What Opportunities are Ahead for the Denver Region?

EXCLUSIVE
A New Federal Commitment to Sustainable Communities
GreeN rooF SympoSIum
June 17, 8:00 am-5:00 pm
Denver Botanic Gardens

This forward-thinking and informative event – co-hosted by the Gardens, U.S. Green Building Council and Colorado State University – will spotlight the innovative ways green roofs are leading us to a future of more sustainable cities in the challenging climate of the West. The symposium will feature a full day of in-depth sessions, presented by leading green roof experts and designers from across the U.S. and around the world. More information on speakers and registration will be posted in the coming months – stay tuned!

Registration is limited, so sign up early. Before June 1: $100; after June 1: $125. $30 for students with valid ID. Includes continental breakfast, box lunch and beverages.

For more information about this event please contact Greg Williams at 303-830-6616 or info@aslacolorado.org.

EARTHWORKS EXPO
May 22-23, 2010

The 4th annual EarthWorks Expo is Denver’s biggest, most informative and empowering green-living event of the year, offering a vast array of exhibitors, speakers, workshops and special programs in renewable energy, green building, green transportation, resource conservation and Earth-friendly products and services.

For more information about this event please visit www.earthworks2010.com.

ASLA COLORADO LUNCH AND LEARN:
WATER CONSERVATION
Thursday, May 20, 2010

ASLA’s Professional Practice Network (PPN) Water Conservation Chair, Paul Lander, will present “10 Things Landscape Architects Need to Know to be Water Leaders”. Please bring your lunch and join us in the Gates Room of the Denver Public Library (14th and Broadway) on January 21, 11:30 to 1:00 PM.

1.5 CEUs will be provided for those in attendance. Registration closes 3 days before the event. Advance registration is required. $20 for members, $40 for non-members, and $10 for students.

For more information about this event please contact Greg Williams at 303-830-6616 or info@aslacolorado.org.
On the cover

Tiers Crafted Residence, Aspen, CO

Photo courtesy of Bluegreen, a landscape architecture and planning studio located in Aspen, CO.

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Greetings from Washington, D.C! I am writing this message as we conclude the 2010 Chapter President’s Council Meeting and Advocacy Day in our nation’s capitol. This meeting is our opportunity to bring together the leaders of the ASLA Chapters, the Board of Trustees and the National Executive Committee to share ideas, vote on initiatives and lobby our state senators and representatives to support policies that impact our profession.

For this year’s Advocacy Day, over 200 landscape architects from around the country stormed The Hill to support two important legislative bills. The first is the Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act (HR 3734). This bill would create a matching grant program to rehabilitate existing urban parks and create new parks and recreational facilities. With nearly 80% of our population living in urban areas, this bill would address social and economic problems such as childhood obesity and deteriorating infrastructure and would offer the opportunity for landscape architects to lead these environmental design projects.

The second bill we encouraged our congressmen and women to support was the Green Infrastructure for Clean Water Act (HR 4202). This bill would allow states and municipalities to receive grants to plan, design and implement green infrastructure projects such as green roofs, biofiltration best management practices, permeable pavements and other methods that sustainably manage stormwater runoff.

If you support these initiatives, I strongly encourage you to contact your senators and representatives and urge them to support this legislation. In fact, ASLA has made it very easy to locate your elected officials and contact them to support these bills. Just visit the national ASLA website and select “Advocacy” for more information. Your voice matters.

After a day of lobbying at the Senate and House buildings, the chapter presidents and trustees convened two days of meetings to share ideas and discuss issues affecting our membership. I was proud to give a presentation on chapter newsletter development which was very well received and generated numerous requests from other chapters for additional copies of Exposures to take back to their executive committees for ideas for their own. We have no one to thank but our editor, Brian Koenigberg, for his worthy contributions and for elevating our chapter forum to the next level of investigative journalism. Thank you, Brian.

The whole experience in D.C. reminded me what an influential profession landscape architecture can be at all levels of planning and design. Whether your designs are enhancing the regional watershed or making someone’s home the sanctuary they’ve always desired, we are making a difference in people’s lives and I find that very satisfying.

Cheers,

Ian Anderson, ASLA
Colorado Chapter President
Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the governing body of ASLA Colorado and is chaired by Ian Anderson, Chapter President. The committee meets monthly to provide guidance and direction relating to the activities and finances of the association. Meetings typically occur on the first Wednesday, beginning at 5:30 pm, and are held at member offices along the Front Range. Attendees typically include voting and non-voting board members. All chapter members are welcome to attend or to participate in person or by teleconference.

The January meeting of the Executive Committee saw numerous reports and several action items. It was agreed to support HB 1148 (see the Government Affairs report for more information), Judith Ward, Membership Chair, was charged to develop a plan and program to attract new members in 2010, and it was agreed to hold the April Executive Committee meeting in conjunction with the upcoming University of Colorado Denver student portfolio workshop.

The February meeting of the committee focused on the finances of the organization and approval of the 2010 budget (which was subsequently approved by email). The rental cost of space for the Lunch and Learns increased in 2010 and it was therefore agreed to increase the registration fees by $5.00 for each category. The ASLA Colorado booth was displayed at the annual Colorado Preservation Inc. “Saving Places” Conference and the ProGreen Expo.

In March the committee discussed Government Affairs committee issues at length and directed the committee to work on compliance issues in 2010, it was also agreed to coordinate future web page changes through the Association President and/or the Association Manager in order to avoid overloading the Web Manager and to avoid sending her conflicting work orders. At this meeting it was also agreed that the Colorado Council of Landscape Architects will be officially managed by the ASLA Colorado Government Affairs Committee. It was reported that the CCLA Political Action Committee has a balance of $100 thanks to a recent donation from Pat Mundus. The 2010 Association Sponsorship and Advertising sales were also reported. Finally it was agreed to merge the Communications and the Public Relations Committee into a single joint committee.

Volunteer opportunities for interested members are always available. If you are interested in volunteering for a committee or an event that is hosted or supported by ASLA Colorado contact Judith Ward, Volunteer Coordinator, at jward@criticalhabitats.com. For more information on current ASLA Colorado events, be sure to visit www.aslacolorado.org and review the “Calendar” tab located on the website’s title bar. To be placed on an upcoming agenda contact Ian Anderson, Chapter President, at ianderson@designstudioswest.com. Contact information relating to Executive Committee members can be found by clicking on the “About Us” tab on the main title bar.

