

Luna County New Mexico

Addressing and Street Naming Manual

September 2024

Table of Contents

1	<u>PURPOSE</u>	5
2	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	5
2.1	ORGANIZATION OF THIS MANUAL	6
2.2	MAINTAINING THE MANUAL	6
3	<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	7
3.1	AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY	7
3.2	ADDRESS COORDINATOR	7
4	<u>DEFINITIONS</u>	8
5	<u>ADDRESS REFERENCE SYSTEM</u>	10
5.1	WHAT IS AN ADDRESS REFERENCE SYSTEM?	10
5.2	USING THE ADDRESS REFERENCE SYSTEM	11
5.3	ADDRESS REFERENCE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES (EXTENT)	11
5.4	ADDRESS REFERENCE SYSTEM NAME	11
5.5	ADDRESS REFERENCE SYSTEM TYPE	11
5.6	BLOCK RANGES	11
6	<u>STREET NAMING RULES</u>	11
6.1	INTRODUCTION	11
6.2	WHAT IS TO BE NAMED	12
6.3	COMPLETE STREET NAME ELEMENTS	12
6.4	STREET NAME REQUIREMENTS	13
6.5	OTHER STREET NAME COMPONENTS	14
6.5.1	STREET TYPE	14
6.5.2	DIRECTIONAL PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES	15
6.5.3	MODIFIERS	16
6.5.4	SEPARATORS	16
THE SEPARATOR ELEMENT WAS CREATED TO MANAGE STREET NAMES THAT CONSIST OF A PREFIX TYPE FOLLOWED BY A WORD OR PHRASE FOLLOWED BY THE STREET NAME. COMMON EXAMPLES ARE "AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS" OR "BOULEVARD OF THE ALLIES." IT IS MORE COMMONLY FOUND IN NAMES EXPRESSED IN SPANISH, FRENCH OR OTHER LANGUAGES SUCH AS "AVENIDA DE LOS FLORES" OR "RUE DU MADELEINE." IN EACH CASE THE WORD OR WORDS BETWEEN THE TYPE (AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AVENIDA, RUE) AND THE ACTUAL NAME (AMERICAS, ALLIES, FLORES, MADELEINE) IS THE SEPARATOR. AGAIN, THESE ARE COMMON IN THE SENSE THAT ALMOST ALL JURISDICTIONS HAVE ONE OR TWO, BUT MOST DO NOT HAVE MORE THAN THAT. THE SEPARATOR ALLOWS THE ALPHABETIZATION OF THE STREET NAME USING THE MAIN WORD, RATHER THAN "OF" OR "DE."		16

6.6 STREET NAME INTEGRITY	16
6.7 STREET GEOMETRY.....	17

7 ADDRESS NUMBER RULES **18**

7.1 ADDRESS NUMBERING RULES.....	18
7.1.1 WHAT IS ADDRESSED?	18
7.1.2 NUMBERING BASED ON ARS	19
7.1.3 ADDRESS NUMBER FORMAT	19
7.1.4 DISTANCE INTERVAL.....	19
7.1.5 INCREMENTAL VALUE	20
7.1.6 ORDER	20
7.1.7 PARITY.....	20
7.2 VACANT OR UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY ADDRESSING RULES	21
7.3 RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSING RULES.....	22
7.3.1 SINGLE FAMILY	22
7.3.2 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (DUPLEXES, QUADPLEXES, APARTMENTS, CONDOMINIUMS)	22
7.3.3 RESIDENTIAL CORNER OR MULTIPLE FRONTAGE LOTS.....	23
7.3.4 REAR-FACING PROPERTIES	24
7.3.5 ACCESSORY STRUCTURES	24
7.3.6 MOBILE HOME PARKS.....	25
7.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL & MIXED-USE ADDRESSING RULES	25
7.4.1 SINGLE PROPERTY, SINGLE STRUCTURE WITH ONE TENANT	25
7.4.2 SINGLE PROPERTY, SINGLE STRUCTURE WITH MULTIPLE TENANTS.....	25
7.4.3 SINGLE PROPERTY, MULTIPLE STRUCTURES	26
7.4.4 MULTIPLE PARCELS, MULTIPLE STRUCTURES THAT FORM A LARGER, IDENTIFIABLE WHOLE	28
7.4.5 MIXED USE DEVELOPMENTS	28
7.4.6 STRIP DEVELOPMENT	29
7.4.7 ENCLOSED MALLS	30
7.4.8 PUBLIC USES (SCHOOLS, PARKS, STADIUMS, ARENAS, THEATERS, LARGE CHURCHES, CONVENTION CENTERS, ETC.) 30	
7.4.9 MODULAR CLASSROOMS, CONSTRUCTION TRAILERS, AND OTHER PORTABLE BUILDINGS.....	31
7.4.10 PARKING DECKS AND GARAGES	31
7.4.11 BUILDINGS JOINED BY A BREEZEWAY, CANOPY OR OTHER CONNECTOR.....	31
7.4.12 NON-RESIDENTIAL CORNER AND MULTI-FRONTAGE LOTS.....	33
7.5 OTHER NUMBERING SITUATIONS & ADDRESSING RULES.....	33
7.5.1 ADDRESSING OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITY FEATURES	33
7.5.2 COMMON DRIVEWAYS.....	34
7.5.3 DEVELOPED PROPERTIES WITH NO DRIVEWAY	34
7.5.4 FLAG LOTS	34
7.5.5 LANDLOCKED PROPERTY	35
7.5.6 ADDRESSING ON INTERSTATES AND OTHER ROADWAYS THAT HAVE LIMITED ACCESS	36
7.5.7 ADDRESSING ON TRAILS	36
7.5.8 LAST MILE TRANSPORTATION FEATURES	37
7.5.9 INSUFFICIENT NUMBERS AVAILABLE	37
7.6 ADDRESS NUMBER PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.....	37
7.6.1 OTHER EXCEPTIONS	38

7.7	PLACE NAME RULES.....	38
7.8	ZIP CODES®	38
7.9	SUBADDRESS RULES.....	38
7.9.1	WHEN TO ASSIGN A PRIMARY ADDRESS AND WHEN TO USE A SUBADDRESS.....	39
7.9.2	SUBADDRESSING WITHIN STRUCTURES.....	39
7.9.3	SUBADDRESSING MULTIPLE-STRUCTURE FACILITIES	39
7.9.4	RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES	40
7.9.5	NON-RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES	42
7.9.6	SUBADDRESS TYPES	43
7.9.7	SUBADDRESS IDENTIFIER.....	44
7.9.8	BASEMENTS, MEZZANINES, AND PENTHOUSES.....	44
7.9.9	SIGNAGE.....	44
7.10	LANDMARK ADDRESSES	44
8	<u>ADDRESSING WORKFLOWS</u>	<u>45</u>
8.1	NEW STREET	45
8.2	NEW ADDRESS	46
9	<u>DATA MANAGEMENT.....</u>	<u>46</u>

Table of Figures

Figure 1 - Street Geometry	17
Figure 2 - Roundabout	18
Figure 3 - Parity.....	21
Figure 4 - Corner Lots.....	23
Figure 5 - Accessory Structures	24
Figure 6 - Multi-Tenant Non-Residential Addressing	26
Figure 7 - Multi-Use Complexes.....	29
Figure 8 - Strip Mall Addressing.....	30
Figure 9 - Multiple Buildings with Breezeways.....	32
Figure 10 - Flag Lots	35
Figure 11 - Landlocked Property Addressing.....	36
Figure 12 - Subaddressing Buildings	40
Figure 13 - Occupancy Addressing.....	41
Figure 14 - U-Shaped Building Occupancy Addressing	43
Figure 15: Example of New Street Name Workflow	45
Figure 16: Example of Address Number Assignment	46

1 Purpose

The purpose of this *Addressing and Street Naming Manual* is to consolidate all documentation related to the practice of street name and address assignment into one guidebook in order to provide citizens, developers, real estate professionals and Luna County staff with the detailed information they need to effectively work together to implement and maintain a consistent, safe, useful and standardized addressing system. These enhanced addressing procedures have the following objectives:

1. Ensure that first responders have a predictable addressing system that will enable them to respond to all residential and business emergencies as administered through the Emergency 911 system.
2. Provide a mechanism for the efficient delivery of mail, goods, and services to Luna County residents and businesses.
3. Ensure that addresses and street names in Luna County are assigned in a manner that is consistent and transparent.

The *Addressing and Street Naming Manual*, (hereinafter Manual) contains all relevant information about the assignment of street names, address numbers, and subaddress identifiers for Luna County, New Mexico, including changes to street names or address information due to changes in land use, errors, public safety issues or other reasons. Examples and diagrams are included throughout to better explain addressing concepts.

Luna County has adopted as a primary guideline for addressing practices and address data management, the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) *United States Thoroughfare, Landmark and Postal Address Data Standard* (hereinafter, the FGDC Address Standard). This standard was adopted by the Federal Government, including the US Postal Service and Census Bureau, as the standard for address and street name formatting, data construction and maintenance, and data sharing. Therefore, wherever possible and practical, the Luna County's rules follow the FGDC Address Standard. In addition, the National Address Number Association (NENA) has adopted standards within the *GIS Data Model* and the *Civic Location Data Exchange Format* (CLDXF) standard which have been taken into account within this Manual.

2 Introduction

An address is used to describe the specific location of a building, a tenancy within a building, or a parcel of land. The most commonly used way to locate a specific feature or property is the assigned premise address. Premise addresses are used daily by private citizens, the postal service, delivery services, utility companies, police, fire and rescue services, and general government services to locate specific places. In general, street names are the reference point, and the assigned numbers create unique identifiers for each structure or occupancy.

Uniformity and consistency are basic requirements so that any given property can be quickly and easily located. In Luna County, it is important that the addressing system be fully documented so that addresses are consistently represented. The community's safety and welfare depend on the ability of emergency services and other service providers to locate every property quickly and accurately.

Addressing must be given a high priority during the development review process to assure consistency. A good address system should be predictable, easy to implement, and easy to use. A system that defines ranges of numbers by distance allows flexibility for future development while maintaining the order of existing and approved development. Further, distance-based address number assignment requires minimal change with respect to existing addresses.

While current addressing assignment and notification practices used in Luna County generally are designed to create a uniform address system across the jurisdiction, some past addressing practices resulted in street names and addressing patterns that do not follow current rules, and that can create conflicts or inconsistencies. Some of these conflicts or inconsistencies, also termed anomalies, may be resolvable without significant disruption to citizens and business, while others may not. In general, when issues are identified, they are evaluated in terms of their impact on public safety and welfare, and a change is only required where there are significant life and property safety issues involved.

2.1 Organization of this Manual

This Manual is designed to cover all major aspects of addressing in Luna County, including the administration of addressing, the Address Reference System, addressing workflows, and address data management.

The Administration of addressing section details the authority and responsibility for addressing within Luna County.

The Address Reference System and Business Rules sections provide the rules and policies that govern address and street name assignments and changes. Addressing is a system with embedded logic and order that makes it possible for people to locate specific places through the address. The rules and policies must be enforced in the process of assignment and changes to elements of the addressing system, so that the logic and order are maintained.

The Address Workflows section describes the individual workflows in which street names and addresses are assigned or changed. The Data Management section discusses processes for additions, updates, and changes to addresses, street names, and other elements such as place names, location coordinates, status, etc. within the central address repository.

2.2 Maintaining the Manual

This Manual is reviewed on a five year basis and amended as necessary to respond to changing land use patterns and addressing needs. The Luna County GIS Department maintains an internal Appendix of Examples designed to allow staff to post specific case studies, such as a plan or specific address assignment or street naming issue, including images of the plans, descriptions of what was done, what alternatives were considered, etc. These examples are reviewed annually by the Address Team to determine if there are items which should be added to the Manual itself. For example, if the same type of issue arises multiple times during the year, it is reviewed and any common rules that can be extracted from it will be added to the Manual as general rules for similar types of development. Likewise, where a rule in the Manual may not be clear in application, the examples can be referenced, so that Team members can see how a specific rule was applied. This assists the Team in addressing similar situations in a consistent and comparable manner.

If upon review it is determined the Manual needs to be updated, the GIS Department will draft the changes and provide them to the Planning Department, County Manager and County. Upon approval by the Planning Department, County Manager and County, the approved changes are made to the Manual and the Revision History table is updated with the revision number, date of approval and a brief description of changes made. The revised Manual is then distributed to appropriate staff and placed on the jurisdiction's website.

3 Administration

3.1 Authority and Responsibility

The authority for addressing and street naming rests with the GIS Department.

All requests for address assignments, address changes, revisions to addressing plans, and address verifications, as well as requests for street name approvals, street name assignments or street name changes within the Luna County limits are the responsibility of the GIS. Requests may be approved if the request falls within the guidelines of this Manual in accordance with the Laws of New Mexico and the Ordinance 118.

Notice of address and street name assignments are provided to various City, County, and State of New Mexico agencies, the U.S. Postal Service, and other public service entities.

The assignment of an official building or feature address number provides a convenient reference to a property, dwelling, infrastructure feature or other object as a reference for its location. It neither creates a property interest that does not otherwise exist, nor does it act as a waiver of any regulatory requirement to build on a property that is otherwise necessary under the law.

3.2 Address Coordinator

The GIS Department is responsible for the assignment and notification of all new street name and address information. The GIS Department is also responsible for facilitating changes to existing street names and address numbers.

The primary duties of the GIS Department are:

- Assign street names and addresses, according to this Manual
- Maintain a central address database defining official street names and addresses
- Maintain this Manual
- Issue address and street naming notifications to property owners.
- Resolve problems and coordinate address notification among addressing entities, such as city departments, the county, the state, and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS).
- Resolve address and street name problems and respond to inquiries made by the public, city and county departments, state and federal departments, and the USPS.

