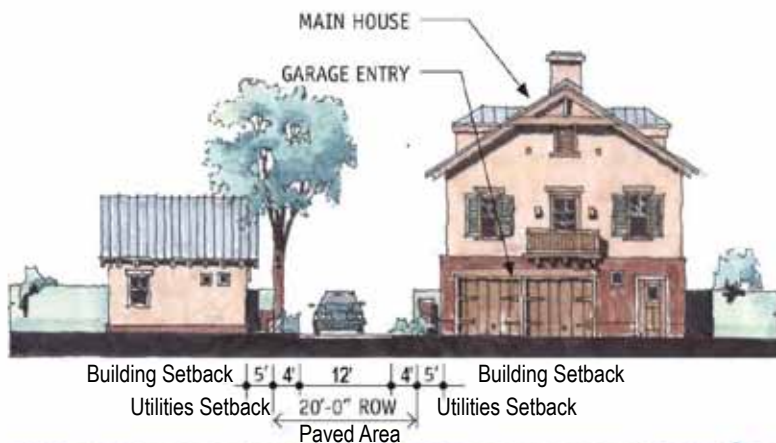


Exhibit 4.22 – Typical Residential Alley

(ii) **Commercial**

- a. **Purpose / Intent:** Provides access to parking, outbuildings, and service areas in back. Contains utility easements.
- b. **ROW width:** 20 feet
- c. **Pavement width:** 20 feet minimum
- d. **Design speed:** 15 miles per hour

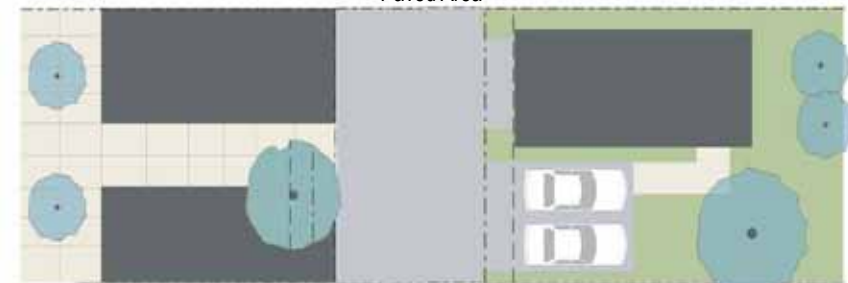
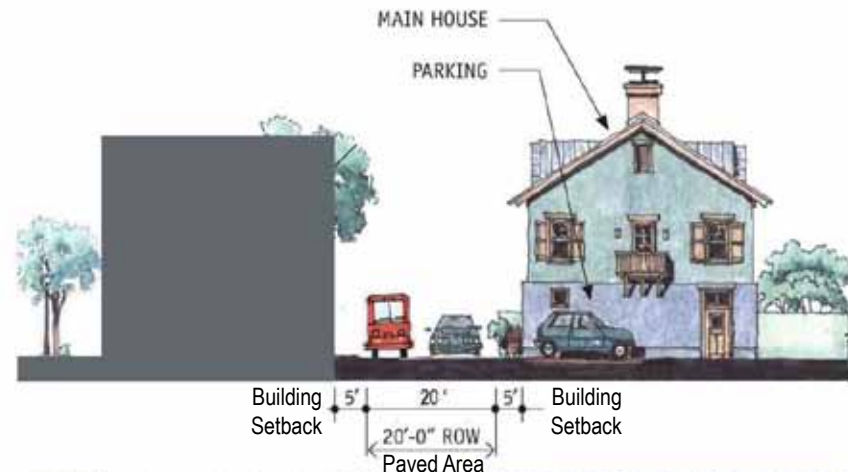


Exhibit 4.23 – Typical Commercial Alley

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

4.7.7. Typical Streets with Public Utility Easement

- (i) Utilities are typically to be provided via alleys. Where alley access is not possible, electric utility facilities shall be accommodated on streets [47].
- (ii) Where electric utility facilities must be accommodated on streets, a 10-foot setback shall be placed between the sidewalk and the Build-to-Zone behind the private property line for this purpose. This setback may be landscaped with the understanding that it might be removed as necessary for maintenance and/or repair of utilities [47].

4.8. Street Tree Standards

- 4.8.1. **Purpose/Intent:** Street trees are an amenity first for pedestrian comfort and enjoyment, next for enhancement of **abutting** properties, and finally for passing motorists, cyclists, or transit riders. Street trees shall be chosen and incorporated to serve the following intents:
- (i) Enclose or frame the space of the street with a canopy.
 - (ii) Provide shade.
 - (iii) Provide a buffer between traffic and pedestrian to enhance the feeling of safety for the pedestrian.
 - (iv) Provide an aesthetic accompaniment to nearby architecture.
 - (v) Reduce the heat island effect created by paved surfaces.
 - (vi) Aid in storm water management through transpiration.

- (vii) Work within their context (i.e. region- and climate-appropriate, native species that are disease resistant and drought-tolerant).

- 4.8.2. On all **'A' Streets**, street trees shall be provided, irrigated, and maintained by **abutting adjacent** property owners **per the Street Tree Ordinance, Section 6-6-2-1** [49].

- 4.8.3. **Wherever used**, all street trees shall be maintained by the **adjacent** property owner, per the Street Tree Ordinance, Section 6-6-2-1.

- 4.8.4. Street tree location and selection shall be coordinated with the Planning Director or his/her designee and shall be consistent with the Street Tree Ordinance 6-6-2-1. **It will be necessary for PNM to provide input on street tree location and selection if impacting electric facilities** [50].

- 4.8.5. In order to ensure that street trees are appropriate for the region and climate and are not an invasive species, street trees shall be selected from the Native Plant List A in **Appendix E** of this Plan [see also **Section 10.7.8** on page 176]. Low-water xeric species may be selected with **approval** from the Planning Director or his/her designee. Street trees should be disease resistant and drought tolerant.

- 4.8.6. Where available, street trees shall be planted within the tree strip. Otherwise, street trees shall be planted between the sidewalk and the street curb using tree grates.

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- 4.8.7. Spacing shall be an average of 30 feet on center (measured per block face) along all streets in order to provide a continuous canopy. On narrow streets, spacing may vary on each side of the street. Spacing may be adjusted as appropriate to accommodate optimum root growth for native species.
- 4.8.8. Each planting area shall be no less than 36 square feet (SF). The tree well shall be no less than 25 SF. On **'A' Streets**, trees shall be in a grated or permeable planting square a minimum of 4 feet wide. Metal tree grates are preferred for **'A' Streets**.
- 4.8.9. The minimum **caliper** size (i.e. diameter of the tree trunk measured six inches above grade) for each tree shall be 3 inches at planting. Caliper size for a multi-trunk tree shall be the total of the diameter of the largest trunk and half (1/2) the diameter of each additional trunk, measured at a height of 4 1/2 feet above the ground.
- 4.8.10. Planting shall be planned to provide a canopy with a base no less than 7 feet high at time of maturity for vertical clearance of pedestrians and vehicles. On **'A' Streets**, the base of the canopy shall be planned for a minimum of 14 feet so as to not obscure windows and signage.
- 4.8.11. Planters for street trees shall be a minimum of 36 inches wide.

4.9. Streetscape Standards

- 4.9.1. **Groundcover:** When clearly visible from a street or **alley**, all unpaved ground areas shall be planted with low-growing shrubs or ground cover, ornamental grasses, or a combination thereof selected from Plant List A or B in **Appendix E**. [See also **Section 10.7.8** on page 176] ~~Turf grass must be installed as solid sod, not seed.~~
- 4.9.2. **Irrigation:** Irrigation shall be provided by the property owner for all plants and trees in the streetscape, per City standards. [[Contact City Design Review/Construction Section for the latest standards](#)].
- 4.9.3. **Streetscape Maintenance:** Maintenance of all landscape materials shall be the responsibility of the **abutting** property owner and shall meet the requirements of Chapter 6, Article 6 in the City Zoning Code.
- 4.9.4. **Sidewalk Design:** Sidewalks in the public **ROW** shall be designed to facilitate pedestrian accessibility and efficient travel. Curvilinear sidewalks are strongly discouraged. Where possible, planting strips should be used to buffer pedestrians from vehicle traffic and set the pedestrian path back from driveway ramps.
- 4.9.5. **Sidewalk Locations:** The location of sidewalks shall reflect the desired character and density of the surrounding land uses. In Center and Mixed-Use Zones, sidewalks are essential to creating a vibrant, pedestrian lifestyle.

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

- 4.9.6. **Grading: Bikeways** and other amenities within the **ROW** shall be provided in such a way as to minimize the extent of disturbance to slopes and vegetation and the need for cut and fill.
- 4.9.7. **Medians:** Medians shall be constructed and landscaped per City standards. [For medians: DPM Chapter 23, Section 5, Part C. For landscaping: contact the City Design Review/Construction (DRC) Section for the latest standards.] [52]
- 4.9.8. **Bike Lanes and Bike Buffer**
- (i) Where cross sections incorporate a bike buffer in addition to a bike lane, the buffer shall be no less than 2 feet wide.
 - (ii) Best practices to minimize conflict between bicycles and vehicles turning right at intersections shall be followed, including design solutions, pavement painting, signage, and/or other accommodations. [41]

4.9.9. **Encroachments**

- (i) Encroachments are permitted by a revocable permit and subject to license and fees per the DPM, Chapter 8. [57]
- (ii) Projections such as, portals, stoops, colonnades, arcades, shop fronts, projecting signs in public utility easements and other projections shall be coordinated with the electric utility to accommodate existing easements and to avoid conflicts with utility infrastructure. Projections adjacent to electric utilities should be carefully located in order to avoid interference and to accommodate equipment for the maintenance and repair of electric utilities [51].

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4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

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4.10. Street Lighting Standards

4.10.1. Purpose/Intent

- (i) Outdoor lighting should create and encourage a pedestrian-friendly environment, which is especially beneficial to residential neighborhoods and neighborhood business districts. Pedestrian-scale lights should improve walkway illumination for pedestrian traffic and enhance community safety and business exposure.
- (ii) Street lighting should be designed to be appropriate to location and context. Lamp post height, lamp head, lighting source, and spacing should all be calibrated. The light standard selected should be compatible with the design of the street and dominant architectural style of **adjacent buildings**.

4.10.2. Street lights shall be placed at 30 feet on center and in-line with street trees. Street trees and light poles shall be alternated along the street.

4.10.3. All street lighting shall be “full-cutoff” or “fully shielded” to minimize light pollution and save energy, per the New Mexico Night Sky Ordinance [74-12-1 to 74-12-10 NMSA 1978].

4.10.4. Lamp post height should be designed to be proportional to the width of the street. Street lamps shall be 12 to 15 feet high along **‘A’ Streets**. **‘B’ Streets** shall incorporate 15-foot lampposts. [See **Section 10.7** for parking area lighting requirements.]

4.10.5. For those intersections that require more light, the 20-foot lamppost can be instituted for safety, but should be used only if necessary.

4.10.6. **Cobraheads** shall only be used on Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard to light vehicle lanes. A supplemental non-cobrahead light shall be mounted between 12 to 14 feet to light sidewalks, pedestrian paths, or multi-use trails.

4.10.7. The minimum clearance from a street light pole to the face of curb shall be 2 feet. The minimum clearance from a street light pole to the edge of a sidewalk shall be 1 foot. The minimum clearance from a street light pole to the centerline of a street shall be 20 feet.

4.10.8. Light posts shall be placed within the tree planting strip where available.

4.10.9. All lamp posts shall have a base, middle, and top.

4.10.10. Shoe box style lighting shall not be used, except in large parking areas. Metal halide lights are encouraged. High pressure sodium lights are discouraged since they visually render all colors the same.

4.10.11. **Column streetlights** shall be used on **‘A’ Streets**.

4.10.12. Multi-head **column streetlights** shall be used on **‘A’ streets**, Unser Boulevard, and Paseo del Norte.

4.0 Streets and Streetscape Standards

4.10.13. All new **alleys** shall have lights mounted on outbuildings or garages. ~~These lights should be connected to a circuit separate from the main building.~~

4.11. Street Furniture and Materials Standards

4.11.1. Purpose/Intent

- (i) Street furniture should create and encourage a pedestrian-friendly environment, which is especially beneficial to residential neighborhoods and neighborhood business districts.
- (ii) Street furniture should be designed to be appropriate to location and context. Street furniture should be compatible with the design of the street and dominant architectural style of **adjacent buildings**.
- (iii) Materials for paving and street furniture should be selected based on durability, quality, and minimal maintenance requirements.

4.11.2. **Responsibility:** Street furniture and streetscape amenities are the responsibility of the property owner and/or property owner association or merchants association. The cost for construction, maintenance, operations, and liability shall be borne by private entities.

4.11.3. **Placement:** Street furniture placement and procedure shall follow the DPM Chapter 8 [54].

- (i) Street furniture shall not be placed within the public ROW without the approval of the relevant City agency, which may include the City Engineer, Zoning Enforcement Officer, and/or Code Administration Division [54].
- (ii) Where street furniture is placed within a public utility easement, approval by utility companies will be required. [53]

4.11.4. Trash receptacles and bike racks shall be required along **'A' Streets** within Town Center. A minimum of one each per block face shall be required.

4.11.5. Where provided, street furniture and pedestrian amenities such as benches shall be placed to maximize pedestrian access and circulation along **'A' Streets**. All street furniture shall be located in such a manner as to allow a clear sidewalk passageway of a minimum of 6 feet.

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5.0 Zoning

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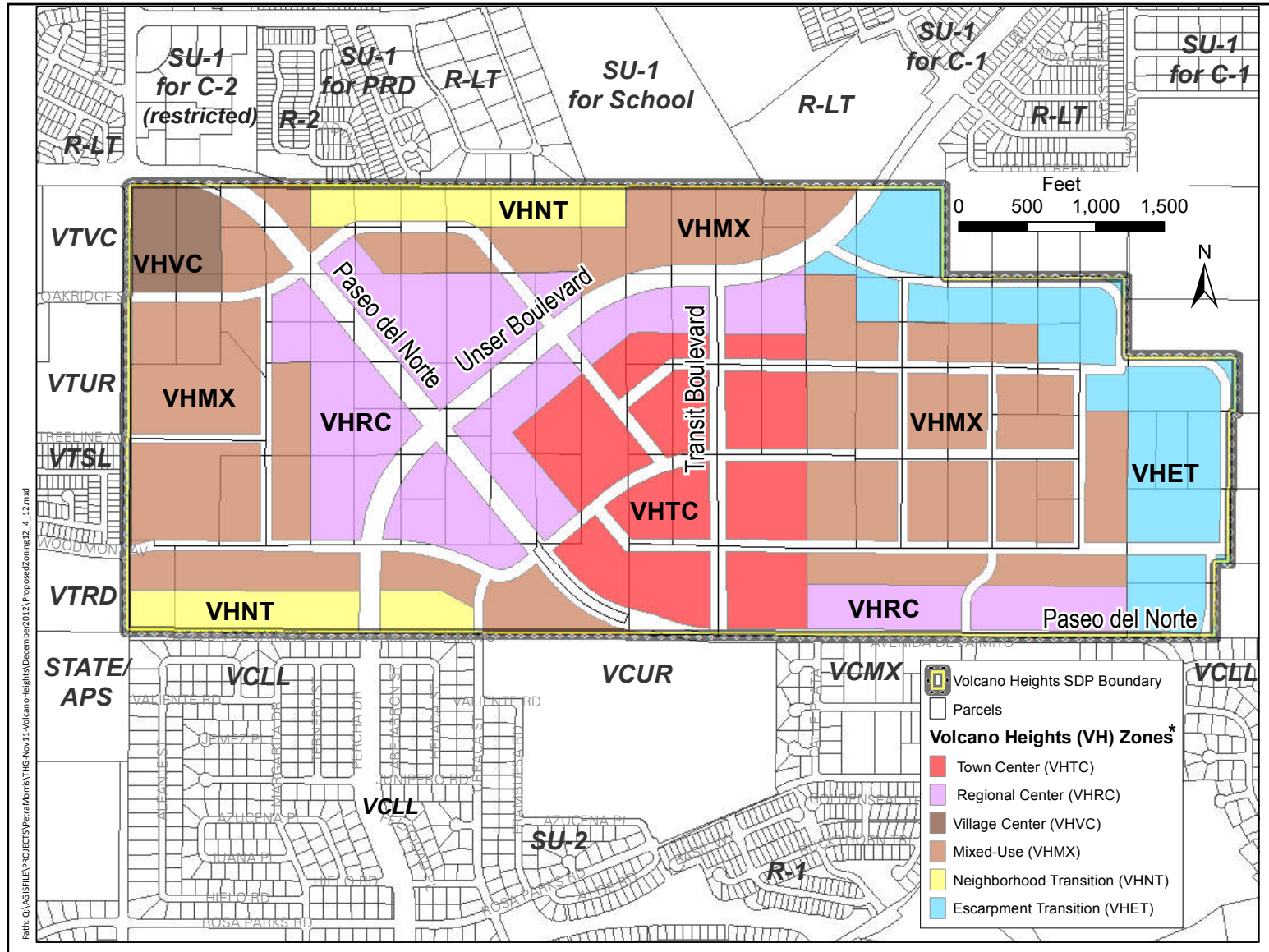


Exhibit 5.1 – Special Neighborhood (SU-2) Zoning Established by the Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan

* All Volcano Heights Zones are Special Neighborhood (SU-2) Zones

5.0 Zoning

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5.1. Adoption of Volcano Heights Zoning

5.1.1. The Volcano Heights Zoning Map is hereby adopted as the official **zoning map**. Within any area subject to the approved zoning map, this Plan becomes the mandatory regulation.

5.1.2. **Zone Lines and Property Lines:** Where zone lines do not correspond to property lines or where they are not divided and defined by a Mandatory Road, they shall begin at or be measured according to the following methods:

- (i) **Regional Center:** Where this zone applies to a portion of the property only, the zone shall extend 400 feet from the centerline of Unser Boulevard or Paseo del Norte, whichever is closer to the property.
- (ii) **Mixed Use:** Where this zone applies to a portion of the property only, the zone shall extend 300 feet from the centerline of the nearest Mandatory Road.
- (iii) **Escarpment Transition:** Where this zone applies to a portion of the property only, the zone shall extend 300 feet from the northern border of the Plan area.

5.2. Establishment of Character Zones

The zoning map designates the following **character zones**.

5.2.1. **Town Center:** The Volcano Heights Town Center (SU-2 VHTC) Zone is intended to implement the City's vision for an urban center. Development in this zone is intended to create a major employment center with office, entertainment, urban residential, and supporting retail uses. Development can be a mix of employment centers, destination retail, and entertainment, restaurant, and urban residential uses. Development within the Town Center Zone shall meet the Site Development and Building Design Standards in **Section 6.1** of this Plan.



Town Center Character Zone

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5.2.2. **Regional Center:** The Volcano Heights Regional Center (SU-2 VHRC) Zone is intended to provide an appropriate transition into Volcano Heights from the regional, limited-access Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard. This area is also intended for large-format and destination retail and office development. Development within the Regional Center Zone shall meet the Site Development and Building Design Standards in **Section 6.2** of this Plan.



Regional Center Character Zone

[55]

5.2.3. **Village Center:** Volcano Heights Village Center (SU-2 VHVC) Zone is intended for smaller-scale, neighborhood-oriented retail and office development with gateway elements at key intersections. Development within the Village Center Zone shall meet the Site Development and Building Design Standards in **Section 6.3** of this Plan.



Village Center Character Zone

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Mixed-Use Character Zone

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Escarpment Transition Character Zone



Neighborhood Transition Character Zone

5.2.4. **Mixed-Use:** The Volcano Heights Mixed Use (SU-2 VHMx) Zone is intended to provide the most flexibility of use and development standards surrounding the Regional and Town Centers. VHMx also serves to buffer **Transition zones** from the **auto-oriented** uses of the Regional Center and the more intensive urban uses and taller buildings allowed within the Town Center. Development within the Mixed Use Zone shall meet the Site Development and Building Design Standards in **Section 6.4** of this Plan.

5.2.5. **Escarpment Transition:** The Volcano Heights Escarpment Transition (SU-2 VHET) Zone is intended to protect **sensitive lands** in the eastern portion of the Plan area **adjacent** to the Petroglyph National Monument from the higher-density and intensity **mixed uses** in adjacent zones. Properties **adjacent** to or **abutting** the Monument are subject to the Rank III NWMEP regulations for "Impact Area" designation where it covers this area.

This zone is intended for single-family residential, **live-work**, and townhouse uses as well as smaller-scale office, and neighborhood retail in key locations. Development within the Escarpment Transition shall meet the Site Development and Building Design Standards in **Section 6.5** of this Plan.

5.2.6. **Neighborhood Transition:** The Volcano Heights Neighborhood Transition (SU-2 VHNT) Zone is intended to provide transitions of building scale and uses from the more dense, urban Mixed Use zone to adjoining neighborhoods north and south of the Plan area.

This zone is intended for single-family residential, **live-work**, and townhouse uses as well as some smaller-scale office uses in appropriate areas [56], and neighborhood retail in key locations, particularly intersections. Development within the Transition Zone shall meet the Site Development and Building Design Standards in **Section 6.6** of this Plan.

5.2.7. **Special Use Zone (SU-1):** Property owners may request a zone change to SU-1 in conjunction with site development plans for subdivision and/or building permit that meet and further the intent of the plan and its SU-2 zoning and regulations. Special Use zones shall be regulated per § 14-16-2-22 in the City Zoning Code. [118]

Character Zone		Land Use Category
Center Zones		
	Town Center	Mixed Use / Non-residential
	Regional Center	Mixed Use / Non-residential
	Village Center	Mixed Use / Non-residential
	Mixed Use	Mixed Use / Non-residential
Transition Zones		
	Escarpment Transition	Mixed Use / Residential
	Neighborhood Transition	Mixed Use / Residential

5.0 Zoning

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5.3. Table of Land Uses: Due to the emphasis on urban form over land uses, general use categories have been identified by **character zone** in **Table 5.1**.

5.3.1. Uses not listed but substantially similar and that meet the intent of the Zone in which it is proposed may be permitted upon approval of the Planning Director or his/her designee.

5.3.2. All uses shall be conducted in a fully-enclosed building and shall have no noise, vibration, particulate, or odor that poses an adverse impact on adjacent properties.

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TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE

	Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Land Use						
	Commercial Uses (Office, Retail, Sales and Service Uses)						
CU-1	Retail Sales or Service with no drive through facility (includes alcohol sales). <i>Excluded from this category are retail sales and service establishments geared toward the automobile.</i>	P	P	P	P	C	NP
CU-2	Auto-related Sales or Service establishments	C	P	C	C	NP	NP
CU-3	Finance and Real Estate establishments including banks, credit unions, real estate, and property management services, with no drive through facility	P	P	P	P	C	NP
CU-4	Offices for business, professional, administrative, and technical services such as, but not limited to, accountants, architects, lawyers, doctors, insurance sales/services, etc.	P	P	P	P	C	C
CU-5	Research laboratory headquarters, laboratories and associated facilities	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
CU-6	Food Service Uses such as full-service restaurants, cafeterias, bakeries and snack bars with no drive-through facilities*	P	P	P	P	C	NP
CU-7	Pet and animal sales or service (including vet clinic)	P	P	P	P	C	NP
CU-8	Any permitted use with a drive through facility	C	P	C	C	NP	NP

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable
as established in **Table 5.2**

* Included in this category is café seating within a public or private sidewalk area with no obstruction of pedestrian circulation.
Also included in this category is the sale of alcoholic beverages on and off-premise.

TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

	Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Land Use						
	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Uses						
AU-1	Art galleries	P	P	P	P	C	NP
AU-2	Art, antique, furniture or electronics studio (retail, repair or fabrication; excludes auto electronics sales or service)	P	P	P	P	C	NP
AU-3	Games establishments (includes arcades)	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
AU-4	Theater, cinema, dance, or music establishment	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
AU-5	Museums and other special purpose recreational institutions	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
AU-6	Adult-oriented businesses	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
AU-7	Fitness, recreational sports, gym, or athletic club	P	P	P	P	C	NP
AU-8	Parks, greens, plazas, squares, and playgrounds	P	P	P	P	P	P

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria as established in **Table 5.2** P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable

A = **Accessory use**, not to exceed 25% of the primary use building square footage

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TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

		Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Character Zone						
	Land Use						
	Educational, Public Administration, Health Care and Other Institutional Uses						
EU-1	Business associations, professional membership organizations, social & fraternal organizations	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
EU-2	Child day care and preschools	P	P	P	P	P	P
EU-3	Schools, libraries, and community halls	P	P	P	P	P	NP
EU-4	Universities and colleges	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
EU-5	Technical, trade, and specialty schools	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
EU-6	Hospitals and nursing establishments	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
EU-7	Social services and philanthropic organizations	P	P	P	P	C	C
EU-8	Rehabilitative clinics	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
EU-9	Public administration uses (including local, state, and federal government uses, public safety, health and human services)	P	P	P	P	C	C
EU-10	Religious institutions	P	P	P	P	C	NP
EU-11	Funeral homes	P	P	P	P	NP	NP

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria as established in **Table 5.2** P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable

A = **Accessory use**, not to exceed 25% of the primary use building square footage

TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

	Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Land Use						
	Residential Uses						
RU-1	Home Occupations	P	P	P	P	P	P
RU-2	Multi-family residential						
RU-2 G	Ground floor	C	P	C	P	P	C
RU-2-U	Upper floors	P	P	P	P	P	C
RU-3	Residential Lofts	P	P	P	P	P	P
RU-4	Single-family residential attached dwelling unit (Townhomes)	P	NP	P	P	P	P
RU-5	Single-family residential detached	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	P
RU-6	Secondary dwelling unit	NP	NP	P	P	P	P
RU-7	Live-work unit	P	NP	P	P	P	P
RU-8	Senior housing facility	C	C	P	P	C	C

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria as established in **Table 5.2** P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable

A = **Accessory use**, not to exceed 25% of the primary use building square footage

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TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

	Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Land Use						
	Manufacturing, Transportation, Communication, and Utility Uses						
MU-1	Food, beverage, and textile product manufacturing	C	P	NP	P	NP	NP
MU-2	Wood, paper, and printing products manufacturing	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
MU-3	Machinery, electronics, and transportation equipment manufacturing	NP	P	NP	P	NP	NP
MU-4	Miscellaneous light manufacturing (included in this category are jewelry, silverware, personal metal goods, flatware, dolls, toys, games, musical instruments, office supplies, and signs.)	NP	P	NP	C	NP	NP
MU-5	Wholesale trade establishment	NP	P	NP	P	NP	NP
MU-6	Warehouse and storage services	NP	P	NP	P	NP	NP
MU-7-A	Transit Facilities	P	P	P	P	P	C
MU-7-B	Transportation services (air, rail, road, truck and freight)	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
MU-8	Publishing (newspaper, books, periodicals, software)	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
MU-9	Motion picture and sound recording	P	P	P	P	C	NP
MU-10	Telecommunications and broadcasting (radio, TV, cable, wireless communications, telephone, etc)	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
MU-11	Information services and data processing	P	P	P	P	NP	NP

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria as established in **Table 5.2** P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable

A = **Accessory use**, not to exceed 25% of the primary use building square footage

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TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

	Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Land Use						
MU-12	Electric switching stations, electric generation stations, natural gas regulating stations, public water system treatment plants and storage facilities, wastewater treatment plants, and/or other major utility services (electric, natural gas, alternative, including switching stations and generation plants) [58]	NP	P	NP	P	NP	NP
MU-13	Electric substations, telephone switching stations, and/or other minor utilities and utility services (electric, natural gas, alternative, including substations) [58]	P	P	P	P	P NP	P NP

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria as established in **Table 5.2** P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable

A = **Accessory use**, not to exceed 25% of the primary use building square footage

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TABLE 5.1 – LAND USE TABLE BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

	Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Escarpment Transition	Neighborhood Transition
	Land Use						
	Other Uses						
OU-1	Model homes for sales and promotion*	P	P	P	P	P	P
OU-2	Hotels	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
OU-3	Bed and Breakfast	NP	NP	NP	P	P	P
OU-4	Commercial surface parking lot (primary use of property)	C	C	C	C	NP	NP
OU-5	Parking, structured	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
OU-6	Private attached garage	C NP	NP	C NP	P	P	P
OU-7	Private detached garage	NP	NP	NP	P	P	P
OU-8	Sales from kiosks (includes food carts)	C	C	C	C	C	NP
OU-9	Veterinary clinic	P	P	P	P	NP	NP
OU-10	Community garden	C	C	C	P	P	P
OU-11	Concealed Antennas including cell, accessory, and mounted on top of buildings. (Excluded from this category are freestanding and commercial antennas and equipment buildings. See Section 8.10 on page 155.)	P/A	P/A	P/A	P/A	NP	P/A
OU-12	Wind energy equipment**	P/A	P/A	P/A	P/A	C/A	C/A
OU-13	Solar energy equipment**	P/A	P/A	P/A	P/A	P/A	P/A

[61]

P= Permitted by right NP= Not Permitted C = Permitted with specific criteria as established in **Table 5.2** P/A = Permitted **Accessory Use** NA= Not applicable

A = **Accessory use**, not to exceed 25% of the primary use building square footage

* Model homes are limited to a time period until all the homes are sold in the neighborhood. [59]

** As defined and regulated by the Rank II Facility Plan: Electric System Generation and Transmission (2010-2020). [60]

5.4. Criteria for Conditional Uses: All uses listed as Conditional (C) in **Table 5.1** shall also meet the following standards in **Table 5.2**, in addition to the City Zoning Code §14-16-4-2.

TABLE 5.2 - CONDITIONAL USE CRITERIA

	Use	Zone	Location & Design Criteria
Non-Residential Uses			
CU-1	Retail Sales or Service with no drive-through facility (includes alcohol sales)	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Location restricted to any corner of the intersection of two streets. Surface parking lot restricted to no more than 10 spaces. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.
CU-2	Auto-related Sales and Service	Town Center and Village Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas pumps, canopies, and/or service bays shall not be located along any 'A' Street frontage. No more than 50% of a lot's frontage along a Mandatory Street shall be occupied by gas pumps, canopies, and/or service bays. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street. No outdoor storage of vehicles or other products sold shall be permitted along 'A' Streets or Mandatory Streets. All auto-related sales displays shall be inside storefronts or along 'B' Streets.
		Mixed Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas pumps, canopies, and/or service bays shall not be located along any 'A' Street frontage. No more than 50% of a lot's frontage along a Mandatory Street shall be occupied by gas pumps, canopies, and/or service bays. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street. Outdoor storage of vehicles or other products sold shall not be permitted along 'A' Streets. Along Paseo del Norte or Unser Boulevard, outdoor storage of vehicles or other products sold shall not exceed 50% of a lot's frontage. There shall be no such limitation along non-mandatory 'B' Streets or alleys.
CU-3	Finance and Real Estate establishments	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.
CU-4	Offices	Transition Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.

