

VOLCANO TRAILS

Sector Development Plan

August 2011



Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan

City of Albuquerque

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Chapter 1

Introduction. Volcano Trails (see **Exhibit 1**) is the smallest of three sector plan areas west of the Petroglyph National Monument on Albuquerque's West Side (see **Exhibit 2**).

In 2004, the City Council called for a planning study of what is now known as Volcano Mesa, which includes Volcano Cliffs, Volcano Heights, and Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan areas. Finding that “The Volcanic Escarpment of the Northwest Mesa has long been considered a unique landscape that requires special protection,” the Council expressed concerns over development trends with subdivisions being approved piecemeal without the guidance of an overall plan for the area. The Council recognized the need for a plan that would bring development in line with the West Side Strategic Plan (WSSP), the Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan (NWMEP), the Albuquerque / Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan, and other previously established policies. Issues to be addressed included transportation, drainage, water and wastewater, a mix of land uses, view corridors, building height, massing and orientation, walls, parks, trails and open space, and phasing and timing of growth.

The Planning study forecasted over 100,000 additional residents at final build-out in the Volcano Mesa area and adjoining areas on the Northwest Mesa and identified how build-out of exclusively single family residential subdivisions would increase the imbalance of jobs and housing, adding to traffic demands and increasing the burden on West Side and east-west transportation systems. The study identified an overall need for transit-supportive densities and design; additional mixed-use centers; a large-scale, regional mixed-use employment center; consolidation and connection of open space and trails along drainage channels; and retaining access to exceptional views.

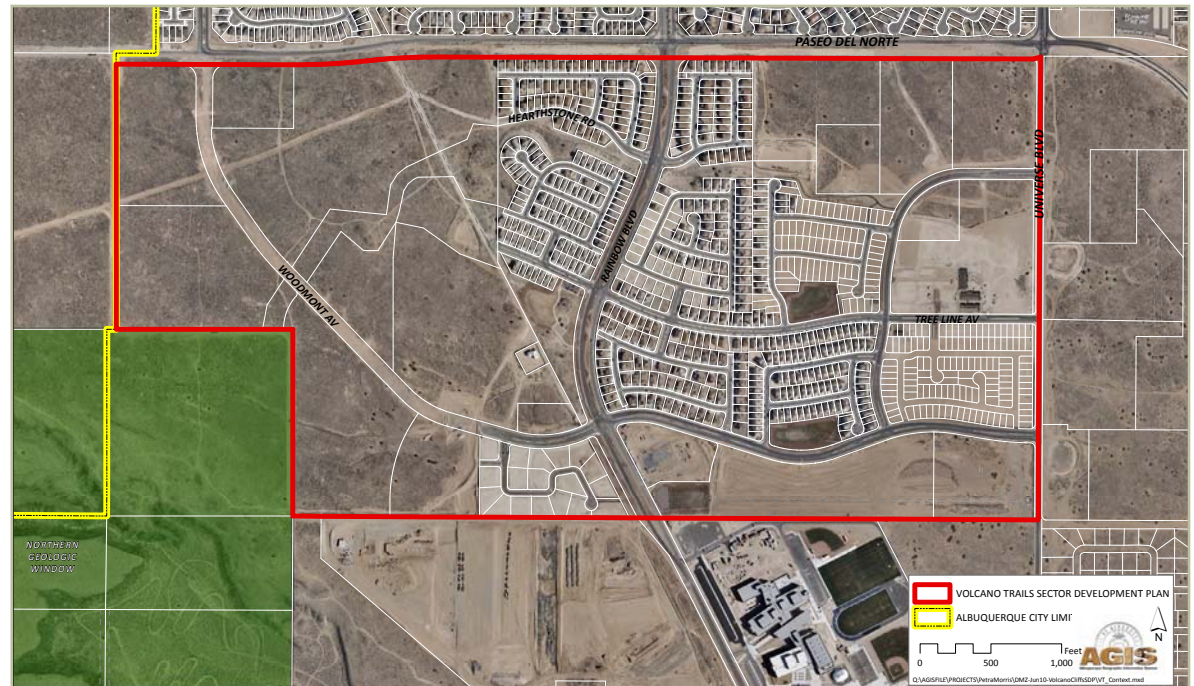


Exhibit 1, Volcano Trails Plan Area

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Introduction

Planning Process. In 2010, at the direction of City Councilor Dan Lewis and Planning Director Deborah Stover, in consultation with area property owners, a new approach to developing long-range plans for this special area of Albuquerque was initiated. The original Volcano Heights Sector Plan was adopted in 2006 but appealed to district court by the Volcano Cliff Property Owners Association. Upon remand from the court, the Plan was divided into three separate, but related, Rank III Sector Development Plans in order to address the diverse needs and issues within each planning area. Language related to the overall development of the plan area, including analysis of existing conditions and general goals and policies for land use, transportation, and open space were moved into the companion Volcano Mesa amendment to the West Side Strategic Plan, the Rank II Area Plan that sets policy for development on Albuquerque's West Side.

The City sought input from stakeholders and property owners in a renewed planning process and used that input to guide the development of the three plans that were based on the original planning effort but more specifically tailored to the goals and vision of affected stakeholders and property owners of each area.

The three plans can generally be described as follows:

- the Volcano Cliffs Sector Development Plan (VCSDP), in which lower-density residential development will predominate on thousands of individually owned small lots;
- the Volcano Heights Sector Development Plan (VHSDP), which includes larger tracts of land designated a Major Activity Center, with opportunities for a mix of employment, commercial, and high- and medium-density residential development; and
- the Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan (VTSDP), which is primarily designated for medium-density, single-family residential development held in consolidated ownership, with larger tracts being developed by master developer Longford Homes.

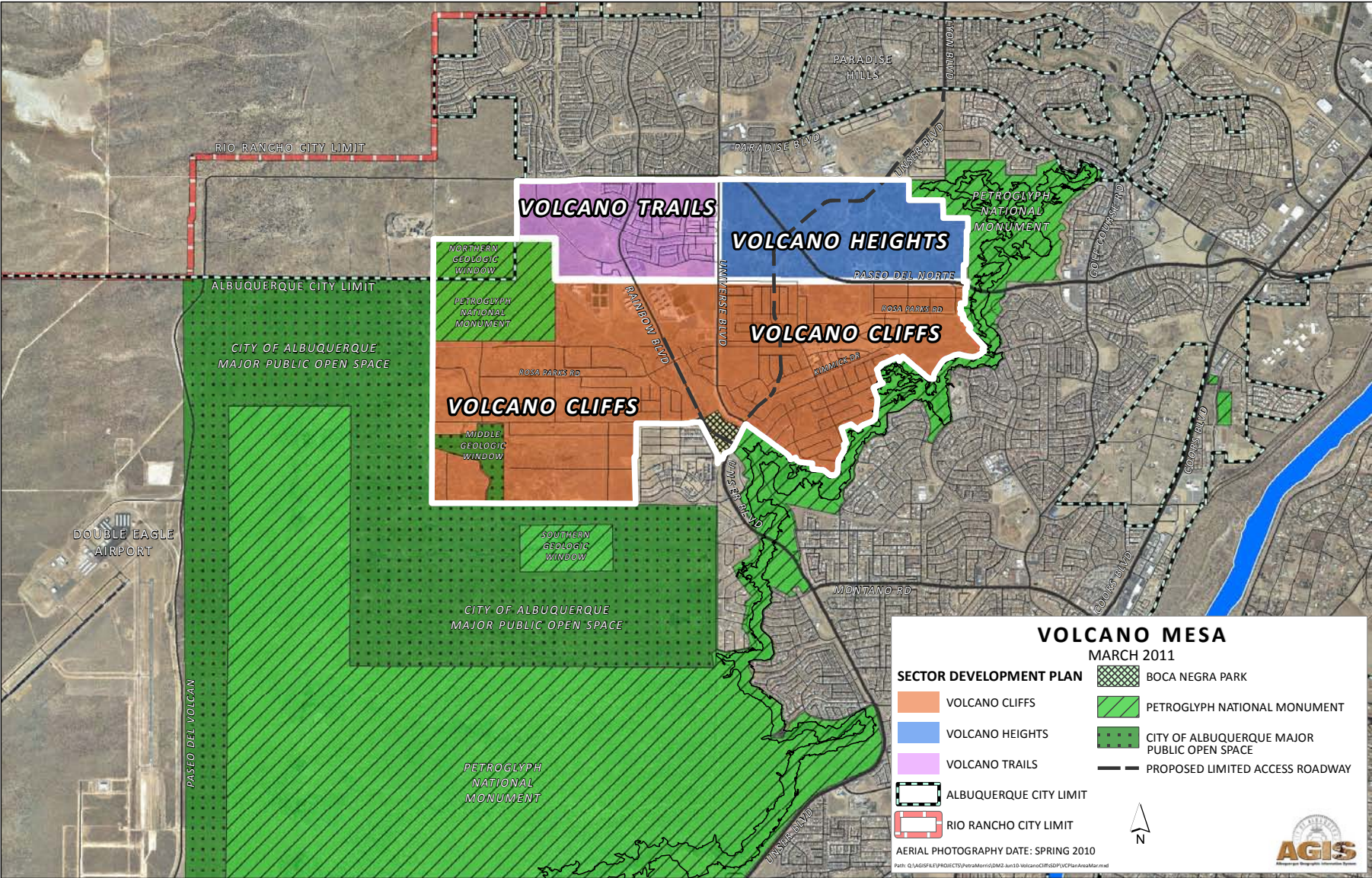


Exhibit 2, Volcano Mesa Plan Area

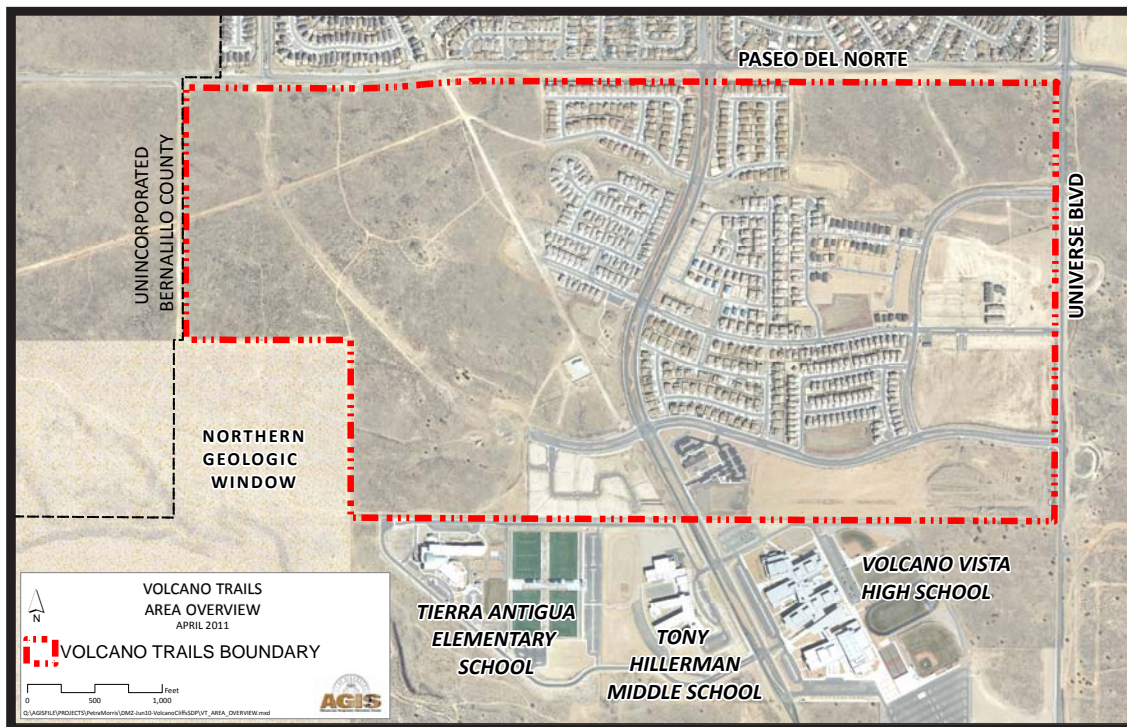
Chapter 1

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Purpose of the Plan. The Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan, “the Plan,” provides regulatory guidance for the development of the Trails, a 446-acre area held by Longford Homes consisting of residential villages, parks, an open space corridor, trails, and neighborhood retail and services.

The Plan adopts zoning and land-use strategies that support area-wide policies for high-quality development with a range of housing densities and that respond to the area’s unique location and landscape.

Plan Area. The Plan area is located south of Paseo del Norte and west of Universe Boulevard. This area is part of the larger 3,532-acre Volcano Mesa planning area designated by an amendment to the WSSP in 2011 (See **Exhibit 2, Volcano Mesa Plan Area**).



Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) has three schools south of the Plan area, including Volcano Vista High School, Tony Hillerman Middle School, and Tierra Antigua Elementary School. There are also undeveloped lands held by the State of New Mexico to the south of the Plan area. To the west of the Plan Area is the Petroglyph National Monument’s Northern Geologic Window and undeveloped land in unincorporated Bernalillo County. (See **Exhibit 3, Volcano Trails Plan Location**.)

Exhibit 3, Volcano Trails Plan Location

During the initial planning process for the larger Volcano Mesa area in 2004, certain areas were exempted from consideration of new land-use regulations. The exempted areas were those that had received preliminary approval as of October 2004, when a development moratorium was instituted for the Volcano Mesa area and for those areas that received final plat approval as the 2006 Plan was being developed. These exempted tracts are shown as colored areas in **Exhibit 4**. The developer agreed to make certain design modifications for the currently unbuilt portion of those exempted areas, which are now part of the Plan's new zones.

Development Status. Approximately 30 percent of the Trails development is complete. Vacant parcels remaining include the areas designated for future commercial uses and lots bordering the Northern Geologic Window and APS and State of New Mexico lands.

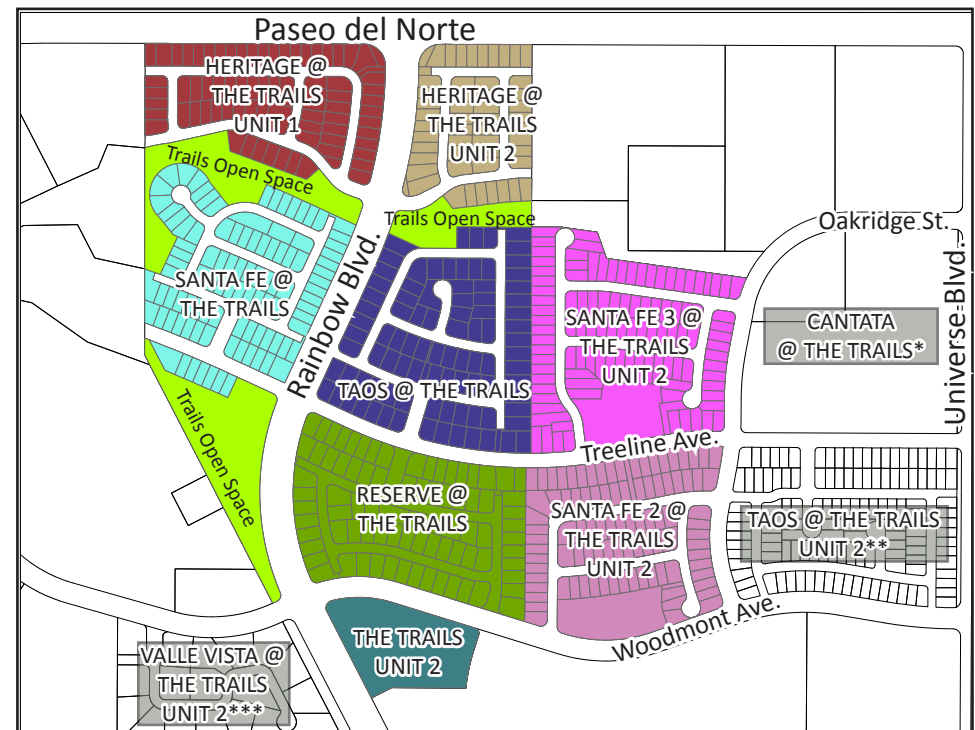


Exhibit 4, Volcano Trails Exempted Tracts

* NOTE: Cantata @ the Trails is NOT exempt but does warrant specialized zoning regulation, as its site plan was approved by the Development Review Board (DRB) based on zoning from a prior planning effort. (See **Chapter 3 Section I – Zoning** Pre-existing Standards for Development.)