4 Definitions

Address Number: The numeric identifier for a land parcel, structure, or other location along a thoroughfare or within a community. This is an integer. The address is not part of the legal description of the property.

Address Number Prefix: The portion of the Complete Address Number which precedes the Address Number itself. An Address Number Prefix would be the “4” in “4-1110 Smith Road”, which is used in some communities. Address number prefixes are prohibited.

Address Number Suffix: The portion of the Complete Address Number which follows the Address Number itself. Use of address suffixes is covered in Section 7.6.

Address Reference System: A grid or other system of organizing address numbering and designation of streets into a logical and consistent pattern over a defined area. This may include all or a portion of an individual municipal or county jurisdiction.

Address Repository: An address repository is a geospatial and relational database that encompasses individual records for each address within one or more Address Reference Systems. The address repository provides both the elements of the address (number, street name, place name), its geospatial location, and attributes that provide record-level metadata and links to related geographic features including parcels, structures, and transportation elements. It also incorporates the Address Reference System rules and provides for systematic testing of address data to ensure conformance with those rules.

Alley: a service road that runs between, and generally parallel to, two streets. An alley is often narrower than a public street and is not intended for heavy traffic.

Building: a permanent structure built as a dwelling, shelter, or place for human activities, or for storage. (See also: Structure)

Common Driveway: a private thoroughfare that provides access to a limited number of structures or properties and is owned and maintained by the property owner(s).

Complete Address: The unique combination of an address number, street name, place name, state name and ZIP Code™ that identifies a location within Luna County.

Complete Address Number: An Address Number, alone or with an Address Number Prefix and/or Address Number Suffix, which identifies a location along a thoroughfare or within a community.

Complete Street Name: Official name of a street as assigned by a governing authority, or an alternate (alias) name that is used and recognized.

County: County of Luna.

Directional: A word preceding or following the Street Name that indicates the direction or position of the thoroughfare relative to an arbitrary starting point or line, or the sector where it is located.

Driveway: a thoroughfare that provides access to a single structure, owned, and maintained for access to that specific structure.

Flag Lot: A flag lot is one with a long narrow “stem” or “pole” that connects the main part of the property to a public street.

Freeway: a major highway with limited access via ramps.

Internal Access Thoroughfare: a travel way, typically within shopping centers, apartment complexes, and other similar development patterns, deemed necessary to name by the Address Coordinator for public safety purposes. Luna County has no ownership interest or maintenance responsibility for these streets.

Interstate: a restricted access thoroughfare with on and off ramps that connects multiple states.

Land Locked Property: A landlocked property is one that does not have legal access from a public or private street, walkway, driveway or other public or private thoroughfare.

Major Highway: a main thoroughfare, especially one connecting towns or cities; highways generally allow for normal side road entry, and they have regular stop lights.

Mixed Use Structure: A mixed use structure is a building that contains different types of residential and non-residential uses.

When the ground floor consists of retail establishments with external entrances, but the upper floors consist of residential or office units with interior entrances from corridors or hallways, different addressing strategies may be needed to clearly identify where individual businesses or units are located. Mixed use developments may also include multiple structures on a campus (shopping centers with outbuildings, schools, medical facilities, etc.)

Modifier: A word or phrase in a Complete Street Name that precedes or follows and modifies the Street Name, but is separated from it by a Street Name Pre- or Post- Type or a Street Name Pre- or Post- Directional or both.

Municipal Names: The municipal name is the name of an incorporated municipal corporation within which the address is located. Municipalities have legal boundaries and provide services to residents within those areas. They also assess property taxes, and other fees and taxes upon property and/or activities carried out within their boundaries. This name may be different than the postal name of the area.

Municipality: A chartered or incorporated municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Mexico.

Neighborhood/Subdivision and Community Place Names: Neighborhood, subdivision and community place names are often used to further identify an area where an address may be found. While these are informal designations, they provide useful information that can improve dispatch and routing of emergency and non-emergency vehicles.

Parcel of Land: Any lot, parcel, or other area of land or water that is geographically defined and used to identify an ownership or other land rights interest.

Parking Garage: A structure dedicated to the parking or storage of vehicles, including below or above ground structures, both publicly or privately owned or operated. Use of the parking spaces within such a structure may be open to the public (with or without fees) or restricted to tenants, occupants, or owners of an associated structure. The parking garage may be part of a larger structure that contains residential or non-residential uses that utilize the parking garage for employees, customers, or residents, or it may be a stand-alone structure solely dedicated to providing parking spaces.

Parking Lot: a paved or unpaved area outside of a thoroughfare that is designated for the parking of vehicles. It may be associated with a residential or non-residential (commercial, industrial, public or mixed) use, and it may be open to the public or restricted to tenants or owners of the structure or use it is associated with.

Place: The name of a city, postal jurisdiction, or community in which an address is located.

Postal Community Names: Postal community names are the names that are used by the U.S. Postal Service in carrying out the delivery of mail and packages. The USPS does not legally assign names to communities or municipalities, but it uses them for mail services. The Postal Community name may be different than the legal municipal name. For the purpose of mailing, it is important to use the Postal Community name, so that mail is promptly and correctly delivered.

Private thoroughfare: a thoroughfare that is owned and maintained by a private owner or group of owners with or without limitations on use.

Public thoroughfare: a thoroughfare that is owned and maintained by a governmental agency with the right of passage to all.

Right-of-way: Publicly owned land designated for use as a thoroughfare and for distribution of public or private utilities to individual properties.

Roundabout or Traffic Circle: a circular intersection where drivers enter the intersection, travel counterclockwise around a center island, and exit at their desired thoroughfare.

Street: A type of thoroughfare, usually a paved or unpaved travel way that provides access via motor vehicles, bicycles, and/or pedestrians to one or more properties or locations. Additional definitions of types of streets and other aspects of street geometry and addressing components are found in the street naming section of this Manual.

Street name: The portion of the Complete Street Name that identifies the particular thoroughfare (as opposed to the Street Name Pre-Modifier, Street Name Post Modifier, Street Name Pre-Directional, Street Name Post Directional, Street Name Pre-Type, Street Name Post Type, and Separator Element (if any) in the Complete Street Name.)

Street type: A word or phrase that precedes or follows the Street Name and identifies a type of thoroughfare in a complete Street Name. Street types include Street, Avenue, Boulevard, Court, Circle, Way, Highway, Trail, and many others. For a comprehensive list, see Appendix C, U.S. Postal Service Publication 28, Postal Address Standards. This list also provides the approved abbreviations for the types to be used for mailing.

Structure: For the purpose of this document, a structure is a man-made object which may or may not be a building—for example, a telephone pole, pump station or other object for which a street address may be provided.

Subaddress: The portion of the address that uniquely identifies a portion of a complex of structures, or a separate occupied area or tenancy within a building or structure.

Thoroughfare: a street, walkway, stairway, waterway, or other travel way that provides access to one or more properties or locations

Walkway: a narrow linear travel way designed for pedestrian movement. May be separated from a street or run parallel to it (often defined as a sidewalk). May be paved or unpaved. Provides access to one or more properties or locations.

5 Address Reference System

5.1 What is an Address Reference System?

The term “Address Reference System” (ARS) refers to the set of rules that are in effect within a given jurisdiction for assigning addresses and it is described in greater detail within the FGDC Address Standard. It defines the boundaries in which the rules are applied. It defines a beginning point, grid, or set of axis lines that define address ranges and numbering. It also includes rules for numbering, rules for street name components, and other locally defined rules concerning the assignment of addresses. Without standard rules for creating new addresses, the necessary logic, consistency and order of address numbering and street naming may be lost, defeating the navigational purposes of the addressing.

An ARS is also important because it is the basis for creating address quality testing. It is also critical because it provides a framework in which addresses can be consistently assigned over a long period of time regardless of who is doing the assignment. Some components of an Address Reference System are geospatial, and others are tabular data-based rules.

5.2 Using the Address Reference System

The ARS provides guidance for the assignment of address numbers and selection of street names. In the Address Repository, many of the rules conveyed by the ARS are embedded either in the domains of values in the Repository itself (street names, allowable types and directionals), or in the GIS (grids, boundaries, axes, and numbering rules).

A software application may be used to assign and maintain addresses within the Address Repository. It can be customized to use the ARS rules for numbering and provides a candidate address for every location selected by the GIS Department. This includes new addresses for residential and non-residential uses, utility features, mile markers and other features requiring a location address. The use of a software application to assist with the assignment of address numbers ensures that new addresses are logical, match the current addressing fabric, and are assigned across the jurisdiction in a consistent manner that follows the ARS rules.

5.3 Address Reference System Boundaries (Extent)

The boundaries of Luna County ARS all of Luna County and the Village of Columbus

5.4 Address Reference System Name

The Address Reference System is named Luna County Address Reference System. It is referred to in this document as the “Luna County ARS.”

5.5 Address Reference System Type

The Luna County ARS follows a grid pattern.

Address number assignments within Luna County shall be based upon the established ARS.

5.6 Block Ranges

A block is defined as the extent of a single street segment between its intersection with other streets. Alleys are usually not considered to break the block scheme.

Block ranges for new streets will be determined based upon the beginning point of the new street within the ARS grid.

6 Street Naming Rules

6.1 Introduction

The standards in this section were designed to facilitate the proper naming of streets within Luna County. Streets must be named in a logical, easy-to-understand manner in order to help citizens, service delivery, and emergency personnel quickly locate people, places, and events.

6.2 What is to be Named

All planned or existing public or private streets, common driveways, alleys, or internal access streets that serve as the primary means of ingress or egress for three or more residences, agricultural structures such as barns, industrial, commercial, public, or semi-public buildings, or other facilities shall be given a name.

A shopping center, apartment complex, industrial or office park that has internal streets that are private, but which provide access to the individual buildings within the complex shall have names for the individual streets.

Walkways, paths, and sidewalks that provide the sole means of access to more than one property shall be named.

A driveway serving a single-family residence or single non-residential building shall not be given a street name. A parking lot which is open and visible from a public or private street shall not be given a street name (if the parking lot includes internal access streets serving out parcels, the internal access street shall be named).

The ownership of the right-of-way or land on which the street is constructed (public or private) does not change the naming requirement.

6.3 Complete Street Name Elements

The FGDC Address Standard defines street name elements, or components, for addressing and the order in which they should be displayed. There are eight elements described in the FGDC Address Standard, as shown below, that when combined create a Complete Street Name. The County requires that address data be stored in FGDC and New Mexico Address Standard-compliant form inside the Central Address Repository.

Street names shall be comprised of the following elements, in the following order:

1. Street Name Pre-Modifier - e.g., "Alternate" in Alternate Route 8
2. Street Name Pre-Directional - e.g., "North" in North Fairfax Drive
3. Street Name Pre-Type - e.g., "Avenue" in Avenue A
4. Separator Element - e.g., "of the" in Avenue of the Americas
5. Street Name - e.g., "Fairfax" in North Fairfax Avenue
6. Street Name Post Type - e.g., "Avenue" in North Fairfax Avenue
7. Street Name Post Directional - e.g., "East" in Seventh Street East
8. Street Name Post Modifier - e.g., "Extension" in East End Avenue Extension

A street name within the County shall have a Post Type. Where the type is Highway, State Highway, State Route, Interstate, or Interstate Highway, the Pre-Type will be used. Where any other type is used, it shall normally be a Post Type.

The minimum acceptable elements for a street name are Street Name and Post Type. This is also the most common use of the street name elements within the County.

6.4 Street Name Requirements

Street names are required to conform to the following rules that are enforced to ensure clarity and public safety.

1. Street names shall not contain more than 25 characters, including the directional (if any) Existing streets that contain more than 25 characters may remain.
2. No street name shall have less than 3 characters. Existing streets that consist of less than 3 characters may remain.
3. Street names shall not contain punctuation or special characters including apostrophes, commas, hyphens, periods, or other similar characters.
4. Street names shall not exceed two words, excluding the directional and street type.
5. Street names shall not contain directional words or street type words. Existing streets that consist of these words may remain.
6. New street names shall not duplicate any existing street name in the County. The street name, for purposes of evaluating whether a duplicate exists, does not include the street type. For example, Aspen Lane and Aspen Drive are duplicates under this definition. North Main Street and South Main Street are considered a single road with directionals. Names that are merely minor spelling variations of the same word are also prohibited, such as "Ashley" and "Ashlee."
7. New street names that sound like an existing street name, or another proposed name, or that create difficulties in pronunciation are prohibited. For example, Bear Street and Bare Street are duplicates under this definition.
8. No street name shall be allowed that is a brand name for a company or specific product or fictional character. Such names are considered advertising for the company, product or character, and as such, cannot be approved as street names.
9. Street names that are deemed offensive, obscene, lewd, profane, offensive, or derogatory of any class, race, religion, ethnic group, gender, age, or other group are prohibited. An obscene term is a word or phrase that refers to or describes sexual conduct as defined by the County.
10. The use of a person's name for a street is permitted only if the person has been deceased for a minimum of 5 years, and shall have been a person of local historical, cultural, or social importance, and made significant contributions to the County, the State of New Mexico or the United States. Such names should preferably not include titles (Dr., Mr., Ms., etc.), or middle initials. Biographical information must be submitted in support of such naming. When naming a street for an individual, consideration should be given to putting the name on a major thoroughfare.
11. Street names shall not contain numerals. For example, Second Street is not permitted to be named as "2nd Street", where the official name is "2nd"
12. Spelling of words in street names shall conform to the spelling found in standard dictionaries of the English or Spanish language, or tribal languages in use in New Mexico . Words that are that are difficult to spell or pronounce shall not be permitted.
13. Street names should not use non-standard spelling (such as "Olde" for "Old"). Existing street names containing these types of words can remain.

