



WORK SESSION OF THE TOWN BOARD

**Town Board Room
807 Mountain Avenue
Town of Berthoud, Colorado
Tuesday, December 6, 2022 6:30 p.m.
The Town of Berthoud Planning Commission may attend this meeting**

This is an IN-PERSON meeting at the location and time noted above.

You may also join virtually using Zoom:

Phone: 1-346-248-7799 or 301-715-8592

Web: www.zoom.us/join

Use this Meeting ID: 886 9042 4801

- I. WORK SESSION CALLED TO ORDER – Mayor William Karspeck**
- II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – Mayor William Karspeck**
- III. ROLL CALL – Mayor William Karspeck**
- IV. LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES**
- V. 1ST STREET OVERLAY PROJECT**
- VI. 3RD STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT – PHASE I**
- VII. ADJOURN**

Town Clerk or Deputy Town Clerk

William Karspeck, Mayor

December 6, 2022 Work Session

The order of agenda items listed above are approximate and intended as a guideline for the Town Board. Individuals needing special accommodation may request assistance by contacting the Town Clerk, 807 Mountain Avenue, Berthoud, Colorado 80513, 970-532-2643 at least 24 hours in advance.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES INFORMATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Meeting Date:	December 6, 2022
Agenda Title/Subject:	Landscape Guidelines
Type of Item:	Presentation
Purpose:	Work-session
Presented by:	Curt Freese, Com. Dev. Director

BACKGROUND:

Over the last year, Staff has been working with Sopher Sparn Architects in Boulder, to develop the first ever set of Landscape Guidelines for the Town. Sopher Sparn, who was the lead consultant on last year's Architectural Design Guidelines, also hired Studio Terra, a landscape architecture firm to assist in this process. The team is excited to get these guidelines before the PC and Board, as development occurs in the new code, and it's very strict landscaping requirements for new residential development, guidelines that support sustainable planting and landscaping are critical to give to developers and builders.

The guidelines are structured to mirror the Design guidelines and are organized by place type with the addition of open space specific guidelines. In addition, much like the design guidelines, sustainable options for landscape are identified by the leaf symbols. The intent of the guidelines is that all landscape for new development must follow the guidelines in general, but they do allow creativity in that they are not prescriptive—or every requirement must be followed to the letter. As plant selection in Colorado nurseries is always changing, Staff feels this will allow landscape designers a wide palette for creativity. Moreover, the emphasis of these guidelines is to promote and generally require as many water saving and native plants as possible.

FISCAL IMPACT AND FUND SOURCE: N/A

COMMUNITY TOUCHSTONES: Resiliency, Sustainability

RECOMMENDED ACTION(S):

Provide Staff and the consulting team with direction on the proposed draft, so the team may work on a final draft and bring it back to the PC and Board for approval.



LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

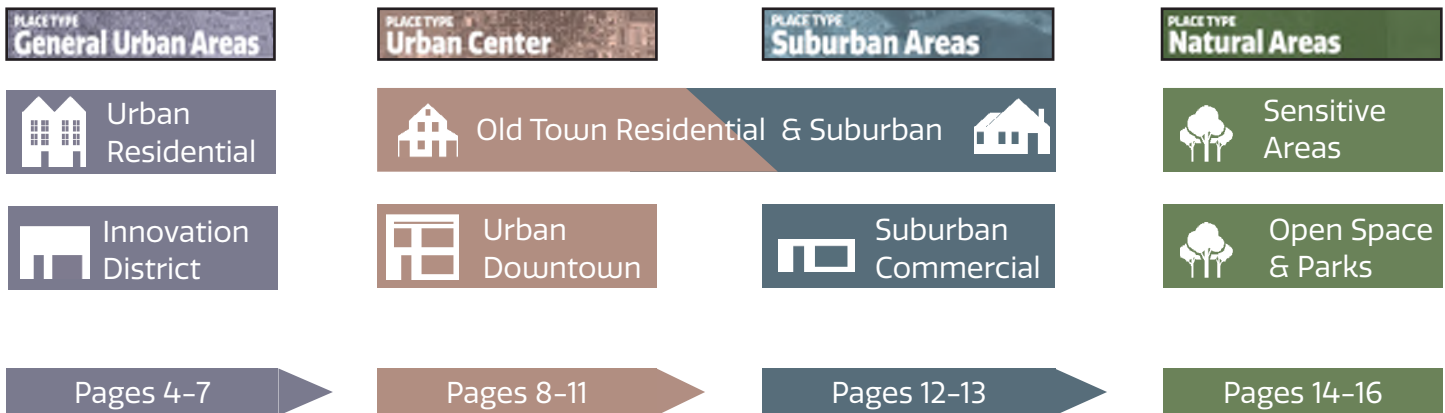
PLACE TYPES

TOWN OF BERTHOUD DESIGN GUIDELINES



INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are intended to assist developers, builders, consultants and the Town of Berthoud in creating a basic guidance for the desired landscape design. They are organized around town wide requirements for **overall guidelines, plant selection, and maintenance requirements with specific guidelines** for the following components from the established character districts in the Berthoud Comprehensive Plan Update:



Organization:

Within each section are a number of design principles and measures that address the different elements of landscape design and environmental sensitivity based on land use. Each section of the town wide Design Guidelines will cover overarching objectives (e.g., planting, maintenance, water use etc) based on place types.

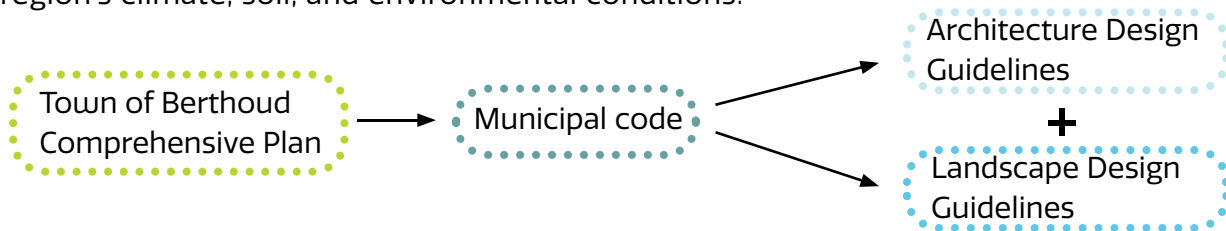
Guidelines that promote water wise and sustainable practices are designated by the water wise leaf symbol.

How To Use the Guidelines:

Property owners, developers, designers, and contractors proposing new development in Berthoud should first review the zoning of the property being developed and familiarize themselves with the Berthoud Municipal Code. They should then proceed to the **Berthoud Comprehensive Plan Update**, the **Berthoud Municipal Code (Landscape Design 30-2-112)**, and finally, these **Landscape Design Guidelines**. The provisions set forth in this document identify the desired level of planting and design quality for all development; however, flexibility is necessary and encouraged to achieve excellent design. Therefore, the use of the words "shall" and "must" have been purposely avoided within the specific guidelines. Each application for development, however, should demonstrate to what extent it incorporates these guidelines. Applications that do not meet specific guidelines applicable to that project should provide rationale for the design and explain how the project will meet the **intent** of the Comprehensive Plan, the Municipal Code, and these Guidelines. Whether the design intent is justified will be determined through Planning Department review. Appeals to Planning Department decisions will be made to the Planning Commission.

How the Guidelines are Applied:

The Landscape Guidelines are intended for the Planning Department, as well as other town agencies and department staff, developers, architects, engineers, and community members to use in processing and evaluating project designs and applications together with relevant policies from the **2021 Berthoud Comprehensive Plan** the **Berthoud Municipal Code (Landscape Design 30-2-112)**, and finally, these **Landscape Design Guidelines**. To achieve the stated purpose, the Guidelines will apply to all new construction and substantial building alterations that require approval by the Town of Berthoud Community Development staff in the Planning Department and Building Department. Incorporating these guidelines into a project's design will result in aesthetically pleasing and compatible landscaping in new developments, with plantings appropriate to the Colorado Front Range region's climate, soil, and environmental conditions.



The objectives of these design guidelines are to:

- a. Reflect the vision and policies set forth in the Town of Berthoud Comprehensive Plan.
- b. Supplement landscape development standards found in the Town of Berthoud Municipal Code.
- c. Maintain or improve property values.
- d. Enhance the town's natural beauty, visual character, and climate resilience.
- e. Encourage high-quality landscapes.
- f. Facilitate a high level of resource conservation.
- g. Provide designers and decision makers with a tool that is reflective of the town's Colorado climate landscape character and sense of place as the 'Garden Spot of Colorado'.

