Town of Bayfield

Planning Commission Meeting
Tuesday, April 9, 2024 – 6:30 pm
1199 Bayfield Parkway – Bayfield Town Hall – Boardroom

Ordinance 485 (Sec. 2-1(a)(1)g. Conditions to withdraw a remote option or restrict remote meeting participation: When conditions for a meeting can reasonably be mitigated to avoid and protect against harms identified in Section 2-1 (a) (1) a. declared emergencies, the Town Manager has the discretion to prepare the agenda and withdraw the remote option. In the event a remote option is available, participation will be restricted to Planning Commission members, presenting applicants, consultants or members of the public that have indicated, a minimum of thirty-six (36) hours in advance of the meeting start date and time, the agenda item and their desire to participate via a remote link. Participation restrictions in place for remote meetings shall not restrict any person to observe via remote attendance if available.

Planning Commission Regular Meeting

1. **Opening Ceremony:**
   - **a.** Call Meeting to Order
   - **b.** Roll Call
   - **c.** Pledge of Allegiance
   - **d.** General Public Input: Limited to Ten (10) Minutes (Three Minutes per Speaker)
   - **e.** Planning Commissioners disclose conflicts of interest
   - **f.** Approve Agenda
2. **Public Hearing Agenda:**
   - **a.** 2024-07 Noxious Weed Management Plan & Resolution #2024-04
3. **Action Agenda:**
   - **a.** Approval of March 12, 2024 Minutes
   - **b.** Resolution #2024-04
4. **Discussion and Adjourn:**
   - **a.** April 16, 2024 Next Board of Trustees Meeting
   - **b.** May 14, 2024 Next Planning Commission Meeting
   - **c.** Adjourn

Hearing Procedures: 1. Staff Presentation; 2. Applicant Presentation 3. Public Input; and 4. Planning Commission Consideration

General Rules: 1. Public comment is only allowed during portions of the meeting called "Public Input"; Please no interruptions. The Commission will call on the Applicant or the Public with any questions they might have.
2. Not all items on the Agenda are open for Public Input due to their nature.

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

TO: PLANNING COMMISSION

FROM: NICOL KILLIAN, AICP, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

PROJECT: NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN (PROJECT # 24-07)

DATE: TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 2024

The State of Colorado has recently reached out to the Town of Bayfield to remind us that we are required to comply with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act of 1990 (C.R.S. 35-5.5-101-119). The Act requires that the Town adopt a Noxious Weed Management Plan, appoint a local advisory board, manage List A and List B species in accordance with the state management objectives, and manage noxious weeds in public rights-of-ways.

On March 12, 2024, the Planning Commission adopted Resolution 2024-03 and on March 19, 2024, the Bayfield Board of Trustees adopted Ordinance 499 amending Chapter 9 of the Municipal Code to include Article IV-Noxious Weeds.

As part of implementing the new Article IV-Noxious Weeds, and per the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, the Town does need to adopt a Noxious Weed Management Plan.

Possible Recommendations

Staff has prepared the following options for the Planning Commission:

Alternative Action A: **Approve** Resolution 2024-04 recommending the Board of Trustees adopt the Noxious Weed Management Plan with the following findings:

Finding:

- **a.** The Town is required to comply with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act of 1990; and
- **b.** The Planning Commission will be the Advisory Commission for the Noxious Weed Management Plan.

Alternative Action B: **Deny** Resolution 2024-04 recommending the Board of Trustees adopt the Noxious Weed Management Plan with specific reasons and findings stated.

Alternative Action C: **Continue** Resolution 2024-02 recommending the Board of Trustees adopt the Noxious Weed Management Plan with specific direction to staff.

Staff Recommended Action

Staff recommends the Planning Commission, by motion, **Approve** Resolution 2024-04 recommending the Board of Trustees adopt the Noxious Weed Management Plan with the findings as stated in Alternative Action A above.

ATTACHMENTS

- Resolution 2024-04
- Noxious Weed Management Plan

Town of Bayfield
Planning Commission Meeting Minutes
March 12, 2024, Bayfield, Colorado

I. Opening Ceremony

Chair Nyberg called the March 12, 2024, Town of Bayfield Planning Commission meeting to order at 6:33 p.m.