14. The words "Old" and "New" should not be used to designate a section of road unless the section so designated runs parallel or near a road with the same name and is connected to the road of the same name.
15. In selecting names for streets or in renaming streets, consideration should be given to the use of names that are historically, culturally, or environmentally significant to the immediate area.
16. Street names shall be consistent as the street crosses municipal and County boundaries to the greatest extent possible.

6.5 Other Street Name Components

While the primary component of a complete street name is the name itself, there are several other parts to street names that require standardization and consistency. These include street type, directionals, and modifiers. These three elements may appear either before or after a street name, or in some cases, in both positions. One component that may appear in some names is a "separator" element. It is not common, but where used creates some issues with the listings of street names.

6.5.1 Street Type

Street type designations such as Street, Avenue, Road, Boulevard, etc. are assigned as part of the street naming process. Street types should be indicative of the type of street they will be assigned to per the guidelines provided below

All new street names shall have one of the approved street name types listed below. The County recognizes street name post type and street name pre-types.

Street names that contain street type words (e.g., Johnson Court Drive or Lake Cove Trail) are not allowed; however existing street names using these words may remain.

Postal standard abbreviations are taken from U.S Postal Service (USPS) Publication 28: Postal Addressing Standards, Appendix C-1 (for English language types), and Appendix H for Spanish Language Addresses). (<https://pe.usps.com/cpim/ftp/pubs/Pub28/pub28.pdf>)

<u>Post Type</u>	<u>Postal Abbreviation</u>
Alley	ALY
Arcade	ARC
Avenue	AVE
Boulevard	BLVD
Branch	BR
Bridge	BRG
Bypass	BYP
Circle	CIR
Etc.	

6.5.1.1 Street Type Allocation by Functional Road Class

Street types should be selected as appropriate to the type of street to be named. They are subject to approval by the GIS Department. Street types must be written out in full to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. The Address Repository may contain a table supporting abbreviations for street types to be utilized in supporting different business applications and requirements.

The list below indicates the appropriate allocation of street types, although the GIS Department may approve any type deemed appropriate in a given situation.

- Interstate: Numbered Federal Interstate Highways (I-XXX, I-XX, for example)
- State and Federal Highway designators: Usually expressed as a pre-type of "New Mexico Route/Highway", "State Highway", or "U.S. Highway" with the number designation following as the Street Name, e.g., U.S Highway 66, New Mexico Route 24, etc. This format always uses a street name pre-type.
- Freeway, Highway, Parkway, Pike: Major highways or arterials through the jurisdiction often with limited access and multiple travel lanes in each direction.
- Boulevard, Avenue, Street, Road: Major roads within more urbanized areas and neighborhoods.
- Drive, Lane, Path, Trail, Way: Neighborhood roads, more than one segment in length, connected at both ends to another street.
- Court, Mews: Cul-de-sacs and other roads with only one end connected to another street and no other intersections with other cross streets along its length. ("Court" should not be used for a street that is expected to be extended and connected with other streets in the future.)
- Circle, Crescent, Loop, Oval, Turn: Short roads that connect at both ends with a segment of the same street.
- Plaza, Promenade, Square: Should be used for commercial streets in shopping centers, office parks, and in downtown areas.
- Bridge, Extension, Overpass, Underpass, Skyway, Tunnel: Should be used with these specific types of street features.
- Walk: Named pedestrian walkway.
- Other types listed should be used in neighborhood contexts.
- Alley: Used for alleys (see definition).

There are also several systems of abbreviations for street types that are in common use in local government in addition to the U.S. Postal Service, such as those provided by software vendors for computer-aided dispatch, criminal justice information systems, fire insurance systems, etc. Data management through the Address Repository ensures that each user receives the correct set of abbreviations expected for their specific environment.

6.5.2 Directional Prefixes and Suffixes

A directional prefix or suffix is a word preceding or following the Street Name and Street Pre- or Post-Type that indicates the direction or position of the thoroughfare relative to an arbitrary starting point or line, or the sector where it is located.

Directional suffixes are prohibited. There are a small number of existing streets with directional suffixes, and these will remain in use.

Directional prefixes are allowed. There are a small number of existing streets with directional prefixes, and these will remain in use.

The only permitted directional prefixes and suffixes are the four cardinal directions (North, South, East, and West), and the four quadrant designators (Northwest, Southwest, Northeast, and Southeast) and their equivalents in Spanish or local tribal languages.

If a directional is used for a portion of a street, its opposite directional must also be used to maintain clarity and ensure that the two numbering sets are differentiated appropriately.

6.5.3 Modifiers

Modifiers are a word or phrase in a Complete Street Name that precedes or follows and modifies the Street Name, but is separated from it by a Street Name Pre- or Post- Type or a Street Name Pre- or Post-Directional or both. These often occur when the word “Old” or “New” are added to the beginning of a street name, and the street type or directional occur between them and the street name itself, as in “Old North Main Street.” Likewise, they may occur when the modifier is added at the end of the name, as in “Main Street South Extension.” The modifier is only used where there is an intervening directional or type word, so if “Main Street” became “Old Main Street” the street name itself would change from “Main” to “Old Main.”

Per the FGDC Standard, modifiers should be stored outside of the street name column for ease in data sorting and presentation. If this field is utilized, a domain of values for it will be created to assist in quality testing in the Master Address Repository.

6.5.4 Separators

The Separator Element was created to manage street names that consist of a Prefix Type followed by a word or phrase followed by the Street Name. Common examples are “Avenue of the Americas” or “Boulevard of the Allies.” It is more commonly found in names expressed in Spanish, French or other languages such as “Avenida de los Flores” or “Rue du Madeleine.” In each case the word or words between the Type (Avenue, Boulevard, Avenida, Rue) and the actual name (Americas, Allies, Flores, Madeleine) is the Separator. Again, these are common in the sense that almost all jurisdictions have one or two, but most do not have more than that. The separator allows the alphabetization of the street name using the main word, rather than “of” or “de.”

If this field is utilized, a domain of values for it will be created to assist in quality testing in the Master Address Repository.

6.6 Street Name Integrity

The name of a street must be maintained from one end to the other. Streets should not change names along their length, except for streets with a directional, which automatically changes where the street crosses an axis.

If an existing street is extended or realigned, the street shall have the same name as the original street.

Renaming portions of existing streets between intersections is prohibited. If an existing street is disconnected or realigned due to development, freeway construction or the like, one portion shall be renamed to identify it as a separate street.

Where two or more names are used for a single continuous stretch of road, the change of names shall occur at the intersection of another street, and not in the middle of a block or segment. If a street is extended, and connected to another street with a different name, then the change of name must take place at an intersection. If one of the two streets must have a change of name from the point of junction back to the nearest intersection, the change should be done on the portion of one street that affects the least number of existing addressed structures.

6.7 Street Geometry

All streets may only have one beginning point and one ending point. Branches, side streets, cul-de-sacs that have their own end points must also have their own names.

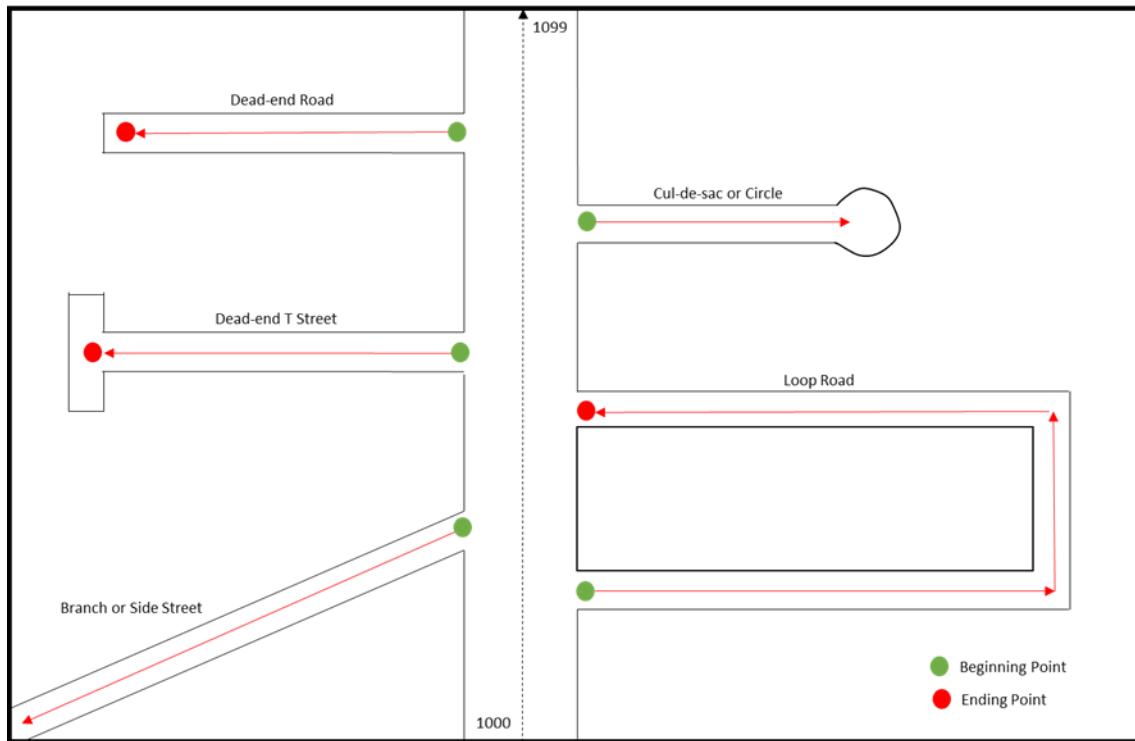


Figure 1 - Street Geometry

Continuously named streets may not cross themselves or loop back to create an intersection where both intersecting streets have the same name.

If a roundabout or traffic circle is utilized, no name shall be assigned. It shall be considered a portion of the highest-classification street passing through it. When addressable features are placed in or on the

traffic circle, they shall be addressed using the name of the highest-classification street passing through it.

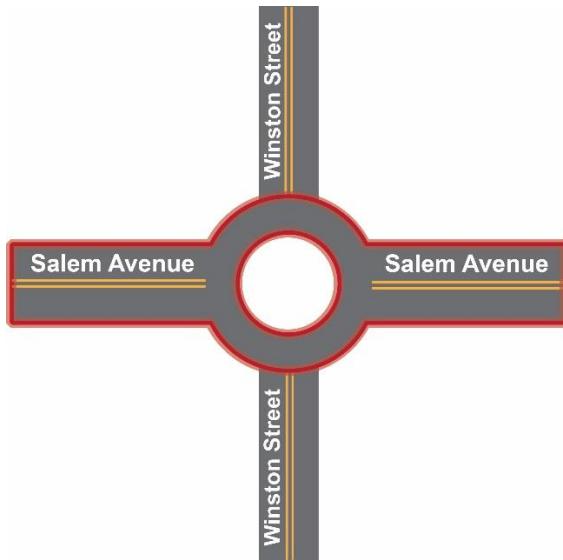


Figure 2 - Roundabout

7 Address Number Rules

Address number rules are applied to the assignment or amendment of address numbers for specific structures, property parcels, or infrastructure features. Addresses are assigned per the rules outlined in the following sections.

7.1 Address Numbering Rules

Address numbers are the numbers that identify individual properties, buildings, tenancies, or other features. The following rules provide guidance in the selection of an appropriate address number.

7.1.1 What is Addressed?

Each residential or nonresidential building or other facility and each individual unit or separate occupancy within any such structure shall be assigned an address number.

The GIS Department at its discretion will determine whether an occupiable structure, or any structure that has electrical service, or a wired telephone line, and non-residential structures such as barns, animal barns, agricultural structures, boat docks and boat houses, large detached garages, etc., that are used for raising or housing animals or the storage and maintenance of vehicles such as cars, trucks, boats, etc., may be assigned its own address.

Small garden sheds adjacent to private residences, playhouses in private residential areas, or similar facilities of less than 100 square feet (approximately 10 feet by 10 feet) shall not require a separate address, unless that building requires an address by reason of having either a separate electrical or telephone service.

Any building, regardless of size, which requires a permit for the storage of hazardous materials of any sort shall have a separate address as required for the permit for such storage.

Utility features or structures (even those smaller than 100 square feet in size) that require electrical services and/or telephone services shall be assigned address numbers. Standalone utility features that do not require electrical or telephone service but do require a separate utility bill shall be assigned an address number.

7.1.2 Numbering based on ARS

Address numbering of all structures and other features shall be assigned based upon the established Address Reference System, and in accordance with the standards defined in this document. No other numbers shall be created or permitted.

Where an existing number is incorrect based upon these rules, the County should determine whether keeping that number creates a public safety hazard, or other detriment to public welfare. If it does, then the number should be changed as rapidly as possible through the change provisions in this Manual. Where it does not, it must be noted as an anomaly, and properly identified in the Address Repository.

7.1.3 Address Number Format

Address numbers shall be assigned as whole numbers in Arabic numerals. No decimals, fractions, or alpha characters are permitted.

No new alphabetic address number suffixes or fractions will be assigned to existing buildings except in existing areas where there are no available numbers, in which case an alphabetic character shall be used as an address number suffix. Existing historic fractions or alphabetic address number suffixes will be permitted to continue to exist.