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Government Affairs

The first few months of 2010 saw several significant government affairs issues for ASLA Colorado. In the legislative arena the Government Affairs Committee, chaired by Neil McLane, supported two key measures. The first measure was HB 10-1148, by Representative Gerou, which addressed continuing education issues relating to the practice of architecture in Colorado. While this measure did not directly affect licensed Landscape Architects it was of paramount importance to our sister organization AIA Colorado and potentially would negatively affect continuing education for Landscape Architects in the future if the measure had not passed. ASLA Colorado attended the committee hearings and testified in support of it in the Senate. It was signed by the Governor on April 4, 2010. Special thanks go to Mark Tabor, Craig Coronato, and Neil McLane for their time spent in the legislature at odd hours and during inclement weather.

The second measure was HB 10-1131, by Representative Scanlan, establishes the Colorado Kids Outdoors Grant Program. As of press time this measure had passed the House and was pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee. In March Governor Ritter signed an Honorary Proclamation at the request of ASLA Colorado designating April as “Landscape Architecture Month”. This proclamation is on the ASLA Colorado website, as is a link to all legislative measures that the Government Affairs Committee is supporting or monitoring.

Finally, it is important to note what did not happen this session. In late 2009 ASLA Colorado was informed that Senator Tapia was considering introducing a measure to exempt small commercial developments from the requirements of the Landscape Architect licensure act (which is also posted online). The Government Affairs Committee met with Senator Tapia and discussed his concerns on several occasions and the measure was not introduced. Had it been introduced ASLA Colorado would have incurred significant time and expense fighting it in the legislature. Members are encouraged to work closely with local governments and developers and to carefully explain the provisions and requirements of the new law so that they understand the importance of compliance. When in doubt please contact Neil McLane at neil@mclaneassoc.com.

In regard to compliance issues the Government Affairs Committee has embarked on an ambitious five-point compliance effort in 2010. The first phase involves municipal outreach program that involves a letter explaining the Landscape Architecture Act as well as compiling talking points and sample ordinances from municipalities that have taken a lead in complying with the act (such as Pueblo). When these items are assembled the committee will begin meeting with the larger municipalities. The remaining phases will involve outreach to allied professions, self-enforcement, monitoring insurance claims through a reporting mechanism, and preparing necessary records for the sunset review of the licensure act in 2017. Discussions with legislators and others during the 2010 legislative session underscored the importance of proactively approaching the sunset review process as early as possible.

The Colorado State Board of Landscape Architects has a new Section Director; Angeline Kinnaird Linn. Angeline replaces Charlie Adams who left the Department of Regulatory Agencies in late 2009. Members of the Government Affairs Committee met with Director Linn and with Jamie Ramos, Board Chair to discuss ways to reduce the costs of licensure renewal in the future. A FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) sheet was prepared on this topic and is in the Government Affairs section of the ASLA Colorado website. A list of licensed Landscape Architects is also available at that location (although members are always encouraged to contact the State Board for the most recent and up-to-date licensure information). For current information on the activities of the State Board go to the ASLA Colorado website and click on the “State Licensure” button on the main page.

ASLA Colorado is represented in the legislature and before state agencies by the Colorado Council of Landscape Architects. Gregory Williams of Redpoint Resources LLC, and Scott Meiklejohn of Meiklejohn Consulting LLC are under contract from December-May to monitor state legislative activity and regulatory developments. They also represent ASLA Colorado at meetings involving other allied organizations on new and ongoing issues of mutual concern. Neil McLane is Vice President of Government Affairs and chair of the ASLA Colorado Government Affairs committee. This committee also oversees the activities of the Colorado Council of Landscape Architects. Neil can be reached at neil@mclaneassoc.com.
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A NEW FEDERAL COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

By Catherine Cox Blair

After decades of siloed approaches to transportation, housing, environment and land use at the federal level, there is a recent surge of interest in creating synergy between these policy areas through both administrative actions and by Congress. The Obama Administration has launched an Inter-agency Partnership on Sustainable Communities between the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), US Department of Transportation (DOT) and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) which will serve to “coordinate federal housing, transportation, and other infrastructure investments to protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help to address the challenges of climate change.” In his first weeks in Office, President Obama also signaled an historic commitment to addressing urban policy issues in large, moderate, and small-sized communities through the creation of a White House Office of Urban Policy. Congress has included language in Climate Legislation that would specifically link regional transportation planning with greenhouse gas emission reductions. The House version of the federal surface transportation authorization also includes modifications to long-range transportation planning to better support environmental and livability goals, while also providing increased funding for programs to support these goals. And, in both the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2010 Budget submission and in the current funding bills before Congress, $150 million is provided to HUD to award grants to communities for more integrated regional planning and sustainability projects. The FY2010 budget also includes increased funding for the EPA’s Office of Smart Growth to $5.14 million.

Senator Christopher Dodd (CT), Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, introduced legislation (S. 1619, The Livable Communities Act) formalizing the Interagency Partnership and the Office of Sustainability within HUD. The bill authorizes $4 billion in regional planning and implementation grants to foster livable communities that will thrive into the future. Senator Michael Bennet (CO) is a co-sponsor of the Livable Communities Act. Just recently, Congressman Ed Perlmutter (CO) introduced companion legislation (H.R. 4960, The Livable Communities Act of 2010) in the House with complimentary language, objectives and funding levels as Senator Dodd’s bill.

Given the myriad activities underway to advance federal sustainable community initiatives, a number of organizations, think tanks and stakeholders have developed recommendations to help inform the Administration and Congress. Specifically, Reconnecting America and the Center for Transit Oriented Development have been working in communities over the past five years to advance equitable development around transit to create more livable communities. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) is a particularly powerful way of thinking about transportation and land use that is already widely understood by practitioners...
from a range of disciplines. TOD is a tool for creating communities where people with a wide range of incomes can live and work in places with interconnected transportation networks that offer more transportation options, allowing them to take care of some of their daily trips using transit, walking and biking, rather than driving. Thus, people are able to reduce the amount of money spent on travel, the number of vehicle miles traveled by car, and perhaps the number of cars they own – with positive economic, environmental, and societal effects.