Roll Call:
Commissioner Bryan Gadd – Arrived at 6:35p
Commissioner Cash Snooks – Present
Commissioner Chris O'Shea Heydinger – Present
Mayor Ashleigh Tarkington – Present
Chair Matthew Nyberg – Present

Commissioners Absent:
Commissioner Tish Nelson
Commissioner Jason Evans

Staff Present:
Nicol Killian, Community Development Director
Katie Sickles, Town Manager
Jeremy Schulz, Public Works Director
Kristin Dallison, Administrative Assistant

Media Present: None

Pledge of Allegiance

General Public Input:
Chair Nyberg opened public comment. There was no public present. Chair Nyberg closed public comment.

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest: None

Approval of Agenda:
Mayor Tarkington moved to approve the agenda for the March 12, 2024, meeting as presented.
Commissioner Snooks seconded.

Vote:
Commissioner Gadd – Yes
Commissioner Snooks – Yes
Commissioner O'Shea Heydinger – Yes
Mayor Tarkington – Yes
Chair Nyberg – Yes

II. Public Hearing Agenda:

a. 2024-07 Municipal Code Chapter 9 Amendment & Resolution #2024-03

Nicol Killian, Community Development Director, presented the staff report provided in the packet. The State of Colorado has recently reached out to the Town of Bayfield to remind us that we are required to comply with the

Colorado Noxious Weed Act of 1990 (C.R.S. 35-5.5-101-119). The Act requires that the Town adopt a Noxious Weed Management Plan, appoint a local advisory board, manage List A and List B species in accordance with the state management objectives, and manage noxious weeds in public rights-of-ways.

The Town of Bayfield adopted Ordinance 219 in January of 1992, creating Article IV of Chapter 10 of the Municipal Code called Undesirable Plant Management. This Article did create an advisory board, listed a few species considered noxious weeds back then, and discussed management on public lands. However, a Noxious Weed Management Plan was never adopted.

Staff recommends the Planning Commission, by motion, Approve Resolution 2024-03 recommending the Board of Trustees adopt the Municipal Code Amendments to Chapter 9 with the findings as stated in Alternative Action A.

Alternative Action A: Approve Resolution 2024-03 recommending the Board of Trustees adopt the Municipal Code Amendments to Chapter 9 with the following findings:

a. The Town is required to comply with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act of 1990; and
b. The Planning Commission will be the Advisory Commission for the Noxious Weed Management Plan

Commissioner O'Shea Heydinger had a couple of edits. Section 9.42 F. The period is missing and needs added. In the draft there needs to be a couple changes from "Rights of way**s**" to "Rights of way". Nicol will get these corrected.

Mayor Tarkington asked about code enforcement. Wants to see educational items put out to the public. Nicol suggested adding an education piece to the management plan. Commissioner Snooks and Gadd agreed that they want to see education about this before enforcement.

Chair Nyberg asked Director Schulz to identify some problem areas. Public Works Director Schulz said that the Town does have properties that we need to take care of and gave a few examples. Parks and Public Works will be responsible for the town's properties and rights of way.

Chair Nyberg asked about list A vs list B. List B is mainly what we see in our county, not list A.

There was no public present or on Zoom to make comments.

III. Action Agenda

a. Approval of February 13, 2024 Minutes

Commissioner O'Shea Heydinger moved to approve the February 13, 2024 Minutes.
Mayor Tarkington seconded the motion.

Vote:
Commissioner Gadd – Yes
Commissioner Snooks – Yes
Commissioner O'Shea Heydinger – Yes
Mayor Tarkington – Yes
Chair Nyberg – Yes

b. 2024-07 Resolution #2024-03

Mayor Tarkington made a motion to approve.

Commissioner Snooks seconded the motion.