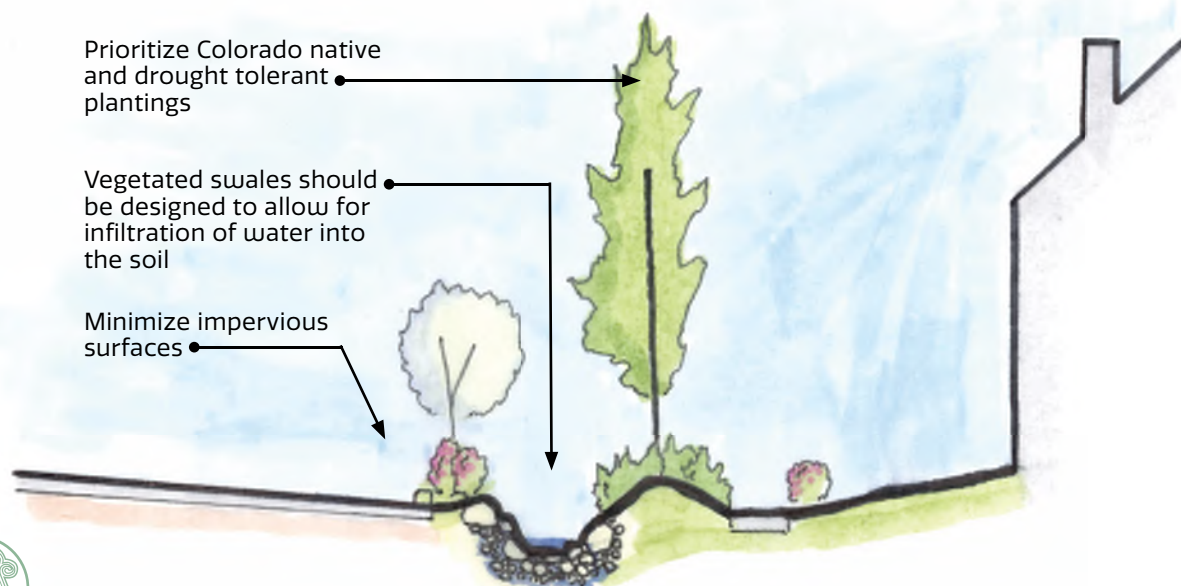


TOWN OF BERTHOUD

OVERALL GUIDELINES

This section will incorporate overall landscape strategies to be implemented in all place types.

-  A ecology based stormwater management system is the baseline for creating a resilient and sustainable city. The core principles of these guidelines are to enhance landscape biodiversity, maximize water infiltration, and create a distributed network for stormwater management that is redundant and well connected.
-  1. Impervious surfaces should be kept to a minimum.
-  2. Infiltration of water into the soil should be promoted by the landscape design of projects
-  3. Permeable paving materials should be used to the extent practical in hardscaping areas like driveways and parking lots to recharge groundwater and reduce stormwater runoff.
-  4. Vegetated swales should be designed to allow for infiltration of water into the soil. Where practical, swales should be located along the edges of streets and along parkways.
-  5. Stormwater runoff should be diverted from impervious roofs and paths into permeable landscaping areas to increase water infiltration into the ground.
-  6. In areas with poor drainage, subsurface water storage or bioswales should be provided.
-  7. Drainage systems should be decentralized, to distribute storm water across the site instead of channelizing it.
-  8. Consider using multiple stormwater strategies (bioswales, permeable pavers, rain gardens) that cleanse water and increase infiltration.
-  9. Landscape designs should slow, spread and soak stormwater, allowing plants to filter stormwater instead of piping directly to retention ponds.
- 1. Seasonal shading from trees and shrubs on west- and south-facing façades should be considered when developing planting schemes for courtyards and streetscapes. Deciduous trees provide sun control during summer and winter while providing fall color, seasonal blooms, and other desired effects.



TOWN OF BERTHOUD

PLANT SELECTION DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Plant selection should be specific to Berthoud's climate, in addition to site conditions such as location on site/exposure, light intensity, soil types, site drainage, and irrigation.
2. Plant selection should enhance the plants likelihood of becoming established and reduce potential disease, death, or maintenance.
3. Colorado native and drought tolerant species should be prioritized as much as possible.
4. Select plants that are beneficial to native pollinators and incorporate landscape features that provide habitat for native pollinators like logs or small holes of various sizes
5. Plants for a new development project should meet the following criteria:
 - 30% of trees should be 24" box or larger
 - Large shrubs larger than 4 feet in diameter should be in 5 gallon containers or larger
 - Small shrubs should come in 1 gallon containers or larger
 - Vines and Espaliers should come in 5 gallon containers or larger
 - Perennials and ornamental grasses should come in 1 gallon containers or larger
 - Ground cover should be in quart sized containers or larger
6. Street trees of the same species along the same street should be the same size and shape, and meet the following size criteria at the time of planting:
 - Major road: 36 in box or larger
 - Minor road: 24 in box or larger
 - Parking areas; 15 gallon or larger
7. When replacing dead or dying trees, the size of the replacement tree should closely match the size of the trees next to it up to a 48" box.
8. 80% should be the target percentage of low water use plants. (see master plant list)



TOWN OF BERTHOUD MAINTENANCE DESIGN GUIDELINES

By following a ecology based straegy for landscape design, maintenace costs and effort can be reduced. When a landscape design mimics the naturally occurring ecosystem, the need for pest control and new planting is reduced.

-  1. Yard waste from landscaping maintenance should be collected and composted where possible. Organic materials that enter landfill contribute to climate change by releasing greenhouse gasses when decomposing in the anoxic conditons of a landfill. Conversely, organic material that is reincorporated into the soil increases soil carbon and nutrients available to plants.
-  2. When turf grass is used in landscaping, do not collect grass clippings and leaves that fall on the lawn. Instead, allow the organic material to break down and "feed" the soil. This will decrease the need for inorganic fertilizers and also recycle carbon as mentioned above.
3. A 3-4 inch layer of gorilla hair mulch should be used in planter beds to reduce water loss and keep weeds down
4. All common area landscaping and trees will be maintained to keep plants in good condition
5. Dead and diseased plants need to be replaced as soon as possible to preserve the appearance of the landscaping
6. Conduct soil analysis to determine if soil has poor organic or physical properties. Amend soil if necessary using compost or other renewable organic materials.
7. Stabilize stockpiled topsoil with native grass seed like buffalo grass during construction and extended periods of landscaping work.
8. Properly mulch newly planted trees and ensure they are adequately irrigated until established.
-  9. Directing stormwater to planted areas that require irrigation through the use of swales can reduce water use.
-  10. Diversity of plantings will decrease the cost and need for maintenance by leveraging beneficial ecosytem services like beneficial birds and insects as well as nutrient cycling.



Sustainability Tip – A gas powered leaf blower emits nearly 300 times the amount of air pollution as a pick up truck. Similarly, 1 hr of mowing with a gas powered lawn mower is equivalent to driving a car 200 miles. Replace your two stroke lawn equipment with battery powered options and reduce air pollution and help ozone levels.