TOD is a new model, based on old principles that provide solutions for building and strengthening our communities, addressing climate change, reducing our dependence on oil and providing more equitable access to economic opportunity for all Americans. The public appears to be ready for change and practitioners across the country are ready to move from experiments to full scale implementation of the types of strategies that can simultaneously address local community and national needs. The regions that have attracted the greatest amount of development around transit facilities and made significant shifts in auto ownership and transit ridership are those regions that have highly interconnected transit networks, linked with safe and direct walking and bicycling networks. In these successful cases, TOD is not an isolated occurrence, but a network of places and nodes with community-wide and even regional scope.
What is Livability?
Sustainable Development and Livable Communities are used almost interchangeably by Congress and the Administration, yet neither is clearly defined. Sustainability has been broadly applied to refer to objectives related to economic, environmental and social equity and sustainable development is commonly defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Livable communities may be seen as a tool for achieving sustainable development, as this term refers to places where people can lead safe, healthy and economically secure lives. The Interagency Partnership has issued a set of livability principles to guide their work that dovetails with the above definitions and with the goals of equitable TOD. These six principles are listed below:

Livability Principle #1: Provide more transportation choices. Develop safe, reliable, and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation’s dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote public health.

Livability Principle #2: Promote equitable, affordable housing. Expand location- and energy-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races, and ethnicities to increase mobility and lower the combined cost of housing and transportation.

Livability Principle #3: Enhance economic competitiveness. Improve economic competitiveness through reliable and timely access to employment centers, educational opportunities, services and other basic needs by workers, as well as expanded business access to markets.

Livability Principle #4: Support existing communities. Target federal funding toward existing communities—through strategies like transit oriented, mixed-use development, and land recycling—to increase community revitalization and the efficiency of public works investments and safeguard rural landscapes.

Livability Principle #5: Coordinate and leverage federal policies and investment. Align federal policies and funding to remove barriers to collaboration, leverage funding, and increase the accountability and effectiveness of all levels of government to plan for future growth, including making smart energy choices such as locally generated renewable energy.

Livability Principle #6: Value communities and neighborhoods. Enhance the unique characteristics of all communities by investing in healthy, safe, and walkable neighborhoods—rural, urban, or suburban.

What Opportunities are Ahead for the Denver Region?
The Denver region is well poised to capitalize on the many emerging federal opportunities around sustainability and livable communities. HUD will be issuing a notice of funding availability that provides planning and implementation grants to support livable communities. The foundation has been set with a history of successful regional collaboration, the passage of FasTracks in 2006 and construction on the West Corridor. Our regional council of governments, together with leadership from multiple jurisdictions, the state, the private sector, public housing agencies, public health advocates, and many other partners can leverage the federal dollars by working together to structure a visionary grant application to HUD that further integrates land use and transportation, minimizes our regional carbon footprint, supports economic development and provides access to housing, employment, education and services.

Catherine Cox Blair, AICP, LEED AP, joined Reconnecting America as a Program Director in early 2009. Catherine is focused on building Reconnecting America and the Center for Transit Oriented Development’s (CTOD) program working with Metropolitan Planning Organization’s (MPO’s) and transit agencies across the country to provide a range of tools to strengthen their role in creating successful transit-oriented development. Catherine provides technical assistance to regions working to create TOD to ensure that transit investments are optimized through more equitable and sustainable compact development patterns that serve a diversity of people. Prior to working for Reconnecting America, Catherine was a senior associate with Cherokee Investment Fund, a leading private equity firm investing capital and expertise in brownfield redevelopment. Catherine worked for the City of Denver for eight years where she managed Denver’s Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Program to build the city’s ability to leverage public investments in transit for creating sustainable communities.
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Sustainability is not a new concept in the landscape architecture profession. The ASLA Colorado Chapter’s annual meeting in 1993 focused on sustainability and what sustainable design means to our profession. Since then the term has been overused and has lost much of its cache as we struggle to implement designs which meet ambiguous standards which are not clearly defined. Similarly, the concept of complete streets is not new to landscape architecture. Over a decade ago, Michael Van Valkenburgh discussed urban design emphasizing the need to analyze every inch of a roadway’s cross section and the importance for street design to consider each inch from building face to building face. In doing this the landscape architect must consider all modes of transportation and all users of the roadway corridor. While many practicing landscape architects are inspired to craft sustainable design solutions for urban spaces, they often struggle to create tangible goals which guarantee the success of individual projects within the sustainability mantra. It is imperative that landscape architects begin to move beyond loosely defined terms and begin to outline direct and measurable solutions to important design problems. Within the last year, national and local initiatives have begun to identify specific problems and provide a framework for action.

The Complete Streets Act of 2009 was introduced “…to ensure that all users of the transportation system, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, children, older individuals, and individuals with disabilities, are able to travel safely and conveniently.” It removes the automobile from the top slot and recognizes the importance of other scales of transportation within a corridor. On March 15th 2010, the US DOT made a policy statement emphasizing the “importance of well-connected walking and bicycle networks” concluding that Federal-aid projects should recognize and include these as part of their design. With the help of Federal government policies and acts and through local municipality initiatives, codes and zoning regulations the concepts of complete streets, living streets, and livable communities are being supported and even required as we move forward with a more holistic approach to transportation. This is great news for our communities and a great opportunity and a challenge for design professionals.
Locally, the City of Denver has launched the ‘Denver Living Streets’ initiative. As stated on the Denver Living Streets website:

“Living Streets are vibrant places where people of all ages and physical abilities feel safe and comfortable using any mode of travel (walking, biking, transit, or private auto). While Living Streets are designed to maximize the efficiency of a corridor’s person-trip capacity (compared to solely auto-trip capacity), they are also intended to integrate with the use and form of adjacent development to achieve great destinations for people—not just the movement of people.

By supporting multi-modal access, Living Streets provide a more sustainable transportation balance than just relying on private autos. By integrating the street with the adjacent built environment, Living Streets add value to communities. By encouraging the creation of great places with transportation options that work for everyone, Living Streets can simultaneously promote healthier living, economic development, and increased mobility instead of enhancing one of these goals at the expense of the others.”