Vote:
Commissioner Gadd – Yes
Commissioner Snooks – Yes
Commissioner O'Shea Heydinger – Yes
Mayor Tarkington – Yes
Chair Nyberg – Yes

IV. Discussion and Adjourn:

Nicol shares a couple announcements.
Nicol was invited to speak at the Wells Group Annual Forecast about Bayfield's development. She did give a presentation to the Alliance as well.
Senator Bennet's office let us know that the Town was awarded $1.57 Million, federal funding, towards the new intersection.
Chair Nyberg asked about the intermediate school connection to the East development. Nicol explained that we have had some progress on easements and crossing utilities. We still need to meet with IKAV and with the Los Pinos Ditch. We will be entertaining two options in the future and then narrow down to the best option from there to go to engineering phase.
Pine River Commons received a grant for $1.2 Million from the State of Colorado. $50K per unit, for the first 24 units. This is good news for deed restrictions and getting the project moving.

a. March 19, 2024 Next Board of Trustees Meeting
b. April 9, 2024 Next Planning Commission Meeting
c. Adjourn

Commissioner O'Shea Heydinger moved to adjourn the February 13, 2024 meeting.
Commissioner Snooks seconded.

Chair Nyberg adjourned the meeting at 6:56 p.m.

Approved:

_____

Matthew Nyberg, Chairperson

Attest:

_____

Kristin Dallison, Administrative Assistant

Town of Bayfield

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF BAYFIELD RECOMMENDING THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ADOPT A NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the State of Colorado adopted the Noxious Weed Act of 1990 (C.R.S. 35-5.5-101-119) that determined certain noxious weeds pose a threat to the continued economic and environmental value of the land in Colorado and they must be managed by all landowners in the state; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2024, the Town of Bayfield received a letter from the State of Colorado stating that the Town of Bayfield is required to adopt a Noxious Weed Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2024 the Planning Commission held a noticed public hearing on proposed amendments to the Municipal Code and adopted Resolution 2024-03 regarding a Noxious Weed Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, after considering the recommendation by staff and any public testimony received, the Planning Commission finds the adoption of the Noxious Weed Management Plan to be in the best interest of the citizens of the Town of Bayfield.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BAYFIELD PLANNING COMMISSION AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: The Planning Commission as an advisory commission recommends to the Board of Trustees that the Noxious Weed Management Plan be adopted as attached.

INTRODUCED AND PASSED AS A RESOLUTION at a meeting of the Town of Bayfield Planning Commission on the 9th day of April, 2024.

Planning Commission Chair:

_____

Matt Nyberg

Attest:

_____

Dustin Hayden, Town Clerk

Noxious Weed Management Plan

Management Plan Goals

The goal of the Town of Bayfield's Noxious Weed Management Plan is to manage and/or eradicate noxious weeds in Town. The purpose of the plan is to:

1. Comply with Municipal Code Sec 9.82.
2. Control the weeds on Town owned rights-of-way and properties;
3. Work with La Plata County to control weeds on Town adjacent county owned rights-of-way and privately owned properties; and
4. Educate and help Bayfield landowners with vegetation on their private properties.

Large noxious weed infestations can be stopped, reduced, managed and sometimes eventually eradicated. Smaller invasions can, most times, be fully eradicated before they have a chance to become established, and then spread throughout a sub region in the Town/County. By accomplishing this landowners and managers help stop noxious weeds from forcing out native plants and animals from their natural environment.

Control Methods

The most effective plan for managing noxious weeds combines several control methods in a consistent, integrated management program. The plan must take into account the needs of the desirable native plants, the nature of the plant pests, safety to livestock and wildlife, and the needs of the property owner and land users. An integrated weed management program consists of a variety of combinations of the following methods:

- Prevention – Good management will help keep desirable vegetation healthy and weeds under control. Buy only weed-seed-free hay, plant only certified seed, wash your vehicle and equipment after being in a weed-infested area, monitor your property and respond quickly to new weed infestations.

- Cultural Management – Cultural controls seek to control weed problems by establishing desired plant species. Cultural techniques manipulate the plant community through cultivating (cutting through and turning over the soil), re-seeding, fertilizing and irrigating.

