Wasatch County Weed Board Members

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CURRENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR THOSE LISTED ON THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (SEE APPENDIX J)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 3

State Noxious Weed List 4

Weed Board Goal 5

Education 6

Early Detection Rapid Response 7-10

Values 11-13

Controlling Noxious Weeds 14-17

Authority & Enforcement 18-19

Agreements & Reports Detail.....20-22

Appendix A 23

Appendix A-1 24

Appendix B 25-27

Appendix C.....28

Appendix D 29

Appendix D-1 30

Appendix E 31

Appendix F 32

Appendix F-1 33

Appendix G .....N/A

Appendix H 35-38

Appendix H-1 39-40

Appendix H-2 41-45

Appendix I 46

Appendix J 47-57

Appendix K 58-60

Introduction

Noxious weeds are present throughout the State of Utah. It is fair to state that every county has a concern with the invasion of noxious weeds within their boundaries. The invasion of noxious weeds has been likened to a raging biological wildfire out of control and spreading rapidly (Dewey, Steven A. Noxious Weeds, A Biological Wildfire).

Public concern is increasing about the existing and potential harmful effects of unmanaged weeds. Unacceptable levels adversely affect crop and forage production, range lands, wildlife habitat, visual quality, recreation opportunities, and land value. Land managers & land owners face the challenge to develop and conduct an effective program for controlling the spread of noxious weeds.

This plan is written to provide a unified effort in developing a public awareness program; a prevention program; and an inventory, mapping, monitoring, and reporting procedure for all parties cooperating in the county.

Wasatch County has major problems with the spread of invasive noxious weeds. The county currently has 27 species of noxious weeds, of the 55 listed by the Utah State Department of Agriculture. See table 1 for listing of noxious weeds.

Table 1 - State Weed List Classification

Class 1A	Class 1B	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Common Crupina	Camelthorn	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Cogongrass
Africa Rue	Garlic Mustard	Medushahead	Houndstounge	Myrtle Spurge
Small Bugloss	Purple Starthistle	Rush Skeletonweed	Perennial Pepperweed	Dames Rocket
Mediterranean Sage	Goatsrue	Spotted Knapweed	Phragmites	Scotch Broom
Spring Millet	African Mustard	Purple Loosestrife	Tamarisk	Russian Olive
Syrian Beancaper	Giant Reed	Squarrose knapweed	Hoary Cress	
Ventenata	Japanese Knotweed	Dyers Woad	Canada Thistle	
Plumeless Thistle	Blueweed	Yellow Starthistle	Poison Hemlock	
Malta Starthistle	Elongated Mustard	Yellow Toadflax	Musk Thistle	
	Common St. Johnswort	Diffuse Knapweed	Quackgrass	
	Oxeye daisy	Black Henbane	Jointed Goatgrass	
	Cutleaf vipergrass	Dalmation Toadflax	Bermudagrass	
			Perennial Sorghum spp.	
			Scotch Thistle	
			Field Bindweek	
			Puncturevine	

Table 1 represents the current application established by the Utah State Department of Agriculture. Noxious weeds occur on both private and public owned lands. Those who are developing or caretaking land whether the land is public or private are responsible to prevent the continued spread of noxious weeds within their ownerships or agreements.

GOAL

The Wasatch County Weed Board strives to increase public knowledge about invasive weeds by supporting local programs (Cooperative Weed Management Area), government agencies, and private land owners to help contain and control the spread of invasive noxious weeds. The collective cooperative efforts of all will help conserve and enhance our natural resources in Wasatch County.

EDUCATION

Awareness

Awareness of noxious weeds and the problems they cause will help the general public to understand why a long-term program is important for Wasatch County.

The purpose of the Wasatch County Weed Plan is to make people responsible for supporting, implementing, and taking part in a weed management program. By accomplishing this we will be able to preserve and enhance our natural resources in Wasatch County. The first step to accomplish this is to make people aware that a problem exists. By working together as a Weed Board we will increase the awareness of the citizens of Wasatch County that weeds are not only a problem, but that there are resources available to help identify, control, and hopefully eradicate most invasive noxious weeds within the county.

Education

Education concerning the impact of noxious weeds to the flora and fauna of the area is an important facet of any long-term weed management plan developed. All Federal, State, local agency personnel, and private landowners involved in the County are responsible for control and containment of invasive noxious weeds present on their lands. Exotic plants pose a serious threat to crops and native vegetation. The invasive nature of most exotic plants that are considered noxious weeds makes it imperative that agency personnel and private land owners working in the county are familiar with the most important noxious weed species and the damage they cause. One of the Weed Board goals is to lead an effort to educate the citizens of Wasatch County on the benefits of managing invasive noxious weeds. The Weed Board will work to help land owners improve their knowledge of weed identification, weed control methods, and other information about weeds. They plan to utilize a number of resources to accomplish these goals. These resources should include but not limited to: news releases, power point presentations, schools and other training opportunities, public meetings, brochures, field trips, public outreach events, and cooperation with agencies and other groups within the county.

Training

This weed plan contains information that will aid individuals on how to manage noxious weeds. Training is also available from Utah State University Extension Specialists, County Weed Supervisor and other trained people on the Weed Board. All are available to train and aid in the weed control efforts needed in the county.

EARLY DETECTION RAPID RESPONSE

Prevention and Early Detection

Prevention, early detection, control and eradication of invasive noxious weed species are the most practical means of weed management. Prevention is best accomplished by ensuring that new weed species seed or vegetative reproductive plant parts are not introduced into an area. Common methods of introduction include:

A. Contaminated seed, feed grain, hay, straw or mulch.

B. Movement of un-cleaned equipment or machinery from noxious weed-contaminated areas to non-contaminated areas. This includes equipment or machinery used for, or by construction, recreation, agriculture, forestry, oil and gas exploration and production, utility companies, mining, and tourism.

C. Animals (domestic and wildlife) that have viable weed seed present in their digestive tract or attached to their hair or wool.

D. People scattering wild bird seed contaminated with noxious weed seeds, noxious weed plant parts with viable seed, or planting noxious weed seed for ornamentals.

E. Allowing noxious weeds to produce seed along waterways.

F. Using gravel, road fill, or top soil contaminated with noxious weed seed or vegetative reproductive plant parts.

G. Noxious weed seeds attaching to clothing of hikers, hunters, fishermen, workers, etc.

H. People planting noxious weeds as an ornamental or landscaping such as Tamarisk, Myrtle Spurge, Russian Olive, Sulfur Cinquefoil, Phragmites, Etc.

The County Prevention Program will:

A. Develop early detection methods and eradication programs for new invaders. This would include education and awareness programs where visitors and users of the area assist managers in locating and identifying new invasive weed species.

B. Provide follow-up inspection to verify potential of new invasive weed species. Initiate an eradication program if new species are confirmed.

C. Ensure that seed, feed grains, hay, straw or mulch are free of weed reproductive plant parts that are used in the county.

D. Encourage proper management of livestock used in or trailed through the county to slow noxious weed spread.

1. Use only feeds meeting certification standards, such as, required by USFS to use certified hay on forest lands. Processed feeds inhibit the germination of weed seed and kill the vegetative plant parts. Pelleted feeds also reduce waste lowering the potential spreading of weed-contaminated feed.

2. Livestock (used in cultural management of weeds) should be held in a weed-free environment 96 hours prior to moving them into the county. This allows the animals to clean their digestive tracts of weed seeds.

E. Ensure that equipment or vehicles are free of weed reproductive plant parts prior to movement into and out of the county. Develop standards and follow proper guidelines to prevent the introduction of weeds by equipment or machinery used for or by:

Agriculture/Livestock
Commercial and Private Construction
Fire Suppression Measures
Irrigation Ditch Companies
Mining Quarries and Gravel Pits
Oil and Gas Exploration/Production
Range and Wildlife Improvement Projects
Recreation/Tourism/Hunting/Fishing
Right-of-Way Construction/Maintenance
Logging and Forestry
Utility Construction/Maintenance

1. Develop cooperative weed-prevention programs with the suppliers of sand, gravel, top soil, and other construction materials to ensure that these materials are free of weed seed or reproductive plant parts before quarrying, mining and/or transporting within county. (See Appendix K)

2. Develop stipulations in the contracts that do not allow any weed seed present in the gravel or other material.

F. Educate people to the variety of seed transport methods:

1. Picking and transporting plants or parts of plants, such as flowers, may spread noxious weed seeds.
2. Weed seeds may stick to clothing when walking through weed-infested areas.

G. Work with the county and city planning staff and zoning committees to include consideration for noxious weed management when developing or approving subdivision plans, special use permits, or new leases. (See Appendix H, H-1, & H-2)

H. Develop an Integrated Weed Management Program including mechanical, herbicide, biological and re-vegetation whereby all landowners within the county are working in a cooperative program that prevents weeds from producing seed. (See Appendix J).

I. Develop weed-awareness programs for local residents, fishing and hunting license holders, the visiting public, and staff members of the different county, state, and federal agencies.

J. Through the County Weed Management Area (CWMA) programs every effort available will be used to help prevent the introduction of new weed infestations into the area and for the control of present infestations. (See Appendix J)

K. Fire suppression results in the disturbance of land surface by vehicles, foot traffic, pack stock, chemicals, helicopter buckets, bulldozers, fire line explosives, pumps, and hand tools. Fire rehabilitation practices may include seeding the fire lines or burned areas, care needs to be taken that seed mixes are free of noxious weed seed.