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TABLE 5.2 – CONDITIONAL USE CRITERIA (Cont'd)

	Use	Zone	Location & Design Criteria
CU-6	Food Service Uses	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character complements nearby single-family development. • Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. • Location restricted to any corner of the intersection of two streets. • Off-street parking lots required but restricted to no more than 30 spaces. • Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.
CU-7	Pet and animal sales or service	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character complements nearby single-family development. • Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. • Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street. • Any overnight pet boarding shall be indoors.
CU-8	Any permitted use with a drive-through facility	Town Center, Village Center, Mixed Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drive-through access (driveways) shall be from a 'B' Street only. If the lot has no access to any 'B' Street, then access may be from an 'A' Street with approval by the Planning Director or his/her designee. • Drive through lanes and/or canopies shall not have frontage or be located along any 'A' Street. • Drive through areas shall be screened by a 4-foot high street screen along 'B' Streets. • Drive through facilities shall meet the Building Design Standards in Section 8 of this code.
AU-1	Art galleries	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character complements nearby single-family development. • Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. • Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street. • Off-street parking lots restricted to no more than 10 spaces.
AU-2	Art, antique, furniture or electronics studio	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character complements nearby single-family development. • Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development.
AU-7	Fitness, recreational sports, gym, or athletic club	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-street parking lot required but limited to no more than 4.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet. • Character complements nearby single-family development. • Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. • Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.

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5.0 Zoning

TABLE 5.2 – CONDITIONAL USE CRITERIA (Cont'd)

	Use	Zone	Location & Design Criteria
EU-7	Social services and philanthropic organizations	Transition Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.
EU-9	Public administration uses	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development.
EU-10	Religious Institutions	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-street parking required but limited to no more than 1 space per 3 sanctuary seats. Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street.
MU-1	Food and textile product manufacturing	Town Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale and massing complementary to walkable, urban built environment. Off-street parking required but may be provided off-site. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a service entrance on a 'B' Street for deliveries and maintenance equipment.
MU-4	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Mixed-Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale and massing complementary to walkable, urban built environment. Off-street parking required but may be provided off-site. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a service entrance on an 'B' Street for deliveries and maintenance equipment. Activities shall be buffered appropriately to mitigate noise and emission impact on neighboring properties.
MU-9	Motion picture and sound recording	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Activities shall be buffered appropriately to mitigate noise impact on neighboring properties.

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CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

5.0 Zoning

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TABLE 5.2 – CONDITIONAL USE CRITERIA (Cont'd)

	Use	Zone	Location & Design Criteria
Residential Uses			
RU-2-G	Multi-family residential (Ground Floor)	Town Center, Village Center, and Neighborhood Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential uses are permitted on the ground floors of a building with all other street and interior driveway frontages. Where possible, along 'A' Streets ground floor of multi-family buildings should be a commercial use. All ground floors of a building with commercial uses along the Transit Boulevard 'A' Street section shall be built to commercial-ready standards. Off-street parking required as per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-1.
RU-2-U	Multi-family residential (Upper floors)	Neighborhood Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character complements nearby single-family development. Scale and massing complementary to nearby single-family development. Off-street parking required as per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-1.
RU-8	Senior housing facility	Town Center, Regional Center, and Transition Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service entrances shall be along a 'B' Street or alley. Any buildings associated with the use shall also have a pedestrian entrance at an 'A' Street. Off-street parking required as per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-1. ADA access elements shall be located internal of the building or by ramping the entire sidewalk to meet a flush entryway.
Other Uses			
OU-4	Commercial surface parking lot (primary use of property)	Town Center, Regional Center, Village Center, and Mixed Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be permitted as an interim use of property (permits provided in 5-year increments). Applications for new surface lots shall include phasing of infill building concepts on the lot. New surface parking shall be set back a minimum of 30 feet from the edge of the ROW of 'A' Streets, with street screen and buffer landscaping provided within setback area. New surface parking shall not be located at a street intersection for a minimum distance of 30 feet along each street from the intersection.
OU-6	Attached Garage	Town Center, Village Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be alley-accessed only. [61]

5.0 Zoning

TABLE 5.2 – CONDITIONAL USE CRITERIA (Cont'd)

	Use	Zone	Location & Design Criteria
OU-8	Sales from Kiosks on Private Property	Center Zones, Mixed Use, and Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of goods from mobile kiosks are permitted as a temporary land use, typically limited to 6 months or less but subject to determination by the ZHE on a case-by-case basis. Kiosks shall be placed in appropriate locations, such as off-street parking areas or paved areas with the permission of the property owner. If one location has more than five (5) kiosks, the site layout and location shall be indicated on a site plan on file with the Environmental Health Department, Fire Department, and the Planning Department, and shall include authorization from the property owner. [A special event permit may be required.] If located in an existing parking lot, kiosks shall not encumber more than 25% of the required off-street parking. The impacted parking spaces shall be considered “available” and therefore still meeting off-street parking requirements. No off-street parking is required to serve kiosks. All food sales are subject to permitting and regulation by the City of Albuquerque Health Department. Outdoor seating areas are permitted in the public ROW provided that they maintain a minimum 6-foot clear pedestrian path per DPM Chapter 23, Section 7, Part B.5. Other conditions shall be per the discretion of the ZHE and decided on a case-by-case basis.
OU-10	Community Garden	Center Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be no larger than 1.0 acre. Gardens shall be enclosed by a fence on all open sides. Fences should be installed straight and plumb, with vertical supports at a minimum of 8 feet on center. Chicken wire is permitted if used with another permitted fencing material. Where used, chicken wire shall be continuously supported along all edges. <p><i>Fencing Materials:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted: wood, chicken wire, wrought iron, painted galvanized steel Not permitted: chain link, barbed or razor wire, vinyl, plywood
OU-12	Wind energy equipment	Escarpment Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freestanding wind turbines shall be placed on the rear of the property and shall not front an ‘A’ Street. Building-mounted wind turbines shall be permitted pending design review by the Planning Director or his/her designee. They shall not be mounted on the ground floor.

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6.0 Site Development and Building Design Standards Specific to Zones

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6.0 Site Development and Building Design Standards



Site Development Standards

6.1. Town Center Zone

6.1.1. Illustrations and Intent

Note: These are provided as illustrations of intent. The illustrations and statements on this page are advisory only and do not have the power of law. Refer to the standards on the following pages for the specific Site Development and Building Design Standards.

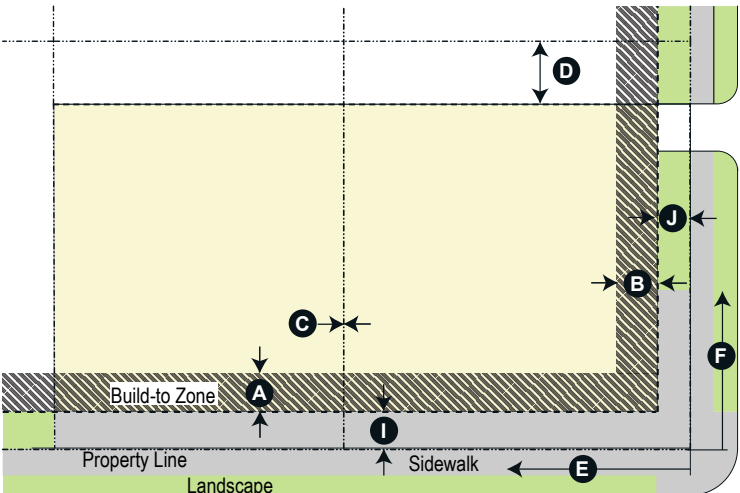
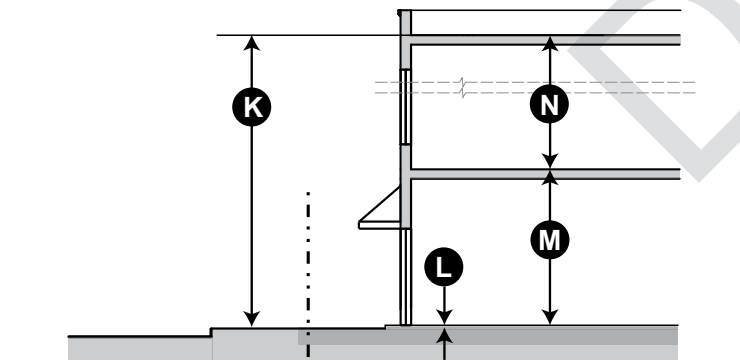
The Town Center Zone Site Development Standards are intended to address development along a proposed **Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)** corridor near the center of the Volcano Heights Plan area. Development standards in this **character zone** are intended to take advantage of its location along a transit corridor and promote a dense, urban, pedestrian-friendly development pattern accessible via all transportation modes.

With the smallest **block sizes** of all the zones and the tallest potential **structure heights**, this **character zone** generally accommodates development of neighborhood-serving and destination retail, employment centers, urban residential and entertainment uses. The goal is to encourage transit-oriented development within a quarter-mile radius of the proposed Transit Corridor and eventual Transit Center.

In addition, Town Center development sites shall be planned in such a manner as to accentuate the intersections with taller buildings that are closer to the street. The required site development pattern of building pads, parking, driveways, and service areas is intended to provide opportunities for short-term development while allowing for planned urban block infill development in the long-term.

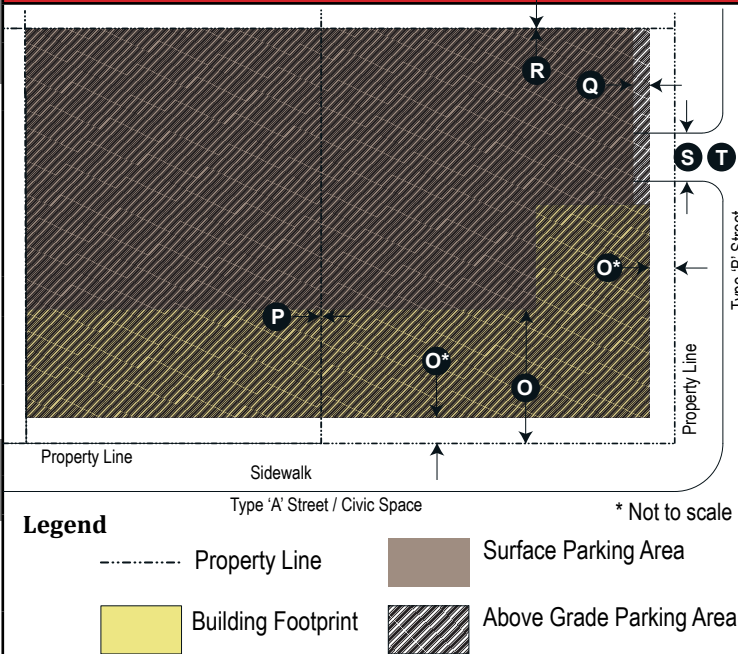


6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHTC

6.1.2 Building Placement	(i) Build-To Zone (BTZ) [measured from setback]	Notes			
 <p>Legend</p> <p>Type 'A' Street / Civic Space</p> <p>Property Line</p> <p>Setback Line</p> <p>Building Area</p> <p>Landscape Zone</p> <p>Build-to Zone</p> <p>Sidewalk</p> <p>* Not to scale</p>	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space)	0 – 5 feet (see #1)	A	#1 – Area between the building and the edge of the BTZ at the sidewalk shall be paved flush with the public sidewalk. Where topography poses challenges, a majority of the sidewalk shall be provided at the level of the building, with appropriate approved transitions to the changed topography level.	
	Front (if 'B' Street)	0 – 15 feet	B		
	(ii) Setback [measured from property line]				
	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space)	5 feet (min.)	I		#2 – Side and rear setbacks shall be based on minimum fire separation required between buildings, if applicable.
	Front (if 'B' Street)	10 feet (min.)	J		#3 – Corner building street façades shall be built to the BTZ for a minimum of 30 feet from the corner along both streets or the width of the corner lot, whichever is less. Recessed entrances are permitted as long as the upper floors meet the BTZ standards.
	Side or Rear (distance from property line)	0 feet (see #2 and 6.1.7(iii))	C D		
	(iii) Building Frontage Required				
	% of building built to 'A' Street/Civic Space BTZ	80% (min.) (see #3 and #6)	E		#4 – Floor to floor heights shall not apply to parking structures.
	% of building built to 'B' Street BTZ	30% (min.) (see #3 and #6)	F		#5 – Attics and mezzanines less than 7 feet (avg.) in height shall not be counted as a story.
	6.1.3 Block Standards [for development/redevelopment > 50% of the block]				#6 – Any frontage along all 'A' Streets and Civic Space not defined by a building at the BTZ shall be defined by a 4-foot high street screen. Furthermore, service areas along all streets and alleys shall be defined by a street screen that is at least as high as the service equipment being screened. Required street screens shall be of either the same building material as the principal structure on the lot or masonry or a living screen composed of shrubs planted to be opaque at maturity. Species shall be selected from the appropriate Plant List in Appendix E of this Plan. The required street screen shall be located at the setback line along the corresponding frontage.
6.1.4 Height Standards			#7 – Corner buildings may exceed the maximum building height by 15% for 20% of the building's frontage along each corresponding street façade.		
	Maximum structure height	3 stories or 40 feet (max.) (See also Section 7.2)	K		
	First floor-to-floor height	12 feet (min.) (see #4)	M		
	Ground Floor finish level	12 inches max. above sidewalk (for ground floor commercial-ready buildings)	L		
	Upper floor-to-floor height	10 feet (min.) (see #4)	N		
	6.1.5 Frontage Requirements				
Ground floors of all buildings fronting the Mandatory Transit Boulevard shall be built to commercial-ready standards including 15-foot first floor-to-floor height, ingress and egress, handicap access, and first floor elevation flush with the sidewalk.					

6.0 Site Development Standards

6.1.6 Parking and Service Access



6.1.8 Façade Elements

- (i) **Doors and Windows:**
- There shall be no blank walls greater than 25 feet in width of any building along **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces.
 - There shall be no blank walls greater than 50 feet in width of any building along Mandatory **'B' Streets**. For non-mandatory **'B' Streets** there is no requirement.
 - Doors and windows on ground floor of all buildings shall be between 50% and 90% of the ground floor façade area along all **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces. Along **'B' Streets** there is no requirement.
 - Windows on upper floor façades along all **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces shall be a minimum of 25% of each upper floor façade area, which is measured between 3 feet and 9 feet above each finished floor.
 - Primary entrance doors for all buildings shall be on **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces.

(i) Parking Location

Surface/At-grade Parking

'A' Street/ Civic Space setback	Shall be located behind the principal building	O
'B' Street setback	Min. of 3 feet behind building façade line along that street	Q
Side and Rear setback (<i>distance from property line</i>)	0 feet min. (see # 2 and 6.1.7(iii))	P R

Above-grade Parking

Setback along 'A' & 'B' Streets or Civic Space	May be built up to the building façade line along that street	O*
Side and Rear setbacks (<i>distance from property line</i>)	0 feet min. (see # 2 and 6.1.7(iii))	P

(ii) Required Off-Street Parking Spaces

Non-residential uses within 250 feet of single-family residential	1 space per every 300 gross square feet
Residential Uses	1 space/unit minimum

(iii) Driveways and Service Access

Parking driveway width	City DPM standards on Arterial Roadways and 25 feet max. on all other streets	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driveways and off-street loading and unloading shall not be located on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. Porte cocheres may be permitted on 'A' Streets to provide drop-off and valet service. Shared driveways and cross access easements are encouraged between lots to minimize curb cuts. If driveway and/or off-street service loading and unloading access is provided from an 'A' Street, such access shall be deemed as temporary, and cross access easements along the rear of the property shall be required when adjoining properties are undeveloped. 		T

6.1.7 Other Standards

(i) Encroachments

- Canopies, signs, shade structures and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk as long as the vertical clearance is a minimum of 8 feet. In no case shall an **encroachment** be located over an on-street parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57]
- Building projections on all other façades may not be closer than 5 feet to any **abutting** property line.

(ii) Arcades and Colonnades

- Arcades and **colonnades** are permitted within the **build-to zone** and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in depth.
- The minimum interior clearance height within an arcade or **colonnade** shall be 12 feet.

6.0 Building Design Standards SU-2 VHTC

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Building Design Standards Specific to Town Center Character Zone

The following standards shall be used for new development or redevelopment within the Town Center Zone.

6.1.9. Guidelines [64]

- (i) Buildings **should** generally have a rectangular layout scheme with single or multiple components with mostly flat front and square, round, or octagonal corner towers. [64]
- (ii) Building **façades** may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, but the central part of the building should be expressed with well-balanced façade compositions.
- (iii) The ground floor should be taller and include heavier massing (i.e. clad in masonry or with a high proportion of fenestration to opaque wall area) than floors above. A **portal**, arcade, or **colonnade** may be incorporated and need not be massive if built at the ground floor.
- (iv) Buildings **are should be** capped with wide and continuous eaves supported by open rafters and decorative brackets or finished with elaborate **parapet walls** covered by tile and very shallow eaves. [63]
- (v) Storefronts should be inset with recessed entry or under an arcade or fit into arch openings, covered with shade **structures**.
- (vi) Shade structures, **blade signs**, arcades, **galleries**, café seating, and balconies should be used along commercial storefronts fronting an '**A**' Street or Civic Space to add pedestrian interest.
- (vii) **Courtyards** and **plazas** should be incorporated **where possible, particularly along 'A' Streets**.

6.1.10. Massing and Façade Composition

- (i) **Articulation** along the base **façade** shall maintain a prevalent rhythm of 20-30 feet or multiples thereof along all '**A**' Streets. This **façade** rhythm may be expressed by changing materials or color, using design elements such as columns and **pilasters**, or varying the setback of portions of the building façade.
- (ii) Doors or windows shall form regular patterns of openings, accentuated by balconies **or equivalent architectural features**.
- (iii) **An expression line or equivalent architectural element shall delineate the Base and Cap of all buildings. A parapet cornice or equivalent architectural element shall delineate the caps of façades that do not use a pitched roof.**
- (iv) Commercial and mixed-use building **façades** shall maintain the alignment of horizontal elements along the block.
- (v) If a residential building is set back less than 10 feet from the front property line, the grade of the slab or first floor elevation shall be elevated at least 18 inches above the grade of the sidewalk. If the residential structure is set back 10 feet or more from the property line and is not elevated above the grade of the sidewalk, a 3-foot high fence shall be provided at the front property line.

6.0 Building Design Standards

- (vi) Chain link fences and plastic vinyl fences shall not be permitted within the Town Center Zone.

6.1.11. Building Materials

- (i) At least 75% of a building's base **façade** along all '**A**' Streets and Civic Spaces shall be composed of masonry, brick, or stucco using a ~~3-step~~ process ~~other than a one-step process~~ [65].
- (ii) No more than 25% of a building's base **façade** along '**A**' Streets or Civic Spaces shall use other accent materials such as wood, architectural metal panel, split-face concrete block, tile, or pre-cast concrete panels. **Exterior Insulating Finishing System (EIFS)** shall not be permitted along any 'A' Street or Civic Space façade.
- (iii) In addition to those permitted for the base **façade**, upper floors may include glass curtain wall, split-face concrete, or cementitious fiber board.
- (iv) All **façades** along '**B**' Streets or **alleys** shall be of a similar finished quality and color that blend with the front of the building. Building materials for these façades may be any of the primary and accent façade materials listed above.
 - a. **EIFS** shall be limited to no more than 50% of the upper floor **façades** along '**B**' Streets and **alleys**.

- b. Cementitious-fiber clapboard shall be prohibited on mixed-use or residential frontages. On the upper floors of any commercial frontage, no more than 20% of a '**B**' Street or **alley façade** shall be cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet), which shall have at least a 50-year warranty.

- (v) Other primary building materials shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Planning Director or his/her designee.
- (vi) Roofing materials for pitched roofs visible from any public **ROW** shall be predominantly barrel clay tile, copper, factory finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.

6.1.12. Windows

- (i) Glazing along '**A**' Streets shall not be opaque.
- (ii) ~~To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~ [66]

6.0 Building Design Standards SU-2 VHTC

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- (iii) Windows shall be recessed to give a thick wall impression. Windows may be arched on the ground level and flat top on upper floors. Windows shall be vertically proportioned with multiple panes in both casement and double hung design. Generally separated by a wall from other windows, wall openings shall be punched through the wall rather than grouped with other windows.
- (iv) Ornamental arches of various designs shall be deeper on the ground floor and shallower on upper floors.

6.1.13. **Architectural Details and Other Elements**

At least two of the following detail elements shall be incorporated to provide visual interest:

- (i) elaborate detailing around principal openings,
- (ii) decorative windows,
- (iii) metal railings at balconies,
- (iv) shade structures,
- (v) roof towers,
- (vi) forecourts,
- (vii) fountains or water features using recycled or reclaimed water,
- (viii) plazas,
- (ix) pedestrian furniture and/or life-size game boards,
- (x) masonry screen products for see-through walls or portions of walls,
- (xi) free-standing arbors, canopies, or towers,
- (xii) tower elements, and/or
- (xiii) other, as approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee [67].

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6.0 Site Development Standards

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6.2. Regional Center Zone

6.2.1. Illustrations and Intent

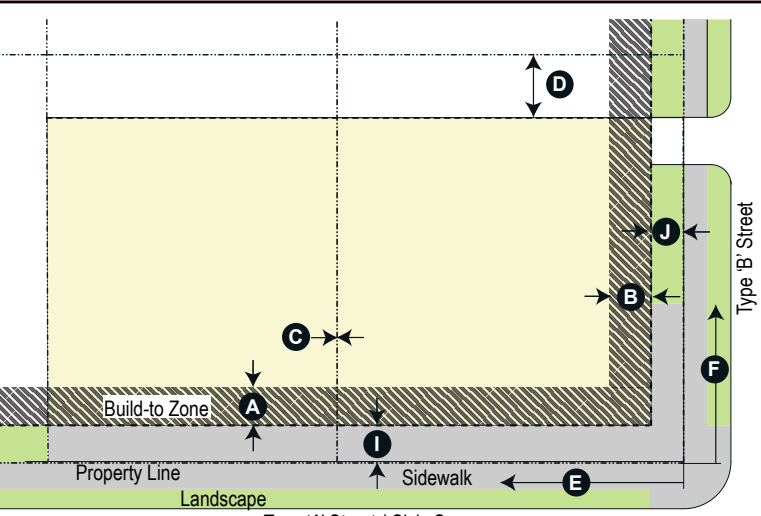
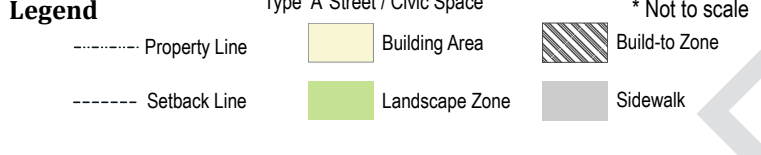
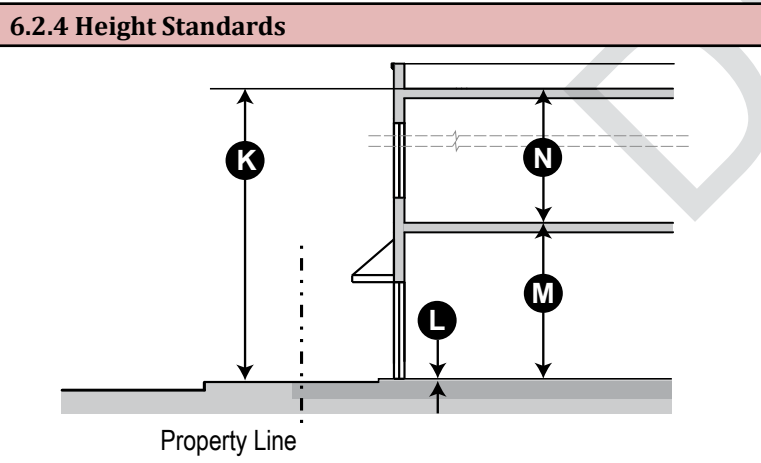
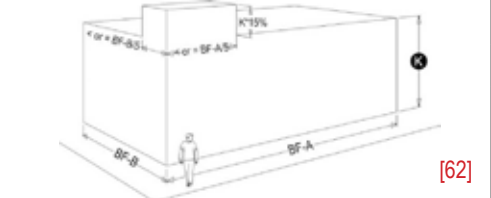
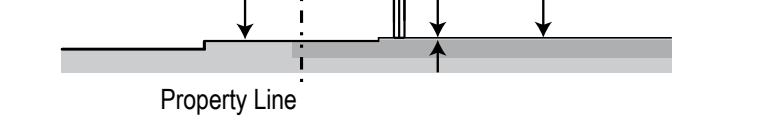
Note: These are provided as illustrations of intent. The illustrations and statements on this page are advisory only and do not have the power of law. Refer to the standards on the following pages for the specific Site Development Standards.

The Regional Center Zone site development standards are intended to address development along Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard in the central portion of the Volcano Heights Plan area. Development standards in this **character zone** are intended to acknowledge the primary regional traffic function of these roads while also capitalizing on the commercial and retail opportunities for **auto-oriented** development provided by the significant visibility and high-traffic flow of these regional arteries.

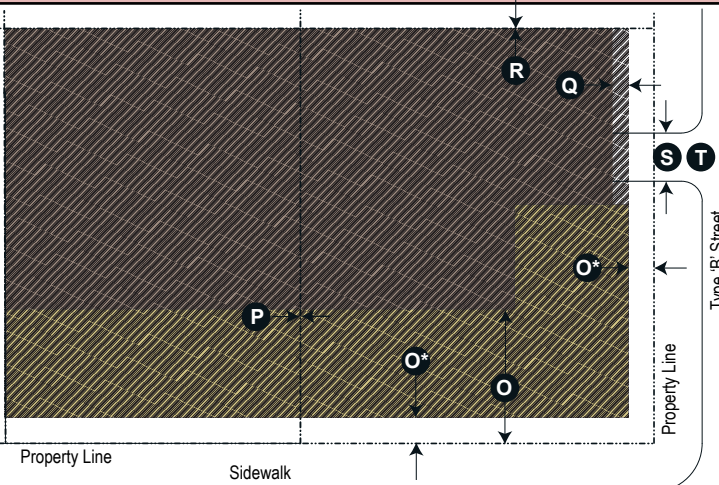
Generally, this **character zone** allows for a wide range of retail, office, service, and light industrial uses more dependent on the automobile. The goal is to encourage employment and destination retail that serves a broader, regional area as well as new residents and existing neighbors.

In addition, Regional Center Zone sites shall be planned in such a manner as to encourage buildings to be closer to the street at intersections in order to provide attractive, quality development along corridors in the short-term, as well as leaving room for urban block infill as the area becomes more dense and/or redevelops over time.

6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHRC

6.2.2 Building Placement	(i) Build-To Zone (BTZ) [measured from setback]	Notes
 <p>Legend</p> <p>----- Property Line Type 'A' Street / Civic Space * Not to scale</p> <p>----- Setback Line Building Area Build-to Zone</p> <p>----- Landscape Zone Sidewalk</p>	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space) 0 – 5 feet (see #1) A	#1 – Area between the building and the edge of the BTZ at the sidewalk shall be paved flush with the public sidewalk. Where topography poses challenges, a majority of the sidewalk shall be provided at the level of the building, with appropriate approved transitions to the changed topography level.
	Front (if 'B' Street) 0 – 15 feet B	
	(ii) Setback [measured from property line]	#2 – Side and rear setbacks shall be based on minimum fire separation required between buildings, if applicable.
	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space) 5 feet (min.) I	
	Front (if 'B' Street) 10 feet (min.) J	#3 – Corner building street façades shall be built to the BTZ for a minimum of 25 feet from the corner along both streets or the width of the corner lot, whichever is less. Recessed entrances are permitted as long as the upper floors meet the BTZ standards.
	Side or Rear (distance from property line) 0 feet (see #2 and 6.2.7(iii)) C D	
	(iii) Building Frontage Required	#4 – Floor to floor heights shall not apply to parking structures.
	% of building built to 'A' Street/Civic Space BTZ 60% (min.) (see #3 and #6) E	
	% of building built to 'B' Street BTZ 20% (min.) (see #3 and #6) F	#5 – Attics and mezzanines less than 7 feet (avg.) in height shall not be counted as a story.
6.2.4 Height Standards 	6.2.3 Block Standards [for development/redevelopment > 50% of the block]	#6 – Any frontage along all 'A' Streets and Civic Space not defined by a building at the BTZ shall be defined by a 4-foot high street screen. Furthermore, service areas along all streets and alleys shall be defined by a street screen that is at least as high as the service equipment being screened. Required street screens shall be of either the same building material as the principal structure on the lot or masonry or a living screen composed of shrubs planted to be opaque at maturity. Species shall be selected from the appropriate Plant List in Appendix E of this Plan. The required street screen shall be located at the setback line along the corresponding frontage.
	Block Face Dimensions 300 feet (min.) 800 feet (max.)	
	Block Perimeter 2200 feet (max.)	
	Height Standards	
	Maximum structure height 3 stories or 40 feet (max.) (See also Section 7.2) K	
	First floor-to-floor height 12 feet (min.) (see #4) M	#7 – Corner buildings may exceed the maximum building height by 15% for 20% of the building's frontage along each corresponding street façade.
	Ground Floor finish level 12 inches max. above sidewalk (for ground floor commercial-ready buildings) L	
	Upper floor-to-floor height 10 feet (min.) (see #4) N	
	6.2.5 Frontage Requirements	
	None	

6.0 Site Development Standards

6.2.6 Parking and Service Access	(i) Parking Location	6.2.7 Other Standards	
 <p>Legend</p> <p>----- Property Line</p> <p>Surface Parking Area</p> <p>Building Footprint</p> <p>Above Grade Parking Area</p> <p>* Not to scale</p>	Surface/At-grade Parking	(i) <i>Encroachments</i>	
	'A' Street/ Civic Space setback	Shall be located behind the principal building O	1. Canopies, signs, shade structures and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk as long as the vertical clearance is a minimum of 8 feet. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57]
	'B' Street setback	Min. of 3 feet behind building façade line along that street Q	2. Building projections on all other façades may not be closer than 5 feet to any abutting property line.
	Side and Rear setback (distance from property line)	0 feet min. (see # 2 and 6.2.7(iii)) P R	(ii) <i>Arcades and Colonnades</i>
	Above-grade Parking		1. Arcades and colonnades are permitted within the build-to zone and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in depth.
		2. The minimum interior clearance height within an arcade or colonnade shall be 12 feet.	
	Setback along 'A' & 'B' Streets or Civic Space	May be built up to the building façade line along that street O*	
	Side and Rear setbacks (distance from property line)	0 feet min. (see # 2 and 6.2.7(iii)) P	
	(ii) Required Off-Street Parking Spaces		
	Non-residential uses within 250 feet of single-family residential	1 space per every 300 gross square feet	
	Residential Uses	1 space/unit minimum	
	(iii) Driveways and Service Access		
	Parking driveway width	City DPM standards on Arterial Roadways and 25 feet max. on all other streets S	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Driveways and off-street loading and unloading shall not be located on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. T• Porte cocheres may be permitted on 'A' Streets to provide drop-off and valet service.• Shared driveways and cross access easements are encouraged between lots to minimize curb cuts.• If driveway and/or off-street service loading and unloading access is provided from an 'A' Street, such access shall be deemed as temporary, and cross access easements along the rear of the property shall be required when adjoining properties are undeveloped.		
6.2.8 Façade Elements			
(i) <i>Doors and Windows:</i>			
1. There shall be no blank walls greater than 50 feet in width of any building along 'A' Streets , Mandatory 'B' Streets , and Civic Spaces. For non-mandatory 'B' Streets there is no requirement.			
2. Doors and windows on ground floor of all buildings shall be a minimum of 30% of the ground floor façade area along all 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces. Along 'B' Streets there is no requirement.			
3. Windows on upper floor façades along all 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces shall be a minimum of 20% of each upper floor façade area, which is measured between 3 feet and 9 feet above each finished floor.			
4. Primary entrance doors for all buildings shall be on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces .			

