

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS CODE ORDINANCE 02-320

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE TEXT OF CHAPTER 16,
ARTICLE I SECTION 9, AMENDING ARTICLE VII SECTION 278,
288 AND 577 TO ADOPT LOCAL REGULATIONS FOR MOBILE
FOOD VENDING**

WHEREAS, the Incorporated County of Los Alamos ("County") is an incorporated county of the State of New Mexico as provided in Section 5, Article 10 of the New Mexico Constitution; and

WHEREAS, County, pursuant to Section 5, Article 10 of the State Constitution, is also granted all powers of a municipality; and

WHEREAS, the New Mexico Legislature, pursuant to Chapters 3, 4, and 5 of the New Mexico Statutes Annotated (see *generally* NMSA 1978, § 3-18-1 *et seq.*) has given municipalities and counties the power to regulate land use within their territorial limits; and

WHEREAS, such authority, NMSA 1978, Section 3-18-17, includes the power to regulate private and public property and nuisances; and

WHEREAS, County, in Chapter 16 of the Los Alamos County Code of Ordinances ("Code"), has enacted ordinances regulating the zoning, planning, and use of land within its borders; and

WHEREAS, the County Council, in Article XIII of Chapter 16 of the Code, has enacted ordinances to provide for the various zoning of land within the County; and

WHEREAS, the County Council, after a properly noticed public hearing held on (DATE TO BE INSERTED), 2021, and due consideration and recommendation by the Planning and Zoning Commission, hereby finds that the adoption of local regulations regarding cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, and retail sales, is in the best interest of the County

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS:

Section 1. Article I, Section 9 of Chapter 16 of the County Code of Ordinances of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 16-9. - Definitions and rules.

(a) *Rules.* The following rules apply to definitions listed in this chapter:

- (1) *Usage.* Any numbers, abbreviations, terms or words defined in this section shall be used and interpreted, only as defined in this chapter. All other numbers, abbreviations, terms and words shall have their generally accepted meaning.
- (2) *Word forms.* Unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary, words used in the present tense include the future tense and words used in the future tense include the

present tense; words used in the plural number include the singular and words used in the singular include the plural.

- (3) *Interpretation of specific terms.* The words "shall" and "will" are mandatory. The word "may" is permissive. The word "structure" includes a "building"; the word "building" or "structure" includes any part thereof. The word "person" includes an individual, a partnership, a corporation, an incorporated association of persons such as a club, and a public entity.
- (4) *Definitions listed in the New Mexico Building Code.* Words not defined in this chapter but which are defined in the New Mexico Building Code as adopted by the county are to be construed as defined therein.
- (b) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Abandoned structure means a structure that has not been used for a use authorized by this chapter for a period of three consecutive months and for which the owner has received, by registered mail, a notice of violation of the building code.

Abut means next to, touching; to share a common property line.

Access and *accessway* means the place, means of or ingress and egress to a property or use.

Accessory apartment means separate living quarters on the same lot as, and used in conjunction with, a main dwelling, and rented as a separate dwelling.

Accessory building means a building, the use of which is incidental to the use of the main building on a lot. A building attached by wall or roof to the main building is not an accessory building, but is a part of the main building.

Accessory use means a use incidental and subordinate to the permitted or special use of the premises.

Adjacent means next to; sharing a common boundary. For example, an industrial district across the street from a residential district is adjacent to that district.

Agent means legally authorized designee of an owner or applicant. Also see "Owner."

Aggrieved party means any person who:

- (1) Is required to be served with notice by mail under this chapter; or
- (2) Has an immediate, pecuniary and substantial interest, with respect to any final action taken pursuant to this chapter.

Alley means a public way which is owned by the public and is a secondary means of vehicular access to abutting properties. Alleys shall not be permitted in any district.

Apartment, hotel or motel means a building or group of buildings operated as one enterprise, containing rooms or suites of rooms (with or without a kitchen) to be occupied by transient or permanent tenants.

Apartment house means a multiple-family dwelling structure.

Applicant means any person or his legally authorized agent authorized by this chapter to make application to initiate any action provided in this chapter.

Application means a formal request made by an applicant and/or agent to initiate any action as provided in this chapter, using forms provided by the community development department for this purpose.

Area, floor, means the area of all floors, including a basement, in a building, exclusive of exterior courts, garages and carports. All horizontal dimensions are taken from the exterior faces of walls, including enclosed porches.

Area, gross, means the area of a horizontal plane within the property lines of a lot before the area of public streets, easements or other land to be designated for public use is deducted.

Area, net building site, means the area of a horizontal plane within the property lines of a lot, less the area of all land designated for public use and less the area of all required yards.

Automobile service station means a retail place of business engaged solely or primarily in the sale of motor fuels, goods or services generally required in the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and in the fulfilling of the motorist's needs. Major automobile repair activities such as body painting, body and fender repair, major mechanical repair, tire recapping, or the rental of equipment and the sale or rental of other merchandise are not uses included in the uses of a service station, although they may be performed at the same location.

Balcony means an open platform projected from a wall of a building or structure above the first floor level, and totally unsupported by any additional means by or to the ground.

Banner means any sign of lightweight fabric or similar material that is temporarily or permanently mounted to a pole, structure or a building. National flags, state or municipal flags, or the official flag of any institution or business shall not be considered banners.

Bar. See "cocktail lounge or bar."

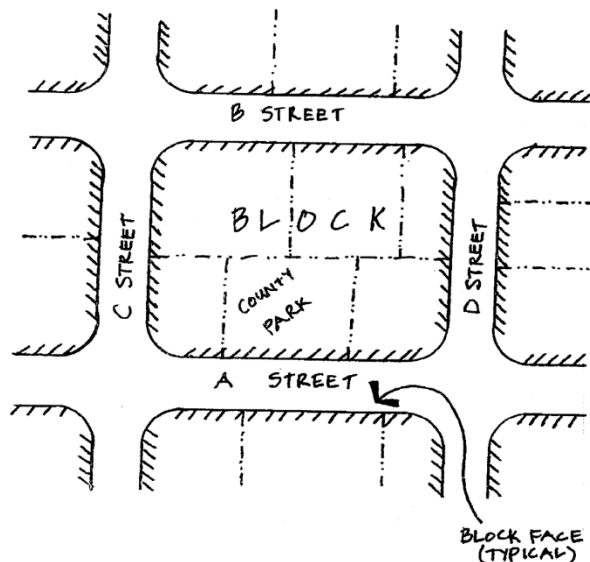
Baseline data means information on the current usage of a public facility compared with its capacity including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, water lines, drainageways, etc.

Bed and breakfast means an owner-occupied dwelling unit that contains no more than five guestrooms where lodging, with or without meals, is provided for compensation.

Benchmark means a mark on a permanent monument indicating elevation and serving as a reference in topographical surveys.

Block means a unit of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public land or any other barrier to the continuity of development. See figure "block and block-face".

Block-face means abutting properties on one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersecting streets or an intersecting street and unsubdivided land or county owned property. See figure "block and block-face".



Boardinghouse means a building where lodging is provided with meals for compensation; it does not mean rest homes or homes for the aged.

Board of adjustment means the board appointed by the county council to hear applications for waivers as specified in this chapter.

Bond means any form of security including a cash deposit, surety bond, collateral, property or instrument of credit in an amount and form satisfactory to the county attorney and the county council. All bonds shall be approved by the county engineer wherever a bond is required by this chapter.

Boundary monument means a permanent object indicating a corner in the boundary of a lot.

Breezeway means a roofed, open-sided passageway which provides direct access between buildings.

Buffer area means a strip of land designed to separate portions of a subdivision or development from adjacent arterial or collector streets or from uses located on adjacent properties.

Building means any structure built and maintained for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind.

Building, main, means a building within which is conducted one or more permitted or special uses. There may be more than one main building on a lot depending on the district designation.

Building marker means any sign indicating the name of a building and date and incidental information about its construction, which sign is cut into a masonry surface or made of bronze or other permanent material.

Business park means a building or assembly of buildings on a single lot adaptable to a combination of office, light storage, distribution, and showroom uses, where a minimum of 25 percent of the floor area is used for office space and where common parking, access and maneuvering is provided.

Caliper means the diameter of the main stem of a tree or shrub measured eight inches above the ground.

Campground means an open area where temporary overnight residency is available for tent, trailer, truck campers and/or recreational vehicles.

Caretaker means the individual who takes care of property.

Caretaker's unit means the dwelling unit of the caretaker. Caretaker's units shall allow for spouses and dependent children. The dwelling unit may be within one of the structures located on the lot; it does not mean a dwelling unit used by others than the caretaker.

Carport means a permanent roofed structure with not more than two enclosed sides used or intended to be used for automobile storage.

Carwash means:

- (1) An "automatic carwash" means a building or portion thereof containing facilities for washing automobiles using production line methods with a chain conveyer, blower, steam cleaning device or other mechanical devices.
- (2) A "self-service carwash" means a building or portion thereof containing facilities for washing automobiles wherein the customer parks the vehicle in a bay and washes the vehicle using equipment provided.

Child care center means a home or business which provides care, service and supervision for more than 12 children at one time for less than 24 hours per day; provided, however, that such center is licensed by the county and state and is conducted in accordance with county and state requirements.

Church means a permanent building used primarily for religious worship, fully enclosed with walls, including windows and doors, and having a permanent roof.