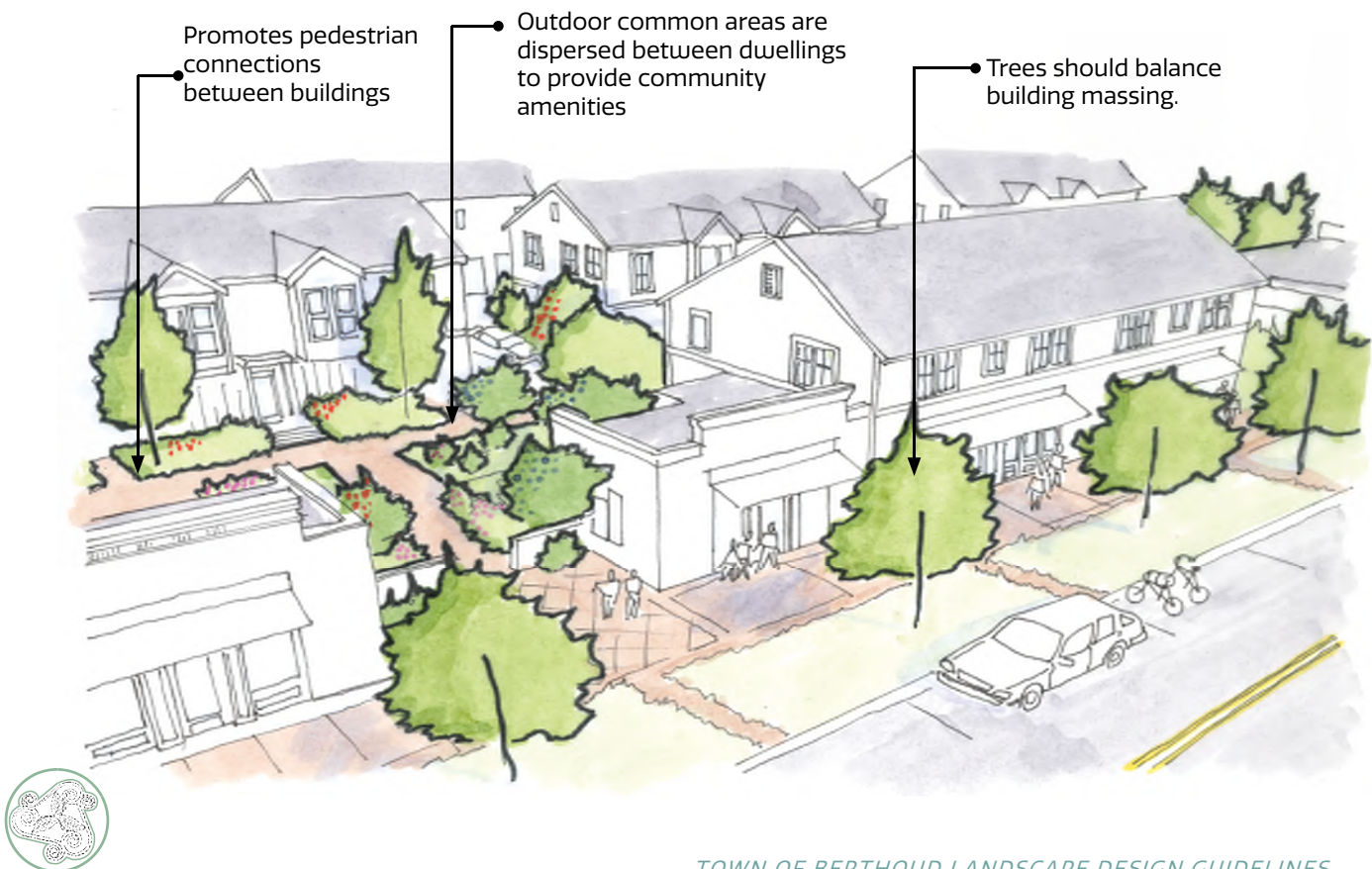


CHARACTER DISTRICT
**URBAN
RESIDENTIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines

The Urban Residential Landscape Design Guidelines apply to attached residential projects. Designers should incorporate Berthoud Architectural Design Guidelines where applicable.

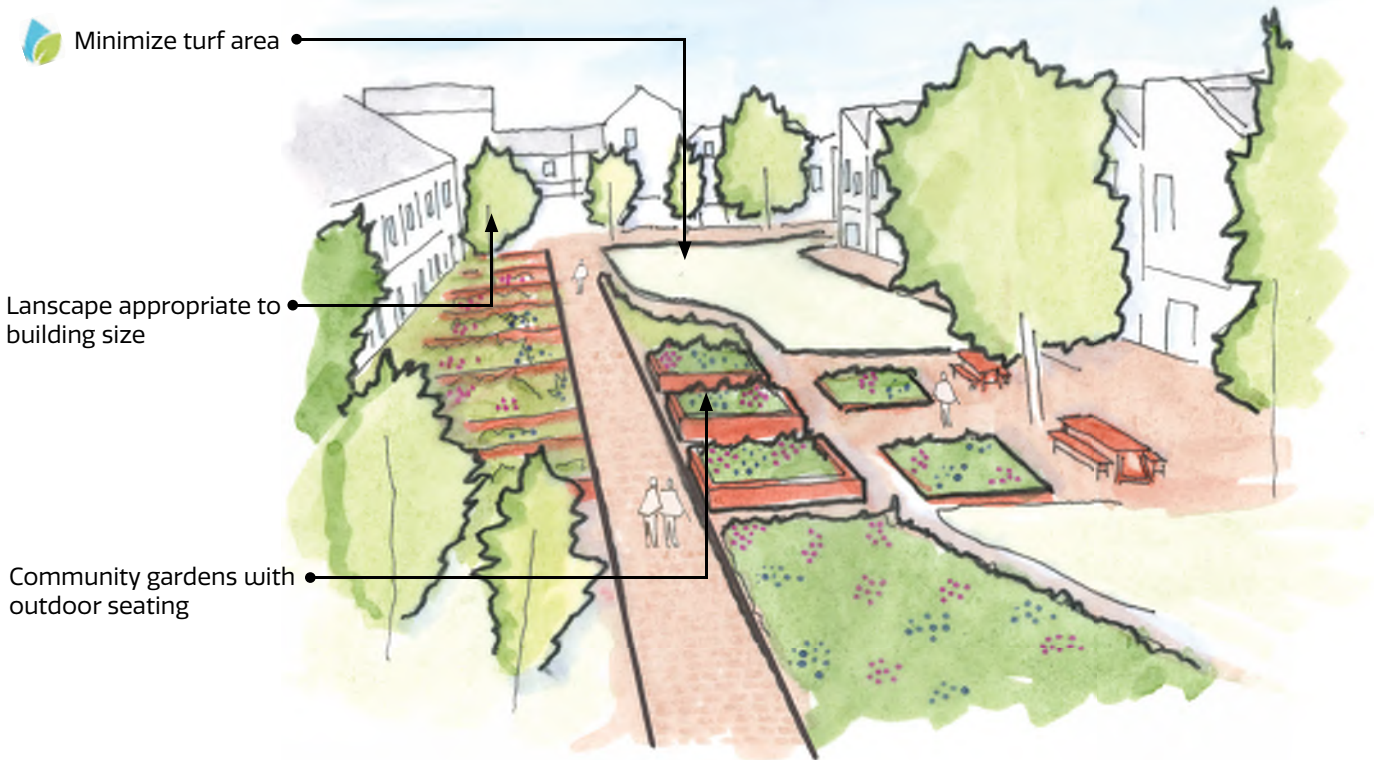
1. Landscape plans shall be prepared by a Colorado Licensed Landscape Architect.
2. All landscaping in public and common use areas should be maintained to successful and attractive conditions.
3. Landscaping should be provided in common use areas associated with urban residential development.
4. Street side landscaping should present a unified design that adds to the built environment. The design should accentuate neighborhood entries with planting, monument signs, and lighting as needed.
5. Trees should be selected with consideration to their size at maturity to balance building massing.
6. Landscape structures and features, hardscape, and site furnishings and fixtures should be designed as integral parts of the overall landscape concept, and they should be consistent or compatible with the neighborhood architectural style, scale, material, and finishes.
7. Landscape design should be pedestrian-centric, focusing on designing safe pedestrian-friendly, and comfortable environments with strong connectivity and sense of place.





CHARACTER DISTRICT
**URBAN
RESIDENTIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines



8. Urban residential developments in which the majority of the dwelling units do not have ground level garden space, should set aside land for a community garden sized at $\frac{1}{4}$ acre per 50 dwellings
9. Thoughtfully developed hardscape design should be integrated into the overall landscaping and may include decorative pedestrian pavements, site furnishings, and landscape features like sculptures, decorative planters, garden ornaments, arbors, trellises, screens, gazebos, fountains, and other water features. These landscape elements should be compatible with the architectural character of the surrounding neighborhood.
10. Common spaces should be designed to provide a sense of security derived from visibility from residential dwellings.
11. Common spaces should have clearly defined separation from vehicular areas to ensure pedestrian safety.
12. Turfgrass lawns should be limited for spaces for active and passive recreation for activities such as sports, games, and group events.
13. Landscaping for common and public areas of the project should be completely installed when 30% of the dwellings are developed.



