Parks and Public Landscaping

Advisory Board

Agenda

Thursday, March 5, 2020
City Services Facility
739 S. 104th St.
7:00 PM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Staff Updates
5. Board Updates
6. Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda
7. Update and Discussion on City Council Special Meeting on Integrated Weed Management Plan/Herbicide Use
8. Discussion on Planning for City Council Study Secession with PPLAB
9. Continued Discussion on Budget Requests
10. Agenda Items for Next Meeting
11. Adjourn
Parks and Public Landscaping Advisory Board

Meeting Minutes
Thursday February 06, 2020
City Services Facility
739 104th St
7 PM

1. Roll Call: PPLAB members present: Shelly Alm, Laurie Harford, Ellen Toon, Dave Clabots, Diana Gutowski, Ezra Paddock, and Steve Knapp. Staff Liaison: Dean Johnson. Director of Parks & Rec: Nathan Mosley.

2. Approval of Agenda: Unanimously approved

3. Approval of Minutes: Unanimously approved

4. Staff Updates
   A. PPLAB herbicide recommendation will be presented to City Council
   B. PPLAB will meet with City Council May 26th in a Study Session
   C. Miner’s Field outfield fence project is almost complete
   D. Playground replacement at Elephant Park and Keith Helart Park will begin Feb 17th
   E. Updated trail map is in progress

5. Board Updates
   N/A

6. Public Comments on Items Not on Agenda
   N/A

7. Discussion and Prioritization on Capital Improvement Requests
   A. Discussion around CIPs to consider:
      1) Multi-Purpose Field: ongoing discussion
      2) Improvements at Community Dog Park Small Dog Area: improve fencing, expand to each area while fencing out pond, and consider a few amenities such as additional benches with shade
      3) Park Division Equipment, Replacement and New: larger chipper needed
      4) Playground Replacement – two parks in progress, looking to upgrade others ex. updates to older equipment, ADA accessibility, etc.
5) Sports Complex Irrigation Improvement: Mainline replacement needed; high priority
6) Sports Complex Concrete Improvements: concrete pads for shelters, official concession area, reduce crusher fines and dust (3-4 year projection)
7) Median Landscape Renovations – in progress, Via Appia and McCaslin
8) Tennis Court Renovations: ongoing, low to moderate priority
9) Centennial Park courts 5-6 year projection
10) Park Irrigation Upgrades/Park Upgrades
11) Cottonwood Park Development/Construction: 2 year projection, high cost
12) Recreation Center Campus Master Plan: outdoor area, amenities discussion only, to begin following Cottonwood Park
13) Sports Complex Parking Lot Improvement: curbing and paving
14) Portable Restroom Enclosure for Enrietto Park – would provide amenities for both Enrietto Park and the Community Garden
15) Irrigation Improvements at Cemetery: mainline replacement and valve replacement needed. Medium priority
16) Site Furnishing Replacements
17) Parcourse Replacement
18) BMX/Pump Track Improvements (Community Park)
19) Freeze Resistant Drinking Fountains – select strategic locations ex. Heritage Park restroom improvement will include a freeze resistant fountain
20) Arboretum Improvements
21) Subdivision Entry Program – continuing project

B. PPLAB recommends top focus for the following projects: Irrigation Repair Projects, Multi-Purpose Field with Rec Center Master Plan, Continuation of Median Renovations, Cottonwood Park Development and Construction, and Community Dog Park Improvements.

8. Discussion on Future Operational Budget Funding Requests
   A. PPLAB supports the additional full time positions as priority: arborist and an athletic fields maintenance technician.

9. Cottonwood Master Plan Update and Election of PPLAB Representatives to Task Force
   A. Two representatives each from PPLAB, Open Space, and Recreation Advisory Boards to form a task force. Steve Knapp and Ellen Toon unanimously voted in as official members, Laurie Harford to be the alternate.

10. Outdoor Recreation Amenity Sub-Committee Results: Discussion of Draft
    A. Initial goal: gather responses from community
    B. Discussion around priorities identified in the survey and how to distill down for City Council

11. Agenda Items for Next Meeting:
    A. CIPs/Operational Budget
    B. Herbicide Follow-up following City Council Meeting, if needed

Meeting Adjourned: 9:09 PM
Memorandum

To: Parks and Public Landscaping Advisory Board (PPLAB)
From: Dean Johnson, Parks Superintendent
Date: 2/24/20
Subject: Update and Discussion on City Council Special Meeting on Integrated Weed Management Plan/Herbicide Use

Purpose: To provide an update to PPLAB on the February 25th, City Council Special Meeting on Integrated Weed Management Plan/Herbicide Use, and further discuss if needed.

Background: PPLAB as part of their purview will periodically make recommendations to City staff on maintenance practices and procedures. In regards to the use of herbicides, PPLAB makes it a goal to annually review current practices and make recommendations if appropriate. Include below is an excerpt from the “Council Communication – Agenda Item 1” from the February 25th City Council Special Meeting. Complete packet can be found at: https://www.louisvilleco.gov/government/city-council/city-council-meeting-agendas-packets-minutes

3. Potential Options regarding herbicide use in Parks
   - Status Quo, continued contain approach with minimal use of herbicides and continue with Memory Square and Elephant Park as herbicide free pilot parks and monitor impacts.
   - Targeted Reductions
     o Identify additional herbicide free Parks.
     o Eliminate 2,4D applications in Parks but continue using Glyphosate in plant beds, ROW, etc.
   - Full Ban on 2,4D and Glyphosate in our Parks and Public Landscaping properties.

PPLAB provided the following statement for City Council consideration:

“We as a board feel strongly about reducing the application of herbicides in playgrounds and surrounding turf. We recommend the development of a marketing campaign to foster public awareness and support as we move towards herbicide reduction and elimination in selected parks”.

Cons of the current approach include not further limiting herbicide use, potential impact to adjacent private property and not adequately addressing resident concerns. Some pros of the current approach include a consistent, cost-effective approach and strategic use of herbicide application, as well as effectively controlling noxious weeds.