Club, private, means an association of persons, whether or not incorporated, for social or recreational purposes and for purposes and activities generally not for personal gain and not elsewhere defined as a commercial or professional purpose or activity; it does not mean a group organized solely or primarily to render a service as a business for profit.

Cocktail lounge or bar means premises where alcoholic beverages are sold to the public for consumption on the premises.

Commerce or commercial means the purchase, sale or other financial transaction involving the handling or disposition of any article, substance or commodity; or the management of office buildings, offices, recreational or amusement enterprises; or the maintenance and use of offices, structures and premises by professions and trades rendering services; by for profit or not-for-profit uses.

Commercial center means a building or assembly of buildings on one lot that may contain retail, offices, restaurants, lodging, theaters, automobile services, or other uses permitted by the zoning district, and that provide common parking and access.

Communication transmission tower means a self-supporting and freestanding elevated structure designed to provide a place used for transmitting information by radio, television, microwave or other electromagnetic energy signals.

Complex means a combination of two or more uses located on the same lot and sharing common facilities. Included in this definition are multiple building complexes.

Comprehensive plan means the plan adopted by the county to guide overall growth and development and capital improvement planning in the county, and includes amendments to that plan, which may be made from time to time.

Condominium means an estate in real property consisting of an individual interest in common in a parcel of real property, together with separate ownership of space within such real property. A condominium is not a cooperative.

Consolidation plat means a plat showing the combining of two recorded lots into one lot.

Construction plans means the maps or drawings submitted prior to a final subdivision plat showing the specific location and design of improvements to be installed in a subdivision including, but not limited to, streets, sidewalks, utilities and drainage facilities.

Convalescent home means a public or private facility which provides bed and ambulatory care, not at the level of a hospital, for patients and for persons who are unable to care for themselves; it does not mean a facility which provides care or treatment of alcoholics, drug addicts or persons with mental diseases or afflictions.

Cooperative means a development that is collectively owned by members and operated for their mutual benefit. Each member is an owner and has an individual interest in the entire development. Each member in a residential cooperative has a lease for his own apartment, space or site but does not own the apartment, space or site. A cooperative is not a condominium.

Correction plat means the correction of an error, other than a lot line adjustment, after approval and recording of a plat.

County means the incorporated county of Los Alamos, New Mexico.

County attorney means the county attorney for the County of Los Alamos.

County clerk means the elected clerk of the County of Los Alamos or his agent.

County community development director or *community development director* means the director of the county of Los Alamos Community Development Department or its successor, or the community development director's designee.

County council means the county council for the County of Los Alamos.

County engineer means the county engineer for the County of Los Alamos or his agent.

County manager means the county manager for the County of Los Alamos.

County public works director means the public works director for the county or his agent.

County surveyor means the surveyor of the county or his agent.

County utilities manager means the utilities manager for the county or his agent.

Court and *courtyard* mean an open, structurally unoccupied space, other than an open yard, on the same lot with a main building, and bounded on two or more sides by such building or exterior walls or fences.

Crosswalk means that portion of a pedestrian walkway which intersects and crosses a street.

Cul-de-sac means a street with one end open for vehicular and pedestrian access and the other end terminating in a vehicular turnaround.

Day care center. See "day care facility."

Day care facility means a home or business which provides care, service and supervision for at least four but not more than 12 children at one time for less than 24 hours per day;

provided, however, that such facility is licensed by the county and state and conducted in accordance with county and state requirements.

Day care home means a residence which provides care, services and supervision for not more than four children at one time who do not normally reside in the home, for less than 24 hours per day; provided, however, that such center is licensed by the county and conducted in accordance with county requirements.

Debris means the remains of past construction, hobbies and other activities, which have not been removed for over a year.

Decision-making authority means the community development director, the board of adjustment, the planning and zoning commission, or the county council, as appropriate, given the authority to take the action in question under this County of Los Alamos Development Code.

Dedicated land means land transferred by a subdivider to the county, in fee simple ownership, for public use.

Density means the total number of dwelling units permitted on an acre of land.

Developer means the legal or beneficial owners of a lot or parcel of any land proposed for inclusion in a development, including an agent and/or the holder of an option or contract to purchase.

Development means the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any buildings, any use or change in use of any buildings or land, any extension of any use of land or any clearing, grading or movement of land, for which permission is required pursuant to this chapter.

Development code means this chapter.

Development plan means the master schematic layout prepared as part of a special plan (SP) district submittal for an individual site or subdivision which summarizes the general project concept, allowable land uses, densities and development standards, and which shows developable and undevelopable areas, major streets, utilities, drainage ways, recreation and open space areas, buffers to adjacent land uses, and proposed general development areas.

Dormitory means a building used principally for sleeping accommodations, related to an educational or research institution.

Drainage means:

- (1) Surface water runoff;
- (2) The removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading or other means which include runoff controls to minimize erosion, flooding and sedimentation during and after construction or development.

Drainage system means natural swales and/or manmade improvements designed to accommodate drainage on a parcel.

Drive-in or drive-through facility means that portion of a commercial establishment which is designed and operated for the purpose of serving a motorist in a vehicle.

Driveway means a vehicular accessway to an off-street parking facility.

Dry-cleaning, coin-operated, means the use of single-batch, automatic cleaning machines, activated by the insertion of a coin.

Duplex. See "dwelling, two-family."

Dwelling means a building containing one or more dwelling units.

Dwelling, group, means a combination or arrangement of dwellings on one lot.

Dwelling, loft, means any type of dwelling located in a building that has no dwellings on the ground floor.

Dwelling, multiple-family, means a dwelling containing three or more dwelling units on one lot.

Dwelling, single-family, means a dwelling containing only one dwelling unit; it does not mean a mobile home.

Dwelling, single-family attached, means a dwelling containing only one dwelling unit and joined on one or more sides by a common wall without openings to another or other single-family dwellings on separate lots.

Dwelling, single-family detached, means a dwelling containing only one dwelling unit, surrounded by open space.

Dwelling, two-family, means a structure containing two dwelling units on one lot.

Dwelling unit means one or more rooms designed for or used as a residence by one family and constituting a separate and independent housekeeping unit, with a single kitchen; it does not mean quarters for transients in a club, hotel or motel.

Easement means a grant of use of land for a specific purpose, by the owner of the property to another person.

Equestrian trail means a trail or pathway intended for use by persons on horseback, or pedestrians.

Escrow means a sum of money deposited with the county to ensure completion of subdivision improvements to county standards.

Escrow agreement means a signed contract approved by the county attorney between a developer and the county that ensures completion of subdivision improvements in compliance with the standards of this chapter.

Excavation means removal or recovery by any means whatsoever of soil, rock, minerals, mineral substances or organic substance other than vegetation, from water or land on or beneath the surface thereof, or beneath the land surface, whether exposed or submerged.

Family means an individual living alone; two or more persons related by blood or marriage, or between whom there is a legally recognized relationship, occupying the same dwelling unit; or a group of not more than five unrelated persons, excluding servants, occupying the same dwelling unit.

Fence means any structural device forming a physical barrier between two open areas. It may be made of wire mesh, steel mesh, chainlink, louver, stake, masonry, lumber or other similar materials or any combination thereof.

Fence height means the vertical distance measured from the ground level to the highest adjacent board, rail, post, or wire, including retaining walls. See section 16-271, for the use and location of barbed wire.

Findings means a written statement of the reasons supporting a decision made by any reviewing body in the land development review process.

Flag means any fabric, banner or bunting containing distinctive colors, patterns or symbols, used as a symbol of a government, political subdivision or other entity.

Food truck is a large, motorized vehicle, typically a van, truck, towed trailer, or a pedal-operated vehicle equipped to cook, prepare, serve, and/or sell food.

Floor area, gross, means the sum of the total horizontal areas of the several floors of all structures on a lot, measured from the outside faces of exterior walls. Basements, elevator shafts, hallways and stairwells at each story, floor space used for mechanical equipment with structural headroom of six feet, six inches or more, penthouses, attic space whether or not a floor has actually been laid that provides structural headroom of six feet, six inches or more, interior balconies, and mezzanines are all included.

Floor area, net usable, means the sum of the total horizontal areas of all floors in a building, including basement, that are designed for tenant occupancy and exclusive use and measured to the inside faces of exterior walls. Garages, carports, unoccupied exterior courts, enclosed porches, mezzanines, hallways, mechanical rooms, closets, service areas and similar areas, as measured from the inside faces of exterior walls, are all excluded.

Front means that side of a building or property serving as the principal entrance.

Frontage means that side of a lot abutting on a public right-of-way; regarded as the front of the lot.

Garage, private, means a portion of a main building or a detached accessory building, having a roof and enclosed by walls on not less than three sides, and designed or used for the housing of vehicles of the occupants of the main building.

Garage, public, means a building used for the care, repair, equipping, hire, sale or storage of motor vehicles.

Gate means an opening of sufficient size as part of a wall or fence that permits ingress and egress.

Gift shop. See "souvenir shop."

Government uses means those uses that result from the exercise of local, state or federal government powers and duties.

Grade means the average elevation of the finished ground surfaces surrounding a building. When applying to a street or other area, the term "grade" means the slope in percentage terms.