** NOTE: Taos @ the Trails Unit 2 is NOT exempt but does warrant specialized zoning regulation, as it was platted prior to the latest planning effort. (See **Chapter 3 Section I – Zoning** Volcano Trails Small Lot [SU-2/VTSL].)

*** NOTE: Valle Vista @ the Trails Unit 2 is NOT exempt except for lot size, as it was platted prior to the latest planning effort.

Chapter 1

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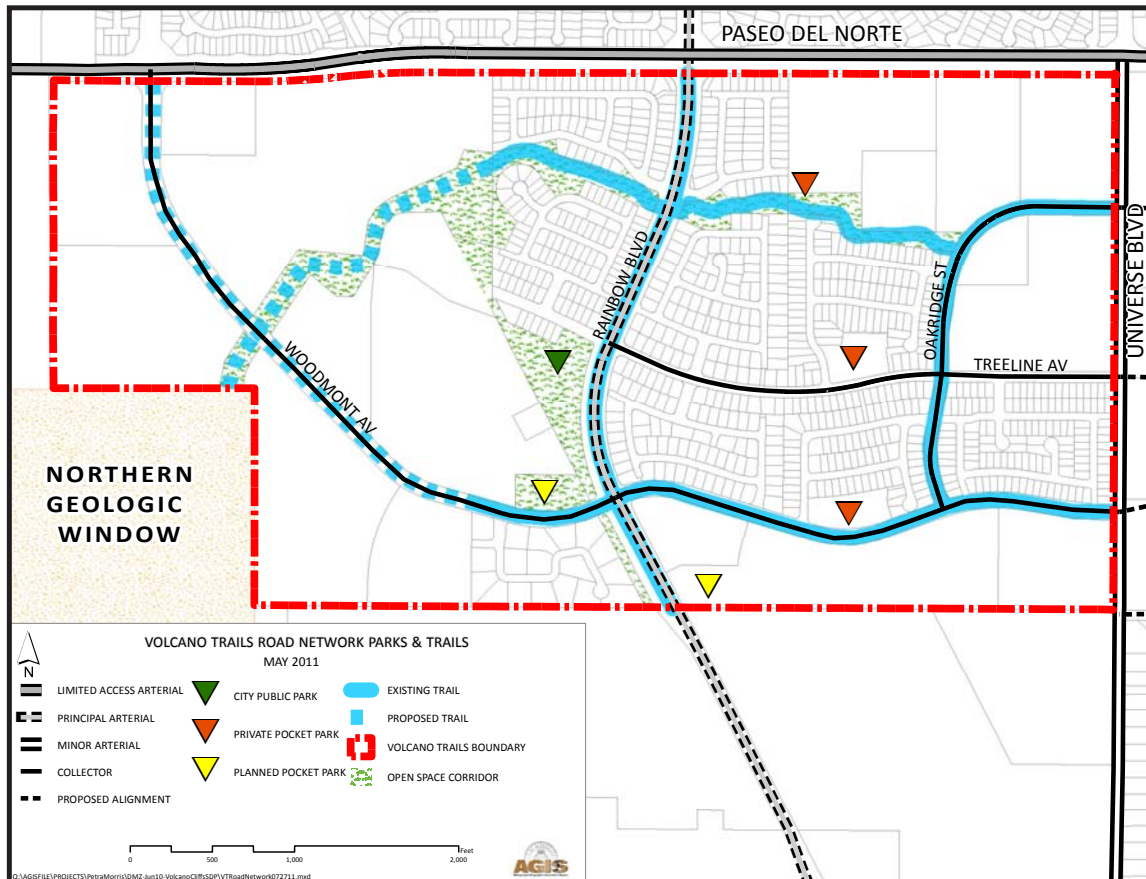


Exhibit 5, Volcano Trails Road and Trails Network, Open Space Corridors, and Parks

Transportation. The Plan's major road network, in various states of completion, includes the following that correspond to the Mid-Region Council of Government's functional classifications:

- Rainbow Boulevard, a principal arterial, which bisects the plan area and provides access from Paseo del Norte, a limited access major arterial, to the APS campuses of Volcano Vista High School, Tony Hillerman Middle School, and Tierra Antigua Elementary School;
- Universe Boulevard, a designated minor arterial, which borders the Plan to the east; and
- Woodmont Avenue, a designated collector, which upon completion will generally run east-west through the plan area from Paseo del Norte to Rainbow and Universe Boulevards, eventually connecting outside of the Plan area with Unser Boulevard.

Other collector streets include Treeline Avenue and Oakridge Street.

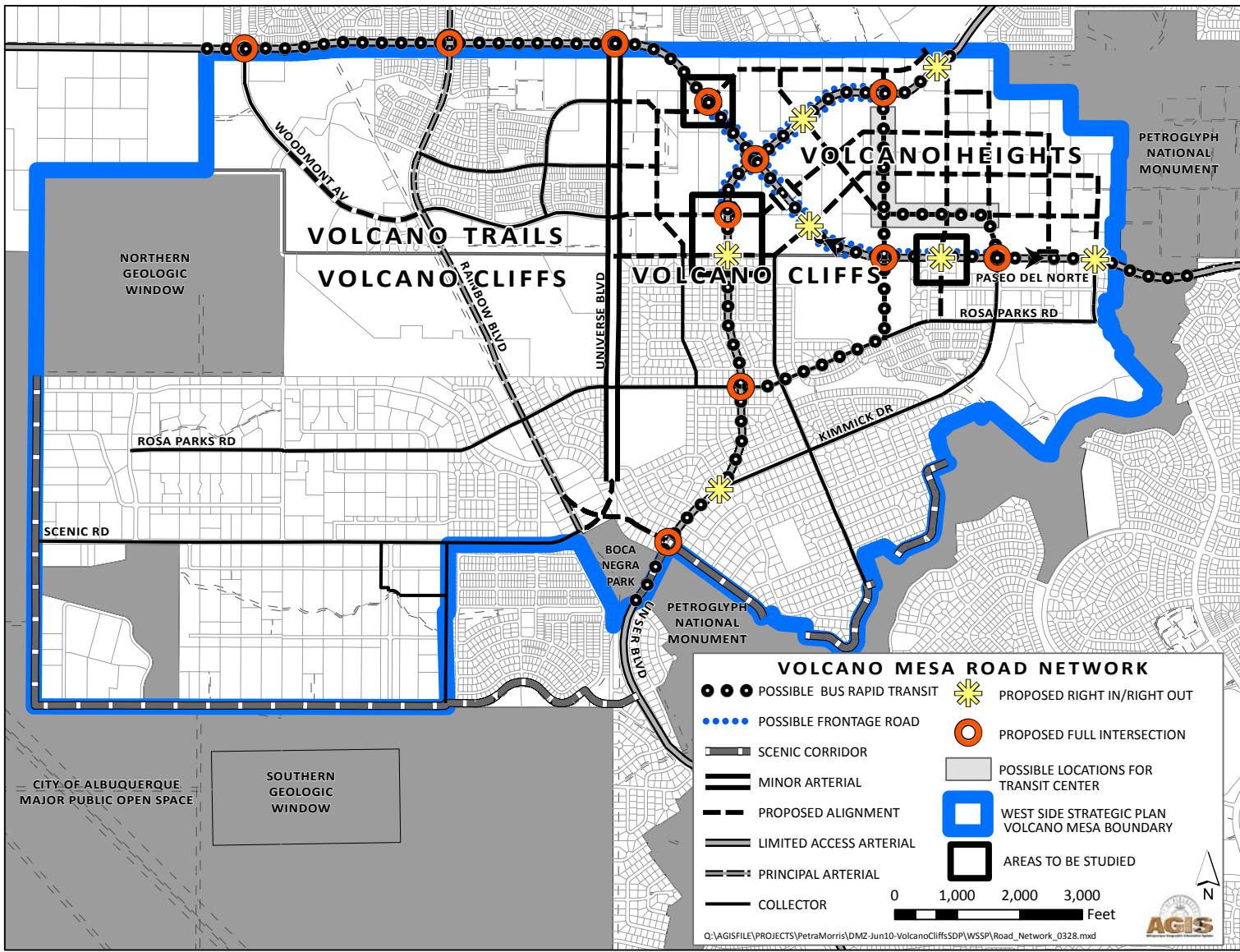


Exhibit 6, Proposed Volcano Mesa Road Network

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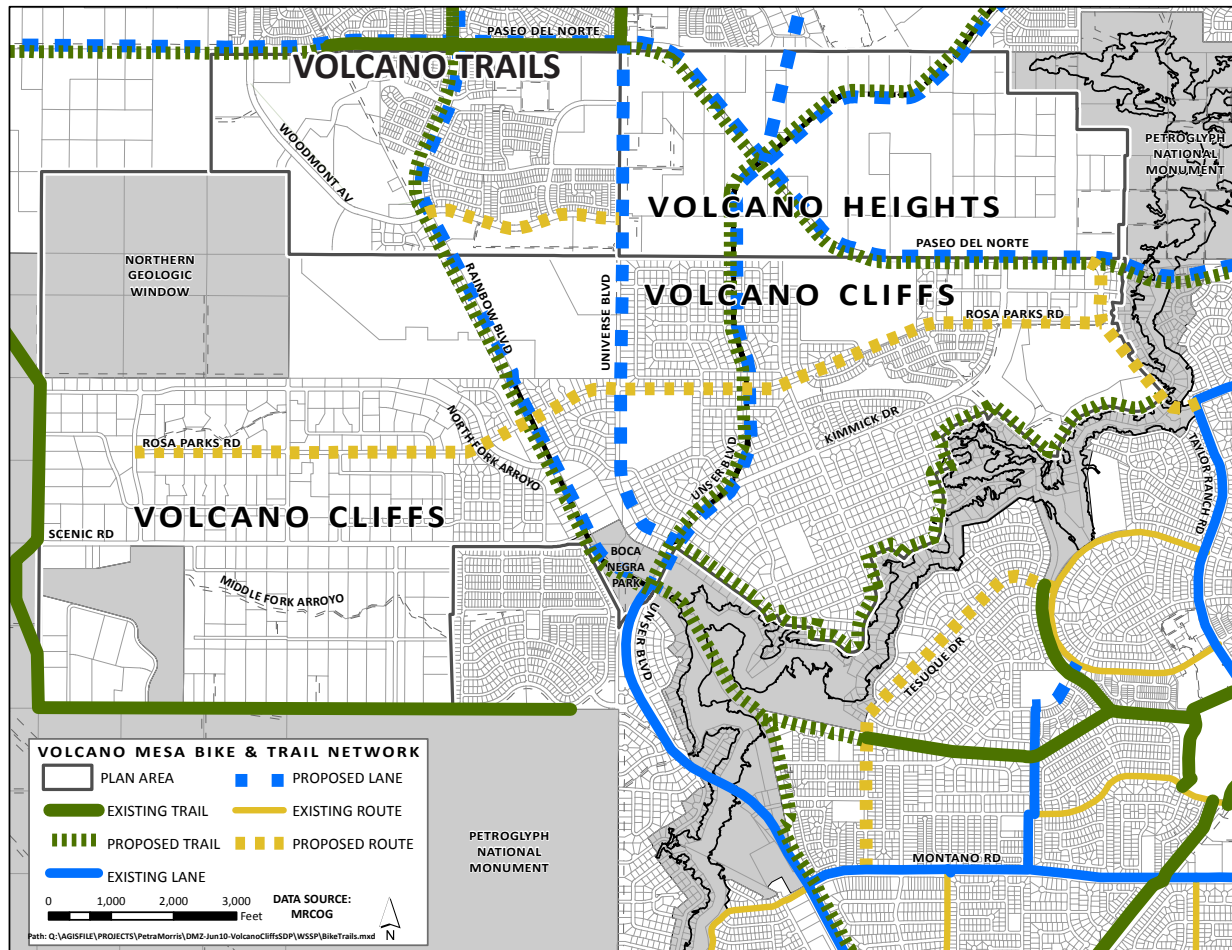


Exhibit 7, Volcano Mesa Bike & Trail Network

Open Space and Parks. The Plan’s western boundary includes the Petroglyph National Monument’s Northern Geologic Window, which contains culturally significant resources that should be protected by access restrictions limiting use.

The Trails development features 41 acres of open space and parks, including one completed park dedicated to the City, three completed private pocket parks, and several additional pocket parks planned for new subdivision development. An open space corridor runs east-west through the development, providing trails that connect park sites for area recreation. The corridor connects to designated open space that runs north-south the length of the Plan area along Universe Boulevard. (See Exhibit 5, Volcano Trails Road and Trails Network, Open Space Corridors, and Parks.)

Once platted, private parks and open space will ultimately be conveyed to a homeowner’s association, which will remain responsible for improvements, maintenance, and liability. While privately owned, these parks and open space corridors are intended for public access. The developer shall grant a public pedestrian access easement to ensure public access in perpetuity.

Pre-existing Zoning. Until the adoption of this Plan, the Plan area was zoned for single-family residential development (Residential Developing Area - RD) at average suburban densities of 5 dwelling units per acre (du/acre). RD zoning allows uses as intense as residential townhouse (R-T) or residential limited townhouse (R-LT).

In the RD zone, townhomes are permitted if a site development plan is approved by the Planning Director (or his/her designee) and the Development Review Board (DRB). If multifamily or commercial uses are desired, then an RD sector development plan approved by the Environmental Planning Commission (EPC) is required, but the amount of commercial cannot exceed 15% of the RD zone covered by the sector plan.

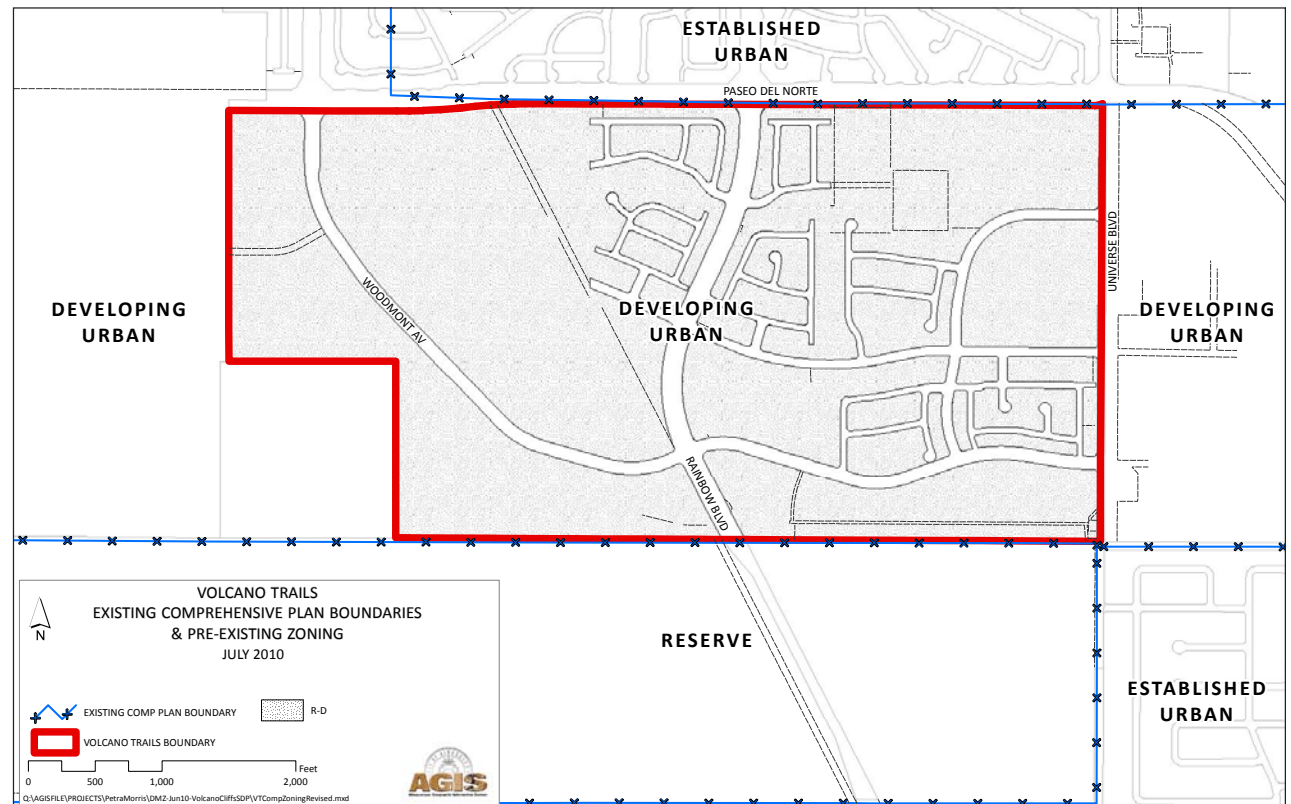


Exhibit 8, Pre-existing Zoning and Comprehensive Plan Designation

Because these uses that involve higher densities are allowed within the zone, the potential outcomes for development are hard to predict, and unintended negative impacts are difficult to mitigate. This Plan seeks to introduce a range of lot sizes, housing types, and densities of development and maintain flexibility in the development process, while improving the predictability of development.