- Biological Management – Biological control agents are organisms (usually insects) that are deliberately introduced to an area to control noxious weeds. The aim of biological control is not eradication, but rather to exert enough pressure on a weed to reduce its abundance to acceptable levels. Biological control agents are most useful for reducing seed production or weakening plants in large, dense noxious weed infestations where other control methods are not cost-effective.

- Livestock Grazing – Land managers can use cattle, sheep and goats to selectively overgraze certain weed species, thereby weakening them. In cases where desirable native species are not attractive to livestock, grazing may favor growth of native species over weeds. Livestock and wildlife can carry and spread weed seed on their coats or in their feces; avoid moving livestock from weedy areas to weed-free areas when weeds are producing viable seed.

- Mechanical Management – Techniques like mowing, tilling, hand-pulling, or burning can physically disrupt plant growth.

- Chemical Management – Herbicides that kill or control targeted plants. They can be safe and effective when applied properly. Herbicides decrease growth, seed production, and competitiveness of susceptible weeds.

Noxious Weed Species

The noxious weeds most common in La Plata County currently include the following:

Species	Information	Control Method(s)
Canadian Thistle (Cirsium Arvense) 	A non-native, deep-rooted perennial that spreads by seeds and aggressive creeping, horizontal roots called rhizomes. Can grow 2 to 4 feet in height. The leaves are oblong, spiny, bright green, and slightly hairy on the undersurface. Unlike other noxious biennial thistles which have a solitary flower at the end of each stem, Canada thistle flowers occur in small clusters of 1 to 5 flowers. They are about 1 cm in diameter, tubular-shaped, and vary from white to purple in color.	Prevention Cultural-Maintain healthy pastures, riparian areas, and rangelands. Prevent bare ground caused by overgrazing Biological-Cattle, goats, and sheep will graze on Canada thistle when plants are young and succulent in the spring Mechanical-hand-pulling and tilling create root fragments and stimulate the growth of new plants. Mowing can be effective if done every 10-21 days throughout the growing season *Chemical-Milestone, Prescott, Redeem, Perspective *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

Species	Information	Control Method(s)
Corn Chamomile *(Anthemis arvensis)* 	An annual plant that reproduces from seed, these plants have daisy-like flowers that consist of white petals surrounding a yellow disc in the center. It is bushy and branched, and can grow 10 to 30 inches tall when matured.The leaves are finely dissected and look similar to a fern. It can tolerate a wide range of soil types, elevations, and habitats.	Prevention Cultural-maintain healthy pastures & prevent bare spots from overgrazing, dense shade Biological-gall midge fly Mechanical-mow before plants bolt *Chemical-Milestone or Perspective *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS
Dalmation Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica & genistifolia)* Colorado List B 	Non-native, perennial forb introduced from the Mediterranean region as a folk remedy, fabric dye and ornamental. It reproduces both by seed and by extensive, creeping rhizomes. A single plant produces 500,000 seeds, most of which fall within 18 inches of the parent plant. Seeds can remain viable for at least 10 years. Grows to 3 feet and has bright yellow snapdragon-like flowers with an orange throat on elongated racemes.	Prevention Cultural-seed with competitive grasses Biological-calophasia lunula moth Mechanical-pull *Chemical-Perspective, Tordon/Picloram, Telar *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS
Hoary Cress *(lepidium draba)* Colorado List B 	Commonly known as whitetop is a creeping perennial that is a member of the mustard family and native to Europe. The stems, in the rosette stage, may grow up to 2 inches in height and produce grayish-green leaves that are lance-shaped. One plant can produce from 1,200 to 4,800 seeds. The plants emerge in early spring with stems emerging from the center of each rosette in late April. Flowers from May to June and plants set seed by mid-summer.	Prevention Cultural-minimize disturbance & seed dispersal Mechanical-mow before plants bolt *Chemical-Telar, Escort XP, Plateau or Panoramic *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