Grading permit means a permit issued by the county as required by this chapter and chapter 70, U.B.C. 1985 edition, or the latest adopted edition of the New Mexico Building Code.

Grading plan means the plan that describes existing contours and the finish grade for the site upon completion of all construction operations.

Greenhouse means a building or structure constructed chiefly of glass, plastic or translucent material, cloth or lath which is devoted to the protection or cultivation of flowers or other tender plants.

Gross acre means an area measurement of a total site or parcel in units of 43,560 square feet prior to dedication of streets, easements, open space, utility and institutional sites or other reservations of nondevelopable land.

Ground cover means any landscaping material other than permanent hard surfaces (i.e., sidewalks, driveways, structures) which covers the natural earth. The definition includes living matter (plants) and nonliving materials (rock outcroppings).

Group home means any congregate residence, maternity shelter, or building for persons which provides and whose primary purpose is to provide room and board to the residents within the facility, and to provide either directly or through contract services at least one of the following: programmatic services, assistance with the activities of daily living in accordance with the program directive, or general supervision of up to eight individuals who have difficulty living independently or managing their own affairs, or who are handicapped within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 3602 (h)(1) of the Fair Housing Amendments Act (1988). Group home does not include facilities for persons currently in custody of or recently released by correctional authorities that are designed to offer an alternative to imprisonment and/or to facilitate ex-offender reintegration into community life, nor does it include facilities for persons who require such services by reason of the effects of current alcohol or drug abuse. Group home includes facilities for recovering alcohol or drug abusers who require group home services.

Guest means a social visitor or any person hiring or occupying a room for living or sleeping purposes.

Guesthouse means a dwelling unit within an accessory building for use by guests of the occupant of the main building; it does not mean a dwelling that is rented or otherwise used as a separate main building.

Guestroom means a room, having no kitchen facilities, for the occupation by one or more guests.

Hedge means a plant or series of plants or other landscape material so arranged as to form a physical barrier or enclosure.

Height of structure means the vertical distance between the highest point of any part of the structure and the natural grade or finish cut grade directly below that point, whichever is greater. If a structure is placed on fill, the depth of the fill is included in the height of the structure. If the natural grade is lowered in a cut, the depth of the cut is included in the height of the structure.

Home-aged, convalescent, nursing, physically handicapped. See "convalescent home."

Home business means a home occupation that employs more than one nonfamily member.

Home occupation means a business, profession or service conducted and/or operated in a residential zoning district and is clearly incidental and secondary to the dwelling purpose and does not change the character thereof.

Hospital means an acute care, short-term general hospital.

Hospital, animal. See "veterinary service facility."

Hotel means a building or group of integrated structures in which there are six or more guestrooms where lodgings for transients are provided for compensation, and where no provision is made for cooking in any individual room or suite.

Housing means residences of any kind as further described in this chapter.

Impact reports means studies to identify the potential adverse effects of the proposed development on public infrastructure and land as well as adjoining private properties. Reports required, see section 16-571, may include: traffic generation report; stormwater drainage report; utility capacity analysis report; and soils report.

Improvement means an addition made on property and intended to enhance its value, utility or beauty, or to adapt it to new or further uses.

Industrial use means the manufacture, fabrication, processing, reduction or destruction of any article, substance or commodity, or any other treatment thereof in such a manner as to

change the form, character or appearance thereof, and including storage, warehousing and wholesaling.

Inn means an owner-occupied building that contains up to 15 units, plus the owner's dwelling unit. Any or all of the units may contain a kitchen. Meal service by the owner is limited to breakfast.

Inoperable vehicle means any motor vehicle or vital component parts thereof which are either:

- (1) Unusable or inoperable because of lack of, or defects in vital component parts;
- (2) Unusable or inoperable because of damage from collision, deterioration, alteration or other factors;
- (3) Beyond repair; or
- (4) Without a current vehicle registration.

For the purposes of this definition, the term "vital component parts" shall mean those parts of a motor vehicle that are essential to the mechanical functioning of the vehicle including, but not limited to, the motor, drive train and wheels. Also see section 16-281.

Institution means a facility for the treatment of alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental or emotional problems.

Interdepartmental review committee means a technical advisory committee composed of the county engineer, traffic engineer, utilities manager, parks division manager, police chief, fire chief and the community development director, or as appointed by the county manager. The purpose of the committee is to review development applications and to advise the planning and zoning commission, other boards and commissions and the county council.

Junk means used machinery, electronic/electrical components, scrap iron, steel or other ferrous and nonferrous metals, tools, implements or portions thereof, glass, plastic, cordage, building materials, or other waste that has been discontinued from its original use and may be used again in its present form or in a new form.

Junkyard and *salvage yard* mean an open area where junk, including dismantled or wrecked automobiles, is bought, sold, exchanged, stored, baled, packed, disassembled or handled. A junkyard includes an automobile wrecking yard.

Laboratory, research means a facility for scientific laboratory research in technology-intensive fields. Examples include biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, genetics, plastics, polymers, resins, coatings, fibers, fabrics, films, heat transfer, and radiation research facilities.

Laboratory, support means a facility for scientific laboratory analysis of natural resources, medical resources, and manufactured materials. The scientific analysis is generally performed for an outside customer, to support the work of that customer. This category includes environmental laboratories for the analysis of air, water, and soil; medical or veterinary laboratories for the analysis of blood, tissue, or other human medical or animal products. Forensic laboratories for analysis of evidence in support of law enforcement agencies would also be included in this category.

Landscape plan, conceptual means a plan graphically showing the landscaping of property and including the areas to be landscaped and types of landscaping materials.

Landscape plan, final means a plan graphically showing the landscaping of property, including the areas to be landscaped, types of landscaping materials, irrigation, the final design of all landscaping areas, and long-term maintenance.

Landscaping means the planting and maintenance of various forms of vegetation and/or the use of architectural materials to enhance aesthetically and complement structures and the sites on which they are located.

Legal holiday means a holiday granted to regular employees of the county pursuant to the personnel rules and regulations of the county.

Loft. See "dwelling, loft."

Lot means a parcel of land, the description of which is of record.

Lot area means the area of a horizontal plane bounded by a vertical projection of the property lines of a lot.

Lot, corner, means a lot located at the intersection or interception of two or more streets at an angle of not more than 135 degrees. If the included angle is greater than 135 degrees, the lot is an interior lot.

Lot coverage means the percentage of the lot area covered by structures, including accessory buildings, main buildings and detached buildings as defined elsewhere in this chapter. Lot coverage includes all aboveground structures.

Lot, double frontage or through, means any lot having frontage on two parallel or approximately parallel streets.

Lot, front, means that part of the lot which abuts the street, or that part which is designated the front of a corner lot, reverse corner lot, double frontage lot, or a lot with three or more sides abutting a street.

Lot, interior, means any lot other than a corner lot, a reverse corner lot or a double frontage lot.

Lot line means any line bounding a lot.

Lot line adjustment means a replat of the recorded lot lines of two adjacent lots with no additional lots created.

Lot line, front, means the property line in the front yard.

Lot line, rear, means the lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line, or in the case of an irregular lot, a line a minimum of ten feet in length within the lot and farthest removed from the front lot line, and at or near right angles to the line comprising the depth of such lot.

Lot line, side, means those lot lines of a lot which are not the front or rear lot lines.

Lot, nonconforming, means a lot which does not conform to the provisions of this chapter.

Lot, rear, means that part of a lot opposite the front of the lot.

Lot, reverse corner, means a corner lot, the rear yard of which abuts a side yard of another lot.

Lot split means the subdivision of one recorded lot into two lots.

Luminance means the brightness of an object expressed in terms of foot lamberts, determined from a point five feet above grade on another premises or the public right-of-way, but no closer than 20 horizontal feet from the object measured.

***Mobile food vending* means a motor vehicle, typically a van, truck, towed trailer, or a pedal-operated vehicle from which food and beverages are prepared and sold.**

Mobile home means a portable housing structure larger than 40 feet in body length, eight feet in width or 11 feet overall height, designed for and occupied by no more than one family for living and sleeping purposes. It does not include structures built to the standards of the New Mexico Building Code and National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act.

Mobile home development means a parcel of land designed and/or intended for the placement of mobile homes and accessory structures on mobile home sites that can be owned in fee simple, as part of a condominium, a cooperative or a land lease rental community.

Mobile home park means a parcel of land under single ownership on which two or more mobile homes are located. It includes land-lease rental communities where individual lots are rented, but not owned. It also includes limited equity cooperatives but prohibits condominiums.

Mobile home site means the portion of a mobile home park development that is designated as the location for a mobile home and accessory structures for the exclusive use of the occupant of the mobile home.

Mobile home subdivision means a subdivision designed and/or intended for the sale of individual lots for siting mobile homes. It can also include a condominium.

Motel means a building or group of buildings containing sleeping units or guestrooms, where lodging with or without provision of meals is provided for compensation. Motels are designed to temporarily accommodate the automobile tourist or transient with parking facilities located near each unit or room. The term includes tourist, motor and automobile courts and motor lodges.

Motor freight terminal means a building or area in which freight brought by motor truck is assembled or stored for local delivery or intrastate and interstate shipment by motor truck.

Multiple tenant building means a single structure housing two or more retail, office, commercial or industrial uses.

Nonconforming use means a use of a building or land, existing on the date of adoption of this chapter which does not conform to the uses permitted in the district in which it is located.