6.0 Building Design Standards SU-2 VHRC

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Building Design Standards Specific to Regional Center Character Zone

The following standards shall be used for new development or redevelopment within the Regional Center Zone.

6.2.9. Guidelines [63]

- (i) Building entrances should be defined and articulated by architectural elements such as lintels, pediments, **pilasters**, columns, porticos, porches, overhangs, railings, balustrades, and others as appropriate. All building elements should be compatible with the architectural style, materials, colors, and details of the building as a whole. Entrances to upper level uses may be defined and integrated into the design of the overall building **façade**.
- (ii) Buildings should generally maintain the alignment of horizontal elements along the block.
- (iii) Architectural features emphasizing the corners of buildings, such as pedimented, gabled **parapets**; **cornices**; shade structures; **blade signs**; arcades; **colonnades**; projecting roofs, and balconies should be used along commercial storefronts to add pedestrian interest.

6.2.10. Massing and Façade Composition

- (i) Buildings shall maintain a rhythm of **façade articulation** between 30-50 feet along all '**A**' **Streets** or Civic Spaces. This **articulation** rhythm may be expressed by changing materials or color; using design elements such as fenestration, columns, and **pilasters**; or varying the setback of portions of the **façade**.
- (ii) Buildings shall be designed and built with a distinct Base, Middle, and Cap.
- (iii) An expression line or equivalent architectural element shall delineate the Base and Cap of all buildings. A **parapet cornice** or equivalent architectural element shall delineate the caps of **façades** that do not use a pitched roof.
- (iv) Retail storefront buildings shall include a **transom**, display window area, and bulkhead at the base.
- (v) Storefronts on **façades** that span multiple tenants shall use architecturally compatible materials, colors, details, shade structures, signage, and lighting fixtures.
- (vi) Buildings located on axis with a terminating street or at the intersection of streets shall be considered feature buildings. Such buildings shall be designed with features that take advantage of that location, such as an accentuated entry and a unique building **articulation** off-set from the front wall planes that rises above the main building eave or **parapet** line.
- (vii) Chain link fences and plastic vinyl fences shall not be permitted in the Regional Center Zone.

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6.0 Building Design Standards

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6.2.11. Commercial and Mixed-Use Building Materials

- (i) The following materials shall be permitted as principal building materials along all '**A' Street** or Civic Space fronting **façades**:
 - a. Masonry, stone, cast stone, brick, glass, glass block, or stucco using a ~~three-step~~ process ~~other than a one-step process~~ [65, 69]
 - b. Split face concrete block or pre-cast or poured-in-place concrete
 - c. Cementitious fiber clapboard (not sheet) with at least a 50-year warranty
 - d. Architectural metal panel (not including galvanized or unfinished metal).
 - e. Other primary building materials approved on a case-by-case basis by the Planning Director or his/her designee, particularly for buildings over 26 feet.
- (ii) No more than 50% of each **façade** along any '**A' Street** shall use accent materials such as other metal finishes, wood, or **EIFS**.
- (iii) All **façades** along '**B' Streets** or **alleys** shall be of a similar finished quality and color that blend with the front of the building. Building materials for these **façades** may be any of the primary and accent **façade** materials listed above.
 - a. **EIFS** shall be limited to 40% of any '**B' Street**- or alley-facing **façade**.
- (iv) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be clay barrel tile, copper, factory finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.

6.2.12. Residential Building Materials

- (i) The following shall be permitted finishes for all street-fronting **façades** (except **alleys**) of residential buildings. No more than three different materials shall be used on any single **façade**:
 - a. Cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet) with at least a 50-year warranty;
 - b. Masonry, brick, stone, man-made stone, or stucco using a ~~three-step~~ process ~~other than a one-step process~~ [65]
- (ii) The following ~~may~~ **shall** only be allowed up to 40% as an accent material:
 - a. **EIFS** or similar material over a cementitious base, rock, glass block and tile.
- (iii) Side and rear **façades** shall be of finished quality and of the same color and materials that blend with the front of the building.
- (iv) Other primary building materials shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Planning Director or his/her designee, particularly for buildings above 26 feet.
- (v) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be clay barrel tile, copper, factory finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.

6.0 Building Design Standards SU-2 VHRC

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6.2.13. **Windows**

- (i) Glazing along 'A' Streets shall not be opaque.
- (ii) To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. ~~Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~ [66]
- (iii) Windows shall be recessed in walls to emphasize their thickness.

6.2.14. **Architectural Details and Other Elements**

At least one of the following detail elements shall be incorporated to provide visual interest:

- (i) elaborate detailing around principal openings,
- (ii) decorative windows,
- (iii) metal railings at balconies,
- (iv) shade structures,
- (v) roof towers,
- (vi) forecourts,
- (vii) fountains or water features using recycled or reclaimed water,
- (viii) plazas,
- (ix) pedestrian furniture and/or lifesize game boards,
- (x) masonry screen products for see-through walls or portions of walls,
- (xi) free-standing arbors, canopies, or towers,
- (xii) tower elements, and/or
- (xiii) other, as approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee [67].

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6.3. Village Center Zone

6.3.1. Illustrations and Intent

Note: These are provided as illustrations of intent. The illustrations and statements on this page are advisory only and do not have the power of law. Refer to the standards on the following pages for the specific regulatory Site Development Standards.

The Village Center Zone site development standards are intended to address development at a proposed node on the northwest corner of the Plan area, mirroring a Village Center across Universe Boulevard in Volcano Trails. Development standards in this **character zone** are intended to create conditions for a Village Center to serve development in the surrounding Mixed Use Zone.

Generally, this **character zone** accommodates higher-density development near an intersection of mandatory roads. The goal is to provide slightly higher-density development to add gravity for surrounding development in the Mixed Use Zone. The limited size of the zone should accommodate a range of commercial, retail, and urban residential development with smaller footprints than the surrounding Mixed Use but eligible for heights up to 60 feet with the optional height bonus.

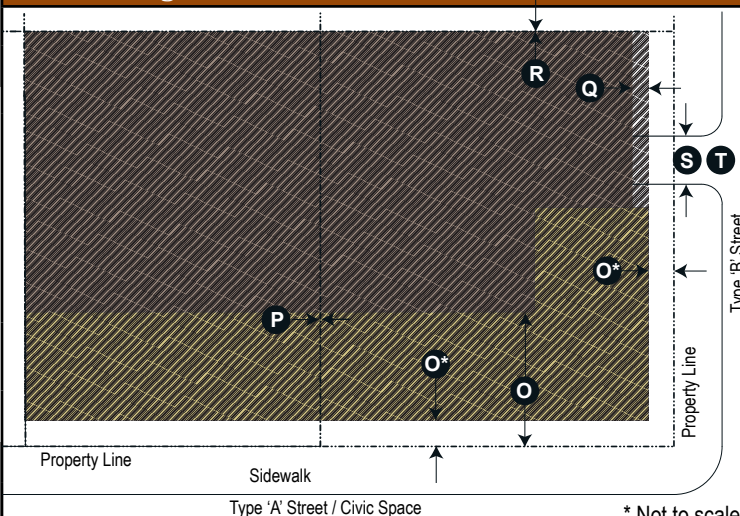
In addition, the required site development pattern of building pads, parking, driveways, and service areas is intended to provide opportunities for short-term development while allowing for planned urban block infill development in the long-term.



SU-2 Volcano Heights Village Center

6.0 Site Development Standards

6.3.6 Parking and Service Access



Legend

-  Property Line
  Surface Parking Area
-  Building Footprint
  Above Grade Parking Area

6.3.8 Façade Elements

- (i) *Doors and Windows:*
 1. There shall be no blank walls greater than 25 feet in width of any building along **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces.
 2. There shall be no blank walls greater than 50 feet in width of any building along Mandatory **'B' Streets**. For non-mandatory **'B' Streets** there is no requirement.
 3. Doors and windows on ground floor of all buildings shall be between 50% and 90% of the ground floor façade area along all **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces. Along **'B' Streets** there is no requirement.
 4. Windows on upper floor façades along all **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces shall be a minimum of 25% of each upper floor façade area, which is measured between 3 feet and 9 feet above each finished floor.
 5. Primary entrance doors for all buildings shall be on **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces.

(i) Parking Location

Surface/At-grade Parking

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| 'A' Street/ Civic Space setback | Shall be located behind the principal building | O |
| 'B' Street setback | Min. of 3 feet behind building façade line along that street | Q |
| Side and Rear setback
(distance from property line) | 0 feet min.
(see # 2 and 6.2.7(iii)) | P R |

Above-grade Parking

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| Setback along 'A' & 'B' Streets or Civic Space | May be built up to the building façade line along that street | O* |
| Side and Rear setbacks
(distance from property line) | 0 feet min.
(see # 2 and 6.3.7(iii)) | P |

(ii) Required Off-Street Parking Spaces

- | | |
|---|--|
| Non-residential uses within 250 feet of single-family residential | 1 space per every 300 gross square feet |
| Residential Uses | 1 space/unit minimum |

(iii) Driveways and Service Access

- | | |
|---|---|
| Parking driveway width | City DPM standards on Arterial Roadways and 25 feet max. on all other streets |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driveways and off-street loading and unloading shall not be located on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. • Porte cocheres may be permitted on 'A' Streets to provide drop-off and valet service. • Shared driveways and cross access easements are encouraged between lots to minimize curb cuts. • If driveway and/or off-street service loading and unloading access is provided from an 'A' Street, such access shall be deemed as temporary, and cross access easements along the rear of the property shall be required when adjoining properties are undeveloped. | |

6.3.7 Other Standards

- (i) *Encroachments*
 1. Canopies, signs, shade structures and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk as long as the vertical clearance is a minimum of 8 feet. In no case shall an **encroachment** be located over an on-street parking or travel lane. [\[See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.\] \[57\]](#)
 2. Building projections on all other façades may not be closer than 5 feet to any **abutting** property line.
- (ii) *Arcades and Colonnades*
 1. Arcades and **colonnades** are permitted within the **build-to zone** and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in depth.
 2. The minimum interior clearance height within an arcade or **colonnade** shall be 12 feet.

6.0 Building Design Standards SU-2 VHVC

Building Design Standards Specific to Village Center Character Zone

The following standards shall be used for new development or redevelopment within the Village Center Zone.

6.3.9. Guidelines [63]

- (i) Buildings **should** generally have a rectangular layout scheme with single or multiple components with mostly flat front and square, round, or octagonal corner towers.
- (ii) Building **façades** may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, but the central part of the building **should shall** be expressed with well-balanced façade compositions.
- (iii) The ground floor should be taller and include heavier massing than floors above. An arcade or **colonnade** may be incorporated.
- (iv) Storefronts **should be are** inset with recessed entry, under the **portal**, arcade, or fit into arches openings, often with shade structures.
- (v) Shade structures, **blade signs**, arcades, **galleries**, café seating and balconies should be used along commercial storefronts fronting an **'A' Street** or Civic Space to add pedestrian interest.

6.3.10. Massing and Façade Composition

- (i) Buildings shall maintain a prevalent **façade articulation** rhythm of 20-30 feet or multiples thereof along all **'A' Streets** or **Civic Spaces**. This **articulation** rhythm may be expressed by changing materials or color, using design elements such as columns and **pilasters**, or varying the setback of portions of the building **façade**.
- (ii) Doors or windows shall form regular patterns of openings, some accentuated by balconies.
- (iii) Commercial and mixed-Use building **façades** shall be designed with a distinct base, middle, and cap and shall maintain the alignment of horizontal elements along the block.
- (iv) If the residential building is set back less than 10 feet from the front property line, the grade of the slab or first floor elevation shall be elevated at least 18 inches above the grade of the sidewalk. If the residential structure is set back 10 feet or more from the property line and is not elevated above the grade of the sidewalk, a 3-foot high fence shall be provided at the front property line.
- (v) Chain link fences and plastic vinyl fences shall not be permitted in the Village Center Zone.

6.0 Building Design Standards

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6.3.11. Building Materials

- (i) At least 60% of a building's **façade** along all **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces shall be composed of masonry, brick, or stucco ~~using a process other than a one-step three-step~~ process [65].
- (ii) No more than 40% of a building's **façade** along all **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces shall use other accent materials wood, architectural metal panel, split-face concrete block, tile, or pre-cast concrete panels. **EIFS** shall not be permitted along any **'A' Street** or Civic Space façade.
- (iii) All **façades** along **'B' Streets** or **alleys** shall be of a similar finished quality and color that blend with the front of the building. Building materials for these façades may be any of the primary and accent façade materials listed above.
 - a. **EIFS** shall be limited to no more than 10% of the upper floor **façades** along **'B' Streets** and **alleys**.
 - b. Cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet) with at least a 50-year warranty shall only be used on the upper floors of any **'B' Street** or **alley façades**.
- (iv) Other primary building materials shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Planning Director or his/her designee, particularly for buildings above 26 feet.
- (v) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be clay tile, copper, factory finished standing seam or corrugated metal, metal shingle, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.

6.3.12. Windows

- (i) Glazing along **'A' Streets** shall not be opaque.
- (ii) ~~To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~ [66]
- (iii) Windows shall be recessed to give a thick wall impression.
- (iv) Windows shall be vertically proportioned with multiple panes in both casement and double hung design.
- (v) Ornamental arches of various designs shall be deeper on the ground floor and shallower on upper floors.

6.3.13. Architectural Details and Other Elements

- At least two of the following detail elements shall be incorporated to provide visual interest:
- (i) elaborate detailing around principal openings,
 - (ii) decorative windows,
 - (iii) metal railings at balconies,
 - (iv) shade structures,
 - (v) roof towers,
 - (vi) forecourts,
 - (vii) fountains or water features using recycled or reclaimed water,
 - (viii) plazas,
 - (ix) pedestrian furniture and/or lifesize game boards,
 - (x) masonry screen products for see-through walls or portions of walls,
 - (xi) free-standing arbors, canopies, or towers,
 - (xii) tower elements, and/or
 - (xiii) ~~other, as approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee~~ [67].

6.0 Site Development and Building Design Standards SU-2 VHMX

6.4. Mixed-Use Zone

6.4.1. Illustrations and Intent

Note: These are provided as illustrations of intent. The illustrations and statements on this page are advisory only and do not have the power of law. Refer to the standards on the following pages for the specific Site Development Standards.

The Mixed-use Zone site development standards are intended to address development throughout Volcano Heights. Development standards in this zone are intended to take advantage of the large parcels with access to regional connectors and a proposed Transit Corridor.

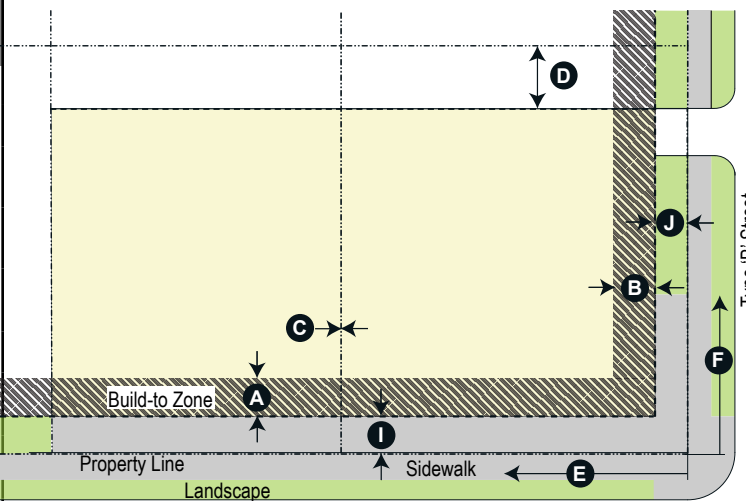
Generally, this zone may accommodate large-format office sites with surface parking within the interior of the **lot/block** and screened from public view along **'A' Streets**. The goal is to minimize the impact of large, surface parking lots and encourage an "office park" look.

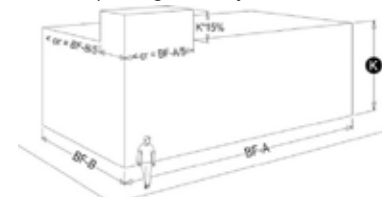
In addition, required site development pattern of building pads, parking, driveways, and service areas is intended to provide opportunities for short-term development while allowing for planned urban block infill development in the long-term as the market can accommodate it.



SU-2 Volcano Heights Mixed Use

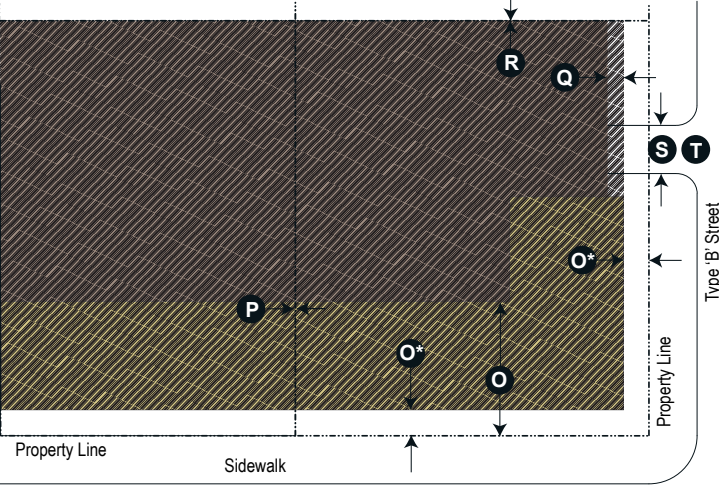
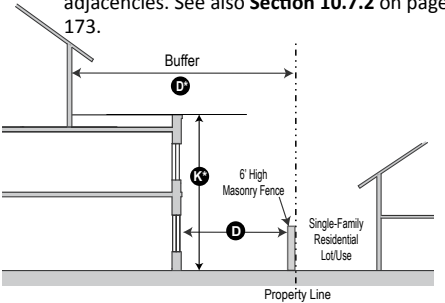
6.0 Site Development Standards

6.4.2 Building Placement	(i) Build-To Zone (BTZ) [measured from setback]			Notes	
 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Property LineSetback LineType 'A' Street / Civic SpaceBuilding AreaLandscape ZoneBuild-to ZoneSidewalk <p>* Not to scale</p>	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space)	0 – 15 feet (see #1)	A	#1 – Area between the building and the edge of the BTZ at the sidewalk shall be paved flush with the public sidewalk. Where topography poses challenges, a majority of the sidewalk shall be provided at the level of the building, with appropriate approved transitions to the changed topography level.	
	Front (if 'B' Street)	0 – 15 feet	B		
	(ii) Setback [measured from property line]				#2 – Side and rear setbacks shall be based on minimum fire separation required between buildings, if applicable.
	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space)	5 feet (min.)	I		
	Front (if 'B' Street)	10 feet (min.)	J	#3 – Corner building street façades shall be built to the BTZ for a minimum of 25 feet from the corner along both streets or the width of the corner lot, whichever is less. Recessed entrances are permitted as long as the upper floors meet the BTZ standards.	
	Side or Rear (distance from property line)	0 feet (min.) (see #2 and 6.4.7(iii))	C D		
	(iii) Building Frontage Required				#4 – Floor to floor heights shall not apply to parking structures.
	% of building built to 'A' Street/Civic Space BTZ	50% (min.) (see #3 and #6)	E		
	% of building built to 'B' Street BTZ	25% (min.) (see #3 and #6)	F	#5 – Attics and mezzanines less than 7 feet (avg.) in height shall not be counted as a story.	
	6.4.3 Block Standards [for development/redevelopment > 50% of the block]				
Block Face Dimensions		300 feet (min.) 1200 feet (max.)		#6 – Any frontage along all 'A' Streets and Civic Space not defined by a building at the BTZ shall be defined by a 4-foot high street screen . Furthermore, service areas along all streets and alleys shall be defined by a street screen that is at least as high as the service equipment being screened. Required street screens shall be of either the same building material as the principal structure on the lot or masonry or a living screen composed of shrubs planted to be opaque at maturity. Species shall be selected from the appropriate Plant List in Appendix E of this Plan. The required street screen shall be located at the setback line along the corresponding frontage.	
Block Perimeter		3600 feet (max.)			
Height Standards					
Maximum structure height	2 stories or 26 feet (max.) (See also Section 7.2)	K	#7 – Corner buildings may exceed the maximum building height by 15% for 20% of the building's frontage along each corresponding street façade.		
First floor-to-floor height	12 feet (min.) (see #4)	M			
Ground Floor finish level	12 inches max. above sidewalk (for ground floor commercial-ready buildings)	L			
Upper floor-to-floor height	10 feet (min.) (see #4)	N			
6.4.5 Frontage Requirements					
None					



[62]

6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHMX

6.4.6 Parking and Service Access	(i) Parking Location	6.4.7 Other Standards
 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Line Surface Parking Area Building Footprint Above Grade Parking Area <p>* Not to scale</p>	Surface/At-grade Parking	(i) Encroachments
	'A' Street/ Civic Space setback	1. Canopies, signs, shade structures and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk as long as the vertical clearance is a minimum of 8 feet. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57]
	'B' Street setback	2. Building projections on all other façades may not be closer than 5 feet to any abutting property line.
	Side and Rear setback (distance from property line)	(ii) Arcades and Colonnades
	Above-grade Parking	1. Arcades and colonnades are permitted within the build-to zone and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in depth.
6.4.8 Façade Elements	Setback along 'A' & 'B' Streets or Civic Space	2. The minimum interior clearance height within an arcade or colonnade shall be 12 feet
(i) Doors and Windows:	Side and Rear setbacks (distance from property line)	(iii) Buffers for Detached Single-family Housing
1. There shall be no blank walls greater than 50 feet in width of any building along 'A' Streets , Mandatory 'B' Streets , and Civic Spaces. For non-mandatory 'B' Streets there is no requirement.	(ii) Required Off-Street Parking Spaces	1. A buffer for detached single-family housing shall be established on all development sites adjacent to single family sites at 25 feet parallel to any lot line that is common with a single-family residential lot.
2. Doors and windows on ground floor of all buildings shall be a minimum of 30% of the ground floor façade area along all 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces. Along 'B' Streets there is no requirement.	Non-residential uses within 250 feet of single-family residential	2. Building height within this buffer shall not exceed 2 floors or 26 feet and is not eligible for height bonus. This standard shall apply to any parking structures located within the buffer.
3. Windows on upper floor façades along all 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces shall be a minimum of 20% of each upper floor façade area, which is measured between 3 feet and 9 feet above each finished floor.	Residential Uses	3. A privacy fence (masonry or opaque vegetation) 6 feet high shall be required when abutting a single-family residential lot and shall be optional for all other adjacencies. See also Section 10.7.2 on page 173.
4. Primary entrance doors for all buildings shall be on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces.	(iii) Driveways and Service Access	
(ii) Façade Articulation: Along Unser Boulevard and Paseo del Norte, façades shall incorporate a corner element, articulated by a horizontal break of 3 feet max.	City DPM standards on Arterial Roadways and 25 feet max. on all other streets	
	Parking driveway width	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driveways and off-street loading and unloading shall not be located on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. • Porte cocheres may be permitted on 'A' Streets to provide drop-off and valet service. • Shared driveways and cross access easements are encouraged between lots to minimize curb cuts. • If driveway and/or off-street service loading and unloading access is provided from an 'A' Street, such access shall be deemed as temporary, and cross access easements along the rear of the property shall be required when adjoining properties are undeveloped. 	

6.0 Building Design Standards

Building Design Standards Specific to Mixed-Use Character Zone

The following standards shall be used for new development or redevelopment within the Mixed Use Zone.

6.4.9. Guidelines [63]

- (i) Building entrances should be defined and articulated by architectural elements such as lintels, pediments, **pilasters**, columns, porticos, porches, overhangs, railings, balustrades, and others as appropriate. All building elements should be compatible with the architectural style, materials, colors, and details of the building as a whole. Entrances to upper level uses may be defined and integrated into the design of the overall building **façade**.
- (ii) Buildings should generally maintain the alignment of horizontal elements along the block.
- (iii) Architectural features emphasizing the corner of the building, such as use of pediments, gabled **parapets**; **cornices**; shade structures; **blade signs**; arcades; **colonnades**; and balconies ~~should may~~ be used along commercial storefronts to add pedestrian interest.

6.4.10. Façade Composition

- (i) Buildings shall maintain a **façade articulation** rhythm of 20-30 feet along all '**A**' Streets and Civic Spaces and 30-50 feet for façades along Paseo del Norte or Unser Boulevard. This **articulation** rhythm may be expressed by changing materials or color; using design elements such as fenestration, columns, and **pilasters**; or varying the setback of portions of the **façade**.
- (ii) Buildings shall be designed and built with a distinct Base, Middle, and Cap.
- (iii) Retail storefront buildings shall include a **transom**, display window area, and bulkhead at the base.
- (iv) Storefronts on **façades** that span multiple tenants shall use architecturally compatible materials, colors, details, shade structures, signage, and lighting fixtures.

6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHMX

6.4.11. Commercial and Mixed-Use Building Materials

- (i) At least 60% of each building's base **façade** (excluding doors and windows) along any '**A**' **Street** shall be finished in one of the following materials:
 - a. Masonry, stone, cast stone, brick, glass, glass block, or stucco ~~using a process other than one-step three-step process~~ [65, 69]
 - b. Hardi plank
 - c. Split face concrete block or pre-cast, or poured in place concrete
 - d. Cementitious fiber clapboard
 - e. Other primary building materials approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee on a case-by-case basis.
- (ii) No more than 40% of each **façade** along any '**A**' **Street** shall use accent materials such as wood, architectural metal panel, or **EIFS**.
 - a. Cementitious-fiber clapboard shall be prohibited on mixed-use frontages. On the upper floors of any commercial frontage, no more than 20% of a '**B**' **Street** or **alley** **façade** shall be cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet), which shall have at least a 50-year warranty.
- (iii) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be factory-finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.
- (iv) Glazing along '**A**' **Streets** shall not be opaque.

- (v) To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. ~~Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~ [66]

6.4.12. Residential Building Materials

- (i) The following shall be permitted finishes for all street fronting **façades** (except **alleys**) of residential buildings. No more than three different materials shall be used on any single façade:
 - a. Cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet) with at least a 50-year warranty
 - b. Lap sided wood
 - c. Masonry, brick, stone, man-made stone, or stucco ~~using a process other than a one-step three-step process~~ [65]
 - d. Architectural Metal Panels
 - e. Hardi plank
 - f. Other primary building materials approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee on a case-by-case basis.
- (ii) The following ~~shall may~~ only be allowed up to 40% as an accent material:
 - a. **EIFS** or similar material over a cementitious base, rock, glass block, and tile.

6.0 Site Development Standards

- (iii) Side and rear **façades** shall be of finished quality and of the same color and materials that blend with the front of the building.
- (iv) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be clay barrel tile, copper, factory finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.
- (v) Glazing along **'A' Streets** shall not be opaque.
- (vi) ~~To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~
[66]

6.4.13. **Windows**

- (i) Glazing along **'A' Streets** shall not be opaque.
- (ii) ~~To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~
[66]
- (iii) Windows shall be recessed to give a thick wall impression.

- (iv) Windows shall be vertically proportioned with multiple panes in both casement and double hung design.
- (v) Ornamental arches of various designs shall be deeper on the ground floor and shallower on upper floors.

6.4.14. **Architectural Details and Other Elements**

At least one of the following detail elements shall be incorporated to provide visual interest:

- (i) elaborate detailing around principal openings,
- (ii) decorative windows,
- (iii) metal railings at balconies,
- (iv) shade structures,
- (v) roof towers,
- (vi) forecourts,
- (vii) fountains or water features using recycled or reclaimed water,
- (viii) plazas,
- (ix) pedestrian furniture and/or lifesize game boards,
- (x) masonry screen products for see-through walls or portions of walls,
- (xi) free-standing arbors, canopies, or towers,
- (xii) tower elements, and/or
- (xiii) ~~other, as approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee~~ [67].

6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHET

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6.5. Escarpment Transition

6.5.1. Illustrations and Intent

Note: These are provided as illustrations of intent. The illustrations and statements on this page are advisory only and do not have the power of law. Refer to the standards on the following pages for the specific Site Development Standards.

The Escarpment Transition Zone site development standards are intended to address development between character zones toward the center of the Plan area and the Petroglyph National Monument east of the Plan boundary. Development standards in this district are intended to blend the areas between development and **Major Public Open Space**, as well as stepping down the intensity of uses and building heights closer to the Monument boundary.

Generally, this zone may accommodate low-rise commercial, single-family development, and limited urban residential development. The goal is to have a reasonable buffer between development and **sensitive lands** to the east.

In addition, Escarpment Transition sites shall be planned in such a manner as to facilitate low-intensity, residential-scale office, retail, and **live-work** buildings in a 1-2 story environment that accommodates natural topography, terrain, and natural environment.