Where there are some available numbers, but not enough to address the new structures, one of the candidate addresses should be assigned to the building, and the individual occupancies shall be given a sub address. All of the units within the building shall be addressed in the same manner, either all primary addresses or all with subaddresses, when this condition occurs.

Where there are multiple occupancies in a single structure, separate primary addresses or subaddresses should be assigned. Rules for determining which type of address or subaddress to use are contained in this Manual. A subaddress is formatted as a Subaddress Type, such as unit, apartment, suite, etc., and a Subaddress Identifier, such as 101.

Historical address numbers that contain alphabetic characters, or which are out of sequence, parity, or otherwise anomalies, may be retained provided that the GIS Department verifies that the maintenance of the anomalous number does not cause a significant hazard to life or property.

7.1.4 Distance interval

In general, address numbers shall increase every 5.28 feet on each side of the street, thus allowing for a total of 1,000 address numbers per mile, or 100 numbers per 0.1 (one-tenth) of a mile. It should be noted that in some historic districts, and areas of extreme topography, this interval may need to be adjusted slightly to accommodate local conditions. These areas of different intervals shall be

documented with maps, and business rules in the Address Repository to ensure consistency of assignment of new or changed addresses.

7.1.5 Incremental value

Numbers increase in a measured way, and where possible adequate intervals should always be left between address numbers to allow for future growth. The use of a small distance increment, such as 5.28 feet (0.001 mile), provides adequate numbers for most block segments. Potential address numbers can be generated for each road segment. The point that is closest to the structure's location is selected for assignment of an address. This practice normally provides for some unused points that are then available if more dense development occurs or for other purposes.

Using the potential addresses generated by the ARS, select and apply the potential address that most closely approximates the location of the addressable point. The addressable point is defined as the centroid of the property parcel.

Address numbers on opposite sides of the street should be aligned with each other, as much as possible. This is particularly important on curved roads and is required to keep the logical sequencing along the entire street. This may mean adjusting the number increment in some cases.

7.1.6 Order

All address numbers shall be assigned in sequential numeric order, always increasing from the ARS point of origin, and should be numerically balanced on both sides of the street.

7.1.7 Parity

Numbers are assigned using odd numbers for one side of the street, and even numbers for the opposite side. Even/odd address numbers will be assigned consistently on each side of the street and are not to be mixed on the same side of the street.

Within the County, even numbers shall be on the south and west side of the street, and the odd numbers shall be on the north and east side of the street when facing in the direction in which the number increase. Numbers increase as the streets extend away from point of origin.

Loop road numbering shall start at the low number end of the street that the loop intersects and shall end at the high number end. The parity shall not change along the length of the loop even though this creates the appearance of an incorrect parity at the high number end of the road.

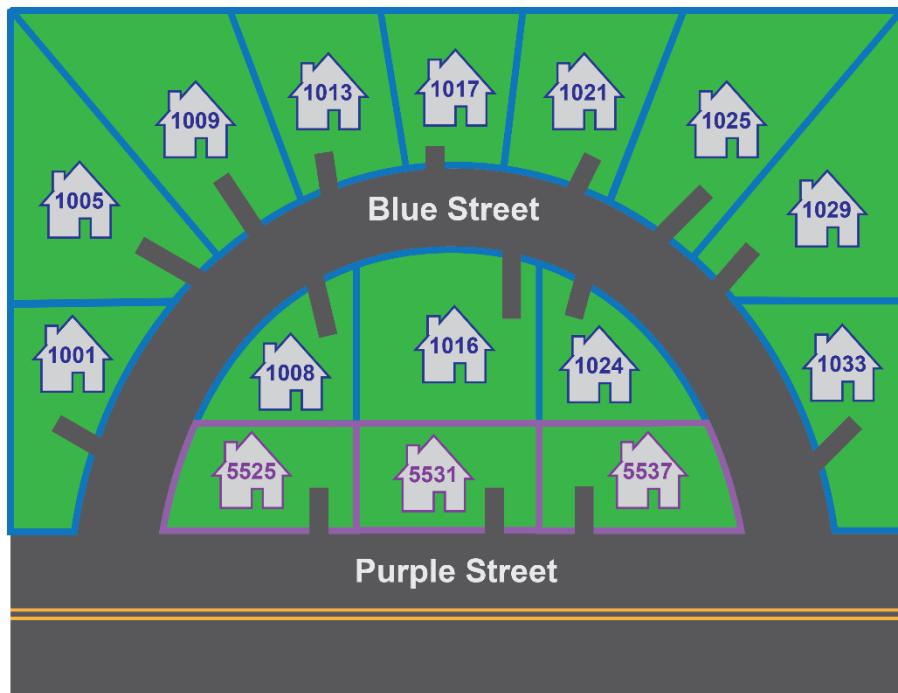


Figure 3 - Parity

Cul-de-sac roads shall maintain parity and numbering sequence along their length. A structure located at the end of the cul-de-sac should be numbered based on the numbering rules, using the GIS Departments best judgment as to the parity of the number selected. It is important that cul-de-sacs and other dead-end roads maintain the directionality of the ARS. This means that some cul-de-sacs are numbered from the end of the cul-de-sac toward the intersecting street, while others are numbered from the intersecting street toward the end.

Odd/even patterns on streets with existing assigned address numbers are required to be maintained when assigning new address numbers, even in older areas where the current odd/even side of the street rules were not used. Existing address numbers that are all odd or all even on both sides of a street or mixed with even and odd numbers on both sides of the street, may require correction to re-establish proper parity. However, the effects of renumbering may outweigh the benefits of doing so in established neighborhoods.

7.2 Vacant or Undeveloped Property Addressing Rules

Luna County does not assign addresses to vacant or undeveloped property.

As property is developed, addresses are assigned during the development review process. This may require the assignment of addresses to newly created vacant properties or open space lots. Section 8 of this Manual provides workflows for the assignment of street names and address numbers to new developments.

In general, a property parcel or open space lot should be given an address number based on the center of the parcel's frontage on each frontage side. It is recognized that this may mean that a parcel may have two or more addresses assigned.

7.3 Residential Addressing Rules

All residential structures and occupancies shall have an address.

7.3.1 Single Family

One single family residence on a lot will receive one street address. Single family residential addresses shall be assigned based upon the rules stated below for the location of the address number.

The number used shall be the potential address, in keeping with required spacing requirements, which is closest to the centroid of the property parcel or, if the location of the address point cannot be determined at the time the address is assigned, the GIS Department shall select the number that most nearly represents the center of the frontage for the property.

If a single-family residential structure does not front on a public or private access road, then it should be addressed from the point of access by an emergency vehicle or can be addressed from a common access walkway or similar feature.

For the purposes of addressing, townhouses and row houses located on their own parcel with frontage on the street are treated as single family residential property. In areas of infill development where there are not enough numbers available for each townhome to have a separate address, the GIS Department may use a multi-family addressing scheme with a primary building address and subaddresses in order to keep from readdressing an entire street.

7.3.2 Multi-family Residential (duplexes, quadplexes, apartments, condominiums)

Duplexes, triplexes and quadplexes with individual exterior doors are assigned separate addresses using the potential points. A duplex, triplex or quadplex with a common exterior entrance door is assigned one address number and then interior subaddresses are assigned for the individual units.

If an existing single-family dwelling is divided into two or more units, all units in the structure will be assigned subaddresses per the subaddressing rules. If a second dwelling is placed on the same parcel, the existing unit maintains the primary address, while the second dwelling is assigned an available number if there is an available potential point, or an address number suffix, if there is not.

For the purposes of addressing, condominiums and apartments are treated as multi-family residential property. Townhouse or row house style homes located on a single property (not their own parcel) are treated as multi-family residential properties. While these units may have different forms of ownership, it is irrelevant for addressing purposes whether a unit is rented or owner-occupied.

Each building within a multi-family development must have its own primary address. The interior streets within such a development shall be named, and the buildings addressed using those street names. In cases where all the unit entrances are exterior on each building every unit should be given a separate address. Where entrances to individual units are within interior hallways, corridors, or on balconies, the building should receive a primary address, and the units shall be identified by subaddresses. See *Section 7.9, Subaddressing Rules* for the rules pertaining to subaddress assignment.

Additional guidance for addressing multi-family residential properties in mixed use developments or complexes can be found in *Section 7.4, Non-residential & Mixed-Use Addressing Rules*.

7.3.3 Residential Corner or Multiple Frontage Lots

A corner lot is a property parcel that fronts on two streets. At the time it is created the property owner shall depict in the addressing application the location of the driveway. The GIS Department shall select the potential address closest to the center of the property frontage.

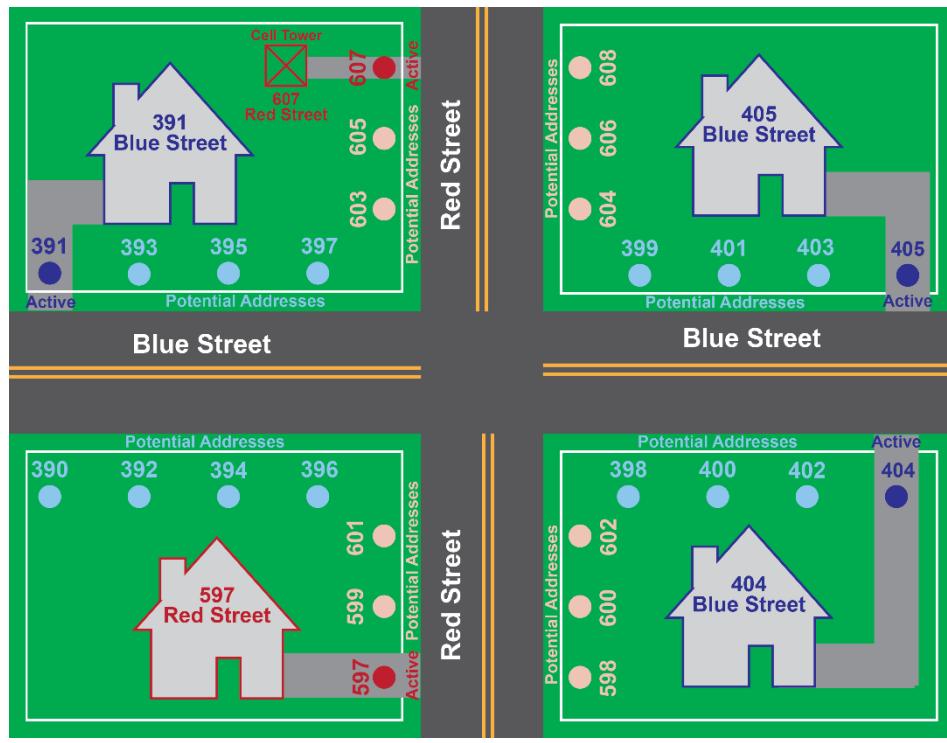


Figure 4 - Corner Lots

In the case of apartment complexes, condominium complexes, etc., on corner lots, the GIS Department should determine whether one or more access roads to the building(s) within the complex will be constructed. If there are or will be access roads from the boundary streets, each building shall be addressed from the named access street per the Multi-family Residential addressing rules. If the complex does not have internal roads, but buildings front on the two streets, then each building should be addressed to the street on which the front entry faces. If both conditions (internal street facing, and external street facing structures in the same complex, each structure should be addressed based on the street the front door of that structure faces.

In certain instances, structures are located with the front entrance facing the corner directly. In this case, the GIS Department shall select an address number on the street with the higher functional classification. For example, the structure faces the corner of an arterial street and a collector or neighborhood street, the structure shall use the street name of the arterial and select the correct address from the potential points along the arterial's frontage.

7.3.4 Rear-facing Properties

In cases where a structure is built with the front door facing a greenway with a walkway or sidewalk and the rear of the structure faces on a public or private street, or alley, the priority for the structures address will be for emergency or vehicular access. In these cases, the address number is determined in the following manner:

1. If the front door faces green space with no street, and the structure has a driveway, then the address shall be assigned based upon the driveway access.
2. If the front door faces a green space with no street, the structure does not have a driveway, and there is not a sidewalk to the front door, then the location will be marked as an exception and addressed to the closest street as a last resort.

7.3.5 Accessory Structures

If an additional habitable structure (dwelling, garage apartment, or manufactured or mobile home) is added to a lot with an existing single-family dwelling, it shall be given a new address in sequence with the existing structure. If no address numbers are available, the secondary unit on the lot will be assigned the same street address number and a subaddress type and a subaddress identifier. For example, a new garage apartment, in the case where no new numbers are available, will receive an address like "1015 Oak Forest Drive, Unit A" or "1015 Smith Road, Apartment 1".

A small non-habitable structure, such as a garage, storage shed, playhouse, gazebo, etc., shall not be provided with a separate address or a subaddress, unless it has separate power or telephone service.



Figure 5 - Accessory Structures

In the case of a large rural property with a remote building such as a barn, greenhouse, livestock or poultry house, or other agricultural building that is accessed separately from the access to the main residence, a separate address shall be assigned for safety.

7.3.6 Mobile Home Parks

The roads inside a mobile home park are required to be named and each individual lot is assigned an address number in accordance with the addressing rules outlined in this document.

7.4 Non-residential & Mixed-Use Addressing Rules

Non-residential and mixed-use properties are treated somewhat differently than solely residential ones. Sub-addresses in commercial buildings, offices, shopping centers, etc. change frequently as businesses move in and out, and the configuration of the interior space is changed for the new tenants. Likewise, the internal configurations of many larger non-residential buildings are unknown at the time of permitting and approval, as not all tenants have been secured. Thus, some subaddressing decisions must be made as the building is leased, and some will change over time.