Noxious matter means material which is capable of causing injury to living organisms by chemical reaction or is capable of causing detrimental effects upon the physical or economic well-being of individuals.

Official zoning map means the map adopted by the county council in conjunction with this chapter showing the location of the various zoning districts within the county, and may be amended from time to time.

Off-site means any place not within the boundary of the property to be developed, subdivided or improved, whether or not in the ownership of the developer or subdivider.

One-hundred year flood or 100-year frequency rainstorm means:

- (1) One-hundred year flood means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year and as defined elsewhere in this chapter; and

- (2) One-hundred year frequency rainstorm means that total accumulation of 5.24 inches of rain at the end of a one-hour period.

Open space, private, means that part of a lot, including courts or yards, which is open and unobstructed from its lower level to the sky and is accessible to and usable by all persons occupying a dwelling unit on the lot.

Open sun screen means a latticed or louvered assemblage, open on at least two sides, used for partial shade, providing no weather protection and not influencing ventilation or the amount of impervious cover of a lot.

Overlay district means a set of zoning requirements that are described in the text of this chapter that are mapped, and are imposed in addition to those of the underlying district. Development within the overlay districts must conform to the requirements of both zoning districts or to the more restrictive of the two. The wilderness (W-1 and W-2), special plan (SP), and the historic (H) districts are overlay districts. Also see sections 16-533, 16-534 and 16-577.

Owner means any person, group of persons, firms, corporations, public agency or any other legal entity having legal chapter or equitable interest to the land sought to be subdivided or otherwise subject to this chapter. Also see "Agent."

Parking area, private, means an open area, other than a street, used for the parking of motor vehicles and restricted from general public use.

Parking area, public, means an area other than a private parking area or street used for the parking of motor vehicles and available for public use either free or for remuneration.

Parking facility means any space on the streets or off the streets used for the purpose of parking motor vehicles, including buildings erected above or below the surface of the ground.

Parking, off-street, means the area used for public or private parking required by this chapter for temporary vehicular parking.

Parking space, automobile, means space exclusive of driveways, ramps, columns, loading areas, office or work areas within a building, or an open parking area, for the parking of one automobile.

Park land means public open space that is designed to serve public needs for recreation, and areas that serve to satisfy public needs for visual and/or psychologically pleasing spaces.

Park roadway means a private road within a mobile home park, providing access to the mobile home sites from the street.

Parkways means the public right-of-way of a dedicated street located on either side of the actual street roadway improvements (curb, gutter and pavement). Parkway areas may or may not contain sidewalks and/or utilities.

Patio means roofed or unroofed space on a lot; if roofed, with at least 50 percent of the side surface unscreened or unenclosed with a solid material.

Pedestrian walkway means an accessway generally located between lots for pedestrian use and either publicly or privately owned, which may or may not be improved.

Percent of slope means the relation of the vertical rise from or to the contour line at horizontal intervals of not more than 50 feet and calculated as follows:

S	=	$H - L / D \times 100$
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H	=	The highest elevation of the portion of the tract measured.
L	=	The lowest elevation on the portion of the tract measured.
D	=	The horizontal distance between H and L.

Percent of slope is used to measure grade.

Permitted use means the specific, primary use of a lot. A lot may be put to more than one use at a time.

Pet training or breeding or kennels, commercial means the boarding, breeding, raising, grooming or training of two or more dogs, cats, or other household pets of any age whether or not owned by the owner or occupant of the premises.

Planning and zoning commission means the planning and zoning commission of the county and as further described in this chapter and in article IX of chapter 8.

Plat means a map, drawing or chart on which the subdivider's plan of the subdivision is presented and which he submits for approval, and intends in final form to record. The county requires the submittal of three types of plats in any subdivision proposal. These are defined as follows:

- (1) *Sketch plan*: a plat showing the initial concept of the proposed subdivision including a layout of lots, streets, open areas, etc.
- (2) *Preliminary plat*: a much more detailed plat than the sketch plan, representing the final design of the subdivision. Detailed construction plans for all improvements associated with the subdivision are submitted subsequent to approval of the preliminary plat.
- (3) *Final plat*: a plat representing the final design which incorporates all improvement and legal requirements required by the planning and zoning commission at the preliminary plat stage. Once approved, this plat is the plat which will be filed and recorded in the county clerk's office.

Porch or deck means an open platform above ground level typically attached to the wall or foundation of a building or structure and primarily supported in some structural manner from the ground; it may be roofed or unroofed.

Professional engineer means an engineer registered by the state board of registered engineers and surveyors.

Public improvement means any drainage ditch, roadway, parkway, sidewalk, street, pedestrian way, tree, lawn, off-street parking area, lot improvement or other facility for which the county may ultimately assume the responsibility for maintenance and operation, or which may affect an improvement for which county responsibility is established.

Public right-of-way means the total area of land deeded, reserved by plat or otherwise acquired or occupied, used or intended to be used by the county or state, primarily for the public movement of people, goods and vehicles. Public right-of-way may be used for other public purposes pursuant to this chapter.

Radio and TV towers and antennae means a structure situated on a non-residential site that is intended for transmitting or receiving television, radio or telephone communications, excluding those used exclusively for dispatch communications.

Ramp means a sloping roadway or passage used to join two different levels of streets, structures or buildings, or a driveway leading to parking aisles.

Real property means land and generally whatever is erected or growing upon or affixed to land.

Recreation equipment means equipment whose primary function or design is for recreational purposes, whether originally so designed or subsequently modified, and is not capable of being self-propelled on land, and shall include the following or similar types of equipment: boats, boat trailers, camper when dismounted from a truck bed or chassis, horse trailer, houseboats, house trailers, rafts, tent trailers, travel trailers and utility trailers when converted to recreational purposes.

Recreation facility means a building or place that provides for an activity of leisure, such as swimming pools, skating rinks, ski-lifts, tennis courts and trails.

Recreational vehicle means a vehicle which is composed of a chassis, or a frame with wheels, which either has its own motive power or is drawn by another vehicle, and a camping body primarily designed or converted for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel activities.

Recycling station means a use within a permissible zoning district where recyclable solid waste materials, including aluminum, glass, paper, metal and similar materials are purchased or procured and temporarily stored and occupying an area not greater than 1,000 square feet. Recycling stations shall be operated and maintained in a safe, healthful and convenient manner and shall not be operated so as to become offensive, noxious, hurtful, injurious or dangerous to persons or adjoining properties. Recycling stations should not be directly accessed from the public right-of-way and should be situated and designed so as not to create traffic and/or pedestrian circulation problems on existing properties.

Replat means the relocation or realignment of lot lines in a recorded subdivision where two or more original lots are involved, and where no additional lots are created.

Research and development means uses for carrying on investigation in the natural, physical or social sciences, or engineering and development as an extension of the investigations with the objective of creating end products; and a research and development use may include pilot plant operations.

Residence means a building used, designed or intended to be used as a home or dwelling, by one or more families or lodgers. When located in a mobile home park, mobile home subdivision or mobile home development, a mobile home is a residence.

Residential zone means any zoning district in which residential uses are allowed, except that the downtown district-neighborhood center and downtown district—Town center overlay zones and the mixed-use zone are not residential zoning districts.

Restaurant, drive-in or takeout means a business establishment that serves prepared food or beverages primarily for the consumption by customers within motor vehicles either on or off the premises.

Restaurant, enclosed, means a business establishment that serves prepared food or beverages primarily to persons seated within the building. This includes businesses which may provide an area for food consumption outdoors in addition to indoor dining.

Retail means the sale of goods to the ultimate consumer for direct consumption and not for resale.

Reversion to acreage means the vacation of all or a portion of an originally recorded subdivision, so that the vacated area becomes a single parcel of land.

Right-of-way. See "public right-of-way."

Room means an unsubdivided portion of the interior of a building; it does not mean a bathroom, closet, hallway or service porch.

Rubbish means waste or rejected material: anything worthless or valueless in its present form; trash.

Ruins means building material which has already been used, or buildings in a state of disrepair and falling down.

Runoff means the water from natural precipitation which flows over the surface of the land and does not percolate into the soil.

Sanitariums. See "institution."

Satellite dish antenna means a device incorporating a reflective surface that is solid, open mesh, or bar configured, and is in the shape of a shallow dish, cone, horn or cornucopia and is greater than 24 inches in diameter. Such device shall be used to transmit and/or receive radio or electromagnetic waves between terrestrially and/or orbitally based units. This definition includes, but is not limited to, satellite earth stations, television-reception-only satellite dish antennas (TVROs) and satellite microwave antennas.

Schools, private or parochial, means a school, academy or institution, which conducts academic instruction at kindergarten, elementary, secondary or collegiate levels; it does not mean a commercial or trade school.

Schools, public, means schools under the jurisdiction of the county school board or, in the case of a post high school institution, under the jurisdiction of a board of regents established by the state.

Schools, trade or commercial, means private schools offering preponderant instruction in the technical, commercial, or trade skills, such as real estate schools, business colleges, electronics schools, automotive and aircraft technician schools, and similar commercial establishments, and which are operated for a profit.

Self-service storage facility means any real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to tenants who are to have access to such spaces for the purpose of storing and removing personal property.