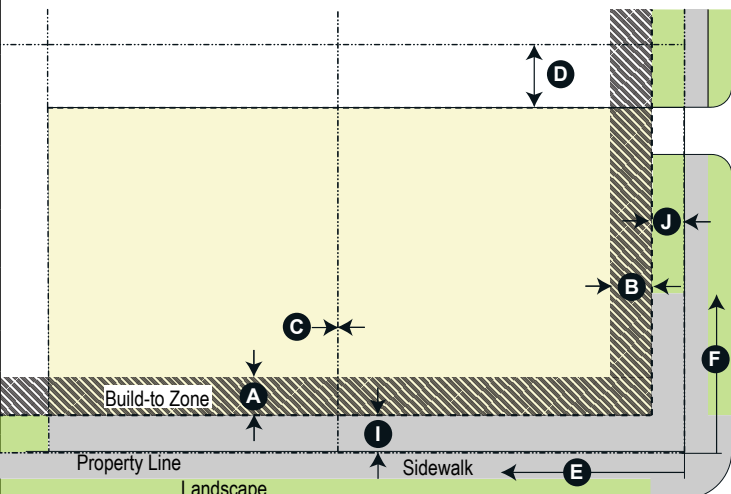
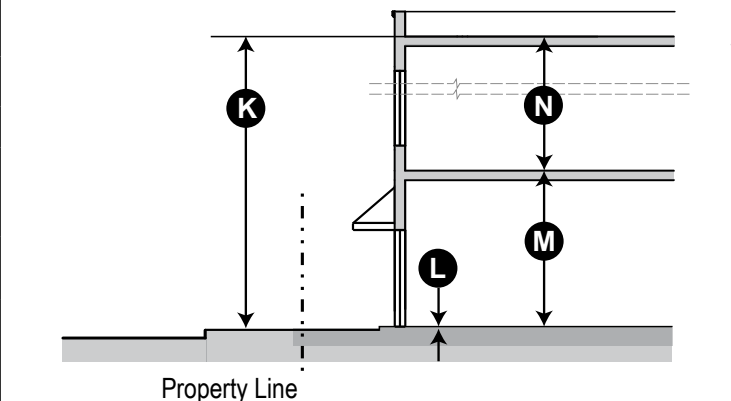
- 6.5.2. Building Design Standards Specific to Escarpment Transition shall be as per **Section 6.5.9-6.5.12** in this Plan.



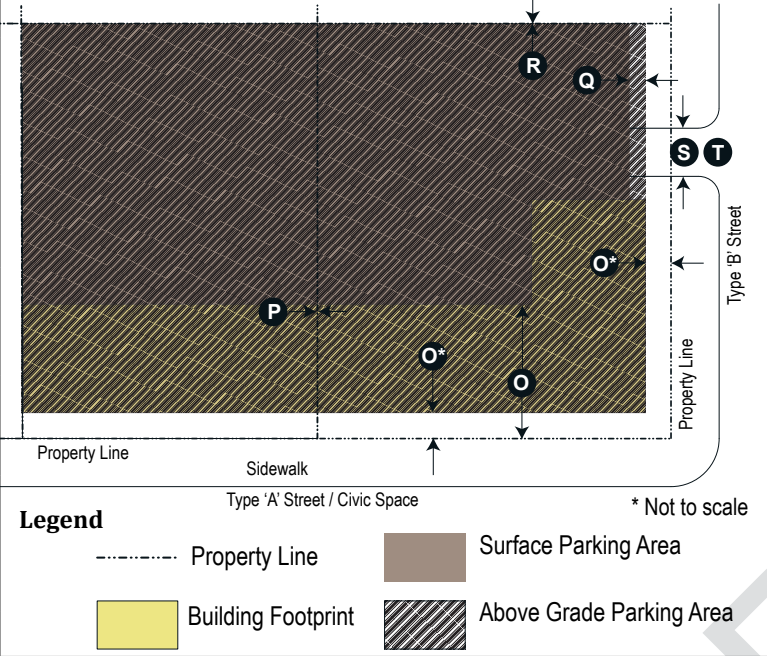
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SU-2 Volcano Heights Escarpment Transition

6.0 Site Development Standards

6.5.2 Building Placement	(i) Build-To Zone (BTZ) [measured from setback]			Notes	
 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Property LineSetback LineType 'A' Street / Civic SpaceBuilding AreaLandscape ZoneBuild-to ZoneSidewalk <p>* Not to scale</p>	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space)	0 – 5 feet (see #1)	A	#1 – Area between the building and the edge of the BTZ at the sidewalk shall be paved flush with the public sidewalk. Where topography poses challenges, a majority of the sidewalk shall be provided at the level of the building, with appropriate approved transitions to the changed topography level.	
	Front (if 'B' Street)	0 – 20 feet	B		
	(ii) Setback [measured from property line]				
	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space)	5 feet (min.)	I		#2 – Side and rear setbacks shall be based on minimum fire separation required between buildings, if applicable.
	Front (if 'B' Street)	10 feet (min.)	J		
	Side or Rear (distance from property line)	0 feet (min.) (see #2 and 6.6.7(iii))	C D		
	(iii) Building Frontage Required				#3 – Corner building street façades shall be built to the BTZ for a minimum of 25 feet from the corner along both streets or the width of the corner lot, whichever is less. Recessed entrances are permitted as long as the upper floors meet the BTZ standards.
	% of building built to 'A' Street/Civic Space BTZ	60% (min.) (see #3 and #6)	E		
	% of building built to 'B' Street BTZ	30% (min.) (see #3 and #6)	F		
	6.5.3 Block Standards [for development/redevelopment > 50% of the block]				
Block Face Dimensions		250 feet (min.) 600 feet (max.)		#4 – Attics and mezzanines less than 7 feet (avg.) in height shall not be counted as a story.	
Block Perimeter		2000 feet (max.)			
6.5.4 Height Standards					
	Height Standards				
	Maximum structure height	2 stories or 26 feet (max.) (See also Section 7.2)	K	#5 – Any frontage along all 'A' Streets and Civic Space not defined by a building at the BTZ shall be defined by a 4-foot high street screen . Furthermore, service areas along all streets and alleys shall be defined by a street screen that is at least as high as the service equipment being screened. Required street screens shall be of either the same building material as the principal structure on the lot or masonry or a living screen composed of shrubs planted to be opaque at maturity. Species shall be selected from the appropriate Plant List in Appendix E of this Plan. The required street screen shall be located at the setback line along the corresponding frontage.	
	First floor-to-floor height	12 feet (min.) (see #4)	M		
	Ground Floor finish level	12 inches max. above sidewalk (for ground floor commercial-ready buildings)	L	#6 – Corner buildings may exceed the maximum building height by 15% for 20% of the building's frontage along each corresponding street façade.	
	Upper floor-to-floor height	10 feet (min.) (see #4)	N		
(Non-residential and Mixed Use only) [70]					

6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHET

6.5.6 Parking and Service Access	(i) Parking Location	6.5.7 Other Standards
 <p>Legend</p> <p>----- Property Line</p> <p>Building Footprint</p> <p>Surface Parking Area</p> <p>Above Grade Parking Area</p> <p>* Not to scale</p>	Surface/At-grade Parking	(i) Encroachments
	'A' Street/ Civic Space setback	1. Canopies, signs, shade structures and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk as long as the vertical clearance is a minimum of 8 feet. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57]
	'B' Street setback	2. Building projections on all other façades may not be closer than 5 feet to any abutting property line.
	Side and Rear setback (distance from property line)	(ii) Arcades and Colonnades
	Above-grade Parking	1. Arcades and colonnades are permitted within the build-to zone and shall be a minimum of 6 feet deep.
6.5.8 Façade Elements	Setback along 'A' & 'B' Streets or Civic Space	2. The minimum interior clearance height within an arcade or colonnade shall be 14 feet.
(i) Doors and Windows:	Side and Rear setbacks (distance from property line)	(iii) Privacy Fence
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There shall be no blank walls greater than 30 feet in width of any building along 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces. For 'B' Streets there is no requirement. Doors and windows on ground floor of all buildings shall be a minimum of 25% of the ground floor façade area along all 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces. Along 'B' Streets there is no requirement. Windows on upper floor façades along all 'A' Streets and Civic Spaces shall be a minimum of 20% of each upper floor façade area, which is measured between 3-9 feet above each finished floor. Primary entrance doors for all buildings shall be on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. 	(ii) Required Off-Street Parking Spaces	1. A privacy fence (masonry or opaque vegetation) 6 feet high shall be required where non-residential uses abut an existing single-family residential lot and shall be optional for all other adjacencies. See also Section 10.7.2.
	Non-residential uses within 250 feet of single-family residential	
	Residential Uses	
6.5.8 Façade Elements	(iii) Driveways and Service Access	
	Parking driveway width	City DPM standards on Arterial Roadways and 25 feet max. on all other streets S
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driveways and off-street loading and unloading shall not be located on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. Porte cocheres may be permitted on 'A' Streets to provide drop-off and valet service. Shared driveways and cross access easements are encouraged between lots to minimize curb cuts. If driveway and/or off-street service loading and unloading access is provided from an 'A' Street, such access shall be deemed as temporary, and cross access easements along the rear of the property shall be required when adjoining properties are undeveloped. 	T

SU-2 Volcano Heights Neighborhood and Escarpment Transitions

6.0 Building Design Standards

Building Design Standards Specific to Neighborhood and Escarpment Transition Character Zones

The following standards shall be used for new development or redevelopment within the Neighborhood and Escarpment Transition Zones.

6.5.9. Guidelines [63]

- (i) Building entrances may be defined and articulated by architectural elements such as lintels, pediments, **pilasters**, columns, porticos, porches, overhangs, railings, balustrades, and others as appropriate. All building elements should be compatible with the architectural style, materials, colors, and details of the building as a whole. Entrances to upper level uses may be defined and integrated into the design of the overall building **façade**.
- (ii) Buildings ~~should shall~~ generally maintain the alignment of horizontal elements along the block.

6.5.10. Façade Composition

- (i) Buildings shall maintain a **façade articulation** rhythm of 20-30 feet along all **'A' Streets**. This **articulation** rhythm may be expressed by changing materials or color; using design elements such as fenestration, columns, and **pilasters**; or varying the setback of portions of the **façade**.
- (ii) Buildings shall be designed and built with a distinct Base, Middle, and Cap.

6.5.11. Non-residential and Mixed-Use Building Materials

- (i) The following primary building materials shall be permitted for **façades** (excluding doors and windows) along any **'A' Street** or Civic Space:
 - a. Masonry, stone, cast stone, brick, glass, glass block, split-face concrete, pre-cast concrete panels, tile, or stucco **using a 3-step process other than a one-step process [71]**
 - b. Cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet) with at least a 50-year warranty
 - c. Wood
 - d. Architectural metal panels
 - e. Other materials will be considered as primary building materials on a case-by-case basis and approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee.
- (ii) **EIFS** shall not be permitted along any **'A' Street** or Civic Space **façade**.
- (iii) All building **façades** along all other streets or **alleys** shall be of a similar finished quality and color that blend with the front of the building. Building materials for these **façades** may be any of the primary materials listed above.
 - a. **EIFS** shall be limited to 25% of all other **façades**.
- (iv) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be factory finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.
- (v) Glazing along **'A' Streets** shall not be opaque.

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6.0 Building Design Standards SU-2 VHNT & VHET

- (vi) To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. ~~Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~ [66]

6.5.12. Residential Building Materials

- (i) The following shall be permitted finishes for all street-fronting **façades** (except **alleys**) of residential buildings. No more than three different materials shall be used on any single façade:
 - a. Cementitious-fiber clapboard (not sheet) with at least a 50-year warranty
 - b. Lap sided wood
 - c. Masonry, brick, stone, man-made stone, or stucco ~~using a process other than a one-step three-step process~~ [65]
 - d. Architectural metal panels
 - e. Hardi plank
 - f. Other primary building materials approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee on a case-by-case basis.
- (ii) The following ~~may~~ **shall** only be allowed up to 40% as an accent material:
 - a. **EIFS** or similar material over a cementitious base, rock, glass block, and tile.

- (iii) Side and rear **façades** shall be of finished quality and of the same color and materials that blend with the front of the building.
- (iv) Roofing materials visible from any public **ROW** shall be clay barrel tile, copper, factory finished standing seam metal, slate, synthetic slate, or similar materials.
- (v) An enclosed garage or carport shall be designed and constructed of the same material as the primary building. [See also **Section 8.7** on page 152.]
- (vi) Glazing along **'A' Streets** shall not be opaque.
- (vii) ~~To reduce mirror effect, windows shall be either glazing rated low-reflective value or a combination of glass and coating or finish to satisfy the equivalent standard. Highly reflective coatings and/or finishes are prohibited. Glazing shall be rated low-reflective value and may not have highly reflective coatings or finishes, so that mirror effect is reduced.~~ [66]

6.0 Site Development Standards

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6.6. Neighborhood Transition 6.6.1. Illustrations and Intent

Note: These are provided as illustrations of intent. The illustrations and statements on this page are advisory only and do not have the power of law. Refer to the standards on the following pages for the specific Site Development Standards.

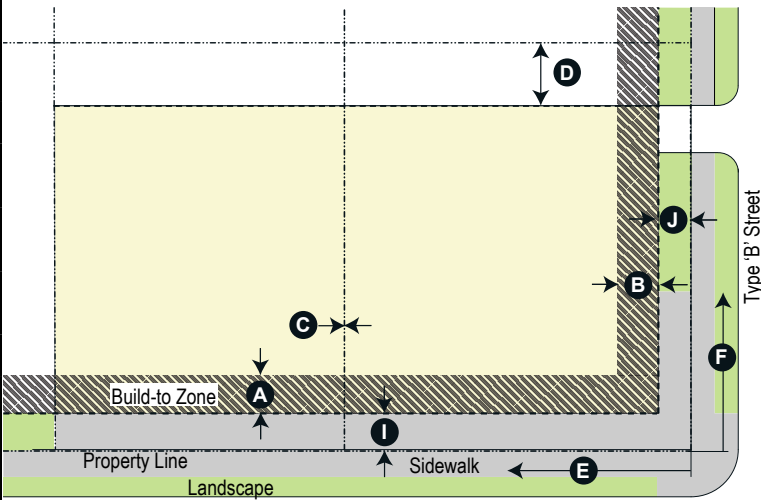
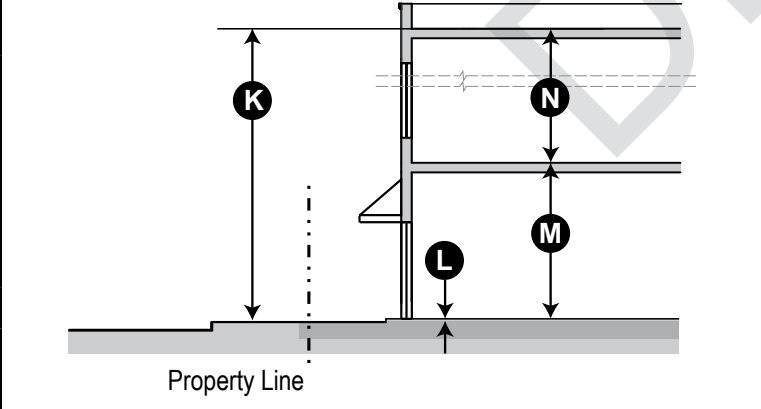
The Neighborhood Transition Zone site development standards are intended to address development between proposed Volcano Heights **character zones** and existing residential areas. Development standards in this zone are intended to appropriately blend the areas between new construction and existing buildings outside the Plan area.

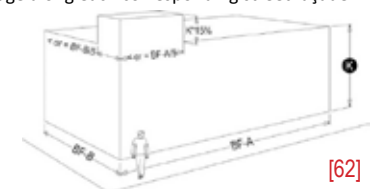
Generally, this zone may accommodate small-scale, low-rise commercial and urban residential development. The goal is to have a reasonable buffer between existing buildings and any higher-density new construction **in other character zones**.

In addition, the site shall be planned in such a manner as to facilitate low-intensity, residential-scale office, **retail**, and **live-work** buildings in a 1-2 story environment.



6.0 Site Development Standards SU-2 VHNT

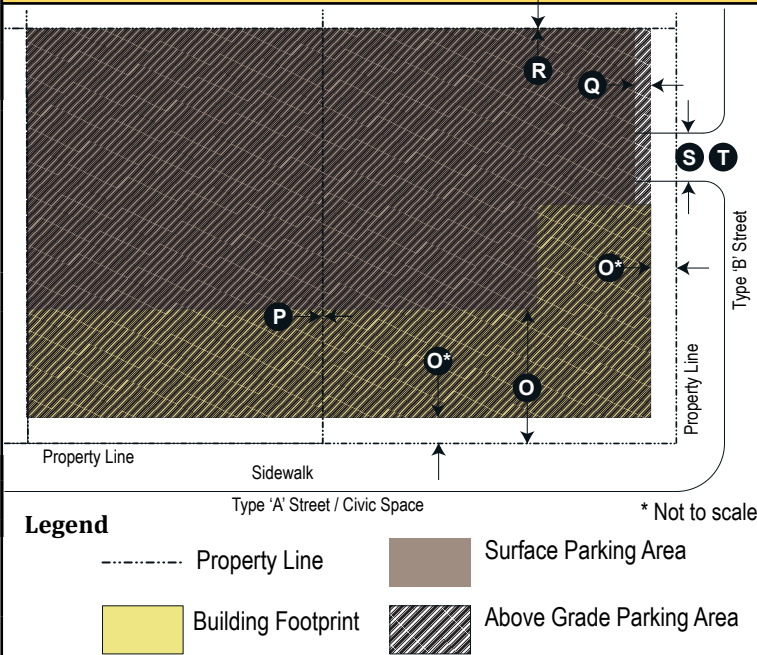
6.6.2 Building Placement	(i) Build-To Zone (BTZ) [measured from setback]	Notes
 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ----- Property Line ----- Setback Line Type 'A' Street / Civic Space Building Area Landscape Zone Build-to Zone Sidewalk <p>* Not to scale</p>	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space) 0 – 10 feet (see #1) A	#1 – Area between the building and the edge of the BTZ at the sidewalk shall be paved flush with the public sidewalk. Where topography poses challenges, a majority of the sidewalk shall be provided at the level of the building, with appropriate approved transitions to the changed topography level.
	Front (if 'B' Street) 0 – 20 feet B	
	(ii) Setback [measured from property line]	
	Front (if 'A' Street and/or Civic Space) 5 feet (min.) I	#2 – Side and rear setbacks shall be based on minimum fire separation required between buildings, if applicable.
	Front (if 'B' Street) 10 feet (min.) J	
	Side or Rear (distance from property line) 0 feet (min.) (see #2 and 6.5.7(iii)) C D	#3 – Corner building street façades shall be built to the BTZ for a minimum of 25 feet from the corner along both streets or the width of the corner lot, whichever is less. Recessed entrances are permitted as long as the upper floors meet the BTZ standards.
	(iii) Building Frontage Required	
	% of building built to 'A' Street/Civic Space BTZ 60% (min.) (see #3 and #6) E	
	% of building built to 'B' Street BTZ 30% (min.) (see #3 and #6) F	#4 – Attics and mezzanines less than 7 feet (avg.) in height shall not be counted as a story.
	6.6.3 Block Standards [for development/redevelopment > 50% of the block]	#5 – Any frontage along all 'A' Streets and Civic Space not defined by a building at the BTZ shall be defined by a 4-foot high street screen. Furthermore, service areas along all streets and alleys shall be defined by a street screen that is at least as high as the service equipment being screened. Required street screens shall be of either the same building material as the principal structure on the lot or masonry or a living screen composed of shrubs planted to be opaque at maturity. Species shall be selected from the appropriate Plant List in Appendix E of this Plan. The required street screen shall be located at the setback line along the corresponding frontage.
6.6.4 Height Standards	Height Standards	
	Maximum structure height 2 stories or 26 feet (max.) K	
	First floor-to-floor height (Non-residential and Mixed Use only) [70] 12 feet (min.) (see #4) M	
	Ground Floor finish level 12 inches max. above sidewalk (for ground floor commercial-ready buildings) L	
	Upper floor-to-floor height (Non-residential and Mixed Use only) [70] 10 feet (min.) (see #4) N	#6 – Corner buildings may exceed the maximum building height by 15% for 20% of the building's frontage along each corresponding street façade.



[62]

6.0 Site Development Standards

6.6.5 Parking and Service Access



6.6.7 Façade Elements

- (i) **Doors and Windows:**
1. There shall be no blank walls greater than 30 feet in width of any building along **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces. For **'B' Streets** there is no requirement.
 2. Doors and windows on ground floor of all buildings shall be a minimum of 25% of the ground floor façade area along all **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces. Along **'B' Streets** there is no requirement.
 3. Windows on upper floor façades along all **'A' Streets** and Civic Spaces shall be a minimum of 20% of each upper floor façade area, which is measured between 3 feet and 9 feet above each finished floor.
 4. Primary entrance doors for all buildings shall be on **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces.

(i) Parking Location

Surface/At-grade Parking

'A' Street/ Civic Space setback	Shall be located behind the principal building	O
'B' Street setback	Min. of 3 feet behind building façade line along that street	Q
Side and Rear setback (distance from property line)	0 feet min. (see # 2 and 6.5.7(iii))	P R

Above-grade Parking

Setback along 'A' & 'B' Streets or Civic Space	May be built up to the building façade line along that street	O*
Side and Rear setbacks (distance from property line)	0 feet min. (see # 2 and 6.5.7(iii))	P

(ii) Required Off-Street Parking Spaces

Non-residential uses within 250 feet of single-family residential	1 space per every 300 gross square feet
Residential Uses	1 space/unit minimum

(iii) Driveways and Service Access

Parking driveway width	City DPM standards on Arterial Roadways and 25 feet max. on all other streets	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driveways and off-street loading and unloading shall not be located on 'A' Streets or Civic Spaces. • Porte cocheres may be permitted on 'A' Streets to provide drop-off and valet service. • Shared driveways and cross access easements are encouraged between lots to minimize curb cuts. • If driveway and/or off-street service loading and unloading access is provided from an 'A' Street, such access shall be deemed as temporary, and cross access easements along the rear of the property shall be required when adjoining properties are undeveloped. 		T

6.6.6 Other Standards

(i) Encroachments

1. Canopies, signs, shade structures and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk as long as the vertical clearance is a minimum of 8 feet. In no case shall an **encroachment** be located over an on-street parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57]
2. Building projections on all other façades may not be closer than 5 feet to any **abutting** property line.

(ii) Arcades and Colonnades

1. Arcades and **colonnades** are permitted within the **build-to zone** and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in depth.
2. The minimum interior clearance height within an arcade or **colonnade** shall be 14 feet.

(iii) Privacy Fence

1. A privacy fence (masonry or opaque vegetation) 6 feet high shall be required when **abutting** a single-family residential lot and shall be optional for all other adjacencies. See also **Section 10.7.2.**



7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

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7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

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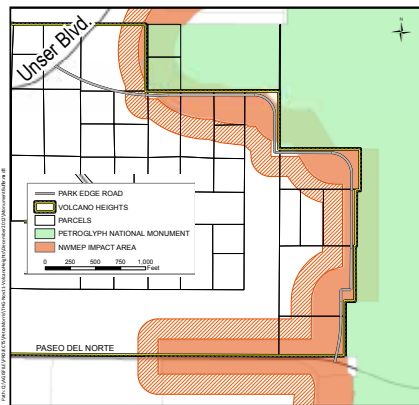


Exhibit 7.1 – Impact Area and 200-foot Buffer

7.1. Gated Communities: In order to meet the intent of a walkable, urban environment that serves as a Major Activity Center, gated and/or walled developments are prohibited.

7.2. Neighborhood Design: Where new residential development is adjacent to a Connector street, new lots and homes shall face Connector streets, except where the Planning Director or his/her designee approves exceptions related to technical reasons, such as grading and drainage requirements.

7.3. Structure Heights

7.3.1. Structures within the Impact Area as designated by the Rank III Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan shall be limited to 15 feet. No **exceptions** or variances shall be granted.

7.3.2. Structures within 200 feet of either the Rank III Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan Impact Area or a Park Edge Street shall be limited to 18 feet, with a second story up to 26 feet permitted for no more than 50% of the building footprint. [See **Exhibit 7.1.**]

7.3.3. In Town Center only, if a developer can show documentation that a **major employer** (i.e. 150+ employees on-site) will be part of the project, that project is exempt from building height maximums and bonus height criteria, subject to a Development Agreement with the City, including clawback provisions in the case the employer leaves the Plan area before 5 years have passed. This provision is subject to approval by the City Economic Development Department.

7.3.4. In all but the Transition Zones, projects within a SAD, TIDD, PIDD or similar coordinated development effort among multiple property owners shall be granted a 10-foot building height bonus to the maximum heights allowed by right in each zone and above and beyond the bonus heights described in **Table 7.1** and **Section 7.4.**

7.3.5. Structure height shall be measured from approved grade to the eave line in the case of a pitched roof or to the roof line in the case of a **parapet**. [See **Section 7.5** for grading standards.]

7.3.6. A **stepback** may occur at a minimum height of 26 feet, but no building shall be built taller than 40 feet without a **stepback**. The minimum depth of a **stepback** shall be 12 feet.

7.3.7. Cupolas may extend 10 feet beyond height limits. Flagpoles may extend 6 feet above the height limit. Solar panels shall not count toward height limits. Equipment on the roof other than solar panels visible from the public **ROW** shall be screened by louvered or metal screen, or by a **parapet** for flat roofs. Screened equipment shall not exceed 6 feet beyond height limits. Screened equipment on the roof shall be set back 15 feet from **façades**. Equipment screening shall not be made of chain link or vinyl materials.

7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

7.4. Optional Building Height Bonus

7.4.1. **Purpose / Intent:** This Plan offers an optional bonus height system for buildings in order to balance the intent to create an urban, walkable Major Activity Center with the intent to respect and honor the unique cultural, historical, geological, and volcanological area. In order to go beyond height maximums in the Center and Mixed-Use Zones (which correspond to maximum heights in the City’s NWMEP), development projects shall provide commensurate benefits to both the Natural and Built Environments.

7.4.2. **Structure height** maximums are set by Site Development Standards for each zone. Projects within all non-Transition Zones are eligible to opt in to a voluntary bonus building height system per **Table 7.1** and **Table 7.2**, with associated criteria in **Table 7.3**.

7.4.3. In order to earn a building height bonus in non-Transition Zones, projects shall incorporate required criteria to earn points for both the Built Environment and Natural Environment, per **Table 7.1**, **Table 7.2**, and **Table 7.3**.

(i) These points have been assigned values relative to the priorities and goals that meet the intent of this Plan for a high-quality built environment balanced with respect for a unique natural environment that enhances property value and adds to the quality of life for existing and future residents, employers, and employees. Point values are weighted toward their contribution to either the built or natural environment. Point values also reflect an assumed difference in cost and ease of implementation.

(ii) The total points required for each zone are calibrated based on the desired balance of urban character versus open space amenities in each zone, as well as a relative balance among all zones within the Plan area.

7.4.4. A project may shift up to 10 points between the Natural and Built Environment totals in order to better meet the intent of this Plan and/or accommodate site context.

7.4.5. The Planning Director or his/her designee shall certify and approve projects that meet the criteria for height bonuses in **Table 7.3**. The Volcano Heights Review Team may be consulted to assess whether individual standards have been met to satisfy the bonus criteria. [See **Section 3.2.6** on page 26.]

7.4.6. Projects that incorporate a bonus shall be required to provide a Site Development Plan for Building Permit or Site Development Plan for Subdivision that documents bonus criteria.

7.4.7. This requirement does not affect the eligibility of Site Development Plans for administrative **approval** by the Planning Director.

7.4.8. Projects incorporating bonus heights are subject to code enforcement to ensure ongoing provision of bonus criteria in the future, including maintenance of private amenities accessible by the public and preservation of natural vegetation in perpetuity.

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CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

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- 7.4.9. Private property owners may pay for or construct improvements to City-owned open space that meet bonus requirements and transfer this bonus to the property they own. Such improvements shall be coordinated with and acceptable to the City Open Space Division and meet all City standards as well as requirements in this Plan.

TABLE 7.1 – TOTAL POINTS FOR BUILDING HEIGHT BONUS BY CHARACTER ZONE

Building Height Bonus Criteria	Height Bonus			
	VHTC	VHRC	VHVC	VHMX
Maximum Structure Height Allowed by Zone	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	26 ft.
Maximum Building Height with Bonus	75 ft.	60 ft.	60 ft.	40 ft.
I. Natural Environment Bonus Criteria	50 pts.	35 pts.	25 pts.	50 pts.
II. Built Environment Bonus Criteria	50 pts.	40 pts.	25 pts.	50 pts.
Total Points Required to Receive Height Bonus	100 pts.	75 pts.	50 pts.	100 pts.