This definition and explanation should be very exciting to Coloradans. The domino effect of good transportation design is palpable. The difficult part now is how the policies, ideas, initiatives and plans are implemented. There are certain rules of thumb that may need to be put aside. There are certain assumptions that are no longer acceptable givens. There is an abundance of new sustainable technology and techniques in green infrastructure that offer innovative solutions, but has not been tested or approved in our region. True collaboration between all design disciplines, the municipalities and the community needs to happen early and often throughout the design process. Landscape architects have the knowledge and skills necessary to help implement the vision set forth by the City of Denver’s exciting initiative. Two areas in which these unique skills can be applied to this important initiative deserve consideration:

**Sustainable Water Resource Design**

Landscape architects are becoming increasingly involved in the stormwater, water quality and water conservation discussions. In an arid climate like Colorado’s, utilizing and cleaning water in curbside planters, bio-swales and planted landscape detention beds (PLDs) can offer infrastructure cost savings, water conservation, and an opportunity for education. Symbiotic relationships between underground infiltration and detention areas and urban trees can have a wonderful impact on our urban forest and on our urban waterways. Simply using native and adapted plant material goes a long way for water conservation, but may require adjusting aesthetic expectations and understanding the impact on maintenance patterns and habits. When introducing new technologies and design approaches, there needs to be time for discussion and education. Clients need to be comfortable with the new technology, maintenance departments need to be on board and in some cases post construction evaluation methods need to be determined. When landscape architects, water resources engineers, civil engineers, traffic engineers and municipalities collaborate early in the design process, missed opportunities are avoided and sustainable solutions are integrated into the design.
Public Engagement

The public process is integral to many corridor reconstruction projects as special districts are formed to help support project improvements. This approach is invaluable when it comes to long term community satisfaction and stewardship. Special districts are often assessed for aesthetic and quality of life improvements including planted medians, additional street trees, pedestrian scale lighting, site furnishing and accent paving. All of these items fall within the scope of the Landscape Architect. Success hinges on the ability to listen to a community’s desires, understand the requirements of the municipality, and the economic and maintenance implications of design elements. Landscape architects are charged with the task of synthesizing this information and ensuring that all parties feel they have been heard (whether or not their ideas are part of the design) and developing a design solution that is economically viable, fosters a sense of community, is maintainable on a long term basis, and preserves resources.

The impact of designing complete streets goes far beyond the project boundaries of a given roadway corridor. When designs provide safe, comfortable and appealing access to transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes of transportation, our communities are happier, healthier and more sustainable. The complete streets initiatives are catalysts for creating healthy, vibrant, and livable cities.

Margaret Loperfido, ASLA is a senior designer and project manager with Belt Collins in Boulder, Colorado. She is passionate about transportation options and regularly shares this with her two young kids as they commute to preschool via bus, bike and foot. Margaret has been involved on several roadway reconstruction projects including two segments of South Broadway in Denver and multiple transportation improvement projects on Broadway in Boulder. She tirelessly preaches the virtues of complete streets to all of her design teams. Margaret is a graduate of CSU’s Landscape Architecture program as well as the Transit Alliance Citizen’s Academy. Margaret can be contacted at mloperfido@beltcollins.com.
HEDGEROWS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

By Nancy Eastman & Paul Briggs

Agricultural societies have used hedgerows for centuries to define property lines and contain domestic animals. Ancient hedgerows in Europe are recognized as important historical and ecological resources. European immigrants brought the use of hedgerows to America, continuing that tradition.

Most states utilize some form of hedgerows to protect cropland. Protection from adverse wind has been the primary purpose for hedgerows in the United States, and have thus been referred to as windbreaks or shelterbelts, and planted in long, narrow rows. Windbreaks in Colorado have long been used to mitigate the effects of wind, beginning primarily as a remedy to the Midwest dust bowl of the 1930s.

These linear plantings of trees and shrubs now serve a variety of purposes in addition to the reduction of wind erosion: Improved irrigation effectiveness, protection of growing crops, shelter for buildings and livestock, snow management, and wildlife habitat. The hedgerow form in the landscape reminds us of the history of our land and is a partial restoration of lost natural habitat.

With the increased population living in urban/suburban environments, there is a need to extend the benefits of rural hedgerows. They can delineate property lines, defining land ownership and communities, screen off unsightly views, and provide privacy from neighbors. A mixed border of trees and shrubs can provide structure, texture, pattern, and shade to the subdivision common areas as well as to individual lots. A well-integrated hedgerow planting can then become a reflection of the qualities that historic rural patterns hold for us. And, they can establish a distinctive character to a neighborhood locality.

Hedgerows can help regulate the climate due to its concentration of plant mixtures. They can significantly reduce the rate of climate change through the absorption of carbon and filter the air; reducing airborne particulates. The extensive plantings also provide shade for wildlife, domestic animals, and people.

Mitigating the effects of wind is an important benefit of hedgerows. Soil erosion due to wind is a significant problem in many areas. Hedgerows help to control wind erosion and reduce evaporation from the soil. They can also serve as a “living snow fence” accumulating blowing snow and determining snow depositions. This can protect areas such as driveways, parking lots, and roads from excessive snow drifting, and collect the snow in other places for water harvesting.

They moderate runoff by slowing the flow of water and providing greater water-holding capacity; allowing greater infiltration, and reducing soil erosion and the flow of sediment into water courses. Extremes of high and low water flow are mitigated, reducing flooding and slowing the release of water, maintaining better, more even stream flows. Hedgerows also help control...

FEATURE

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and filter pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, road oils and chemicals, which are fouling our nation’s waterways.

Hedgerows can provide a semi-natural habitat for native plants and animals. The use of a large variety of native trees, shrubs, grasses and perennials creates a bio-diverse hedgerow, with cover, food, and homes for native creatures. Native plant mixtures enhance local ecosystems, benefiting native species threatened from habitat loss. Songbirds, bats, butterflies, and other creatures, rare and common, need that habitat loss supplemented.

The linear form of hedgerows can also bridge larger natural habitats as well as provide extensive connected networks in themselves. Corridors for wildlife movement through the landscape are important to avoid the limitations of isolated islands of refuge, and provide linkages between them. The margins of the hedgerow are also important to many animals, allowing an open field of vision from a protected location.

In addition, because windbreaks in rural areas are declining, hedgerows need to be established in our populated areas to compensate for those losses. In the windbreak states of the Great Plains new plantings are not as prevalent as before. Many existing windbreaks are damaged by pesticide use and eliminated by consolidation of smaller farms into larger entities.

A sense of place and continuity in urban and suburban communities may be achieved by establishing extensive hedgerows. They provide distinctive ecological enhancements and aesthetic cultural associations. The efforts of people long before has given us the amenities we enjoy, and we need to follow their example of planting now for ourselves and future generations.