Senior citizen multiple-family residential development means a residential development providing dwelling units specifically designed for the need of ambulatory elderly persons, with residents of such development being a minimum of 60 years of age (except that in the case of married couples only one person needs to be 60 years of age) and with such developments consisting of apartments or condominiums, or a combination of both dwelling types, but consisting of a minimum of 30 dwelling units within the project.

Setback means the least horizontal distance between a lot line and a building or structure exclusive of projections.

Setback line means a line parallel to or concentric with the lot line at the setback.

Setback, minimum structural, means the distance from the lot line to any setback or the main building setback, as required by this chapter.

Sidewalk means a publicly owned pedestrian way with permanent surfacing.

Sign means:

- (1) Any written, printed or symbolic device capable of visual communication or attraction, including any announcement, declaration, demonstration, display, illustration, insignia, structure or symbol, or architectural feature which serves no other purpose than communication, used to advertise or promote the interest of any person; or
- (2) Any official notice issued by any court or public body or officer, or directional, warning or information signs or structures required by or authorized by law or by federal, state or county authority.

Sign area means the square foot area of all the sign facing on which the advertising message is located, including only that portion of the supporting structure or trim which carries any wording, symbols or pictures. In the case of wall signs, the sign area is the area of the sign structure containing the advertising message; in the case of cutout or painted signs, the area of a simple geometric figure completely enclosing the letters, message or symbols is the sign area.

Sign, canopy, means any sign that is a part of or attached to an awning, canopy, or other fabric, plastic, or structural protective cover over a door, entrance, window or outdoor service area. A marquee is not a canopy.

Sign, electric, means an advertising structure lighted by electricity.

Sign, flashing, means any illuminated sign on which the artificial light is not maintained stationary or constant in intensity and color at all times when such sign is in use.

Sign, freestanding, means a permanent sign supported on a pole, poles or similar structure, placed into the ground and detached from a building, and with air space between the sign structure and the ground.

Sign, ground-based, means any sign supported by a solid structure of stone, metal, masonry, wood, or other such material, anchored in the ground and not attached to any building, and with no air space between the sign structure and the ground.

Sign, hanging, means a sign which is located under a portal. Also see "Sign, wall."

Sign, incidental, means a sign, generally informational, that has a purpose secondary to the use of the zone lot on which it is located, such as "no parking," "entrance," "loading only," "telephone" and other similar directives. No sign with a commercial message legible from a position off the zone lot on which the sign is located shall be considered incidental.

Sign, information, means a nonadvertising sign designed and worded to inform about a specific facility on a site.

Sign, marquee, means a sign designed for changeable advertising copy. Also see "Sign, wall."

Sign, multiface, means a sign having more than one advertising surface, including spheres or pyramids.

Sign, portable, means a ground-based sign designed to be moved from place to place, and having no permanent attachment to the ground on which it stands.

Sign, portal, means a sign affixed to a portal and which does not extend above the roofline. Also see "Sign, wall."

Sign, projecting, means any sign affixed or attached to, and supported solely by a building, wall or other structure attached to the building and extending more than 12 inches beyond the building wall or structure.

Sign, residential, means any sign located in a district zoned for residential uses that contains no commercial message except advertising for goods or services legally offered on the premises where the sign is located, if offering such services at such location conforms with all requirements of the zoning ordinance.

Sign, roof, means any sign erected and constructed wholly on and over the roof of a building, supported by the roof structure, and extended vertically above the highest portion of the roof.

Sign, roof integral, means any sign erected or constructed as an integral or essentially integral part of normal roof structure of any design, such that no part of the sign extends vertically above the highest portion of the roof and such that no part of the sign is separated from the rest of the roof by a space of more than six inches.

Sign structure means a structure supporting a sign except for those signs which are official notices issued by any court or public body or officer, notices posted by any public officer in performance of a public duty, or by any person in giving legal notice, or directional, warning or information required by or authorized by law or by federal, state or county authority.

Sign, suspended, means a sign that is suspended from the underside of a horizontal plane surface and is supported by such surface.

Sign, temporary, means any sign, banner, pennant, valence or advertising displayed for a limited period of time.

Sign, wall, means a sign attached, hanging or painted on the wall, canopy, portal or marquee of a structure.

Site plan means a graphic depiction showing the development of commercial property on an individual lot with or without a special plan (SP) district. The site plan includes, but is not limited to, the location and footprint of structures, building height and exterior facades, architectural design standards, location and dimension of offstreet parking and traffic circulation, method of exterior lighting, landscape treatment, location and size of signs, easements, drainage, utilities, and other improvements. In addition, the special plan (SP) district site plan defines land uses, gross floor area, and site development standards and such other factors as may address the site plan approval criteria in section 16-152A.

Slope, building site, means the difference between the highest natural elevation on the building footprint and the lowest natural elevation of the building footprint divided by 100.

Slope, parcel, means that for any and all 100-foot horizontal distances on a parcel that can be legally subdivided, the maximum difference between the natural elevations at each end of the 100-foot horizontal difference are divided by 100.

Solar energy collection system, active, means a mechanical system for heating or cooling a structure by collecting, storing and transporting solar energy.

Solar energy collection system, passive, means a system that employs siting and orientation, structural materials and landscaping to take advantage of solar energy for structural heating.

Souvenir shop means a store that primarily sells souvenirs, memorabilia, and other items relating to a particular topic or theme. Such as coffee mugs, stuffed animals, t-shirts, postcards, and handmade collections.

Special use means a use which has been determined to be compatible with the purposes of the district, but which has one or more characteristics that could make it incompatible with other uses in the district; and as further described by this chapter.

Special use permit means a permit for a use classified as a special use, as detailed elsewhere in this chapter.

Spot zoning means rezoning of a lot or parcel of land to benefit an owner for a use incompatible with surrounding uses and not for the purpose or effect of furthering the comprehensive plan.

Storage means an area or space, either indoors or outdoors, where something is kept, housed or located for future use.

Storage, contractor's yard, means an area where heavy equipment, materials, machinery, aggregates, and other objects used for the development of land or structures are stored.

Storm drainage plan means a detailed plan showing the location and proposed topography of streets, lots and other areas within a development, along with any proposed storm sewer facilities and easements for surface drainage, intended to satisfy the storm drainage performance standards of this chapter. It is further meant to include any drainage calculations requested by the county engineer.

Story means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or above. If the finished floor level directly above a usable or unused underfloor space is more than six feet above grade for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter or is more than 12 feet above grade at any point, such usable or unused underfloor space shall be considered as a story.

Stream means a low point on the natural topography where runoff collects and stormwaters flow on a periodic basis or a continuously running waterway.

Street means a strip of land or way subject to vehicular traffic (as well as pedestrian traffic) that provides direct or indirect access to property.

Street, arterial, means a street which is or will, because of its design, location, or intensity of use with reference to other streets and other sources of traffic, be used primarily for larger volumes of traffic.

Street, centerline, means the center of a street or right-of-way as established by official surveys and shall normally be the midpoint of a street cross section.

Street frontage means the distance for which a lot line of a lot adjoins a public street, from one lot line intersecting such street to the furthest distant lot line intersecting the same street.

Street, private, means a street as defined elsewhere in this chapter but differing in that it is not accepted by the county as a public improvement.

Street, public, means a street as defined elsewhere in this chapter.

Strip zoning means the rezoning of a parcel of land along a street to allow uses different from those along the same street.

Structural alterations means a change in the location of the outside walls or roof of a structure.

Structure means anything constructed or built which requires location on or in the ground or is attached to something having a location on or in the ground. Underground storage tanks, patio slabs, paved areas, walks, tennis courts and similar facilities, the tops of which are not more than 30 inches above ground, are not structures.

Structure, nonconforming, means a structure lawfully existing on the date of adoption of this chapter, which was designed, erected or structurally altered for a use which is not a permitted use in the district in which it is located, or which is not in compliance with the site development requirements of the district in which it is located. A nonconforming structure does not mean a structure that was developed between January 31, 1977, and January 31, 1991, in violation of this chapter.

Structure, original, means a structure as it existed at the date of adoption of this chapter.

Subdivider means an owner, or an owner's authorized agent, who undertakes the subdivision of land as set forth in this chapter.

Subdivision means the division of any tract of land into two or more lots as provided in this chapter. This also includes any two-lot subdivision in the P-L (public lands) zoning district.

Summary plat means a plat which subdivides a lot into no more than two lots in any zoning district or for adjustment of a lot line, consolidation of no more than two lots, or a technical surveying correction.

Summary procedure means the process whereby the community development director may review and act upon a summary plat.

Tap room means a room in which alcoholic drinks, especially beer, are available on tap.

Tasting room means a part of a winery or brewery, where guests may sample the winery or brewery's product.

Temporary use means a use established for a fixed period of time, with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of a period of time as defined in Section 16-278, that does not involve the construction or alteration of any permanent structure.

Tenant means any person who occupies any land or building who is not the owner but is granted the right of use by the owner.

Traffic engineer means the county employee responsible for the administration and enforcement of county traffic-control regulations as set forth in this chapter.

Trailer means any vehicle without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

Trailer sales lot means an automobile and trailer sales lot.

Use means the purpose to which land is put, a building or structure is put, designed or intended, or for which land and a building or structure is or may be occupied or maintained.

Use index means the use index included in this County of Los Alamos Development Code, setting out for each zoning district permitted uses, uses for which a special use permit is required, accessory uses, and uses that are not permitted.