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7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

TABLE 7.2 – BONUS HEIGHT POINTS PER CRITERION

Criteria for Optional Height Bonuses	Points
I. Natural Environment Bonus Criteria	
a. Rock outcropping dedications	25
b. Rock outcropping private preservation*	20
Public Access Easement (<i>Optional Bonus</i>)	5
c. Open space dedications	20
For dedications abutting rock outcroppings or other features deemed significant by the City Open Space Division (<i>Optional Bonus</i>)	5
d. Private park construction	20
e. Public park land dedication of at least 2 acres	15
f. Pedestrian walkway connection to rock outcropping, parks, trails, rock outcroppings, or other features deemed significant by the City Open Space Division	10
Up to 2 additional connections to features deemed significant by the City Open Space Division (<i>Optional Bonus</i>)	5 each
g. Landscaping / natural buffers in addition to what's required by Zone	10
h. Shared drainage/swales on adjacent developments / Low Impact Design (LID)	10
i. View preservation	10
j. Community garden	10
k. Interpretive signage	5
l. Preservation of native vegetation	5
m. Other benefits to the natural environment	5

Criteria for Optional Height Bonuses	Points
II. Built Environment Bonus Criteria	
a. Publicly accessible plazas / courtyards in addition to what's required by Section 10.5.4 on page 167.	25
b. Living roof or accessible roof garden	25
c. Grey water retention system	25
d. Transit shelters on transit corridors	20
e. LEED certification	20
f. Transit Center within 500 feet of proposed project	15
g. Public art	15
h. Solar panels	15
i. Permeable paving	10
j. Permanent streetscape/plaza furniture and/or features	10
k. Gateway feature at key intersections	10
l. Rooftop water harvesting / cisterns	5
m. Other sustainable building practices	5

* See also **Policy 12.1.3** on page 192 and **Appendix D**. [72]

CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

TABLE 7.3 – STANDARDS FOR OPTIONAL HEIGHT BONUS CRITERIA

I. Natural Environment Bonus Criteria	
a.	Dedicating a rock outcropping shown in Exhibit 10.1 plus a buffer acceptable to City Open Space Division shall meet the criteria for these points. The land shall be dedicated to the City following the process outlined in City Zoning Code §14-16-3-8(A) or by plat, deed, or other legal instrument acceptable to City Real Property.
b.	Private preservation may be accomplished through Transfer of Development Rights (TDR), conservation easement, or platting as private open space . The additional 5 points for public access may be accomplished through granting a public access easement that stays in place in the event of transfer of property ownership.
c.	Open space dedications, either on-site or offsite, shall be a minimum of one-half acre and acceptable to the City Open Space Division. Points may be granted at a rate of 5 points per acre up to a total of 20 points.
d.	A private park shall be one-half acre or larger and maintained by the property owner or property owner association. A public access easement shall be granted and filed with the City. In order to gain the bonus points, a park shall include shade trees in addition to two (2) or more of the following features: playground or equivalent recreational amenity, shade structure, seating area or tables, a sculpture or other artwork. These points may be granted per the discretion of the Planning director or his/her designee.
e.	Land dedicated for City-owned public parks shall be 2 acres or larger and must meet the approval and standards of the City Parks and Recreation Department.
f.	Pedestrian walkways constructed according to criteria in Table 10.3 (ix) shall meet the criteria for these points. Pedestrian walkways that provide connections to rock outcroppings or other features deemed significant by City Open Space Division, including those features mapped in Exhibit 10.1 , shall be eligible for an additional 5 bonus points per feature connected.
g.	Landscaped area at least 25% in excess of the requirement shall meet the criteria for these points.
h.	Shared swales shall be designed for the secondary purpose of additional open space OR to water living material in the landscaping on the site or streetscaping. They shall be privately constructed and maintained.
i.	Developments that can graphically demonstrate an arrangement of roadways, building placement, and/or building setback to preserve views toward the Sandia Mountains, volcanoes, or City vistas across the Rio Grande shall meet the criteria for these points.
j.	See Table 10.3 (vi) .
k.	Projects that include at least 2 educational, cultural, and/or historical signs or markers pertaining to Volcano Heights that are accessible to pedestrians and cyclists and follow Policy 3.106 in the Volcano Mesa amendment to the West Side Strategic Plan shall meet the criteria for these points. Signs shall be a minimum of 18 by 18 inches and a maximum of 24 by 36 inches.
l.	Projects that preserve native vegetation, especially juniper trees, are eligible for 5 bonus points per 100 square feet up to 50 total points. Native vegetation in usable and/or detached open space on-site may be counted toward this bonus. Applicants shall provide a site plan, photographs, and other relevant documentation of original site conditions.
m.	Applicants may demonstrate other benefits to the natural environment. These points may be granted per the discretion of the Planning director or his/her designee.

7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

TABLE 7.3 – STANDARDS FOR OPTIONAL HEIGHT BONUS (Cont'd)

II. Built Environment Bonus Criteria	
a.	Plazas or courtyards at least 25% in excess of the requirement per General Standard 10.5.4 on page 167 AND incorporating at least two (2) of the following features: shade structure, seating area or tables, water features with low-water use and/or recycled water, a sculpture or other artwork. These points may be granted per the discretion of the Planning director or his/her designee. A public access easement that stays in place in the event of transfer of property ownership shall be granted and filed with the City.
b.	Improving rainwater quality by removing sediment and floatables.
c.	Incorporation of a retention system on-site that stores greywater for re-use for irrigation and/or building systems. These points may be granted per the discretion of the Planning director or his/her designee (e.g. the City hydrologist).
d.	Transit shelters shall be built per City ABQ RIDE standards and in coordination with ABQ RIDE staff and dedicated to the City . Transit shelters built within on private land (i.e. not in the public ROW may also be counted as usable or detached open space . Paved areas such as stop pad shall also count as landscaped area.
e.	LEED certification or equivalent for buildings or for Neighborhood Design are both eligible for points toward the Height Bonus. Individual elements matching other criteria in this Table shall also be eligible for points toward the Height Bonus.
f.	Sites located within 500 feet of a developed or permitted City of Albuquerque Transit Center.
g.	One percent (1%) of project budget devoted to installation and maintenance of public art in plazas and/or outdoor spaces or incorporated into the architecture of buildings on private property or in public spaces, to be commissioned by a New Mexico artist registered with City Department of Cultural Services and managed in any combination of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property owner or designee to pick the artist and install and maintain the art, in which case 10% of the 1% shall be allocated to City Department of Cultural Services and earmarked for 5 years to be used in the event that the property owner ceases to maintain the art. After 5 years, these funds revert to the general Department budget. Property owner or designee to allocate funds to City Department of Cultural Services, in which case 90% of the 1% pays for initial art installation on the property, and 10% is kept in reserve for ongoing maintenance by the City. Property owner or designee to allocate funds to City Department of Cultural Services for installation of art anywhere in the Plan area, in which case 90% of the 1% pays for initial art installation, and 10% is kept in reserve for ongoing maintenance by the City.
h.	Photovoltaic or other equivalent technology that is designed and installed to generate at least 40% of the project's power needs. Solar panels must have at least one layer of anti-reflective coating to minimize glare. Exposed frames and components shall have a non-reflective surface.
i.	At least 50% of the project's surface parking areas shall be paved with a surface of equal or superior performance characteristics to asphalt but allowing permeability of runoff, such as compacted, stabilized crusher fines.
j.	Permanent furniture/features includes interactive public amenities such as but not limited to lifesize gameboards, tables & seating, low water-use fountains, amphitheaters, labyrinths, shade structures, transit shelters, etc. These elements shall not be included in sidewalks less than 12 feet wide and shall in no case result in less than 6 feet clearance for ADA accessibility.
k.	Per criteria in Section 10.7.4 on page 174 .
l.	Incorporation of systems that store rainwater for future on-site uses such as irrigation.
m.	These points may be granted per the discretion of the Planning director or his/her designee.

7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

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7.5. Grading

7.5.1. **Purpose / Intent:** This Plan restricts grading in order to protect natural topography and distinct topographic and natural character to the extent possible. Natural terrain and geological features make the area unique, desirable, and of value to residents and the larger community.

7.5.2. Cut and fill slopes shall be no steeper than 3:1 on average, and retaining walls shall not exceed 4 feet in height unless incorporated within a building's foundation or approved by the City Hydrologist as necessary for development.

7.5.3. Graded areas shall maintain the character of the natural terrain by varying gradients, undulating contours, and rounding the toe and crest of any slope greater than 10 feet in height.

7.5.4. Fill shall be limited to ~~four (4) feet the minimum required except as deemed necessary~~ for site development and drainage ~~by the City hydrologist~~ [74]. When more than 4 feet of fill is proposed, a project shall require DRB **approval** in order to ensure coordination with the City Hydrologist, City Open Space Division, and other relevant City staff.

7.5.5. Fill shall not exceed the existing highest natural grade point on site, unless approved by the City Hydrologist for required drainage. Fill height shall be measured from the natural grade.

7.5.6. In the selection of alignment and in site design, grading plans shall demonstrate that cut and fill has been kept to a minimum consistent with the standards in this Plan. Generally, the overall topography of the site is not to be substantially altered. Development must comply with the joint Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Fugitive Dust Ordinance found in the New Mexico Administrative Code 20.11.20, as well as the most recently approved City Air Quality Control Division standards and requirements. [76]

7.6. Construction Mitigation

7.6.1. **Purpose / Intent:** Any damage to the vegetation, slope, or placement of boulders due to or related to construction shall be mitigated as provided herein.

7.6.2. Grading permits for commercial **lot** developments in the Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan area shall only be issued concurrently with the respective commercial **building permits**. Grading permits for residential developments greater than 10 acres shall require soil stabilization, approved by the Environmental Health Department, which shall be applied to the disturbed area within three months after grading of the site commences. Grading within public rights-of-way or public drainage easements is exempt.

7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

- 7.6.3. Prior to beginning **any** construction, the property owner, **developer, or infrastructure contractor (whichever is the most relevant) shall complete the following requirements.**
- (i) A temporary silt fence shall be constructed at the site boundary adjacent to sensitive lands (i.e. the Escarpment buffer, Major Public Open Space, archeological site, or public or private conservation area to be maintained in natural desert landscape) to effectively protect them from heavy equipment and vehicles.
 - a. Construction or silt fencing shall be placed no less than 12" from the Petroglyph National Monument boundary. [76]
 - b. The temporary silt fence shall comply with the most recently approved City Air Quality Control Division standards and requirements.
 - (ii) Clear limits of construction shall be established so that construction activities do not encroach on Petroglyph National Monument. [76]
 - (iii) Photographs of the project site in its original condition shall be submitted with the application for **building permit**, subdivision, and/or site development plan. **Within the Escarpment Transition zone only, in lieu of photographs, a comprehensive video recording of existing conditions and situations of rocks and boulders shall be submitted to inform compliance with permitting and other approvals.**
- 7.6.4. Replacement of boulders shall approximate the original location, angle, and surface exposure, **based on pre-construction photographs and/or comprehensive video recording.**
- 7.6.5. Revegetation to approximate original cover with appropriate native or naturalized plants as identified in the appropriate Plant List [see **Appendix E**] is required within 90 days of project completion. A deviation may be granted by the Planning Director or his/her designee if the type of vegetation or time of year make revegetation within 90 days impossible. For infrastructure projects on public lands, the construction company shall post a warranty bond effective for three years after completion of the infrastructure work to ensure successful revegetation.
- 7.6.6. Applications for public- and private-sector projects, especially infrastructure, within the Escarpment Transition zone or **adjacent** to archeological sites shall include geotechnical data and analysis that demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, in coordination with the City Open Space Division and National Park Service, that proposed trenching or blasting will not affect the face of the Escarpment, whether by potentially causing erosion or caving of the slopes and boulders, threatening public safety or welfare, or otherwise damaging archeological resources.

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7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

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7.6.7. The National Park Service and/or City Open Space Division shall be permitted to monitor any construction staking and/or blasting activities within the Escarpment Transition zone near the Monument boundary. No construction easements on the Monument shall be granted. [75]

7.6.8. To minimize the negative impact of fugitive dust on petroglyphs, no stockpiling of rock or basalt or rock crushing shall be permitted within 1320 feet (1/4 mile) of the Petroglyph National Monument boundary.

7.7. Infrastructure

7.7.1. Utilities

(i) Easements

a. In order to facilitate pedestrian movement and maintain accessibility, utility infrastructure such as poles, transformers, boxes, and access panels shall be planned for minimal visual intrusion and mobility impediment to pedestrians. Overhead and underground electric distribution lines are typically located within public utility easements (PUE) or private easements. They are compatible with other “dry” utilities such as cable, telephone, and fiber optic facilities. The width of the PUE is typically 10 feet in order to provide necessary clearances for safety.

- b. Water lines, sewer lines and storm water drainage or “wet” utilities are not compatible with “dry” utilities, and separation is required for safety purposes. Dry utility easements (electric, cable, phone, fiber optics) and wet utility easements (water, sewer) are located subject to provisions of all applicable codes including the New Mexico Electrical Safety Code for safety reasons [79].
- c. In all zones, utility easements shall be located in **alleys** or rear access and parking areas, if available. Where there is no alley, utility infrastructure may be placed in a PUE or private easement in the front **setback** of the property, provided it does not substantially affect the pedestrian realm and is located on the edge or side of property and as far away from the main entrance and pedestrian access paths as possible. Main service line utility infrastructure connecting with public utility easements in alleys shall be accommodated in front setbacks and/or Build-to Zones [78]. [See also **Section 4.7.7** on page 81.] [47]

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7.0 Site Development Standards General to All Zones

- d. For any construction within the Escarpment Transition zones that includes blasting, the City Open Space in coordination with the National Park Service may require monitors to be placed between the blast site and the Petroglyph National Monument boundary in order to record blast data to ensure that disturbance remains within approved levels. Where required, monitor data may be required to be maintained for up to one year following final completion of the subject project.
- (ii) **Clearance**
- a. Any screening and vegetation surrounding ground-mounted transformers and utility pads shall allow 10 feet of clearance in front of the equipment door and 5 feet of clearance on the remaining 3 sides for access and to ensure work crew and public safety during maintenance and repair.
- b. Non-permanent use of clearance, such as for parking, is permitted. All uses shall require an encroachment agreement with PNM [80].
- c. Aesthetic improvements, such as painting, are encouraged to minimize visual impact of ground-mounted utility equipment. PNM may have guidelines for the most appropriate types of paint and/or other materials to use. Any identifying numbers shall not be obscured. All improvements are subject to removal as necessary for repair and/or maintenance.
- d. Trees and shrubs planted in the PUE should be planted to minimize impacts on facilities maintenance and repair. They are subject to removal as necessary for repair and/or maintenance [81].
- 7.7.2. ~~Drainage: A Drainage Management Plan will be required to assure that the capacity of downstream drainage facilities is not exceeded by subsequent development of the Plan area. [77]~~

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- 8.1. Purpose/Intent:** The Building Design Standards for the Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan **shall should** establish a coherent urban character and encourage enduring and attractive development.

Three key design principles for Volcano Heights support the preservation, sustainability, and visual quality of different development **character zones**:

- Buildings **shall should** use building elements and details to achieve a **pedestrian-oriented** public realm within the Town and Village Centers and Mixed-Use and **Transition Zones**, along **'A' Streets**, and at 'A' street intersections.
- Compatibility is not meant to be achieved through uniformity, but through variations in building elements to achieve individual building identity.
- Building **façades shall should** include architectural details and ornamentation to create variety and interest.

The design of buildings and their relationship to **adjacent** streets **shall should** depend on the context of the development. Generally, the corridor should become more **pedestrian-oriented** farther from the Paseo del Norte/ Unser Boulevard intersection within each development quadrant, along the proposed **transit corridor**, and particularly within the Town Center. Generally, buildings **shall should** be located and designed to provide visual interest and create enjoyable, human-scaled spaces between and among buildings.

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8.2. Building Orientation

8.2.1. Buildings shall be oriented toward **'A' Streets**, where the **lot** has frontage along an 'A' Street. All other buildings shall be oriented toward Civic Spaces. Where a building does not front on an 'A' Street or Civic Space, the building shall be oriented toward a **'B' Street**.

8.2.2. Primary entrances to buildings shall be located on the street along toward which the building is oriented. At intersections, corner buildings may have their primary entrances oriented at an angle to the intersection.

8.2.3. All primary entrances shall be oriented to the public sidewalk for ease of pedestrian access. Secondary and service entrances may be located from internal parking areas or **alleys**.

8.2.4. Garages, carports, or new surface parking for Residential Buildings shall be located and accessed from **'B' Streets** or **alleys** at the rear of residential buildings.

8.2.5. Service entrances shall be screened from **abutting** single-family residences as well as the public **ROW** as per **Section 8.8.1** in this Plan.

8.3. Building Massing and Scale

8.3.1. Commercial and mixed-use buildings shall be simply massed with flat or low pitched roofs with **parapets**, projecting roofs, or both. Commercial and mixed-use buildings located on a corner have flexibility for corner treatments but must adhere to the frontage requirements in the Site Development Standards in **Section 6**.

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- 8.3.2. Residential Buildings shall have relatively flat fronts and simple roofs with most building wing **articulations** set at the rear of the structure. Window projections, stoops, porches, balconies, and similar extensions are exempt from this standard.

8.4. Building Color

- 8.4.1. In order to minimize the visual impact of development, colors shall be restricted to light reflective values between 20 and 50 percent. Metal items such as vents, cooling units, and other mechanical devices on roofs are subject to this regulation. ~~regulated per NWMEP with one exception: residential and mixed-use structures within the View area shall be subject to the same color restrictions as non-residential structures [9]. [See Appendix F for sample colors.] [83]~~

- 8.4.2. Stucco, block, and/or brick shall have integral color other than the standard grey.

- 8.4.3. In keeping with New Mexico tradition, accent colors on front doors, window sashes, trim, and other incidental elements **up to 20% of a façade** are allowed.

- 8.5. **Zero Lot Line Buildings:** Prior to being issued a building permit, a property owner wanting to build a structure with a wall on a lot line shall submit to the City a maintenance easement agreement signed by the abutting property owner, unless the building is part of an attached unit development.

8.6. Design of Parking Structures

- 8.6.1. All frontages of parking structures located on **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces shall not have parking uses on the ground floor to a minimum depth of 30 feet along the street frontage.

- 8.6.2. The amount of street frontage devoted to a parking structure shall be minimized by placing the shortest dimension along a street edge or by lining the ground floor with retail or other uses.

- 8.6.3. Parking structure **façades** on all **'A' Streets** or Civic Spaces shall be designed with both vertical (façade rhythm of 20 feet to 30 feet) and horizontal (aligning with horizontal elements along the block) **articulation**.

- 8.6.4. Where above-ground structured parking is located at the perimeter of a building with frontage along an **'A' Street** or Civic Space, it shall be screened in such a way that cars on all parking levels are completely screened from view from all **adjacent** public streets. Parking garage ramps shall not be visible from any public street. Ideally, ramps should not be located along the perimeter of the parking structure. Architectural screens shall be used to articulate the **façade**, hide parked vehicles, and shield lighting.

- 8.6.5. When parking structures are located at corners, corner architectural elements shall be incorporated such as corner entrances, signage, and glazing.



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8.6.6. Parking structures and **abutting** sidewalks shall be designed so pedestrians are clearly visible to entering and exiting automobiles and, in turn, can see the automobiles.

8.7.3. Front-loaded garages on residential lots less than 40 feet wide shall be prohibited. Garages on these lots shall be either Garage Type A or D in **Exhibit 8.1** per the standards in **Table 8.1**.

8.7. Design of Residential Garages

8.7.1. ~~Where alleys are available, residential garages shall be accessed via the alley. Garages for Residential Buildings shall be located on alleys at the rear of residential buildings; pull-through detached garages are allowed if the garage door is set back behind the rear façade of the main structure.~~

8.7.4. Lots equal to or greater than 40 feet shall use any of the garage types in **Exhibit 8.1** per the requirements in **Table 8.1**.

8.7.5. ~~Garages shall not dominate the front façade. Street-fronting garages shall be per the requirements of Table 8.1. Where front-loaded garages are allowed, garages shall not exceed 50% of the total front façade.~~

8.7.2. Townhouses and courtyard apartments shall use rear-loaded garages.

8.7.6. Front-loaded three-car garages are not permitted on **lots** equal to or less than 70 feet wide. Three-car garages on lots greater than 70 feet wide shall have a third garage setback of three (3) feet minimum from the primary garage **façade**.

TABLE 8.1 – GARAGE TYPES

Lot Width	Allowable Garage Types*	Front Garage Setback from Main Façade (Front-loaded)	Side Garage Setback from Property Line (Side-accessed)	Rear Garage Setback from Property Line (Rear-loaded)
40+ Feet	A,B,C,D,E,F	10 ft. Minimum	5 ft. Minimum	2 ft. Minimum 5 ft. Maximum
Less than 40 Feet	A,B,C,D	10 ft. Minimum	None	2 ft. Minimum 5 ft. Maximum

8.7.7. ~~Garage doors shall be set back a minimum of 1 foot from the garage façade to create a "shadow box" that minimizes the prominence of the garage door.~~

Note 1: Garage Type D shall have a minimum of 5 linear feet of fenestration on the street façade and be articulated to resemble main structure.

Note 2: Garage Type F may be accessed from either front or side.

Note 3: Driveway access from 'B' Street, including curb cut, is limited to 12 feet for Garage Types B, C, D, E, and F except where providing access from **alleys**.

Note 4: Where **alleys** are available, residential garages shall be accessed via the **alley**.

Note 5: Where there is no **setback** from the property line, gutters and downspouts shall drain to the street or **water harvesting** area to avoid impact to **abutting lots**.

* See **Exhibit 8.1** – Garage Type Diagrams

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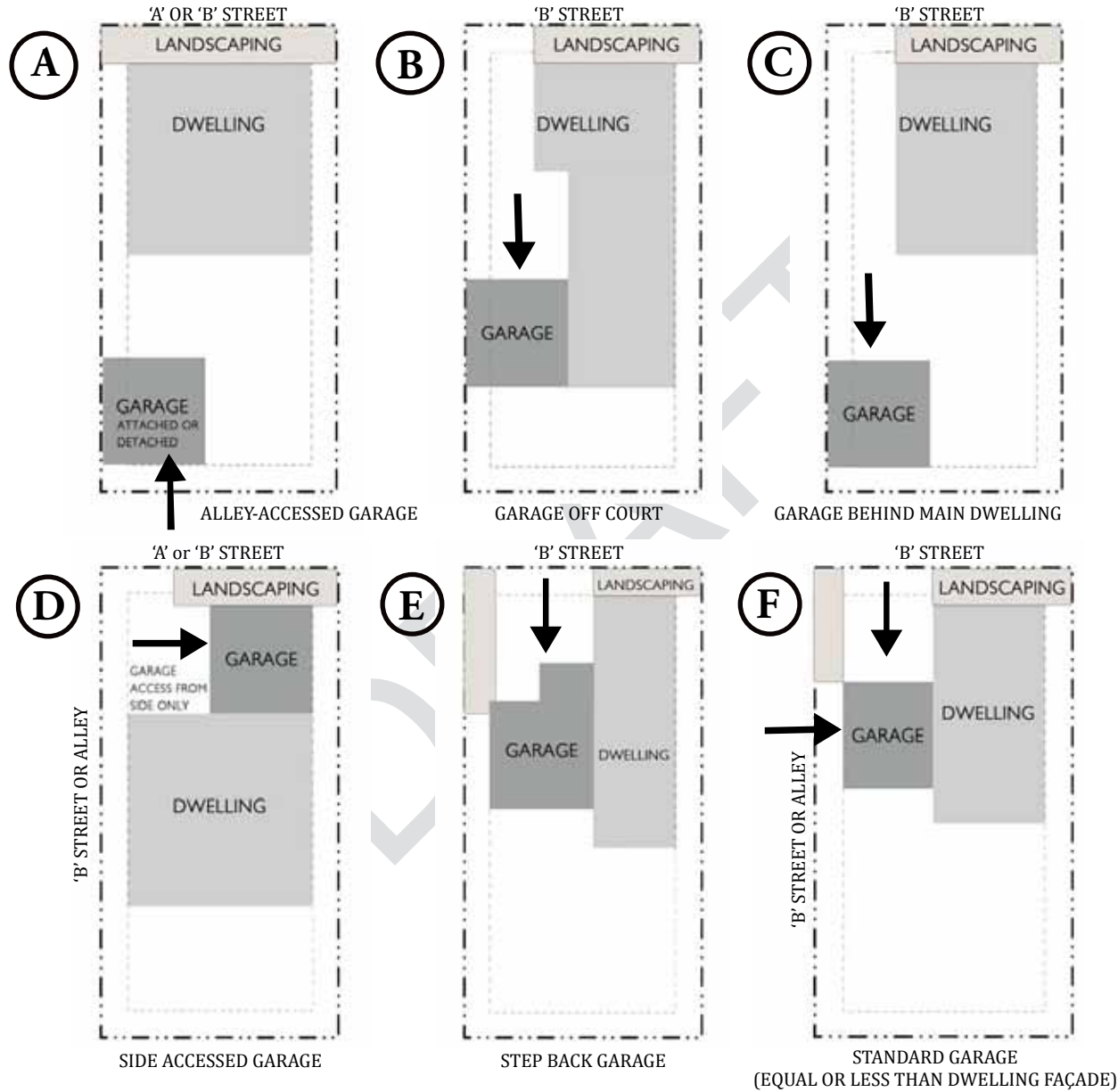


Exhibit 8.1 – Garage Types Diagram

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~~8.7.8. Property owners intending to build garages on the property lot line shall submit a platted and filed maintenance easement agreement signed by the abutting property owners prior to being issued a building permit.~~

8.7.9. Individual garage bays shall be no greater than 12 feet wide. For garages with multiple bays, all garage doors shall be divided into single bays separated by at least a 16-inch pier or column.

8.7.10. The color of garage doors shall blend with or complement the exterior wall color in order to minimize the prominence of the garage door.

~~8.7.11. Front-loaded garages or carports shall be set back at least 20 feet measured from the front façade of the main structure closest to the garage/carport or rotated 90 degrees with windows on the wall facing the street. On corner lots, the garage may be rotated with windows facing an 'A' Street or Civic Space with driveway access from the 'B' Street or alley.~~

8.8. Design of Automobile Related Building Site Elements

8.8.1. Drive-through lanes for commercial uses shall not be located along **'A' Streets**, Paseo del Norte, Unser Boulevard, or non-mandatory **'B' Streets**. No more than 50% of a lot's frontage along a **'B' Street** shall be occupied by gas pumps, canopies, and/or service bays.

8.8.2. Any buildings associated with any automobile related use shall also have a pedestrian entrance on an **'A' Street**.

8.8.3. Outdoor **storage** of vehicles or other products sold shall not be permitted along any **'A' Street**. Along **'B' Street**, outdoor storage of vehicles or other products sold shall not exceed 50% of a lot's frontage.

8.8.4. All off-street loading, unloading, and trash pick-up areas shall be located along **'B' Streets** or **alleys** unless permitted in the specific Site Development Standards in **Section 6**.

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8.9. Street Screens

- 8.9.1. Any off-street loading, unloading, or trash pick-up areas shall be screened using a **street screen** at least as tall as the trash containers and/or service equipment it is screening at the BTZ. The street screen shall be made up of (a) the same material as the principal building or (b) a living screen or (c) a combination of the two.
- 8.9.2. Parking visible from the public **ROW** along an **'A'** or **'B' Street** shall have a **street screen** of masonry, metal railing, vegetation or a combination of these. This street screen shall be a minimum of 3 feet and no more than 6 feet tall.
- 8.9.3. **'B' Street** drive-through lanes shall be hidden behind the building or a **street screen**.
- 8.9.4. Utility equipment, including electrical transformers, gas meters, etc., shall be screened with a **street screen** at least as high as the equipment being screened.
- 8.9.5. All street screening shall be designed to be compatible with utility infrastructure, particularly to address safety considerations for utility crews during maintenance and repair [84].

8.10. Wireless Telecommunications Facilities (WTFs)

- 8.10.1. Wireless telecommunications antennas shall be permitted, pursuant to City Zone Code S 14-16-3-17, on rooftops and shall be architecturally integrated and/or screened entirely with a screen the same color as the principal building on which it is mounted. Antennas shall not be visible from any adjacent **'A'** street.
- 8.10.2. Concealed, free-standing WTFs are not permitted. Free-standing, array WTFs are not permitted, consistent with 14-16-3-17, the Wireless Telecommunications Regulations.
- 8.10.3. Collocation on existing structures, including but not limited to public utility structures, is encouraged.

8.11. Rainwater Harvesting Equipment

- 8.11.1. Not permitted on any **'A' Street**.
- 8.11.2. On all other frontages, they shall be screened with a **street screen** at least as high as the equipment being screened.

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9.0 Sign Standards

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9.1. Applicability

- 9.1.1. Except as specifically listed below, all other signage and sign standards shall comply with Section 14-16-3-5 of the City Zoning Code, as amended.
- 9.1.2. Signs along Unser Boulevard must also comply with the Design Overlay Zone for that roadway adopted in 1992.
- 9.1.3. Where conflicting, the most restrictive regulation prevails. Where the Zoning Code, Design Overlay Zone, or Plan is silent, relevant regulations in the other locations prevail.
- 9.1.4. For new signs, the standards in **Table 8.1** shall apply and sign permits approved administratively unless specifically noted in this section.
- 9.1.5. Properties are allowed as many sign types as permitted by zone.
- 9.1.6. Definitions and examples of each sign type are included in **Section 3.5** of this Plan.

9.2. Unique Sign Applications: An **applicant** has the option to establish unique sign standards including size, color, type, design, and location. Such applications shall be reviewed as “Unique Sign Plans” by the Planning Director or his/her designee and are subject to **approval** of the DRB. In evaluating a Unique Sign Plan, the DRB shall consider the extent to which the application meets the following:

- 9.2.1. Promotes consistency among signs within a development thus creating visual harmony between signs, buildings, and other components of the property;
- 9.2.2. Enhances the compatibility of signs with the architectural and site design features within a development;
- 9.2.3. Encourages signage that is in character with planned and existing uses thus creating a unique sense of place; or
- 9.2.4. Encourages multi-tenant commercial uses to develop a unique set of sign regulations in conjunction with development standards.

9.0 Sign Standards

TABLE 9.1 –SIGN TYPES BY CHARACTER ZONE

Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Neighborhood Transition	Escarpment Transition	Standard
Sign Type							
Address Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	Per Section 14-16-3-5 of the City Zoning Code.
Attached Signs	P	P	P	P	P *	P *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all ground floor commercial uses (retail, office, and restaurant): One sign per tenant space; area to be calculated at 1.5 SF per linear foot of tenant space façade along the public street frontage with a maximum of 100 SF per tenant. Second and upper floor commercial uses may also be permitted one second floor wall sign per tenant space per public street frontage; area to be calculated at 1.5 SF per linear foot of second or upper floor frontage along that public street with a maximum of 125 SF. Institutional uses (non-profits and churches): One sign per tenant space; area to be calculated at 1.5 SF per linear foot of public street frontage with a maximum of 100 SF. Live-Work and Home occupations: One sign limited to an area of 20 SF max. Building sign may encroach a maximum of 12 inches onto a sidewalk while maintaining a vertical clearance of 8 feet from the finished sidewalk if it is non-illuminated and 11 feet from the finished sidewalk if it is illuminated. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57] Building signs may be internally or externally lit. Marquee signs as only permitted as specified below.
Banners	P	P	P	P	P	P	Per Section 14-16-3-5 of the City Zoning Code.

* Commercial and live-work uses only.

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9.0 Sign Standards

TABLE 9.1 –SIGN TYPES BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Neighborhood Transition	Escarpment Transition	Standard
Sign Type							
Blade Signs, Building	P	P	P	P	P**	P**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One per building (commercial and mixed use buildings only) Area = 30 SF maximum per sign face. May encroach a maximum of 6 feet over a sidewalk but shall not encroach over any parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57] Building blade signs may be attached to the building at the corners of building or along any street-facing façade above the first floor façade. Minimum vertical clearance from the finished sidewalk shall be 11 feet.
Blade Signs, Tenant	P	P	P	P	P **	P **	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One per commercial tenant space (retail, office, or restaurant use). Area = 16 SF maximum per sign face. May encroach a maximum of 4 feet over a public sidewalk, but shall not encroach over any parking or travel lane. [See also Section 4.9.9 on page 83.] [57] Tenant blade signs shall be oriented perpendicular to the building façade and hung under the soffit of an arcade or under a canopy/awning or attached to the building façade immediately over the ground floor tenant space while maintaining a vertical clearance of 8 feet from the finished sidewalk for non-illuminated signs and 11 feet from the finished sidewalk for illuminated signs.