L. Planning before fires occur can mitigate the impacts of noxious weeds during and after fire suppression activities.

<u>To minimize weed impacts:</u>

1. Approve noxious weed management actions that utilize the most cost-effective means of providing adequate watershed cover where competition from noxious weeds would render emergency re-vegetation of fire lines and campsite ineffective. This includes setting standards in the fire plan that only weed-free seed is used for re-vegetation.

2. Use chemical suppression in conjunction with reseeding only where noxious weed control activities are underway.

3. Where noxious weeds are a problem, but no approved chemical control actions are underway, emphasizing timely seeding of herbaceous cover species that will aggressively occupy disturbed sites until recovery by native plant species occur. Use drilling or other effective techniques to gain a high rate of plant establishment.

M. To prevent the invasion of weeds into burns:

1. Weed prevention will be a consideration in the daily fire-fighting operation.
2. Consider rehabilitation as part of the suppression effort. The planning section should address prevention in the rehabilitation plan.
3. Emphasize light-hand tactics to minimize the amount of soil disturbance.
4. Require the cleaning of equipment used on the fire line and in camp. This includes the development of proper cleaning methods of all equipment to be used on the fires to reduce the possibilities of the spread of weed species.
5. Avoid storing quipment and resources in weedy areas.
6. Aggressive suppression may result in the least amount of land disturbed by fire line and camps. The cheapest option will probably result in the least

disturbance.

7. Use only seed that is certified weed-free.
8. Seed burned areas where there is a question that the native species will recover from the burn.
9. Restore fire lines using the same material that was removed during fire.
10. Replant with suitable grass species such as: wheat & brome grasses immediately after fire disturbance or area where chemical control has removed noxious weeds

N. Create a County Ordinance that prevents landscaping with invasive (noxious weeds) for ornamental purposes.

Values

A. High Cost of Weeds

Owners and managers need to be concerned about Noxious Weeds, because of the economic effects on all who live in the county.

B. Costs to Taxpayer and Property Owner

Taxpayers are contributing a part of their annual incomes to the cost of controlling weeds. County and federal funds have been used on private, state, and federal lands in several cases in order to help prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Some private land owners have also spent their own funds and time to manage and control noxious weeds.

However there are many land owners who have not made any effort to control weeds within their boundaries. This has a direct economic effect on all other land owners. Other State and Federal Agencies are spending tax dollars to control noxious weeds.

To help better coordinate noxious weed control efforts within the County, the County Weed Board in 2003 created a Coordinated Weed Managements Area, (CWMA) (See Appendix J). This provided the County the opportunity to apply for grant funds to control invasive weeds (noxious weeds).

C. Budget

As indicated earlier in this report, Wasatch County in now spending over $200,000 each year for detection and suppression of noxious weeds. In addition, for the past 5 years we have spent an additional $60,000 to $100,000 in grant monies which includes matching funds which can be labor and equipment provided under the CWMA Program. The Grant funds come from federal, private & state funding. However, there has been very little funding for prevention by any of the agencies. If Wasatch County is going to get on top of the weed problem, there is a need to increase their efforts in the prevention phase. The Forest Service, State Parks & Recreation, Division of Wildlife, Utah Department of Transportation are also providing funding for the control of noxious weeds, on their lands. County budgets should be coordinated with funds from other state and federal agencies to accomplish the total job of weed management. Future year budgets for all agencies should reflect a needed increase in prevention, as well as maintain the effort in detection and suppression for all agencies. Sites where major eradication projects have been completed or that are in progress should be re-vegetated to help prevent the return of the noxious weeds.

D. **Reduction Property Values**

While this may seem a contradiction in Wasatch County where land values are high for home development, the loss of value may be reduced depending on the noxious weed involved.

Keep in mind that when you purchase property in Wasatch County with any noxious weed "YOU" inherit the complete responsibility to control these weeds under Utah State Law. (See Appendix B, C & D) This can be very time-consuming and costly, with several repeat treatments required each year.

If weed infestations are spread without control or containment large acreages of land used for farming or grazing and recreation will become completely useless for these purposes. This is especially applicable to state and federal land where grazing permits are granted.

E. **Skyrocketing Future Costs**

Making a greater effort to control noxious weeds now will save taxpayers money and efforts later. Delayed efforts to contain or control weeds now will increase costs. Wasatch County now has several thousand acres of weeds such as, musk thistle, scotch thistle, leafy spurge, knapweeds, yellowstar thistle, dyers woad, toadflax, canada thistle, etc. that are costly to control. As these weeds spread the cost will increase at an exponential rate.

F. **Impacts to Crops and Livestock Production**

Noxious weeds also directly affect crop and livestock production in Wasatch County which in turn has some effect on the everyday consumer.

G. **Cost to Crops**

As noxious weeds invade small or larger areas of farm lands, they steal precious water and nutrients from the crops, such as hay and grains. (The knapweeds actually releases an enzyme or toxin into the soil that will inhibit the growth of any plant near it). As a result, crop production is reduced sometimes radically ranging from a loss of 20 to 30% in production. (Goold, Chris; Noxious Weeds: Changing the Face of Southwestern Colorado). Other weeds such as leafy spurge have the same effect on farm crops and other range land plants.

If weeds in farm crops are not soon contained the sales and value of these crops will lose value due to restriction imposed by the State Department of Agriculture on the Sale and movement of cropland products. This is already the case in some counties in Idaho which will not let seed infested hay be moved off the property where it is raised. We may need to ask for the State to restrict sale of infested crops from Wasatch County.

H. Cost to Livestock

Ranchers and farmers who rely on private, public and state lands within the county are now facing a serious problem with noxious weeds. Noxious weeds on rangelands displace native grasses and forbs that reduce forage available for livestock and big game animals. This in turn reduces the carrying capacity of range lands, and increases the potential for soil erosion. As weeds continue to spread farmers and ranchers will be forced to seek other grazing lands for livestock use. In Wasatch County some rangeland acres have reduced capacity because of the amount of scotch thistle and musk thistle now occupying their sites.

Noxious weeds can be poisonous to livestock. Leafy spurge can be poisonous to cattle and may cause blindness. Yellowstar thistle and Russian knapweed are toxic to horses. Hounds tongue is poisonous to cattle and horses.

I. Cost to Wildlife

Big game, elk and deer are also affected by noxious weeds. It is suggested that noxious weeds could influence wildlife by displacing forage. This certainly may be the case on deer and elk winter rangeland sites, such as the land near the Wallsburg turn where both deer and elk find winter forage.

J. Cost to Recreation

Noxious weeds could potentially affect visitors who come to fish and hunt in the county or who visit the several state parks in Wasatch County. Musk thistle and scotch thistle along streams, rivers, and lake shores are so thick in some areas that it may affect those who try to fish these streams. Water districts must take action to reduce the impact that weeds are having in the areas for which they have management responsibility. State Park and Federal Land users will continue to see a loss of aesthetic values as more weeds invade recreation sites.

K. Overall Impacts

Perhaps the greatest potential impacts of the continued spread of noxious weeds is to the biodiversity of the native plant communities. The loss of native plant communities to noxious weeds is a serious matter, one that we cannot take lightly. With the loss of native plants to introduced species which have little or no natural controls, the impacts on the biodiversity will be long lasting. Certainly one cannot begin to understand this impact until they look at such areas in North Dakota where native plant communities are now almost total leafy spurge communities. This has cost the state of North Dakota up to $87 million in lost revenues. Not counting the aesthetic costs to the landscape.

CONTROLLING NOXIOUS WEEDS

A. Management

Management of noxious weeds is much like modern wildfire management. Early detection, rapid response (EDRR). It is important that there is a balance of all four elements for effective management. To date, Wasatch County has done a fair job in detection and suppression, and we are now increasing our efforts in prevention and re-vegetation.

B. Agency Coordination and Cooperation

Collective cooperative efforts are a vital link in management and control of noxious weeds within the County, and throughout the State. Management of noxious weeds would not be feasible without agency coordination and cooperation. The job of doing so would be overwhelming and complicated. Planning for budgets, educating the public, mapping of new weed locations, is a job that everyone needs to be involved in. Wasatch County Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) established for the County, is the main tool to obtain cooperation and coordination of the noxious weed program among the land management agencies & private land owners. (See Appendix J and CWMA bylaws) The CWMA has resulted in increased sharing of expertise, information, resources, and provide a process to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the noxious weed program in Wasatch County.

C. Public Involvement

Through an increased education program it is hopeful that the public will become more aware of the noxious weed problem and its costs to the environment. As we educate our public in prevention, it is hopeful they will be able to identify and report their findings of noxious weeds to local government officials, weed board members and others who are responsible concerning weed infestation. The users of public lands include recreationalist, equestrians, cyclist, anglers, hunters, and motorized users. They are an excellent source of information for the spread of noxious weeds on public and larger tracts of private lands.

D. Suppression (containment and control)

Suppression suggests that the weeds are done away with or that they are held to a level that will provide little or no threat to the environment.There are several steps that can be taken to manage and suppress weeds. The current program within the county has relied on spraying with some use of biological control which has not been all that successful. The county needs to rely on a multi effort for suppression of noxious weeds.