Hedgerows need to be incorporated in land planning of subdivisions and urban remediation in the Rocky Mountain region to enhance the natural environment where people live—not just in natural wilderness. They can serve as buffer strips, reduce stormwater runoff, improve water quality and add wildlife habitat. In urban/suburban settings hedgerows reduce noise, screen off bad views and provide privacy. And, as in the traditional use of windbreaks in rural areas, hedgerows:

- Regulate the climate and establish congenial microclimates
- Provide shade and shelter from adverse weather for pets and people
- Decrease wind speed, making irrigation systems more efficient and reducing heating costs by 10-30%
- Manage snow deposition
- Improve the aesthetic appeal
- Increase property values

Nancy Eastman, with a Bachelor of Fine Arts from Colorado State University and graduate art studies at the University of Iowa, founded Art of the Land, On the Prairie in 1998. Love of nature led her from interior design to landscape design and construction. Nancy is an Environmental Artist and a Colorado Licensed Landscape Architect. More information can be found at www.artoftheland.com.

Paul Briggs is a Landscape Consultant/Designer for Art of the Land, a design-build landscape firm in Colorado. He studied wild land ecology and landscape horticulture at Colorado State University and practices urban and mountain landscape design, project management and fieldwork.
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By Bill Mahar

Landscape architects have a long history of advocacy and advancing their profession. The recent approval of licensure laws in Colorado demonstrate the commitment and efforts to collaboratively work towards ensuring the legal authority to practice in Colorado as registered landscape architects. The momentum created by this success can further strengthen the profession in the coming years. These efforts are more important than ever due to the significant economic downturn. By supporting new opportunities that are becoming part of the national conversation on how we will live in the 21st century, landscape architects can be on the forefront of new solutions, positioned in areas of leadership about active living, green infrastructure and multi-modal transportation. The ASLA Advocacy Network provides landscape architects with a platform to follow these and other important issues and to become advocates for change.

The Advocacy Network is really one of the primary roles of the American Society of Landscape Architects by monitoring both federal and state legislation that impacts the profession as a whole. The Network is also an easy and effective way to communicate and learn about upcoming issues. Members of the Network receive action alerts on proposed legislation going through Congress so they can stay informed on important issues and participate in grassroots lobbying efforts on their own. The Advocacy Network website also includes an opportunity to submit pre-drafted letters, written by ASLA staff, that outline ASLA’s position on proposed legislation.

Whatever position an individual takes brings attention about the diversity within our profession to our elected officials. It is important that we continue these efforts to further educate policy makers about our dynamic skill sets so they recognize the potential of landscape architects for the community beyond design: Green infrastructure, multi-modal transportation urban design and revitalization, for example.

According to ASLA Government Affairs staff, recent efforts by ASLA members utilizing the Advocacy Network to communicate with their congressional delegation have yielded new footholds with members of Congress. The result has been securing specific language in important legislation, expanding our professional scope. Recently, Representative Steve Cohen of Tennessee’s 9th District (who serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee) reached out to ASLA members and staff to assist him in the development of a federal resolution for National Streetscaping Week (held for the first time during the last week of April). It is anticipated that the adoption of this resolution by Congress will be a catalyst for the inclusion of streetscape strategies in future federal infrastructure projects. This partnership demonstr-
strates our growing relationship with members of Congress. Over the past few years the number of ASLA members participating in the Advocacy Network has grown—now with more than 15,000 registered users.

In Colorado, recent efforts in advocacy have resulted in the major accomplishment of licensure. Moving forward we have opportunities to become further involved with securing our professional role in future policy and legislation. This also helps secure licensure status because it demonstrates to elected officials our practice in Colorado and this involvement is helpful when licensure is up for renewal. Unfortunately, ASLA Colorado members historically have not utilized the Advocacy Network as much as other states. Recent Advocacy Alerts resulted in 4 members from Colorado submitting letters to members of Congress supporting green infrastructure legislation.

**Bill Mahar** is a member of both ASLA and ASLA Colorado’s Government Affairs Committees. He has a BLA from North Dakota State University and recently received an MLA and MUD from University of Colorado Denver. He works for Live Well Wheat Ridge in the development of active living and healthy eating projects and programs. He can be reached at maharbill@gmail.com.

Advocacy Day this year is focusing on two proposed bills, Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act (URLC) and the Green Infrastructure for Clean Water Act of 2009. ASLA has taken the following position on this legislation. Please consider joining the Advocacy Network or simply visit the ASLA website to learn more or send a letter to your elected official today.

ASLA urges Congress to pass H.R. 3734, the Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act (URLC) so that landscape architects can help create vibrant communities. By creating new and rehabilitating existing parks, H.R. 3734 would help communities achieve economic revitalization and provide much-needed recreational opportunities for its citizens. This bill would:

- Allocate grants (requiring a local match) for the creation of new and rehabilitation of existing parks and recreational spaces.
- Call for projects to include environmentally beneficial components that utilize green infrastructure solutions.
- Prioritize projects that connect children and other community members to the outdoors for physical activity; connect to public transportation; and contain safe biking and walking trails.
- Encourages communities to conduct community action plans, including community visioning, community needs assessment plans, and other planning that incorporates citizen involvement.

ASLA urges Congress to pass H.R. 4202, the Green Infrastructure for Clean Water Act of 2009, which would allow states, localities and other qualified entities to receive grants to plan, design, and implement green infrastructure projects that will address stormwater management and other water quality and quantity issues. In addition the bill:

- Recommends changes to ordinances, permitting process and other zoning regulation to encourage using green infrastructure techniques.
- Establish a green infrastructure program within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promote the use of green infrastructure.
- Creates up to five Centers for Excellence for Green Infrastructure which would conduct research, develop recommendations, and provide training and technical assistance for implementing green infrastructure best management practices.

*Source: ASLA Advocacy Day webpage*
Ransom Beegles

This issue of Exposures focuses on the subject of sustainability, and I wanted to investigate how this relates to the long-term viability of landscape architecture. This article explores ways for landscape architects to ensure that our profession sustains its leadership role in contemporary problem solving, despite the recent environmental and economic crises.