Species	Information	Control Method(s)
Leafy Spurge *(Euphorbia esula)* Colorado List B 	Non-native deep-rooted perennial that spreads by seed and extensive, creeping roots that can extend as deep as 30 feet into the soil and are extremely wide-spreading. The roots are brown and contain numerous pink buds that generally produce new shoots or roots. Leafy spurge can grow from 1 to 3 feet in height. The stems are smooth, pale green, and thickly clustered. The flowers are very small and yellowish-green. The entire plant contains a white, milky sap that can damage eyes and sensitive skin. One of the earliest plants to emerge in the spring. Flower clusters develop 1 to 2 weeks after stem emergence which is from mid-April to late May. One large leafy spurge plant can produce up to 130,000 seeds.	Prevention Cultural-establishment of selected grasses Biological-flea beetles Livestock Grazing-sheep & goats *Chemical-Perspective, Overdrive,Distinct, Paramount, Facel-L or Quinstar *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS
Mayweed Chamomile *(Anthemis cotula)* Colorado List B 	Bushy annual that can adapt to various conditions and is native to Europe. Is a prolific seed producer, producing more than 960,000 seeds per plant. The seeds viability in soil range from 4 to 6 years. The leaves are finely dissected, alternate, and approximately 0.75 to 2.5 inches long and 1 inch wide. Leaves may have some short hairs and emit an unpleasant odor. Flowers are solitary and borne at the ends of branches. They are 0.75 to 1.25 inches in diameter with 12 white ray flowers and yellow disk centers. The white ray flowers are in bloom from June through September. Mature plants grow from 0.5 to 2 feet tall and are highly branched.	Prevention Cultural-maintain healthy pastures & prevent bare spots from overgrazing, dense shade Biological-gall midge fly Mechanical-mow before plants bolt *Chemical-Milestone or Perspective *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

Species	Information	Control Method(s)
Russian Knapweed (Rhaponticum repens) Colorado List B 	Russian knapweed is a non-native, deep-rooted perennial that spreads by aggressive, creeping, horizontal roots (rhizomes) and seeds. The roots are brown to black with a scaly appearance. Can grow up to 3 feet in height. The stems and leaves are covered with short gray hairs. The flowers are urn-shaped, pink to purple in color, and are solitary at the tips of the upper branches. Can be distinguished from other knapweeds by the smooth, papery, rounded bracts that surround the flowers. Emerges in early spring after soil temperatures remain above freezing. It produces flowers from June to August and sets seeds in late summer to early fall. The seeds are viable for two to three years. Reproduces primarily from its root system. Buds on the horizontal roots can form adventitious shoots, August through the winter that can grow to become independent plants. Once rosettes emerge in the spring, remaining root buds slough off until they develop again in late summer. Additionally, root fragments can develop into new plants.	Prevention Cultural-establishment of selected grasses Biological-flea beetles Livestock Grazing-sheep & goats *Chemical-Perspective, Overdrive,Distinct, Paramount, Facel-L or Quinstar *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

Species	Information	Control Method(s)
Scentless Chamomile *(Tripleurospermum inodorum)* Colorado List B 	Annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial forb that is native to Europe. Seedlings emerge in spring and can produce a dense mat, outcompeting other species. Seeds and flowers are continually being formed. Each flower head can produce 300 seeds and a single plant can produce 300,000 seeds. The flowers are white in color, ¾ inches, and are daisy-like flowers that are solitary on each stem. Flowers have a yellow central disk surrounded by white petals. Leaves are alternate, fernlike, finely divided, and odorless when crushed. The stems can reach 6 inches to 3 feet tall and have numerous branches.	Prevention Cultural-minimize soil disturbance & maintain high native canopy cover of drought tolerant plants Mechanical-remove fibrous roots
Sulfur Cinquefoil *(Potentilla recta)* Colorado List B 	Sulfur cinquefoil is a perennial forb that is native to Eurasia. The flowers are pale yellow with 5 heart-shaped petals and are slightly longer than the 5 enclosing green sepals and 5 small bracts. Flowers appear from May to July with peak flowering generally occurring in late June. Each flower produces numerous small seeds that are slightly flattened and 1.3 mm long. The seeds are comma-shaped, brownish-purple in color, and covered with a net-like pattern of veins. Seeds remain viable in the soil for at least three years. Leaves are numerous, alternate, and compound with 5 to 7 leaflets having toothed edges. Leafstalks have conspicuous perpendicular hairs and leaves appear green on the underside. The erect stems are single to several, with few (or none) slender branches and are 12 to 28 inches in height that grow from the well-developed rootstock. The plant has a single taproot and may have several shallow, spreading branch roots but no rhizomes.	Prevention Cultural- dense shade, drought tolerant ground cover Mechanical-remove and bag entire root