It is important to point out that it cannot be done by the county alone. Every land owner be it private or public, must do their part to hold the line on the spread of noxious weeds. This can be done by several methods such as: spraying, pulling, grubbing, mowing, and biological. Regardless of what method is used by the landowner, the county and other land owners must do all they can in preventing noxious weeds from going to seed for the current growing season and for several years thereafter. This is necessary because many of these weeds have seeds that are viable for 8 to 50 years once they are present in the soil. Several spread by underground roots that are hard to kill with only one effort, so the job must go on each year. No longer can property owners neglect this important task. If they do, they will soon find their lands useless for grazing or other values. In addition, these lands become a public nuisance to their neighbors and the community as a whole. Those who are developing lands for sale etc. too, must also take part or be limited as to how the land may be used, until they have the weed problem under management with the growth now occurring in the county. Land development is the most viable way the noxious weeds are being spread. Therefore, developers must submit a development plan to the county planner to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

E. Pesticide Use

Any person who applies any type of pesticide product in Utah is subject to the requirements of the Utah Agricultural Code, specifically the Utah Pesticide Control Act. The application of any pesticide, including herbicides as part of weed control efforts in Wasatch County will be made in compliance with the Federal, Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended and the Utah Pesticide Control Act as amended (Title 4, Chapter 14, Rule 68-07). All pesticide applicators will be properly licensed as required by the Utah Pesticide Control Act. Each application of any pesticide product will be recorded according to the pesticide record keeping requirement as specified in R68-7-8 of the Utah Pesticide Control Act.

All pesticide applicators will be properly trained on the use of pesticide products. This training is to include calibration, label reading, personal protective equipment, and safety.

F. Wet Land Weed Control

Wet Land Weed Control is made difficult due to EPA regulations and Accessibility to infestations.

Aquatic weeds block water flow in canals and ditches causing serious problems. It restricts delivery of irrigation water to farms, plugs off drains causing flooding problems and causes higher water levels, putting pressure on the canal banks. The Wasatch

County Noxious Weed Plan is only concerned with controlling noxious and new invading weed species.

G. Possible Methods of Control

As a county weed board we strongly urge the
control of weeds whenever and wherever possible. Where land is being developed, developers and landowners must pay close attention to the spread of noxious weeds. It is the legal requirement of the property owner, whether it is an individual, a group, or a government agency to control the weeds on the land that they own or administer.

There are a number of methods available to control weeds. However, the best method of control is prevention. Listed below are 5 methods to help control noxious weeds.

1. Biological Control:
   Biological control is the ideal program for a wet land infestation and/or lands near water where herbicide use is restricted. Introducing natural enemies to these noxious weed species can slow down their growth, eliminate many viable seeds, and help destroy their massive root systems. Biological control alone will not eliminate the problem, but it does slow it down and combined with other control methods such as mechanical, cultural and chemical, it can be very effective.

2. Mechanical Methods:
   Mechanical methods are frequently used for dredging or ditching. Weeds are a major cause of silting and bank deterioration. Harvesting has been used back east, but it is time consuming, laborious and very expensive. Disposal of the harvested weeds can also be a problem. Since these methods generally provide only short term results, they need to be employed on a continual basis.

3. Cultural Methods:
   Planting competitive plants will help, but make sure that what you plant will not be destroyed while treating noxious weeds. This is especially true with chemical treatment. Noxious broad leaf plants can effectively be treated in grass land with a selective herbicide such as 2, 4-D. Planting a competitive broad leaf in a noxious infestation, would be a waste of time and money. It is important to make sure the problem is solved before introducing plants that are susceptible to the same treatment as the noxious weeds.
   Treated areas, where native species will not grow back in, should be replanted to prevent erosion, and create competition against new invasions.

5. Chemical Control:
Until recently, the major factor limiting the use of chemicals has been the availability of effective herbicides approved for use in aquatic and wetland situations.

Some forms of 2, 4-D can be used up to the water's edge. The seeds produced along a canal or ditch bank can travel in irrigation water to infest crop lands all along its course.

Information on chemical resources are available through the Wasatch County Weed Supervisor or USU Extension.

When spraying a bank you should spray traveling up stream and only over spray one foot onto the water. Don't spray across the canal, travel one side at a time. Ground water contamination is also a major concern. Chemical Treatment is probably our most effective method of noxious weed control, but in all treatment/areas our environment must come first.

In most cases, eliminating noxious weeds, which are not native to our natural setting, will benefit our environment, but when ground water contamination is possible, chemical treatment is not an option. Other methods or combination of methods such as mechanical, cultural, or biological must be used.

AUTHORITY AND ENFORCEMENT

I. Authority

The Utah Noxious Weed Act (Title 4, Chapter 17, Rule R68-09) provides for the control and management of noxious weeds in Utah. Private property owners, municipalities, and state agencies are subject to the provision of the Utah Noxious Weed Act. Federal agencies are subject to the provisions of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (P.O. 93-629) as amended in 1990 (Section 15, Management of Undesirable Plants on Federal Lands). Under the 1990 amendment to the Federal Noxious Weed Act, federal agencies are directed to enter into agreements with appropriate state and local agencies to coordinate the management of noxious weeds. All land owners within the boundaries of Wasatch County are also subject to Wasatch County policies and ordinances applicable, as provided for by State Law concerning noxious weeds. (See Appendix B, D, D-1, H, H-1, H-2, I, & K)

II. Enforcement

Enforcement of the Wasatch County Weed Management Plan will be carried out through the procedures established in the Utah Noxious Weed Act. Under the Utah Noxious Weed Act, County Weed Control Boards, County Weed Supervisors and Field Representatives of the Utah Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry have authority for the enforcement of the provisions of the act. The specific duties of each of these parties will be as outlined in the Handbook for County Weed Boards.

Before May 1, each year the county weed control board is to post a general notice of the noxious weeds within the county in at least three public places in the county and publish the notice in a newspaper or other publication of general circulation on at least three occasions. (See Appendix B)

The Utah Noxious Weed Act requires that all land owners or people in possession of property be responsible for the control of noxious weeds on their property. Specific provisions of this law call for the control and prevention of the spread of noxious weeds by property owners or people in possession of property.

The Wasatch County Weed Control Board expects that all landowners and land managers take prompt action to control and prevent the spread of the noxious weeds located on their property. This action will be required two or more times each year as long as the infestation exists. Section 4-17-7(2), (3) of the Utah Weed Act states:

(2) If the County weed control board determines that particular property within the county requires prompt and definite attention to prevent or control noxious weeds, it shall serve the owner or the person in possession of the property, personally or by certified mail, a notice specifying when and what action should be taken on the property. Methods of prevention or control may include definite systems of tillage, cropping, use of chemicals, and use of livestock.

(3) An owner or person in possession of property who fails to take measures to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds in the served notice, is maintaining a public nuisance.

Any property owner who fails to make efforts in controlling noxious weeds on their property will be served this written notice declaring their property a public nuisance as outlined above. If further action is needed, then the procedures for taking corrective action on that property will be carried out as outlined in section 4-17-8.5 of the Utah Noxious Weed Act. Section 4-17-8 (1), (2) of the Utah Noxious Weed Act, states:

(1) If the owner or person in possession of property fails to take action to control or prevent the spread of noxious weeds within five working days after they declare the property a public nuisance, the county may, after reasonable notification, enter the property without the consent of the owner or the person in possession, and perform any work necessary, consistent with sound weed prevention and control practices, to control the weeds or declare the weed a public nuisance & handled as a misdemeanor." (See appendix D, D-1 and I)

(2) Any expense incurred by the county in controlling the noxious weeds is paid by the property owner of record or the person in possession of the property, as the case may be, within 90 days after receipt of the charges incurred by the county. If not paid within 90 days after notice of the charges, the charges become a lien against the property and are collectible by the county treasurer at the time general property taxes are collected. (See Appendix d & d-1).
This procedure is consistent with County Ordinance Section 12.02.01. Failure to control noxious weeds is a public nuisance. In Wasatch County, maintaining a public nuisance is also a class C misdemeanor and shall be enforced as such. (See Appendix I).

Any property owner who is served with a notice to control noxious weeds may appeal the notice through the procedures outlined in section 4-17-8.5 of the Utah Noxious Weed Act. Hearings before county weed board - appeal of decision to Board of County Council - Judicial Review:

Any person served with notice to control noxious weeds may request a hearing to appeal the terms of the notice before the county weed control board within 10 days of receipt of such notice and may appeal the decision of the county weed control board to the board of county Council.

Any person served with notice to control noxious weeds who has had a hearing before both the county weed control board and the board of county Council may further appeal the decision of the board of county Council by filing written notice of appeal with court of competent jurisdiction.

AGREEMENTS AND REPORTS DETAILS

Record Keeping Purpose:

The primary goal of our record keeping system is to collect information in order to document the progress and success of noxious weed control in Wasatch County. Our record keeping system will track noxious weed management methods, record necessary environmental information at management sites, trace the use of funds and manpower, provide information to validate and build the program, and document the progress and success of noxious weed control.

Inventory:

At the first of each new year, an inventory will be conducted by the Weed Supervisor to determine the amount of herbicide left over from the previous year. The Weed Supervisor will then determine the herbicide needs for the upcoming season. An invitation for bids will be sent out to herbicide suppliers. Copies of returned bids will be kept on file for five years. (See Appendix A, A-1)

General Notice:

A general notice to control noxious weeds will be posted each spring before May 1st in three public places and in the newspaper on three occasions. This notice will be filed as part of the requirements of section 4-17-7 of the Utah Noxious Weed Act. (See Appendix B)

Infestation report:

All new infestations of noxious weeds found in the county will be recorded on a Noxious Weed Infestation report form. (See Appendix C) This form will identify the location of the infestation and identify the property owner or manager of the property. This form will monitor the control efforts of each particular noxious weed infestation. Each attempt to notify the property owner of their weed problem will be recorded on this form. The first attempt to notify individuals will be through a personal visit by the Weed Supervisor. Subsequent attempts may be made through phone calls. The last resort to notify property owners/managers will be through the mail.

