

## § 14-16-3-2 SHOPPING CENTER REGULATIONS.

This section controls the development of shopping center sites.

### (A) *General.*

- (1) No structure shall be erected on a shopping center site except in conformance with a duly approved site development plan. Once approved, such a plan or subsequent amended plan is binding on the entire area of the original site development plan. Sales of all or part of the premises do not alter the effect of the plan. Platting of lots or creation of smaller premises do not alter the effect of the plan. Subsequent to execution of the site development plan, use of the site entirely for manufacturing, assembling, treating, repairing, rebuilding, wholesaling, and warehousing for a period of over one year does change the status of the site as a shopping center and suspends the legal effect of the site development plan for so long as the uses remain.
- (2) The rights and duties of the city and of the applicant which result from the approval of an application under this section run with the land and are binding upon successors in interest of the applicant. When an application is approved, a copy of the approved Site Development Plan and Landscaping Plan or record of exemption shall be kept in the office of the Planning Director. A building permit for a shopping center site shall be issued only upon presentation of working plans and specifications drawn in close conformity with an approved Site Development Plan.
- (3) The Planning Director shall designate shopping center sites on the official zone map by the symbol "SC."
- (4) The Planning Commission may modify the boundaries of or eliminate an existing Shopping Center designation for any site, upon application by the property owner, if the Planning Commission finds no public benefit in continued application of the shopping center regulations because most of the site has been allowed to develop without the guidance of a site development plan.

(B) *Shopping Center Requirements.* The following regulations apply to an application for a building permit for construction on a shopping center site, except applications covering on-site parking expansion:

- (1) An applicant shall submit a Site Development Plan and Landscaping Plan for the shopping center site.
- (2)
  - (a) Access to the shopping center site is limited to approaches designed according to accepted traffic engineering practice, so laid out as to be an integral part of the parking area and loading facilities.
  - (b) Pickup points shall be so designed that vehicles do not create congestion on an abutting public way. No loading and unloading is to be conducted on a public way.
- (3) Landscaping of shopping center sites must comply with the regulations of § 14-16-3-10 of this Zoning Code. The Planning Commission may require additional buffer landscaping if it finds it necessary due to demonstrably unusual circumstances.
- (4) Free-standing signs on shopping center sites shall be limited to one on-premise sign per 300 feet of street frontage on arterial and collector streets. Maximum signable area shall be 150

square feet per sign face and maximum sign height shall be 26 feet. Off-premise signs shall not be permitted on shopping center sites.

- (5) Upon approval, the applicant is responsible for payment of the cost for the necessary traffic control devices and channelization to shelter vehicular turning movements into the shopping center or shopping center site, channelization to be designed according to accepted advanced geometric design technique. These responsibilities must be outlined and agreed upon between the applicant and the city at the time of approval of the Site Development Plan.
- (6) The site division regulations established in § 14-16-3-2(D)(3) ROA 1994, apply to all retail facilities with over 90,001 aggregate square feet of gross leasable space.

**(C) Procedure.**

- (1) Approval and revision of plans is the same procedure as for SU-1 plans.
- (2) The Planning Commission may review the plan and progress of development at least every four years until it is fully implemented to determine if it should be amended.

**(D) Large Retail Facility Regulations.**

- (1) Applicability.
  - (a) Provisions of this section and § 14-8-2-7, Responsibilities of Applicants and Developers, shall apply to the following, as determined by the Environmental Planning Commission (EPC):
    1. New construction of a large retail facility;
    2. Change of use from a non- large retail facility to a large retail facility as defined in § 14-16-1-5;
    3. Building expansion of more than 50% of the existing square footage.
  - (b) Building expansion of 10% to 50% of the existing square footage of an existing large retail facility shall be subject to the following requirements:
    1. Pre-application discussion with the Planning Review Team (PRT).
    2. Compliance with the large retail facilities design regulations as determined by the EPC. The EPC before issuing final design regulations shall request input from neighborhood associations with boundaries that are within 200 feet of the proposed project.
  - (c) Building expansion up to 10% of the existing square footage and building renovation of an existing large retail facility shall comply with the design regulations in this section to the extent possible as determined by the Planning Director.
- (2) Location and Access of Large Retail Facility. The following regulations manage the location and design of large retail facilities. These regulations are necessary for the proper functioning and enjoyment of the community. They protect the quality of life within surrounding residential areas, support efficient traffic flows, and provide consistent regulations for such facilities. Large retail facilities shall be located to secure adequate street capacity to transport pedestrians and vehicles to and from large retail facilities, and