Vacation means:

- (1) Reversion of all or a portion of a recorded subdivision to a single lot; or
- (2) The elimination of an easement or right-of-way in a part of a recorded subdivision.

Veterinary service facility means an enclosed structure in which animals are given medical or surgical treatment or temporary housing as an accessory use to the veterinary service facility.

Waiver means an adjustment of the application of one or more dimensional requirements, parking regulations, or design standards contained in this chapter for a particular piece of property. Waivers shall not apply to regulations controlling density or land use.

Walkway means a cleared way for pedestrians which may or may not be paved.

Wall means a vertical structure that separates properties, portions of properties or portions of a building.

Warehousing means the use of a building with more than 500 square feet of storage space for the storage of goods of any type.

Wholesaling means the selling of any type of goods for purpose of resale.

Wreckage means broken, disrupted, disordered mechanical or automotive parts, machinery or vehicles.

Yard means any open space, other than a court, on the same lot with a building, which space is open from the ground to the sky, except for projections and accessory buildings.

Yard, front, means an open area extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which is measured in the least horizontal distance from the front lot line to the main building setback.

Yard, rear, means an open area extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which is measured in the least horizontal distance from the rear lot line to the main building setback.

Yard, required, means the portions of a lot lying between the lot lines and the minimum structural setback lines.

Yard, side, means an open area extending along the length of the lot between the front and rear yard setback, the width of which is measured in the least horizontal distance from the side lot line to the main building setback. On a reverse corner lot, the side yard abutting the street extends to the rear lot line.

Zoning means the laws and regulations governing the use of specific real estate for a specific purpose, including the types of activities that can be accommodated on a given piece of land, the amount of space devoted to those activities and the ways that buildings may be placed and shaped in conformance with section 16-6.

Section 2. Article VII, Section 278 of Chapter 16 of the of the County Code of Ordinances is amended, and replaced with the following:

Sec. 16-278. – Temporary Use

The following regulations govern the operation of a temporary use. Los Alamos County sponsored events on Los Alamos County property shall be exempt from the provisions of this section. However, all temporary uses, including Los Alamos County sponsored events, shall be reviewed by IDRC and subject to appropriate and reasonable conditions as may be required to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of persons residing or working in the vicinity of the event.

- (1) *Applications*. Application for a temporary use permit shall be made to the community development director as set forth in section 16-122(l).
- (2) *Uses*. The following temporary uses are subject to the following specific regulations as well as to the regulations of the zoning district in which the use is located:
 - a. Fair, carnival, circus, or similar community event. In any DT, MU, C, M or P-L district, a temporary use permit may be issued for a period not longer than 15 days in any six-month period at the same site.

- b. Holiday tree sales.
 - 1. In any DT, MU, C or M zoning district, lot sales of holiday trees are permitted for a period of no longer than 45 days, expiring December 30 of each year.
 - 2. In any P-L zoning district, lot sales of holiday trees are permitted only with the consent of the owner of such property for a period of no longer than 45 days, expiring December 30 of each year. The county council shall designate those county lands where lot sales of Christmas trees are to be permitted.
- c. Contractor's office, equipment sheds and security fencing. In any district, a temporary use permit may be issued for a contractor's temporary office and equipment shed or mobile home incidental to a construction project. Such permit shall expire one year after the date of issuance or upon the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, temporary or final, whichever occurs first. As part of the temporary use permit for a contractor's temporary office, security fences not exceeding eight feet in height may be erected on the construction site, with the location and material of the fence to be approved by the community development director as part of the temporary use permit for the contractor's office and/or equipment shed. Barbed wire may be utilized for added security, but only at the top of the fence above six feet. Such fences shall be removed on or before the expiration of the temporary use permit.
- d. Caretaker's unit. In conjunction with the temporary use provisions of subsection (2)c of this section, a temporary use permit may be requested for and issued for a caretaker's unit. Also see section 16-9(b) for family use as part of a caretaker's unit.
- e. Real estate office. In any district, a temporary use permit may be issued for a temporary real estate sales office in any new residential subdivision or development, such permit to expire one year after the date of issuance or upon completion of sales or rentals of all other property or units within the subdivision or development, whichever occurs first. A model home may be used as a temporary sales office. No residential use may be made of the office or model home.
- f. Religious tent meeting. In any district, a temporary use permit may be issued for a tent or other temporary structure to house religious meetings for a period of not more than ten days.
- g. Temporary dwelling units during construction of a permanent single-family dwelling unit. For the purposes of this subsection, mobile homes and recreational vehicles may be allowed as temporary dwellings. A temporary use permit may be issued for the use of a temporary dwelling unit during the construction of any single-family or two-family dwelling, subject to the following conditions:
 - 1. The permit shall expire one year after the date of issuance or upon the completion of construction, whichever occurs first;
 - 2. The applicant shall arrange for appropriate utility services to the temporary dwelling unit;
 - 3. The temporary dwelling unit's location on the site conforms to the site development standards of the residential district in which it is to be located. The temporary dwelling unit shall be removed from the site on or before occupancy of the dwelling unit.
- h. Student vendor sales.
 - 1. In any P-L district, student vendor sales shall be permitted only with the consent of the owner of such property. The county council shall, by resolution, designate those

county lands where student vendor sales are to be permitted. Student vendor sales on county lands are subject to the following conditions:

- i. Applicants shall comply with the provisions of article II, chapter 12 of this Code.
 - ii. Student vendor sales of food products shall comply with state law.
 - iii. Temporary use permits for student vendor sales shall be valid from, and including, Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend.
 - iv. Student vendor sales are limited to persons currently enrolled in high school or college. Proof of such enrollment shall be required at the time the application for a permit is submitted to the county.
2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, student vendor sales on the public rights-of-way is prohibited.
- i. Seasonal sales of farm produce. A temporary use permit may be issued for the sale of farm produce and related products in any DT, MU, C, M or P-L district. The permit shall be for a period of time not longer than the growing and harvest season in a year and may be issued to individuals, groups or organizations.
 - j. Outdoor arts and crafts shows and exhibits. A temporary use permit may be issued for outdoor arts and crafts shows or exhibits located on public or private land or on public rights-of-way in any DT, MU, C, M, P-O or P-L district, for a period not longer than 15 days in any 90-day period.
 - ~~k. Temporary use permit. All commercial and professional activities allowed in the DT, MU, C-1, C-2, C-3, P-O, M-1 and M-2 districts may request a temporary use permit within those respective districts to periodically conduct outdoor sales limited to not more than 30 calendar days cumulative in any 12-month calendar year period.~~
 - k. Temporary use permit.
 1. All commercial and professional activities allowed in the Downtown (DT), Mixed-Use (MU), Light Commercial and Professional (C-1), Civic Center Business and Professional (C-2), Heavy Commercial District (C-3), Professional Office (P-O), Light Industrial (M-1), Heavy Industrial (M-2), Public Land (P-L), and Wilderness (W-2) districts may request a temporary use permit within those respective districts to conduct outdoor sales limited to not more than 30 calendar days cumulative in any 12-month period.
 2. Mobile Food Vending in the Downtown - Civic Public Open Space Overlay (DT-CPO), Public Land (PL), Recreation Wilderness (W-2), and all Residential (R) zoning districts must apply for a temporary use permit within those respective districts to conduct business, unless otherwise the area is part of a special event sponsored by Los Alamos County and that use has been covered under those agreements. Mobile food vendors shall otherwise comply with the requirements of 16-278 (2)(I)(1).
 - l. Mobile Food Vending.

Mobile food vending shall be permitted in the Downtown - Neighborhood Center Overlay (DT-NCO), Downtown - Neighborhood General Overlay (DT-NGO), Downtown - Town Center Overlay (DT-TCO), Mixed-Use (MU), Light Commercial and Professional (C-1), Civic Center Business and Professional (C-2), Heavy Commercial District (C3), Professional Office (P-O), Light Industrial (M-1) and Heavy Industrial (M-2) zoning districts on private land, Public Land District (P-L), and public right-of-way subject to the following conditions:

- i. Applicants shall obtain a County business license and comply with the provisions of article II, chapter 12 of this Code if required.
 - ii. Applicants shall comply with all requirements of Los Alamos County Fire Department and obtain a County Fire Operational Permit.
 - iii. Mobile vending operating on private property in all non-residential zoned districts shall obtain and provide written consent from the private property owner(s) of properties on which they intend to operate.
 - iv. Mobile food vending sales shall comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws.
 - v. Mobile food vendors shall maintain trash receptacles and all areas used for food vending in a safe and clean condition and must dispose of waste in accordance with state health department regulations. Trash receptacles shall not impede on pedestrian or vehicular traffic in the vicinity of mobile food vending vehicle.
 - vi. Mobile food vendors shall comply/address gray water and grease waste per New Mexico State, Los Alamos County, and Department of Utilities regulations.
 - vii. Mobile food vendors shall state the make, model, and license plate number of each vehicle to be used for mobile food vending on the business license application.
 - viii. Mobile food vendors shall furnish the County with a valid food establishment permit issued by the state of New Mexico Environment Department. The food establishment permit shall be clearly displayed on the outside of the vehicle at all times.
 - ix. Each vehicle used for vending shall be individually permitted and shall clearly display the corresponding permit on the outside of the vehicle at all times.
 - x. Mobile food vendors participating in a special event shall follow all special events sponsored by Los Alamos County and temporary use permit requirements.
- 1. Mobile food vending is not allowed within twenty (20) feet of the entry to an existing drive-in, takeout, or enclosed restaurant.
 - 2. Mobile food vending is not allowed within three hundred (300) feet of a special event sponsored by Los Alamos County unless the vendor is participating in the scheduled special event.
 - 3. Mobile food vending vehicles shall comply with the provisions of noise ordinance article III, chapter 18 of this Code. Use of loudspeakers or amplification of sound by mobile food vending vehicles is prohibited.
 - 4. Mobile food vendors shall at all times keep the area immediately surrounding the outside of their vehicle free of litter and refuse that originates from their operations. All litter originating from their vending operations shall be removed disposed of in accordance with local and state disposal requirements.
 - 5. Mobile food vendors shall comply with all traffic and safety regulations, including
 - i. Use of parking spaces by mobile food vendors on public streets and public parking lots is allowed by first-come-first-served basis. Mobile food vendors

shall not reserve parking spaces by the placement of obstructions intended to block or hold parking areas for their use.

ii. Mobile food vendors shall not use or block accessible parking spaces dedicated for with significant mobility limitation or designated loading or short-term parking spaces.

iii. Mobile food vending operations shall in no case adversely affect public safety or the operations of adjacent parking areas, public streets, and sidewalks.