Next Steps:
Continue discussion if needed and provide recommendations if necessary.
I’ll keep this very brief: PLEASE do not allow the use of Roundup or anything like it to control weeds and PLEASE make it applicable town wide so our HOA stops using it too.

Thank you,
Maryan Jaross
846 St. Andrews Lane
Louisville

Sent from my iPad
Hello Ashley and Louisville City Council,

I am writing in complete support of my neighbor’s letter below concerning eliminating or reducing herbicide use in Louisville’s parks and open space.

Diane Shepard has shared her letter with me as we have worked together in our Coal Creek Ranch neighborhood for years trying to get our HOA to eliminate harmful herbicide use.

I am planning on attending Tuesday night’s meeting at City Hall but wanted to express my written opinion in support of eliminating poisonous chemical use wherever possible.

Thank you for all your time and consideration.

Know that every step you take to provide a clean, safe and natural environment for our entire community of humans and pets is greatly appreciated!

Karen Braverman
853 Saint Andrews Lane
Louisville, Co. 80027
Louisville Resident since 1993

-------- Forwarded Message --------
Subject: Herbicide Use in Parks and Open Space. City Council Discussion & Decision.
Date: Sun, 23 Feb 2020 11:36:01 -0700
From: Diane Shepard <dmshepard@comcast.net>
To: Ashley Stolzmann <ashleys@louisvilleco.gov>, CityCouncil@LouisvilleCo.gov

Louisville City Council,

Thank you for your dedication to our community. I’m writing today to express my opinion on how the city manages weeds in our parks and open spaces. I think it's important to view our environmental care based on what we are collectively doing to maintain all these spaces. I am pleased that we no longer spray herbicide in playgrounds but believe we need to restrict use further. As you know, the only places that aren't sprayed is the actual sand area that playground equipment sits in. The grassy areas surrounding the playgrounds are still sprayed. It is appreciated when fields are "spot sprayed" rather than being completely saturated in chemicals. Still, we could reduce much more.

I have been living in Louisville for 26 years and love much about our community. I am frequently on our trails walking, cycling, and exercising our dog. I hike the open spaces throughout Boulder County year-round. I receive notifications of herbicide applications in open spaces and weed management in the city parks. I try to stay informed and to understand the point of view and goals these boards are tasked with regard to managing noxious weeds. These are complex issues. Nonetheless, it appears to me that herbicides are applied every week from March through September and there are even a couple applications done as late as November.

We probably share concern about chemical use because of the risk to human and environmental health. Accumulative levels contribute to many health issues. People with chronic illness are often not detoxifying all the environmental chemicals we're exposed to from lawn maintenance to mosquito control and a few other activities that occur regularly in Boulder county. Children under 7 years old cannot detoxify these chemicals because their bodies are not equipped to do so. I want to stress the point that people are not usually acutely ill from environmental toxins, though many are chronically ill, and understanding why has always been difficult. Medical costs are high for these families. The symptoms build up over the years: fatigue, pain, neurological impacts, autoimmune reactions and other immune disregulation. These are prevalent. Our pets are impacted by
the continued exposures to chemicals as well. The data has been available on this for years:

https://www.beyondpesticides.org/resources/pesticide-induced-diseases-database/body-burden
https://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/lawn/factsheets/LAWNFACTS&FIGURES_8_05.pdf
http://www.nontoxiccommunities.com/childrens-health.html

What I hope to learn is that the stewards/leaders of our community consider these aspects of health as you make decisions on how to maintain our beautiful, inviting city.

There are resources that cities use when they are transitioning away from herbicide use. Perhaps the city council would review the links below and reach out to one of these organizations for suggestions? It is happening all over the country. Cities are moving to safer alternatives. They are banning chemicals. They are even banning gas-operated leaf blowers in favor of rakes and brooms. Here are a couple of organizations I see that are regularly working with communities:

http://www.nontoxiccommunities.com/cities.html
https://www.beyondpesticides.org/
https://www.momsacrossamerica.com/

Another aspect to weed management is the health of our turf. This means not over-watering grass. It is healthier for grass to be watered deeply, but less frequently, so that the roots grow deeper, and then less weeds can take hold. Taking this into consideration would also be beneficial in that we'd use less water which is scarce in the west. Walking across fields in our town, I've found them so soggy that my shoes are soaked through. We could consider planting native, drought resistant, plants rather than ones that look prettier (including so much grass) but really don't thrive in our climate. We know that dandelions are the first food for bees, so killing them in the spring has negative impacts for our pollinators, the birds that eat bugs, etc. These are all important aspects to a healthy eco-system.

I think it's clear that I favor a considerable reduction of chemical use in our city. However, for those times when herbicides are still used, it is important for me to know in advance which areas will be sprayed. I have often been out walking or riding and enter an area that is actively being sprayed. We don't post enough flags at all access routes to fields and it's easy to enter an area and learn a few minutes later that fresh chemicals are present. Also, it's my understanding that it's not required by law to notify in advance or put up flags when rock areas and cracks in pavements are sprayed. It is important for residents to know about chemicals in non-turf areas as these are places where dogs often sniff and potty.

Again, I thank you for your time and effort working to keep Louisville wonderful. I hope my input will be taken into consideration as you make ongoing decisions on our behalf.

Kind Regards,

Diane Shepard
Louisville, CO

On 2/21/2020 5:02 PM, Ashley Stolzmann wrote:

Hello,

I am writing because you have contacted me in the past about herbicide use on city property. I wanted to let you know that on Tuesday, the City Council is going to be discussing whether or not to continue to use certain herbicides (glyphosate and 2,4-D) and our integrated weed management plan in general. You have already let me know your perspective & I thank you for that. There are several new Council Members that may not have heard from you & public feedback is invaluable when making important decisions for our community.

