

TITLE 15  
CITIES AND TOWNS

CHAPTER 1  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 6  
ZONING

**15-1-601. Regulations; scope and purpose; uniformity within authorized districts; to follow plan; objectives.**

(a) The governing body of any city or town, by ordinance, may:

(i) Regulate and restrict the:

(A) Height, number of stories and size of buildings and other structures;

(B) Percentage of lot that may be occupied;

(C) Size of yards, courts and other open spaces;

(D) Density of population; and

(E) Location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes.

(ii) Establish setback building lines.

(b) The governing body may divide the city or town into districts of such number, shape and area as it deems necessary, and within those districts it may regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures or land.

(c) Regulations may differ from one (1) district to another but shall be uniform for each class or kind of buildings within a district.

(d) All regulations shall be made:

(i) In accordance with a comprehensive plan and designed to:

(A) Lessen congestion in the streets;

- (B) Secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers;
- (C) Promote health and general welfare;
- (D) Provide adequate light and air;
- (E) Prevent the overcrowding of land;
- (F) Avoid undue concentration of population; and
- (G) Facilitate adequate provisions for transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements.

(ii) With reasonable consideration, among other things, of the character of the district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses;

(iii) With a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout the city or town; and

(iv) With consideration given to the historic integrity of certain neighborhoods or districts and a view to preserving, rehabilitating and maintaining historic properties and encouraging compatible uses within the neighborhoods or districts, but no regulation made to carry out the purposes of this paragraph is valid to the extent it constitutes an unconstitutional taking without compensation.

**15-1-602. Regulations; powers of governing body; public hearing; notice.**

(a) The governing body shall specify how regulations, restrictions and the district boundaries are to be determined, established, enforced, amended, supplemented or otherwise changed.

(b) No regulation, restriction or boundary is effective until after a public hearing. At least fifteen (15) days notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town.

**15-1-603. Regulations; protest makes change ineffective; exception; hearing and notice.**

(a) If there is a protest against a change in the regulations, restrictions or district boundaries signed by the owners of twenty percent (20%) or more of the area of the lots included in the proposed change, or of those immediately adjacent within a distance of one hundred forty (140) feet, the change is not effective except upon the affirmative vote of three-fourths (3/4) of all the members of the governing body. In determining the one hundred forty (140) feet, the width of any intervening street or alley shall not be included.

(b) The provisions for public hearings and notice specified in W.S. 15-1-602 apply to all changes.

**15-1-604. Zoning commission; appointment; duties; effect on governing body.**

The mayor, with the consent of the governing body, shall appoint a zoning commission to recommend the boundaries of the various original districts and appropriate regulations to be enforced therein. The commission shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings before submitting its final report. The governing body shall not hold its public hearings or take action until it has received the commission's final report. If a city planning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the zoning commission.

**15-1-605. Board of adjustment; appointment; composition; terms; removal; vacancies.**

(a) The mayor, with the consent of the governing body, may appoint a board of adjustment consisting of not less than five (5) nor more than seven (7) members. Each member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, except that the initial appointments shall be:

(i) Two (2) for one (1) year;

(ii) Two (2) for two (2) years; and

(iii) The remaining member or members for three (3) years.

(b) The governing body may remove any board member for cause upon written charges after public hearing. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term.

(c) The mayor, with the consent of the governing body, may appoint the city or town planning commission as the board of adjustment.

**15-1-606. Board of adjustment; meetings; procedure; records.**

Board meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as the board determines. The chairman, or in his absence the acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All board meetings are open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question or if the member was absent or failed to vote. The board shall also keep records of its examinations and other official actions. All minutes are public records and shall be filed in the board's office.

**15-1-607. Board of adjustment; appeals to board; grounds; how conducted; stay of proceedings.**

(a) Any aggrieved person or any officer, department, board or bureau of the city or town affected by any decision of the administrative officer may appeal to the board. Appeals shall be taken within a reasonable time as provided by the rules of the board by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board a notice of appeal specifying the grounds therefor. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall immediately transmit to the board the complete record of the action from which the appeal is taken.

(b) An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the board that by reason of facts stated in the certificate a stay, in his opinion, would cause imminent peril to life or property. In such cases proceedings shall not be stayed other than by a restraining order granted by the district court for the district, or a judge thereof, on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken, and on due cause shown.

**15-1-608. Board of adjustment; powers and duties; vote required.**

(a) The board shall:

(i) Hear and decide:

(A) Appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative official charged with the enforcement of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this article;

(B) All matters referred to it or upon which it is required to pass under any such ordinance.

(ii) Fix a reasonable time for hearing an appeal, give public notice, adequate notice to the parties in interest and decide the appeal within a reasonable time. Any party may appear in person at a hearing or by agent or attorney;

(iii) Adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) The board has the power to:

(i) Hear and decide special exemptions to the terms of the ordinance upon which the board is required to pass under the ordinance;

(A) Repealed by Laws 1984, ch. 15, § 2.

(ii) Vary or adjust the strict application of any of the requirements of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this article in the case of any physical condition applying to a lot or building if the strict application would deprive the owner of the reasonable use of the land or building involved. No adjustment in the strict application of any provision of an ordinance may be granted unless:

(A) There are special circumstances or conditions, fully described in the board's findings, which are peculiar to the land or building for which the adjustment is sought and do not apply generally to land or buildings in the neighborhood, and have not resulted from any act of the applicant subsequent to the adoption of the ordinance;

(B) For reasons fully set forth in the board's findings, the circumstances or conditions are such that the strict application of the provisions of the ordinance would deprive the applicant of the reasonable use of the land or building, the granting of the adjustment is necessary for the reasonable use thereof and the adjustment as granted is the minimum adjustment that will accomplish this purpose; and

(C) The granting of the adjustment is in harmony with the general purposes and intent of the ordinance and will not be injurious to the neighborhood or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare.

(iii) Grant exceptions and variances upon request after a showing that an illegal construction or a nonconforming building or use existed for a period of at least five (5) years in violation of local ordinance and the city or town has not taken steps toward enforcement;

(iv) Reverse or affirm wholly or partly the order, requirement, decision or determination as necessary, but no power exercised under this paragraph shall exceed the power or authority vested in the administrative officer from whom the appeal is taken.

(c) The concurring vote of a majority of the board is necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of any administrative official, or to decide in favor of the application on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any ordinance or to effect any variation in the ordinance.

**15-1-609. Board of adjustment; review of decisions.**

The decision of the board may be reviewed by the district court pursuant to Rule 12 of the Wyoming Rules of Appellate Procedure.

**15-1-610. Action to prevent violations authorized.**

(a) If any building or structure is erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired, converted or maintained, or if any building, structure or land is used in violation of this article or of any ordinance or other regulation made under its authority, the proper authorities of the city or town, in addition to other remedies prescribed by ordinance, may institute any appropriate action to prevent:

(i) The violation;

(ii) The occupancy of the building, structure or land; or

(iii) Any illegal act, conduct, business or use in or about the premises.

**15-1-611. Higher standards govern in conflicts.**

If the regulations made under this article conflict with any statutes or local ordinances or other regulations, the statutes, ordinances or regulations imposing the higher standards govern.

(ii) The specific amount and purpose of each appropriation; and

(iii) The actual expenditures made against each appropriation.

(iv) Repealed by Laws 1985, ch. 152, § 4.