9.0 Sign Standards

TABLE 9.1 –SIGN TYPES BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Neighborhood Transition	Escarpment Transition	Standard
Sign Type							
Directory Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be allowed for all multi-tenant commercial and mixed-use buildings only. One directory sign per multi-tenant building limited to 12 SF in area. Freestanding director signs shall not be permitted. Design of the sign shall be integral to the façade on which the sign is to be affixed.
Electronic Signs							Per Section 14-16-3-5 of the City Zoning Code.
For Sale/For Lease Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size is limited to 32 SF per sign face. All other standards are per Section 14-16-3-5 of the City Zoning Code.
Interpretive Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	Per Table 7.3.k in this Plan.
Marquee Signs	P	P	P	P	NP	NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted for theaters, auditoriums, and other public gathering venues of 100 persons or more. Marquee signs shall be attached to the building or located above or below a canopy only. Area = 100 SF maximum. Message board may be changeable copy (non-electronic). Electronic message boards are regulated per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-5.
Monument Signs	P	P	P	P	NP	P**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One monument sign per lot per lot street frontage (no more than 2 per lot separated by at least 100 feet) limited to a maximum of 75 SF per sign face and 6 feet in height.

** Commercial uses only.

CHAPTER II: REGULATIONS

9.0 Sign Standards

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TABLE 9.1 –SIGN TYPES BY CHARACTER ZONE (Cont'd)

Character Zone	Town Center	Regional Center	Village Center	Mixed-Use	Neighborhood Transition	Escarpment Transition	Standard
Sign Type							
Private Open Space Amenity Contact Information Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign edges shall be no more than 18 inches. Lettering shall be no less than 1-inch high. Contacts for maintenance and liability information shall be included.
Sandwich Board Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted only for retail, service, or restaurant uses. Limited to 8 SF per sign face per storefront. May not exceed 4 feet in height. A minimum of 6 feet of sidewalk shall remain clear. May use chalkboards for daily changing of messages. Shall be removed every day after the business is closed.
Window Signs	P	P	P	P	P **	P**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to 10% of the window area. In the Transition Zones, window signs are only permitted for commercial uses (including the “work” component of live-work uses). The following shall be exempt from this limitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses, closed/open signs, hours of operation, credit card logos, real estate signs, and now hiring signs. Mannequins and storefront displays of merchandise sold. Interior directory signage identifying shopping aisles and merchandise display areas.
Temporary Construction Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P	Per Section 14-16-3-5 of the City Zoning Code.

** Commercial uses only.

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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10.1. Purpose / Intent: Open space standards are intended to provide a balance between the built and natural environments in order to provide open space that can help relieve pressures from urban areas. Open spaces are also meant to maintain the vital, geological, and cultural link to the volcanic escarpment and the petroglyphs.

10.2. Applicability

10.2.1. This Plan differentiates residential, mixed-use, and non-residential developments.

10.2.2. This Plan differentiates development projects by the following sizes: (1) less than 2 acres, (2) 2-5 acres, and (3) greater than 5 acres.

10.3. Open Space Requirements: All properties within Volcano Heights shall require both **Detached Open Space** and **Usable Open Space**. [See **Table 10.1** on page 164 for Types of Open Space. See **Section 3.5** for definitions of all types of open space.]

10.3.1. **Detached Open Space** is required per the standards in **Section 10.4**.

10.3.2. **Usable Open Space** is required per the standards in **Section 10.5**].

10.3.3. Planting strips required as part of the streetscape standards [see **Section 4.9** on page 82] shall not count as usable open space **or** detached open space provided on-site.

TABLE 10.1 – TYPES OF OPEN SPACE

Type of Open Space	Ownership	Management	Access	Included Spaces
Major Public Open Space (MPOS)	City	City	Public	Trails, trailheads, undeveloped recreation areas > 5 acres or acceptable to City Open Space Division
Usable open space	Private	Private	Private or Public*	Developed: (including but not limited to) courtyards, forecourts, balconies, porches, playgrounds, pools, sport courts, picnic areas, community gardens, amphitheaters, roof terraces or gardens, parks, plazas, paseos, and landscaped areas and/or buffers
				Undeveloped: (including but not limited to) rock outcroppings, pristine setbacks and/or buffers around cultural or natural resources, pristine natural recreation areas
Detached open space	Private	Private	Private or Public*	Developed or Undeveloped spaces provided <u>on-site</u> (see lists above)
	Public**	City	Public	See “Major Public Open Space” above

* Public access shall be granted at the property owner’s discretion via Public Access Easement filed with the City.
 ** Detached open space becomes public through dedication of undeveloped land within Volcano Heights acceptable to the City Open Space Division to the City via City Zoning Code §14-16-3-8(A).



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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

TABLE 10.2 – DETACHED OPEN SPACE: RESIDENTIAL USES

	VHTC	VHRC	VHVC	VHMX	VHNT	VHET	Total
Available Acreage*	61.2	89.1	10.8	162	28.8	54.9	406.8
Detached OS Requirement (square feet/dwelling unit)	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Detached OS Requirement Cap (dwelling unit/acre)	40	20	30	30	6	6	—
Intended Resulting Detached Open Space Acreage**	22	16	3	45	2	3	91

* Total acreage minus Mandatory Roads minus 10% for usable open space

** For purposes of analysis only

TABLE 10.3 – DETACHED OPEN SPACE: NON-RESIDENTIAL USES

	VHTC	VHRC	VHVC	VHMX	VHNT	VHET	Total
Available Acreage*	61.2	89.1	10.8	162	28.8	54.9	406.8
Detached OS Requirement (square feet/30,000 SF building area)	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	NA	NA	400
Maximum Stories with Height Bonus	5	4	4	3	NA	NA	—
Intended Total Detached Open Space Acreage**	17	20	3	27	0	0	66

* Total acreage minus Mandatory Roads minus 10% for usable open space

** For purposes of analysis only

10.4. Detached Open Space Standards

10.4.1. **Purpose / Intent:** Detached open space is required to help provide relief from density to balance the urban environment of the proposed Major Activity Center. In addition, **detached open space** is intended to help preserve the integrity and fabric of this unique natural, cultural, geological, and volcanological area.

The detached open space requirements below are calibrated to result in desired development densities with enough open space to preserve **rock outcroppings** [see **Exhibit 10.1**], ~~a buffer of 100 feet~~, and other **sensitive lands** as well as to create private parks and other civic and open space amenities through optional height bonuses in the non-Transition Zones. ~~[The total acreage of the outcroppings plus a buffer of 100 feet is 70+ acres.]~~ [85]

10.4.2. **Detached open space** standards are a zoning regulation separate from any subdivision regulations, such as those associated with Impact Fees. The City calculates and tracks these fees and any associated credits separately. The detached open space standards shall not count toward Subdivision Impact Fee credits associated with **parks** and/or **open space**.

10.4.3. **Detached open space** standards are separate from the **usable open space** requirement.

10.4.4. **Detached open space** may be counted toward optional height bonus criteria. [See **Section 7.4** on page 139.]

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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10.4.5. **Detached open space** shall be provided via the alternatives listed in the City Zoning Code §14-16-3-8(A): (1) on-site, (2) dedication, or (3) cash-in-lieu. Dedications shall be for **undeveloped** land within Volcano Heights **acceptable to the City Open Space Division**.

10.4.6. **Residential or Mixed-Use Development:** Following the intent of the R-D Zoning per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-14(F) that these SU-2 zones have replaced in Volcano Heights, for all residential or mixed-use development, 400 SF of **detached open space** shall be provided per residential dwelling unit until the density threshold (i.e. dwelling unit per acre) per **Table 10.2** is reached on the site. This regulation and density threshold for each zone have been analyzed and calibrated to achieve a target open space acreage that can balance the density/intensity of proposed development as well as help to protect the **rock outcroppings** and **sensitive lands** within the Plan area.

10.4.7. **Non-Residential Development:** Following the intent to preserve open space in Developing Urban areas per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-18, for all exclusively non-residential developments, a minimum of 2,400 SF of open space shall be provided for every 30,000 SF of building area. [See **Table 10.3** on page 170.] This regulation has been analyzed and calibrated to achieve a target open space acreage that can balance the density/intensity of proposed development as well as help to protect the **rock outcroppings** and **sensitive lands** within the Plan area.

10.5. Usable Open Space Standards

10.5.1. All sites in Volcano Heights shall provide a minimum of 10% of their site acreage as **usable open space** on-site with the following exception:

- (i) Usable open space is not required for mixed-use or non-residential properties if located within 1,500 feet of a **park, plaza** or other **usable open space** that is at least one acre in size and accessible to the public.

10.5.2. Up to 60% of the required 10% of **usable open space** may be transferred across property lines and/or pooled to create larger open space areas within the Volcano Heights Plan area. [See **Section 10.3.2 Detached Open Space Standards** on page 164.] In this event, the development and open space improvements shall be constructed concurrently.

10.5.3. When phasing of a Site Development Plan is involved, each phase must meet the 10% **usable open space** requirement. Subsequent phases shall not be built until the preceding phase's usable open space has been built and/or landscaped. Under no circumstances shall the **applicant** be allowed to defer providing and developing the required open space for each phase.

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

10.5.4. Required Amenities on Usable Open Space by Project Size

- (i) **Projects 5+ Acres:** As part or all of their required **usable open space**, projects greater than 5 acres shall incorporate a publicly accessible **plaza/patio/courtyard**, or **amphitheater** a minimum of 5,000 SF in size. This may be counted toward an optional height bonus. [See **Table 7.2** for criteria, **Table 7.3** for standards, and **Table 10.3** for **private open space** standards.]
- (ii) **Projects 2-5 Acres**
 - c. **Residential:** Projects 2-5 acres in size that are exclusively residential development shall incorporate a recreational area or **playground** a minimum of 2,400 SF in size as part or all of their required **usable open space**, which can also count toward an optional height bonus. [See **Table 7.2** for criteria, **Table 7.3** for standards, and **Table 10.3** for **private open space** standards.]
 - d. **Non-residential or Mixed Use:** Projects 2-5 acres in size that are non-residential or **mixed use** shall incorporate a **publicly accessible plaza/patio/courtyard**, **amphitheater**, or roof garden at least 1,500 SF in size, which can also count toward an optional height bonus [86]. [See **Table 7.2** for criteria, **Table 7.3** for standards, and **Table 10.3** for **private open space** standards.]

- (iii) **Projects <2 acres:** Projects less than 2 acres in size may incorporate any combination of open space elements to satisfy the 10% **usable open space** requirement. [See **Table 10.3** on page 170.]

10.5.5. A minimum of 40% of the required on-site **usable open space** shall be permeable to rainwater. This requirement may be met through landscape area, **permeable paving**, unpaved pedestrian walkways, etc. This area may be broken up on the site but shall remain accessible and intended for public use.

10.5.6. Any developed **usable open space** (i.e. **plaza**, **amphitheater**, **playground**, etc.) shall include a landscaped portion equal to a minimum of 40% of the on-site usable open space. A minimum of 25% of all **developed open space** shall be shaded from the summer sun with trees and/or permanent or temporary shade structures.

10.5.7. All living material (i.e. plants, trees, etc.) shall be irrigated per **DPM City** standards. [Contact the City DRC Section for the latest standards.] [52] If species are chosen from the Native Plant List in **Appendix E** in this Plan [see also **Section 10.7.8** on page 176], irrigation **may only** shall be provided for a **minimum** of the first three (3) growing seasons or until the plant/tree is firmly established [87].

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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10.5.8. All **private** open space, **regardless of public access**, shall be privately owned and the responsibility of property owners/developers for the cost of construction, ongoing maintenance, and liability. These costs may be privately funded through homeowner or merchants associations. To be dedicated to the City for ongoing maintenance and liability responsibility, open space amenities must meet City standards and be acceptable to and accepted by the relevant City department.

10.5.9. Any **open space** amenity as provided per criteria in **Table 10.4 on page 170** shall count toward satisfying the 10% **usable open space** requirement. **Table 10.4** identifies whether each amenity is eligible for access by the public (i.e. civic open space), private only, or both.

10.5.10. For all non-residential or mixed-use projects, usable open space on-site shall be open and accessible to the general public, with the exception of balconies, porches, **courtyards**, and **community gardens**.

- (i) Private open space accessible by the public and intended for public use is defined by this Plan as **Civic Open Space**. Such open space is privately owned, controlled, maintained, and managed. The property owner retains all property rights and responsibilities, including the rights to limit the hours of accessibility and enforce rules of conduct, dress, etiquette, etc.

- (ii) All open space areas shall connect to public pedestrian walkways. If not easily identifiable from the **abutting** walkway, as determined by the Planning Director or his/her designee, signage must be provided to direct the public.

- (iii) A public access easement shall be granted to provide public access to **private open space** amenities.

- (iv) Private open space amenities accessible to the public shall be marked with a sign with contact information for the party responsible for maintenance and liability. [See **Table 9.1** on page 159 for sign standards.]

10.5.11. **Rock Outcroppings:** Significant **rock outcroppings** that are preserved shall count double their square footage as a landscaped area. [See **Section 3.5** on page 40 for definition and **Exhibit 10.1** on page 169 for locations and sizes.]

10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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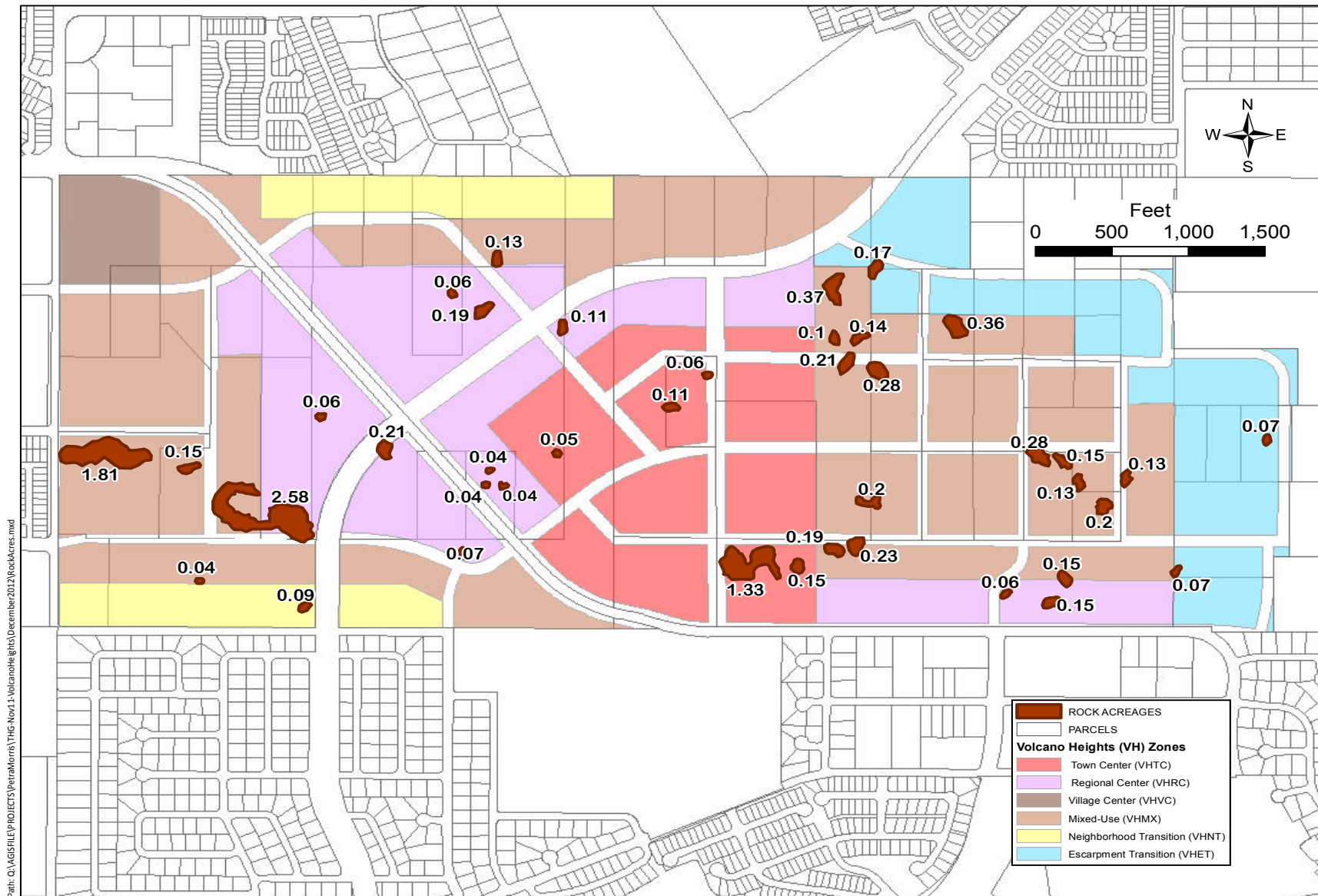


Exhibit 10.1 – Significant Rock Outcroppings [117]

10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

TABLE 10.4 – OPEN SPACE CRITERIA

Private Open Space Type	Standards and Criteria	Access (Civic, Private, or Both)
(i) Amphitheatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size, scale, and architectural style shall complement adjacent development. Noise shall be governed by the City Noise Ordinance [Article 9 of Building and Safety: ROA 1994 Sec. 9-9]. Hours of operation shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis. 	Private
(ii) Ancillary Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Gateway language for Ancillary Structures 	Both
(iii) Balcony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balconies that are not flush shall be a minimum of 5 feet clear in depth and a minimum of 8 feet in width. Balconies may be semi-recessed or recessed. 	Private
(iv) Community Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum size shall be 1 acre. To be considered for dedication to the City, community gardens shall be a minimum of 1 acre. [88] Gardens may be enclosed by a fence on all open sides. Fences should be installed straight and plumb, with vertical supports at a minimum of 8' on center. Chicken wire may only be used in conjunction with another permitted fencing material and must be supported along all edges. <p><u>Fencing Materials:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted: pressure treated wood (must be painted or stained medium to dark color), chicken wire, wrought iron, painted galvanized steel Not permitted: chain link, barbed or razor wire, vinyl, un-painted/stained pressure treated wood, plywood 	Both
(v) Courtyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courtyards shall be surrounded on all sides by buildings with at least one pedestrian connection to an adjoining building or public sidewalk. The courtyard shall be a minimum of 200 SF. Courtyard may be landscaped or a combination of landscape and hardscape. However, they shall contain amenities for residents such as seating, water features, etc. 	Both
(vi) Forecourt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A forecourt shall be surrounded on at least two sides by buildings. A forecourt shall be a minimum of 150 SF. 	Both
(vii) Landscaped Traffic Circle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be designed, landscaped, and irrigated per City standards. [Contact City DRC Section for the latest standards.] Planting shall not exceed maximum height requirements so that views are not obstructed. 	Civic

10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

TABLE 10.4 – OPEN SPACE CRITERIA (Cont'd)

Private Open Space Type	Standards and Criteria	Access (Civic, Private, or Both)
(viii) Landscape Strip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be designed, landscaped, and irrigated per City standards. [Contact City DRC Section for the latest standards.] Only permeable surfaces shall be used. 	Civic
(iv) Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks shall be a minimum of 2 acres in size, with slopes no greater than 5 to 1. There shall be street frontage with on-street parking on at least 2 sides. Where a park abuts commercial uses on three (3) or more sides at the time of the park's approval, the property owner shall be required to provide a shared parking agreement with at least one (1) property owner on which a commercial use is located. Once constructed, the park's property owner shall provide signs visible to the public from the shared parking area explaining the terms of the shared use agreement. Seating and shade covering at least 25% of the area shall be provided. Co-location of drainage facilities shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Parks shall be built to City Standards and Specifications. 	Both
(x) Paseo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall include a hardscaped pathway with pervious pavers. Shall be primarily defined by building facades. Shall be wide enough to ensure sunlight (12-feet minimum) and incorporate shade trees. Shall be designed to complement the character of surrounding buildings. Shall be landscaped and irrigated per City standards. [Contact City DRC Section for the latest standards] 	Both
(xi) Planting Strip (in addition to required streetscaping)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall exceed required streetscaping by at least 25% in area. Shall be compatible with required streetscaping in design and function. 	Civic
(xii) Permeable Landscaped Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be designed, landscaped, and irrigated per City standards. [Contact City DRC Section for the latest standards.] Shall be constructed and use materials to allow rain or stormwater to infiltrate the ground. 	Both
(xiii) Playground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playgrounds shall be a minimum of 400 SF. Landscaping shall be provided on 80% of the area.. Seating and shade covering at least 25% of the area shall be provided. Playground equipment and design shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to installation. 	Both

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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TABLE 10.4 – OPEN SPACE CRITERIA (Cont'd)

Private Open Space Type	Standards and Criteria	Access (Civic, Private, or Both)
(xiv) Plaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plazas shall be a minimum of 0.25 acre and maximum of 1 acre. Building frontages shall define these spaces. Plazas shall front on at least one (1) street, preferably at the intersection of important streets. The landscape should consist primarily of hardscape. Casual seating, along with tables and chairs, should be provided. 	Both
(xv) Private Open Space Amenities (pool, play courts, picnic area, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such private open space may be incorporated with roof terraces or courtyards based on the appropriateness of the design and accommodation of privacy. 	Private
(xvi) Pedestrian walkway to Rock Outcroppings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian walkways to dedicated rock outcroppings shall be asphalt, cement, crusher fines stabilized with binder, or other materials deemed acceptable by the City Open Space Division [90]. Pedestrian walkways that connect more than one rock outcropping are eligible for additional bonus points. 	Private
(xvii) Recreation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be limited to minimal site improvements, including landscaping. Impermeable surfaces shall not be permitted. No more than 25% of the gross area shall be seating and/or permanent shading. No more than 5 parking spaces shall be allowed. 	Both
(xviii) Roof Garden or Roof Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Roof Garden shall at least be 50% of the building footprint area. A Roof Terrace shall provide landscaping in the form of potted plants, seating, and other amenities for the users of the building. A Roof Terrace may also include a portion of the roof as a green roof which may or may not have public access. 	Both
(xix) Sidewalk width beyond that required by cross sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks at least 2 feet wider than required shall count as open space. Sidewalks shall not be wider than 14 feet, after which they shall be designed as a plaza or some other gathering feature. 	Public

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

10.6. Petroglyphs: Development, trails, and **recreation areas** shall be set back at least 50 feet from prehistoric petroglyphs or other sites with high archaeological value as identified by City Open Space Division and/or Planning Director, unless approved by Planning Director or his/her designee. This setback may be counted as **usable open space**.

10.6.1. No petroglyph shall be moved, altered, or defaced without written approval of a National Park Service representative from the Petroglyph National Monument in consultation with City of Albuquerque Open Space Division staff. **This provision is of major significance to the City of Albuquerque [89].**

10.6.2. All other archaeological sites shall be protected or mitigated per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-20. Site treatment shall include preservation, avoidance, testing, or documentation of surface and/or subsurface remains and/or artifacts.

10.6.3. All **rock outcroppings** containing petroglyphs shall be protected per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-20.

10.7. Landscaping Standards

10.7.1. Landscaped Areas

- (i) Landscaped areas shall be covered with a minimum of 75% living vegetative materials, such as trees, grasses, vines, flowers, and/or bushes/shrubs. Coverage shall be calculated from the expected average size of mature plants.
- (ii) **Where a property owner includes a transit shelter, any paved areas shall count as landscaped areas.**

10.7.2. Walls & Fences Material Finishes & Design

- (i) **Height & Placement**
 - a. Walls and fences shall not exceed a height of 36 inches where allowed within street-facing **setbacks** (except for columns that support arcades or trellises). Retaining walls in all locations shall not exceed 48 inches, unless approved by the City Hydrologist. Fences and walls shall not exceed a height of 72 inches inside required **setbacks** along rear and interior side property lines. Height shall be measured from the lower side on the public side of the side or rear yard. **Public utility structures are excluded [92].**

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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b. Where new single-family residential lots and homes back up to Connector streets, solid rear and/or side-yard walls bordering the street and pedestrian realm shall not exceed a height of 48 inches. Twenty-four (24) additional inches of transparent fence material (but not chain-link fencing) are permitted above the solid portion of the wall.

(ii) **Adjacency to Monument and City Major Public Open Space:** Properties **abutting** the Petroglyph National Monument and/or **Major Public Open Space** shall use coyote fencing, post and wire (not barbed), or view fencing. View fencing allows for a general sense of openness, visual transparency, and passive surveillance, while still maintaining perimeter security.

(iii) **Design & Prohibited Materials:** Wood board, cyclone, chain link, and razor wire fencing are prohibited **except at public utility structures**. The end of walls shall have a pier or **pilaster** at least 12 inches wide to give a substantial appearance. **Use of block to create patterns is encouraged. [93]**

a. **Perimeter Walls:** Exposed plain block, including all colors, is not allowed on walls visible from or **adjacent** to the public **ROW**, **private open space**, or private or public **parks**.

b. **Site Walls:** Block walls not visible from or **adjacent** to the public **ROW**, **private open space** or **Major Public Open Space**, or private or public **parks** must have integral color (i.e. plain, grey cement blocks are prohibited).

c. **Color:** In order to assure durability and minimize the visual impact of development, stucco and concrete shall have an integral color with a “light reflective value” (LRV) rating within the range of 20-50 percent ~~Color shall be regulated per the NWMEP. [See Appendix F.]~~

10.7.3. **Pedestrian walkways:** In surface parking lots, pedestrian walkways shall not extend more than 75 feet without one of the following features to provide shade, spatial definition, and pedestrian-friendly amenities:

- (i) arcades,
- (ii) trellises,
- (iii) shade structures, and/or
- (iv) trees.

10.7.4. **Gateway Monuments:** Pillars or walls are permitted at entry points to neighborhoods and developments. Walls shall not be more than 12 feet long and conform with **Section 10.7.2** in this Plan. Pillars shall not be more than 3 feet wide and 10 feet high. Pillars and walls shall be stucco, masonry, rammed earth, adobe, native stacked stone (or synthetic equivalent), or straw bale. Exposed plain block, of any color, is not allowed. Stucco and concrete shall have an integral color other than grey.

10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

10.7.5. **On-Lot Trees:** Where buildings are placed more than 10 feet from a street-side property line, at least one tree shall be planted per property within the street-side **setback**. Properties with a street frontage over 100 feet shall have a minimum of one tree for every 40 feet. Street trees shall be maintained by the property owner.

10.7.6. Rainwater Quality and Management

- (i) Sites shall be required to retain the first flush storm event. It may be possible to employ a regional solution.
- (i) All new developments shall incorporate **water harvesting** methods to supplement landscape irrigation. Water harvesting shall capture the first 1/2-inch of rainfall. Parking surfaces and other impermeable surfaces shall route rainwater through water harvesting areas on-site with 5% grade or less.
- (ii) Where appropriate, development projects shall incorporate unobtrusive rainwater features that facilitate the detention and infiltration of rainwater and the filtration of pollutants from urban run-off. At all densities and intensities, appropriate techniques include:
 - a. permeable pavers & concrete,
 - b. infiltration beds placed below paved areas,
 - c. stone-filled reservoirs and dry-wells,
 - d. roof storage systems & cisterns designed with materials allowed by this Plan,
 - e. small "rain gardens" (low-lying with moisture-tolerant grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees), and
 - f. vegetated swales (in **courtyards**, street medians, and planting strips).
- (iii) Materials and treatments used for rainwater management shall be natural in appearance. Channels lined by concrete or rip-rap are prohibited, unless necessary for public safety.
- (iv) The potential impacts of water retention shall be thoroughly studied prior to use of detention areas to control flows.
- (v) Fencing of detention ponds shall be avoided. The bottom slopes of detention basins shall be designed for safety. In addition, a hydrological study and design may be required of new development by the City of Albuquerque to identify appropriate rainwater detention and energy dissipation features.
- (vi) Within large unbuilt areas, developed flows shall be modified through check dams or other means to approximate undeveloped flows to minimize impacts on the Escarpment and to minimize the intensity of channel treatment required. The impact of check dams as a method of controlling flows shall be thoroughly studied prior to their use.
- (vii) Developed flows shall be managed to minimize their impact on **Major Public Open Space**, Northern Geologic Window, archeological sites, and the Escarpment.
- (viii) Developed flows into the Petroglyph National Monument shall not be permitted in excess of, or more concentrated than, natural flows and shall require approval by City Open Space Division in coordination with the National Park Service.

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

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- (v) Developments that propose more than 4 feet of fill shall be required to go through the DRB for **approval** and require sign-off from the City Hydrologist.
- (vi) All developments within the Impact Area as defined by the NWMEP shall be required to go through the DRB for **approval** and require sign-off from the City hydrologist.
- d. Protection of canyons from erosion through control of developed flows and through stabilization techniques that are consistent with the visual character of the open space.

10.7.7. Channel Design

- (i) **Purpose/Intent:** Improved naturalistic channel design shall retain as much undisturbed desert vegetation and rock formations insofar as practicable.
- (ii) Channel treatments shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. Limited stabilization of natural channels, according to the policies contained in the City of Albuquerque Facility Plan for Arroyos, unless such treatment is determined to be infeasible by the City Hydrologist or the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA) as appropriate.
 - b. Use of many small, unobtrusive structures, such as check dams or small drop structures, rather than larger, more obtrusive structures, when structural solutions are required.
 - c. Use of materials in treated channels that blend visually with the Escarpment and **adjacent** open space. Naturalistic treatments are the preferred treatment types.

10.7.8. **Plant Lists:** The purpose of regulating plants is to reduce water usage, maintain the character of native plants now existing in the Petroglyph National Monument, and provide a harmonious landscape image. Landscaping within the Plan area shall be chosen from one of two plant lists, described below. Shrubs and trees shall be nursery grown. All properties in Volcano Heights more than 200 feet from public lands such as the Petroglyph National Monument or other **Major Public Open Space** shall use plants from Plant List A and/or B. Land disturbed in development shall be re-vegetated using the appropriate Plant List. [See **Section 7.6. Construction Mitigation** starting on page 144.]

- (i) **Native Plant List A:** Within 200 feet of public lands such as the Petroglyph National Monument or other **Major Public Open Space** areas, only plants and trees from Plant List A shall be used to limit impact of invasive and/or non-native plants on native vegetation. This Plant List includes plant species inventoried within the Petroglyph National Monument by the National Park Service in 1994-1995, including almost 200 plants (amended). This plant list is reproduced in full in **Appendix E**. Other properties may use Plant List A and/or B.

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10.0 Open Space, Landscaping, and Site Lighting Design Standards

- (ii) **Xeric Plant List B:** These plant species are the official xeric or low-water use plant list of the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA). The majority of the list is low and medium water-use plants. Some high-water use plants are also listed in order to classify them as such in implementation of the water conservation program. This xeric plant list is extensive and updated periodically by the ABCWUA. [See contact information provided in **Appendix E** to obtain the most current information.]