Multiple tenant buildings, large complexes and campuses with multiple buildings and many separate rooms and tenancies create complex addressing schemas. However, detailed, and specific addressing significantly assists emergency rescue personnel and all users of such facilities in locating a specific office, classroom, or unit within such complexes.

Non-residential structures are addressed from the point of access to the structure or property. If a single structure is not visible from a public or private road, then the point where the driveway intersects the public or private road which provides access to that structure shall be used as the address.

7.4.1 Single Property, Single Structure with One Tenant

Properties with one structure on a lot will receive one street address based upon the primary access location. If the building faces one street and the primary driveway access to the building is from another street, then the address will be based upon the driveway.

7.4.2 Single Property, Single Structure with Multiple Tenants

Properties with one structure on a lot will receive one street address based upon the primary access location. If the building faces one street and the primary driveway access to the building is from another street, then the address assigned will be based upon the driveway.

All interior occupiable spaces within a building with multiple tenants, regardless of where they are located, including basements, shall be given a subaddress within the building. See section 7.9 for the rules pertaining to subaddress assignment.

In some cases, particularly in more urban areas, there are single buildings on single property parcel that do not have driveway access, but instead have their primary access through a street level main

entrance. In these cases, the primary address assigned to the building will be based upon the location of the main entrance.

In some cases, there are street fronting businesses that have doorways onto the street separate from the main entrance. Some of these businesses may also have doorways into the interior building lobby. Some of these entrances may be on different streets than the main addressed entrance, and it would cause significant confusion for them to use the primary building address with a subaddress number. Therefore, where a tenant has a separate street front entrance from the main building entrance, a separate street address should be assigned to the storefront business.

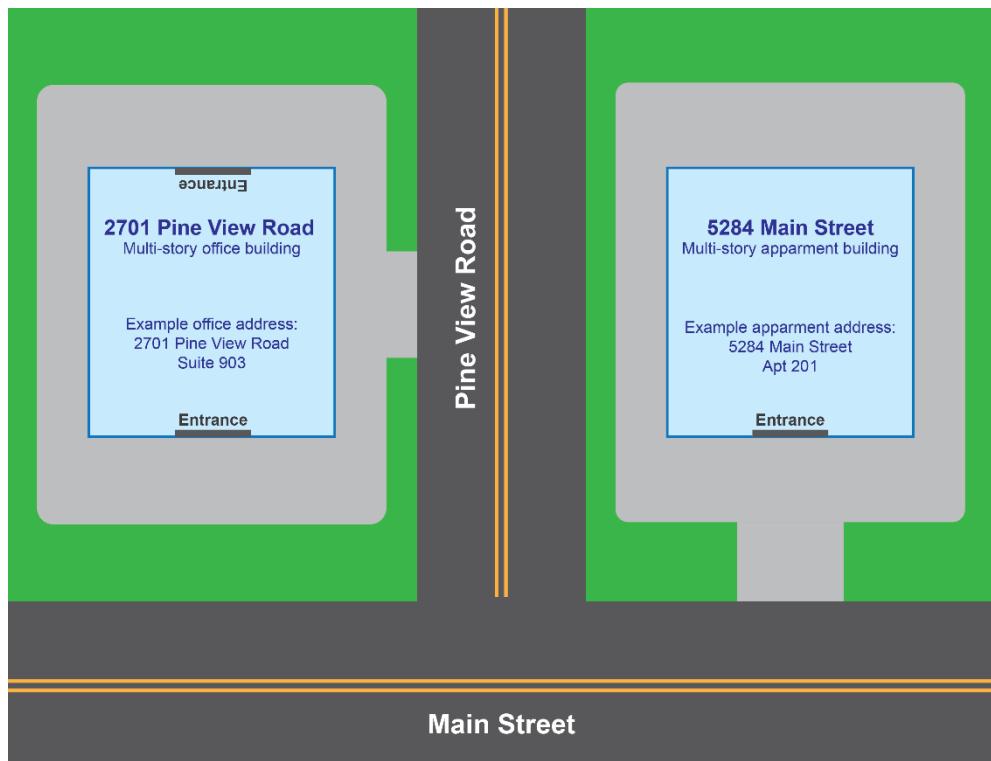


Figure 6 - Multi-Tenant Non-Residential Addressing

7.4.3 Single Property, Multiple Structures

If there are multiple structures on a single parcel, each structure shall have its own street address. If the structures are all accessed from the existing main fronting or side street, they shall be addressed from that street. Where there is an internal road on the land parcel, serving multiple buildings, the street shall be named, and the structures that front on the internal road shall be addressed from the internal street. Structures on the parcel which face the existing exterior street(s) shall be addressed on the street from which they take access.

This rule applies to schools, churches, university campuses, office parks, industrial parks, mixed use developments, apartment complexes and the like.

Every occupiable structure, or any structure that has separate electrical service, or a wired telephone line, and non-residential structures such as barns, animal barns, agricultural structures, boat docks and

boat houses, large detached garages, etc., that are used for raising or housing animals or the storage and maintenance of vehicles such as cars, trucks, boats, etc., or for storage or use of hazardous materials, shall have its own address.

Where there are multiple structures on a single piece of property, the GIS Department shall determine whether to address the auxiliary buildings using subaddresses to the main structure, or to provide each with an individual street address using an available number from the fronting street(s). This determination shall be based on whether all of the structures on the property are under the same types of uses, what the internal subaddressing needs of the buildings are (such as apartments, office spaces, commercial spaces, etc.) and the availability of sufficient primary address numbers to support the number of structures on the property and to leave sufficient available numbers for other properties within the address range in which the subject property is located.

7.4.3.1 Single Property, Multiple Structures with No Internal Roadways

In some cases, there are multiple structures located on a single parcel, and each of the buildings faces on an existing street - there are no internal driveways or roads within the land parcel to be named. In this case if there is one common exterior entrance door for each building, one address number is assigned for the structure and each unit or suite within that building is given a subaddress. Where there are individual exterior doors, separate addresses are assigned for each. If there are more occupancies than available numbers for the street frontage, then the building should receive an address number and each individual door should receive a subaddress to keep from readdressing an entire street.

7.4.3.2 Single Property, Multiple Structures with Internal Roadways

In some cases, especially for large semi-public properties, such as schools, colleges and universities, churches, industrial and office parks, and some shopping malls, there are numerous buildings on a single parcel. These buildings and the spaces within them are sometimes rented or used by different tenants.

When there is a property with multiple buildings and internal roadways or common driveways, whether residential or non-residential, the street (or driveway) should be named, and each structure must have its own address on the internal street.

Commercial complexes are generally addressed by assigning a street address (using either an existing public street, or an internal street within the complex, depending on where access is obtained), to each building, and using subaddresses to identify the individual occupancies within each building.

The GIS Department should work with the owners, and with the Fire Marshall and emergency personnel to determine how to address any buildings which have their primary entrances on pedestrian ways (for example, fronting on the “quad” of a campus, or where a group of buildings face towards an interior courtyard.) Addresses for this type of complex need to reflect a location that provides for emergency access, even if that address is not the designated front entrance to the building. Named buildings may be treated as landmark addresses within the campus but must also have a thoroughfare type address showing where the structure is actually located. This is especially critical when the front, or primary entrance, is not accessible by vehicles.

7.4.4 Multiple Parcels, Multiple Structures that Form a Larger, Identifiable Whole

This situation occurs with many larger developments including college campuses, large church facilities, camps, industrial and office parks, shopping centers, etc. These should be treated as if they are a single land parcel with multiple buildings. Each structure must have its own address.

The street naming and address numbering rules that apply to single properties with multiple structures also apply in this situation, see the section above for details and guidance.

7.4.5 Mixed Use Developments

Mixed use developments often present addressing challenges and different addressing strategies may be needed to clearly identify where individual businesses or units are located. Mixed use developments may also include multiple structures on a campus (shopping centers with outbuildings, schools, medical facilities, etc.)

It is important that these development plans be reviewed early in the development process to ensure that addresses can be assigned logically and consistently throughout the project. When later phases are expected, the whole project's street layout and address ranges should be reviewed to ensure that the addresses are not set up in a way that makes continuation into later phases difficult. Section 8 of this Manual provides workflow diagrams for these processes. Each needs to be customized to match those of the Address Authority.

Mixed use complexes, incorporating both residential and nonresidential uses, are types of development found both in urban and suburban settings. In the more traditional urban core, these are typically high-rise buildings that may incorporate a structured parking garage below grade, retail and service businesses at the ground/street level, office spaces and residential spaces (both private residential units such as condominiums, townhouses, lofts or apartments, and commercial residential space such as hotels). In these cases, the building receives an address which is the base for subaddresses on upper floors. Individual businesses that are on the ground floor and have access from the street are given individual street addresses. The parking deck typically has a separate street entrance and is given a unique address which is the base for subaddresses if they are needed for individual parking spaces or electric charging stations.

In suburban settings, these often include two to three story buildings, where the ground floor faces a street-side parking area or lot, and contains retail shops such as restaurants, small grocery stores, boutiques, and service businesses, while the upper floor residential units have garages and main entries on the rear facing side of the buildings, sometimes utilizing a gated entry to access the residential entrance area. The access street should be named, and individual units given addresses on that residential street where their main entrances are located. Commercial users, in the same physical structure, are given the street address of the building along with a specific subaddress containing a type (e.g., unit, space, etc.) and a unit number. This is done in non-residential settings because the configuration of shopping centers and malls frequently change. See Figure 7 below.



Figure 7 - Multi-Use Complexes

7.4.6 Strip Development

For nonresidential developments located in a strip or in a strip mall, a primary address number will be assigned to the building and subaddresses will be assigned to individual exterior entrances. Extended spacing in address number assignment for each suite may be required depending upon the configuration as the units may be subdivided or combined over time.

Subaddress numbers shall be assigned with the numbers increasing in the same direction as the numbering on the street on which the building is located.

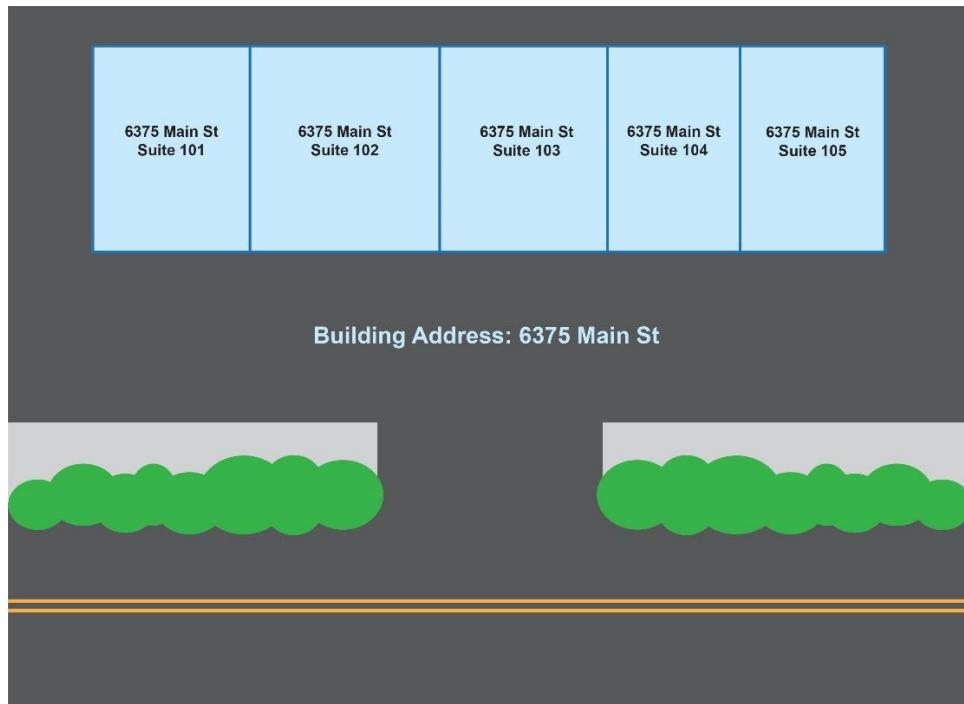


Figure 8 - Strip Mall Addressing

7.4.7 Enclosed Malls

An enclosed mall shall be assigned a primary address based upon the primary access to the building. If there are multiple entrances, the entrance considered the main entrance should be used for addressing purposes. The interior units without exterior entrances are assigned subaddress numbers linked to the main address assigned to the entire mall. The interior subaddress numbers are assigned using extended spacing (a minimum of one unassigned address number between each address) as the units may be subdivided or combined over time.

If a separate structure is located on the same property as the mall, it shall have a separate address based upon the location of its entrance. If there is an internal access road within the mall property, it shall be named and each structure with access from that road will be addressed from it.

7.4.8 Public Uses (schools, parks, stadiums, arenas, theaters, large churches, convention centers, etc.)

Public buildings and other places where there are large crowds or assemblies need to be well addressed. Schools often are located by their names as a landmark address, but it is also critical to provide for access by emergency vehicles of all types (fire, police, ambulances, HazMat clean up vehicles, strategic teams for other types of situations, etc.)

Each exterior entrance for every building must be addressed in a logical way that meets the requirements of the emergency services providers. Additionally, spaces within the buildings, or on a campus with many buildings, need additional addressing and signage to make the specific location of an emergency immediately clear to first responders.

7.4.9 Modular Classrooms, Construction Trailers, and other Portable Buildings

Modular buildings are commonly found at schools, churches, and other public and semi-public sites, as well as on construction sites and temporary locations such as Christmas tree lots, fairs, and festivals, etc.

Where a modular building is expected to remain in a location for longer than 30 days, it should be given an address.

Each separate building should have an address. This address can be a separate address number from a permanent structure on the property or it can be a subaddress of the primary structure with a Subaddress Type of Building.