The expected total build-out for the Plan area under pre-existing zoning is estimated to be 2,050 dwelling units. Expected build-out with this sector plan zoning is roughly the same, with the addition of 215,000 square feet of commercial uses.

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The pre-existing, predominantly single-family residential zoning does not allow predictable development of commercial and other non-residential uses that could make neighborhoods more walkable and convenient (e.g. neighborhood services). This Plan designates new zoning for commercial areas with pedestrian-oriented design standards that serve neighborhoods. This new commercial zoning will allow development that supports a wide range of transportation, housing, and amenity options.

Regulatory Framework. 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 West Side Strategic Plan or the Arroyos Facility Plan, are exclusively policy documents that provide more detail and give more direction about large but distinct areas within Albuquerque. Rank III Plans, including Sector Development Plans (SDP) such as this Volcano Trails 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 VTSDP is intended to further and comply with the policies and intents of the following adopted plans:

Relevant Ranked Plans	Area	Policy / Regulation
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 • Major Public Open Space Facility Plan • Trails and Bikeways Facility Plan • Facility Plan for Electric Service Transmission and Subtransmission Facilities 	Relevant Albuquerque Areas, including Volcano Mesa	Policy
Rank III: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan (NWMEP) 	Specific Area	Policy / Regulation

TABLE 1, RELEVANT EXISTING RANKED CITY PLANS

The Rank III VTSDP provides policy and regulatory guidance for development within its boundaries. Its adoption sets land-use, design, and development standards for the area to ensure development outcomes that are more predictable for the community and affected stakeholders. Its strategies are based on implementing the goals and policies of the 2011 WSSP Volcano Mesa Amendment, which identifies the Volcano Trails area as suitable for primarily residential development at a mix of densities and housing types and for small areas of pedestrian-friendly commercial and mixed uses serving nearby neighborhoods.

Because the VTSDP and the NWMEP are both Rank III plans with overlapping boundaries, where a policy or regulation conflicts, the VTSDP prevails, unless otherwise stated in this Plan. In areas with overlapping boundaries, where one plan is silent, the policies/regulations of the other plan prevail. (See **Exhibit 9, Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan Boundary.**)

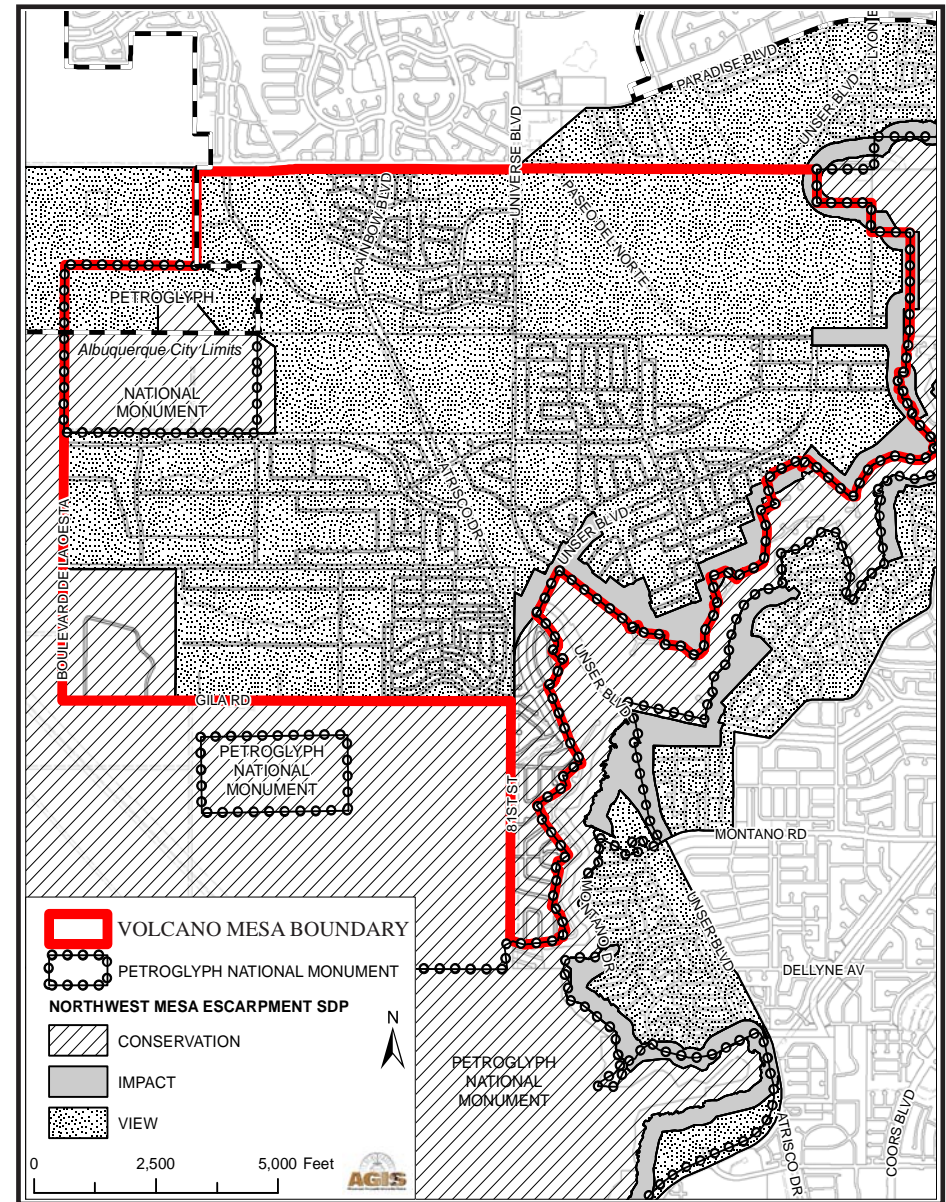


Exhibit 9, Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan Boundary

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CHAPTER 2

plan goals

Chapter 2

Goals for Volcano Trails

The Plan's zoning and development standards are intended to create a context-sensitive development that realizes the policies established by the WSSP Volcano Mesa amendment.

1. Promote Residential Diversity. In order to encourage a range of housing opportunities for various ages and incomes, the Trails development will include apartments, townhouses, small-lot, and medium-lot single-family residential development to attract a diverse population.

2. Create Healthy Residential Neighborhoods. Street- and courtyard-facing residences support neighborhoods and improve safety because entrances and windows face pedestrian paths. Street-facing buildings keep “eyes on the street” and deter unwanted behavior. Furthermore, when paired with calm streets, street-facing architecture can encourage neighbors to come together and socialize. Blank walls, garage doors, and parking lots have deleterious effects on streets (and parks) and shall be avoided or mitigated.

3. Create Neighborhood Retail Centers. Convenience stores and other neighborhood retail, like a grocery store, drugstore and hardware store, are encouraged within Neighborhood Centers to bring retail, commercial, and community services within walking distance of homes.

4. Ensure Quality Design and Sensitivity to Climate. The quality of individual buildings contributes to the sense of place and permanence. Development standards will apply to individual buildings, lighting, utilities, walls, and landscape design, with the intent of creating a high-quality built environment with lasting character that draws on southwestern regional styles and traditions. Individual design expression and diverse land-use character can flourish within an overall framework of quality. Building design, architectural elements, drainage, and site design should work together to conserve and harvest rainwater, provide shade as relief from harsh sunlight and heat, and offer protection from seasonal winds and rain.

5. *Create Neighborhood Edge/Transitions from Open Space areas and the Petroglyph National Monument.* Roads or landscape buffers should be planned as transitions from Major Public Open Space and the Petroglyph National Monument to residential or commercial development. The preferred transition from the Petroglyph National Monument's Northern Geologic Window to development is a single-loaded street (i.e. a street with development only on the side not abutting the Monument). Requirements for fencing, landscaping, and heights are more restrictive within 200 feet of the Northern Geologic Window. Building colors should be in harmony with the desert palette. Preferred fencing is stucco walls or coyote fencing. Native vegetation should be used wherever landscaping is visible to the public from the public right-of-way.

6. *Protect important views, vistas, and view corridors.* Important views from locations within Volcano Trails to the Rio Grande basin, across the city of Albuquerque, and to the Sandia Mountains should be protected. Building height limits, site layout, and street orientation are all important tools to protect views into, out of, and through this unique area in perpetuity for nearby residents as well as all Albuquerque citizens and visitors. As development within the Trails 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. To minimize the visual impact of development, predominant colors used on structures should blend with the natural colors of the mesa.

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CHAPTER 3

zoning and general standards

Chapter 3

This chapter establishes the framework necessary to implement the Plan. It establishes SU-2 zoning for most undeveloped properties within the Plan boundary and the development review process associated with the SU-2 zones. Not all properties are rezoned with this Plan. The areas with development pre-existing or approved prior to the adoption of this Plan or that were exempted from the development moratorium during the planning process retain their existing RD zoning. (See **Exhibit 4, Volcano Trails Exempted Areas.**)

- Section **I – Zoning** in this Chapter establishes a framework for future growth that encourages walkable, transit-supportive districts, while also maintaining many of the area’s scenic qualities and conserving unique ecological and archaeological assets.
- Section **II – General Standards** in this Chapter contains additional standards that apply across different zones. Properties zoned SU-2/VTVC, SU-2/VTUR, SU-2/VTRD, SU-2/VTSL, and SU-2/VTML must comply with the provisions of the General Standards section as applicable.

Zoning and General Standards

Development Review Process.

It is important that the procedures for development allow for a streamlined review and approval process when a proposal is consistent with the Plan standards, as well as provide flexibility to amend regulatory requirements. This process is illustrated in **Table 2** below. When there is any inconsistency with other City regulations and standards, the regulations and standards contained in the Plan take precedence.

Table 2, Development Approval Process describes the development review and approval process for properties located within the Plan area.

Development Zone	Development Approval Process	Site Plan Type
SU-2 Volcano Trails Village Center (VTVC)	DRB with Planning Director	Commercial Master Plan for Development
SU-2 Volcano Trails Urban Residential (VTUR)	DRB	No additional plan required
SU-2 Volcano Trails Residential Developing Area (VTRD)	DRB	Site Development Plan for Subdivision
SU-2 Volcano Trails Small Lot (VTSL)	DRB	Site Development Plan for Subdivision
SU-2 Volcano Trails Medium Lot (VTML)	DRB	Site Development Plan for Subdivision
SU-2 Residential Developing Area (RD)	per City Zoning Code for RD	per City Zoning Code for RD
SU-2 Volcano Trails Open Space	DRB	Site Development Plan for Building Permit

TABLE 2, DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

Zoning and General Standards

Permitted Deviations.

While the regulations adopted by the Plan attempt to address the varied conditions for development throughout the Plan area, no regulation can predict the unique factors related to a specific site or proposal that may arise during its implementation. As such, deviations from the standards are permitted, as described below.

Unless otherwise restricted within this Plan, deviations from dimensional standards shall be handled as follows:

Minor: Deviations from any dimensional standard of up to 10% or from any non-dimensional standard, such as color, may be approved by the Planning Director or his/her designee.

Major: Any deviations of 10-20% from any dimensional standard or to permitted and prohibited uses shall be reviewed by the EPC via the site development plan approval process; deviations of 20% or more are not allowed. In order for the EPC to grant the deviation(s) and approve the site development plan, the applicant must demonstrate the following:

- 1) the original standard(s) cannot be reasonably met without substantial hardship due to the uniqueness of the site, and
- 2) applicable goals and policies of the Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan are still met, even with the proposed deviation(s).

Zoning and General Standards

Zoning Intention and Character

The development standards for each of the zones are located in the following section **I-Zoning** in this Chapter.

- **SU-2 Volcano Trails/Village Center (VTVC)**. The Village Centers offers a “sense of place” through designated space for local retail, services, and schools within walking distance of most homes. Besides shops, the Village Center is intended to include housing, a small park (parks smaller than 2 acres shall be privately owned and maintained), and community facilities.
- **SU-2 Volcano Trails/Urban Residential (VTUR)**. Urban Residential development allows a variety of urban housing types within a network of livable, pedestrian-friendly streets, including courtyard housing, loft apartments, patio homes, townhouses, duplexes, and detached single-family homes on small lots.
- **SU-2 Volcano Trails Residential Developing Area (VTRD)**. Residential Developing Area allows for RD zoning and approval process per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-14. Lots without alleys shall be limited to a minimum lot size of 3,600 square feet. On alley lots minimum lot size shall be 3,000 square feet. All development in the Volcano Trails/RD zone shall meet applicable requirements in **Section II – General Standards**.
- **SU-2 Volcano Trails/Suburban Residential–Small Lot (VTSL)**. Suburban Residential–Small Lot development allows typical modern suburban lot sizes but with rear access alleys, houses moved up to the sidewalk, front porches, and other features to create a more pedestrian-friendly environment.
- **SU-2 Volcano Trails/Suburban Residential–Medium Lot (VTML)**. Suburban Residential–Medium Lot development allows homes on larger lots, built in a way that protects the natural environment and preserves significant view corridors.
- **Residential Developing Area (RD)**. This area was exempted from the planning process and retains its existing zoning and is subject to the regulations of the RD zone per the City Zoning Code §14-16-2-14.
- **SU-2 Volcano Trails Open Space**. This area includes proposed and existing privately owned and maintained (i.e. Homeowners Association-owned and maintained) parks, open space, and trails, which meet the developer’s Off-site Open Space dedication requirements.