The meeting is Tuesday night (2/25) at 7pm in City Hall and the public is welcome to come and weigh in on the topic. If you cannot make the meeting, you are welcome to send your comments in advance in an e-mail to Council@LouisvilleCO.gov

A link to the agenda and background information on what we are discussing can be found here: https://www.louisvilleco.gov/home/showdocument?id=26170

Thank you,
Ashley Stolzmann
Louisville Mayor
303-570-9614
AshleyS@LouisvilleCO.gov
Louisville City Council,

Thank you for your dedication to our community. I'm writing today to express my opinion on how the city manages weeds in our parks and open spaces. I think it's important to view our environmental care based on what we are collectively doing to maintain all these spaces. I am pleased that we no longer spray herbicide in playgrounds but believe we need to restrict use further. As you know, the only places that aren't sprayed is the actual sand area that playground equipment sits in. The grassy areas surrounding the playgrounds are still sprayed. It is appreciated when fields are "spot sprayed" rather than being completely saturated in chemicals. Still, we could reduce much more.

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Thank you,
Ashley Stolzmann
Louisville Mayor
303-570-9614
AshleyS@LouisvilleCO.gov
Dear Louisville city council members,
I am writing in regards to my concerns about the pesticide use in the city of Louisville.

As a Decision Maker, it is imperative that you become aware of the growing body of evidence in scientific literature showing that pesticide exposure can adversely affect endocrine, neurological, immune, and respiratory systems in humans, even at very low levels.

Pesticides are designed to be toxic. The suffix ‘cide is derived from latin. It means ‘to kill’. Of the most commonly used pesticides, 19 are linked with cancer, 21 with reproductive effects, 13 are linked with birth defects, 26 with liver or kidney damage, 15 with neurotoxicity, and 11 with disruption of the endocrine (hormonal) system. Children are especially sensitive to pesticide exposure. Children take in more pesticides relative to their size and weight, are more physical in their environment, running, touching and playing outdoors, and their bodies and brains are still developing. Acute and chronic, high and low level exposures to chemicals in the environments of children may cause damage during periods of special vulnerability.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has stated, “...Children’s exposure to pesticides should be limited as much as possible.”

In 2016, dozens of public health experts stated in a scientific consensus statement about children's brain development that, “the current system in the United States for evaluating scientific evidence and making health-based decisions about environmental chemicals is fundamentally broken. To help reduce the unacceptably high prevalence of neurodevelopmental disorders in our children, we must eliminate or significantly reduce exposures to chemicals that contribute to these conditions.”

It is past time to stop taking baby steps and make a full commitment to eliminating the use of these toxins in Louisville. The cost savings of herbicides doesn’t balance with the toll on our health.

You can play a key role in protecting those most vulnerable and preventing diseases linked to pesticide exposure. There are proven alternatives to using toxic pesticides in our public spaces/schools/common areas. Organic land management practices are cost-effective, and are increasingly being implemented in communities throughout the U.S.

Examples include Harvard and Yale Universities, Irvine, California, Springfield, Massachusetts, Montgomery County, Maryland, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Madison, Wisconsin and Boulder, Colorado.

Please find included a cost comparison report between natural organic turf and conventional below. Organic saves money in the long term due to reduced inputs, including the need for less fertilizer and irrigation.

As a retired park and recreation professional, I am well versed on the citizen complaints of more dandelions. I wholeheartily encourage you to put the health of our citizens above the esthetics of our community.

Sincerely yours,
Marianne Mansfield
620 W. Juniper Court

References
Pesticide-Induced Diseases Database http://www.beyondpesticides.org/resources/ pesticide-induced-diseases-database/overview
Health effects of 30 commonly used pesticides http://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/lawn/factsheets/30health.pdf

Children and chemicals, World Health Organization [http://www.who.int/ceh/capacity/chemicals.pdf](http://www.who.int/ceh/capacity/chemicals.pdf)


Non Toxic Communities Sample Letter

Resources


Dear city council, I am a Louisville resident who resides off of Hoover Ave & Bella Vista. I would like to let the council know that me and my family oppose the usage of herbicides (glyphosate and 2,4-D). We love opening up our windows and enjoying our backyard. However, knowing that the city still uses mentioned herbicides we on occasion have to close windows and stop enjoying our backyard because we know of the health risks the herbicides pose. We believe it is the cities responsibility to protect its citizens and hope that the council will vote against the usage of the herbicides. There are other natural alternative out there to keep weeds at pay. Plus did you know dandelions make great jam? My son and I collected dandelions prior to the herbicide application last spring and made some jam (recipe: https://www.homeherbals.com/dandelion-jam.html)

With kind regards,
Jeanette
To the City of Louisville City Council Members:

I was planning on attending the City Council Meeting on Tuesday, February 25 to provide my opinion on the use of herbicides in the City’s parks and open space. Unfortunately, I had to go on a business trip to Boston and would not be able to attend the meeting. However, I want to provide the City Council my opinion on herbicide use within the City.

I believe there is substantial scientific evidence to support the elimination of herbicides within the City of Louisville’s Parks and Open Space. I have attached 2 short documents that briefly discuss the toxic effects of glyphosate (active ingredient of Roundup) and 2,4-D (one of two active ingredients used in Agent Orange during Vietnam). I tried to keep both of the documents short, using bullet points as much as possible and I have also included references to each of the points.

In addition, I included an excellent fact sheet that discusses how pesticides, including herbicides have affected our children and their health. This fact sheet references scientific journals with respect to each of the topics discussed within the document (i.e., cancer, asthma, developmental disorders).

Based upon the extensive amount of scientific research on glyphosate and 2,4-D, and the many ill effects found associated with these toxic herbicides, I would request that the Louisville City Council approve a ban to no longer use these two toxic herbicides or any derivatives of them on city parks and open space. The consequences of the continued use of these and other toxic herbicides to human health, especially to our children, our pets, fish and other wildlife is significant.

Please feel free in contacting me with questions or comments. I would be willing to meet with members of the City Council for further discussions on this important topic.

