Navigating the Planning Process
Policy to Implementation
Why regulate landscapes?
History of Landscape Code

- **1990**: City’s first adopted landscape code
- **1992**: Laramie County adopted identical landscape code
- **1994**: Both City and Country required automatic irrigation for most newly installed landscaping
- **1996**: Current regulations took effect for the City
- **1998**: City added a cash-in-lieu requirement for reduction in the number of trees
- **2000**: UDC adopted
Developed prior to adoption of landscape ordinance

Developed after landscape ordinance was instituted
The landscape can be a **GREEN FILTER**

filtering pollution as the rainwater slowly sinks into the ground.

or a **GRAY FUNNEL**

allowing pollution and toxins to be washed into our waterways.
Natural Ground Cover vs. 75% or More Impervious Surface

- **Natural Ground Cover**
  - 40% evaporation and water from plants
  - 10% runoff
  - 50% soaked into ground

- **75% or More Impervious Surface**
  - 30% evaporation and water from plants
  - 55% runoff
  - 15% soaked into ground
5 to 8 dBA reduction per 100 ft of buffer width

- Noise control buffer ≥ 30 ft
- Additional setback (see diagrams)

- Setback for safety issues
  May need to be more for drifting snow
• **Section 6.** That the first sentence of UDC 6.3.4a is amended to read: “The sum of all Tree points, as defined in Table 6-8 below, from trees used in the landscape must exceed the required landscape area divided by **1,000.**”

• **Section 7.** That UDC 6.3.4b is amended to read: “The sum of all Ground Cover and Non-tree Landscape Feature points, as defined in Table 6-9 below, from ground cover and non-tree landscaping features used in the landscape must exceed the square footage of the required internal landscape area divided by **1,000.**”
New Development
Site Plan Review
Building Additions
Site Plan Review
Proposed 72-Room Hotel

First Floor FFE: 6107.00 Feet
Basement Level FFE: 6095.79 Feet
Total Floor Area: 44,710 SF