Chapter 3

Zoning and General Standards

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I – ZONING

Chapter 3

I –Zoning

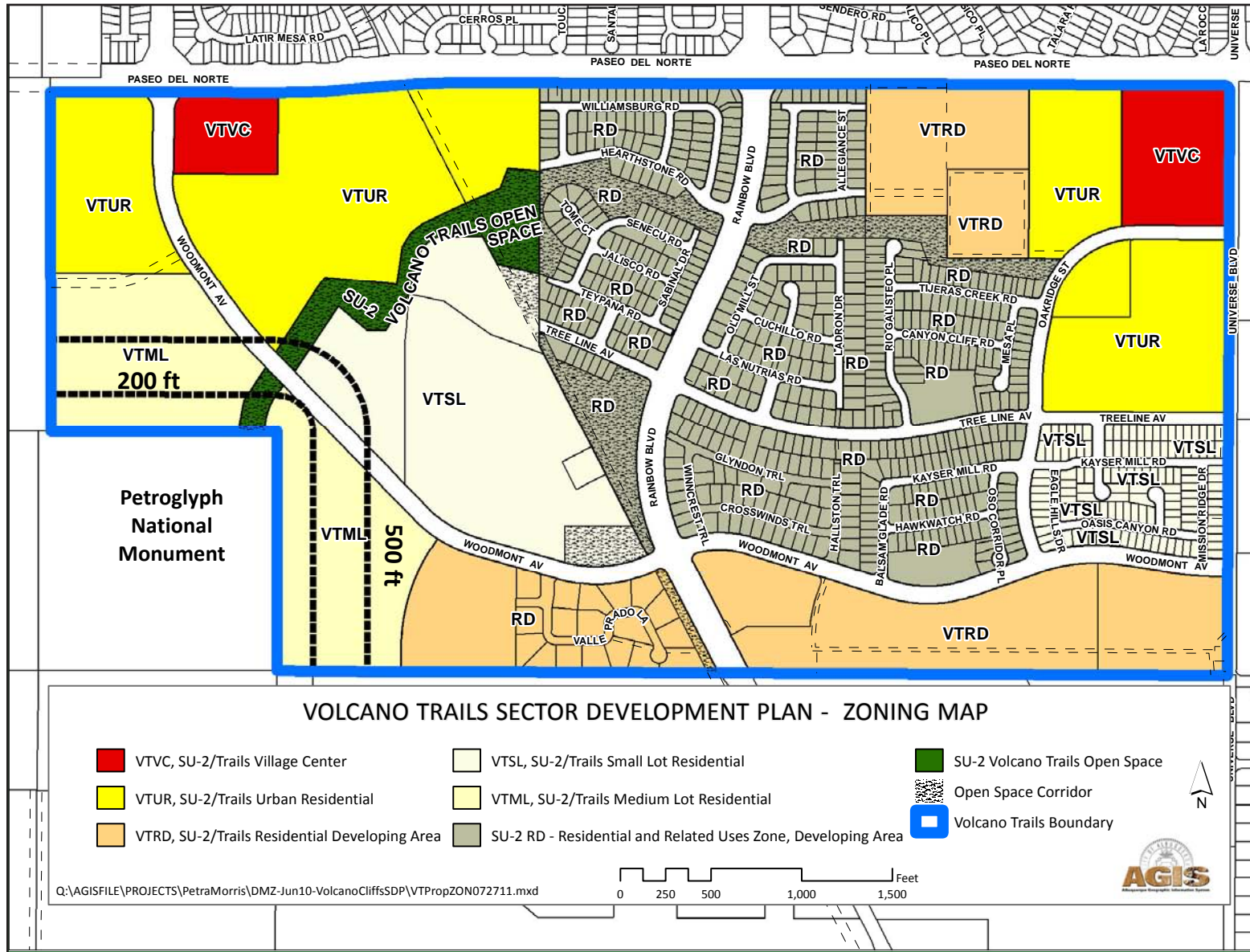


Exhibit 10, Zoning Established by the Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan

Pre-existing Standards for Development. The following regulations were established for exempted tracts prior to the adoption of this Plan. (See **Exhibit 4, Volcano Trails Exempted Tracts.**) Where there is a conflict between these requirements and the requirements in other sections of this Plan, these requirements shall prevail:

1. Subdivisions and site development plans approved prior to the adoption of this Plan are subject only to the requirements in place at the time of their approval. This includes the Cantata @ the Trails approved by the DRB in October 2007 (Project #1002962 / Case #07DRB-00613). (See **Exhibit 10.**)
2. The privately owned and maintained pocket parks and open space zoned SU-2 Volcano Trails Open Space, existing open space corridor, and dedicated public park shall count toward the developer's open space dedication requirements. (See **Exhibit 7.**)
3. A new street connection shall be provided from Woodmont to the Northern Geologic Window to allow maintenance access for City vehicles. The ultimate location is to be determined via coordination between the City and the property owner.
4. The ultimate location of the street to serve the APS schools south of the Plan area may be changed subject to and in conjunction with the road to the Northern Geologic Window referenced above. The ultimate location is to be determined via coordination between the City and the property owner. The proposed street shall be coordinated with the City Open Space Division to ensure that one street provides adequate and acceptable access for both APS and the Northern Geologic Window.
5. A new street connection shall be shown as a dotted line from Woodmont west to private property in Bernalillo County.

The Zones. The following section contains the development standards for new SU-2 zones established by the Plan.

SU-2/VTVC

Village Center Zone

Mixed-use areas at the neighborhood scale extend goods and services to locations that may not be able to support major retail, but might support small offices, shops, community facilities, and/or residential developments with ground floor home occupations, including office, retail, and service activities. Mixed-use areas may be used to create small retail centers to provide a “sense of place” for residential neighborhoods. Neighborhood Mixed Use zoning provides the opportunity for diverse housing retail, small parks, and civic facilities to create vibrant communities.

A. GENERAL

Permitted Uses

1. R-T, R-G, R-2, RC, O-1, C-1, with the following additions and exceptions:
 - a. Parking structures shall be permitted with ground level uses along the street façade.
 - b. Single-family detached development is prohibited.
 - c. Gated and/or walled developments are prohibited.
 - d. Drive-in restaurants, drive-up service windows, commercial surface parking lots (i.e. commercial enterprises for four or more vehicles for a fee not associated with another use on the same site), and/or off-premise signs are not permitted.
 - e. On-premise signs are permitted as regulated in the C-1 zone per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-16(A)(11) with the following exceptions and additions:
 - i. Signs may project more than one foot into the right-of-way per City Encroachment Agreement requirements.
 - ii. Height of free-standing signs shall not exceed 8 feet.
 - iii. See **Section II – General Standards B.11** for additional requirements.

- f. Vehicle sales, rental, service, repair and storage shall be in a completely enclosed building or located completely behind a building.
- g. Conditional uses in R-T, R-G, R-2, O-1, C-1 shall be conditional uses, except as prohibited above.

Development Densities

Both FAR and dwelling unit (du)/acre need to be addressed in a mixed-use development.

1. Allowable development densities are as follows:
 - a. Minimum: 0.30 FAR
 - b. Maximum: None
 - c. Residential Densities are as follows.
 - i. Minimum: 20 du/acre
 - ii. Maximum: 40 du/acre
 - iii. Residential densities apply to gross developable area for residential uses, exclusive of site constraints such as undevelopable land and parks and inclusive of streets and parking. Undevelopable land shall be defined as land that is not suitable for cut or fill and includes, but is not limited to, significant rock outcroppings as defined in **Section II – General Standards A. Preservation Set-backs 2.**
2. See **Section II – General Standards A. Density** for calculation method.

Lot sizes

1. Lot sizes shall be limited as follows:
 - a. Minimum: None
 - b. Maximum: 300 feet wide and 300 feet deep
 - c. Lots may exceed 90,000 square feet if a private walkway a minimum of 12 feet wide connects a minimum of two public streets through the lot at least every 300 feet measured along the street façade.

2. Street Frontage Requirements:

- For lots with 40 linear feet or more of street frontage:
- a. A minimum of 50% of building façade shall maintain a maximum front setback of 5 feet. Street frontage need not be continuous.
 - b. Landscaped plazas and/or passages may be used in lieu of building for up to 50% of the available frontage.

Height

1. Building Height limits are as follows:
Maximum: 35 feet
2. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** for additional requirements.

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT AND FORM

Setbacks and Building Frontage

1. Building setbacks are measured from the property line and shall be as follows:
 - a. Front setback: No minimum
15 feet maximum
 - i. Exception. 50% of the building frontage may be setback an additional 20 feet for a landscaped courtyard or plaza.
 - b. Side setback:

Attached:	None
Detached:	5 feet minimum
 - c. Rear setback:

Without alley:	15 feet minimum
With alley:	5 feet minimum

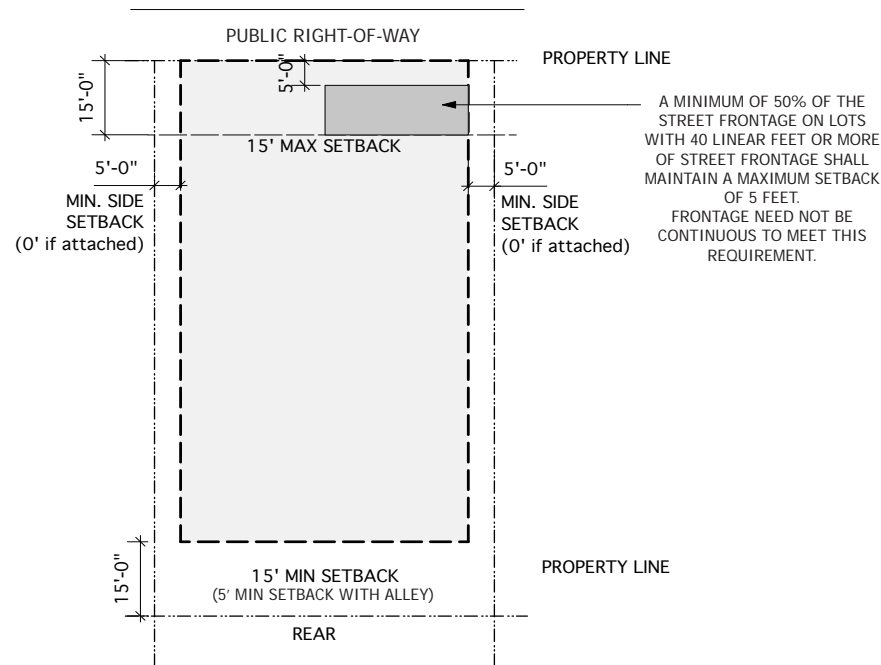


Exhibit 11, SU-2/VTVC Building Placement Diagram

Building Articulation

1. The following standards shall apply:
 - a. **Transparency.** At least 25% of the ground floor façade of street-facing elevations shall be comprised of windows and/or entrances.
 - i. Exception: Ground-level, street-facing façades that are not the primary entrances and are located on streets classified as Arterial or higher may utilize Window Cases located a minimum of 20 feet on center per Planning Director (or his/her designee) approval. See **Section II – General Standards B.5.** for additional requirements.
 - b. Residential garages shall be setback from the front façade. See **Section II – General Standards B.8.**
 - c. A minimum of 50% of the street frontage shall be accompanied by portals, verandas and/or arcades. See **Section II – General Standards B.7.**
2. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.

C. LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

1. The following requirements shall apply:
 - a. Non-residential development shall meet city standard landscape requirements per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-10.
 - b. Plants shall be from **Chapter 4 General Regulation B** – Plant List A and/or Plant List B.
 - c. Walls shall be limited to 6 feet in height and within 3 feet of the front yard setback.

2. See **Section II – General Standards A** and **C** for additional requirements.

D. USABLE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Multifamily dwellings:
 - Private: 60 square feet/du minimum AND
 - Shared: 80 square feet/du minimum
2. Off-site Open Space dedication requirements are met by existing or proposed parks and trails.
3. **Plaza or Courtyard Public Space.** All commercial development over 2 acres shall include a minimum of 1,000 square feet of privately owned and maintained public space adjacent to retail/office areas. Public space shall be hardscaped, with seating and shading covering a minimum of 50% of the area. Shade coverage may be trees or other shading devices. Public space shall be linked to the main entrance of adjacent structures by a public sidewalk and have pedestrian-scale lighting and trash receptacles.
4. See **Section II – General Standards D** for additional requirements.

E. PARKING REQUIREMENTS

1. Parking Calculations are as follows:
 - a. Residential: 1/unit minimum
 - b. Non-Residential: 1/1,000 square feet minimum
2. See **Section II – General Standards E** for additional requirements.



A. GENERAL

Permitted Uses

1. R-T and R-2, with the following additions and exceptions:
 - a. Within 250 feet of RD development existing at the time of this Plan's adoption along Williamsburg and Hearthstone Roads (Heritage at The Trails, Unit 1), only R-1 is permitted. This buffer is intended to allow a future single north/south street and development of two rows of single-family houses.
 - b. A minor second dwelling unit up to 650 square feet associated with a single-family dwelling unit shall be permitted except in the front yard.
 - c. Parking structures shall be permitted.
 - d. Gated and/or walled developments are prohibited.

Development Densities

1. Allowable development densities are as follows:
 - a. Minimum: 10 du/acre
 - b. Maximum: 20 du/acre
 - c. Residential densities apply to gross developable area for residential uses, exclusive of site constraints such as undevelopable land and parks, exclusive of minor second dwelling unit, and inclusive of streets and parking. Undevelopable land shall be defined as land that is not suitable for cut or fill and includes, but is not limited to, significant rock outcroppings as defined in **Section II – General Standards A. Preservation Setbacks 2.**
2. See **Section II – General Standards A. Density** for additional requirements.

Lot Sizes

1. The following requirements shall apply for single-family detached development:
 - a. On lots without alleys, minimum lot size shall be 3,600 square feet.
 - b. On alley lots minimum lot size shall be 3,000 square feet.
2. The following requirements shall apply for townhouse (R-T) development:
 - a. R-T development shall be permitted on a minimum lot size of 20 by 90 feet.

SU-2/VTUR

Urban Residential Zone

The Urban Residential zone provides a diverse range of mixed-density housing in order to suit a range of lifestyles in a pedestrian-oriented residential environment.

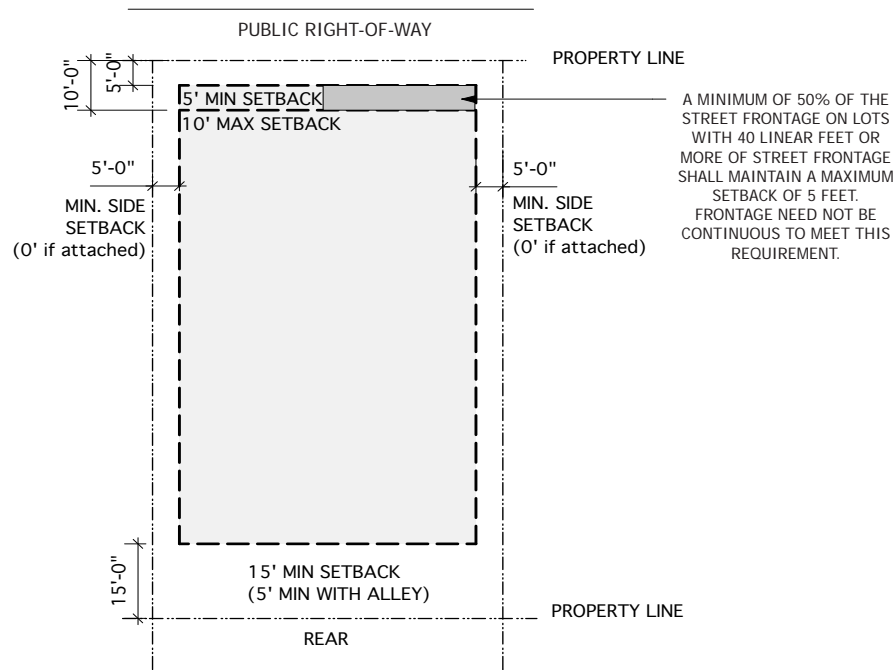


Exhibit 12, SU-2/VTUR Building Placement Diagram

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT AND FORM

Setbacks and Building Frontage

1. Building setbacks are measured from the property line and shall be as follows:
 - a. Front setback:

Minimum:	5 feet
Maximum:	15 feet
 - b. Side setback:

Attached:	None
Detached:	5 feet minimum
 - c. Rear setback:

Without alleys:	15 feet minimum
With alleys:	5 feet minimum
2. Street Frontage Requirements for lots with 40 linear feet or more of street frontage:
 - a. A minimum of 50% of building façade shall maintain a maximum front setback of 5 feet. Street frontage need not be continuous.
 - b. Landscaped courtyards and/or passages may be used in lieu of building for up to 25% of the available frontage.
3. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.

Height

1. Building Height limits are as follows:

Maximum:	35 feet
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2. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** for additional requirements.



Building Articulation

1. The following articulation standards shall apply to buildings in the SU-2 VTUR zone:
 - a. **Transparency.** At least 25% of the area of the street-facing elevations shall be comprised of windows and/or entrances. Ground-level, street-facing façades that are not the primary entrances and are located on streets classified as Arterial or higher may use Window Cases located a minimum of 20 feet on center per Planning Director (or his/her designee) approval. See **Section II – General Standards B.5.** for additional requirements.
 - b. Residential garages shall be setback from the front façade. See **Section II – General Standards B.8.** for additional requirements.
 - c. Each detached, single-family dwelling unit shall address the street with one of the following three options. In the case of a developer constructing 3 or more detached, single-family dwelling units, at least 2 of every 3 shall incorporate a porch or a courtyard. See **Section II – General Standards B.7** for additional requirements.