Weed infestations that do not get prompt and appropriate control measures will be turned over to the county Weed Board for a decision on what to do next. If deemed necessary by the Wasatch County Weed Board, the weed infestation could be determined a public nuisance and the property owner or manager will be served an individual notice to control their weed infestation. Whenever an infestation is to be

served to an individual notice, it will be the weed supervisors policy to take a picture of that infestation. The picture will be attached to the back of the infestation form. Individual Notice: (See Appendix C)

The Individual Notice to Control Noxious Weeds form will be used by the Wasatch County Weed Supervisor to notify property owners who have not cooperated with efforts to control noxious weeds on their property. This notice will formally serve the property owners, declaring their property a public nuisance (See Appendix D). At this time it is determined by the Weed Board to do the work to control the noxious weeds a notification of noxious weed lien assessment will be issued (See Appendix D-1). Also in Wasatch County, once the property has been declared a public nuisance it becomes a Class C Misdemeanor. This becomes subject to a citation to the offending parties. The citation is issued by the Wasatch County Sheriff's Department. (See Appendix I)

Work Order Statement & Spray Agreement:

A billing record will be kept for all jobs that the county weed department completes. This record will be maintained and filed by the county Weed Supervisor and the Public Works Secretary. (See Appendix E-1 & E-2)

Daily Work Log:

A daily work log will be kept by the County Weed Supervisor and any other county weed worker. This log will record information pertaining to the daily activities of weed workers. This log will be maintained in a plain notebook.

Daily Noxious Weed Control Record:

Each work day the weed supervisor will maintain a Daily Noxious Weed Control Record. (See Appendix F) This record will identify the following:

Locations of weeds treated	Dates and time of treatments applied
Chemicals used	EPA registration numbers
Rate applied	Total amount of chemical used
Purpose of chemical application	Rate charged
Acres treated	Billing number of each job done

This record will maintain in compliance with the Federal, Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended and the Utah Pesticide Control Act as seeded

(Title 4, Chapter 14, Rule 68-07). The information maintained in this record will prove to be invaluable in comparing, and monitoring the progress of county weed control efforts as well as maintaining compliance with federal and state regulations. This record will be maintained by those who apply the various control measures.

Annual Progress Report:

An annual progress report will be generated each year by tallying the information recorded in the Daily Noxious Weed Record. (See Appendix F) This report will show the annual progress on the weed infestation found in Wasatch County. (See Appendix G)

The only records that will be recorded on a daily basis will be the infestation report, the daily log and the daily noxious weed control report. The only other form that is actually a record is the annual progress report. The remaining forms are not so much records, as they are tools to notify property owners of weed problems and the billing for performing weed control measures.

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION TO BIDDERS

The bidding program for Wasatch County has several purposes. The first purpose is to insure that the public gets the best possible price. The second purpose is to insure that all interested bidders will have the opportunity to present their products to the county for purchase. Another important safeguard of a bidding program is to insure that no County Officer has any arrangement with someone who has goods or services to sell. If the procedures of the bidding program are followed, all of these objectives should be met and the public well served.

The county's responsibility for the bidding process is to provide bidders with an appropriate set of specifications to describe the item to be bid. Occasionally there is some controversy on the matter, in which case the county's interpretation of the specifications will prevail. However, every precaution will be taken to insure that all parties are equally represented.

APPENDIX A-1

I,_____, do hereby certify that I am a duly authorized agent of_____ and am authorized to submit this quotation and that I have not entered into any collusion to fix the price of this product with any other persons.
Dated: _____

_____
By _____
Title _____

STATE OF_____)
:ss.
COUNTY OF_____)

On the_____day of_____, _____, personally appeared before me _____, the signer of the within instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that _____executed the same.

_____
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:_____

APPENDIX B

GENERAL NOTICE TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS

Notice is hereby given this _____day of _____pursuant to the Utah Noxious Weed Act, Section 7, to every person who owns or controls land in Wasatch County, Utah, that noxious weeds standing, being, or growing on such land shall be controlled and the spread of same prevented by effective cutting, tillage, cropping, pasturing, digging, grubbing or treating with chemicals or other effective methods, or combination thereof, approved by the County Weed Supervisor, as often as may be required to prevent the weed from blooming and maturing seeds, or spreading by root, root stalks or other means.

Upon failure to comply with this notice, the owner or person in possession of property upon which noxious weeds are present shall be deemed negligent and enforced control measures may be imposed at the discretion of County authorities. Expenses of control measures employed by the county shall be paid directly by the owner or person in possession of the property, or shall constitute a lien on the property and become collectible by taxes.

WASATCH COUNTY CLASSIFICATION
OF THE STATE WEED LIST

Class 1A: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah and not known to exist in the State that pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Common crupina	Crupina vulgaris
Africa rue	Peganum harmala
Small bugloss	Anchusa arvensis
Mediterranean sage	Salvia aethiopis
Spring millet	Milium vernale
Syrian beancaper	Zygophyllum fabago
Ventenata (North Africa grass)	Venenata dubia
Plumeless thistle	Carduus acanthoides
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis

Class 1B: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are known to exist in the state in very limited populations and pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Purple starthistle	Centaurea calcitrapa
Goatsrue	Galega officinalis
African mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Japanese knotweed	Polygonum cuspidatumyh
Blueweed (Vipers bugloss)	Echium vulgare
Elongated mustard	Brassica elongata
Common St. Johnswort	Hypericum perforatum
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Cutleaf vipergrass	Scorzonera laciniata

Class 2: (Control) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah that pose a threat to the state and should be considered a high priority for control. Weed listed in the control list are know to exist in varying populations throughout the state. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication may be possible.

Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula
Medusahead	Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea stoebe
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Squarrose knapweed	Centaurea virgate
Dyers woad	Isatis tinctoria
Yellow Starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis
Yellow toadflax	Linaria vulgaris
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Black henbane	Hyoscyamus niger
Dalmation toadflax	Linaria dalmatica

Class 3: (Containment) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are widely spread. Weeds listed in the containment noxious weeds list are known to exist in various populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations. Known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed control authority, may be managed by any approved weed control methodology, as determined by the weed control authority. These weeds pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products.

Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Houndstounge	Cynoglossum officianale
Perennial pepperweed (Tall whitetop)	Lepidium latifolium
Phragmites (Common reed)	Phragmites australis ssp.
Tamarisk (Saltcedar)	Tamarix ramosissima
Hoary cress	Cardaria ssp.
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense
Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Quackgrass	Elymus repens
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Bermudagrass*	Cynodon dactylon
Perennial Sorghum spp.	Including but not limited to Johnson Grass (Sorghum halepense) and Sorghum almum (Sorghum almum.)
Scotch thistle (Cotton thistle)	Onopordum acanthium
Field bindweed (Wild Morning-glory)	Convolvulus spp.
Puncturevine (Goathead)	Tribulus terrestris

*Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon) shall not be a noxious weed in Washington County and shall not be subject to provisions of the Utah Noxious Weed Law within the boundaries of that county. It shall be a noxious weed throughout all other areas of the State of Utah and shall be subject to the laws therein.

Class 4: (Prohibited) Declared noxious and invasive weeds, not native to the state of Utah, that pose a threat to the state through the retail sale or propagation in the nursery and greenhouse industry. Prohibited noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the commissioner designates as having the potential or are known to be detrimental to human or animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, or other property.

Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica

(Japanese blood grass)	
Myrtle spurge	Euphorbia myrsinites
Dames Rocket	Hesperis matronalis
Scotch broom	Cytisus scoparius
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia

Each county in Utah may have different priorities regarding specific State designated Noxious Weeds and is therefore able to reprioritize these weeds for their own needs.

Note: The above notice is to be posted by the Wasatch County Weed Board in at least three public places within the County and be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation throughout the county, on or before May 1st of each year and at any other times the Wasatch County Weed Board determines.

APPENDIX C

WASATCH COUNTY
NOXIOUS WEED INFESTATION REPORT

Date form first filed: _____ Phone #_____

Name of Landowner/Manager: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Weed Infestation Location: _____
Date first contact: _____
Method of contact (circle) Personal Visit Telephone Mail
Date second contact: _____
Method of contact (circle) Personal Visit Telephone Mail
Dates of control measures: _____
Date reviewed by Weed Board _____ Date official mailed (if necessary) _____
Work order #_____

Noxious Weeds Present:

_____
_____

On the back of this form, draw a map describing the location of each noxious weed infestation.

Weed Control Results and
Comments:_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

APPENDIX D

WASATCH COUNTY, UTAH
INDIVIDUAL NOTICE TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS

TO: _____

_____

_____

The noxious weed(s) commonly known as _____ is (are) known to infest land, hereinafter described, which is owned by you or in your possession. Pursuant to provisions of Section 4-17-3, the Utah Noxious Weed Act, you are hereby notified that measures must be taken to control or prevent the spread of said noxious weeds(s) on or before the _____ day of _____, _____.

The following control measures are recommended:

_____

_____

If you fail to control or prevent the spread of said noxious weed(s) as hereby notified, your property will be declared a public nuisance. Five working days after your property is declared a public nuisance, the County may, after reasonable notification, enter the property without your consent, and perform any work necessary, consistent with sound weed prevention and control practices, to control the weeds. Any expenses incurred by the County in effecting the control of said noxious weeds shall be charged to you, and any expenses which remain unpaid 90 days after being assessed shall become a lien on the property and shall be collectible by the County Treasurer at the time of the collection of the general taxes.