Thanks.

Tom
President
Thomas A. Walker, Ph.D. and Associates, Inc.
720-273-7853
tmwalkerco@gmail.com
tmwalkerco@comcast.net
www.tawconsulting.net
Glyphosate (Roundup) Fact Sheet

“Glyphosate is a synthetic amino acid and an analogue of glycine, and is the most widely used biocide on the plant. Its presence in food for human consumption and animal feed is ubiquitous. Epidemiological studies have revealed a strong correlation between the increasing incidence in the United States of a large number of chronic diseases and the increased use of glyphosate herbicide on corn, soy and wheat crops. Glyphosate acts as a glycine analogue and may be mistakenly incorporated into peptides during protein synthesis. Glyphosate substitution for conserved glycines can easily explain a link with diabetes, obesity, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary edema, adrenal insufficiency, hypothyroidism, Alzheimer’s disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson’s disease, lupus, mitochondrial dieses, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, neural tube defects, infertility, hypertension, glaucoma, osteoporosis, fatty liver disease and kidney failure.” (1, references within) A direct correlation of these diseases and the use of glyphosate are extremely high, with the correlation similar to that found for lung cancer associated with smoking. This publication also details the biochemistry that occurs within many different metabolic systems within the body and how the glycine substitution with glyphosate has been shown to produce the above illnesses.

Many neurological diseases, including autism, depression, dementia, anxiety disorder and Parkinson’s disease are associated with abnormal sleep patterns, which are directly linked to pineal gland dysfunctions. The pineal gland is highly susceptible to environmental toxins, with aluminum and glyphosate that work synergistically to induce neurological damage. (2, references within)

Scientific research has been able to correlate a number of health issues to glyphosate exposure, including:

- ADHD – likely due to the herbicide’s capacity to disrupt thyroid hormone functions (3)
- Alzheimer’s Disease – glyphosate exposure can cause the same kind of oxidative stress and neural cell death found in Alzheimer’s disease. Glyphosate also affects CaMKII, an enzyme whose dysregulation has also been linked to Alzheimer’s. (3, 19-21) Evidence consistently suggests that a higher risk of Alzheimer’s is associated with pesticides. Occupational exposure to pesticides increases the risk of developing dementia and Alzheimer’s disease in later life. (23)
- Autism – Exposure to glyphosate has a number of pathologies associated with autism, with one of the parallels being gut dysbiosis and suppression of pathogenic bacteria. (4)
- Birth Defects – Glyphosate exposure can disrupt the Vitamin A signaling pathway, which is critical for normal fetal development. Babies born to women living less than a mile from fields sprayed with glyphosate herbicide were more than twice as likely to develop birth defects. (5)
- Cancer – The World Health Organization published a study in 2015 that determined glyphosate is a probable human carcinogen. There is a meta-analysis study (6) and a Swedish study (7) that link glyphosate and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Other studies, including a study in Argentina of 65,000 people farming communities where Roundup was used, found cancer rates to be 2 to 4 times higher than the country’s national average. This study specifically noted increases in breast, prostate and lung cancers. In a comparison of two farming communities – one that sprayed Roundup and another that didn’t – 31% of residents in the Roundup sprayed community had a family member with...
cancer. In the community that didn’t spray, only 3% of residents had a family member with cancer. (8) California has ruled glyphosate is carcinogenic under Proposition 65.

- Celiac Disease – Parallels between glyphosate exposure and Celiac disease include impairment in enzymes critical to detoxifying environmental toxins, imbalances in gut bacteria, amino acid depletion and certain mineral deficiencies. (9)
- Colitis – A study found glyphosate toxicity could be a significant predisposing factor in the overgrowth of clostridia, an established casual factor in colitis. (10)
- Diabetes - The insulin receptor is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor and the glycine-centered motif can be replaced by glyphosate causing impaired glucose uptake. The incidence of diabetes has been going up over time in the US exactly in step with the increased use of glyphosate on core crops. (25)
- Heart Disease – A published study found that glyphosate exposure can cause disruption to the body’s enzymes, causing lysosomal dysfunction, which is a factor in heart failure and cardiovascular disease. (11)
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease – Exposure to glyphosate creates a severe tryptophan deficiency in some, which can lead to inflammatory bowel disease. (11)
- Kidney Disease – Although glyphosate alone does not cause an epidemic of chronic kidney disease, it seems to have acquired the ability to destroy the renal tissues of thousands of farmers. (12)
- Liver Disease – A 2009 study showed that very low dosages of glyphosate can disrupt liver cell function. (13)
- Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma – Significant amount of research analyzing nearly 30 years of data established a relationship between Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma and occupational exposure to pesticides, with a positive association between glyphosate exposure and B cell lymphoma. (6, 14 – 16)
- Obesity – Obesity is due to the impaired release of stored fat and is typically due to the lack of hormone-sensitive lipases (HSL) which are produced by the adrenal glands. Considerable destruction of the adrenal glands by glyphosate has been demonstrated and is likely the cause of an increase in obesity rates (26). The correlation between Roundup use on corn and soy crops and obesity in the USA as determined by data from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is very strong (R = 0.96, P = 2 × 10–8). (27)
- Parkinson’s Disease – Several studies have shown that glyphosate can induce the cell death characteristic of Parkinson’s. (1, 14 – 18, 21) A study was done in Costa Rica to evaluate 400 subjects for Parkinson’s disease with pesticide use. Past occupational use of pesticide exposure performed significantly worse on screening tests for Parkinson’s disease and dementia. (22)

The ability of glyphosate to bioaccumulate and metabolize in vivo in animals was clearly demonstrated in a 1988 study by Howe et al. (24)

Glyphosate has been banned or will be banned soon in many US cities and states as well as foreign countries. Many cities and counties in California have banned the use of glyphosates. In Colorado, Durango and Boulder have limited the use of glyphosate. In New Mexico, Bernalillo County voted to ban the use of Roundup on county properties by 2020, Las Cruces voted to ban glyphosate on city property and Taos is considering banning all pesticides including glyphosates. Recently is was announced that France will ban the use of glyphosate in the country for any application.
Conclusions
Based upon the extensive amount of research with glyphosate and the many ill effects found associated with this herbicide, the Louisville City Council should approve the ban to no longer use this toxic herbicide. The illnesses that have been correlated to the use of glyphosate is irrefutable and the consequences to human health significant.