10.8. Site Lighting Standards

- 10.8.1. Lighting shall have a cut-off angle that directs light downward and only toward the property on which the light source is located, per the New Mexico Night Sky Ordinance [74-12-1 to 74-12-10 NMSA 1978]. Light fixtures shall be of a type that throws light downward and have baffles, hoods or diffusers so that no light point source shall be visible from a distance greater than 1,000 feet. On-site light poles shall not exceed a height of 16 feet. High-intensity discharge lamps and sodium lamps shall not be used.
- 10.8.2. All new developments shall provide pedestrian-scaled streetlights. [See **Section 4.10** on page 84.]
- 10.8.3. Shoe box style lighting shall not be used, except in large parking areas. Metal halide lights are encouraged. High pressure sodium lights are discouraged since they visually render all colors the same.

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CHAPTER III

goals, policies, and implementation

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11.0 Goals

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11.0 Goals

The following goals are intended to support the policies set forth in the Rank I Albuquerque Bernalillo Comprehensive Plan, the Planned Growth Strategy, the Rank II West Side Strategic Plan, and the Rank III Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan. The goals represent the overarching intent of the Plan.

These goals are furthered in **Section 12.0 Policies** starting on page 191 [116].

11.1. Environment and Open Space: The following goals are furthered with policies found in **Section 12.1** on page 192 [116].

11.1.1. Establish an interconnected open space network comprised of parks, arroyos, the Petroglyph National Monument, and other open spaces.

An organized system of open space can help conserve the natural environment, mitigate the impacts of development, provide exceptional recreational opportunities, and increase property values and quality of life for residents, employees, and visitors in and around Volcano Heights. Opportunities to experience and enjoy nature should be plentiful, especially for children. Often, these open space features can form the boundary of neighborhoods and maintain views to the Volcanoes and Sandia Mountains.

11.1.2. Respect Albuquerque's culture and history, including Hispanic and Native American, through contextually sensitive development of Volcano Mesa.

Volcano Mesa provides a unique portal to understand the rich interplay of cultures that is New Mexico. The stories and meaning of this place to Native Americans can be told through living in and visiting Volcano Heights, which should influence the way this special area develops. Volcano Heights should be an entry point for Albuquerque residents into different and important perspectives on humanity's place on earth and our spiritual paths.

11.1.3. Conserve Volcano Heights' archaeological resources and protect and emphasize views and visual connections to the Volcanoes, Sandia Mountains, and the Rio Grande.

The Volcanoes, Petroglyph National Monument, outcrops of basalt (especially those containing petroglyphs), the Sandia Mountains, and other locations are sacred places for many Native Americans, and they still figure into their ceremonial practices. Views can be protected and enhanced through considerate site planning and by creating view corridors using streets and arroyos. Important views from locations within Volcano Heights to the Rio Grande basin, across the city of Albuquerque and the Sandia Mountains should be protected.

11.0 Goals

- 11.1.4. Maintain scenic edges, protect important views, and minimize the visual impact of development that can be seen throughout the city.**

The built environment and landscape along the edge of the Petroglyph National Monument will form a pleasant transition from the natural area to the developed area. Open space constitutes an important resource that demands special landscape and architectural treatments. As development within the Volcano Heights Major Activity Center will be visible from most of the City of Albuquerque, care should be taken to achieve development that is not visually intrusive, especially in the lower-density residential areas adjacent to the Petroglyph National Monument. Appropriate building heights, sizes, and reflectivity will minimize the visual impact of development.

- 11.1.5. Encourage infrastructure strategies that are economically, aesthetically and environmentally sound.**

Electrical utility distribution lines should be placed underground. Infrastructure improvements should promote and make visible an environmental ethic for the area. Infrastructure should be designed and constructed to enhance and/or encourage sustainable developments. Drainage treatments should respect sensitive lands such as Piedras Marcadas Canyon, the Petroglyph National Monument, and significant rock outcroppings, as well as the unique aesthetics of the area. Transportation infrastructure should enhance the economic sustainability of the community by offering viable choices for multiple modes of travel for people of all ages and abilities.

- 11.1.6. Minimize the negative effects of blasting and fugitive dust to the Petroglyph National Monument.**

Development design and construction activities should be carefully planned to minimize negative impacts to the Petroglyph National Monument. Property owners should consult with the City Open Space Division and National Park Service on strategies, monitoring, and construction techniques to ensure compliance with requirements and standards.

11.0 Goals

11.2. Economic Development: The following goals are furthered with policies found in **Section 12.2** on page 193 [116].

11.2.1. Provide a variety of employment opportunities that provide livable wages and high-quality work environments.

Economic development and recruitment efforts should emphasize businesses that provide livable wages and high-quality work environments.

11.2.2. Achieve a sustainable and vital mix of regional- and local-serving retail and services.

This Plan seeks to help minimize the jobs/housing imbalance between Albuquerque's West and East sides by creating a Major Activity Center that serves local and neighboring populations. A densely-developed mix of commercial activities that meets a wide range of needs will encourage visitors to "park once and walk" to multiple destinations and attract residents and large employers to the area.

11.2.3. Coordinate development across property lines and among multiple property owners.

This Plan advocates coordination across property owners, including the possibility of working with a Master Development Coordinator who can partner with owners to oversee the improvement of all properties. This strategy is particularly helpful to coordinate infrastructure planning and construction, including grading, roads, and

utilities to prepare properties for development. A master development coordinator would be instrumental in preparing an application for a TIDD, an SAD, or a PID to benefit multiple property owners, if not the whole Plan area.

An experienced, third-party master developer and/or marketing strategist can also help to coordinate complex projects with a variety of development types and/or projects that will overlap and/or follow one another.

11.2.4. Establish a Major Activity Center in order to provide significant long-term economic development opportunities while also providing for the social, cultural, and environmental needs of the Volcano Mesa area.

The development of a Major Activity Center in this area can help achieve a diverse and balanced set of uses that would spur economic development and reduce the need for West Side residents to travel long distances to access employment and other daily services. Allowing a wide range of uses that support the establishment of a Major Activity Center can serve as a catalyst for private investment and the creation of much-needed jobs west of the Rio Grande. Capitalizing on and respecting the unique resources and features of the area, such as the Petroglyph National Monument and rock outcroppings, will strengthen "sense of place" and contribute to successful development.

11.0 Goals

11.3. Transportation: The following goals are furthered with policies found in **Section 12.3** on page 194 [116].

11.3.1. Provide a choice of viable transportation options for commuting and daily needs.

Walking is a safe, viable travel option, especially for children and the elderly, for recreation, commuting, and shopping. For greater distances, transit should offer a convenient alternative to single-occupancy vehicles. Transit, in particular, could lessen reliance on the automobile, reducing pollution, congestion, and pressures to widen roads and bridges, especially at regional “pinch points” like the Rio Grande.

11.3.2. Support an efficient and reliable transit system.

To support as frequent service as possible and maximize ridership with less public subsidy, transit stop locations should be coordinated with the development of higher density residential and employment uses. More intense corridors should include major retail, commercial, and employment destinations. Doing so will allow the earliest implementation of traditional transit service, which can eventually segue to BRT systems using specialized vehicles and techniques that make transit travel times competitive with the single-occupancy vehicle. While transit service may initially share general purpose travel lanes, all arterial streets in this Plan have ultimate cross-sections with enough right-of-way and flexibility to accommodate transit in multiple

configurations, including as dedicated transit lanes on the outside edges or along extra-wide medians.

11.3.3. Create “Complete Streets” for people as well as cars, by providing street trees, landscaping, wide sidewalks and active uses.

Streets should feel safe and comfortable for pedestrians and work well for all other modes of transportation. The design of streets and the buildings that face them influences whether someone will choose to walk. Pedestrian-friendly streets have sidewalks that promote both circulation and activity, street trees, and slow-moving traffic. They also have pedestrian-scaled buildings with frequent entries, windows, and attractive features. Parking lots and blank walls should be minimized along pedestrian routes.

11.3.4. Connect different uses and areas by an efficient and convenient street network.

Streets should create safe and direct connections between common destinations, not act as barriers that separate people and neighborhoods. Streets should be designed to control vehicle speeds and be a comfortable place for neighbors to interact. Rather than concentrate traffic, highly connected streets form a grid and distribute traffic among roadways. A street network grid also creates redundancy for additional safety and emergency response.

11.0 Goals

- 11.3.5. Retain the primary purpose of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard to serve regional traffic, while balancing the needs of the local road network to serve new development and multiple modes of traffic, including pedestrians.**

The Plan recognizes the limited-access nature and classification of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard. At the same time, the Plan proposes land uses and a mandatory road network intended for safe, attractive, dense, pedestrian-friendly urban environment, including a “loop road” of connector streets that provides alternative access to development off of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard. As the area develops over time, the goal is to “tame” these roads to help create a gateway to a more urban, walkable environment. These regional roads will give the first “sense of place” to many potential visitors to Volcano Heights and should reflect and complement the area’s character accordingly, while still functioning as limited-access, primary regional arterials.

- 11.3.6. Remove restrictions on truck traffic on key roads to provide truck access necessary to support retail and commercial uses.**

Several roads on the West Side restrict truck traffic. The City DMD should work with the Mid-Region Council of Governments and its constituent jurisdictions to remove **or modify** several of these restrictions in order to facilitate truck movement to serve businesses and improve services on the West Side.

11.4. Land Use and Urban Design

- 11.4.1. Recognize walkable neighborhoods and districts as the essential building blocks of a more sustainable city and region.**

Strong and healthy neighborhoods, because they operate at a scale where people walk and interact, are essential to successful and sustainable development. Organizing development within walkable mixed-use districts and neighborhoods supports transit, economizes on infrastructure, and respects the environment. Requiring that development comply with design standards that support the creation of safe, comfortable and visually attractive settings supports a community’s long-term economic, cultural, and social viability.

- 11.4.2. Bring homes, businesses, and daily destinations — like retail and community facilities — closer together within neighborhoods and districts.**

Homes should be within walking distance of a mixed-use center containing retail, community services, park and plazas. Studies have shown that this walkable pattern of development can reduce the number of vehicle-trips dramatically. Walkable districts and neighborhoods also have proven social and economic benefits resulting from better access to basic needs, services, and amenities; safer and more active streets; and improved health through physical activity.

11.0 Goals

- 11.4.3. Encourage architectural and landscape treatments that are consistent with the region's traditions and climate and help to establish a unique sense of place.**

New development in Volcano Heights should continue to respect and enrich Albuquerque's design traditions that spring from its arid climate, intense sun, local materials, and the cultural background of its inhabitants. These considerations deserve continued attention to respect the past and work toward an energy- and water-efficient future. The quality of individual buildings contributes to a sense of place and permanence. High standards for architectural and landscape design for individual buildings, lighting, utilities, walls, and landscaping materials help to create a built environment with lasting character that draws on southwestern regional styles and traditions. Standard franchise architecture should be discouraged. Individual design expression within distinctive character districts should contribute to an overall framework of quality. Buildings should be designed to address the unique climatic conditions of the southwest, including orientation to conserve water, protect pedestrians from intense summer sunlight and heat, provide adequate heating during cold winters, and take advantage of natural lighting.

- 11.4.4. Promote diverse housing options throughout Volcano Heights.**

A variety of housing types—at varying densities—allows the opportunity for residents to move through all stages of life within the same neighborhood. Housing diversity will also promote and attract businesses to balance residential development on the West Side.

- 11.4.5. Support the creation of a major employment center in Volcano Heights.**

Most working West Side residents commute to work on the east side of the Rio Grande (many in downtown Albuquerque or along Interstate 25), which contributes to regional traffic congestion at river crossings and on the West Side. Major job growth in Volcano Heights will provide opportunities for working closer to home, minimizing the need for river crossings or reversing commutes in a direction where roads have existing capacity. A frequent and reliable transit service for this Major Activity Center will further improve commuting times.

11.0 Goals

- 11.4.6. **Establish a mixed-use Major Activity Center as a transit-oriented development that offers a range of retail, commercial, and entertainment destinations; urban housing; and employment opportunities.**

A Major Activity Center should encourage higher-density and higher-intensity opportunities for residential options and employment areas. While neighborhood retail can meet most daily requirements, many needs must be met within larger centers that serve larger populations. A mixed-use Major Activity Center should encourage opportunities for comparison shopping, entertainment, restaurants, cultural activities, and government services.

Unlike many exclusively single-family residential subdivisions, Volcano Heights should offer dense urban housing in mixed-use environments for those who prefer them, which greatly increases the likelihood of walking and transit use. Transit, amenities, and housing in the Major Activity Center will help attract employment to the West Side.

- 11.4.7. **Incorporate street infrastructure and streetscape details that support the creation of distinct, pedestrian-friendly districts.**

Where taller lights are required, for example a major thoroughfare, consideration should be given to a design appropriate to the larger scale. Reproductions of historic lamps such as the “bishops crook” poles are a more aesthetic solution than the cobra head.

- 11.4.8. **Locate more active uses nearest to transit, bikeway, and pedestrian facilities. Locate auto-oriented uses near ‘B’ streets.**

This Plan distinguishes between ‘A’ streets, which are designed to best accommodate pedestrians, transit users, and cyclists, and ‘B’ streets, which are meant to be more auto-oriented. Development that includes active street life, such as theatres and restaurants with patio seating, should be located along ‘A’ streets, as near to transit as possible. Auto-oriented development should be located along ‘B’ streets to provide the primary auto access to development.

- 11.4.9. **Achieve a walkable built environment through a vital mix of retail and services near higher-density residential development.**

Pedestrian-friendly commercial areas will benefit from the additional “eyes on the street” and customer base provided by high-density residential development like apartments, lofts, and condominiums. Ultimately, this vibrant “critical mass” of residents and retail and service providers will contribute to the creation of a “sense of place” in Volcano Heights that can help attract additional employers and businesses to the area.

11.0 Goals

11.5. Infrastructure: The following goals are furthered with policies found in **Section 12.5** on page 204 [116].

11.5.1. Provide for the orderly expansion of infrastructure and public facilities in the area.

Infrastructure improvements in Volcano Heights will need to be phased in a way that recognizes technical limitations and available funding and that provides infrastructure and facilities in a timely way to meet the needs of residents and local employees.

11.5.2. Leverage public/private partnerships and financing for infrastructure improvements that position the area for development.

The dense, transit- and pedestrian-friendly development envisioned in this Major Activity Center will require transportation infrastructure that serves all users with enhanced pedestrian realms, dedicated transit facilities, and other features not found in conventional residential subdivisions. Collaboration between property owners to use existing public/private partnership mechanisms, like TIDD, SAD, or PID for the orderly construction of transportation and other necessary infrastructure on a large scale, rather than piecemeal, will help attract development and employment to the area.

11.5.3. Invest in and incorporate the most up-to-date technology and maximum capacity for infrastructure and utilities.

The best technology and highest capacity should be planned for infrastructure and utilities, particularly telecommunications, in order to attract and support high-tech businesses as well as a diverse spectrum of desirable commercial activity.

11.5.4. Coordinate among property owners to leverage investment in water source and water quality improvements.

Volcano Heights spans two water pressure zones, one of which is smaller than the City's standards size, as it was previously owned by New Mexico Utilities. The amount of bedrock in the area, the presence of arsenic, and the need for a new water tank to support new development will pose significant front-end costs before any development can occur. These improvements could be included in a TIDD, SAD, or PID, which would provide a mechanism to share the costs across property owners based on the potential benefits to each property. [See **Section 13.0 Implementation** starting on page 211 in this Plan and **Appendix A** for more explanation of Pre-Existing Conditions, including water systems.]

11.0 Goals

11.5.5. **Clean stormwater by natural processes prior to entering the storm drain system.**

In general, the Volcano Heights area drains to the southeast corner, Paseo del Norte, and the escarpment. Drainage ponds are required due to the limited capacity of the Piedras Marcadas arroyo. Where possible, alternatives to stormwater/sewer lines are preferred. Bioswale/linear ponds, as well as other natural treatments, particularly in the Park Edge Zone (VHET), perhaps in conjunction with or incorporated into the Park Edge Road, could add natural amenities to the area as well as improve stormwater quality. [40]

12.0 Policies

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12.0 Policies

12.1. Environment and Open Space: The following policies further goals found in **Section 11.1** on page 182.

12.1.1. The City Open Space Division should prioritize significant rock outcroppings, the archaeologically significant playa area, and double-loaded portions of the Park Edge road for acquisition or land swaps. Areas identified for acquisition should be reviewed by the Open Space Advisory Board for inclusion in the **Major Public Open Space** priority acquisition list.

12.1.2. Future open space acquisitions within the Plan area should be considered for future General Obligation Bonds.

12.1.3. Sensitive lands – whether rock outcrops or significant cultural, archaeological, volcanic, or geologic land – that cannot be or have not been purchased by City Open Space should be permanently protected privately through either a Transfer of Development Rights, a Conservation Easement, or replatting as **private open space**. [See **Appendix D** for more about options for private preservation options.]

The costs of archaeological resource mitigation tend to be much higher than the alternative of in-place avoidance. The protection of archaeological sites through avoidance is included in this Plan as an incentive for greater development density and height through the optional bonus height system as well as rock outcroppings counting double their square footage to satisfy either usable or detached open space requirements. [See **Section 7.4** on page 139 and **Table 7.1** on page 140 for the

bonus height system and **Section 10.5.11** on page 168 for the square footage incentive.] [95]

12.1.4. Property owners should provide public access to **rock outcroppings** via nearby sidewalks and pedestrian walkways. Where such access is provided, the property owner should grant a public access easement that remains with the property in perpetuity. **Appendix D** offers additional options for private preservation options, including Conservations Easements, which may be eligible for tax rebates. These areas are excellent places to incorporate **water harvesting**, as coordinated and approved by the City Open Space Division and the City Hydrologist. [See **Table 10.3** on page 170.]

12.1.5. The City should adopt an ordinance to allow Transfer of Development Rights (TDR). This would allow property owners with **rock outcroppings** to “send” density to “receiving” properties where density is more appropriate. Similarly, property owners with multiple properties — some with rock outcroppings and some without — would be able to transfer development densities and height bonuses between properties.

12.1.6. Dedications of land to the City for **Major Public Open Space**, **detached open space**, and/or **parks** are preferred **abutting** the Petroglyph National Monument, **rock outcroppings**, multi-use trails, or parks. Dedications are subject to approval by City Parks and Recreation and/or Open Space Division.

12.0 Policies

12.1.7. The City should swap land it owns within Volcano Heights for any portions of properties rendered undevelopable by mandatory streets, particularly the Park Edge Road. Where a land swap is not possible, the City should purchase undevelopable remnants of land.

12.1.8. Open space areas should be considered for Low-Impact Design (LID) techniques [94].

12.1.9. Infrastructure and development projects within the Escarpment Transition zone should be designed to minimize potential negative impacts to the Petroglyph National Monument. Construction activities should be carefully planned in consultation with the City Open Space Division and the National Park Service to minimize fugitive dust and vibration impact on the Monument and ensure compliance with standards and requirements.

12.1.10. Protecting the area's natural resources, including the Escarpment within the Petroglyph National Monument, is important while balancing the opportunity to create an urban district with an identity, character, and sense of place inextricably linked to the volcanic landscape. For development within the Escarpment Transition zone, abutting archaeological sites, or adjacent to Major Public Open Space, the City Open Space Division should coordinate with property owners and City Planning staff to create a process to sufficiently document existing conditions on the subject property as well as the nearby natural resource to enable effective monitoring, implementation, and oversight of construction activities – particularly blasting.

12.2. Economic Development: The following policies further goals found in **Section 11.2** on page 184 [116].

12.2.1. The City should designate all but the Transition zones as the Volcano Heights Major Activity Center, including updating the Centers and Corridors map in the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan.

12.2.2. Economic development should include a range of retail, office, and light manufacturing. Non-residential development should include goods and services for regional and local residents and visitors.

12.2.3. Business recruitment should focus on employment opportunities that provide livable wages and high-quality work environments.

12.2.4. Mixed-use development should include opportunities for retail and services for local and nearby residents.

12.2.5. Innovative businesses, green businesses, and new businesses that add employment opportunities, as opposed to cannibalizing commercial uses in other areas, should receive priority consideration for public-private partnerships, matching funds, and leeway in standards within the range acceptable as Minor or Major per **Table 3.2** and **Table 3.3**.

12.2.6. City Economic Development should work with property owners, prospective businesses, and the Double Eagle Airport to recruit businesses for Volcano Heights.

12.0 Policies

12.2.7. The most up-to-date and forward-thinking communications infrastructure should be incorporated throughout Volcano Heights to allow maximum flexibility for prospective businesses and industries.

12.3. Transportation: The following policies further goals found in **Section 11.3** on page 185 [116].

These transportation policies provide guidance for the development of a transportation network within the Volcano Heights Plan area. The goal is to facilitate a range of transportation options that support lifestyle choices and quality of life for people of all ages and abilities. This Plan advocates strategies to create a street network that distributes local traffic efficiently and maintains regional traffic movement through the Plan area. This street network is multi-modal, serving automobiles but also providing bicycle facilities and pedestrian amenities to serve commuters as well as recreational users, and all modes are linked to public transit routes. The intent is to create a transportation system that provides easy access to where people live, work, and play. This Plan proposes and defines a network of Mandatory Streets, for which a transportation assessment was conducted in 2012 analyzed the Mandatory Road network and cross sections included in this Plan. [See **Appendix C**].

These policies are intended to support and implement goals set by the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) to shift the mode of travel to mitigate congestion at river crossings, promote the integration of alternative modes of transportation, and encourage higher-density land use in appropriate areas oriented to multiple modes of traffic, including pedestrians, transit, and cyclists.

The designated Major Activity Center (MAC) in the Volcano Heights incorporates the higher-densities and mixed land uses that can promote walkability and ultimately support frequent high-capacity transit such as BRT. This type of development can also play a role in preserving open space and views and buffering existing lower-density areas from higher-activity areas.

Well-connected, context-sensitive local street systems work together with the form-based zoning to shorten block lengths, provide a variety of transportation options for commuters and for resident's daily needs, reduce traffic on arterial roadways, and support transit, bicycling, and walking as viable modes of travel.

Linking land use and transportation planning to investment is a key factor in managing congestion and improving the balance of housing and jobs west of the Rio Grande. More specifically, higher-density mixed use development in appropriate locations and densities is necessary to support vital local communities and a cost-effective transportation system for all modes. The Volcano Heights MAC is intended to provide a center of activity to address transportation needs throughout the metropolitan area.

Intensive uses and population density are critical to successful transit. In return, transit will play a vital role in reducing regional traffic congestion, but to be widely used it must be fast, frequent, and reliable. This Plan's emphasis on walkability and urban development will help to make more frequent transit service viable.

MRCOG stresses the connection between land use and transportation planning in the 2035 MTP. In conjunction with the MTP, the Metropolitan Transportation Board established mode share goals of 10% of river crossing trips to be completed by transit by 2025 and 20% by

12.0 Policies

2035. MRCOG views transit-supportive developments such as Volcano Heights to be critical towards ensuring regional mobility and achieving regional mode share goals. [100]

The **BRT** system proposed for the area in the future incorporates dedicated bus lanes and emerging technologies to make travel times competitive with the car. MRCOG is in the early stages of a high-capacity transit study as of 2012. Potential alignments identified for high-capacity transit routes include Unser Boulevard and Paseo del Norte in the Volcano Mesa area and extend to the Journal Center / North I-25 area and ultimately to the UNM/CNM area and downtown. High-capacity transit would transport area residents and workers to and from the Plan area and established West Side communities, as well as provide mass transit to central Albuquerque and jobs in the I-25 corridor as well as other employment and activity centers east of the Rio Grande. This route alternative responds to the projected growth throughout the region's West Side and the pressure that growth would impose on the roadway network and river crossings. [99] Rio Metro is analyzing the potential for compact and transit-oriented development to increase ridership on West Side transit routes relative to existing conditions as part of the transit study. [100]

MRCOG will seek federal and other funding sources to implement the route that is ultimately selected as the locally-preferred alternative. The timeframe for implementation of service through Volcano Heights is dependent in part upon the approval and realization of the Volcano Heights SDP. [101]

Developing walkable urban centers is key to ensuring pedestrian safety. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) recently designated Albuquerque as a Pedestrian Safety Focus City because of the high rate of pedestrian fatalities. Focus cities were identified based on more than 20 average annual pedestrian fatalities or a pedestrian fatality rate greater than 2.33 per 100,000 population. The FHWA will provide technical assistance to conduct training on street designs for pedestrian safety, including a Road Safety Audit in locations that have a high number of pedestrian involved crashes. A Road Safety Audit looks at all modes using the street, the current design and signalization, and the location of transit to provide short- and long-term recommendations for improvement. [97]

MRCOG has conducted a street connectivity analysis of developed areas in the region. The analysis shows that a well-connected street network has lower levels of congestion than a less-connected network. The more connected the surrounding street network is, the less congestion there is on major arterials. The connectivity analysis is currently done by calculating the number of intersections per mile. Enhanced street connectivity can disperse traffic, enhance safety, provide alternative emergency routes, and support the use of alternative transportation modes to the single occupancy vehicle. [98]

12.0 Policies

12.3.1. Regionally Significant Roads: Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard through the Plan area are vital to the realization of the Major Activity Center and associated benefits of job creation and alleviation of regional traffic congestion. Both also serve a vital regional transportation function and will continue to serve existing and future development beyond the Plan area. The cross sections in this Plan are specifically designed to serve both regional transportation needs and the proposed multi-modal urban development pattern envisioned by the Plan. As such, the City should prioritize and secure funding to help with the construction of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard within the Plan area per the cross sections within this Plan. Segments that are necessary for implementing enhanced transit service should be prioritized for funding. [96]

12.3.2. Transit System: The transit system in the Volcano Mesa area should serve three significant corridors:

- (i) east-west along Paseo Del Norte;
- (ii) north-south along Unser Boulevard, and
- (iii) southeast-northwest along Rainbow Boulevard.

12.3.3. Transit Network

- (i) The Mandatory Road network and non-mandatory roads should form a grid as much as possible in order to facilitate the movement of transit vehicles, pedestrian access to transit stops, and the dispersion of automobile traffic away from potential congestion points.

- (ii) Transit stops and/or stations should be located to maximize the number of residents and workers within a one-quarter mile walk to a stop or station.
- (iii) On these transit routes, crossings of a limited-access arterial will need special design treatment to ensure safe and easy pedestrian crossings. Possible treatments include pedestrian delays, raised center medians (pedestrian refuges), clearly identified pedestrian crossings, pedestrian yield signage, reduced curb radii, and pedestrian starts or leading pedestrian intervals, which give pedestrians authority to start crossing before non-yielding, right-turning vehicles.
- (iv) Transit stops or stations should be placed on **'A' Streets adjacent** to planned retail conveniences, schools, and public amenities.
- (v) Reasonably direct auto routes and acceptable system-wide travel speeds should be maintained.

12.3.4. Transit Center: A major transit center should be located in the Town Center **abutting** the Transit Corridor to serve the Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard corridors. The Transit Corridor should connect with both Unser Boulevard and Paseo del Norte at signalized intersections. A secondary transit center should be located south and west of the Neighborhood Activity Center proposed near Rainbow Boulevard and Hielo Road in the Volcano Cliffs Sector Development Plan area.

12.0 Policies

12.3.5. ~~Long-Range, High-Capacity Transit Plan~~ **Transportation System Guidelines** [103]

- (i) The policies and regulations in this Plan should be updated to conform with MRCOG's Long Range Transportation System Guidelines [formerly called Future Albuquerque Area Bikeways & Streets or FAABS Guidelines], which will be an addendum to the Metropolitan Transportation Plan, expected in 2013. This document will contain guidelines on roadway design that are driven by land use context, are multi-modal, and that provide a flexible range of right-of-way and design options. [102]
- (ii) The Long-Range, High-Capacity Transit Plan should designate Unser Boulevard and Paseo del Norte as suitable for High Capacity Transit. The ~~transit~~ plan should be amended to be consistent with recommendations adopted with this Sector Development Plan and updated as transit ~~planning evolves plans evolve~~. ~~The policies and regulations in this Plan should be updated to conform with an update to the FAABS expected in 2013.~~ [103]
 - a. The ultimate roadway design recommendations for Unser Boulevard and Paseo del Norte in this Plan incorporate **BRT** capacity in order to design them as suitable for High Capacity Transit.
 - b. Transit improvements may be phased, and interim routing may be different from the ultimate routes in some locations.

- c. The Transit Corridor and the Mandatory Road Network proposed in this Plan depend on access modifications to the limited-access Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard. If access modification is denied or high-capacity transit is determined to be infeasible, the Mandatory cross sections should be amended to accommodate different conditions. Language directing the amendment process is incorporated into the Council legislation adopting the Plan.

12.3.6. **Transit Center and BRT/HOV Lanes:** Travel lanes dedicated solely to buses and other high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs) reduce travel times for those who carpool or use transit.

- (i) Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard should be designed to accommodate **BRT/HOV** travel lanes.
- (ii) Transfer between **BRT** routes and local buses should occur at a Transit Center maintained near the center of Volcano Heights to enhance its pedestrian and locational advantages.
- (iii) ~~Lanes solely for the use of BRT should connect HOV lanes along Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard within the center of Volcano Heights.~~
- (iv) Beginning 500 feet before intersections on Paseo del Norte and Unser and any other potential station locations, a minimum of 36 feet in the rights-of-way should be provided on **BRT** routes for BRT lanes and station platforms.

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- (v) The final location and configuration of **BRT** and HOV lanes will be determined during the roadway design process, as well as from findings and recommendations from the MRCOG High-Capacity Transit study for Paseo del Norte expected in 2013.

12.3.7. **Transit Center and Transit Stop Design:** The approach to the Transit Center and transit stops should offer direct pedestrian routes and be tree-lined and barrier free [for safe, efficient, and attractive pedestrian access](#). The Transit Center and transit stops should be designed as prominent focal points, offering well-lit shelters that provide shade and are within or **adjacent** to **plazas** or other civic features. Shelters may be incorporated within the architecture of **adjacent** buildings or through the use of arcades or durable shade structures. Transit route and system maps should be displayed at all stops. Bicycle storage racks should be located at major transit stops.

- (i) **Transit-Oriented Development:** In deciding Transit Station and transit stop locations, preference should be given to locations with transit-supportive uses such as high-density residential and employment centers in order to attain and sustain high transit ridership. These uses should predominate within a quarter mile of transit stops. Transit system policies should emphasize more frequent service along high-density corridors.

- (ii) **Convenience and Access:** Pedestrian routes to transit stops should be reasonably direct (along streets and/or off-street paths); circuitous routes should be avoided. Transit stops should be placed on **'A' Streets** near retail conveniences and community amenities. Multiple stage crossings for pedestrians should be provided at transit stops for safe crossing of wide arterials by pedestrians of all abilities and ages.