You have ten days to request a hearing with the Weed Control Board to appeal the terms of this notice.

The land hereinabove referred to is described as follows:

_____

_____

_____

Receipt of service of notice is hereby acknowledged.

_____ _____

(Owner or Occupant of Land) Date

I affirm that I have served this notice, either in person or by certified mail, to the last shown address as disclosed by the books and records of the Wasatch County Assessor on the _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Wasatch County Weed Supervisor

APPENDIX D-1

BOARD OF COUNTY COUNCIL
WASATCH COUNTY, UTAH

NOTIFICATION OF NOXIOUS WEED LIEN ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to provisions of Section 4-17-7 of the Utah Noxious Weed Act, notice to control or prevent the spread of the noxious weed(s), commonly known as _____ _____ was duly served to _____ on the _____ day of _____, _____. Said owner/occupant has failed to comply with laws of this State and said notice, the work of controlling above-stated noxious weed has been done by the undersigned at the expense of Wasatch County.

The following is an itemized cost statement of the labor and materials necessarily used in the work of said control measures:

_____

_____

_____

Total _____

The foregoing statement constitutes a lien against the following described property and shall be added to the general taxes, unless payment is made to the County Treasurer on or before the _____ day of _____, _____.

Section Township Range S.L.M.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

I, the undersigned, being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say: That the foregoing statement of accounts is true and correct and the amount claimed is legally due after allowing all just credits, and no part of the same has been paid by the owner or occupant of the land described herein above.

Wasatch County Weed Supervisor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Notary Public_____

My Commission Expires:_____ Residing at:_____

APPENDIX E

WASATCH COUNTY WEED CONTROL
1891 West 3000 South
P.O. BOX 69
HEBER CITY, UTAH 84032

WORK ORDER AND STATEMENT

Invoice#_____

Name_____ Date_____

Address_____

_____

Job Description_____

_____

_____

Date Sprayed_____ By Whom_____

Approved by:_____

Total Cost: $_____

Terms: Net Cash. Interest will be charged at the rate of 1 1/2 % per month

APPENDIX F

DAILY NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL RECORD

Certification No. _____

Business Name: _____ Applicator: _____

Address: _____ Address: _____

Telephone #: _____ Telephone #: _____

Comments: _____

Name and Address of Owner of Property Treated. Treatment site address if different	Date	Bill #	Rate Charged	Time application started and ended	Information taken from the Product Label Pesticide EPA Name Pestic ide Registration No.	Rate of Concentrate Applied per unit area	Total Amount of Pesticide used.	Acres Treated	Weed Treated
				Start: End:					
				Start: End:					
				Start: End:					
				Start: End:					
				Start: End:					

APPENDIX F-1

COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL RECORD OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION

NAME OF CERTIFIED APPLICATOR_____ PESTICIDE LICENSE NUMBER _____

ADDRESS OF CERTIFIED APPLICATOR_____

Day, month, and year of Application	Name & Address of owner of property treated	Site Address if different	Name of Pesticide	EPA Registration Number	Rate of Concentrate applied per unit area	Total Amount of Concentrate used	Purpose of Application and target pest

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED CONTRO L PROGRAM

1. County _____ Year _____

2. Name of person who filled out this report:

Name: _____

Address: _____

3. County Commissioner in charge of Weed Control:

Name: _____

Address: _____

4. Members of County Weed Board:

Chairman	Address

Member Name	Address

5. County Weed Supervisor:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Office Phone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

6. County Spray Operators (other than Weed Supervisor):

Name	Address

7. Number of Weed Board Meetings held during the year: _____

8. Weeds declared Noxious by the County:

(NOT STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS)	Active Control Program:
	YES ☐ NO ☐
	YES ☐ NO ☐
	YES ☐ NO ☐
	YES ☐ NO ☐
	YES ☐ NO ☐

9. County Weed Control Budget: Past Year: $_____ Next Year: $_____

10. Check the Noxious Weeds listed below that are found in the county. Please indicate if the county has an active Control Program directed at these weeds. Indicate the progress of the control of these weeds by using:

FOUND IN COUNTY	ACTIVE CONTROL PROGRAM	INFESTATION
A. Bermuda grass (Not Noxious in Washington County)	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
B. Bindweed (Morning –Glory)	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
C. Board-leaved Peppergrass (Tall whitetop)	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
D. Canada Thistle	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
E. Dyers Woad	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
F. Johnsongrass	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
G. Leafy Spurge	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
H. Musk Thistle	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
I. Quackgrass	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
J. Russian Knapweed	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
K. Scotch Thistle	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
L. Whitetop	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
M. Squarrose Knapweed	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
N. Diffuse Knapweed	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
O. Yellow Star-thistle	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
P. Medusahead Rye	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
Q. Spotted Knapweed	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.
R. Purple Loosestrife	YES ☐ NO ☐	Choose an item.

11. Does the county spray crop ground for farmers? YES ☐ NO ☐

12. Does the county do spraying on other private property? YES ☐ NO ☐

a. Noxious weeds only ☐ b. Any type of weed ☐ c. Any location ☐

d. Other ☐Explain: _____

13. How many official individual Notices to Control Noxious Weeds were sent to private landowners during the past year by the WeedBoard/Supervisor? Number: ____

14. Indicate what progress was made during the previous year in controlling noxious weeds in the following areas of concern:

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
A. County Roads	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Farmlands	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. State Highways	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Cities	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Railroads	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Federal Lands	☐	☐	☐	☐
G. State Lands	☐	☐	☐	☐
H. Contaminated Article (hay, soil, machinery, livestock, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐
I. Waterways	☐	☐	☐	☐

15. NEW AND INVADING WEEDS: Please fill in the information as completely and accurately as possible. If you are not sure of the correct information please use NS (Not Sure) in the blanks.

NEW & INVADING WEEDS	FOUND IN COUNTY	NO. PATCHES	ACRES INFESTED
A. Black henbane	YES ☐ NO ☐		
B. Dalmation toadflax	YES ☐ NO ☐		
C. Goatsrue	YES ☐ NO ☐		
D. Jointed goatgrass	YES ☐ NO ☐		
E. Water hemlock	YES ☐ NO ☐		
F. Poison hemlock	YES ☐ NO ☐		
G. Yellow nutsedge	YES ☐ NO ☐		
H. Wild proso millet	YES ☐ NO ☐		

I. Yellow toadflax	YES ☐ NO ☐		
J. Silverleaf nightshade	YES ☐ NO ☐		
K. Velvetleaf	YES ☐ NO ☐		
L. St John's Wort	YES ☐ NO ☐		
M. Camelthorn	YES ☐ NO ☐		
N. Purple starthistle	YES ☐ NO ☐		

16. What are the most critical noxious weed control problems in your county?

17. What SPECIFIC weed control measures are being planned for the coming year?

18. Please describe any situations or circumstances that you think the Department of Agriculture should be aware of concerning noxious weeds in your county. Indicate areas where you would like assistance from the Department in solving problems in your county weed program.

Appendix H

Information and Notice to and for Land Owners Who Are Owners of Land in Wasatch County

1. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

All land owners in Wasatch County, are responsible for control of noxious weeds. If you are a new land owner that has land infested with noxious weeds, you acquire the obligation to control these weeds. Control programs for well-established infestations can be time consuming and often costly. Wasatch County will not allow land owners to neglect treatment or permit seeding of noxious weeds, within the boundaries of the County.

> The Utah Noxious Weed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 17, Rule R68-09), provides for control and management of noxious weeds in Utah. Private landowners, municipalities and state agencies are subject to the provision of the Utah Noxious Weed Act. Federal agencies are subject to the provisions of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-629) as amended in 1990 (Section 15, management of undesirable plants on federal lands).

All landowners/managers within the boundaries of Wasatch County are subject to the provisions set forth in the Utah Noxious Weed Act, Wasatch County code and policies set forth in the Coordinated Weed Management Plan for the County. The law states that if the person in possession of property fails to take action to control or prevent the spread of noxious weeds within five working days after the property is declared a public nuisance, the County may, after reasonable notification, enter the property without the consent of the owner or person in possession, and perform any work necessary, consistent with sound weed prevention and control practices. The law also states that any expense incurred by the County in controlling the noxious weeds is to be paid by the property owner of record within 90 days after receipt of charges incurred. If not paid within the 90 days the charges become a lien against the property and are collectable at the time general property taxes are collected. The County code provides for the County to declare the weed infested property a public nuisance, if the noxious weeds are not treated within a five day working period after notice. Should this happen a citation will be issued by the sheriff to take care of the problem.

Listed below are 55 plants that are presently to be controlled under Utah's Noxious Weed Act

Class 1A: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah and not known to exist in the State that pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Common crupina	Crupina vulgaris
Africa rue	Peganum harmala
Small bugloss	Anchusa arvensis
Mediterranean sage	Salvia aethiopis
Spring millet	Milium vernale
Syrian beancaper	Zygophyllum fabago

Ventenata (North Africa grass)	Venenata dubia
Plumeless thistle	Carduus acanthoides
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis

Class 1B: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are known to exist in the state in very limited populations and pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Purple starthistle	Centaurea calcitrapa
Goatsrue	Galega officinalis
African mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Japanese knotweed	Polygonum cuspidatum
Blueweed (Vipers bugloss)	Echium vulgare
Elongated mustard	Brassica elongata
Common St. Johnswort	Hypericum perforatum
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Cutleaf vipergrass	Scorzonera laciniata

Class 2: (Control) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah that pose a threat to the state and should be considered a high priority for control. Weed listed in the control list are know to exist in varying populations throughout the state. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication may be possible.

Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula
Medusahead	Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea stoebe
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Squarrose knapweed	Centaurea virgate
Dyers woad	Isatis tinctoria
Yellow Starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis
Yellow toadflax	Linaria vulgaris
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Black henbane	Hyoscyamus nieger
Dalmation toadflax	Linaria dalmatica

Class 3: (Containment) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are widely spread. Weeds listed in the containment noxious weeds list are known to exist in various populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations. Known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed control authority, may be managed by any approved weed control methodology, as determined by the weed control authority. These weeds pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products.

Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Houndstounge	Cynoglossum officianale
Perennial pepperweed (Tall whitetop)	Lepidium latifolium
Phragmites (Common reed)	Phragmites australis ssp.
Tamarisk (Saltcedar)	Tamarix ramosissima
Hoary cress	Cardaria ssp.
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense

Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Quackgrass	Elymus repens
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Bermudagrass*	Cynodon dactylon
Perennial Sorghum spp.	Including but not limited to Johnson Grass (Sorghum halepense) and Sorghum almum (Sorghum almum.)
Scotch thistle (Cotton thistle)	Onopordum acanthium
Field bindweed (Wild Morning-glory)	Convolvulus spp.
Puncturevine (Goathead)	Tribulus terrestris

*Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon) shall not be a noxious weed in Washington County and shall not be subject to provisions of the Utah Noxious Weed Law within the boundaries of that county. It shall be a noxious weed throughout all other areas of the State of Utah and shall be subject to the laws therein.

Class 4: (Prohibited) Declared noxious and invasive weeds, not native to the state of Utah, that pose a threat to the state through the retail sale or propagation in the nursery and greenhouse industry. Prohibited noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the commissioner designates as having the potential or are known to be detrimental to human or animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, or other property.

Cogongrass (Japanese blood grass)	Imperata cylindrica
Myrtle spurge	Euphorbia myrsinites
Dames Rocket	Hesperis matronalis
Scotch broom	Cytisus scoparius
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia

2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WEED CONTROL

Consistent with the State Noxious Weed Act, Wasatch County Code and the Coordinated Weed Plan for the County we now require a plan to control noxious weeds on developmental land within Wasatch County including incorporated areas. This plan will outline methods of control, timing and other requirements (see suggested weed plan appendix H-1).

The plan needs to be carried out until the weed problem is under control and/ or corrected. A one- time treatment will not solve the weed problem. Annual and biennial plants grow entirely from seed. They deposit millions of seeds each season and many seeds lay dormant for several years. Perennials can start from seed but also sprout from root stock, which if plowed, hoed or broken off can start many new plants that will, spread throughout the entire plot. Therefore any program planned for weed control will need to be based on a long term commitment.
State law requires any equipment used in a noxious weed infestation to be cleaned on site before being relocated. This law will be strictly enforced where equipment is used in leafy spurge, tall and regular white top, any of the four knapweeds, and dyers woad sites. Noxious weeds are easily spread from one area to another and are difficult, if not impossible, to control. The nature of noxious weeds is to crowd out the native and domestic vegetation. This significantly affects wildlife habitat, farm production and loss of profits for farmers and effects the plant growth needed to maintain our natural water sheds.

3. TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. List of noxious weeds on site.
2. Method of control or combinations of these methods you intend to use to control noxious weeds. (Integrated Pest Management).
   a. Chemical (herbicide to be used)
   b. Mechanical (digging, grubbing, tilling, etc.)
   c. Biological (insects or animals released on site)
   d. Cultural (planting competitive crops)
3. Timing of control. (Important to treat before flowering seeds mature)
   a. Time of year you intend to control the weeds
   b. Using weed free inspected seed where land will not be covered by the development.(Use native species such as wheat grasses or native brome).
   c. Monitoring topsoil, fill and gravel for noxious weeds
   d. Maintain weed free perimeters and right of ways to prevent the spread to neighboring properties.
   e. Early detection and treatments of new growth
   f. Vehicles and equipment washed or steam cleaned where noxious weeds are present before relocating to a weed-free area.

.

Notice to land owners, holding land for speculation of development in Wasatch County Land owners needing help with weed identifications are encouraged to contact the Wasatch County Weed Department or the Wasatch County Extension Agent for specific recommendations.

APPENDIX H-1

WASATCH COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED
DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW DATA SHEET

PROJECT NAME: _____
PROJECT ADDRESS: _____
NAME OF DEVELOPER: _____
PHONE NUMBER: _____
DEVELOPMENT SIZE (acres): _____

CONTROL PROGRAM
The control program must describe the complete treatment including re-treatment plans for each specific noxious weed species.

A. Specific noxious weed species of concern associated with proposed project site. Please note that all county noxious weeds must be treated regardless of when introduced.

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

B. Proposed method of control (or combination of methods) you intend to use to control specific noxious weeds.

1. Chemical (herbicide to be used)

_____
_____
_____

2. Mechanical (tilling, digging, grubbing, burning, etc.)

_____
_____
_____

3. Biological (insects or animals released on site)

_____
_____
_____

4. Cultural (planting competitive vegetation)

_____
_____
_____

C. Prevention

1. Weed free certification for seed (specify seed species) or weed free sod.

_____

_____

_____

2. Storage of topsoil, fill and gravel on site or off site (Monitor every 30 days and control as needed).

_____

_____

_____

3. Time of year proposed to treat and maintain weed free perimeter to prevent off site infestation.

_____

_____

_____

4. Method for vehicle cleaning of noxious weeds prior to relocation to weed free areas.

_____

_____

_____

Recommendation of Wasatch County Weed board project approval (required conditions for project plan approval)

_____

_____

_____

_____

The Utah Noxious Weed Act (Title 4, Chapter 17, Rule R68-09) provides for the control and management of noxious weeds in Utah. Private property owners, municipalities, and state agencies are subject to the provisions of the Utah Noxious Weed Act. This act requires all land owners or people in possession of property be responsible for the control of noxious weeds on that property.

_____

Wasatch County Weed Supervisor or Weed Board Chair

APPENDIX H-2

Memorandum of Understanding

The Wasatch Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) has determined it is in the best interest of landowners, neighbors and interested agencies to work cooperatively to control noxious and invasive weeds. The area wherein you own or lease property has been determined to have a significant weed infestation.

Whereas the Utah Noxious Weed Act provides that "it is the duty of every property owner to control and prevent the spread of noxious weeds on any land in his possession, or under his control" (See Utah Administrative Code R68-9), the CWMA wishes to cooperate with landowner/lessees in the geographical area where your land is located. Your property will be included on their annual Plan of Work. This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) shall constitute an agreement between the landowner and Wasatch Cooperative Weed Management Area to work together to effectively manage, control or eradicate identified weed species.

Landowner/Lessee Name: _____

Geographic area of focus: _____

Following weeds identified on the state noxious weed list:

Class 1A: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah and not known to exist in the State that pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Common Crupina, African Rue, Small Bugloss, Mediterranean Sage, Spring Millet, Syrian Beancaper, Ventenata (North Africa Grass), Plumeless Thistle, Malta Starthistle

Class 1B: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are known to exist in the state in very limited populations and pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Camelthorn, Garlic Mustard, Purple Starthistle, Goatsrue, African Mustard, Giant Reed, Japanese Knotweed, Blueweed (Vipers Bugloss), Elongated Mustard, Common St. Johnswort, Oxeye Daisy, Cutleaf Vipergrass

Class 2: (Control) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah that pose a threat to the state and should be considered a high priority for control. Weed listed in the control list are know to exist in varying populations throughout the state. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication may be possible.

Leafy Spurge, Medusahead, Rush Skeletonweed, Spotted Knapweed, Purple Loosestrife, Squarrose Knapweed, Dyers Woad, Yellow Starthistle, Yellow Toadflax, Diffuse Knapweed, Black Henbane, Dalmation Toadflax

Class 3: (Containment) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are widely spread. Weeds listed in the containment noxious weeds list are known to exist in various populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or

eliminating new or expanding weed populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations. Known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed control authority, may be managed by any approved weed control methodology, as determined by the weed control authority. These weeds pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products.

Russian Knapweed, Houndstounge, Perennial Pepperweed (Tall Whitetop), Phragmites (Common Reed), Tamarisk (Saltcedar), Hoary Cress, Canada Thistle, Poison Hemlock, Musk Thistle, Quackgrass, Jointed Goatgrass, Bermudagrass, Perennial Sorghum spp. Scotch Thistle (Cotton Thistle), Field Bindweed, (Wild Morning-Glory), Puncturevine (Goathead)

Class 4: (Prohibited) Declared noxious and invasive weeds, not native to the state of Utah, that pose a threat to the state through the retail sale or propagation in the nursery and greenhouse industry. Prohibited noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the commissioner designates as having the potential or are known to be detrimental to human or animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, or other property.