discourage traffic from cutting through residential neighborhoods. The regulations result in efficient and safe access for both vehicles and pedestrians from roadways in the Metropolitan Transportation Plan to neighborhoods in the vicinity of large retail facilities. The Planning Director, after initial review of a large retail facilities proposal, may require the site to comply with the next level of large retail facilities regulations.

(a) Large retail facilities containing 75,000 to 90,000 sq. ft. net leasable area are:

1. Permitted in C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP, SU-1 and the SU-2 Zones for uses consistent with C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP Zones; and
2. Permitted in C-1 zones if the project site or site plan reviewed for subdivision is greater than seven acres.
3. Required to be located adjacent to and have primary and full access to a street designated as at least a collector in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and having at least two through traffic lanes.

(b) Large retail facilities containing 90,001 to 124,999 sq. ft. net leasable area are:

1. Permitted in C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, and IP zones and SU-1 and SU-2 zones for uses consistent with C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP Zones; and
2. Required to be located adjacent to and have primary and full access to a street designated as at least a collector in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and having at least four through traffic lanes.

(c) Large retail facilities containing 125,000 square feet or greater of net leasable area are:

1. Permitted in the C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP, SU-1 and SU-2 for uses consistent with C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, IP Zones; and
2. Required to be located within 700 feet of the intersection of two roadways, both of which are designated as at least a collector street in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and shall have full access to these roadways. One of the adjacent roadways shall have at least four through traffic lanes and the other adjacent roadway shall have at least six through traffic lanes or is designated a limited access principal arterial in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan and have a minimum of four lanes.
3. If an arterial or collector street has yet to be built to its full cross-section and does not have the required number of lanes, the large retail facility may have access onto the roadway if the roadway is identified on the Metropolitan Transportation Plan as having the required number of lanes at full build-out.
4. If access control policies prohibit access onto one of the adjacent roadways, a local road may be used as access if it has direct access to at least two roadways that are identified on the Long Metropolitan Transportation Plan, does not pass directly through a residential subdivision and at least one of the intersections is signalized.
5. If access to a location fulfills the criteria of this section but control policies outside the city jurisdiction prohibit access onto one of the adjacent arterial or

collector streets, the remaining arterial or collector street may serve as the sole access if it has direct access to two intersections with an arterial and the intersections are signalized.