On a school campus, these are addressed using a subaddress of the main school building, for example, 2600 Rock Quarry Road, Building 230. Where a group of modular classrooms are linked to make a larger room or space, the identifier of the unit where the main access to the space is located is used as the subaddress.

For construction buildings, such as a sales office or construction trailer, which are temporary in nature, the potential address closest to the location of the temporary structure that will not be used for the address of a future property parcel or structure should be used. This address is to be used solely for the temporary structure and will not be used for future permanent structures or infrastructure.

7.4.10 Parking Decks and Garages

A parking deck that is a separate independent structure shall be given an address based on the main entrance to the structure. If there are multiple entrances on different streets, then the GIS Department shall determine which is the main entrance for addressing purposes. This entrance shall be given the primary address.

A parking deck that is a part of another building, such as underground decks below office buildings or within the structure of a shopping center shall be assigned a unique address based upon the location of the entrance. Individual parking spaces and other features within the deck will be assigned subaddresses using the base entrance address. For example, if there are two below-grade levels of parking these can be addressed with basement level numbering.

Vehicle charging spaces within parking decks should be individually numbered when required by developer or utility provider. The individual spaces are considered subaddresses and should be addressed in a similar way.

7.4.11 Buildings Joined by a Breezeway, Canopy or Other Connector

In many instances, a developer will create a group of buildings on a single property parcel connected with covered or enclosed walkways. This is often found with office parks, medical office parks, and small shopping malls. It may also occur where two high-rise buildings are connected via an above-grade "bridge" or tunnel, or a parking structure of several levels is connected via an enclosed passageway to the office or residential building that it serves.

Buildings that are joined by a breezeway, canopy, or other connector should be considered as separate buildings and given separate addresses, unless one of the buildings does not have any direct access at ground level to the outside. Buildings with an above grade “ramp” or bridge or which are connected by a below-grade tunnel between them shall be considered as separate buildings for the purpose of addressing.

If the property parcel has two or more frontages, then each building may be addressed based on the way the main entrance to the building faces. The diagram below indicates an addressing plan for a complex of this type.

If both buildings are located on the same property, buildings in this situation may be given a subaddress (123 Main Street, Building 1 and 123 Main Street, Building 2), or they may be given separate street addresses (123 Main Street, and 125 Main Street). The determination should be made on the basis of whether each building is visible from the street from which it is addressed, the total number of buildings in the complex, and the number of available numbers on the frontage.

Breezeways, connectors, bridges, and tunnels between buildings should be identified with a subaddress number. Two numbers can be assigned to each one, using the appropriate number for the doorway or entry to the passageway that would occur in the subaddress numbering scheme of that building. This guides emergency personnel to the end of the passageway located in the building from which they access the passageway.

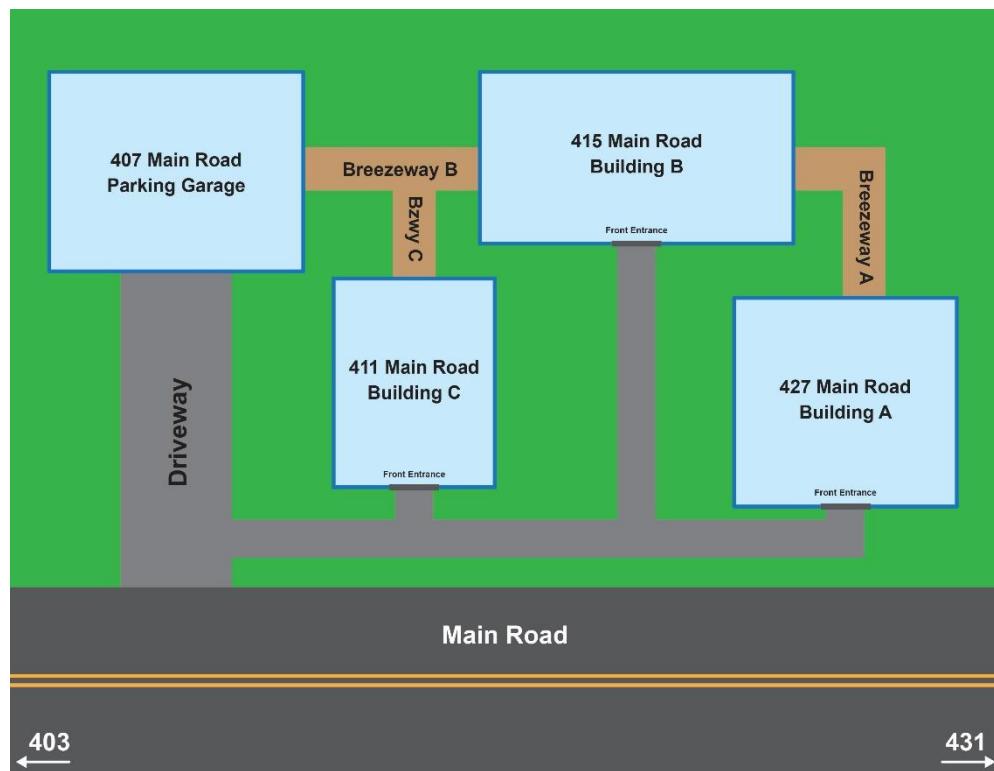


Figure 9 - Multiple Buildings with Breezeways

7.4.12 Non-Residential Corner and Multi-Frontage Lots

Some properties have several road frontages. In the cases of shopping centers, large office or commercial buildings, and public uses, a single use may occupy a full block, with all four frontages. Large acreage properties may also have multiple frontages on different streets. These create some difficult addressing situations.

In the case of non-residential uses on a corner lot, the GIS Department shall determine whether there are internal access streets. A single parking lot that is accessed by a driveway or multiple driveways from the fronting public or private streets shall not be considered an internal street. If there are internal access streets, the internal streets shall be named, and the building(s) shall be addressed using these street names. If there are no internal streets (other than a driveway into a parking lot), then the building(s) shall be addressed from the street from which primary access occurs.

If a structure occupies an entire property, fronting on all adjacent streets, the address for the structure is based on the location of the main access to the property, or if there is no vehicular access to the property, at the location of the front entrance of the building. Supplemental addresses may be assigned as follows:

1. Additional entrances for tenants within the building that front on any of the bounding streets may be addressed. This would include storefronts on the ground floor of a larger building. These stores may or may not have access to the internal lobby of the building. The store is primarily accessed or known by the address that is on the street. As these entrances may not be on the same street frontage as the primary building entrance, they need to have their own address based on where the storefront is located.
2. When there are multiple buildings, but no internal roadways or driveways on a lot with multiple frontages, each building shall be addressed based on the location of the main or front entrance, using the name of the street that it faces.

7.5 Other Numbering Situations & Addressing Rules

7.5.1 Addressing of Infrastructure and Utility Features

Luna County requires an address for all infrastructure facilities which require either electrical services or telephone services (wired lines). Infrastructure features include utility structures, such as pump and lift stations, red light cameras, cell towers, electric charging stations and other similar facilities.

The address assigned to these facilities and features must be different from the address for any other buildings on the property on which they are located. Addresses for these features should not be assigned as subaddresses, but as individual numbers.

An infrastructure feature shall be addressed based on the closest available potential address, taking into account whether there is a separate driveway or access route to the feature.

7.5.2 Common Driveways

Common driveways are used to serve three or more structures or properties. Based on the rules of the US Census Bureau, any driveway that serves three or more homes shall be named as a street. However, there are instances where a duplex residential structure may have a common driveway serving the two units, and the naming of such a driveway would create unnecessary confusion. Where the driveway is less than 50' in length, and no more than two addresses are in use, and both front directly on the public or private street they face, the common driveway is not named as a street.

7.5.3 Developed Properties with no Driveway

Residential: In many older neighborhoods, and some newer communities, a house fronts on a public street but there is no driveway. There may be no garage or off-street parking, or there may be a garage which is accessible only from an alley. In such cases, the house should be addressed based on the location of the main front door. Where the front door does not front on a public or private thoroughfare, a separate address should be created at the named alley or thoroughfare from which the property can be accessed by emergency vehicles (garage, rear door, etc.).

Commercial and Non-residential: Many commercial buildings in the downtown area of cities do not have driveways or parking facilities associated with them. For these properties, the main front entrance to the building should be used as the point for determining the address.

7.5.4 Flag Lots

A flag lot is one with a long narrow “stem” or “pole” that connects the main part of the property to a public street (see diagram). In general, the narrow portion of the lot is used for a driveway. As property is addressed at the point where the driveway connects to the public or private street, the address should be assigned based on the center of the “flagpole” part of the lot, where it meets the public street. In some cases, due to lot geometry, the house or structure on the lot may appear to be out of sequence if the address point is placed on the structure itself, rather than at the access point. An alias address or location description may be needed where the structure location places the address number out of sequence, or where the structure is not visible from the street.

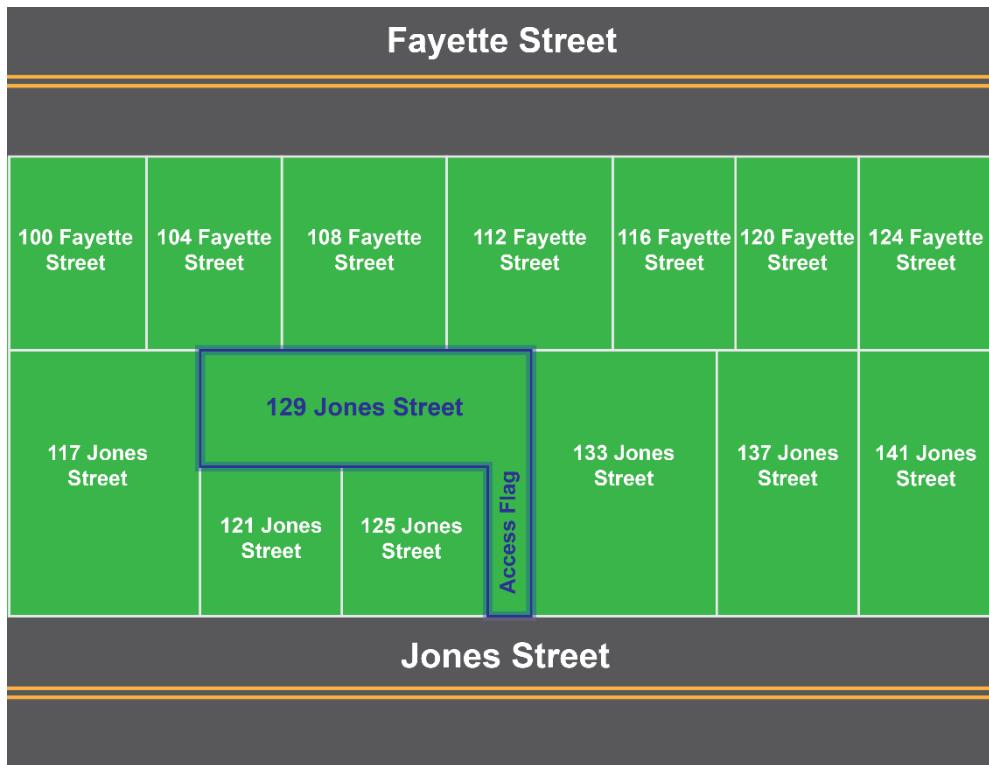


Figure 10 - Flag Lots

7.5.5 Landlocked property

A landlocked property is one that does not have legal access from a public or private street, walkway, driveway or other public or private thoroughfare. While landlocked parcels should never be permitted based on zoning and planning regulations, there may be some that were created prior to the adoption of the regulations, or which are created because of construction of freeways, or other actions that separate a section of a larger parcel from its access.

In this case, the GIS Department shall determine the method of access to a structure on the property and utilize an address number that identifies this point of ingress and egress. If it cannot be determined, the property should be given an address using the nearest possible thoroughfare that could physically provide access, until such time as the property obtains legal access via a new thoroughfare or an access easement.

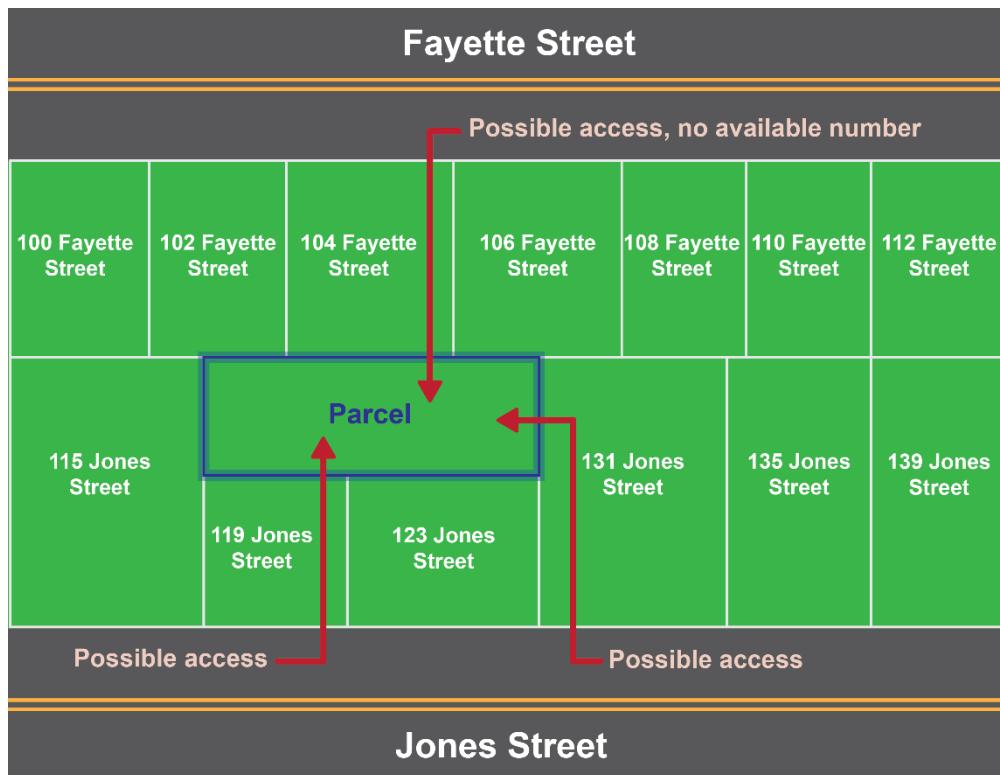


Figure 11 - Landlocked Property Addressing

7.5.6 Addressing on Interstates and Other Roadways that Have Limited Access

Interstate highways, and certain other roadways, have restricted access for vehicles. Thus, address ranges are usually not assigned to them, as there are no homes or businesses with direct access to the highway. However, for many purposes, it is useful to create address ranges for Interstates and other Limited/Restricted Access roadways. First, accidents and other incidents do occur on them, and it is helpful to know where on an interstate such an incident may be. Second, there are infrastructure features on interstates and other limited access roads that can be addressed to assist service personnel in locating them. These include lighting fixtures, signs, drainage, and traffic control features.