Species	Information	Control Method(s)
Tamarisk *(Tamarix Spp.)* Colorado List B 	Non-native deciduous evergreen shrub or small tree that grows from 5 to 20 feet tall, also known as saltcedar. The bark on saplings and stems is reddish-brown. The leaves are small, scale-like and bluish-green in color. Tiny pink to white flowers have five petals and grow on slender racemes. Reproduces by seeds as well as vegetatively. A mature plant can produce up to 600,000 seeds per year. Seeds are viable for up to 45 days under ideal conditions. Buds break dormancy in February or March. Flowering occurs anytime between April and August. Ideal conditions for seedling survival are saturated soil during the first few weeks of life, a high water table, and open sunny ground with little competition from other plants.	Prevention Cultural-manage then revegetate with seeded grasses, willow stakes & cottonwood cuttings Biological-saltcedar leaf beetle Mechanical-bulldozer and prescribed fire *Chemical-Garlon 4, Remedy, Rodeo or Milestone *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS
Western Whorled Milkweed *(Asclepias subverticillata)* 	Western whorled milkweed is a perennial, reproducing both by seed and from roots. The erect, hairless, slender, plants are 1 to 3 feet tall when mature, and can grow singly or in clumps. The narrow leaves, about 3/8” wide and up to 5” long, grow in whorls of 3 to 5 at each node. The umbrella-like cluster of greenish-white flowers appear in mid to late summer at the top of branches and in leaf axils. The 3-5” long, narrow seed pods open along seams to release numerous flat brown seeds that are 1/5” long with a feathery tuft of silky hair. Stems and leaves contain a milky latex which oozes from veins when cut or broken. All milkweeds are poisonous to some degree to all classes of livestock including poultry, sheep and cattle, horses, goats, alpacas, and rabbits.	Prevention Biological-milkweed longhorns, red milkweed beetles, yellow milkweed aphids *Chemical- Glyphosate, 2 & 4-D plus Dicamba, Perspective, Tordon 22K (picloram) *ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

The State of Colorado has four lists of noxious weed species that get updated from time to time, so the Bayfield Noxious Weed Management Plan will refer to the State's website (https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/noxious-weeds/species-id) for the most updated information on the following:

1. List A Species: are designated by the Commissioner for eradication.
2. List B Species: are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species.
3. List C Species: are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.
4. Watch List Species: have been determined to pose a potential threat to the agricultural productivity and environmental values of the lands of the state. The Watch List is intended to serve advisory and educational purposes only. Its purpose is to encourage the identification and reporting of these species to the Commissioner in order to facilitate the collection of information to assist the Commissioner in determining which species should be designated as noxious weeds.

Education & Enforcement

Education and awareness are the first tools used for noxious weed management. The Town of Bayfield will have a noxious weed management webpage dedicated to informing the public about what noxious weeds are in Town, as well as provide links to the Management Plan, and State and County noxious weed webpages for additional resources. The Town will also reach out to Homeowner Associations (HOAs) to make sure they understand what resources are available for them and their homeowners.

Once a property is determined to contain noxious weeds, Town staff will reach out to the property owner and provide any needed information to help them abate the noxious weed species.

If the property owner is not willing to cooperate in the process, then the Town will start enforcement action. Chapter 9, Article IV of the Code of Ordinances for the Town of Bayfield outlines this process.

Resources

State of Colorado: https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/noxious-weeds/species-id

La Plata County:
https://www.co.laplata.co.us/departments/weed_management/noxious_weed_list.php