6. If warrants are met, the intersection of the primary driveway and the arterial street shall be signalized, unless prohibited by the City Traffic Engineer for safety reasons, at the expense of the applicant. The applicant may place the name of the development on the mast-arm of the signal.
- (3) Site division. These regulations create block sizes for large retail facility that are walkable and support land use changes over time. The site plans for subdivision in Phase One and the Final Phase, if proposed, shall subdivide or plan the site as follows:
- (a) The entire site shall be planned or platted into maximum 360 foot by 360 foot blocks except as provided in Items (c) and (d) of this division (D)(3).
  - (b) Primary and secondary driveways (or platted roadways) that separate the blocks shall be between 60 feet and 85 feet wide and shall include the following:
    1. Two ten-foot travel lanes;
    2. Two parallel or angle parking rows or a combination of such on both sides of the driveway rights of way are permitted but not required;
    3. Two six-foot landscaped buffers with shade trees spaced approximately 30 feet on center;
    4. Two eight-foot pedestrian walkways constructed of material other than asphalt;
    5. Pedestrian scale lighting that provides at least an illumination of 1.2 to 2.5 foot candles or the equivalent foot lamberts; and
    6. Standup curb.
  - (c) One block can be expanded to approximately 790 feet by 360 feet if a main structure (including retail suite liners) covers more than 80% of the gross square footage of a block.
  - (d) If the site dimensions result in irregular block sizes, blocks of different dimensions are allowed provided:
    1. The block sizes achieve the intent of this section;
    2. Approval is granted by the EPC;
    3. The narrow side of the block abuts the adjacent street that provides the primary access; and
    4. The center of the long side has a major entrance, including a forecourt.
- (4) Development Phasing and Mixed-Use Component. The large retail facility regulations address the build-out of a large site over time in order to guide the transition from more vehicle-oriented "big box" type retail development with large surface parking fields to finer-scaled, pedestrian oriented, mixed-use development, replacing surface parking with some

- parking structures, producing a village center that is integrated into the surrounding neighborhoods. This transition reflects actual trends in development and creates a better, more marketable, and higher use development.
- (a) Site development plans for Phase One shall be submitted to the EPC for approval. If future and/or final phases are proposed on the site, site development plans containing a level of detail appropriate for the phasing of the development shall also be submitted to the EPC for approval.
  - (b) Mixed Use Component. Mixed use development is strongly encouraged in both Phase One and the Final Phase of the site plans for all large retail facilities.
- (5) Site Design. These regulations are intended to create pedestrian connections throughout the site by linking structures, make pedestrian connections to external neighborhoods and other uses, and to provide landscaping compatible with the site's scale for pedestrian shade and aesthetic beauty. The regulations will result in an active pedestrian street life, replace large off-street parking fields with parking structures and transit options, conserve energy and water, and meet the goals of the Albuquerque/ Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan and the Planned Growth Strategy. The following subsections (a) through (n) apply to all large retail facility sites:
- (a) Context: The design of structures shall be sensitive to and complement the aesthetically desirable context of the built environment, e.g., massing, height, materials, articulation, colors, and proportional relationships.
  - (b) Off-Street Parking Standards:
    - 1. If a structure or structures, including retail suite liners, occupies more than 80% of a planned or platted block, the off street parking shall be placed on another block.
    - 2. Parking shall be distributed on the site to minimize visual impact from the adjoining street. Parking shall be placed on at least two sides of a building and shall not dominate the building or street frontage. Parking areas may front onto roadways identified as limited access in the Mid-Region Council of Governments' Metropolitan Transportation Plan, provided that they are adequately screened with landscape walls and plantings. If a project has multiple phases the final phase site plan, if proposed, shall show the elimination of surface parking areas but may include parking structures.
    - 3. If the site is planned into 360 foot by 360 foot lots as called for in these regulations, parking requirements may be met by spaces located on a block immediately adjacent to the structure creating the parking demand.
    - 4. Every third double row of parking shall have a minimum ten foot wide continuous walkway dividing that row. The walkway shall be either patterned or color material other than asphalt and may be at-grade. The walkway shall be shaded by means of trees, a trellis or similar structure, or a combination thereof. Tree wells, planters or supports for shading devices may encroach on the walkway up to three feet. In no case shall the walkway be diminished to less than five feet width at any point.
    - 5. Parking requirements for a large retail facility with a mixed use component may use "best practice" standards for shared parking such as Driving Urban

Environments: Smart Growth Parking Best Practices, a publication of the Governor's Office of Smart Growth, State of Maryland. Refer to § 14-16-3-1 for shared parking requirements.