References
2) S. Seneff, N. Swanson, C. Li. 2015. Agric. Sci. 6: 42 – 70.
5) A.E. Carrasco, Glyphosate-Based Herbicides Produce Teratogenic Effects on Vertebrates by Impairing Retinoic Acid Signaling, Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2010, 23, 10, pp. 1586-1595
9) A. Samsel, S. Seneff. Glyphosate, pathways to modern diseases II: Celiac sprue and gluten intolerance, Interdiscip Toxicol. 2013 Dec; 6(4): 159–1
11) A. Samsel, S. Seneff, Glyphosate’s Suppression of Cytochrome P450 Enzymes and Amino Acid Biosynthesis by the Gut Microbiome: Pathways to Modern Diseases, Entropy 2013, 15, pp 1 – 48


2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D)

2,4-D is one of the most widely used herbicides in the world

- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health labels three forms as mutagens (1)
- 2,4-D has been shown to cause chromosome breaks in blood cells (2) and in mouse bone marrow (3, 4)
- EPA stated, “Based on currently available toxicity data, which demonstrate effects on the thyroid and gonads (sex organs), there is concern regarding its endocrine disruption potential.” (5)
- 2,4-D was found to decrease levels of thyroid hormones and decreased the size of sex organs. (6)
- The University of MN studies showed 2,4-D herbicides act like estrogens in breast cancer cells (7)
- A study done in the Netherlands found that 2,4-D has the ability to displace sex hormones from the protein that normally transports these hormones in the blood. (8)
- Researchers at the University of Saskatchewan found that exposure to environmentally realistic amounts of 2,4-D reduced the activity of at least three human genes that product proteins with important immune system functions. (9)
- Scientists from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and West Virginia University showed that 2,4-D decreased the production of cells that make antibodies in the bone marrow of mice and also decreased the numbers of certain immune cells made in the thymus. (10, 11)
- A study at the University of Saskatchewan found the risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma was increased by exposure to 2,4-D. This study confirmed the results of four earlier studies that found a similar link. (12)
- A study performed by EPA found increased cancer rates associated with phenoxy herbicide use on farms. (13)
- Another study performed by the Cancer Registry of Central California found that exposure to 2,4-D was associated with an increased risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in California farmworkers. (14)
- Research by St. Louis University showed that rapid and repeated division of blood cells occurs in pesticide applicators who use 2,4-D (15) and these results were confirmed by research at the University of California, Berkeley (16).
- Men who had low sperm counts were found to have five times the level of 2,4-D as those men found to have above average sperm counts. (17)
- EPA lists a variety of effects on male sex organs that were identified in laboratory tests sponsored by 2,4-D manufacturers, including atrophy of the testes, degeneration of sperm-producing tissues, and decreased numbers of sperm in the testes (18) and was reported by the Egyptian National Research Center to cause an increase in the numbers of abnormal sperm (3).

The harmful effects of 2,4-D on children is very troubling, including pregnancy problems, birth defects, contaminated breast milk and brain development issues.

- The University of WI showed that environmentally relevant exposure of 2,4-D reduced the litter size in laboratory animals. When pregnant animals drank water during their
pregnancies containing small amounts of 2,4-D, their litters were about 20% smaller than litters from animals drinking uncontaminated water. (19)

• An EPA researcher studying birth defects in rural parts of MN, MT, ND and SD found that defects related to the respiratory and circulatory system were more common in counties with high 2,4-D use than in low-use counties. (20)

• Two studies have found that mothers (rats, goats) exposed to 2, 4-D produce 2,4-D contaminated milk. One of the studies found that 2,4-D moved from the milk to the blood and brain of the offspring. (21, 22)

Approximately 25% of Americans carry 2,4-D in their bodies and levels of 2,4-D are higher in children than they are in adults. (23)

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has found 2.4-D in rivers and streams in both agricultural and urban areas. The USGS found 2,4-D in about 15% of the samples the agency collected in agricultural areas and urban streams were contaminated equally often. Wells were also contaminated with 2,4-D, but not as often as rivers and streams. (24, 25)

Although 2,4-D is used outdoors, it can be tracked inside after lawn care applications and contaminate homes. Research from EPA and Battelle Memorial Institute found 2,4-D on dust particles in the air inside homes after lawn treatments as well as on tables, window sills and floors. (26)

Drift of 2,4-D is a well-known phenomenon. When the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials surveyed state pesticide agencies in 1999, 2,4-D was one of the top five pesticides involved in drift incidences in over 26 states. (27)

2,4-D is linked with both cancer and testicular problems in dogs. Purdue University found that exposure of Scottish terriers to lawns treated with phenoxy herbicides was associated with an increased risk of bladder cancer. The risk was 4 times greater in exposed dogs than unexposed dogs. 2,4-D has also been associated with another cancer in dogs, lymphoma. (28)

Studies fond 2,4-D products to be toxic to fish and was associated with disruptions of sex hormones and development of fish, with the effect occurring at only 10 part per billion. (29)

Researchers at Willamette University found 2, 4-D interferes with a sex hormone and stops frog eggs from maturing. (30)

Conclusions

Based upon the extensive amount of research with 2, 4-D and the many ill effects found associated with this herbicide, the Louisville City Council should approve the ban to no longer use this toxic herbicide. The toxic effects on humans, fish, frogs, dogs and especially our children is too great to allow the use within the city boundaries.