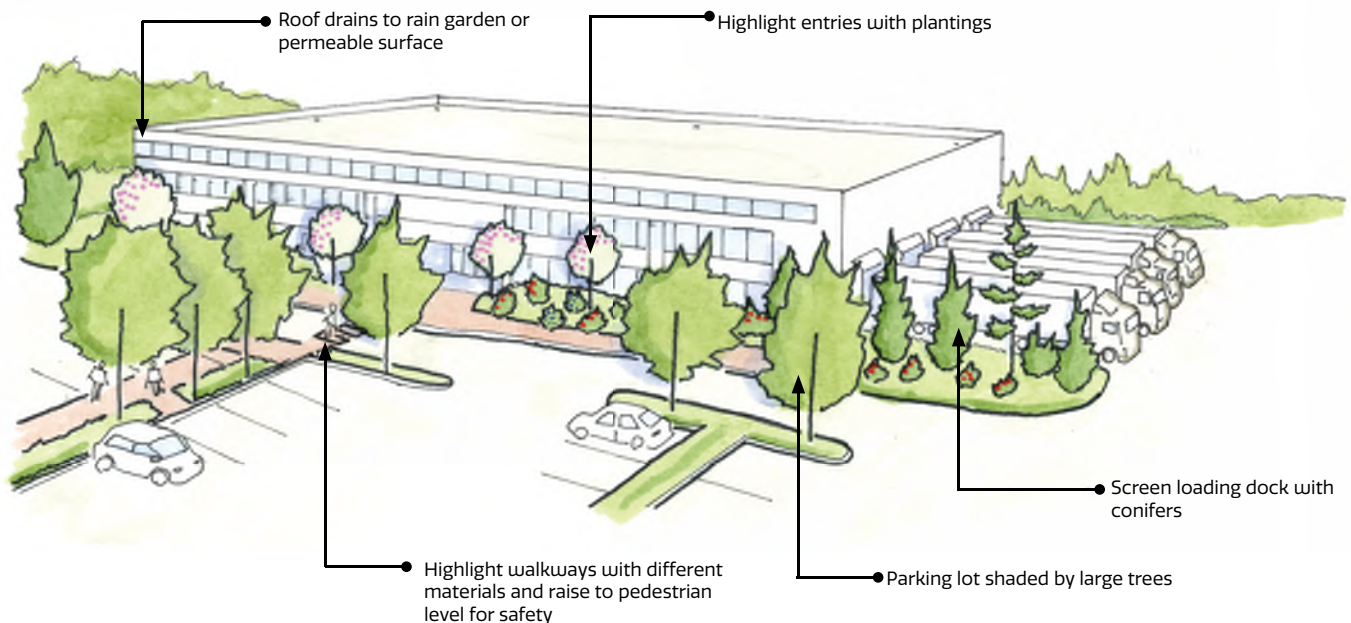


CHARACTER DISTRICT
**URBAN
INDUSTRIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines

The following urban industrial landscape design guidelines apply to areas designated industrial. Designers should incorporate Berthoud Architectural Design Guidelines where applicable.

1. Landscape plans shall be prepared by a Colorado Licensed Landscape Architect.
2. Landscaping should create an environment that softens the expanses of buildings and parking spaces. Landscaping elements include trees, shrubs, and groundcover at the base of buildings and to emphasize key architectural features.
3. Landscaping should be used to focus attention on entrances to buildings, shade parking lots, and screen loading areas.
4. Landscaping should be in scale with adjacent buildings and be of an appropriate size to accomplish its intended goals.
5. Structures should be located with a landscape perimeter to provide landscaping around the base of the structure. Understory shrubs provided at the base of building walls help minimize the appearance of wall height and integrate the building with the site.
6. Where irrigation systems and/or plant materials can cause damage to sensitive building materials, a two- (2') to three- (3') foot space should be left between the outside building wall and adjacent landscaping elements to minimize damage to the building structure. This space should be filled with decorative hardscape materials.

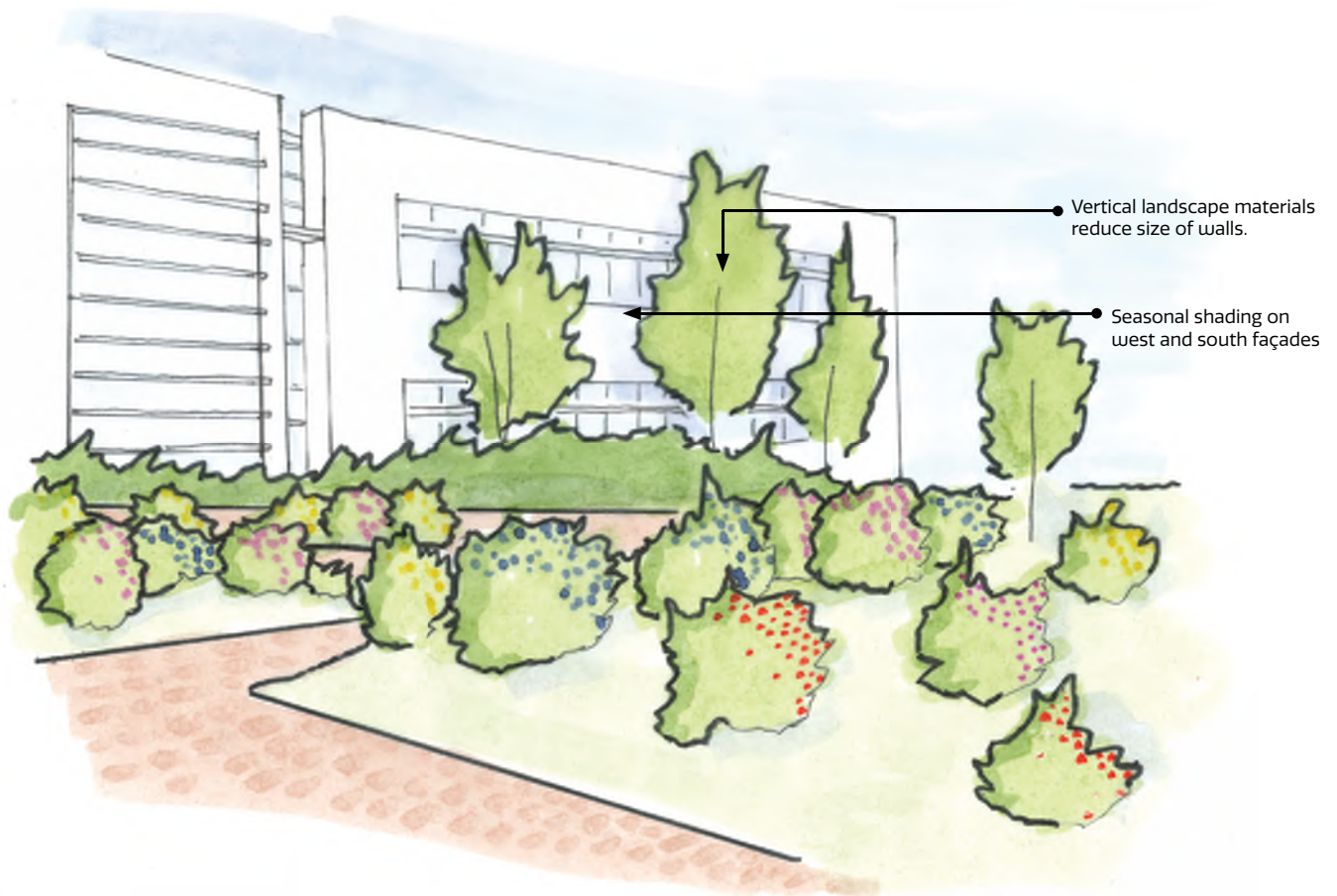




CHARACTER DISTRICT
**URBAN
INDUSTRIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines

7. Vertical landscape materials should be used to reduce the size of walls.
8. Vines and potted plants should be used, when necessary, to provide wall, column, and post texture and color, as well as to accentuate entryways, courtyards, and sidewalks.