(c) On-Street Parking Standards:

1. Arterial or collector roadways abutting a large retail facility with a posted speed limit of 35 miles or less per hour shall have on-street parking utilizing a parking/queuing lane under the following standards and if approved by the Traffic Engineer:
  - a. On-street parking may use the existing adjacent outside lanes on an arterial or collector.
  - b. The parking/queuing lane may be provided by moving the curb lines within the property line and dedicating the parking/queuing lane to the city. The existing through lanes shall not be used as the parking/queuing lane unless a traffic analysis indicates that this will not result in unacceptable degradation of traffic flow, though existing can be restriped in a narrower configuration to provide space for the parking/queuing lane.
  - c. The parking/queuing lane has a maximum width of 16'.
  - d. Curb extensions/bump-outs shall be constructed at the ends of each block and shall include landscaping to be maintained by the property owner pursuant to a maintenance agreement with the city.
  - e. Street trees shall be planted pursuant to the Street Tree Ordinance, Chapter 6, Article 6, ROA 1994.
2. The regulations for parking credits and reductions set forth in § 14-16-3-1(E)(6) shall apply to this subsection except that 100% of the on-street parking shall be credited towards the project's parking requirements.

(d) Signage.

1. Signage shall comply with the shopping center regulations for signage, § 14-16-3-2(B).
2. All signage shall be designed to be consistent with and complement the materials, color and architectural style of the building(s).
3. All free-standing signs shall be monument style.
4. The maximum height of any monument sign shall be 15 feet.
5. Building-mounted signage that faces residential zoning shall not be illuminated.
6. Building-mounted signs shall consist of individual channel letters. Illuminated plastic panel signs are prohibited.

- (e) Drive-up windows must be located on or adjacent to the side or rear walls of service or retail structures and the window shall not face a public right of way.

- (f) Petroleum Products Retail Facility.
  - 1. Facilities shall be located at a street or driveway intersection.
  - 2. The frontage of the principal structure shall face and line the two streets and follow the set-back and glazing standards for retail suite liner.
  - 3. Fuel pumps, service facilities, ATMs, storage areas, and repair bays are to be screened from the major street by the principal structure.
  - 4. If the structure between the street and the fueling island is not at least the length of the canopy that is over the fueling island, or if there is no service facility structure, the perimeter of the facility shall be screened by either a landscaped berm three feet in height or a wall at least three feet in height.
  
- (g) Truck Bays.
  - 1. Truck bays adjacent to residential lots must be separated from the adjacent lot by a minimum of 40 feet. A minimum 15 foot wide landscape buffer and a six-foot high solid masonry wall shall be provided along the property line. The landscape buffer shall contain evergreen trees or trellises with climbing vines to provide year round screening and buffering from noise. Dock and truck well facilities must also be screened with a masonry wall that extends vertically eight feet above the finish floor level and horizontally 100 feet from the face of the dock. Screen walls shall be designed to blend with the architecture of the building. Trucks may not be moved or left idling between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. if the truck bays are located within 300 feet of a residential structure unless negotiated with adjacent property owners and approved by the EPC.
  - 2. Truck bays not adjacent to residential lots must be screened with a masonry wall extending vertically eight feet above the finish floor level and horizontally 100 feet from the face of the dock to screen the truck. Screen walls shall be designed to blend with the architecture of the building.
  
- (h) Landscaping. The following landscaping requirements shall apply:
  - 1. Landscaped traffic circles are encouraged at the intersection of interior driveways or platted streets.
  - 2. One shade tree is required per eight parking spaces. Shade trees may be located at the center of a group of four to eight parking spaces, clustered in parking row end caps, or located along internal pedestrian ways. Shade trees lining a pedestrian way internal to a parking area may count as a canopy tree of a parking space. Trees in landscape buffer areas shall not count as parking space trees.
  - 3. Shade trees along pedestrian walkways shall be spaced approximately 25 feet on center.
  - 4. Water conservation techniques shall be utilized where possible and as approved by the City Hydrologist or City Engineer. Such techniques may include water harvesting and permeable paving. Water from roof runoff should be directed or stored and used to assist all trees and landscaping. Parking spaces that meet infiltration basins or vegetated storm water controls should be bordered by



permeable paving. Grasses and other ground vegetation should be near edges to help filter and slow runoff as it enters the site.