Options:

- a porch or stoop at least 5 feet in depth
- a walled courtyard with entrance easily visible from the public right-of-way
- a window on the front façade that directly faces the street

2. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.

C. LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

1. The following landscape requirements shall apply to all development in the VTUR zone:
 - a. One tree and 50% vegetative cover in front of all single family lots.
 - b. All non-single-family development shall follow City Standard Landscaping requirements per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-10.
 - c. Plants shall be from **Chapter 4 General Regulation B – Plant List A** and/or **Plant List B.**
 - d. Walls shall be per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-19. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** and **C.1.** for additional requirements and exceptions.
2. See **Section II – General Standards A** and **C** for additional requirements.

D. USABLE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Multifamily dwellings:
 - Private: 60 square feet/du minimum
 - Shared: 80 square feet/du minimum
2. Off-site Open Space dedication requirements are met by existing or proposed parks and trails.
3. See **Section II – General Standards D** for additional requirements.

E. PARKING REQUIREMENTS

1. Parking Calculations are as follows:
 - a. Residential: 1/du minimum
2. See **Section II – General Standards E** for additional requirements.

SU-2/VTRD

Residential Developing Area Zone

The Volcano Trails Residential Developing Area Zone provides a predominantly residential area, including a mixture of dwelling unit types, with incidental, related commercial activities.

A. GENERAL

Permitted Uses

1. RD per City Zoning Code §14-16-2-14 except for the following:
 - a. A minor second dwelling unit up to 650 square feet associated with a single-family detached dwelling unit shall be permitted except in the front yard.
 - b. Gated and/or walled developments are prohibited.

Lot Sizes

1. The following requirements shall apply for single-family detached development:
 - a. On lots without alleys, minimum lot size shall be 3,600 square feet.
 - b. On alley lots minimum lot size shall be 3,000 square feet.

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT AND FORM

Building Articulation

1. The following articulation standards shall apply to buildings in the SU-2 Trails/RD zone:
 - a. Transparency: At least 25% of the area of the street-facing elevations shall be comprised of windows and/or entrances.
 - b. Residential garages shall be set back from the front façade. See **Section II – General Standards B. 8.** for additional requirements.
 - c. Each dwelling unit shall address the street with one of the following three options. In the case of a developer constructing 3 or more dwelling units, at least 2 of every 3 shall incorporate a porch or walled courtyard. See **Section II – General Standards B.7** for additional requirements.

Options:

- a porch or stoop at least 5 feet in depth
 - a walled courtyard with entrance easily visible from the public right-of-way
 - a window on the front façade that directly faces the street
2. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.



C. LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

1. The following landscape requirements shall apply to all development in the VTRD zone:
 - a. One tree and 50% vegetative cover in front of all single family lots.
 - b. All development that is not single-family residential shall follow City Standard Landscaping requirements per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-10.
 - c. Plants shall be from **Chapter 4 General Regulation B** – Plant List A and/or Plant List B.
 - d. Walls shall be per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-19. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** and **C.1.** for additional requirements and exceptions.
 - e. Off-street pedestrian connections via a landscaped parkway with a trail on one side shall be permitted in lieu of street sidewalks.
2. See **Section II – General Standards C** for additional requirements.

D. USABLE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. No additional requirements to RD.

E. PARKING REQUIREMENTS

1. No additional requirements to RD.

SU-2/VTSL Small Lot Zone

The Small Lot zone consists of standard residential lot sizes, single family type houses moved up to the sidewalk with front porches, garages setback from the main façade and other features to create a more pedestrian friendly environment.

A. GENERAL Permitted Uses

1. R-1 with the following additions and exceptions:
 - a. A minor second dwelling unit up to 650 square feet associated with a single-family detached dwelling unit shall be permitted except in the front yard.
 - b. Multiple single-family houses are permitted on a single lot.
 - c. Gated and/or walled developments are prohibited.

Development Densities

1. Allowable development densities are as follows:
 - a. Minimum 1.5 du/acre.
 - b. Maximum 10 du/acre.
 - c. Residential densities apply to gross developable area for residential uses, exclusive of site constraints such as undevelopable land and parks, exclusive of minor second dwelling unit, and inclusive of streets and parking. Undevelopable land shall be defined as land that is not suitable for cut or fill and includes, but is not limited to, significant rock outcroppings as defined in **Section II – General Standards A. Preservation Setbacks 2.**
2. See **Section II – General Standards A. Density** for additional requirements.

Lot Sizes

1. The following requirements shall apply for single-family, detached residential development:
 - a. On lots without alleys minimum lot size shall be 3,600 square feet.
 - b. On alley lots minimum lot size shall be 3,000 square feet.

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT AND FORM

Setbacks and Building Frontage

1. Building setbacks are measured from the property line and shall be as follows:
 - a. Front setback:

Minimum:	5 feet
Maximum:	15 feet
 - b. Side setback: 5 feet minimum
 - c. Rear setback:

Without alleys:	15 feet minimum
With alleys:	5 feet minimum
2. Additional Setback Requirements:
 - a. Lots in Taos @ the Trails Unit 2 may have a zero foot (0') side yard setback on one side. (See **Exhibit 4, Volcano Trails Exempted Tracts.**)
3. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.

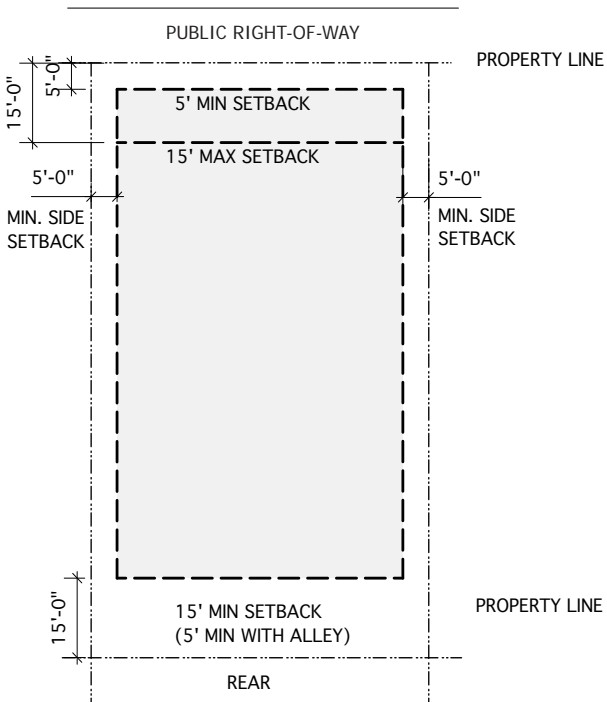


Exhibit 13, SU-2/VTSL Building Placement Diagram

Height

1. Building Height limits are as follows:
 Minimum: None
 Maximum: 26 feet
2. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** for additional requirements.

Building Articulation

1. The following requirements shall apply:
 - a. Transparency: At least 25% of the area of the street-facing elevations shall be comprised of windows and/or entrances.
 - b. Residential garages shall be set back from the front façade. See **Section II – General Standards B.8.** for additional requirements.
 - c. Each dwelling unit shall address the street with one of the following three options. In the case of a developer constructing 3 or more dwelling units, at least 2 of every 3 shall incorporate a porch or a courtyard. See **Section II – General Standards B.7** for additional requirements.

Options:

- a porch or stoop at least 5 feet in depth
- a walled courtyard with entrance easily visible from the public right-of-way
- a window on the front façade that directly faces the street

- d. In all Taos @ the Trails Unit 2 parcels, garages may be either off alleys or accessed via a side drive where one of the garage sides abuts the rear yard setback or is attached to the back of the house. (See **Exhibit 4, Volcano Trails Exempted Tracts.**)

2. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.

C. LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

1. The following requirements shall apply:
 - a. One tree and 50% vegetative cover in front of all single-family lots.
 - b. Plants shall be from **Chapter 4 General Regulation B – Plant List A** and/or **Plant List B.**
 - c. Walls shall be per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-19. See **Section II – General Standards A.2.b.** and **C.1.** for additional requirements and exceptions.
2. See **Section II – General Standards A** and **C** for additional requirements.

D. USABLE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Off-site Open Space dedication requirements are met by existing or proposed parks and trails.
2. See **Section II – General Standards D** for additional requirements.

E. PARKING REQUIREMENTS

1. Parking Calculations are as follows:
 - a. Residential: 1/du minimum.
2. See **Section II – General Standards E** for additional requirements.

SU-2/VTML

Medium Lot Zone

The Medium Lot zone consists of larger residential lot sizes with increased front yard setbacks, height limitations and other features to reduce visual impact.

A. GENERAL

Permitted Uses

1. R-1 with the following additions and exceptions:
 - a. A minor second dwelling unit up to 650 square feet associated with a single-family detached dwelling unit shall be permitted except in the front yard.
 - b. Gated and/or walled developments are prohibited.

Development Densities

1. Allowable development densities are as follows:
 - a. Maximum: 3 du/acre for parcels within 200 feet of the Petroglyph National Monument
 - b. Maximum: 8 du/acre for parcels located more than 200 feet from the Petroglyph National Monument
 - c. Residential densities apply to gross developable area for residential uses, exclusive of site constraints such as undevelopable land and parks, exclusive of minor second dwelling unit, and inclusive of streets and parking. Undevelopable land shall be defined as land that is not suitable for cut or fill and includes, but is not limited to, significant rock outcroppings as defined in **Section II – General Standards A. Preservation Setbacks 2.**
2. See **Section II – General Standards A. Density** for additional requirements.

Lot Size

1. Lot sizes shall be limited as follows
 - a. Lots within 200 feet of the Petroglyph National Monument or Major Public Open Space shall be a minimum of 11,000 square feet.
 - b. Lots more than 200 feet up to 500 feet from the Petroglyph National Monument or Major Public Open Space shall be a minimum of 6,000 square feet.
 - c. Lots more than 500 feet from the Petroglyph National Monument or Major Public Open Space shall be a minimum of 5,000 square feet.

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT AND FORM

Setbacks and Building Frontage

1. Building setbacks are measured from the property line and shall be as follows:
 - a. Front setback:
 - 5 feet minimum
 - Without a porch: 15 feet maximum
 - With a porch: 15 feet maximum
 - b. Side setback: 5 feet minimum
 - c. Rear setback:
 - Without alley: 15 feet minimum
 - With alley: 5 feet minimum
2. **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.



Height

1. Building Height limits are as follows:
 - a. Minimum: None
 - b. Maximum: 18 feet
 - i. A height allowance up to 26 feet is permitted for a maximum of 50% of the building footprint.
 - ii. Within 200 feet of the Petroglyph National Monument or Major Public Open Space, height is limited to 18 feet.
2. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** for additional requirements.

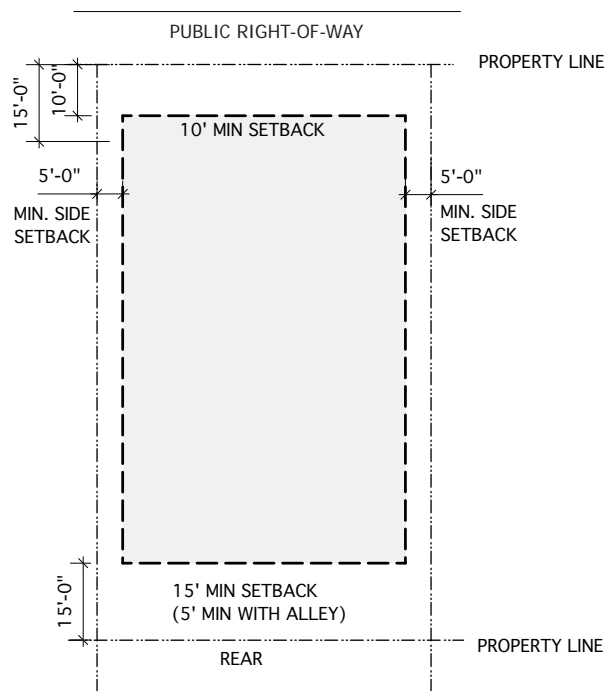


Exhibit 14, SU-2/VTML Building Placement Diagram

Building Articulation

1. On lots adjacent to the Northern Geologic Window, walls shall be view walls.
2. The following standards shall apply:
 - a. **Transparency.** At least 25% of the area of the street-facing elevations shall be comprised of windows and/or entrances.
 - b. Residential garages shall be setback from the front façade. See **Section II – General Standards B.8.** for additional requirements.
 - c. Each dwelling unit shall address the street with one of the following three options. In the case of a developer constructing 3 or more dwelling units, at least 2 of every 3 shall incorporate a porch or a courtyard. See **Section II – General Standards B.7** for additional requirements.

Options:

 - a porch or stoop at least 5 feet in depth
 - a walled courtyard with entrance easily visible from the public right-of-way
 - a window on the front façade that directly faces the street
3. See **Section II – General Standards B** for additional requirements.

C. LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

1. The following requirements shall apply:
 - a. One tree and 50% vegetative cover in front of all single family lots.
 - b. Plant Lists.
 - i. Lots within 200 feet of the Petroglyph National Monument shall use plants from **Chapter 4 General Regulation B – Plant List A** only.
 - ii. Lots more than 200 feet from the Petroglyph National Monument shall use plants from **Chapter 4 General Regulation B – Plant List A** and/or B.
 - c. Walls shall be per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-19. See **Section II – General Standards A.Heights** and **C.1.** for additional requirements and exceptions.
2. See **Section II – General Standards C** for additional requirements.

D. USABLE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Off-site Open Space dedication requirements are met by existing or proposed parks and trails.
2. See **Section II – General Standards D** for additional requirements.

E. PARKING REQUIREMENTS

1. Parking Calculations are as follows:
 - a. Residential: 1/du minimum
2. See **Section II – General Standards E** for additional requirements.

II – GENERAL STANDARDS

II – General Standards

The General Standards are applicable to the following SU-2 zones: Volcano Trails Village Center (VTVC), Volcano Trails Urban Residential, (VTUR), Volcano Trails Small Lot (VTSL), Volcano Trails Medium Lot (VTML), and Volcano Trails Residential Developing Area (VTRD). The General Standards do not apply to property zoned SU-2 Residential Developing Area (RD). The General Standards include General Design Standards, Building Standards, Landscape Standards, Usable Open Space Standards, and Parking Standards.

A. GENERAL DESIGN STANDARDS

Where there is a conflict between the regulations in this document and those of the Northwest Mesa Escarpment Plan, this Plan shall prevail unless otherwise detailed in this Plan. Where one plan is silent, policies and regulations in the other plan prevail.

The General Regulations section of the City Zoning Code §14-16-3-18 shall apply with the following additions and exceptions:

Neighborhood Design

1. Where new residential development is adjacent to a collector street, new lots and homes shall face Collector streets, except where the Planning Director or his/her designee approves exceptions related to technical reasons, such as grading and drainage requirements, or where lots facing away from Residential Collector Streets already exist in platting.
2. The platting of new dead-end streets and cul-de-sacs is prohibited, with the following exceptions: stub streets or “knuckle” culs-de-sac where necessary to reach 4 or less parcels beyond a corner or intersection and mid-block “bubble” culs-de-sac without throats. Where dead-ends cannot be avoided, pedestrian/bike connections shall be provided to open space and/or road networks beyond the dead-end.

Density

1. Undevelopable land shall be defined as land that is not suitable for cut or fill and includes, but is not limited to, significant rock outcroppings as defined in **Section II – General Standards A. Preservation Setbacks 2.**
2. Floor Area Ratio shall be defined as the gross floor area of all buildings at all levels divided by the total of site area of a project minus undevelopable areas (i.e. gross floor area/[total site area – undevelopable areas]). Parking structures shall not be counted toward the gross floor area calculations.
3. Residential densities apply to gross developable area for residential uses, exclusive of site constraints such as undevelopable land and parks, exclusive of minor second dwelling unit, and inclusive of streets and parking.

Heights

1. Heights shall be measured from approved grade.
2. **Exceptions to Zone Height Requirements.** Chimneys and cupolas may extend 10 feet beyond height limits. Screened equipment and flagpoles may extend 6 feet beyond height limits. Screened equipment shall be set back 15 feet from the façade.