Cogongrass (Japanese Blood Grass), Myrtle Spurge, Dames Rocket, Scotch Broom, Russian Olive

The CWMA agrees to:

Employ reasonable Integrated Pest Management (IPM) treatment methods

Schedule at least one day a year for CWMA members to assist public and private landowner/lessee with control measures to weed infestations within the geographic area of focus and keep the landowner/lessee informed of activity plans

Supply material (equipment and chemical) as is available or appropriate for the project

Landowner/Lessee agrees to provide access to the property with adequate prior notice, to cooperate in the weed control efforts, and can supply the following:

_____Labor _____Landowner, _____Lessee, or _____Employees to assist on Weed Control activity days.

_____Equipment _____Financial _____Materials _____Other

_____Gallons of herbicide Product Name_____

I recognize that weeds on my property do not only affect me but also have a detrimental affect on my neighbors and other beneficial users of the land. I agree to cooperate with the CWMA in efforts to contain, control, or eradicate the weeds of concern indicated in this MOU. **I will hold harmless any Wasatch CWMA associates from any loss or liability that may arise from the weed control activities.**

It is mutually agreed that after _____ years the CWMA will evaluate the effectiveness of control efforts and determine when complete control efforts will be turned over to the landowner.

Land Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Land Owner Printed Name _____

Property Address_____

Contact Number _____

CWMA Chairperson _____ Date _____

For each weed listed below, please indicate what method of control you plan to use to control that weed. Refer to the following control methods: Chemical, Mechanical, Biological, or Cultural. For each method of control describe in detail how that method will be used. For chemical control describe which herbicides you plan to use. Also indicate what time of year you plan to initiate your control methods.

NOXIOUS WEED	CONTROL METHODS	DESCRIPTION OF CONTROL AND CONTROL TIMING
Musk Thistle		
Scotch Thistle		
Canada Thistle		
Leafy Spurge		
Field Bindweed		
Dyers Woad		
Spotted Knapweed		
Russian Knapweed		
Squarrose Knapweed		
Purple Loostrife		
Perennial Peppered		
Hoary Cress		
Quack Grass		
Yellow Toadflax		
Dalmatian Toadflax		
Yellowstar Thistle		
Hounds Tongue		

NOXIOUS WEED	CONTROL METHODS	DESCRIPTION OF CONTROL AND CONTROL TIMING
Black Henbane		
Diffuse Knapweed		
Johnson Grass		
Medusahead		
Oxeye Daisy		
ST. Johnswort		
Sulfur Cinquefoil		
Bermudagrass		
Poison Hemlock		
Salt Cedar		

APPENDIX I

Section 12.02.01 Failure to Control Noxious Weeds A Public Nuisance.

Chapter 12.02 Weed Control

Section 12.02.01 Failure to Control Noxious Weeds A Public

(1) Public Nuisance. Any owner or lessee of property who fails to take timely and reasonable action to control the spread of noxious weeds on that property after receiving written notification to do so from the County Executive, or the County Executive's designee, shall be deemed to have committed a public nuisance.

(2) Remedies. The County may avail itself of whatever remedies exist at law or in equity to abate, eradicate, and control noxious weeds deemed under this chapter to be a public nuisance. If the County undertakes measures to control or eradicate such noxious weeds, the responsible owner or lessee shall be responsible to pay the costs of such measures. These costs may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes.

In Wasatch County, maintaining a public nuisance is a Class C Misdemeanor, and shall be enforced as such. Therefore this becomes a second way of enforcing the noxious weed law.

In cases where owners of land fail to complete with the Utah Noxious Weed act or Wasatch County Ordinance pertaining to Noxious Weeds the Wasatch County Sheriff Office may be asked to issue a citation to offending parties of the Wasatch County Ordinance concerning a public nuisance.

APPENDIX J

Wasatch County Cooperative Weed Management Area
Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Utah Department of Transportation

Division of Wildlife Resources

Division of Utah State Parks

Wasatch County

Heber City Corporation

Twin Creeks Special Service District

Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission

Heber Valley Railroad

Jordanelle Special Service District

Independence

Hideout

Midway City

Wallsburg

Charleston

Daniel

Bureau of Reclamation

Central Utah Water Conservancy District

USU Extension

Utah Department of Agriculture

Interlaken

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made and entered into by and between the above listed Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Municipalities, private landowners and associations, and Wasatch County. It is made under the authority of the Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act of December 12, 1975 (PL94-148), the Granger-The Act of April 24, 1950, the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (PL 93-629), the Utah Noxious Weed Law, Title 4, Chapter 17, the Invasive Species Executive Order of February 3, 1999, and the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreement Authority of FY 1999 and Beyond, Section 323(a.)

Purpose:

The above named agencies and cooperators have noxious weed control responsibilities and interests on adjacent and co-mingled lands in the Wasatch County Weed Management Area through the listed authorities. Each of the parties has access to financial, and/or equipment and, personnel for the management of noxious weeds within their own jurisdiction. Uncontrolled weed populations in one jurisdiction greatly affect the ability of other land managers to control weeds on lands they administer. The Cooperators desire to come together in a formal manner and promote an integrated weed management program throughout the CWMA (Cooperative Weed Management Area) that includes public relations, education and training in the noxious weed arena as well as coordination of weed control efforts and methods, sharing of resources and designing other desirable resource protection measures relative to weed management. This will be accomplished under the general direction of a Board of Directors (Board) who shall designate a Steering Committee to implement activities in accordance with this agreement, scheduled meetings and resulting operating plans. It would also provide a communication forum to keep all parties informed of weed control concerns and activities, and/or other resource protection activities relative to integrated weed management. The Federal Agencies involved have been directed by Sec. 15(3) of the Federal Noxious Weed Act and Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreement Authority of FY 1999 and beyond, Section 323 (a) to complete and implement cooperative agreements with State agencies and other partners.

MUTUAL BENEFIT:

This Agreement will provide an efficient means of handling, controlling and communicating about noxious weed management in the geographic area covered by this Agreement. The sharing of knowledge, and in some cases resources, will achieve control of weeds while improving working relationships with the partners and members of the public served by each group.

DEFINTIONS:

Wasatch County CWMA-The Cooperative Weed Management Area is the geographic area generally contained within Wasatch County.

CWMA Board -The Board shall consist of one member appointed by each cooperating entity executing this Agreement, and at least two members that represent the public at large. The at large members shall be appointed by the cooperating entity Board members and shall have a two year term. The Board shall provide oversight and direction for the Steering Committee

Sustaining Partners - Private individuals, organizations or other agencies that have vested interests in the Wasatch County CWMA. These partners, although not signatories of this Agreement, provide significant additional resources to integrated weed management in the Wasatch County CWMA. Partners may serve on the Board or Weed Committee if selected by the Board.

CWMA Steering Committee -The Steering Committee shall consist of five members one of which shall be the County weed supervisor with the remaining four to be appointed by the Board. The four appointed members shall have two year terms. The Committee members should be persons with expertise or interest in integrated noxious weed management. The Steering Committee shall be responsible to and under the supervision of the CWMA Board. The Steering Committee will implement the daily activities of the Annual Operating Plan approved by the Board including planning, organization, fiscal operations, project identification and accomplishments, inventory, monitoring, and reporting.

CWMA Working Committee- A group of individuals to work on specified projects. The Chair of each Working Committee shall be a member of the Steering Committee with members recruited as needed. Each Chair will report to the Steering Committee and Board.

CWMA Treasurer-Wasatch County will act as the CWMA Treasurer and will serve as the fund manager of all funds received. The treasurer shall report to the Board and be subject to audit by an auditing committee appointed by the Board.

Annual Operating Plan - The yearly plan prepared by the Steering Committee and approved by the Board that identifies activities, projects, and responsible parties. The annual operation plan will also contain the financial plan for the year.

Financial Plan - A table identifying projects with estimated costs and sources of funding.

ITEMS OF AGREEMENT:

1. A Board will be established, consisting of a representative from each signing party, and two at-large members. The Board shall provide the Wasatch County Cooperative Weed Management Area direction and oversight, and monitor the cooperative noxious weed management activities under this Agreement.

2. The Board shall meet at least annually to approve annual operating plans and reports of accomplishment. Until a member approves an Annual Operating Plan in writing, it shall not

incur any liability for entering into this Agreement. By signing this agreement none of the Governmental agencies waive their sovereign immunity.

3. The Board shall establish a Steering Committee and appoint four of the Steering Committee members and oversee the Steering Committee's operations of the Wasatch County CWMA. The Steering Committee will operate by consensus with a commitment to cooperation across jurisdictional boundaries as needed.

4. Each entity on the Board retains discretionary prerogative for areas under their individual authority.

5. The Wasatch County CWMA Steering Committee will:

a) Develop a Wasatch County CWMA Noxious Weed Strategic Plan as necessary.

b) Develop a Wasatch County CWMA Annual Operating Plan

c) Render decisions and guide the Wasatch County CWMA activities consistent with this Agreement, the Strategic Plan and the Board Requirements.

d) Meet as necessary to implement Wasatch County CWMA activities.

e) Provide an annual written report of project accomplishments to the Board

f) Be comprised of a Chair, Vice-Chair and Recorder, and general members as determined by this agreement.

g) Require written approval for CWMA expenditures from two Steering Committee members which will include at least the Chair and/or Vice- Chair.

6. It is recognized that each Cooperator has primary responsibility to its own governing body and lands under its jurisdiction. Cooperators agree to provide resources to each other as resources and legal authorities may permit. Cooperators also recognize that policy and guidelines set by the respective governing bodies must be followed.

7. This MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement, contribution of funds, or transfer of anything of value between the parties to this instrument will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate competitive award. Any contract or agreement must fully comply with all applicable requirements for competition.