- (i) Pedestrian walkways. Internal pedestrian walkways shall be planned and organized to accommodate the inter-related movement of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians safely and conveniently, both within the proposed development and to and from the street, transit stops, and the surrounding areas. Pedestrian walkways shall contribute to the attractiveness of the development and shall be a minimum of eight feet in width and constructed of materials other than asphalt. Pedestrian walkways along internal driveways or streets internal to the site shall also be lined with shade trees and pedestrian scale lighting. Pedestrian crosswalks shall be constructed of patterned concrete or a material other than asphalt and may be at grade.
- (j) A pedestrian plaza or plazas shall be required of all large retail facility development as follows:
  1. Large retail facility sites that include a main structure less than 125,000 square feet in size shall provide public space pursuant to § 14-16-3-18(C)(4) of the Zoning Code.
  2. Large retail facility sites that include a main structure 125,000 square feet or greater shall provide pedestrian plaza space in the amount of 400 square feet for every 20,000 square feet of building space. A minimum of 50% of the required public space shall be provided in the form of aggregate space that encourages its use and that serves as the focal point for the development. The aggregate space required shall:
    - a. Be linked to the main entrance of the principal structure and the public sidewalk or internal driveway;
    - b. Include adequate seating areas. Benches, steps, and planter ledges can be counted for seating space;
    - c. Have a portion (generally at least 40%) of the square footage of the plaza area landscaped with plant materials, including trees;
    - d. Be designed for security and be visible from the public right of way as much as possible;
    - e. Have pedestrian scale lighting and pedestrian amenities such as trash receptacles, kiosks, etc.
- (k) Lighting.
  1. Ornamental poles and luminaries, a maximum of 16 feet in height, shall be used as pedestrian scale lighting.
  2. The maximum height of a light pole, other than those along pedestrian walkways, shall be 20 feet, measured from the finished grade to the top of the pole.
  3. All on-site lighting fixtures shall be fully shielded to prevent fugitive light from encroaching into adjacent properties and/or right-of- way.



- (l) Outdoor Storage. Outdoor storage as part of a mixed use development or within a C-1 or C-2 zoned site is not allowed. Outdoor uses such as retail display shall not interfere with pedestrian movement. Where the zoning permits and where outdoor storage is proposed, it shall be screened with the same materials as the building.
- (m) Transit stops. If transit stops exist or are planned adjacent to a large retail facility, they shall include a covered shelter with seating provided at the developer's expense. Either the interior of the structures shall be lighted or the area surrounding the structures shall be lighted to the same standards as pedestrian walkways. If the transit stop is within the public right-of-way, the city shall assume ownership of the shelter and responsibility for maintenance.
- (n) Storm Water Facilities and Structures. The following regulations apply to site hydrology:
  - 1. Impervious surfaces shall be limited by installing permeable paving surfaces, such as bricks and concrete lattice or such devices that are approved by the City Hydrologist, where possible.
  - 2. Where possible, transport runoff to basins by using channels with landscaped pervious surfaces. Landscaped strips may be converted into vegetative storm-water canals but must be shallow to avoid defensive fencing.
  - 3. Ponds, retention and detention areas shall be shallow to prevent the need for defensive/security fencing yet have the capacity to manage storm waters in a 100 year event.
  - 4. Trees, shrubs, and groundcover shall be included in storm water basins.
  - 5. Bare patches shall be re- vegetated as soon as possible to avoid erosion, according to a landscaping and maintenance plan.
- (o) Energy efficient techniques shall be utilized to reduce energy and water consumption where possible and as approved by the City Hydrologist or City Engineer.
- (6) Main Structure Design. The following subsections (a) through (d) apply to main structures:
  - (a) Setback.
    - 1. Main structures shall be screened from the adjacent street by means of smaller buildings, retail suite liners, or 20 foot wide landscape buffers with a double row of trees.
    - 2. Where the front facade of a retail suite liner is adjacent to a street, the maximum front setback shall be ten feet for private drives and 25 feet for public roadways.
    - 3. Main structures abutting residentially zoned land shall be set back from the property line at least 60 feet.
  - (b) Articulation.
    - 1. Facades that contain a primary customer entrance and facades adjacent to a public street or plaza or an internal driveway shall contain retail suite liners, display windows, or a recessed patio at a minimum depth of 20 feet, or a