Preservation Setbacks

1. **Petroglyphs.** Development, trails, and recreation areas shall be set back at least 50 feet from prehistoric petroglyphs or other sites with high archaeological value, unless approved by Planning Director (or his/her designee).
 - a. No petroglyph shall be defaced, altered, or moved without approval of a National Park Service representative from the Petroglyph National Monument in consultation with City of Albuquerque Open Space Division staff.
 - b. 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.
 - c. All rock outcroppings containing petroglyphs shall be protected per City Zoning Code §14-16-3-20.

2. **Rock Outcroppings.** Development, trails, and recreation areas shall be prohibited within a topographic contour elevation line surrounding a significant rock outcropping. This elevation contour shall be decided by the City Open Space division in consultation with the property owner.
 - a. Significant rock outcroppings are defined as 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 square feet in surface area.
 - b. Significant rock outcroppings, shown on **Exhibit 15**, shall be preserved in place and incorporated into privately-owned open space (open to the public) to be identified on existing and future site plans. These private open space tracts shall be platted and ultimately conveyed to the homeowner’s association.
 - c. When subdivision occurs, access shall be provided to the rock outcropping via public right-of-way or public access easement.

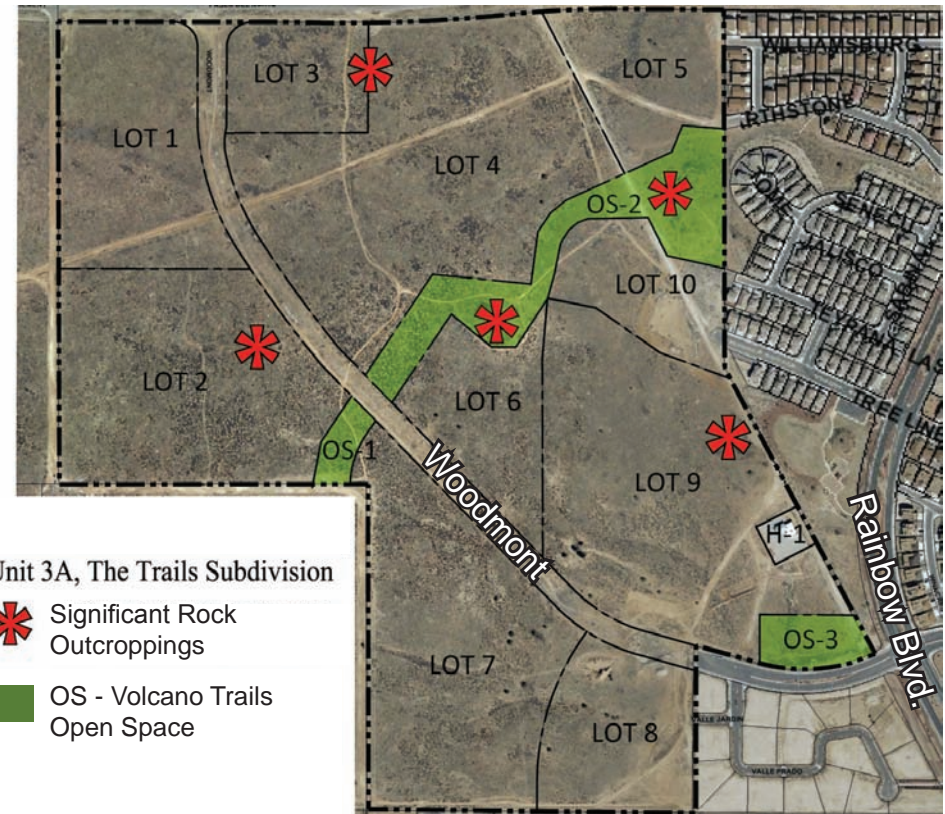


Exhibit 15, Significant Rock Outcroppings

II – General Standards

Transitions from the Northern Geologic Window

The preferred transition from the Northern Geologic Window to development is a single-loaded street (i.e. a street with development only on the side not abutting the Petroglyph National Monument). This treatment shall be used for at least 60% of the lineal edge between the Northern Geologic Window and development for new subdivision platting.

Where a single-loaded street is provided, there shall be no development between the roadway and the Northern Geologic Window boundary. Sidewalks or trails may be built along the undeveloped side of the street; in some cases the undeveloped side may shift from one side of the street to the other, but in any event the intent is to have the undeveloped side of the street abut or provide access to public land such as Major Public Open Space or City park.

Utilities

1. **Easements.** In order to facilitate pedestrian movement and maintain accessibility, utility infrastructure such as transformers, boxes, and access panels are to 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. Water lines, sewer lines and storm water drainage or “wet” utilities are not compatible with “dry” utilities, and separation is required for safety purposes. 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.
2. **Clearance.** 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. Non-permanent use of clearance, such as for parking, is permitted. Aesthetic improvements are encouraged to minimize visual impact of ground-mounted utility equipment. Trees and shrubs planted in the PUE should be planted to minimize impacts on facilities maintenance and repair.

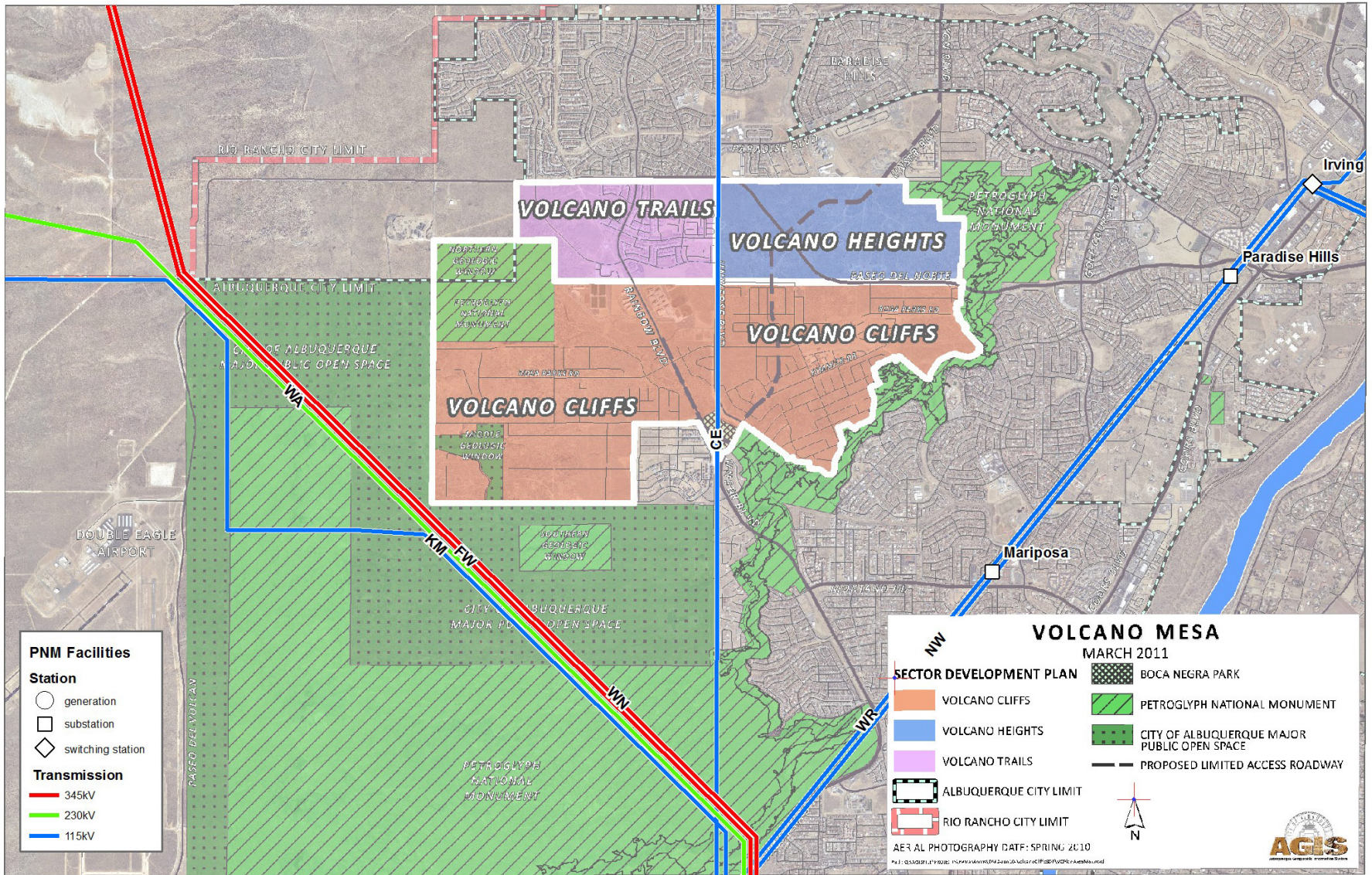


Exhibit 16, PNM Electric Facilities

II – General Standards

B. BUILDING DESIGN STANDARDS

The following Building Design Standards shall apply as specified below:

1. **Exterior Finishes.** Building walls shall be stucco, masonry, adobe, and/or native stacked stone (or synthetic equivalent). Plain CMU block, wood, and/or reflective panels shall not be used as an exterior finish. Stucco and concrete shall have integral color. Veneer materials shall extend around exterior corners at least one foot. Brick coping and trims are encouraged. Steel and synthetic wood substitutes are permitted for trim and detailing.
2. **Massing and articulation.** Building massing and articulation are required so that no more than 60 feet of wall may occur without an offset vertically or horizontally of at least 24 inches, or a change in material may be used for articulation at the same interval.
3. **Roofs.** Reflective roofs are prohibited. Parapets shall hide flat roofs from adjacent public rights-of-way and Major Public Open Space. Dimensional asphalt shall be used if asphalt roofing is specified. Solar panels are permitted on roofs and need not be screened.
4. **Building Transparency.** Transparency is measured by taking the total area of all of the windows and entrances and dividing it by the total area of the street-facing building elevations. Glass block, mirrored glass, frosted glass, and other obscured openings may not be used to meet the building transparency requirement.
5. **Window Cases.** Window Cases allow some flexibility in meeting the transparency requirement for commercial uses. Window Cases have transparent fronts and are surface mounted or recessed shallow boxes that are a minimum of 3 feet wide by 5 feet tall. Window Cases shall contain display material at all times and shall not be backlit.
6. **Windows.** Windows shall be recessed in the façade so that the glass plane is a minimum of 2.5 inches from the external plane of the adjacent wall. Glass on any surface shall not be reflective or mirror glass, that is, glass having greater than 15% average daylight exterior reflectance. Highly reflective or mirrored glass is prohibited. Glass for non-residential and mixed-use areas shall have light transmission between exterior and interior rated at a minimum of 90% for the ground story and at least 75% for the upper stories. Modifications are permitted as necessary to meet any applicable building and/or energy code requirements.

II – General Standards

7. **Entries.** Entries for buildings shall connect to a street via a sidewalk, connecting directly and visibly from the street where possible, otherwise connecting via landscaped courtyard(s) or plaza(s). In addition, residential building entries shall have the following features with the floor area stipulated below:
- Apartment buildings – a covered porch or interior vestibule with 60 square feet floor area and at least 6 feet clear in any direction; interior vestibule entry doors shall be accompanied by an overhang and clear glazing within the door or immediately to the side of the door.
 - Single-family detached houses – the selected entrance option must meet the following relevant condition:
 - Options:
 - i. A porch or stoop at least 5 feet in depth, employing similar roof and surface treatments and designed to be architecturally integrated with the house structure.
 - ii. A walled courtyard with an entry feature, such as but not limited to a gate, easily visible from the public right-of-way and a minimum of 6 feet wide and height between 6 feet, 8 inches and 8 feet, placed within the appropriate setback, connected by a courtyard wall between 4-5 feet high, and both designed and finished to complement the house in color and architectural style
 - iii. A clear, transparent window or multiple windows of any size on the front façade directly facing the street, located within the area 3-6 feet from the finished floor, and meeting the design requirements in **Building Design Standard B.6. Windows** in this Plan
 - Townhouses – a covered porch, veranda or stoop with 40 square feet floor area and at least 6 feet clear in any direction.

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II – General Standards

8. **Residential Garages.** Garages shall not dominate the front façade. Street-fronting garages shall be per the requirements of **Table 3**. Garages shall not exceed 50% of the total front façade.
- Garage doors shall be set back a minimum of 2 feet from the garage facade to create a “shadow box” that minimizes the prominence of the garage door.
 - Three-car garages are not permitted on lots equal to or less than 48 feet wide. Three-car garages on lots greater than 48 feet wide shall have a third garage setback of 3 feet minimum from the primary garage façade.
 - On lots less than 48 feet, property owners intending to build garages on the property lot line shall submit a platted and filed maintenance easement agreement signed by the adjacent property owner prior to being issued a building permit.
 - The color of garage doors shall blend with or complement the exterior wall color in order to minimize the prominence of the garage door. See **B. Building Design Standards 9. Color** for additional requirements.
 - See **Table 3** for additional garage requirements.

LOT WIDTH	ALLOWABLE GARAGE TYPES*	FRONT GARAGE SETBACK	SIDE GARAGE SETBACK	REAR GARAGE SETBACK
GREATER THAN 48 FEET	A, B, C, D, E, F	20' MINIMUM	5' MINIMUM	2' MINIMUM 5' MAXIMUM
40 FEET TO 48 FEET	A, B, C, D, E	20' MINIMUM	NONE	2' MINIMUM 5' MAXIMUM
LESS THAN 40 FEET	A, B, C, E	20' MINIMUM	NONE	2' MINIMUM 5' MAXIMUM

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 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 must be accessed via the alley.

* See **Exhibit 17, Garage Type Diagrams**

TABLE 3, GARAGE TYPES.