Design professions have taken a great hit with the recent worldwide economic crisis causing both a need and an opportunity to stop and reflect upon values and tactics which may have led to such demise. Part of the cause of the increased strain on landscape architecture can be attributed to the fact that we have not proven to society that our profession is a necessity. Too often the role of a landscape architect is that of a “cake decorator,” brought in to beautify a place after the real problems have been solved. In a budget sensitive world, this role is easily expendable. In order to reverse this societal outlook, our profession needs to start with the basics, the needs of mankind—water, food, shelter, the ability to communicate and the ability to circulate. Landscape architects and planners have to evolve and adapt in a manner that will result in a more progressive organizational leadership role in design and planning. The following are suggested adaptations that landscape architects should consider to help maintain our role as leaders in the design world.

Re-Earn the Public’s Trust in Design. Due to the number of projects which became over budget, overpriced, and cache because of economic factors, unrealistic design proposals or even ego-driven “starchitects,” design has become an expendable luxury option to the eyes of much of the public. This should be a time when architects, planners and landscape architects lead the problem solving charge and need to act responsively. Now, more than ever, designers must acknowledge the economic and financial aspects of projects, and use this knowledge to evaluate design solutions. It cannot be assumed that the developer or client has thought of these issues so economic feasibility should be factored into design plans early in the process. Working in a process that is nimble and adaptive is also very critical. Many design firms were so tied to developers with speculative financial situations that when the economic crunch hit entire firms found themselves losing multiple years worth of project fees at once. This flexibility may sacrifice “up-front fees” but will help to assure a better long-term, financially stable project, will create better value for clients, and will help designers create reasonable solutions.

Understand and Lead the Design and Planning of Infrastructure Elements. This is a return to the basics and to the tactics that led to successful careers for designers like West 8 and...
Santiago Calatrava. It is much easier to convince clients—both public and private—to allocate funds on infrastructure oriented projects as they are seen as necessities. However, these projects are being won by Civil Engineers who plug standardized equations and formulas into design to create a solution with zero environmental context or urban value. Let’s take those engineering funds and use them to create urban design as well as infrastructure solutions. Bridges should be thought of as landmarks, streets as boulevards, water treatment facilities as habitat opportunities. This is not a new concept. Even the Roman Empire exhibited incredible sensitivity in the design and planning of aqueducts. However these types of projects are consistently being won by consultants with little or no design approach. These projects should showcase that a functional design can be both utilitarian and aesthetically pleasing.

**Use Agriculture as a Design Technique.** One of the most historic and best connections mankind has ever had with our surroundings and with the land is agriculture. Landscape Architecture has rarely delved into this realm despite our heritage. Agriculture provides an opportunity for new types of development, practices which can be more aptly applied to urban infill conditions and methods that can help with many of the world’s largest problems. The increased strain on open space and resources as well as the growing world population will soon require innovative ways to provide food. By adding agriculture to the palette of tools we have as designers, we are now adding value to our services and skill set that can serve a far broader spectrum.

**Inspire Good Design through Leadership at the Macro Scale.** Exciting projects are happening in other parts of the world which combine housing, food production, natural resource management and urban design all in one. A number of recent competitions showcase exciting conceptual proposals across Europe and Asia. As landscape architects we can take this a step further in the role of master planning advisement. The first step is in the collaboration with private clients before or at the time when architects are hired, not after. We should encourage clients to hire thoughtful and resourceful architects, not necessarily just big names, and present solutions that solve the basic needs of circulation, infrastructure, utilities and urban design before even discussing form and aesthetics. This advisement role will illustrate the value and even practical knowledge landscape architects can provide to a client. This should not just include private developers but also city and county governments and officials. Unfortunately the role of city planner has become so driven by politics that many individuals in these positions are left with little power other than to check for code compliance. Landscape architects should advocate and support this position in a manner which allows a good project, a good idea to be considered, even if it challenges a code.

**Work to Develop a Measurable Meaning to the Word Sustainability and Better, More Site Sensitive LEED Ratings.** I recently watched a culinary competition where one of the competitors actually described his food as tasting sustainable. I think this pretty well represents the level to which this word has become watered-down. If this is a word that we are going to continue to use as designers than it must have more meaning or it will continue to reinforce the attitude that a landscape architect is an expendable role to be used only when the budget allows for special aesthetic features. If our mission is to sustain, then let’s start proving it, perhaps in the form of a classification or measurable comparison. The USGBC’s LEED rating system has started to take on this role, unfortunately it is still not a strong enough way to classify or evaluate a project. Anyone who has submitted a project for LEED accreditation can relate to the fact that it becomes a challenge to solve a mathematical equation. Nothing about the system rewards true design innovation and the requirements are written with such a broad brush that region and site specific solutions are rarely accounted for. The LEED system is a good start but still represents a bare minimum in the achievement and evaluation of quality design.

There have been many innovative and exciting projects recently completed which begin to tap into the possibilities of a new leadership role for landscape architects. The work of James Corner on the Highline, the many exciting multi-dimensional communities by BIG in Denmark, West 8 in the Netherlands, and even many of the contemporary works of Michael Van Valkenburg are just a few that showcase landscape architects who are being brought to the table to solve problems of housing, infrastructure, ecology and economics. The closer rooted our design work is to these essential needs, the more our projects will represent values and solutions that speak to the general public. By representing to the public, the problem solving capabilities of Landscape Architects the profession will strengthen and sustain its role in creating economic and environmental solutions. 

Ransom Beegles along with Ryan Manning started R Design, a landscape architecture, planning and urban design firm with studios in Denver and Fort Collins, CO in 2003. As one of the principals of the firm, Ransom has worked on projects which range from private residential collaborations with nationally and internationally acclaimed architects to ecological and urban planning projects throughout the region.
Volunteering

Thanks to all of you who help make ASLA Colorado such a great organization! Some of those who have donated their time recently include:

Texas Design & Planning Awards Jury
Kim Douglas – studioINSITE
Wes Horner – American Civil Contractors
Brian Koenigberg – KMKstudio
Neil McLane – McLane & Associates
Robin Rooney – Civitas
Neotha Meirath – Make It Right Foundation
Taran Jensvold – Mundus Bishop
Ian Anderson – Design Studios West
Deana Swetlik – Entelechy
Robbie Layton – Design Concepts
Judy Ward – Critical Habitats
Abe Medina – Land Architects
Perry Palmer – David Evans & Associates

Doors Open Denver
David Gregory – Design Studios West
Adam Day – CSU
Alison Cotey
Tim Williams
Mark Tabor – City of Denver Department of Parks & Recreation
Ian Anderson – Design Studios West

UCD Portfolio Review
Ian Anderson – Design Studios West
Jessica Hendryx – National Park Service
Lesanne Weller – Archterra group
Gail Barry – Landmark Design Inc.
Kurt Munding – Design Concepts
Judith Ward – Critical Habitats, Inc.
Todd Mead – Civitas, Inc.
Marko Tominaga – Wenk Associates, Inc.