6. Upon receiving a written notice from the County for violations of the County Code or New Mexico State law, mobile food vendors shall correct all violations within (72) hours of receiving such notice. If the permittee does not correct the violations, the CDD Director shall revoke the mobile food vendor permit and permittee shall be subject to penalties pursuant to Section 1-8 of the Code.

Section 3. Section 288 of Article VII of Chapter 16 of the County Code of Ordinances is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 16-288. – Use index table.

Use Index

Name	R-A	R-E	R-1	R-M	R-3-L	R-3-H	R-3-H-40	R-4	R-5	R-6	*P-D	C-1	C-2	C-3	R&D	M-1	M-2	W-1	W-2	P-O	DT-CP-O	DT-TC-O	DT-NC-O	DT-NG-O	M-U
Agriculture																									
Fish hatcheries																			S						
Hay or feed storage	A												A	P											
Livestock breeding	A																								
Residential																									
Accessory apartment	S	S	S	S							S														
Dwelling, loft																						P	P	P	P
Dwelling, multiple-family					P	P	P				P											P	P	P	P
Dwellings, single-family, attached				P	P	P	P				P									A		P	P	P	P

Dwellings, single-family, detached	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P											P	P	
Dwellings, two-family				P	P	P	P															P	P	
Guesthouses	A	A																				P	P	
Mobile homes								P	P	P														
Boardinghouses	S	S	S	S	S	S	S				S											P	P	P
Dormitories						S	S				S	S	S	S								P	P	P
Bed and breakfast	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A										P	P	P	P
Inn					S	S	S					P	P	P							P	P	S	P
Servant quarters, guestroom	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A										P	P	P	P
Home occupations	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A										P	P	P	P
Home business	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S									P	P	P	P
Institutional																								
Churches, worship places	S	S	S	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	P	S					S	S	P	P	P
Cemeteries														P				P	P					
Clubs; social, fraternal and recreational	S	S	S	S	S	S								P	S	S				P	P	P	S	P
Funeral homes, mortuaries													P	P	P						P	P	S	P
Crematories													S	S	S									
Group homes	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P										P	P	P	P
Hospitals; institutions													S	S							P			
Heliports, public or hospitals													S	S			S				S			

Museums													S	P						P	P	P	P	S	P
Nursing or rest homes					S	P						S	S	S								P	P	S	P
Public buildings												P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P
Schools; business or vocational												S	S	P							S	P	P	S	P
Schools, private or parochial	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	P	P	P	A				P	S	P	P	S	P
Commercial																									
Amusement centers, indoor												S	P	P							S	P	P		
Amusement parks												S	S												
Firewood, sales and storage												A	A	P		P	P								
Firewood, sales																						A	A		A
Automobile, boat, rec. vehicles, motorcycle; sales, rental and services												S	S	S									P		
Building materials, retail														P		P	P					P	P		P
Building materials, wholesale														P		P	P								
Gift and souvenir shops																			A	A	P	P	P	P	P
Greenhouses												A	A	P		P	P		A						P
Hardware store												P	P	P		A	A					P	P	P	P
Laundries												P	P	P		P	P					P	P	P	P
Liquor stores												S	S	P								P	P		P
Lounges, bars, tap or tasting room												S	S	P					S		S	P	P		P

Mobile Food Vending	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mobile home sales									A					P		P	P								
Parking facility													P	P	P	P	P			P	S	P	P		P
Recreation equipment retail and rentals																			A	A	P	P	P	P	P
Restaurants, drive-in or takeout or walkup													S	S	P	S	S	S		S	S	P	P		S
Restaurants (indoor)													P	P	P	P	P	P		P	S	P	P	P	P
Restaurants, with alcoholic beverages													S	S	P	S	S	S		S	S	P	P	S	P
Retail businesses	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	A	A			A	A	P	P	P	P
Tire stores, sales and service													S	P	P								P		
Truck and trailer rental, sales and service													S	P	P		P	P							
Services																									
Ambulance services													S	S	P		P	P				P	P		
Auto, service stations													S	S	S		S	S					P		P
Banquet rooms													A	A	P						S	P	P	P	P
Carwashes													S	P	P								P		
Child care centers	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	P	P	P	P
Day care facilities	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	P	P	P	P
Day care homes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		S	P	P	P
Caretaker's unit															S	A	A	A		S					A

Small electrical appliances and equipment repair												P	P	P		P	P						P	P	S	P		
Financial institutions/banks, (drive-in)														S	S	S	A	A	A				A		P	P	P	S
Financial institutions/banks, (walk-in)														P	P	P	A	A	A				A		P	P	P	P
Home and business services	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	A	P	P				A		P	P	P	P	
Hotels, motels															S	P								P	P	S	P	
Laboratory, support												S	S	S	S	S	S	S						S	S	S	P	
Newsstands, portable														A	A	A	A	A	A				A	P	P	P	P	
Offices, professional	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	A				P	S	P	P	P	P	
Pet training, or breeding or kennels, commercial	S													S	S	S		S	S					S	S		S	
Public utilities	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Radio and TV, Studios/stations														P	P	S						P	P	S	P	P	P	
Radio and TV, towers/antennas																S		S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	
Recycling stations					S									S	S	S		S	S				P	S	S	S	S	
Satellite dish antennas	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Self-service storage facilities														S	S	P		P	P						S			
Terminals, bus															S	P							S	P	P		S	
Vehicle storage yards															S	S		S	S									
Veterinary clinics														S	S	P		P	P					P	P		P	

Recreational													P	P	P	A					A	P	P	P	P	P	P
Art galleries													P	P	P	A					A	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bowling alleys														P	P						S	P	P			P	P
Campgrounds																				P							S
Health clubs, gymnasiums													P	P	P	S	S	S			S		P	P	P	P	P
Parks and playgrounds, public and private	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Riding academies, arenas and/or stables	A														S					S							
Recreation facilities														S	S					S		P	P	P	P	P	P
Swimming pools, commercial or clubs	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S					S	S					S		P	P	P	P	P	P
Theaters, (enclosed)													P	P	P						S	P	P	P	P	P	P
Theaters, drive-in													P	P	P												
Research																											
Animal experimental research institutes															S	S											
Laboratories, research and support														S	S	P	P	P		S		S	S	S	S	P	P
Research and development, offices and laboratories	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	P	P	P	P		S		S	S	S	S	P	P
Research or professional offices (no laboratories)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Industrial																											
Acid mfg. and storage																	S	S									

[illegible]

Equipment, small; storage, repair and rental								S	S	S		P	P						
Resource extraction and distribution, sand and gravel, etc.												S	S						
Fuels; sale, wholesale, manufacturing and storage												S	S						
Furniture and household goods, transfer and storage												P	P						
Furniture, repair								A	A	A		P	P						A
Machine shops										P		P	P						
Manufacturing, light								P	P	P	P	P	P		P				S
Manufacturing, heavy												P	P						
Metallurgical labs									S	S	P	P							
Recreational vehicles, storage									S	S		P	P						S
Salvage yards and junkyards												S	S						
Sheetmetal or welding shops										S		P	P						
Truck repair shops										S		P	P						
Truck terminals												P	P						
Warehousing/storage e									A	A	A	P	P						
Waste handling facility											S	S	S						
Wholesale, materials/products									A	P		P	P						

P = Permitted Use

S = Special Use Permit Required

A = Accessory Use

Space = Use Not Permitted

Note: For uses in the PL, H, SP, RM-NC, and R3L-NC districts, see the appropriate sections of this chapter.

Note: Group homes are also permitted in the RM-NC and R3L-NC zoning districts.

*Note: As of August 28, 2007, Los Alamos County will no longer accept or approve new applications for the PD zone designation. This Use Index column shall only apply to PD zones in existence prior to this date. See Section 16-534 for rules governing land uses in the Special Plan (SP) District.

Section 4. Article XIV, Section 577 of Chapter 16 of the County Code of Ordinances is amended as follows:

Sec. 16-577. - Special district development regulations.