References


Children and Pesticides

Don’t Mix

Children are especially vulnerable to pesticides

- The National Academy of Sciences reports that children are more susceptible to chemicals than adults and estimates that 50% of lifetime pesticide exposure occurs during the first five years of life.1

- EPA concurs that children take in more pesticides relative to body weight than adults and have developing organ systems that are more vulnerable and less able to detoxify toxic chemicals.2

- Infants crawling behavior and proximity to the floor account for a greater potential than adults for dermal and inhalation exposure to contaminants on carpets, floors, lawns, and soil.3

- Children with developmental delays and those younger than six years are at increased risk of ingesting pesticides through non-food items, such as soil.4

- Pre-natal exposure to the herbicide atrazine are associated with fetal growth restriction and small head circumference and fetal growth restriction.5

- A 2010 analysis observed that women who use pesticides in their homes or yards were two times more likely to have children with neural tube defects than women without these reported exposures.6

- Studies find that pesticides such as the weed killer 2,4-D pass from mother to child through umbilical cord blood and breast milk.7

- Consistent observations have led investigators to conclude that chronic low-dose exposure to certain pesticides might pose a hazard to the health and development of children.8

- The World Health Organization (WHO) cites that over 30% of the global burden of disease in children can be attributed to environmental factors, including pesticides.9

Children, cancer and pesticides

- A 2010 meta-analysis of 15 studies on residential pesticide use and childhood leukemia finds an association with exposure during pregnancy, as well as to insecticides and herbicides. An association is also found for exposure to insecticides during childhood.11

- A 2013 study suggests that preconception pesticide exposure, and possibly exposure during pregnancy, is associated with an increased risk of childhood brain tumors.12

- According to a 2015 study, living in agricultural regions is linked to increased leukemia and central nervous system cancers in children.13

- A meta-analysis study by scientists at the Harvard University’s School of Public Health finds that children’s exposure to pesticides in and around the home results in an increased risk of developing certain childhood cancers. Authors found that cancer risks were connected most closely to the type of pesticide used and the location where it was applied.14

- The probability of an effect such as cancer, which requires a period of time to develop after exposure, is enhanced if exposure occurs early in life.15

- A study published in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute finds that household and garden pesticide use can in-

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**Commonly Used Chemicals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Common Use</th>
<th>Health Effects</th>
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<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Lawns</td>
<td>c, ed, r, n, kl, si, bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>Lawns</td>
<td>r, n, kl, si, bd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fipronil</td>
<td>Indoor/outdoor</td>
<td>c, ed, n, kl, si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>Lawns</td>
<td>c, r, n, kl, si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin</td>
<td>Mosquitoes, head lice, garden</td>
<td>c, ed, r, n, kl, si</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Key**: Birth/developmental defects=bd; Kidney/liver damage=kl; Sensitizer/irritant=si; Cancer=c; Neurotoxicity=n; Endocrine Disruption=ed; Reproductive effects=r

**Alternatives**

Reduce exposure to toxic chemicals by adopting sound organic or integrated pest management (IPM) practices that use cultural, mechanical and biological methods of control and least-toxic chemicals only as a last resort. An organic diet limits children’s pesticide exposure and toxic body burden.
Studies show children’s developing organs create “early windows of great vulnerability” during which exposure to pesticides can cause great damage.

- Studies show that children living in households where pesticides are used suffer elevated rates of leukemia, brain cancer and soft tissue sarcoma.  
- Pesticides can increase susceptibility to certain cancers by breaking down the immune system’s surveillance against cancer cells. Infants and children, the aged and the chronically ill are at greatest risk from chemically-induced immune suppression.  
- A study published by the American Cancer Society finds an increased risk for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) in people exposed to common herbicides and fungicides, particularly the weedkiller mecoprop (MCP). People exposed to glyphosate (Roundup®) are 2.7 times more likely to develop NHL.  
- 75 out of all 99 human studies done on lymphoma and pesticides find a link between the two.  
- Four peer-reviewed studies demonstrate the ability of glyphosate-containing herbicides to cause genetic damage to DNA (mutagenicity), even at very low concentration levels.  
- A 2007 study published in Environmental Health Perspectives finds that children born to mothers living in households with pesticide use during pregnancy had over twice as much risk of getting cancer, specifically acute leukemia (AL) or non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).  
- A 2007 Canadian report shows that a greater environmental risk exists for boys, specifically when it comes to cancer, asthma, learning and behavioral disorders, birth defects and testicular dysgenesis syndrome.  

Children, asthma and pesticides  

- Researchers find that pesticides may increase the risk of developing asthma, exacerbate a previous asthmatic condition or even trigger asthma attacks by increasing bronchial hyperresponsiveness.  
- One 2015 farmworker study found an association between early-life exposure to OPs and respiratory symptoms consistent with possible asthma in childhood.  
- A 2012 study concluded that prenatal PBO exposure was associated with childhood cough in inner city children.  
- A 2004 study finds that young infants and toddlers exposed to herbicides (weedkillers) within their first year of life are 4.5 times more likely to develop asthma by the age of five, and almost 2.5 times more likely when exposed to insecticides.  
- EPA material safety data sheets for the common herbicides 2,4-D, mecoprop, dicamba, (often combined as Trimec®) and glyphosate (Roundup®) list them as respiratory irritants that can cause irritation to skin and mucous membranes, chest burning, coughing, nausea and vomiting.  

Children, learning and developmental disorders and pesticides  

- Roughly one in six children in the U.S. has one or more developmental disability, ranging from a learning disability to a serious behavioral or emotional disorder.  
- Scientists believe that the amount of toxic chemicals in the environment that cause developmental and neurological damage are contributing to the rise of physical and mental effects being found in children.  
- According to researchers at the University of California-Berkeley School of Public Health, exposure to pesticides while in the womb may increase the odds that a child will have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).  
- Studies show children’s developing organs create “early windows of great vulnerability” during which exposure to pesticides can cause great damage.  
- Lawn pesticide products containing herbicides and fertilizers
(such as “weed and feed” products) tested on mice show increased risk of infertility, miscarriage and birth defects at very low dosages.  