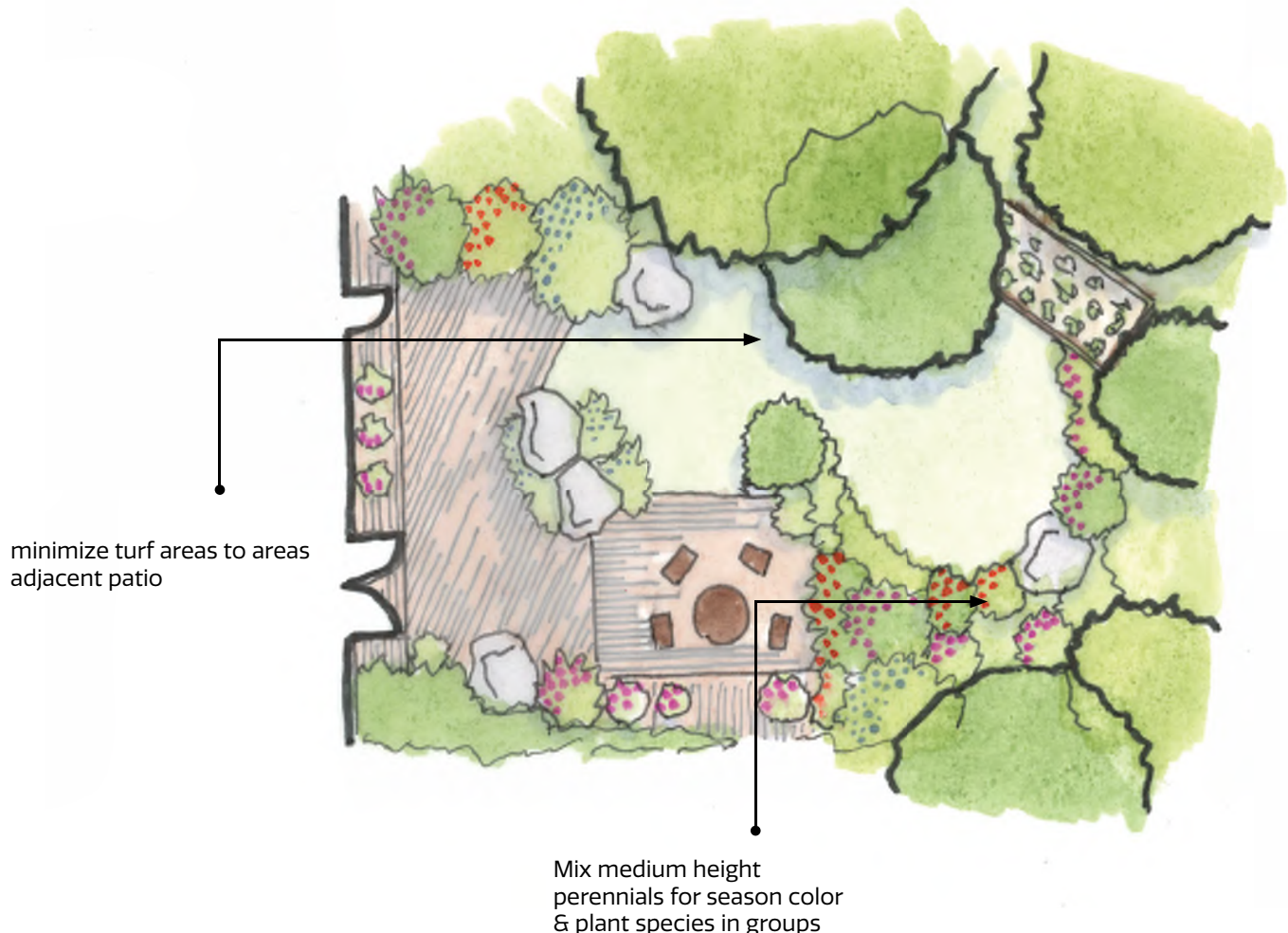


CHARACTER DISTRICT
**SUBURBAN & OLD
TOWN RESIDENTIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines

These guidelines apply to the landscape design for suburban residential and old town residential character districts. Designers should incorporate Berthoud Architectural Design Guidelines where applicable.

1. All land development applications except building permits for individual single family home residences should retain a licensed landscape architect to prepare landscape plans.
2. Residential homeowners are encouraged to retain a licensed landscape architect or licensed landscape contractor to prepare landscape plans.
3. Required landscaping should include a variety of plant, tree, and groundcover species.
4. Monoculture and/or plant palettes including five (5) or less species are discouraged.
5. Front yard landscaping should visually integrate the adjacent natural landscape where possible.





CHARACTER DISTRICT
**SUBURBAN & OLD
TOWN RESIDENTIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines



6. Regionally sourced or manufactured landscape construction materials, such as lumber, mulches, pavers, trees, shrubs, groundcover, and quarried gravel/cobbles/rocks or other hardscape materials, should be utilized where practical.
7. Dwellings should incorporate landscaping features to soften the transition between the home and the street.
8. Locate trees away from utility lines extending to the residence.
-  9. Turfgrass lawns are discouraged within single-family landscape areas except where adjacent to outdoor living areas such as patios.
10. Use of architecturally compatible, decorative material is encouraged for pedestrian pathways.
11. Residential driveway pavement should incorporate decorative material (e.g., pavers, bricks, and colored concrete) to break up and accentuate the surface.
-  12. Permeable paving materials should be used where feasible.
13. Each front yard should have at least two ornamental trees on the property. Front yard trees should have mature sizes in scale with the massing and height of the residence. One tree should be located between 4'-5' of attached sidewalks, and within the tree lawn at detached side walks.
14. Homeowners should landscape private spaces using plant species identified in the Master Plant List (see page xx).



CHARACTER DISTRICT
**URBAN
DOWNTOWN**

Landscape Design Guidelines



The following urban downtown landscape design guidelines apply to areas designated within the Urban Downtown character district. Designers should incorporate Berthoud Architectural Design Guidelines where applicable.

1. Landscape plans shall be prepared by a Colorado Licensed Landscape Architect.
2. Select street trees that are appropriate to their intended location and function.
3. Keep in mind that the conditions of various planting sites in the downtown area will vary and should be evaluated for individual landscape objectives and suitability to the specific street on which they are to be planted. The following guidelines should be followed:
 - Large trees should be located along wide right-of-way streets, and principal access streets such as along Mountain Ave.
 - Large trees should also be used to highlight corners, to provide cover for large plazas, or as accents against the skyline.
 - Small trees should be used to provide seasonal color and a visual focal point for special locations such as a building entrance, corner areas, sitting areas, bus stops, or other significant areas or view corridors.
 - Use of streetscape elements that define the urban palette are encouraged, including tree grates within sidewalk zone, benches and planters with durable materials, decorative paving to define special areas
 - Where tree grates are used they should be aligned with paving pattern score lines and be placed with careful consideration of sidewalk use, such as a sidewalk cafe or curb cuts.
 - When appropriate, use grasses, paved areas, and ground covers within the design of a tree lawn.
 - Street trees should be properly planted and maintained for health and growth. Replacement of dying trees is required.



Correct placement and sizing
of street tree



Incorrect upkeep of street tree
replacement and maintenance



CHARACTER DISTRICT
**URBAN
DOWNTOWN**

Landscape Design Guidelines

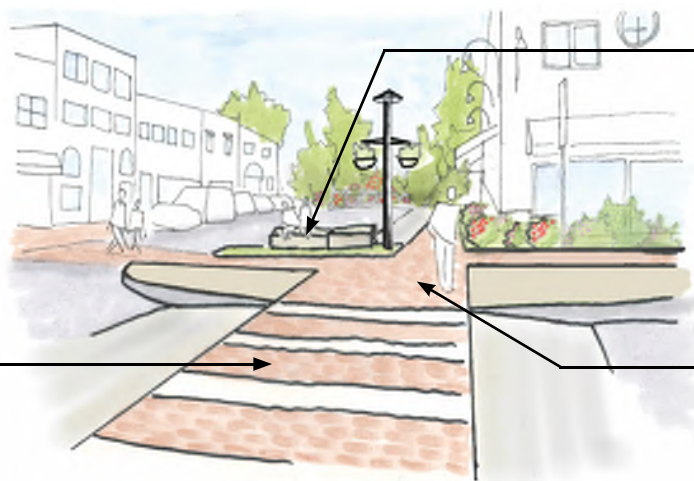


- A. **Buffer zone:** plant street trees and use planters to protect the pedestrian path and separate walkways from the street.
- B. **Pedestrian walkway:** provide adequate space for pedestrians and do not block with outdoor seating.
- C. **Storefront zone:** activate storefront zone with plantings and seating



1. Landscaping must be incorporated in the design of pedestrian areas along the building fronts. Plantings for pedestrian areas should be designed with attention to color, texture and form. Use a variety of trees, shrubs, perennials, and ground covers. Provide seasonal plantings in planters, pots, hanging pots and beds to add color, beauty and variation.
2. Select drought tolerant, native landscaping to limit irrigation needs to conserve water, reduce storm-water runoff, and increase the capacity for groundwater recharge. Climate-friendly plants may be used alongside native species.
3. New developments should provide for opportunities for the installation of art in landscaped areas and in front of buildings.
4. Do not use gravel or loose stone in place of ground cover in the curb zone
5. Use flowers, flowering trees and ornamental grasses to accent gateway locations and special sites in town
6. Consider maintenance with any improvement made within the right of way.