II – General Standards

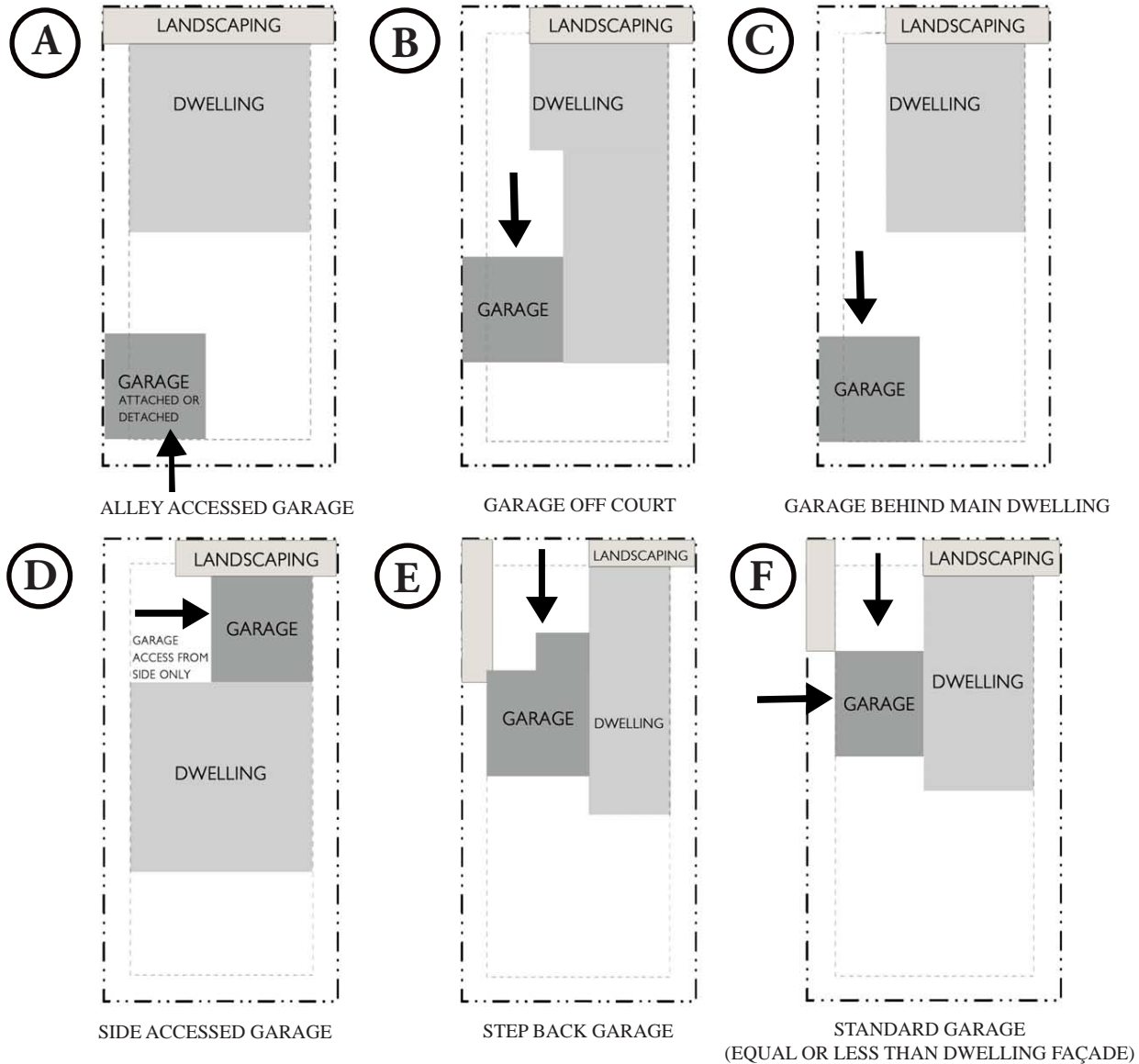


Exhibit 17, Garage Type Diagrams

II – General Standards

9. **Color.** Colors used on building walls, roofs, and garage doors in SU-2/Volcano Trails Small Lot (VTSL) and SU-2/Volcano Trails Medium Lot (VTML) shall be earth tones and meet reflectivity standards as specified in **Chapter 4 General Regulation A – Approved Colors**. Other colors may only be used as accents. Buildings throughout the Plan area shall not have highly reflective surfaces. Mechanical devices, roof vents, and screening materials are also subject to this regulation, as are fences and walls. Trim materials constituting less than 10% of the façade’s opaque surface may be any color.
10. **Service Areas.** Service areas (e.g. loading docks, freestanding mechanical equipment, refuse containers, compactors, recycling receptacles, etc.) shall not be visible from streets or public open spaces. They shall be located away from streets, or recessed within the building envelope, and/or screened from view of streets and Major Public Open Space. Service areas recessed within the building envelope, facing streets, and/or Major Public Open Space shall not comprise more than 20% of a building’s linear frontage; and shall be accompanied by roll-up doors.
11. **Commercial Signage.** Signs shall complement the architectural style of the site building(s). Letters shall not exceed 18 inches in height or width and 3 inches in relief.
12. **Awnings.** Awnings shall be cloth or equivalent, metal, or glass. “Quarter-cylinder” awning configurations are not permitted. Lettering on awnings is limited to 9 inches in height.
13. **Energy-Efficient Buildings.** Two or more of the following features shall be included in building design to ensure that buildings are energy efficient:
 - interior daylighting;
 - low-energy consumptive lighting for at least 80% of fixtures;
 - heat-exchange units;
 - super-insulated low-emissive windows;
 - passive or active solar heating;
 - passive or active solar hot water;
 - highly efficient appliances and heating and cooling systems;
 - generation of electricity through wind generation and photovoltaics; and
 - geothermal heating and cooling.

C. LANDSCAPE DESIGN STANDARDS

The following Landscape Standards shall apply to all zones as specified below:

1. Walls & Fences Material Finishes & Design.

- a. **Height & Placement.** 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 within the required side or rear yard.
 - i. Where existing platting orients the rear or sides of residential lots so that they face toward Residential Collector Streets, solid rear and/or side-yard walls bordering the street and pedestrian realm shall not exceed a height of 48 inches. Twenty-four additional inches of transparent fence material (but not chain-link fencing) are permitted above the solid portion of the wall.
 - b. **Adjacency to Monument and City Open Space.** Properties adjacent to 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.
 - c. **Design & Prohibited Materials.** The end of walls shall have a pier or pilaster at least 12 inches wide to give a substantial appearance. Stucco and concrete shall have an integral color. Wood board, cyclone, chain link, and razor wire fencing are prohibited.
 - i. *Perimeter Walls.* Exposed plain block, including all colors, is not allowed on walls visible from or adjacent to the public right-of-way, private open space, or private or public parks.
 - ii. *Site Walls.* Block walls not visible from or adjacent to the public right-of-way, 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).
2. **Private Walkways.** Arcades, trellises, awnings, and/or trees are encouraged along pedestrian paths for shade and spatial definition. In parking lots, private walkways shall not extend more than 75 feet without one of these features.
 3. **Sidewalk Design.** Sidewalks in the public right-of-way 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.

II – General Standards

4. **Sidewalk Locations.** The location of sidewalks shall reflect the desired character and density of the surrounding land uses. In high- and medium-density neighborhoods (i.e., SU-2/VTVC, SU-2/VTUR, and SU-2/VTSL zones), sidewalks are essential to creating a vibrant, pedestrian lifestyle. In lower-density settings (i.e., SU-2/VTML), the use of sidewalks may be excessive, and connections may be more appropriately provided via trails and gravel shoulders.

Subject to DRB site-plan approval, a wider (6-foot minimum) sidewalk or trail with landscaping on one side of the street may be built where it complements the character of adjacent development in lieu of standard residential sidewalks on each side of the street. This streetscape is encouraged in the following circumstances:

- in lower-density areas,
 - to connect open space and/or parks as a ‘linear park’, and/or
 - along streets with fewer intersections on one side in order to minimize street crossings and traffic conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians.
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 on local streets shall be maintained by the property owner. Street trees on collector or higher capacity streets shall be maintained by the City Parks and Recreation Department.
 6. **Site Lighting.** Lighting shall have a cut-off angle that directs light downward and only toward the property on which the light source is located. 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.
 7. **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 **General Standard C.1. Walls & Fences Material Finishes & Design.** Pillars shall not be more than 3 feet in width and 10 feet in height. 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. (See **Section II – General Standard B.9. Color** for additional requirements.)

II – General Standards

8. **Grading.** 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. 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. Fill shall be limited to the minimum required for site development and drainage. Fill shall not exceed the existing highest natural grade point on site, unless approved by the City Hydrologist for required drainage. Height shall be measured from the natural grade. Bikeways and other amenities within the right-of-way 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.
9. **Rainwater Quality and Management.** 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:
 - permeable pavers & concrete,
 - infiltration beds placed below paved areas,
 - stone-filled reservoirs and dry-wells,
 - roof storage systems & cisterns designed with materials allowed by this Plan,
 - small "rain gardens" (low-lying with moisture-tolerant grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees), and
 - vegetated swales (in courtyards, street medians, and planting strips).
 - a. 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.
 - b. Fencing 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.
10. **Construction Mitigation.** Construction within the Plan area or parts of the area shall be mitigated per **Chapter 4 General Regulation C – Construction Mitigation**. These regulations are fully part of this regulating plan and shall be enforced as such.

II – General Standards

11. **Appropriate Planting 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. Two plant lists shall guide landscaping within the Plan Area. Shrubs and trees shall be nursery grown. All properties in Volcano Trails more than 200 feet from public lands such as the Petroglyph National Monument, arroyos, and 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 **Chapter 4 General Regulation C – Construction Mitigation** Standard CM-4.)
 - a. **List A – Petroglyph National Monument Plant List.** These are the plant species inventoried by the National Park Service in 1994-1995, including almost 200 plants (amended). This plant list is reproduced in full in **Chapter 4 General Regulation B.** Lots within 200 feet of public lands such as the Petroglyph National Monument, arroyos, and other Major Public Open Space areas shall follow Plant List A to limit impact of invasive and/or non-native plants on native vegetation.
 - b. **List B – Xeric Plant List.** 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. Contact the ABCWUA to obtain the most current information (see contact information provided in **Chapter 4 General Regulation B**).

D. USABLE OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

1. Private Usable Open Space may be a yard, deck, balcony, porch, portal, or patio and shall have an unobstructed dimension of at least 6 feet.
2. Shared Usable Open Space shall be accessible to all project residents and have an unobstructed dimension of at least 40 feet. Shared Usable Open Space may be a park, courtyard, plaza, play area, community facility, roof garden, or some combination thereof.
3. Usable Open Space shall be privately maintained.
4. Off-site Open Space dedication requirements are met by proposed and existing public and private (i.e. Homeowners Association-owned and maintained) parks, open space tracts, and trails. A public pedestrian access easement shall be granted for private parks, open space, and trails, as they are intended for public use.

E. PARKING STANDARDS

1. **Parking Dimensions – On-Site.** On-site parking shall be per the City Zoning Code §14-16-1-5 definition for “Parking Space, Automobile and Light Truck.”
2. **Parking Dimensions – On-Street.** On-street parking spaces may have a length of 20 feet and a width of 7 feet.
3. **Landscaping.** Surface parking shall have one tree planted adjacent to every six parking spaces. Diamond-shaped tree wells (approximately 5 feet by 5 feet) are an efficient means to meet this requirement, as they take advantage of car overhangs. Surface parking lots may not exceed a dimension of 200 feet in any direction without providing a landscaped private walkway.

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CHAPTER 4

general regulations

Chapter 4 – General Regulations

A – Approved Colors



Exterior color and reflectivity standards for residential areas

In any residential area, exterior colors shall have a “light reflective value” (LRV) within the range of 20% to 50% LRV rating. Stucco and other materials with colors similar to those illustrated in **Exhibit 18** may be used, as long as they have integral color and meet the standards for reflectivity and harmony with the natural landscape. (See **Chapter 3 Section II – General Standard B.1.** for more details about Exterior Finishes permitted by the Plan.)

In keeping with New Mexico tradition, accent colors on front doors, window sash, and other incidental elements are allowed as long as the accent does not overwhelm the building’s basic color or create a visual distraction from the adjacent streets, lots, or public areas.

The sample colors illustrated in **Exhibit 18** are stucco with integrated color as manufactured by El Rey traditional cementitious stucco in Albuquerque. El Rey Premium Stucco Finish is a compound of cement, hydrated lime, sand aggregates, and iron oxide pigments. Since the stucco is integrally colored, it will never need to be painted. Like many natural landscapes, the traditional cement stucco is breathable and appears slightly different during each season and at alternate times of the day.

Exhibit 18, Sample Colors within Approved LRV Range

B – Native Plant List A & Xeric Plant List B

Native Plant List A

List of Plant Species of Petroglyph National Monument - Plants found by Bleakly during survey from August 1994 through September 1995. One hundred and ninety-two (192) plants from 40 families were identified. Arrangement is alphabetical by family, genus, and species with some synonyms and common names. An asterisk (*) before the name indicates plants listed in Barlow-Irick (1993). Nomenclature according to Kartesz (1994). Common names from various sources. Number of species in each family are in parentheses after family name. A “pound sign” (#) indicates that a voucher is housed at the UNM Herbarium.

ADIANTACEAE Maidenhair Fern Family (1)
Cheilanthes feei T. Moore SLENDER LIPFERN #

AGAVACEAE Agave or Yucca Family (1)
Yucca glauca Nutt. SMALL SOAPWEED

AMARANTHACEAE Pigweed Family (3)
Amaranthus acanthochiton Sauer GREENSTRIPE #
Amaranthus wrightii S. Wats. WRIGHT’S AMARANTH #
Tidestromia lanuginosa (Nutt.) Standl. WOOLLY TIDESTROMIA

ANACARDIACEAE Sumac Family (1)
Rhus trilobata Nutt. SKUNKBUSH, SKUNKBUSH SUMAC

APIACEAE (=UMBELLIFERAE) Parsley or Carrot Family (1)
Cymopterus acaulis (Pursh) Raf. var. fendleri (Gray)
Goodrich (Cymopterus fendleri Gray) FENDLER SPRINGPARSLEY #

ASCLEPIADACEAE Milkweed Family (1)
Asclepias subverticillata (Gray) Vail WHORLED MILKWEED

ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE) Sunflower Family (42)
Acourtia nana (Gray) Reveal & King (Perezia nana Gray) DWARF
DESERT HOLLY, DWARF DESERTPEONY #
Aphanostephus ramosissimus DC. PLAINS DOZEDAISY #
Artemisia bigelovii Gray BIGELOW’S SAGEBRUSH #

Artemisia filifolia Torr. SANDSAGE, SAND SAGEBRUSH
Artemisia frigida Willd. FRINGED SAGE
Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt. ssp. albula (Woot.) Keck WHITE SAGEBRUSH #
* Bahia absinthifolia Benth. #
* Bahia dissecta (Gray) Britt.
Bahia pedata Gray BLUNTSCALE BAHIA #
Baileya multiradiata Harvey & Gray ex Gray DESERT MARIGOLD #
* Berlandiera lyrata Benth.
Brickellia californica (Torr. & Gray) Gray CALIFORNIA BRICKELLBUSH #
Chaetopappa ericoides (Torr.) Nesom (Leucelene ericoides (Torr.) Greene)
WHITE ASTER

* Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pallas ex Pursh) Britt. ssp. bigelovii (Gray)
Hall & Clements #
Chrysothamnus pulchellus (Gray) Greene ssp. pulchellus
SOUTHWESTERN RABBITBRUSH #
Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq. CANADIAN HORSEWEED
* Gaillardia pinnatifida Torr. #
Gaillardia pulchella Foug. FIREWHEEL
Gutierrezia sarothrae (Pursh) Britt. & Rusby BROOM SNAKEWEED #
Helianthus petiolaris Nutt. PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER
Hymenopappus flavescens Gray var. canotomentosus Gray YELLOW-FLOWERED
WHITE RAGWEED, COLLEGEFLOWER #
Machaeranthera canescens (Pursh) Gray HOARY TANSYASTER #
* Machaeranthera gracilis (Nutt.) Shinners (Haplopappus gracilis
(Nutt.) Gray) #
Machaeranthera pinnatifida (Hook.) Shinners (Haplopappus spinulosus
(Pursh) DC.) LACY TANSYASTER
Malacothrix fendleri Gray FENDLER DESERTDANDELION #
Melampodium leucanthum Torr. & Gray PLAINS BLACKFOOT #
* Microseris sp. Palafoxia sphacelata (Nutt. ex Torr.) Cory OTHAKE #
Parthenium incanum Kunth MARIOLA #
Pectis angustifolia Torr. var. angustifolia NARROWLEAF PECTIS #
Psilostrophe tagetina (Nutt.) Greene WOOLLY PAPERFLOWER
Sanvitalia abertii Gray ABERT’S CREEPING ZINNIA #

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B – Native Plant List A & Xeric Plant List B

Senecio flaccidus Less. var. *flaccidus* (*Senecio douglasii* DC. ssp. *longilobus* (Benth.) L. Benson THREADLEAF GROUNDSEL #
Senecio multicapitatus Greenm. ex Rydb. RAGWORT GROUNDSEL #
Senecio riddellii Torr. & Gray RIDDELL'S RAGWORT OR GROUNDSEL #
Stephanomeria pauciflora (Torr.) A. Nels. BROWNPLUME WIRELETTUCE #
Thelesperma megapotamicum (Spreng.) Kuntze HOPI TEA, GREENTHREAD
Thymophylla acerosa (DC.) Strother (*Dyssodia acerosa* DC.) PRICKLYLEAF DOGWEED #
Verbesina enceliodes (Cav.) Benth. & Hook. f ex Gray GOLDENCROWNBEARD, COWPEN DAISY
Xanthium strumarium L. COCKLEBUR
Zinnia grandifolia Nutt. ROCKY MOUNTAIN ZINNIA #

BIGNONIACEAE Bignonia Family (1)
Chilopsis linearis (Cav.) Sweet DESERT WILLOW

BORAGINACEAE Borage Family (4)
Cryptantha cinerea (Greene) Cronq. var. *cinerea* (*C. jamesii* Payson var. *multicaulis* (Torr.) Payson) JAMES' CATSEYE #
Cryptantha crassisejala (Torr. & Gray) Greene var. *elachantha* I.M. Johnst. THICKSEPAL CATSEYE #
Heliotropium convolvulaceum (Nutt.) Gray PHLOX HELIOTROPE
Lappula occidentalis (S. Wats.) Greene var. *occidentalis* (*L. redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene) FLATSPINE STICKSEED #