- Results from a CHARGE study finds that agricultural exposures to organophosphates at some point during gestation was associated with a 60% increased risk for autism higher for third-trimester exposures, and second-trimester chlorpyrifos applications. Similarly, children of mothers residing near pyrethroid insecticide applications just before conception or during third trimester were at greater risk for both autism and developmental delay.  

- Researchers at the Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center found an association between increasing pyrethroid pesticide exposure and ADHD which they conclude may be stronger for symptoms seen in boys compared to girls.  

- Additional studies on lawn pesticide product formulations show effects on learning ability, aggressiveness, memory, motor skills and immune system function.  

- A 2002 study finds children born to parents exposed to glyphosate (Roundup®) show a higher incidence of attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity.  

- A study of 210,723 live births in Minnesota farming communities finds children of pesticide applicators have significantly higher rates of birth defects than the average population.  

- In a 2004-2005 review of 2,4-D, EPA finds that, “there is a concern for endocrine disruption.”  

**Pesticide accumulation and drift**  

- Children ages 6-11 nationwide have significantly higher levels of pesticide residues in their bodies than all other age categories.  

- Biomonitoring testing in Canada finds residues of lawn pesticides, such as 2,4-D and mecoprop, in 15 percent of children tested, ages three to seven, whose parents had recently applied the lawn chemicals. Breakdown products of organophosphate insecticides are present in 98.7 percent of children tested.  

- Scientific studies show that 2,4-D applied to lawns drifts and is tracked indoors where it settles in dust, air and surfaces and may remain for up to a year in carpets.  

- One 2014 analysis of 129 preschool children, ages 20 to 66 months, found that children were exposed to indoor concentrations of pyrethroids, organophosphates and organochlorines pesticides which were detected in soil, dust and indoor air.  

- Samples from 120 Cape Cod homes, where elevated incidence of breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers are reported, find high indoor air and dust concentrations of carbaryl, permethrin, and 2,4-D.  

- A study published in *Environmental Health Perspectives* found that children who eat a conventional diet of food produced with chemical-intensive practices carry residues of organophosphate pesticides that are reduced or eliminated when they switch to an organic diet.  

- Scientists at the California Department of Public Health found that 28% of the mothers studied who lived near fields in the Central Valley, which were sprayed with organochlorines, such as endosulfan and dicofol, have children with autism.  

- A 2005 study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* found that students and school employees are being poisoned by pesticide use at schools and from drift off of neighboring farmlands.  

### Endnotes  

Endnotes, continued

Dear Louisville City Council:

Due to a schedule conflict, I am unable to attend today’s meeting where herbicide use in Louisville parks will be addressed. Please read the attached, which outlines some of my concerns as well as some solutions.

Thank you,

Michelle
Dear Neighbors,

From the latin root any "cide" is defined as killer.

Does our "small town" character include killing living things if they are identified as "weeds"? What's to prevent those killers from killing us humans? The evidence is mounting that those killers (herbicides) don't stop at any artificial boundary, but are, in fact, killing humans.

We must stop killing ourselves.

Thank you for voting to preserve and protect life by removing killers from our landscapes.

Your neighbor,

RJ Harrington, Jr.
720-985-7554 m
Dear City Council:

Please stop spraying our parks with glyphosate and 2,4-D. There's a growing body of scientific evidence that these chemicals pose a danger to both human health and the environment (https://www.nrdc.org/stories/24-d-most-dangerous-pesticide-youve-never-heard). In 2017, I lost a young dog to lymphoma, a cancer that has been linked to glyphosate, which is the key ingredient in Monsanto Co.’s RoundUp™ herbicide, which may be used in our parks. She had a habit of eating grass in areas that would likely have been sprayed with chemicals like those found in Roundup. In https://www.nrdc.org/stories/24-d-most-dangerous-pesticide-youve-never-heard, regarding 2,4-D, it states, “It can also poison small mammals, including dogs who can ingest it after eating grass treated with 2,4-D.” I do not use herbicides or pesticides in my yard, but I live alongside one of those parks where herbicides are applied, and I use park areas for recreation. I implore the Louisville City Council to find alternate, safer means to maintain our city’s green spaces.

We are experiencing a serious global decline in bee populations. In south west China, wild bees have been eradicated completely, and as a result, farmers have to hand pollinate each flower on their fruit trees with paintbrushes (https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/5193-Decline-of-bees-forces-China-s-apple-farmers-to-pollinate-by-hand). While it is unknown if weed killers kill bees directly, there is evidence that it disrupt the microbial community in the bees’ digestive system, making them more vulnerable to environmental stressors including poor nutrition and pathogens (https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/09/common-weed-killer-believed-harmless-animals-may-be-harming-bees-worldwide; https://www.pnas.org/content/115/41/10305.full). In addition, if we allow weeds such as unsprayed dandelions to grow in our city parks, it will provide food for foraging bees. Perhaps when a field is full of blooming dandelions, it can be mowed before the flowers go to seed as a way of controlling their spread.

In combatting weeds, often times the plants start becoming resistant to the herbicides, and stronger ones, or combinations of pesticides need to be used. These chemical combinations can often pose an even greater hazard than the single chemical alone. With the growing popularity and support of organically-grown food sources, it seems incongruent that we should continue to expose ourselves to herbicides that might pose a health risk to ourselves and our environment. Our pets run around in the grass and bring that into our homes on their feet.

Additionally, it has been found that weed killers decrease the abundance of beneficial bacteria in the soil that help defeat problematic fungi. Recently our neighborhood was sprayed with yet another chemical to fight a fungus in our yards (http://news.cornell.edu/stories/2017/06/aristildeglyphosate). I am not saying it was a result of an herbicide, but it illustrates the craziness of fighting the results of one toxin with another.