(a) Residential mixed district (R-M).

- (1) Two-family dwellings existing in this district on or before the date of adoption of this article are conforming structures even though the site development requirements may not comply with other provisions of this chapter.
- (2) Multiple-family dwelling structures existing in this district on the date of adoption of this article shall be considered conforming structures and sites, and the site development requirements of the R-3-L district shall be applicable rather than those of the R-M district.
- (3) Where there are existing two-family dwelling structures located on R-M zoned lots on the date of adoption of this article, such structures and lots may be subdivided (lot split) without the newly created lots being required to conform to the minimum 8,000 square foot land area per dwelling unit requirement, and the two lots created by the subdivision shall be considered conforming lots. No such lot, however, shall be less than 5,000 square feet in area.

(b) Multiple-family residential (high density) district (R-3-H).

- (1) In the R-3-H multiple-family residential (high density) district, a lot of not less than 24,000 square feet may be developed as a subdivision into smaller lots of the lot being developed, but the number of dwelling units permitted shall not exceed the number of square feet in the lot being developed divided by 2,000 square feet. Fractional results shall be rounded off to the nearest whole number.
- (2) In a development in which only part of the lot being developed is to be subdivided into smaller lots and in which a portion of the land is to be set aside for the common use of the residents of the development, the development shall meet the following requirements:

- a. There shall be not less than 2,000 square feet of land for the use of the occupants of each dwelling unit, either privately or in common with the occupants of other dwelling units. The common area shall equal or exceed 2,000 square feet times the number of dwelling units the owners or occupants of which share the right to use the common area, less the total square feet privately owned or assigned to each such dwelling unit.
 - b. The ownership of the common area can be clearly identified; this requirement does not forbid an arrangement in which the common area would be owned by the owners of the individual lots in common, with appropriate covenants forbidding partition or severance of the interest in the common area from the ownership of the individual lots.
 - c. The use of the common area cannot be changed over the objections of the county or of residents of the development to the extent that it would lose its identity as a facility benefiting all the residents of the development.
 - d. Persons have the clear responsibility for maintenance of the improvement and common area.
 - e. A method is provided for the collection of the necessary money for the improvement and maintenance, as appropriate, of the common area.
 - f. Other requirements, as determined by the planning and zoning commission, to ensure conformance with the comprehensive plan and with other provisions of this article, are satisfied.
- (c) *Mobile home park and development districts (R-5 and R-6).* Improvements in the R-5 and R-6 districts shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Roadways shall have a minimum roadway width of 25 feet with a minimum of 25 feet of paving including appropriate curbing. No parking of vehicles or storage shall be permitted on the roadways.
 - (2) Illumination shall be provided along roadways, walks and service facilities, subject to the standards in section 16-276.
 - (3) Storm drainage shall be provided, including underground drainage where necessary.
 - (4) Guest parking areas shall be dispersed throughout the park in a ratio of one space for every five mobile home sites. Additionally, an area shall be provided for the storage of various types of recreation vehicles or boats, at the discretion of the planning and zoning commission at the time the committee reviews and approves the site plan.
 - (5) One or more common areas consisting of at least eight percent of the total net lot area shall be devoted exclusively to recreational or open space purposes. The location, accessibility, design and adequacy of such areas shall be approved by the planning and zoning commission at the time the site plan is approved.
 - (6) All utilities shall be provided at each mobile home site. No aboveground utility lines shall be permitted. All fuel tanks shall meet the installation and location requirements of the Uniform Fire Code and shall be adequately screened or located to mitigate conflicts with adjacent land uses and minimize visual impact from the public right-of-way.

- (7) The location of trash dumpsters shall be adequately screened or located to mitigate conflicts with adjacent land uses and minimize impact from the public right-of-way. The method of trash disposal shall be at the discretion of the public works director.
- (8) Approved fire hydrants shall be located within 250 feet of each mobile home.
- (9) Areas under mobile home units shall be adequately treated to prevent the growth of vegetation; and the undersides of units, from the floor to the ground, shall be skirted with suitable material.
- (10) Landscaping of suitable areas and individual mobile home sites shall be provided as set forth in section 16-574. Existing natural vegetation shall be retained whenever possible.
- (11) Where a mobile home park or mobile home development abuts a public street, there shall be a minimum ten-foot wide landscaped area developed along the entire frontage of the site or lot with a minimum six-foot high fence, hedge or similar screening device installed to the rear of the landscaped area. Where a mobile home park site or lot abuts residential property zoned other than mobile home park or mobile home development, a fence, hedge or similar screening device, a minimum of six feet high, shall be installed by the developer adjacent to the other zoned district, unless that property already has such a screening device installed.
- (12) Fences, walls or shrubbery no more than three feet high may be located within required front setback areas; no more than six feet high to the rear of that area.

~~(d) Public land district (P-L). Any unit of government owning land within the P-L public land district may use the land and structures in order to support community needs and the public health, safety and welfare. Where the land is to be used by any other person under a lease or contract with the unit of government, an application for a special use permit shall be applied for and acted upon by the planning and zoning commission. Under such circumstances, the land may be put to any use accessory to the governmental use or to any of the uses allowed in the R-3-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, R&D, M-1, M-2, W-1 and W-2 districts, as may be appropriate, upon the approval of the application for a special use permit.~~

(1) Any unit of government owning land within the Public Land district (P-L) may use the land and structures in order to support community needs and the public health, safety and welfare. Where the land is to be used by any other person under a lease or contract with the unit of government, an application for a special use permit shall be applied for and acted upon by the planning and zoning commission. Under such circumstances, the land may be put to any use accessory to the governmental use or to any of the uses allowed in the Multiple-family Residential (high density) (R-3-H), Light Commercial and Professional (C-1), Civic Center Business and Professional (C-2), Heavy Commercial (C-3), Research and Development (R&D), Light Industrial (M-1), Heavy Industrial (M-2), Scenic Open Lands (W-1), and Recreation Wilderness (W-2) districts, as may be appropriate, upon the approval of the application for a special use permit.

(2) Within the P-L district Mobile Food Vending shall be permitted by obtaining a temporary use permit pursuant to Section 16-278 (2)(K)(1) of this Chapter.

(3) The County may by policy set out specific areas in the County, where mobile vending is permitted without a temporary use permit, however all mobile vending shall otherwise comply with the requirements of 16-278 (2)(K)(1) Temporary use.

(e) Wilderness districts (W-1 and W-2).

- (1) The W-1 and W-2 districts may be overlay districts or they may be principal districts. When either district is an overlay district, its regulations, including the uses allowed, shall be applicable to land in the district in addition to the regulations of the underlying district. In case of conflict, the more restrictive regulations shall control.
 - (2) Motor vehicle use within the W-1 and W-2 districts, whether principal or overlay, shall be restricted to movement through the district on designated roads or to movement on designated roads to uses allowed in the district.
 - (3) Mobile Food Vending is allowed in the W-2 district by obtaining a temporary use permit pursuant to Section 16-278 (2)(K)(1) of this Chapter.
- (f) *Historical district (H)*. The H historical district is an overlay district and the following regulations are applicable as additions to the regulations of the underlying district in which the property is located. In case of conflict, the more restrictive regulations shall control.
- (1) No new construction, expansion, addition to, restoration of, or major maintenance to any building, structures or ruins shall be carried on without the prior approval of a site plan.
 - (2) No major changes to landscaping which would alter the character of the area existing on the date of adoption of this article, including the removal or planting of trees, shall take place without prior approval of a site plan.
 - (3) When acting on a site plan, the planning and zoning commission shall consider recommendations from the state office of cultural affairs, historic preservation division, or successor agency.
- (g) *Multiple-family residential (low-density) district (R-3-L)*. Where there are existing two-family dwelling structures located on lots within the R-3-L district at the time of the adoption of this article, such structures and lots may be subdivided (lot split) without the newly created lots being required to conform to the minimum 8,000-square foot land area per dwelling unit requirements for attached single-family dwelling units; and, the two lots created by the subdivision shall be considered conforming lots. No such subdivided lot, however, shall have less than 5,000 square feet of area.
- (h) *Commercial and professional districts (C-1, C-2, C-3 and P-O)*. All business activities related to the retail, display or storage of merchandise or equipment in these C-1, C-2, C-3 and P-O districts shall occur within an enclosed building or structure, unless otherwise provided for by this chapter. A commercial retail facility may request an outdoor sale permit on an annual basis. In approving an outdoor sale permit, the community development director shall limit the duration, extent, frequency and timing of such sales. No outdoor business activity shall interrupt the use of any sidewalk or public right-of-way, and the minimum pedestrian or vehicular spaces designated in the outdoor sale permit shall be maintained.

Section 5. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days after notice is published following its adoption.

Section 6. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this ordinance, for any reason, be held to be invalid or unenforceable, the invalidity or unenforceability

of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

Section 7. Repealer. All ordinances or resolutions, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed only to the extent of such inconsistency. This repealer shall not be construed to revive any ordinance or resolution, or part thereof, heretofore repealed.

ADOPTED this 22nd day of September 2021.

**COUNCIL OF THE INCORPORATED COUNTY
OF LOS ALAMOS**

**Randall T. Ryti,
Council Chair**

ATTEST: (Seal)

**Naomi D. Maestas,
Los Alamos County Clerk**