8. Sustaining Partners for integrated weed management in the Wasatch County CWMA include but are not limited to, any private citizen, other weed committees or CWMAs. These entities

have vested interests in the Wasatch County CWMA and provide assistance necessary in integrated noxious weed management.

9. Modification within the scope of this Agreement shall be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification, signed and dated by all parties, prior to any changes being performed. Cooperators are not obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.

10. Termination; Any party may terminate their own participation in this Agreement in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration. Notice of termination must be in writing and shall be given to the Steering Committee and Board Chair. Party(s) shall not incur any new obligations for the terminated portion of this Agreement after the effective date and the Steering Committee shall cancel as many obligations as possible. Full credit shall be allowed for each Party's expenses and all non-cancelable obligations properly incurred up to the effective date of termination. Any terminating party who has received a windfall of funds or services through this agreement will reimburse the CWMA for the amount of the windfall.

11. Completion Date; This Agreement is executed as of the date of last signature and, unless sooner terminated, is effective through December 31, 2030, at which time it will expire unless renewed.

12. Extended Term; Cooperators, by written modification to this Agreement, may extend the term for subsequent performance periods not to exceed a total duration of 5 years from the expiration date of this Agreement, including the subsequent performance periods. Any of the parties herein may terminate their own participation in this Agreement by providing 30 days written notice to the other parties.

13. Any exchange or use of equipment other than when accompanied by a representative of the Cooperator owning this equipment will be documented with existing damages noted in the documentation. The using Cooperator will assume repair responsibilities only for damages caused by negligence and are not responsible for items of normal wear and tear.

14. Injuries to employees who perform work under the terms of this Agreement shall be covered for said injury by the employee's agency and shall not be governed by where the injury occurred.

15. All signing parties will be responsible and accountable for their own funds, equipment and personnel, except as noted above.

16. Additional Parties: Additional government agencies or large private landowners may join the CWMA as signatories or sustaining members upon approval by the Board. An entity desiring to become part of the CWMA shall submit a written request to the Steering Committee which shall make a recommendation to the CWMA board. If approved by the Board the Steering Committee shall have any necessary documents prepared for execution by the joining entity.

17. Principal Contacts; Principal contacts for each member of this agreement shall be as outlined in Exhibit A which is incorporated herein.

18. Billings and Payment Provisions; Payment, billing arrangements, will be determined from the Annual Program of work and may involve reimbursable or advance payment between the parties to this Agreement as provided in separate agreements.

19. Access to Records; Each Cooperator through any authorized representative, shall have access to and the right to examine all records related to this Agreement. As used in this clause, "records" includes books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of whether such items are in written form, in the form of computer data, or in any other form.

20. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); any information furnished to the Federal Agencies under this Agreement is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).Any information furnished to the state agencies under this agreement is subject to the Government Records Access Management Act, UCA 63G-2-101 et seq.

21. Conflict of Interest; All members of the CWMA Board, Steering Committee or Working Committee shall comply with State and Local conflict of interest laws in awarding of contracts and work agreements.

22. Legal Authority; each cooperator executing this MOU affirms that it has the legal authority to enter into this Agreement, and the institutional and managerial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of the project.

23. Participation in Similar Activities; The Agreement in no way restricts Cooperators from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organization, and individuals.

Cooperators	Signatures	Date
Uinta Wasatch, Cache N. F.		
Utah Department of Transportation		
Division of Wildlife Resources	Michael S. ACTING DIRECTOR	Financial Mgr. 11/18/15 Date 11/18/15 Division of Wildlife Resources
Division of Utah State Parks		2 Nov 2015
Wasatch County		11/3/2015
Heber City Corporation	MAYOR Alan McDonald	11-24-2015
Twin Creeks Special Service District	Kendall Shelley	11/3/2015
URMCC		2/5/15
Heber Valley Railroad		NOV 2, 2015
Jordanelle Special Service District	Kendall Shelley	11/3/2015
Independence		
Hideout		
Midway City	Colleen C Bonner	2-6-15
Daniel		4-1-16
Charleston	Mayor Bob Kowalliis	5 Nov 2015
Wallsburg		12 JAN 2015
Bureau of Reclamation	Kerry Schutz	1/28/15
Central Utah Water Conservancy District		Nov. 20, 2015
Utah Department of Agriculture		
USU Extension		2/18/15
Interlaken		

CONTACT INFORMATION

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Cooperator Program Contact
Name: Roy Marchant
Address: 1115 North Main Street
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DIVISION OF UTAH STATE PARKS

Cooperator Program Contact
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WASATCH COUNTY

Cooperator Program Contact
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HEBER CITY CORPORATION

Cooperator Program Contact
Name: Mark Rounds
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Cooperator Administrative Contact
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TWIN CREEKS SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

Cooperator Program Contact
Name: Lynn Susler
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Cooperator Administrative Contact
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Email: ron@jssd.us

UTAH RECLAMATION MITIGATION COMMISSION

Cooperator Program Contact
Name: Paula Trater
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Cooperator Administrative Contact
Name: Kimberly Embley
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HEBER VALLEY RAILROAD

Cooperator Program Contact
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Cooperator Administrative Contact
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JORDANELLE SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

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MIDWAY CITY

Cooperator Program Contact
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CHARLESTON

Cooperator Program Contact
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WALLSBURG

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Cooperator Administrative Contact
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BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

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CENTRAL UTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Cooperator Program Contact
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Cooperator Administrative Contact
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USU EXTENSION

Cooperator Program Contact
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Telephone: 435-657-3236
FAX: 435-654-0355
Email: allan.sulser@usu.edu

APPENDIX K

MINING QUARRIES AND GRAVEL PITS

Gravel/borrow material shall be free of those noxious weeds or undesirable plant species identified in the following list and those weeds declared noxious within the state of origin.

1. Gravel/Borrow material shall be inspected in the State/Providence of origin by proper officials or authority.

2. Gravel/borrow material shall also be inspected in the area of origin (area shall include, but not limited to, surrounding ditches, top soil piles, gravel/sand piles, fence rows, roads, easement, rights-of-way, working areas, storage areas, and a buffer zone surrounding the area.)

3. Gravel/borrow material shall be inspected prior to movement by the proper officials or authority.

4. Gravel/borrow material which contains any noxious weeds, or undesirable plant species, as identified in the following list, may be certified if the following requirements are met:

    a. Area upon which the gravel/borrow material was mined was treated to Prevent seed formation or seed ripening to the degree that there is no danger of dissemination of the seed, or any injurious portion thereof from such noxious weeds, or undesirable plant species, or the propagating parts of the plant are not capable of producing a new plant.

    b. Noxious weed or undesirable plant species was treated not later than rosette to bud stage, or boot stage for grass species.

    c. Treatment method can include but is not limited to: 1) burning, 2) mowing, cutting, or roughing, 3) mechanical methods, or 4) chemicals.

5. An inspection certificate shall document that the above requirements have been met based upon a reasonable and prudent visual inspection.

Minimum Guidelines for gravel/borrow materials inspections:

The inspector will follow the following inspection procedures:

1. The entire border shall be walked or driven.
2. All storage areas, gravel/sand piles shall also be inspected and meet the standards.
3. Around all equipment, crushers, and working areas must be inspected to meet the standards.
4. Areas shall be inspected regularly at least 2 times in the growing season.

5. An inspector may not inspect gravel/borrow material of which said inspector has ownership or financial interest.

Class 1A: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah and not known to exist in the State that pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Common Crupina, African Rue, Small Bugloss, Mediterranean Sage, Spring Millet, Syrian Beancaper, Ventenata (North Africa Grass), Plumeless Thistle, Malta Starthistle

Class 1B: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are known to exist in the state in very limited populations and pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Camelthorn, Garlic Mustard, Purple Starthistle, Goatsrue, African Mustard, Giant Reed, Japanese Knotweed, Blueweed (Vipers Bugloss), Elongated Mustard, Common St. Johnswort, Oxeye Daisy, Cutleaf Vipergrass

Class 2: (Control) Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the state of Utah that pose a threat to the state and should be considered a high priority for control. Weed listed in the control list are know to exist in varying populations throughout the state. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication may be possible.

Leafy Spurge, Medusahead, Rush Skeletonweed, Spotted Knapweed, Purple Loosestrife, Squarrose Knapweed, Dyers Woad, Yellow Starthistle, Yellow Toadflax, Diffuse Knapweed, Black Henbane, Dalmation Toadflax

Class 3: (Containment) Declared noxious and invasive weed not native to the State of Utah that are widely spread. Weeds listed in the containment noxious weeds list are known to exist in various populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations. Known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed control authority, may be managed by any approved weed control methodology, as determined by the weed control authority. These weeds pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products.

Russian Knapweed, Houndstounge, Perennial Pepperweed (Tall Whitetop), Phragmites (Common Reed), Tamarisk (Saltcedar), Hoary Cress, Canada Thistle, Poison Hemlock, Musk Thistle, Quackgrass, Jointed Goatgrass, Bermudagrass, Perennial Sorghum spp. Scotch Thistle (Cotton Thistle), Field Bindweed, (Wild Morning-Glory), Puncturevine (Goathead)

Class 4: (Prohibited) Declared noxious and invasive weeds, not native to the state of Utah, that pose a threat to the state through the retail sale or propagation in the nursery and greenhouse industry. Prohibited noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the commissioner

designates as having the potential or are known to be detrimental to human or animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, or other property.

Cogongrass (Japanese Blood Grass), Myrtle Spurge, Dames Rocket, Scotch Broom, Russian Olive