- (iii) **Signal Preference:** To improve travel times by transit, light signals in the Volcano Heights area should incorporate signal-preferencing technology such as "queue jumping" with a dedicated lane, or signal interruptions, to give buses priority at intersections.

- (iv) **Pre-boarding Fare Systems:** Consideration should be given to technology that allows bus fares to be paid prior to boarding, thereby greatly reducing boarding and transit travel times.

12.3.8. **Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plans:** **Major employers** should consider implementing Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies to provide alternatives to the use of single-occupancy vehicles. TDM offers incentives for ridesharing, transit use, bicycling, and walking. Incentives may include reduced parking requirements, reduced development fees, development intensity bonuses, and/or the creation of transportation management associations to coordinate efforts among multiple users in the same area.

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12.3.9. Transportation Agency and Plan Coordination

- (i) As development occurs, all transportation modes should be integrated, which will require coordination among property owners, City DMD, ABQ RIDE, MRCOG, and the MRMPO. Roadways on MRCOG's Long Range Major Street Plan must include appropriate access management strategies, which also requires coordination across transportation agencies.
- (ii) New Mandatory Roads should be added to the functional classification system in the FAABS.
- (iii) The City DMD should work with the Mid-Region Council of Governments and constituent jurisdictions to remove and/or alter truck restrictions on Unser Boulevard as established by R-455. Other provisions in that resolution, relating to road design, character of the roadway as a boulevard with wide median, etc., should remain.

12.3.10. Limited-access Intersections

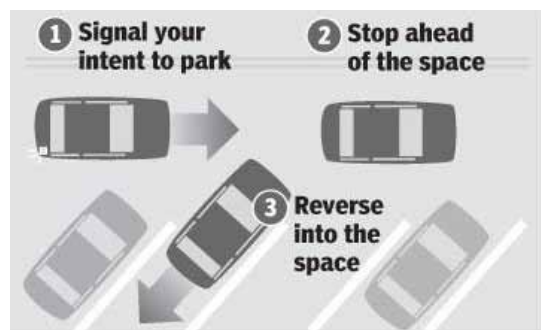
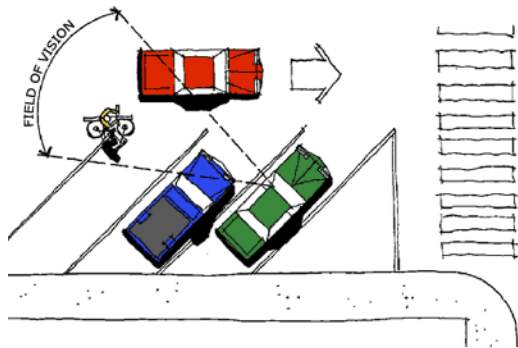
- (i) City Planning and DMD should coordinate to request additional access on Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard within the Plan area. This access should be sought through multiple methods, including but not limited to the MTB and its committees and subcommittees (e.g. the Transportation Coordination Committee or TCC and the Roadway Access Committee or RAC) and/or a pending update of the Long Range Transportation System Guidelines [formerly FAABS]. The City DMD should apply for Access Modifications to allow

~~additional intersections as per the dotted circles in Exhibit 4.3.~~ [104]

- (ii) Additional access points should be granted on the limited-access Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard as shown in **Exhibit 4.3**. These points have been selected to match the limited-access policy to the extent possible. The limited-access policy allows full intersections every 1/2 mile and a right-in/right-out (RI/RO) intersection every 1/4 mile.
 - a. In order to create a loop road that allows access to new development surrounding the intersection of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard while preserving the limited-access nature of these roads, this Plan recommends full intersections where the loop road intersects either Paseo del Norte or Unser Boulevard.
 - b. Additional full intersections are recommended where the proposed Transit Corridor intersects Paseo del Norte or Unser Boulevard. [See **Exhibit 4.3** on page 59.]
 - c. A traffic assessment conducted in 2012 for this Plan confirms that traffic volumes and level of service on these roads can be protected even with the additional access points recommended in of this Plan. [See **Appendix A** for a summary of the current process to apply for individual Access Modifications.] [See **Appendix C** for the traffic study.]

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Roberto Villalpando AMERICAN-STATESMAN

Exhibit 12.1 – Reverse-angle Parking Examples

- (iii) In order to protect the regional function of these roads, all access to new development in Volcano Heights should be from local roads. [See **Section 4.7.3** on page 77 for requirements.]
- (iv) All RI/RO intersections within Volcano Heights should allow a Left-in Only turning option.

12.3.11. Truck Access

- (i) ~~The City DMD should work with the Mid-Region Council of Governments and constituent jurisdictions to remove truck restrictions on Paseo del Norte.~~
- (ii) ~~The City DMD should work with the Mid-Region Council of Governments and constituent jurisdictions to remove truck restrictions on Unser Boulevard.~~

12.3.12. Roadway Design

- (i) Roads in Volcano Heights should follow best practices for multi-modal, urban streets. Excellent sources include Context Sensitive Design and Context Sensitive Solutions, as defined by the Federal Highway Administration, the Institute of Transportation Engineer's "Designing Walkable Urban Thoroughfares: A Context Sensitive Approach, An ITE Recommended Practice." Local sources include the New Mexico Department of Transportation's "Guide to Context Sensitive Solutions" and "New Mexico Architectural and Visual Quality Design Guidelines for Context Sensitive Design and Context Sensitive Solutions."
- (ii) Roadways should be sited and designed to minimize negative impact on views from within the Plan area to the Sandia Mountains on the east.
- (iii) The Park Edge road next to the Petroglyph National Monument should be single-loaded wherever possible. The National Park Service and the City Open Space Division prefer this edge treatment as the boundary and the transition between Open Space and development.
- (iv) Roadways designated as transit corridors should be designed to accommodate transit vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles. [See **Section 12.3.3.iii** in this Plan for more details.]

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- (v) Roadways should be designed to provide bicycle facilities and safe multiple-stage crossings for pedestrians at transit stops and for crossing wide arterials.
- (vi) Street furniture, bike racks, and pedestrian amenities such as benches and trash receptacles should be placed along **'A' Streets**. Maintenance is the responsibility of the private owner and may shared and/or coordinated through a private mechanism such as a **Business Improvement District (BID)**.
- (vii) Retail streets should be lined with a single type of tree or a coordinated palette of trees. On residential streets, street tree species should be consistent within a given street but may vary from street to street.
- (viii) Streets should be designed for all modes of transportation. On-street parking serves retail and other uses, while providing traffic calming that enhances safety and enjoyment for pedestrians and cyclists. Where permitted by the **ROW**, reverse-angle parking should be used on **'A' Streets** as the preferred parking arrangement, as it provides the best sightlines for drivers to see cyclists. Reverse-angle parking generally requires 16-18 feet for stalls.

12.3.13. Street Connectivity

- (i) As development occurs, streets should maintain high connectivity for pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles to provide a variety of safe, viable transportation options. A well-connected road or path network has many short links, numerous intersections, and minimal dead-ends. New roads, pedestrian walkways, and bicycle facilities added to serve new projects should improve connectivity. As connectivity increases, travel distances decrease and route options increase, allowing more direct travel between destinations.
- (ii) As development occurs surrounding Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard, grade-separated crossings for pedestrians and cyclists should be considered.
- (iii) Property owners, developers, and the City should coordinate with MRCOG on identifying new thoroughfares in the area. Streets identified as collectors within the Volcano Heights Town Center and throughout residential subdivisions should be able to accommodate **transit circulator buses and/or shuttles** that could connect with **BRT** stations and other transit infrastructure.

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12.3.14. Street Maintenance

- (i) New through roads should be public rights-of-way. If a property owner wants a road to remain private, and the City agrees, then the road has to be built to public standards and a public access easement needs to be granted on the private road. Public ROW is maintained by the City. Private roads, even those with public access easements, are maintained by the owner.
- (ii) Mandatory Roads should be public rights-of-way.
- (iii) Alleys that connect and serve multiple properties should be public rights-of-way. If they are internal to a site or project and are used only for deliveries, garbage pick-up, etc., then they may remain private. The City maintains **alleys** that are public rights-of-way, but only for drainage and filling in large holes. Weeds and any surfacing improvements are the responsibility of the **abutting** property owners.

12.3.15. Bicycle and Multi-use Trail Network

- (i) ~~This Plan supports the implementation of~~ Existing plans for regional trails within the Volcano Mesa area should be implemented as funding resources become available. Please refer to the Rank II Trails and Bikeways Facilities Plan and the Rank II West Side Strategic Plan for more information on the area-wide trail network.

- (ii) Because of the checkerboard property ownership, this Plan does not specifically recommend any new trails within Volcano Heights. [See **Appendix A** for existing plans for regional trail locations within the Volcano Heights area.]

- (iii) If property owners wish to collaborate to build a private trail within Volcano Heights, this may be done through the subdivision or TIDD/SAD/PID process. This trail should be privately constructed and maintained through a **property owners association, merchants association, or Business Improvement District (BID)** that can manage maintenance requirements, carry liability, and assure an ongoing source of funds. Any such trail should be coordinated with City Parks and Recreation and built according to City standards. Preference should be given to locations that connect **rock outcroppings** and **sensitive lands**; follow arterial streets; or provide access to existing trails, **Major Public Open Space**, parks, or recreational areas.

- (iv) Where bike lanes are including in a street cross section, bike lane widths should not exceed 7 feet to minimize the potential for misuse as a vehicle travel lane. In addition to the bike lane, a bicycle buffer of no less than 2 feet wide should also be included to improve safety for cyclists and motorists, giving cyclists flexibility to avoid opening doors of cars parked along the street or other impediments while still buffered from moving traffic.

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12.4. Land Use and Design: The following policies further goals found in **Section 11.4** on page 186 [116].

12.4.1. Character Zones

- (i) High-density developments are most appropriate in the Town Center and Village Center zones.
- (ii) Developments with high employment should be located in the Town Center and/or within a quarter mile of the transit corridor as measured by existing or proposed pedestrian connections (i.e. not simply a radius).
- (iii) Development within the Town Center and Village Center zones should be the most urban, compact, and walkable developments, with high-quality pedestrian amenities and lively street activity.
- (iv) Regional retail with large areas of surface parking and auto-related uses are most appropriate in the Regional Center zone because of its proximity to Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard, the key regional vehicle facilities within the Plan area.
- (v) Medium-density and medium-intensity developments are most appropriate in the Mixed Use zone.
- (vi) Campus-like office parks are most appropriate in Mixed Use and Regional Center zones.
- (vii) Low-density and low-intensity developments are most appropriate in Transition zones.

TABLE 12.1 – APPROPRIATE DENSITY AND LAND USE BY ZONE

Character Zone		Density / Intensity	Compatible Land Uses
Center Zones			
	Town Center	Highest	Corporate headquarters, urban movie theaters and museums, entertainment
	Regional Center	High	Lifestyle centers, campus office parks, auto stores
	Village Center	High	Corner retail, live/work units
	Mixed Use	Medium	Campus office parks, multifamily units
Transition Zones			
	Neighborhood Transition	Low	Single-family residential, small-scale office and retail
	Escarpment Transition	Low	Single-family residential, small-scale office and retail, destination resort, recreation-based businesses

- (viii) Development within the Escarpment Transition zone should honor, respect, and enhance the unique geological, cultural, historical, and anthropological context of the Petroglyph National Monument.
- (ix) Development within the Neighborhood Transition zone should respect and enhance the existing single-family neighborhoods nearby.

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12.4.2. Entrances

- (i) Service entrances should be located to minimize visual, noise, olfactory, and air quality impacts on surrounding uses.
- (ii) Pedestrian entrances for multi-family development and non-residential development should be located to provide the most direct access to nearby transit stops.

12.4.3. **Single-family Buffers:** Single-family residences should be buffered to the extent possible from the most intense uses. Landscape and screening buffers are adequate for buffering single-family residences from multifamily, light retail, and small-scale office developments. Multifamily or small-scale retail and office developments are appropriate uses to buffer single-family residences from heavier commercial or manufacturing uses.

12.4.4. Building Orientation

- (i) Buildings should be designed and sited to maximize solar gain and minimize solar impact on **abutting** properties.
- (ii) Buildings should be designed and sited to minimize negative impact on views from within the Plan area to the Sandia Mountains on the east.
- (iii) Buildings should be designed and sited to minimize negative visual impact on views from across the Rio Grande west toward the Volcanoes.

12.4.5. **Coordination and Maintenance:** Property owners should coordinate development, maintenance costs and responsibilities, and liability for publicly accessible private amenities either through forming a BID or other private mechanism.

12.5. Infrastructure: The following policies further goals found in **Section 11.5** on page 189 [116].

12.5.1. New Infrastructure

- (i) The cost of infrastructure required to service new development is the responsibility of the developer, unless coordinated with other property owners as part of a master development or other mechanism to leverage investment, such as a TIDD, SAD, or PID.
- (ii) Infrastructure planning should be coordinated along corridors and across property owners.
- (iii) The cost of backbone infrastructure that can support development throughout the Plan area should be coordinated across property owners, whether through private development agreements, a master developer, or a formal TIDD, SAD, or PID.

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12.5.2. Electrical Utilities

- (i) Electric infrastructure is planned and constructed in response to new development. New electric transmission lines and multiple substations will be needed within the Plan area to provide electric service once regional employment center development occurs. Substations typically require one- to two-acre parcels of land. It may be necessary for substations to be located near the electric load in the Plan area. Transmission lines should be located along arterial streets, major drainage channels, non-residential collector streets and other potential corridors as directed by the Facility Plan: Electric System Transmission and Generation (2010-2020). [105]
- (ii) To serve future development in Volcano Heights, an additional transformer is expected to be needed. Typically, transformers require approximately two (2) acres. Property owners should consider donating or pooling land for this purpose, preferably close to the Town Center.

12.5.3. Rainwater Management

- (i) Developments should incorporate Low Impact Design (LID) techniques wherever possible and appropriate. [See Table 12.2, Table 12.3, and Exhibit 12.1 in this Plan.]

TABLE 12.2 – LOCATIONS APPROPRIATE FOR LOW-IMPACT DESIGN (LID) BY SCALE

Micro	
1	Tree wells
2	Medians
3	Parking lot islands
4	Pocket parks
5	Backyard/front yard ponds
6	Parkway between curb and sidewalk
7	Area behind sidewalk
8	Unused or rarely used areas of parking lots
Local	
1	Small parks
2	On-site drainage ponds retrofit for “first flush” and floatables treatment
3	Re-graded parking lot landscape areas (use speed bumps/dips as diversions)
4	Channel tributary entrances
5	Subdivision scale detention basins
6	Subdivision entry features
Regional	
1	Regional detention basins
2	Pump stations
3	Pump station discharges into Rio Grande
4	Regional parks
5	Diversion channel and arroyo outfalls to river

CHAPTER III: GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

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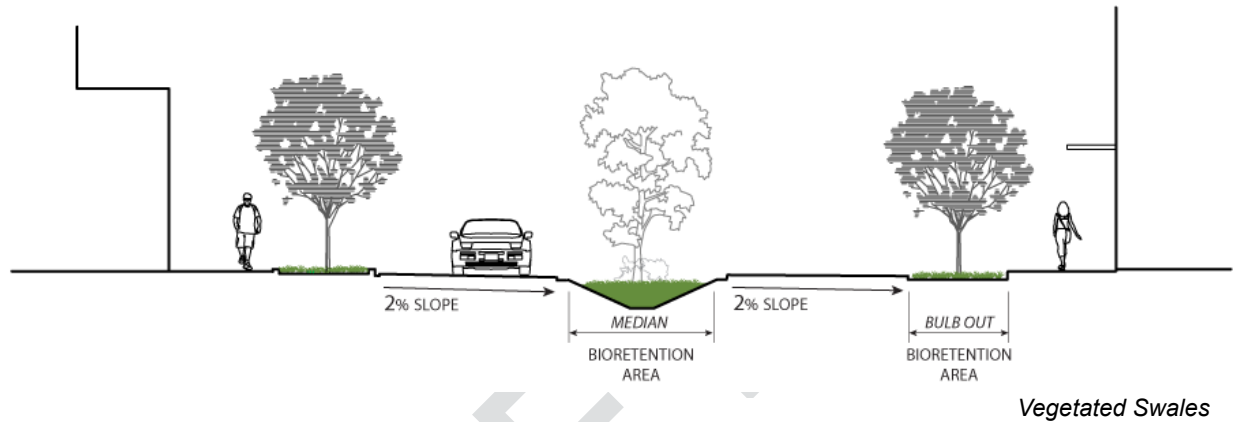
Decorative Grill and Curb Cut



Permeable Paving



Parking Raingarden



Vegetated Swales

TABLE 12.3 – OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LID BY DESIGN ELEMENT

Design Element	Design Objectives and Recommendations
Impervious Surfaces	Minimize the amount of directly connected impervious material. Transition to permeable material under parking areas and/or create breaks in impervious material with open curbs or flush-mount curbs that allow water to flow into landscaped areas.
Roadway Section	Roadway sections should be as open and as minimal as possible. Pedestrian zones should be separated from vehicular zones with a landscaped area bordered by open curbs or flush-mount curbs to allow for water flow.
Intersections	At large intersections, introduce a traffic circle designed to accept stormwater runoff and act as a landscaped bioretention area. At all intersections, minimize turning radii to slow traffic and reduce paved area.
Looped Turnaround	Where possible along the corridor, cluster development and design a looped turnaround for access. The center of the loop can be bordered by flush-mount curbs and act as a landscaped bioretention area.
Driveways	Where possible, share driveways and transition to permeable pavement in the driveway.
Sidewalks	Slope/grade sidewalks horizontally so they drain toward landscaped areas.

Exhibit 12.2 – Recommended Rainwater Design Techniques

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- (ii) Property owners should consult and/or incorporate the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA)'s Drainage Master Plan for Volcano Heights, being drafted as of 2013, for key drainage infrastructure [106, 107]. [See **Section 13.2.5** on page 213.]
- (iii) Where possible, natural stormwater treatments, such as bioswales, linear ponds, etc., should be used to provide flood control and for stormwater quality.
- (iv) A bioswale/linear pond should be designed and incorporated into the median and/or eastern edge of the Park Edge Road. Such a pond, designed in consultation with the City Hydrologist, can help provide a preferred alternative to stormwater drains while helping to meet the City's water quality goals. [See also **Section 4.6.4** on page 67 and **Goal 11.5.5** on page 190 in this Plan.] [40]

12.5.4. **Water Improvements:** The Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) is reviewing a 2012 draft Northwest Service Area Integrated Infrastructure Plan for an area that includes Volcano Heights, which identifies the size of water transmission trunk lines, storage capacity, water treatment, and fire storage necessary to support development. It's expected to be adopted by the ABCWUA by June/July 2013. [106]

- (i) Increased demand within both the Corrales and Volcano Trunks will require additional treatment capacity at the wells within both these trunks.
- (ii) Additional storage capacity (i.e. an additional water tank) may be needed to provide fire protection to new development within Volcano Heights. The ABCWUA will determine future storage requirements based on details as new development is proposed.
- (iii) All necessary, required infrastructure improvements to provide water service to Volcano Heights will be constructed by the developer. This includes the internal distribution systems in the study area.
- (iv) All new infrastructure must be built to ABCWUA standards before the Water Authority accepts the new infrastructure.
- (v) As Volcano Heights is outside of the existing ABCWUA service area, all development will be assessed Water Supply Charges as well as Utility Expansion Charges. The Water Supply Charges relate to the acquisition of new water rights necessary to provide service outside of the defined ABCWUA service area.

12.0 Policies

12.5.5. Wastewater Improvements

- (i) All necessary, required infrastructure improvements to provide wastewater collection services to Volcano Heights will be constructed by the developer.
- (ii) All new infrastructure must be built to ABCWUA standards before the Water Authority accepts the new infrastructure.
- (iii) All collected waste water flows from the study area will outfall to the existing interceptor in the Paseo del Norte/ Avenida de Jaimito Corridor. Extension of this line to the west from its current terminus (near Calle Nortena) will be required.

12.5.6. ABCWUA Development Agreements

- (i) All new water services within the study area will require the execution of a Development Agreement between the owner/developers and the ABCWUA before either water or wastewater service is provided.
- (ii) The Development Agreement will detail the extent of the required water and wastewater infrastructure that must be constructed before service is provided by the ABCWUA.
- (iii) The Development Agreement does not replace or supersede the development requirements of the City of Albuquerque as detailed in the Development Process Manual.

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[Pending - graphic showing recommended water/wastewater infrastructure identified in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan for the Northwest Area.] [106]

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13.0 Implementation

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13.0 Implementation

13.1. Priority Capital Improvement Projects

Development of the Volcano Heights Plan area and the Major Activity Center is expected to occur over a period of decades and will require a high level of infrastructure to attract high-quality development and **major employers**. Priority infrastructure includes, but is not limited to the following needs:

- 13.1.1. The mandatory road network, including the Transit Corridor through the Town Center;
- 13.1.2. Complete buildout of Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard to the City's required cross sections;
- 13.1.3. An internal, local road network to access residences and businesses and designed to meet **block size** requirements for each district;
- 13.1.4. Telecommunications and utility infrastructure;
- 13.1.5. Water, sewer and drainage infrastructure, including regional retention pond facilities, an additional water tank, and water source and water quality improvements;
- 13.1.6. Trails, bike facilities, and other recreational facilities;
- 13.1.7. **Civic spaces, parks and open space**; and
- 13.1.8. Transit facilities, including bus stops and a multi-modal transit center in Town Center serving proposed high-capacity transit.

13.2. Implementation Responsibilities

Though it is likely that some funding will be available for certain projects from the City, County, State and other regional agencies, the bulk of the cost for infrastructure in Volcano Heights is the responsibility of land owners and developers. Broad coordination among multiple land owners and robust financing mechanisms will be necessary for development.

13.2.1. Property Owners

- (i) Coordination – engagement of a master developer is recommended;
- (ii) Infrastructure costs;
- (iii) Development costs;
- (iv) Implementation of finance mechanisms, such as **Special Assessment Districts (SADs)** or **Tax Increment Development Districts (TIDD)**.

13.2.2. City of Albuquerque

- (i) Sector Development Plan
 - Development of land use and zoning regulations
 - Development of design requirements
 - Development and implementation of streamlined review process
 - Adoption and update of the Plan
- (ii) Economic Development
 - Coordination among multiple jurisdictions;
 - Promotion of area and recruitment of business;
 - Collaboration with businesses and development of incentives, such as Industrial Revenue Bonds

13.0 Implementation

- (iii) Department of Municipal Development
 - Coordination with agencies and private utilities to develop infrastructure in a timely manner;
 - Creation and evaluation of road cross-sections; and
 - Petition for access modifications to add intersections on Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard.

13.2.3. **State, County, Mid-Region Council of Governments**

- (i) Transportation coordination, including approving an impending update of the Future Albuquerque Area Bikeways and Streets (FAABS) Plan to better coordinate transportation and land use;
- (ii) Establishing a procedure or resolution allowing for regional access adjustments to Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard within Volcano Heights, as opposed to the existing access modification methods that require approval only with an impending development project on a site-by-site basis; and
- (iii) Assistance with infrastructure costs where feasible.

13.2.4. **Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA):** Planning guidance to verify compliance with the ongoing ABCWUA Master Planning efforts.

- 13.2.5. **Albuquerque Metropolitan Area Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA):** As of 2013, AMAFCA is preparing a Drainage Master Plan for the Volcano Heights Area. The Drainage Master Plan will identify the major drainage infrastructure needed in Volcano Heights, recommend a construction plan and schedule, and work through a mechanism with property owners to finance the infrastructure. All public and private stakeholders are encouraged to participate in the process.

13.3. **Optional Financial Tools**

City Ordinances allow for a variety of financial tools that enable rising property values from development to pay for infrastructure. Desired outcomes at Volcano Heights will likely require the use of one or more of the following methods:

- 13.3.1. **Special Assessment District (SAD):** Described in the Albuquerque Code of Ordinances, Section 6-8, Special Assessment Districts (SADs) involve an additional charge added to property taxes to fund necessary improvements in new subdivisions, such as drinking water and sewer lines, paving and other government services. SADs can be requested by a percentage of landowners in an area or imposed by a local government, and SAD revenues are used to pay back city general funds or service debts, such as bonds, incurred for infrastructure construction.

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13.3.2. **Public Improvement District (PID):** Described in the Albuquerque Code of Ordinances, Section 6-9 and enabled by New Mexico Statute Section 5-11-1 to 5-11-27 NMSA 1978 (2001), **Public Improvement Districts** involve an additional charge added to property taxes to fund a broad array of improvements in a subdivision, ranging from roads and drainage to recreational facilities, trails, parks, public buildings, libraries and other amenities. Like SADs, PID revenues are used to pay back general funds or debts incurred for the construction of infrastructure. The City of Albuquerque currently requires unanimous vote of property owners to establish a PID, though state statutes allow PIDs to be created with $\frac{3}{4}$ of property owners in agreement.

13.3.3. **Tax Increment Development District (TIDD):** Described in the City of Albuquerque Code of Ordinances, Section 4-10, **Tax Increment Development Districts (TIDDs)** capture a portion of the increase in property and gross receipts taxes resulting from the area's development. Funds can be used to pay back debt on a range of projects similar to PIDs, including elaborate streetscapes like the urban boulevard, parks and trails, civic spaces, and other amenities. TIDDs are typically used for a large, master-planned development, rather than a single subdivision. Unlike other funding mechanisms, they do not impose new costs or taxes on property owners (except those incurred by rising property values caused by development). TIDD proceeds can also be used for ongoing maintenance and improvement of facilities. TIDDs require major coordination

among property owners to apply for and maintain districts, issue bonds, and manage revenues and bond payment.

13.3.4. **Public/Private Tax Rebate Agreement:** Similar to a TIDD, this type of agreement allows for cities, counties and other taxing entities to enter into agreements with developers that let developers obtain rebates for infrastructure in return for development that meets standards set by the affected governments for density, walkability, sustainability, etc. Under this type of public/private partnership, the rebates can only be requested after the development has been completed as agreed upon and new property or sales tax revenues have been generated there for a set time period. Such an arrangement can allow rebates of tax revenues for a flexible range of infrastructure improvements, such as streets and utilities, but unlike TIDDs, developers must pay those costs upfront themselves – the agreement cannot be collateralized to allow bonding or other debt acquisition based on expected rebates. At least one such agreement has been made in New Mexico – a project in Rio Rancho whose developer may request up to \$2.8 million in rebates for infrastructure costs from gross-receipts (sales) taxes generated on site, after the development is complete and has been in use long enough that those revenues have been collected by the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department. [108]

13.4. **Amending this Sector Development Plan:** Changes to the text, graphics, or Zoning shall be per Sections 14-16-4-1 and 14-16-4-3 of the City Zoning Code.

13.5. **Implementation Matrix:** See Table 13.1. [109]

13.0 Implementation

TABLE 13.1 –IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Abbreviations and Acronyms used in the following table:

CNM	=	Central New Mexico Community College	GARTC	=	Greater Albuquerque Recreational Trails Committee
DMD	=	Department of Municipal Development (COA)	MRCOG	=	Mid-region Council of Governments
GABAC	=	Greater Albuquerque Bicycling Advisory Committee	UNM	=	The University of New Mexico

Element	ID	Policy Implemented	Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Coordination Required
A. Environment and Open Space						
Open Space Acquisition	A-1	12.1.1	Short-term	Prioritize open space acquisitions in Volcano Heights	City Open Space Division	Council
Transfer-of-Development Rights (TDRs)	A-2	12.1.3, 12.1.5	Medium-term	Create legal framework allowing TDRs in the City of Albuquerque or within Volcano Heights	Council/Legal	City Open Space Division
Monitoring Process for Blasting	A-3	12.1.9, 12.1.10	Medium-term	Create development process for sufficiently documenting existing conditions on a subject property and on adjacent natural resources within Escarpment Transition zone, abutting archaeological sites, and adjacent to Major Public Open Space prior to any blasting required by new development and/or infrastructure	City Open Space Division	City Development staff, Property Owners
B. Economic Development						
Economic Development & Recruitment	B-1	12.2.2, 12.2.5	Medium-term	Coordinate with property owners to form a BID and/or hire a master development coordinator	City Economic Development	Council, Property Owners
	B-2	12.2.5	Medium-term	Coordinate with property owners and Double Eagle Airport to recruit businesses for Volcano Heights	City Economic Development	Property Owners, Double Eagle Airport

CHAPTER III: GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

13.0 Implementation

Element	ID	Policy Implemented	Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Coordination Required
C. Transportation						
Transit	C-1	12.3.4	Short-term	Identify a site for park and ride	ABQ RIDE	MRCOG, Property Owners, CNM, UNM
	C-2	12.3.3	Long-term	Identify a site for transit center	ABQ RIDE	MRCOG, Property Owners
Autos	C-3	12.3.9	Short-term	Modify access policy to allow recommended intersections along Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard	DMD	Council, MPO, TCC, RAC, TPTG
Bikes	C-4	12.3.14	Short-term	Coordinate multi-use trails along Unser Blvd. with 50-mile Bike Loop	DMD/Parks/GABAC/GARTC	Mayor's Office
Peds	C-5	12.3.12	Long-term	Investigate pedestrian grade-separated crossings for Paseo del Norte and Unser Boulevard	DMD	Property Owners
D. Land Use and Urban Design						
Coordination & Maintenance	D-1	12.4.5	Medium-term	Coordinate with property owners to form a BID to oversee implementation of the Plan and ongoing maintenance of private amenities accessible to the public.	City Economic Development	Council, Property Owners
Major Activity Center	D-2	12.2.1	Medium-term	Update the Comprehensive Plan's Centers & Corridors Map to include Volcano Heights MAC	City Planning	Council
E. Infrastructure						
Drainage Master Plan [110]	E-1	12.5.3	Short-term	Coordinate with property owners to create a Drainage Management Plan to identify needed infrastructure and plan for its implementation	AMAFCA	Property Owners, City Hydrology
Water/Wastewater	E-2	12.5.4, 12.5.5, 12.5.6	Medium-term	Coordinate with property owners on needed improvements to water systems and execution of necessary development agreements	ABCWUA	Property Owners
Utilities	E-3	12.5.2, 12.2.6	Medium-term	Coordinate with property owners on needed improvements to electric, gas, communications, and other dry utilities	PNM, NM Gas	Property Owners
PID/SAD/TIDDs	E-4	12.5.1	Medium-term	Coordinate with property owners to form PID/SAD/TIDDs when/as requested to fund infrastructure improvements	Council	Property Owners, State of New Mexico

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

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