combination of all three, along 50% of the length of the façade. Where patios are provided, at least one of the recessed walls shall contain a window for ease of surveillance and the patio shall contain shading and seating. Where retail suite liners are provided, they shall be accessible to the public from the outside.

2. Every 30,000 gross square feet of structure shall be designed to appear as a minimum of one distinct building mass with different expressions. The varied building masses shall have a change in visible roof plane or parapet height. Massing and articulation are required to be developed so that no more than 100 feet of a wall may occur without an offset vertically of at least 24 inches.
3. For the retail suite liner, the vertical offset shall be a visible change (minimum 6 inches), a change in material may be used for articulation at the same interval and the visible change in roof plane or parapet height shall be a minimum of 18 inches.
4. Facades adjacent to a public right-of-way or internal driveway and facades that contain a primary customer entrance shall contain features that provide shade along at least 40% of the length of the façade for the benefit of pedestrians.

(c) Materials.

1. Engineered wood panels, cyclone, chain-link, and razor-wire fencing are prohibited.
2. Design of the external walls and the principal entrance must include three of the below listed options:
  - a. Multiple finishes (i.e. stone and stucco);
  - b. Projecting cornices and brackets;
  - c. Projecting and exposed lintels;
  - d. Pitched roof forms;
  - e. Planters or wing-walls that incorporate landscaped areas and can be used for sitting;
  - f. Slate or tile work and molding integrated into the building;
  - g. Transoms;
  - h. Trellises;
  - i. Wall accenting (shading, engraved patterns, etc.);
  - j. Any other treatment that meets the approval of the EPC.

(d) Landscaping.

1. The buffer for main structures across the street from residentially-zoned land shall be at least 23 feet wide and include two rows of street trees. The trees shall be located pursuant to the guidelines set forth in Crime Prevention Through

Environmental Design Recommendations. The landscaping of the berm shall provide year-round screening.

2. The public sidewalk adjacent to the main structure may be located within the berm and between the rows of trees. The sidewalk must be a minimum of seven feet behind the curb.
- (7) Mixed-Use Component. The following subsections (a) through (g) apply to Mixed Use Development:
- (a) Uses and building forms. The mixed use component may include a mix of the following building forms and uses:
    1. Apartments or condominiums.
    2. Apartments or condominiums over storefronts.
    3. Courtyard housing.
    4. Live-work.
    5. Townhouses.
    6. Lofts.
    7. Lofts over flex.
    8. Senior housing.
    9. Mixed income housing including a minimum of 20% affordable at 80% or less of Area Median Income (AMI) for fee simple unit and 60% or less of AMI for rental units. If rental units are multiple sizes, only a maximum of 50% of the rental units set aside for 60% or less of AMI shall be the size of the smallest size category of rental unit in the project.
    10. Office building.
    11. Office over storefronts.
    12. Civic, cultural, and community buildings.
    13. Parking structures with commercial or housing liners.
    14. Schools, both traditional and technical vocational.
  - (b) Density.
    1. Minimum density: 12 dwelling units per acre.
    2. Minimum FAR: .30.
    3. Maximum density: As determined by the EPC.