Provide pedestrian crosswalks at intersections. Mark the zone with a minimum standard marking. Alternative markings will be reviewed for safety and design appropriateness



Create amenity areas to incorporate benches, bike racks, planters or informational elements

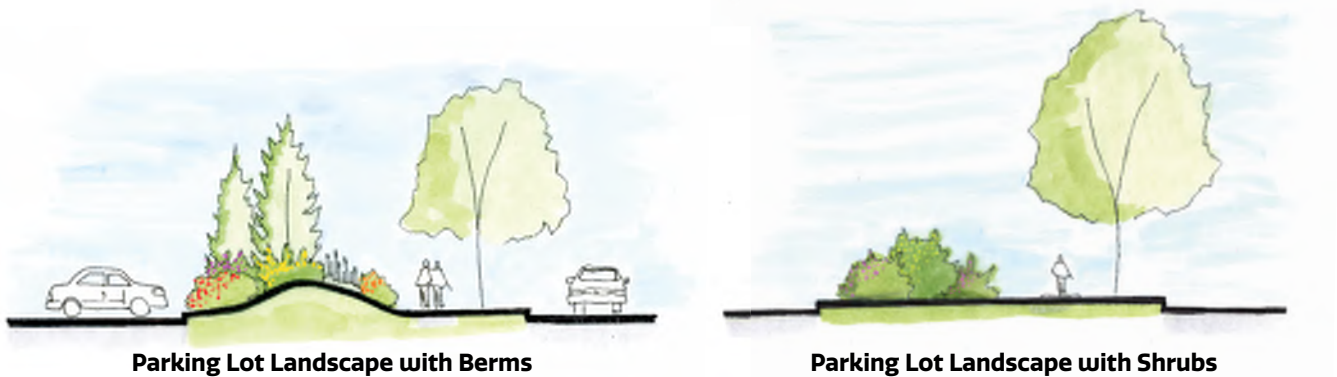
Create safe and enjoyable pedestrian zones with stamped concrete or pavers to distinguish corner





These guidelines relate to all commercial areas within the suburban commercial districts.

1. Landscape plans shall be prepared by a Colorado Licensed Landscape Architect.
2. Landscapes should be designed to be low maintenance and compatible with the purpose of the facility.
3. Pedestrian connections should be utilized to create an open network of walkways, sidewalks, and trails.
4. The use of shade trees and shade structures may be used to diminish heat by providing shade in summer and allowing solar gain in winter to reduce dust, provide visual screening, and wind breaks.
5. Accent planting should be used around entryways and key focal points.
6. Vines and potted plants should be used to provide wall, column, and post texture and color, in addition to accentuating entryways, courtyards, and sidewalks.
7. Canopy trees should be used in parking lots to ensure shading of paved areas. Shade cover at maturity should meet or exceed fifteen percent (15%) of parking stall paved surfaces.
8. Pedestrian walkways should be provided in all parking areas.
9. Evergreen and flowering trees should be used in areas such as entries, intersections, pedestrian crossings, and other focal points that de



Accent plantings at focal points

Canopy trees provide shade over parking spaces.

Curb cuts to allow surface water into swales

Enhanced pedestrian connections

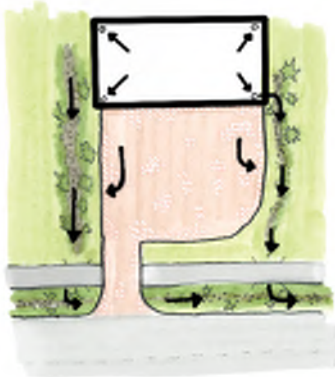
Hardscape drains to bioswales or planted areas for biofiltration and infiltration



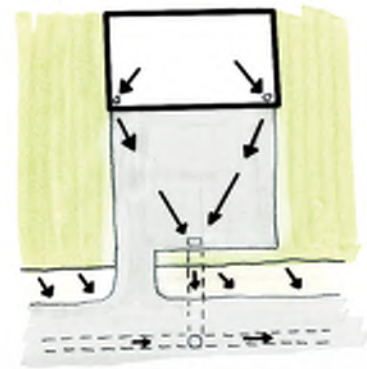


CHARACTER DISTRICT
**SUBURBAN
COMMERCIAL**

Landscape Design Guidelines

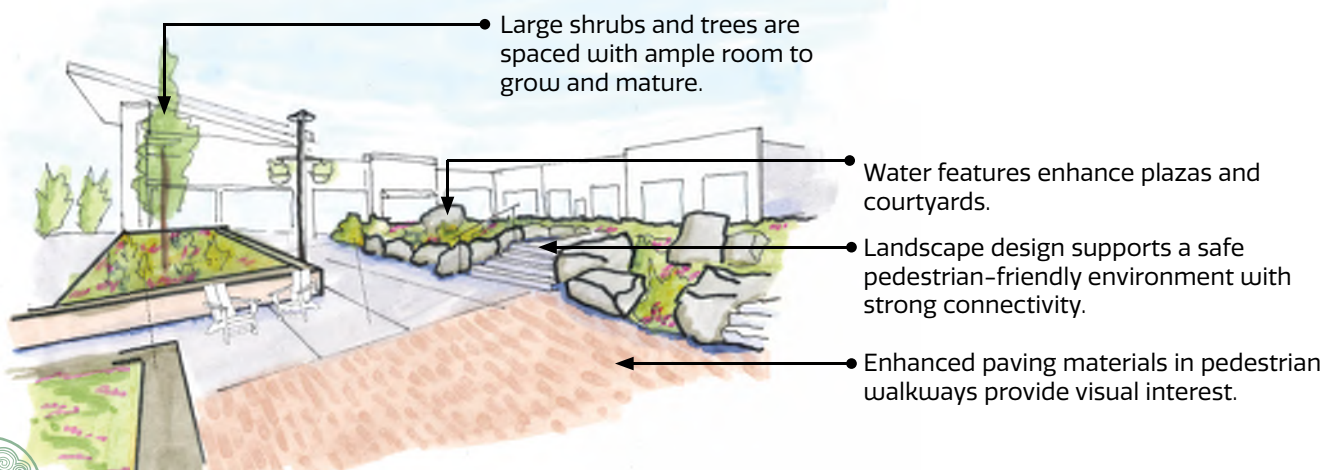


Surface drains to landscape



Surface drains to inlet only

10. Hardscape materials and installation should meet the standard of care for all applicable professionals and should not result in an unsafe condition.
11. Enhanced paving materials should be provided at key focal points such as points of entry, pedestrian crossings, plazas, and other locations that warrant special visual emphasis.
12. Landscape design should be placed to support a safe pedestrian-friendly environment with strong connectivity.
13. The use of hardscape elements such as textured pavers, large ornamental flower pots, decorative walls, and water fountains are encouraged.
14. Water features may be considered with plantings and natural materials in courtyards and plazas.
15. Trees and shrubs should be located and spaced to allow for mature and long-term growth.
16. Trees should be selected on a performance basis with the objective of minimizing water use, providing shade, minimizing root intrusion, and providing color and contrast (see Master Plant List).
17. Direct Water from parking lots, roof drains and other areas into landscape areas that could benefit from additional water and /or improve the quality of stormwater.