Interstates are addressed using the mile markers placed by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT). Addresses are created by using the mile number followed by two decimal places (hundredths and tenths) to create a three-, four-, or five-digit address. The number is determined by multiplying the mile marker number by 100 or by moving the decimal point two digits to the right. Thus, a light fixture at mile 169.5 on I-25 Northbound would be given an “address” of 16950 I-25 Northbound or another feature at mile marker 2.5 on I-10 Eastbound would be given an address of 250 I-10 Eastbound. Maintenance personnel, and dispatchers can then be trained to recognize these addresses as specifying distance and direction from a given milepost.

7.5.7 Addressing on Trails

Trails, like limited access highways, need to be addressed for many of the same reasons – accidents and other incidents occur on them and there are infrastructure features that may need to be addressed.

Trails are addressed using a combination of their trail name and the mile markers placed along the length of the trails by the GIS Department.

The trail name will be used and displayed as the thoroughfare, or street name.

Address numbers are created using the mile number and two decimal places (hundredths and tenths) to create a two-, three- or four-digit address. The number is determined by multiplying the mile marker number by 100 or by moving the decimal point two digits to the right. Thus, mile marker 4.25 on the Example Trail would be given an address of 425 Example Trail or mile marker .25 on the Trail would be given an address of 25 Example Trail.

7.5.8 Last Mile Transportation Features

Last mile transportation features, such as electric bicycle or scooter stations, are permanent features providing access to additional transportation options. These may be located throughout the County, typically in the right-of-way or on an easement.

The address assigned to these facilities must be different from the address for any other buildings or features. The address assigned should be an individual, street number address based upon the closest available potential address; however, in some cases the location of the facility may be in an area of dense development and a separate address number may be unavailable. In this case, the facility may be given the address of an existing structure or feature with a subaddress.

7.5.9 Insufficient Numbers Available

In some instances, due to building densities or the way in which addresses have been assigned along a given block, there is a shortage of numbers within a range to assign to a new structure.

If there are no numbers available within the range, renumbering of the street should be considered. If that is not possible, then an address number suffix, other than a fraction, may be utilized as a last resort.

This could occur if all the numbers within a block range are already active addresses. For example, if the existing high number on the odd side of the block was 199, and a new structure was built closer to the end of the block. If the next block's lowest odd number was 201, then no potential address is available for the new structure between 199 and 201. In this case, the preferable solution would be to assign 199A as an address for the new structure.

7.6 Address Number Prefixes and Suffixes

In some instances, it may be difficult to determine whether to assign an address number or a subaddress. In no case should an address number suffix be permitted unless all the numbers within a given range have been used, and no other option is available, and the proposed feature that requires an address is not a part of any other structure or feature found on the property at that location. In most instances, an additional use on a property should be provided with a subaddress (See Section 7.9 of this Manual on Subaddressing Rules). The use of subaddresses rather than address numbers or address

number suffixes is strongly encouraged in cases where the use of the structure or portions of it are likely to change rapidly. This is common with small shopping centers, office buildings, retail complexes, etc. In these situations, the building should have an address number, and the tenant spaces within it should have subaddresses.

Address number prefixes are prohibited.

7.6.1 Other exceptions

Many other types of exceptions will likely be noted in the development process over time. For each of them, the GIS Department should review the proposed structure or project and determine the most suitable addressing assignments based as closely as possible on the Address Reference System for the area in which the structure or project is located. It is critical that the logical arrangement of address numbers be retained to the greatest extent possible, as this is a matter of life and property safety.

7.7 Place Name Rules

Addresses are associated with the name of a place. This may be a community, a city or town, a Post Office, or a County, or all of these. It is important in managing addresses that all the place names for each address be maintained, as they are needed for different business use cases throughout the organization. For example, if sample ballots are mailed to all registered voters, the Post Office address is necessary for delivery. On the other hand, if someone is asking for services from a town it is important to know whether the address is within the jurisdiction of the Town.

The address data should contain the State name (New Mexico), the incorporated city's name (where applicable), the County's name, the Post Office name, and any additional community or neighborhood names that are in common use. The Country Name field can also be provided within the Master Address Repository, as this is sometimes needed in mailing lists. These are placed in domains of values in the Master Address Repository so that when they are exported to users, the correct values and standardized spelling and content are maintained. The use of Post Office names alone creates significant issues in terms of correct distribution of taxes, response to service requests, and voter registration. Many people whose property is outside of any town or city use a postal city name in their addresses, even though they do not live within or have their business in that municipality.

7.8 ZIP Codes®

The Zip Codes® are created and maintained by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). They represent a group of postal delivery locations, and have 5-digit, 9-digit and 11-digit variations. These represent areas where postal delivery is made to individual residential and non-residential points. They can be changed at any time by the U.S. Postal Service to adjust for changes to delivery routes and other factors. A table of valid ZIPCodes® is maintained within the Address Repository and a map containing the approximate boundaries of existing ZIPCodes® should also be maintained. The USPS does not generate nor provide boundaries for ZIPCodes®.

7.9 Subaddress Rules

Subaddresses are the part of the address that uniquely identifies a single building in a complex of buildings, or a separate occupied area or tenancy within a building or structure. The addressing of apartments, suites, and individual tenancies in office buildings, retail stores, or large commercial, industrial, or other non-residential buildings is important for maintaining adequate public safety for all residents of Luna County.

The GIS Department assigns all apartment, suite, or unit numbers to residential and commercial structures. The assignment is done as early as possible in the development approval process, or at the time the building permit is requested by the owner.

A subaddress element is made up of a subaddress type, such as "building," "floor," "unit," "room," "space", etc. and a subaddress identifier (a letter, number, or combination of letters and numbers) that uniquely identifies a single separately occupied element of an addressable feature. As there are many types of subaddress types, they are stored in a domain of values comprising the most common types and others that are locally useful.

7.9.1 When to Assign a Primary Address and When to Use a Subaddress

A subaddress is generally used to identify the interior spaces of a building that are separately occupied. **Ownership is not relevant to this determination.** For example, there is no real difference in addressing a structure if it contains apartments (to be rented or leased) or condominiums (intended to be sold). Many buildings initially created as rental-type units are later converted to ownership units, and many condominium-ownership type units are operated as rentals. Addressing should remain constant.

If a building has exterior doors that provide access to individual units, and all units are accessible through an individual exterior door, then primary address numbers should be utilized. If the building provides access to individual units through an interior corridor, or above grade balconies or walkways, then the building should be addressed, and subaddresses given to the individual occupancies.

Likewise, many properties that contain more than one building operated as a single entity, such as a college, hospital, military base, prison facility, apartment complex, etc. In this instance, it is important to identify each building individually with either a primary address along an internal street, or a building subaddress (e.g., University of New Mexico, Zimmerman Library). Within these identified buildings, individual rooms or groups of rooms may be given further subaddresses (e.g., University of New Mexico, Zimmerman Library, Suite 302).

7.9.2 Subaddressing within Structures

Within a building, subaddressing should be consistent from floor to floor. That is numbering should begin either at one end of a linear building, or at the point of access via an elevator bank or stairwell. All separate rooms or suites should be addressed individually including restrooms, break rooms, electrical, plumbing or computer equipment closets, janitorial closets, locker rooms, and storage rooms.

7.9.3 Subaddressing Multiple-Structure Facilities

When determining whether to identify a set of buildings as a single "campus" or to treat them as individual buildings, it is useful to understand the underlying use of the structures, their links with other

buildings and structures on the property, and the usefulness of working with the entire group of structures as a unit. Additionally, there are many “campus” areas where there are buildings that have been given names. While these names are well known to students or employees, they may not be familiar to visitors, emergency responders, and others. It is important to have a thoroughfare address for each building on a campus that can be easily identified by anyone on the campus and used by GPS routing systems. The GIS Department should review the entire plan of the facility and work with the facility manager to come up with a logical and comprehensive plan, and to ensure that all buildings and their internal spaces are sufficiently identified to support emergency response and wayfinding.

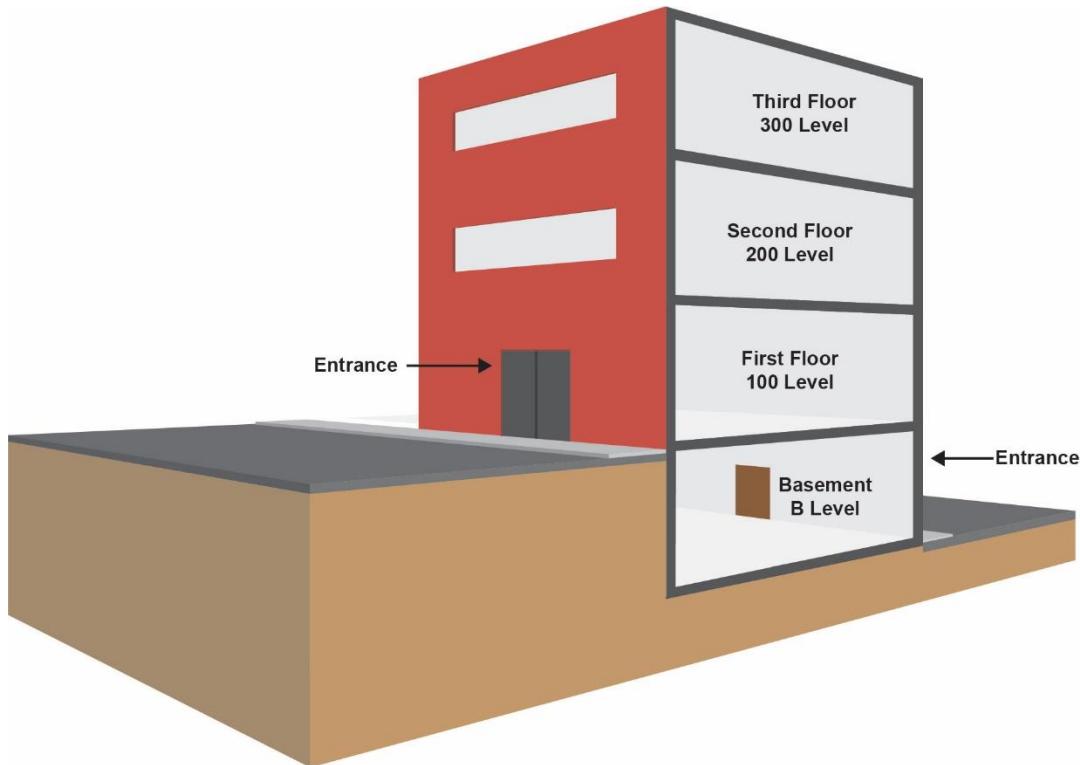


Figure 12 - Subaddressing Buildings

7.9.4 Residential Occupancies

Residential occupancies (apartments, condominiums, hotels, motels, etc.) are assigned subaddresses at the time of construction of the building in which they are located.

Proposed units or apartments must be clearly shown on building plans submitted for construction permits. The proposed unit layout is required for addresses to be assigned and will be required when a permit is requested for any interior space, floor, or suite. This includes any permits for renovation or reconfiguration of existing spaces so that existing subaddresses may be verified and corrected if necessary.

Each structure within a residential complex should have its own address, using the name of the internal street (whether public or private). Each unit should have its own unit number.

Unit numbers should reflect the floor level as a part of the number. Units on the first floor should be numbered as 1xx, second floor as 2xx, etc. Basement level units should be numbered as XX. Where there are multiple basement levels, these may be designated by a "B" in the unit identifier, as "102 Main Street, Space B101" or "102 Main Street, Space B201" using the letter "B" to identify a basement level, and the first number to identify which basement level the unit is on.

Interior hallway buildings should provide numbering that starts at one end of the hall, and continues, with even numbers on one side, and odd numbers on the opposite side. All floors should be numbered in the same way, starting at the same place. For buildings without an interior hall, unit numbers should be consecutive (101, 102, 103) and run from one end of the building to the other. All levels of a building should be addressed in the same way, and within a complex, to the degree possible, all numbering should be oriented the same way (with low numbers at the same end of each building, preferably at the end of the building closest to the front entrance to the complex). The numbers should increase in the same direction as numbers increase along the fronting thoroughfare as this helps users maintain their sense of direction along the corridors.