- (c) **Building Heights.** Heights within the mixed use portion of the large retail facility site may vary depending on location. Structures adjacent to residentially zoned parcels shall be subject to the height requirements of the O-1 Zone and shall not exceed 26 feet in height within 85 feet of a lot zoned specifically for houses. The heights of buildings along the central driveway or street and adjacent to a major arterial or freeway may exceed four stories so long as the average building height of all structures in the mixed use site does not exceed the maximum of four stories and no individual structure exceeds a height of seven stories.
- (d) **Building Setbacks.**

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

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

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

- (e) **Street Frontage.** All street frontages in the mixed-use component shall be:
  1. Lined by buildings with windows and primary entries, not garage doors; parking areas shall be located to the rear or side of the building.
  2. Building facades shall occupy at least 50% of the street frontage.
- (f) **Articulation.** Mixed-use structures shall have a change in visible roof plane or parapet height for every 50 feet in length, however each distinct roof length does not have to

equal 50 feet in length. Massing and articulation are required to be developed so that no more than 50 feet of wall may occur within a six foot minimum change in the visible vertical offset, or at the same interval a change in material may be used for articulation and the visible change in roof plane or parapet height shall be a minimum of 18 feet.

- (g) Entrances and Glazing. Each ground floor use shall have one entrance minimum for each 50' or less of building frontage length.
- (h) Materials. The materials standards for the mixed use component are as follows:
  - 1. Engineered wood panels, cyclone, chain-link, and razor-wire fencing are prohibited.
  - 2. Arcades, awnings, cantilevers, portals and shed roofs may be made of metal, fabric, concrete tile, clay tile, or slate (equivalent synthetic or better).
  - 3. A mixed-use component shall include at least four of the following design features:
    - a. Balconies.
    - b. Projecting cornices and brackets.
    - c. Eaves.
    - d. Exposed lintels.
    - e. Multiple veneers (i.e. stone and stucco).
    - f. Pitched roof forms.
    - g. Planter boxes.
    - h. Slate or tile work and molding integrated into the building.
    - i. Transoms.
    - j. Trellises.
    - k. Wall accenting (shading, engraved patterns, etc.).
    - l. Any other treatment that meets the intent of this section and that receives the approval of the EPC.
- (i) On-Premise Signage.
  - 1. Appropriate signage includes blade signs, awning signs, and wall-mounted or hanging metal panel signs. Internally illuminated box signs, billboards, roof-mounted, free-standing, any kind of animation, and painted window signs, and signs painted on the exterior walls of buildings are not allowed. No flashing, traveling, animated, or intermittent lighting shall be on or visible from (i.e. through windows) the exterior of any building.

2. Wall signs are permitted within the area between the second story floor line and the first floor ceiling within a horizontal band not to exceed two feet in height. Letters shall not exceed 18 inches in height or width and three feet in relief. Company logos or names may be placed within this horizontal band or placed or painted within ground floor or second story office windows and shall not be larger than a rectangle of eight square feet. Projecting signs may not be more than 24 inches by 48 inches and a minimum ten feet clear height above the sidewalk and may be hung below the third story level. Signs may not project more than 36 inches perpendicular to the right-of-way beyond the façade. Lettering on awnings is limited to nine inches in height.
- (8) Maintenance Agreement for Vacant or Abandoned Site. Large retail facilities sometimes are vacated due to changing conditions in the retail market. To maintain a quality built environment, large retail facilities shall be maintained during periods of abandonment or vacancies at the same standard as when occupied. The owner of a site shall sign a maintenance agreement with the city that the site will be maintained when vacant to the following minimal standards, among others as deemed appropriate by the Planning Director:
- (a) The landscaping shall be watered, pruned and weeded.
  - (b) The parking areas shall be cleaned of dirt and litter.
  - (c) The building facades shall be kept in good repair, cracked windows shall be replaced and graffiti removed.
  - (d) Outdoor security lighting shall be maintained and operated.
  - (e) Hydrology systems shall be kept in good working order.

('74 Code, § 7-14-40B) (Am. Ord. 23-2007)