BRASSICACEAE (=CRUCIFERAE) Mustard Family (7)
Descurainia pinnata (Walt.) Britt. WESTERN TANSYMUSTARD #
Dimorphocarpa wislizenii (*Dithyrea wislizenii*)

SPECTACLE POD; TOURISTPLANT
Lepidium lasiocarpum Nutt. var. *lasiocarpum* SHAGGYFRUIT PEPPERWEED #
* *Lepidium montanum* Nutt.
Lesquerella fendleri (Gray) S. Wats. FENDLER BLADDERPOD #

CACTACEAE Cactus Family (6)
Echinocereus fendleri (Engelm.) F. Seitz PINKFLOWERED HEDGEHOG CACTUS
Escobaria vivipara (Nutt.) Buxbaum (*Coryphantha vivipara* (Nutt.) Britt. & Rose) SPINYSTAR
Opuntia clavata Engelm. CLUB CHOLLA
Opuntia imbricata (Haw.) DC. TREE or WALKINGSTICK CHOLLA
Opuntia phaeacantha Engelm. BROWNSPINE PRICKLYPEAR
Opuntia polyacantha Haw. PLAINS PRICKLYPEAR

CAPPARACEAE Caper Family (1)
Polanisia dodecandra (L.) DC. ssp. *trachysperma* (Torr. & Gray) Ilitis SANDYSEED CLAMMYWEED #

CHENOPODIACEAE Goosefoot Family (5)
Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt. FOURWING SALTBUCH
* *Chenopodium denticatum* A. Nels. #
Chenopodium fremontii S. Wats. FREMONT'S GOOSEFOOT #
Krascheninnikovia lanata (Pursh) Guldenstaedt (*Ceratoides lanata* (Pursh) J.T. Howell; *Eurotia lanata* (Pursh) Moq.) WINTERFAT

CUCURBITACEAE Gourd Family (1)
Cucurbita foetidissima Kunth COYOTE or MISSOURI GOURD

CUPRESSACEAE Cypress Family (1)
Juniperus monosperma (Engelm.) Sarg. ONESEED JUNIPER

EPHEDRACEAE Jointfir Family (1)
Ephedra torreyana S. Wats. TORREY JOINTFIR or MORMON TEA #

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B – Native Plant List A & Xeric Plant List B

EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge Family (7)

Chamaesyce parryi (Engelm.) Rydb. PARRY'S SANDMAT or SPURGE #

Chamaesyce serpyllifolia (Pers.) Small THYMELEAF SANDMAT or SPURGE #

Chamaesyce serrula (Engelm.) Woot. & Standl. SAWTOOTH SANDMAT or SPURGE #

Croton texensis (Klotzsch) Muell.-Arg. TEXAS CROTON #

Euphorbia dentata Michx. TOOTHED SPURGE #

* *Tragia ambylodonta* (Muell.-Arg.) Pax & K. Hoffmann

Tragia ramosa Torr. BRANCHED NOSEBURN

FABACEAE (=LEGUMINOSAE) Bean or Pea Family (14)

Astragalus amphioxys Gray var. *amphioxys* CRESCENT MILKVETCH #

Astragalus ceramicus Sheld. var. *ceramicus* PAINTED MILKVETCH #

Astragalus lentiginosus Dougl. var. *diphysus* (Gray) Jones SPECKLEDPOD MILKVETCH #

Astragalus nuttallianus DC. SMALLFLOWERED MILKVETCH #

Caesalpinia jamesii (Torr. & Gray) Fisher JAMES' HOLDBACK

Dalea compacta Spreng. var. *compacta* COMPACT PRAIRIECLOVER #

Dalea formosa Torr. FEATHERPLUME

Dalea lanata Spreng. var. *terminalis* (Jones) Barneby WOOLLY PRAIRIECLOVER #

Dalea nana Torr. ex Gray var. *carnescens* Kearney & Peebles DWARF PRAIRIECLOVER #

Dalea scariosa S. Wats. (*Petalostemon scariosa* (S. Wats.) Wemple)

ALBUQUERQUE

PRAIRIECLOVER #

Hoffmannsegia glauca (Ortega) Eifert INDIAN RUSHPEA

Pediomelum hypogaeum (Nutt.) Rydb. (*Psoralea hypogaea* Nutt.) SCURFPEA #

Psoralea scoparius (Gray) Rydb. (*Dalea scoparia* Gray) BROOM

DALEA; PURPLE SAG

FUMARIACEAE Fumitory Family (1)

Corydalis aurea Willd. GOLDEN CORYDALIS, SCRAMBLED EGGS,

GOLDENSMOKE, BUTTER AND EGGS

GROSSULARIACEAE Gooseberry Family (1)

Ribes sp. GOOSEBERRY

HYDROPHYLLACEAE Waterleaf Family (4)

Nama hispidum Gray BRISTLY NAMA

Phacelia crenulata Torr. var. *crenulata* CLEFTLEAF WILDHELIOOTROPE #

Phacelia integrifolia Torr. GYPSUM SCORPIONWEED #

Phacelia ivesiana Torr. IVES PHACELIA #

LINACEAE Flax Family (2)

Linum aristatum Engelm. BRISTLE FLAX

* *Linum australe* Heller #

LOASACEAE Stickleaf Family (2)

Mentzelia albicaulis (Dougl.) Dougl. WHITESTEM BLAZINGSTAR

Mentzelia pumila (Nutt.) Torr. & Gray DWARF MENTZELIA #

MALVACEAE Mallow Family (5)

Sida abutilifolia P. Mill. (*Sida filicaulis* Torr. & Gray)

SPREADING FANPETALS #

* *Sida neomexicana* Gray

Spheralcea angustifolia (Cav.) G. Don ssp. *lobata* (Woot.) Kearney

COPPER GLOBEMALLOW #

Spheralcea hastulata Gray (*Spheralcea subhastata* Coult.)

SPEAR GLOBEMALLOW #

Spheralcea incana Torr. ex Gray GRAY GLOBEMALLOW #

NYCTAGINACEAE Four O'clock Family (7)

Abronia fragrans Nutt. ex Hook. FRAGRANT WHITE SAND VERBENA

* *Allionia choysia* Standl. #

Allionia incarnata L. TRAILING WINDMILLS #

Boerhavia spicata Choisy (B. *torreyana* (S. Wats.) Standl.) CREEPING

SPIDERLING

#

* *Mirabilis glabra* (S. Wats.) Standl. (*Oxybaphus glaber* S. Wats.) #

Mirabilis linearis (Pursh) Heimerl NARROWLEAF FOUR O'CLOCK

Selinocarpus diffusus Gray SPREADING MOONPOD #

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OLEACEAE Olive Family (1)

Menodora scabra Gray ROUGH MENODORA

ONAGRACEAE Evening Primrose Family (2)

Gaura coccinea Nutt. ex Pursh SCARLET BEEBLOSSOM

Oenothera pallida Lindl. PALE EVENINGPRIMROSE #

OROBANCHACEAE Broomrape Family (1)

Orobanche ludoviciana Nutt. (*O. multiflora* Nutt.) LOUISIANA

BROOMRAPE #

PEDALIACEAE Sesame Family (1)

Proboscidea louisianica (P. Mill.) Thelleng COMMON DEVILSCLAW,

DEVILSHORN, RAM'S HORN

PLANTAGINACEAE Plantain Family (1)

Plantago patagonica Jacq. (*P. purshii* Morris) WOOLLY PLANTAIN #

Plantago lanceolata L. NARROWLEAF PLANTAIN

POACEAE (=GRAMINAE) Grass Family (42)

Aristida adscensionis L. SIXWEEKS THREEAWN #

* *Aristida arizonica* Vasey

Aristida havardii Vasey HAVARD'S THREEAWN #

* *Aristida pansa* Woot. & Standl.

Aristida purpurea Nutt. var. *fendleriana* (Steud.) Vasey

FENDLER'S THREEAWN #

* *Aristida purpurea* Nutt. var. *neallyi* (Vasey) Allred #

* *Aristida purpurea* Nutt. var. *purpurea* #

* *Bothriochloa barbinodis* (Lag.) Herter #

Bothriochloa laguroides (DC.) Herter ssp. *torreyana* (Steud.) Allred & Gould

(*Andropogon saccharoides* Sw.) SILVER BEARDGRASS or SILVER

BLUESTEM #

Bouteloua aristoides (H.B.K.) Griseb. var. *aristoides* NEEDLE GRAMA #

Bouteloua barbata Lag. var. *barbata* SIXWEEKS GRAMA #

Bouteloua curtipendula (Michx.) Torr. SIDEOATS GRAMA

Bouteloua eriopoda (Torr.) Torr. BLACK GRAMA #

Bouteloua gracilis (Willd. ex Kunth) Lag. ex Griffiths BLUE GRAMA

Bouteloua hirsuta Lag. HAIRY GRAMA

* *Cenchrus carolinianus* Walt. (*Cenchrus incertus* M.A. Curtis)

* *Digitaria californica* (Benth.) Henr.#

Elymus elymoides (Raf.) Swezey (*Sitanion hystrix* (Nutt.) J.G. Sm.; *Elymus*

longifolius (J.G. Sm.) Gould) SQUIRRELTAIL #

Enneapogon desvauxii Beauv. NINEAWN PAPPUSGRASS #

Erioneuron pulchellum (Kunth) Tateoka (*Dasyochloa pulchella* (Kunth) Willd.

ex Rydb.) FLUFFGRASS, LOW WOOLLYGRASS #

Hilaria jamesii (Torr.) Benth. (*Pleuraphis jamesii* Torr.) GALLETA #

* *Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes

(*Koeleria cristata* auct. p.p. non Pers.)

* *Lycurus phleoides* Kunth

Monroa squarrosa (Nutt.) Torr. (*Munroa squarrosa* (Nutt.) Torr.)

FALSE BUFFALOGRASS #

* *Muhlenbergia arenacea* (Buckl.) A.S. Hitchc.

Muhlenbergia arenicola Buckl. SAND MUHLY #

Muhlenbergia porteri Scribn. BUSH MUHLY #

Muhlenbergia pungens Thurb. SANDHILL MUHLY #

Muhlenbergia torreyi (Kunth) A.S. Hitchc. ex Bush RING MUHLY

Oryzopsis hymenoides (Roemer & J.A. Schultes)

Ricker ex Piper INDIAN RICEGRASS

* *Poa bigelovii* Vasey & Scribn.

Scleropogon brevifolius Phil. BURROGRASS #

Setaria leucopila (Scribn. & Merr.) K. Schum.

STREAMBED BRISTLEGRASS #

* *Setaria lutescens* (Weigel) F.T. Hubbard ?

Sporobolus contractus A.S. Hitchc. SPIKE DROPSEED

Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.) Gray SAND DROPSEED #

* *Sporobolus flexuosus* (Thurb. ex Vasey) Rydb. #

Sporobolus giganteus Nash GIANT DROPSEED #

Stipa comata Trin & Rupr. var. *comata* NEEDLEANDTHREAD #

* *Stipa neomexicana* (Thurb. ex Coult.) Scribn.

Stipa spartea Trin. PORCUPINEGRASS #

Vulpia octoflora (Walt.) Rydb. (*Festuca octoflora* Walt.)

SIXWEEKS FESCUE #

B – Native Plant List A & Xeric Plant List B

POLEMONIACEAE Phlox Family (1)

Ipomopsis pumila (Nutt.) V. Grant DWARF GILIA #

POLYGONACEAE Knotweed Family (4)

Eriogonum abertianum Torr. var. *abertianum* ABERT BUCKWHEAT #

* *Eriogonum effusum* Nutt.

Eriogonum polycladon Benth. SORREL BUCKWHEAT #

Eriogonum rotundifolium Benth. ROUNDLEAF BUCKWHEAT #

Rumex hymenosepalus Torr. CANAIGRE; DOCK #

PORTULACACEAE Purslane Family (1)

Portulaca sp. PURSLANE

RANUNCULACEAE Crowfoot Family (1)

Delphinium sp. LARKSPUR

ROSACEAE Rose Family (1)

Fallugia paradoxa (D. Don) Endl. ex Torr. APACHE PLUME

SALICACEAE Willow Family

Salix sp. WILLOW

SCROPHULARIACEAE Figwort Family (3)

Epixiphium wislizenii (Engelm. ex Gray) Munz (*Maurandya wislizenii*

Engelm. ex Gray) BALLOONBUSH #

Penstemon ambiguus Torr. GILIA PENSTEMON or BEARDTONGUE

* *Penstemon* sp.

SOLANACEAE Potato Family (6)

Chamaesaracha coronopus (Dunal) Gray GREENLEAF FIVE EYES #

Datura innoxia P. Mill. THORNAPPLE; JIMSONWEED #

Lycium pallidum Miers PALE WOLFBERRY

Nicotiana trigonophylla Dunal DESERT TOBACCO #

Physalis acutifolia (Miers) Sandw. (*P. wrightii* Gray) SHARPLEAF

GROUNDCHERRY #

Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav. SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE

VERBENACEAE Vervain Family (2)

Aloysia wrightii Heller ex Abrams WRIGHT'S BEEBRUSH #

* *Tetradlea coulteri* Gray #

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Caltrop Family (2)

Kallstroemia sp. CALTROP

Xeric Plant List B

A list of official xeric or low-water plant species periodically updated by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA).

To obtain the most current information, contact ABCWUA:

Telephone: 505-842-WATR

Website: <http://www.abcwua.org/pdfs/xeriplantlist.pdf>

For additional information, see ABCWUA's

How-To Guide to Xeriscaping:

<http://www.abcwua.org/content/view/73/63/>

Chapter 4 – General Regulations

C – Construction Mitigation

Any damage to the vegetation, slope, or placement of boulders due to or related to construction shall be mitigated as provided herein.

Standard CM-1: Grading permits for commercial lot developments in the Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan area will 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.

Standard CM-2: Prior to beginning construction, the property owner shall construct a temporary silt fence at the site boundary adjacent to sensitive lands (i.e. the Escarpment Buffer, Major Open Space Area, archeological site, or public or private conservation area to be maintained in natural desert-scape) to effectively protect them from heavy equipment and vehicles. Photographs of the site in its original condition shall be submitted with the application for building permit and subdivision and/or site development plan.

Standard CM-3: Public- and private-sector projects facing the Escarpment and adjacent to archeological sites must include geotechnical data and analysis that demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City Engineer 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.

Standard CM-4: 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.

Standard CM-5: Replacement of boulders shall approximate the original location, angle, and surface exposure. Revegetation to approximate original cover with appropriate native or naturalized plants as identified in **Chapter 4 General Regulation B – Plant List A** 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 insure successful revegetation.

C – Construction Mitigation

Standard CM-6: The City shall be responsible for restoring existing damaged areas that lie within Major Public Open Space. The property owner shall be responsible for restoring damaged areas on lands accepted by the City to meet open space requirements if that damage occurred after the adoption of the Volcano Trails Sector Development Plan; this shall occur prior to title transfer if the land is to be deeded to the City and shall be an ongoing responsibility of the property owner if the land remains private open space.

Standard CM-7: Existing cuts that are used as trail locations shall be stabilized and revegetated at the time of trail construction.

Standard CM-8: As Major Public Open Space is acquired by the City, damaged areas shall be protected from further abuse and reseeded.

Chapter 4 – General Regulations

D – Rainwater Design & Management Standards

Improved naturalistic channel design shall retain as much undisturbed desert vegetation and rock formations insofar as practicable.

Standard RDM-1: Channel treatments shall meet the following requirements:

1. Limited stabilization of natural channels, according to the policies contained in the “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.
2. 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.
3. Use of materials in treated channels that blend visually with the Escarpment and adjacent open space. Naturalistic treatments are the preferred treatment types.
4. 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.

Standard RDM-2: Developed flows shall be managed to minimize their impact on Major Public Open Space, Northern Geologic Window, archeological sites, and the Escarpment. The potential impacts of water retention shall be thoroughly studied prior to use of detention areas to control flows. Rainwater detention ponds shall be fully lined. Developed flows into the Petroglyph National Monument shall not be permitted in excess of, or more concentrated than, natural flows.

Standard RDM-3: Within large areas of open space, 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.

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