An imaginary centerline can be used within a building to assist with determining the internal suite addressing scheme. This may be helpful in complex structures with multiple hallways and internal intersections.

All rooms should be numbered, including rest rooms, utility closets, laundries, storage rooms, electrical closets, break rooms, etc.

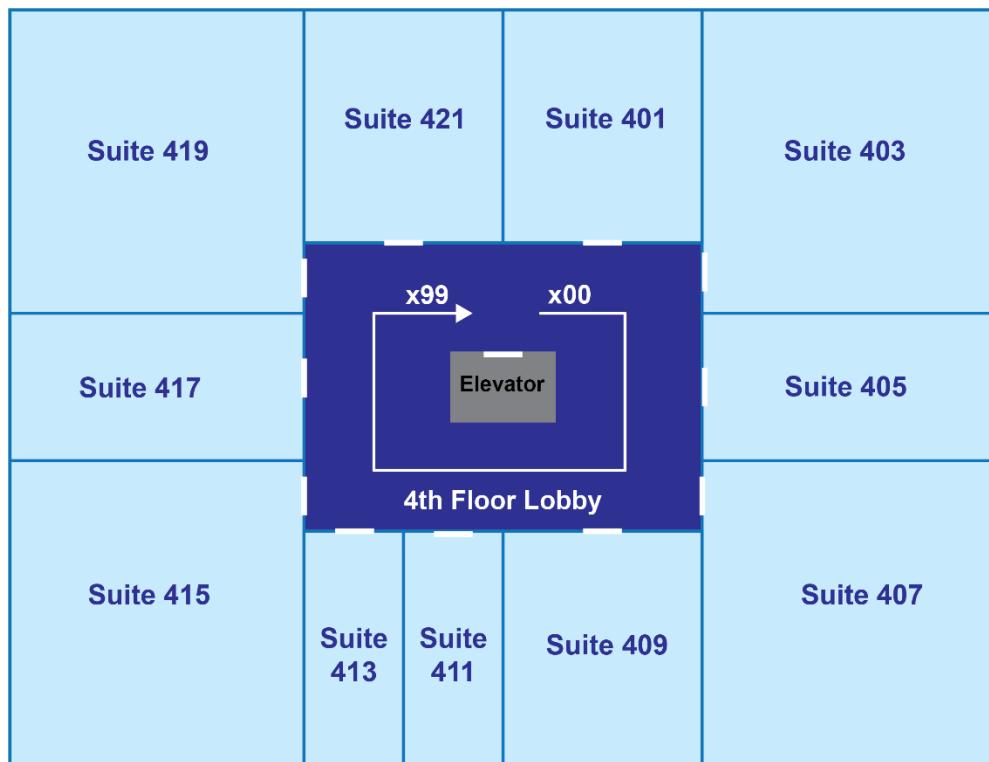


Figure 13 - Occupancy Addressing

7.9.5 Non-Residential Occupancies

The numbering of non-residential occupancies in structures such as office buildings, strip malls, shopping centers, schools, churches, and other large public or semi-public facilities can be challenging. The tenants in many non-residential settings are much less permanent than those in residential apartments, and the configuration of space on a floor of an office building, or in a strip mall, may change rather frequently. However, from the standpoint of emergency response, it is critical to uniquely identify every separate subaddress within these types of structures, and to provide clear guidance by consistent addressing practice.

Proposed units or suites must be clearly shown on building plans submitted for construction permits. The final suite layout for an entire structure may not be known at the time a building or building shell permit is requested, particularly in structures such as office buildings and high-rise structures where suites are created as space is leased to tenants. However, the proposed suites must be shown for addresses to be assigned and will be required when a permit is requested for any interior space, floor, or suite. This includes any permits for renovation or reconfiguration of existing spaces so that existing subaddresses may be verified and corrected if necessary.

When reviewing the plans for non-residential structures designed for multiple occupancies, the GIS Department shall work with the owner to determine the minimum size of a space that will be created for a tenant and identify the total number of spaces that could be created on each floor.

Each floor must be addressed from the same starting point (usually the front of the structure or primary access stairwell or elevator) and shall have odd numbers on the right side of the hall facing in the direction that the numbers increase, and even numbers on the left side. It is preferable that the numbers increase in a direction that is similar to the direction in which numbers increase along the street frontage of the building.

Each building within a non-residential complex shall have its own address, using the name of the internal street (whether public or private). Each unit or interior space shall have its own unit number.

Unit numbers should reflect the floor level as a part of the number. Units on the first floor should be numbered as 1xx, second floor as 2xx, etc. Basement level units should be numbered as XX. Building with more than one basement level or sub-basements, should use an identifier beginning with "B" followed by the basement level identifier (e.g., B-1, B-2, etc.) and additional numbers for units on each of the levels, "B101", "B206," where the B1 or B2 represent the basement level, and the 2 (or more) remaining digits represent the unit identifier.

An imaginary centerline can be used within a building to assist with determining the internal suite addressing scheme. This may be helpful in complex structures with multiple hallways and internal intersections.

All rooms should be numbered, including rest rooms, utility closets, laundries, storage rooms, electrical closets, break rooms, etc.

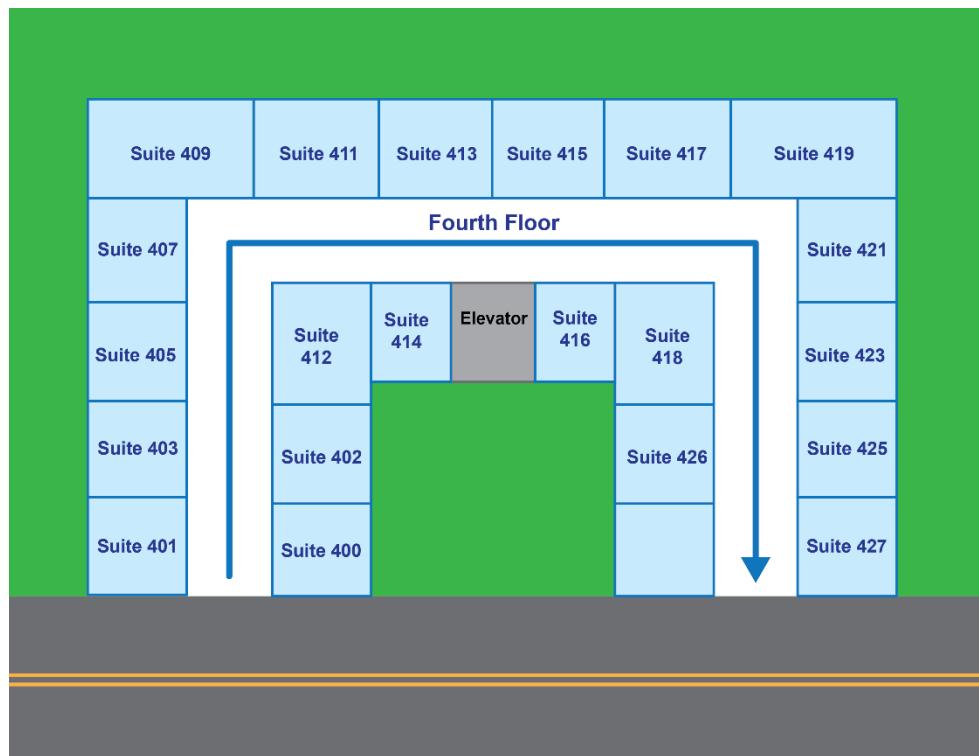


Figure 14 - U-Shaped Building Occupancy Addressing

7.9.6 Subaddress Types

The Subaddress Type is a word used to identify the type of space or location being addressed. These include building, unit, apartment, suite, space, pier/dock, floor, wing, stairwell, and other similar terms. In certain cases, a subaddress type is not used, such as for a mezzanine or penthouse. These terms are used in place of a letter or number in the subaddress identifier. The list of acceptable subaddress types within the County is below:

<u>Subaddress Type</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Apartment	Apt
Building	Bldg
Floor	Flr
Office	Ofc
Room	Rm
Space	Spc
Suite	Ste
Unit	Unit

The County typically use Apt for residential subaddresses and Ste for non-residential subaddresses. Additional subaddress types may be used as warranted and per the FGDC Address Standard.

7.9.7 Subaddress Identifier

The subaddress identifier is a letter, number, or a combination of letters and numbers that uniquely identify a specific tenancy or space within a multi-tenant building or use.

In the County, only numbers may be used as the subaddress identifier. In some cases, specific words are used, without a subaddress type, such as Mezzanine and Penthouse. Existing alphabetic or combination subaddresses may remain in use.

7.9.8 Basements, Mezzanines, and Penthouses

Some buildings contain floors that are not identified by numbers, such as basements, sub-basements, mezzanines, and penthouses. These can utilize a form of the subaddress that consists of only a subaddress identifier (e.g., 500 Boundary Street, Mezzanine).

Basements that contain multiple rooms or occupancies shall be identified by a subaddress type and identifier for each space.

7.9.9 Signage

Signs indicating the suite numbers for each floor and the direction from the elevator or access stairs shall be placed in all multi-tenant buildings on each floor.

Suites and apartments shall have their numbers posted in accordance with Luna County ordinances on or immediately above or to the side of the main door. Additionally, each building shall have a number prominently displayed.

7.10 Landmark addresses

The FGDC Address Data Standard describes numerous classes of addresses. While “thoroughfare,” or street addresses, are the most common, many places within the community are identified by a name. While these locations may also have a thoroughfare address, it is important to many address consumers and users to be able to locate a feature, when the description does not include a street-type address.

Emergency dispatchers often receive calls that cannot provide an address number or even a street name, and response may be delayed by this. Many emergency dispatch systems maintain a “common place” file listing these landmark type addresses, and their equivalent thoroughfare address.

In order to provide support through an Address Repository for these and other internal users, landmark addresses need to be recorded within the Repository, and linked to an appropriate thoroughfare address.

Landmark class addresses as defined in the FGDC Standard include names of buildings, campuses, and other features that are locally identifiable by a name, such as a school, church, shopping center,

apartment complex or office building. Many public buildings and places of assembly, such as arenas, theaters, museums, etc., also fall within this classification. Park features may also be included, such as picnic shelters, playgrounds, or other facilities. These names and their locations, and relationship to a thoroughfare address should be maintained in the Address Repository.

8 Addressing Workflows

Addressing workflows provide a clear set of steps for the assignment of, change of, and retirement of street names and addresses and their component elements. Some examples are shown below, but each will need to be reviewed and customized to represent the actual processes and steps for each action to be taken. Additional workflows are needed for changing an existing address or street name, retiring an address, and other less common practices.

8.1 New Street

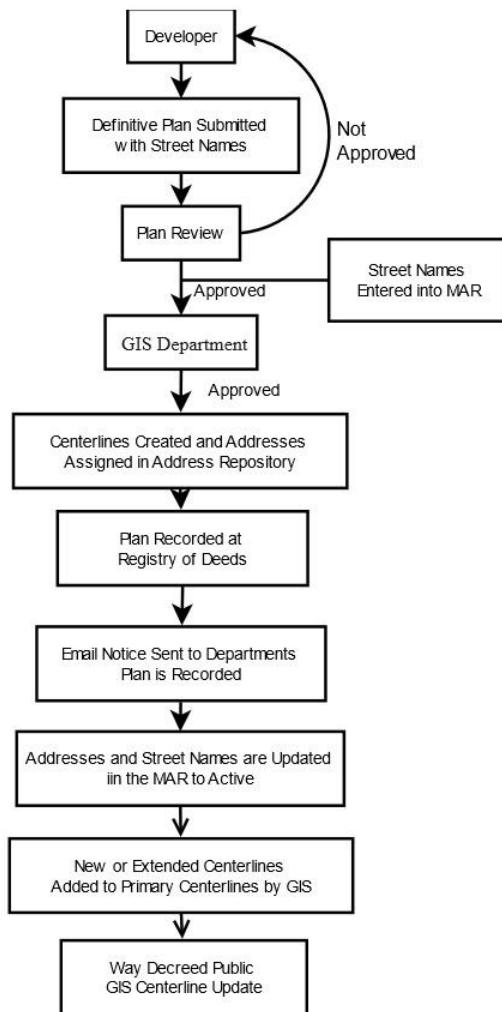


Figure 15: Example of New Street Name Workflow

8.2 New Address

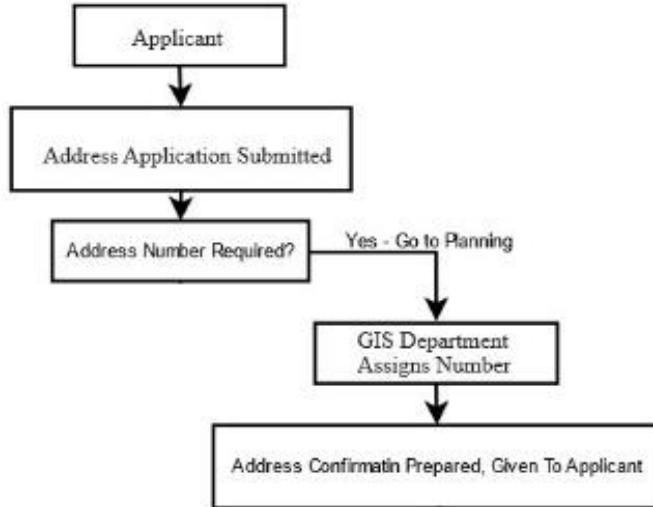


Figure 16: Example of Address Number Assignment

9 Data Management

Data management includes the technical information about the database and GIS environment in which address data are stored and maintained. This is provided when a community's addresses are organized and housed within a digital system. These systems vary significantly, depending on the software in use, the user requirements and capabilities.