Character District
NATURAL AREAS

Landscape Design Guidelines

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

1. Provide a buffer zone from all environmentally sensitive areas adjacent development. Buffer to be maintained by the HOA or Metro District.
2. Identified environmentally sensitive areas and their buffers should be protected from disturbance unless necessary based on the following circumstances
 - landscape improvements would protect and mitigate effects from adjacent development.
 - restoration of area is necessary based on existing conditions
 - improvements are needed for public safety
 - improvements are necessary and cannot be located elsewhere
 - improvements include trails and public use areas designed to be compatible and complementary with the sensitive natural area.
1. All improvements to landscape and enhancements within the sensitive natural areas shall follow recommendations from a qualified biologist/ecologist



Restoration of environmentally sensitive areas with compatible passive uses



Wetland area with needed improvements to existing conditions



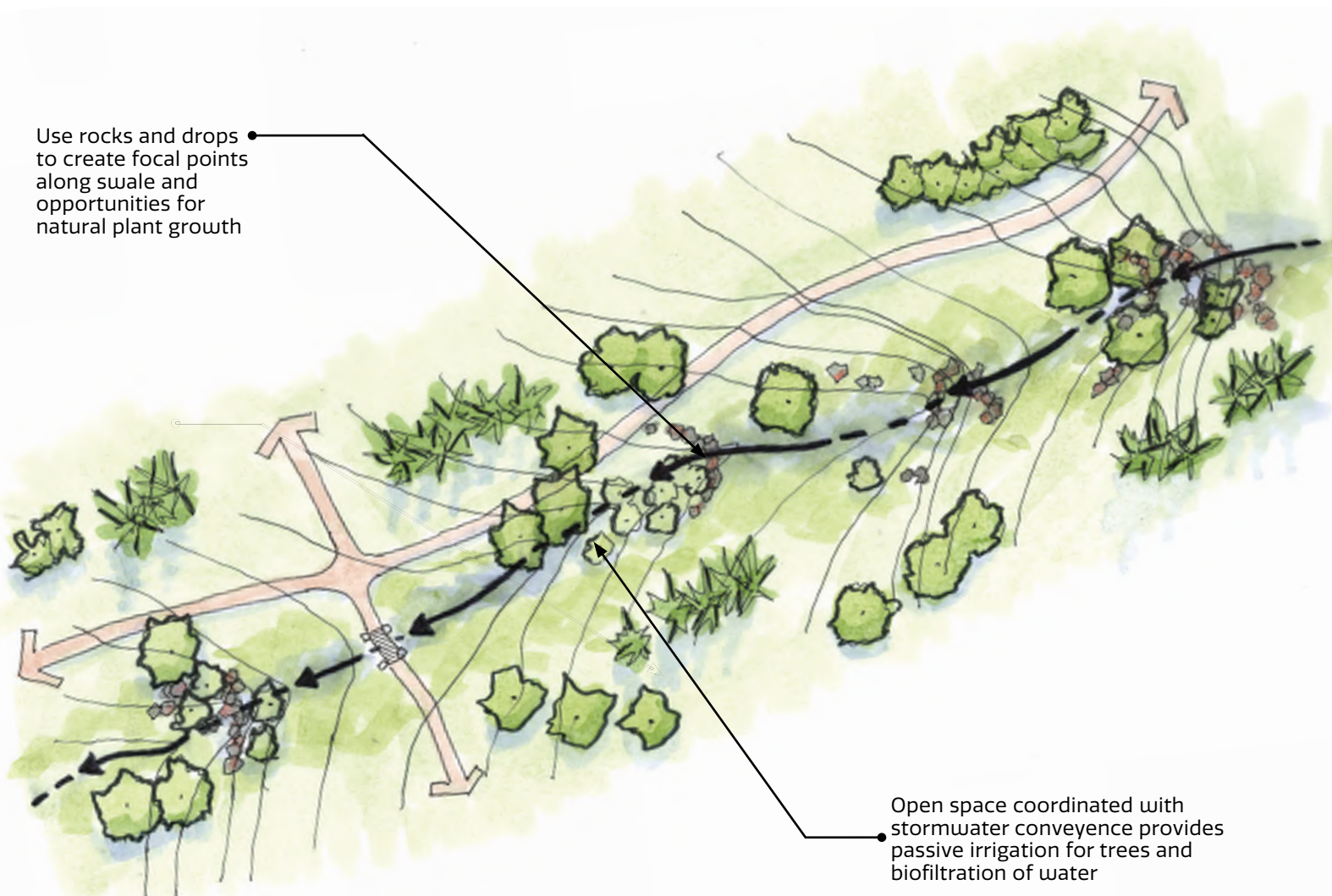


Place Type
NATURAL AREAS

Landscape Design Guidelines

OPEN SPACE

1. Provide open space as a transition between development parcels and natural areas.
2. Provide open space at trail corridors, drainage areas and as a relief from the built environment.
3. Plan open space areas with native or regionally adapted plant materials, primarily unirrigated after being established.
4. Trees and shrubs that are not expected to receive enough water through natural precipitation may be irrigated temporarily for the establishment of plant growth for up to 3 years.
5. Coordinate open space with the design of storm water conveyance and water quality systems and allow for passive irrigation of plantings when possible.





Place Type
NATURAL AREAS

Landscape Design Guidelines

PARKS, RECREATION AND TRAILS

1. Design parks to serve the active and passive needs of people on-site and on nearby properties.
2. Amenities such as picnic shelters, playgrounds, amphitheaters, gardens, etc. should be appropriate to the project.
3. Reserve Irrigated turf grass for areas of parks subject to human activity.
4. Parks in residential areas:
 - Provide more than 50% street frontage.
 - At the discretion of the town staff, visibility and access from public trails or public properties (e.g. schools, civic buildings, etc.) may be an alternative to the street frontage requirement
 - Types and locations of parks will be based upon accessibility to all residents; needs according to the Town of Berthoud; and classification according to who the park serves (e.g., Community Park, Neighborhood Park, Pocket Park, etc.).
5. Parks in commercial and mixed-use areas:
 - Provide more than 25% street frontage.
 - At the discretion of the town, visibility and access from public trails maybe an alternative to the street frontage requirements.
 - Provide natural area transitions in parks where parks abut natural open space areas.



PLANT SELECTION

The Master Plant List is a general guide to the plant species suitable for landscape use along the Front Range. In general, the Master Plant List is not intended to be a fixed and limiting list. Plants not found in the Master Plant List may be approved for use provided that they meet the criteria noted below. The licensed landscape architect will provide guidance material affirming compliance when selecting plants not on the list.

Due to the ever changing nature of the nursery trade, some plants on the Master Plant List will become unavailable and new species, cultivars, and hybrids will be introduced. New plants and other plants with desirable characteristics may be adopted, provided that they meet the criteria described above. Plant species may need to be erased from the Master Plant List in the future if they become susceptible to serious diseases and pests that are not currently known.

MASTER PLANT LIST



= Colorado Native Plant



= Pollinator Friendly

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Cacti and Succulents				
Coryphantha (Escobaria) missouriensis	Yellow Nipple Cactus	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Coryphantha (E.) vivipara	Pink Nipple Cactus	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Opuntia macrorhiza	Prickly Pear	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Yucca glauca	Plains Yucca	Full sun	Medium	☉ ☐
Groundcovers				
Antennaria parvifolia	Pussytoes (perennial)	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Callirhoe involucrata	Wine Cups (perennial)	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Erigeron divergens	Spreading Daisy (perennial)	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulphur Flower (perennial)	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐
Berberis repens (Mahonia repens)	Creeping Mahonia (shrub)	Full sun	Low	☉ ☐

MASTER PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Shrubs				
Amelanchier alnifolia	Serviceberry	sun/part shade	low-med	☺ 🐝
Amorpha canescens	Silvery Leadplant	sun/part shade	low	☺ 🐝
Cercocarpus montanus	Mountain Mahogany	sun/part shade	low	☺ 🐝
Ericameria nauseosa	Rubber Rabbitbrush	sun	low	☺ 🐝
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume	sun/part shade	low	☺ 🐝
Prunus besseyi	Western Sandcherry	sun/part shade	low	☺ 🐝
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant	sun	medium	☺ 🐝
Ribes cereum	Wax Currant	sun	low	☺ 🐝
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac	sun/part shade	low-med	☺ 🐝
Rhus trilobata	Skunkbush Sumac	sun	low	☺ 🐝
Rosa woodsii	Western Wild Rose	sun/part shade	low-med	☺ 🐝
Symphoricarpos occidentalis	Snowberry	sun/part shade	low-med	☺ 🐝
Abronia fragrans	Snowball Sand Verbena	Full sun	Medium	
Agave americana	Century Plant	Full sun	Low	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick	Full sun	Low	☺ 🐝
Chamaebatiaria millefolium	Fernbush	Full sun	Low	☺
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus	Yellow Rabbitbrush	Full sun	Low	☺ 🐝
Cornus sericea	Redosier / Red Twig Dogwood	Full sun	Medium	☺ 🐝
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn	Full sun	Medium	🐝
Ephedra americana	Jointfir	Full sun	Low	☺
Mahonia aquifolium	Compact Oregon Grape Holly	Low sun	Low	☺ 🐝
Mahonia repens	Creeping Grape Holly	Partial Sun	Medium	☺ 🐝