ASLA Colorado’s Public Relations Committee
Nancy Eastman – Art of the Land

New ALSA Colorado Members

Michael Haaf, ASLA
Karen F. Kalavity, ASLA – Integra Design
David Lane, ASLA
Howard McHenry, Affiliate ASLA – JVA, Inc.
Aaron J. Olson, Associate ASLA
Susan C. Spain, ASLA – National Park Service
Sam C. Wardlaw, ASLA
Megan Bemis, ASLA
Matt Kintner, ASLA – Chroma Design Inc.
Paul A. Thomas, ASLA – URS Corporation

Firm News

Design Concepts Elects President

LAFAYETTE, Colorado – Design Concepts is pleased to announce the election of Carol Henry as President of the corporation. Henry joined Design Concepts in 1989, was appointed principal in 1998, and became managing partner in 2006. She focuses on parks and recreation planning and design for cities and towns and planning and design for K-12 and college campuses. Among her award-winning designs in the region as principal in charge are Hideaway Park in Winter Park, Northglenn Sensory Park in Northglenn, and Bayou Gulch Regional Park in Douglas County. She has led planning and design projects for the Denver, Jefferson County, and Boulder Valley school districts. She is the lead principal for Discovery Playground, a $1 million project for the City of Spokane Valley in Washington, scheduled to open on May 13.

Design Concepts Wins 4 Design Awards

LAFAYETTE, Colorado – Design Concepts, a 17-person community and landscape architecture firm that specializes in recreation master planning and design for parks, schools, and new communities, has won four design awards for projects in 2009, including one for Hideaway Park in Winter Park and three for Utah Park in Aurora.

Hideaway Park in Winter Park: 2009 Design Merit Award from the Colorado Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Archi-
A master plan developed by Design Concepts transformed a flat 3.5-acre park into a contoured mountain-event-venue destination park. The $3.2 million Hideaway Park, located in downtown Winter Park on Highway 40 next to the Visitor Center, provides residents and visitors a series of one-of-a-kind spaces that reflect the town’s character. Opened in August 2008, the park includes a new permanent sledding hill and amphitheater and a climbing wall. The firm also master planned a new gateway at the main entrance, a large upper plaza with gas fire pits, a picnic pavilion with barbecues, a playground and a stone-sculptures play area, and new public restrooms with a family changing room. The park is popular year-round; in winter, for sledding and gathering around the fire pits and on the radiant-heated plaza, and in summer for concerts in the terraced and sodded amphitheater, which can accommodate 3,000 people. The 80-foot long and 8-foot-high climbing wall and slide built into a retaining wall is a popular draw for all ages.

Utah Park in Aurora: 2009 Starburst Community Award from GOCO (Great Outdoors Colorado). The Colorado Lottery awarded a 2009 Starburst Community Award to the City of Aurora Parks and Open Space Department for using Lottery funding to effectively renovate 47-acre Utah Park, a community park and flood-control facility for the City of Aurora and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District. The city tapped nearly $2.4 million from the Conservation Trust Fund to finance the project, which has expanded recreational opportunities for residents of Aurora and neighboring communities and resolved flooding problems. Design Concepts developed the master plan and construction documents for the park renovation and redesign, and in the process led public meetings to determine the park program, playground design, and field renovations. The renovated park features naturalized stream, pond, and wetlands areas, as well as new spaces for passive and active recreation, including trails, shelters, a community amphitheater, a sledding hill, multipurpose fields, baseball and softball fields, basketball courts, and a destination playground. Aurora officials say the park’s usage has increased since the renovations were completed in August 2008. The picnic shelter is reserved every weekend during the summer months, and students from nearby Prairie Middle School and Overland High School in the Cherry Creek School District visit the park during physical education classes. The Colorado Lottery Starburst Awards recognize excellence in the use of Lottery proceeds for projects that promote community-building, partnership, conservation, and commitment to the recreational needs of Colorado residents.

Utah Park in Aurora: 2009 Project of the Year Award from the Colorado Chapter of the American Public Works Association. The Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, in partnership with the City of Aurora, won the Project of the Year Award for Utah Park in the drainage category for large communities with more than 100,000 residents. Design Concepts created the master plan for Utah Park, which was selected for innovation, achievement, transferability, and cooperation among individuals, agencies, citizens, businesses, and the general public.
Bluegreen Receives Alternative Transportation Grant

ASPEN, Colorado – Bluegreen is recently recognized by the City of Aspen Transportation Options Program (TOP) for their excellence in providing environmentally-friendly transportation options to their employees. Bluegreen is recipient of the 2010 Alternative Transportation Grant to augment funding for an already-successful alternative transportation program underway at Bluegreen. The grant monies will be applied to systems that reduce vehicle trips, improve air quality, reduce traffic congestion and minimize energy consumption in the Roaring Fork Valley.

Bluegreen Hires New Landscape Architect

ASPEN, Colorado – Bluegreen welcomes Christine Poirier Shine to their landscape architecture and planning studio. Christine has a dual master's degree in Landscape Architecture and Urban Design from the University of Colorado at Denver. Christine lived in the Roaring Fork Valley for five years prior to attending graduate school. At that time she came to know the mountainous terrain and community through skiing, hiking and discovering her passion for landscape architecture.

Christine's academic career is varied. She studied the historic gardens of Kyoto, Japan in the summer of 2007, where she developed an understanding of eastern culture and its influence on design. In addition, Christine developed sustainable urban infill projects in lower downtown Denver, including the Denver Union Station Plaza. Throughout the Denver Union Station Plaza project she attended and facilitated a number of public meetings and charettes and developed a number of responsive design proposals. Christine, led by Denver's Planning and Community Development Director, Peter Park, helped fuel ideas and designs for Denver's Great Streets Initiative. This diverse experience fuels her desire to collaborate with communities and find sustainable and innovative solutions. Christine was a recipient of the ASLA National Award of Honor upon graduation in May. Just recently, Christine returned from traveling in South East Asia, inspiring new ideas for design.

Bluegreen Awarded Asla Colorado Design Award

ASPEN, Colorado – Bluegreen, a local landscape architecture and planning studio, is the recipient of a Research and Communication Award for the Redstone Coke Ovens Historic Park at this year's Colorado Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) conference.

An important historic ruin, in desperate need of restoration and stabilization, is restored for generations to come. The success of the Redstone Coke Ovens restoration effort stems from four key influencers: a rich industrial history, the clear vision of several dedicated residents, secured funding from state and federal grants and simple, responsive design solutions. The Bluegreen Team embraces the historic landmark as a fundamental link to America's past and as an integral asset to Town of Redstone. Signage and interpretive markers integrate with authentic, restoration driven site enhancements. These features, together, encourage discovery and provide a “kit of tools” to understanding and preserving Redstone’s coking history. Mindful of a limited budget and realized through diverse public-private partnerships, Bluegreen develops a site plan that balances restoration and ruin with interactive and meaningful solutions.

Through a Preserve America Historic Preservation Funds Grant awarded to Pitkin County, Bluegreen was contracted to facilitate a process that resulted in a strong concept and simple design details that could be affordably realized. The primary objectives were to involve the community in ongoing cultural/historical education, promote heritage tourism in the Town of Redstone and provide an exemplary case study to inspire other communities to protect and promote their historical legacies. Bluegreen led the coke ovens effort as project manager and lead designer, facilitating and coordinating the design and community engagement processes and integrating key parties such as the advisory committee, County staff and community members.

Bluegreen celebrates its eighth year of designing innovative landscapes in the Roaring Fork Valley and credits the community with providing the ample opportunities that have resulted in their Colorado ASLA design award and continued success as a firm. Valerie Yaw, Bluegreen principal, notes: “We are thrilled to receive this award. Redstone’s commitment to this important resource was inspiring and allowed us the opportunity to explore and implement innovative solutions that will ensure the long-term success of this significant national heritage. We love what we do and that is evident in all of our projects. This enthusiasm allows us to exceed our clients’ expectations by creating excellent work and providing a high level of service. We thank ASLA Colorado for recognizing our success.”
IN MEMORIAM

Remembering Chips Barry, Husband of Long-Time ASLA Colorado Board Member Gail Barry

By Bruce Finley, Denver Post

Chips Barry never held elective office, and it’s likely that most Coloradans never heard of the longtime manager of Denver Water. But Barry, who died Sunday afternoon in a tractor accident in Hawaii just weeks before he was to retire, left a legacy that those who knew him say they will never forget. “If you want a monument to Chips Barry, just turn on your water faucet,” said former Colorado Gov. Dick Lamm. “He was an unsung hero, one of those people who helped keep the infrastructure going.”

Barry, who was 66, was preparing land on his Big Island macadamia-nut farm that he would run in retirement. He had taken a tractor out to do some mowing, and it flipped on top of him. There were no known witnesses. His wife, Gail, discovered him in the field after she became concerned about his whereabouts as night approached.

“It makes me so sad as he was so looking forward to his retirement and all the projects he had waiting,” Gail Barry wrote in an e-mail to friends and colleagues in Denver. Barry’s son Duncan was there in Hawaii. Another son, Pennan, was on route to Hawaii on Monday.

Barry took over Denver Water in 1991, assuming responsibility for finding and buying water and piping it to more than 1.3 million metro-area customers. In a business where disputes are often settled by lawsuits that take years to play out, Barry was known for his sense of humor, his willingness to negotiate and his ability to avoid—rather than provoke—conflict. “He always disagreed with a smile,” recalled Eric Kuhn, manager of the Colorado River Conservation District, who participated in hundreds of water-planning meetings with Barry over the years.

Barry announced in January that he planned to retire, wanting to spend more time on his farm, where he produced macadamia nuts, coffee and honey. But even as a July retirement date neared, he was working with his successor and completing a mediated dispute with Western Slope parties over use of the Blue River.

“I want to do whatever I can to make Denver Water successful,” Barry said. Politicians across the state and in Washington, D.C., said Monday that he accomplished that goal.

“He was a pioneer who helped build a conservation program that is nationally and internationally recognized as a model of success,” Denver Mayor John Hickenlooper said in a statement. “However great his legacy in water, what we will miss most is the person—the warmth and the wit, the charm and the kindness. He was one of the most gracious and considerate people I’ve ever known.”

Born in Denver on April 19, 1944, Hamlet Joseph Barry III (everyone called him “Chips,” a childhood nickname) attended public schools, graduating from George Washington High in 1962. In 1966, he graduated cum laude from Yale University, where he played for three years on the tennis team. He received a law degree from Columbia University in 1969. Barry worked as a volunteer in rural Alaska; as a judicial clerk; and as a lawyer in Micronesia, a group of islands south of Guam, before returning to Colorado.

He enjoyed playing tennis and squash. He collected old Saab cars and foreign paper money and built a second floor on his Denver home by himself. Sometimes he dressed as Teddy Roosevelt to entertain friends or for public events.

Leader in conservation

During his tenure, Denver Water implemented a conservation program (including handing out buckets to capture shower water for use in the garden), built a recycled-water system and invested millions in treatment facilities. “He revolutionized Denver Water, making it a national leader in conservation and a better partner for everyone who cares about this state,” Gov. Bill Ritter said.

He kept his door open at Denver Water and was as comfortable chatting or eating lunch with the blue-collar staff as he was with the board members. “He was a gregarious, warm person with a wonderful sense of humor, but a little quirky,” said Penfield Tate, president of the Denver Board of Water Commissioners.

Macadamia farm life in Hawaii “was going to be a new chapter of his life. It’s so incredibly sad that he can’t realize it,” said Harris Sherman, a high school classmate of Barry’s who is now U.S. Department of Agriculture undersecretary for natural resources and environment. “He really brought the East and West Slopes closer together. He’s the one who insisted on communication and dialogue. As a result of that, there is a dialogue—a very effective dialogue.”

U.S. Interior Secretary Ken Salazar said Barry’s tenure at Denver Water left an indelible mark on the state. “All Coloradans,” he said, “owe him a debt of gratitude.”

Gail, you and your family are surely in the thoughts and prayers of Colorado landscape architects and conservationists. We are deeply saddened by your loss.
Thank You
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