MASTER PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock Orange	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Rhus trilobata	Three-leaf Sumac	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Perennials				
Achillea lanulosa	Woolly Yarrow	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Adenolinum (linum) lewisii	Blue Flax	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Agastache cana	Double Bubblemint	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Amsonia jonesii	Jones' Bluestar	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Aquilegia chrysantha	Golden Columbine	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sagebrush	Full sun	Low	☺
Artemisia ludoviciana	Prairie Sage	Full sun	Low	☺
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	Full sun	Medium	☺ ☺
Aster alpinus 'Goliath'	Goliath Alpine Aster	Full sun	Low	☺
Aster ascendens	Western Aster	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Aster ericoides	Many-flowered Aster	Full sun	Medium	☺ ☺
Aster falcatus	Rough white aster	Full sun	Medium	☺ ☺
Aster hesperius	Western Aster; Violet Aster	Full sun	High	☺ ☺
Aster porteri	Porter's Aster	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Baptisia australis	Blue Wild Indigo	Full sun	Low	☺
Berlandiera lyrata	Chocolate Flower	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Callirhoe involucrata	Poppy MalLow	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	Full sun	Low	☺

MASTER PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Plumbago	Full sun	Low	
Digitalis obscura	Sunset Foxglove	Full sun	Medium	
Engelmannia peristenia	Englemann Daisy	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ
Erigeron speciosus	Aspen Daisy	Full sun	Low	
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulfur Flower	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Gaillardia aristata	Blanket Flower	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Gaura lindheimeri	Beeblossom	Full sun	Low	
Helianthus annuus	Annual Sunflower	Full sun	Low	
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Yucca	Full sun	Low	
Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	Full sun	Low	
Liatris pycnostachya	Prairie Blazing Star	Full sun	Medium	
Liatris spicata	Prairie Gayfeather	Full sun	Low	
Lonicera spp.	Vining Honeysuckles	Full sun	Low	
Mirabilis multiflora	Four O'Clock	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Oenothera caespitosa	White Stemless Evening Primrose	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Oenothera macrocarpa	Evening Primrose	Full sun	Low	
Origanum libanoticum	Hopflower Oregano	Partial Sun	Medium	Ⓒ 
Penstemon albidus	White Penstemon	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Penstemon angustifolius	Narrow-leaved Penstemon	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Penstemon barbatus	Scarlet Bugler	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 

MASTER PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Penstemon eatonii	Firecracker Beardtongue	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon grandiflorus	Large Beardtongue	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon pinifolius	Pine-leaf Beardtongue	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon	Desert Beardtongue	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon secundiflorus	One-sided Penstemon	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mountain Penstemon	Partial Sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon virens	Greenleaf Penstemon	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Penstemon virgatus	Tall One-Sided Penstemon	Partial Sun	Low	☺ ☺
Ratibida columnifera	Prairie Coneflower	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Ratibida pinnata	Pinnate Prairie Coneflower	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	Full sun	Medium	☺ ☺
Rudbeckia maxima	Great Coneflower	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Rudbeckia triloba	Brown-Eyed Susan	Full sun	Medium	☺ ☺
Salvia azurea var. grandiflora	Pitcher Sage	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Zauschneria latifolia var. arizonica	Hardy Hummingbird Trumpet	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Sphaeralcea coccinea	Scarlet Globemallow	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Salvia azurea	Pitcher Sage	Partial Sun	Low	☺ ☺
Monarda fistulosa	Bee Balm/ Horsemint	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Helianthus pumilus	Bush Sunflower	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairie Clover	Full sun	Low	☺ ☺
Solidago canadensis	Canada Goldenrod	Full sun	Medium	☺ ☺

MASTER PLANT LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Grasses				
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition'	Blonde Ambition Blue Grama	Full sun	Low	
Muhlenbergia reverchonii	Undaunted Ruby Muhly Grass	Full sun	Low	
Orzyopsis hymenoides	Indian Ricegrass	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-Oats Grama	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Trees				
Acer tataricum 'HotWings'	Hot Wings Maple	Full sun	Medium	
Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'	Autumn Blaze maple	Full sun	Medium	
Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'	Inermis' Cockspur Hawthorn	Full sun	Low	
Crataegus x mordenensis 'Toba'	Toba Hawthorn	Full sun	Low	
Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis 'Imperial'	Imperial Honeylocust	Full sun	Low	
Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis 'Skyline'	Skyline Honeylocust	Full sun	Low	
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper	Full sun	Low	
Juniperus scopulorum	Rocky Mountain Juniper	Partial Sun	Low	Ⓒ
Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce	Full sun	Medium	Ⓒ
Prunus virginiana 'Shubert'	Canada Red Chokecherry	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Quercus alba	White Oak	Full sun	Medium	
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	Full sun	Medium	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun/Shade	Moisture Needs	Notes
Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak	Full sun	Medium	
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak	Full sun	Medium	
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	Full sun	Low	
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak	Full sun	Low	
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Full sun	High	
Quercus robur	English Oak	Full sun	Medium	
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	Full sun	Medium	
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	Full sun	Low	
Sophora japonica	Japanese Pagoda Tree	Full sun	Medium	
Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	Full sun	Medium	
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	Full sun	Low	
Tilia americana	American Basswood	Full sun	Medium	
Tilia amurensis	Linden	Full sun	Low	
Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden	Full sun	Medium	Ⓒ 
Tilia x flavescens 'Glenleven'	Glenleven Linden	Full sun	High	Ⓒ 
Prunus virginiana 'Shubert'	Canada Red Chokecherry	Full sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine		Low	Ⓒ 
Quercus gambelii	Gambel Oak	Partial Sun	Low	Ⓒ 
Acer glabrum	Rocky Mountain Maple	Full sun	Medium	Ⓒ 



BOARD OF TRUSTEES INFORMATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Meeting Date:	December 6, 2022
Agenda Title/Subject:	1st Street Corridor Plan
Type of Item:	Presentation
Purpose:	Open House/Work-session
Presented by:	Curt Freese, Com. Dev. Director

BACKGROUND:

The 1st Street project was kicked off early this year, to provide a comprehensive vision for the future of the 1st Street corridor. This vision includes setting a framework for planning, architecture and design, transportation, and parks for future development within this critical corridor. The team consists of BHA Design, Plan Tools, and Sopher Sparn Architects, with assistance from FHU on transportation and Egret Ox for general planning, and Town Staff.

Two public open houses were held at Northern Water and were both very well attended by the public. From those open houses, the team has devised some final concepts to present to the public, PC and the Board. At 5:00 pm, stations will be set up around the atrium detailing each concept for public comment. At the work-session, Roger Sherman with BHA will give a brief presentation of the project to the Board and PC members (who were also invited). From the public comment, and PC and Board comment, the Team will craft a draft plan and bring it back to the public, PC, and Board for public hearings. This is the last of the three public hearings, and all residents within 1000' of the corridor have been notified of this open house, as well as the previous open houses.

FISCAL IMPACT AND FUND SOURCE: N/A

COMMUNITY TOUCHSTONES: Resiliency, Sustainability

RECOMMENDED ACTION(S):

Provide Staff and the consulting team with direction on the proposed concepts, so the team may work on a draft plan and bring it back to the PC and Board.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES INFORMATION

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Meeting Date:	December 6, 2022
Agenda Title/Subject:	3 rd Street Improvements Project – Phase I
Type of Item:	Presentation
Purpose:	Open House/Work-session
Presented by:	BHA Design

BACKGROUND:

The 3rd Street Improvements Project was first proposed in the Mountain Avenue Overlay Plan and design work has been underway on this project since earlier this year. The goal of the project is to enhance 3rd Street, north of Mountain Ave, and Massachusetts Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets, to allow the Town to create a more pedestrian friendly gathering hub in Downtown. Initial concepts have been presented to the Board at prior meetings and the presentation at this work session will focus on changes driven by feedback from those presentations, as well as feedback received during an online workshop with local business and property owners along the 3rd and Massachusetts corridor.

FISCAL IMPACT AND FUND SOURCE: N/A

COMMUNITY TOUCHSTONES:

Improving the public space Downtown should draw more visitors and consumers, thereby increasing economic **Sustainability**. Additionally, the improvements are intended to strengthen the core of the Town and reinforce our **Community Identity**. Lastly, improvements to utility **Infrastructure** should reduce long-term maintenance and capital expense in the area.

RECOMMENDED ACTION(S):

Provide Staff and the consulting team with direction on the proposed concepts, so the team may work on a draft plan and bring it back to the Board.