Ironically, one of the plants that has been targeted by these chemicals may be a good substitute for unnatural manicured green lawns. That plant is Dutch White Clover (Trifolium repens). Dutch White Clover can be grown alone or added to an existing grass area as long as herbicides are not going to be applied. It is relatively low growing, tolerates close mowing, and outcompetes other foreign weeds. In addition, it does not need fertilizer. Perhaps it could be considered for our parks, at least on a trial basis for selected areas. It can be mixed in with the existing grass as a transition. It would reduce the cost of lawn maintenance in the long run, requiring less water, less mowing, and no fertilizer or herbicide use (https://dengarden.com/gardening/Clover-Lawns).

I understand this is a challenge in a society that values carpets of green grass. It may take a little education for the public, but I think it is worth the effort. Let’s at least give it a try!

Rs,

Michelle Reddy, 750 Club Circle, Louisville
Hello City Council members

I have comments which are pertinent to your discussion this evening. I hope to attend but do have a schedule conflict so wanted to make sure I provided this input via email.

I reviewed the Integrated Weed Management Plan. I think the plan needs to have a more prioritized emphasis on stream protection and water ways within the city.

**Medians**

I have often observed contractors with herbicide back packs spraying street medians throughout the growing season. I have watched, especially on the S. Boulder road medians, as the rose bushes have gradually disappeared. I attribute that to the overspray, or even herbicide drift, that occurs as a result of the herbicide spraying practices. There is hardly a green plant that can be seen along those medians. Additionally, the medians are designed to shed water to the street. The streets are designed to deliver storm water to the storm sewer, and the storm water then drains to the streams in our community, with out treatment. Thus, the herbicide treatment is occurring on median landscape areas which are designed to shed these herbicides to streams.

This seems like a waste of tax payer dollars to deliver chemicals to streams and, perhaps is killing off the desireable landscape plants. I would like to see a bigger emphasis put on choosing landscape materials that can thrive without irrigation (once established) in our medians. This would create more attractive medians than the unattractive bark mulched medians that have resulted from addressing weeds in the medians.

I wanted to share a resource that I became aware of this past weekend. I attend a talk about Water Wise Plants that was presented by a staff person from Denver Botanic Gardens. There has been a lot of advances in understanding which plants are capable of withstanding the tough environment represented by the street medians. Denver Botanic Gardens has recently created a Manager of Horticulture Outreach Program which is currently staffed by Annie Barrow. She gave the presentation and shared with me that she is available for consultation with no charge to cities that are within the SCFD. She was very knowledgeable about the Plant Select Program, which has been choosing plants for our high plains environment for 20+ years. I think she could be a great resource for developing
alternative planting plans that can move the city away from the herbicide intensive medians that have resulted in our city.

Annie Barrow
Manager of Horticulture Outreach Programs
Denver Botanic Gardens
720-865-3634
cell: 773-412-3776

**Parks with Waterways**

I have watched with dismay as the plantings around Lake Park have deteriorated from inappropriate management techniques. The native rabbit brush that was part of the plantings has been cut severely so that now it does not even exist. The day lilies are overgrown and never divided so they get too thick and die off, or do not flower. The grasses are cut down so severely and are also not divided and now there is no return of the ornamental grasses. The native 3 leaf sumac and golden currant shrubs have thrived over the years, although the shearing of these shrubs have left a dead center. This year a large planting of the currant shrubs suddenly died off. I made a comment that it looked like herbicide drift damage. The reasons for this gradual die off of established landscape plantings makes me concerned that herbicides are being used for weed control in these plantings around the lake. This is absolutely where herbicides should not be used. The currant bushes provide food and cover for birds and other wildlife. The rabbit brush are food for butterflies. Are herbicides being used in these landscape areas?

I do not understand how we continue to get contractors who do not understand landscape material management. We gradually lose landscape materials that are really good candidates for our climate, and these plants do thrive and survive for years, and then suddenly we lose them. Does parks have a staff person who understands perennial garden management? I think a naturalized park such as Lake Park, can provide important habitat within our city, along a stream, and I'm dismayed to see how it continues to lose this function.

I believe the Integrated Weed Management Plan should address best practices for landscape material health. Currently it focuses on weed management through herbicides. Climate appropriate plantings and landscape management techniques can also be an important tool to suppress weeds.

Thank you for considering my input!
Betty Solek
1101 N Franklin Ave
Louisville
Dear City Council Members,

I am writing as a parent as well as a concerned citizen that Louisville is spraying pesticides and herbicides, specifically with glyphosate, in our city. With more and more research showing that glyphosate is a very toxic, cancer causing chemical, I hate to think that our young people and pets are rolling around in it, not to mention the environmental impacts such sprays have on our water supply.

Cities all over the world, even some entire countries have banned the use of glyphosate to protect their citizens and I would hope that Louisville would do the same. I would much prefer to have a field of dandelions and healthy citizens over chemical sprays. Please stop spraying our city with toxic chemicals.

Thank you,
Tracy Piniarczyk
I attended the work session last night. I wanted to let you know that I appreciated your thoughtful consideration of all the input you received.

I agree with the perspective that outreach to the public about changes in weed management will be an important component of new strategies.

Thanks for considering my input.
Betty Solek
Good morning Ashley and City Council members,

I attended last night’s City Council meeting about herbicide use in Louisville’s Open Space and Parks.

I am so happy with the results from the presentations by the community and discussion by City Council.

I know that eliminating harmful Glyphosate and 2-4-D will be so welcomed by our community.

Thank you for listening to us. As each City Council member spoke last night, I felt that you heard our concerns and really want to make changes for a healthier Louisville.

I left last night with a big smile on my face. My two dogs are smiling too.

Best to all of you and thank you!

Karen Braverman  
853 Saint Andrews Lane  
Louisville

-----Original Message-----
From: Ashley Stolzmann <ashleys@louisvilleco.gov>  
Sent: Fri, Feb 21, 2020 5:03 pm  
Subject: Herbicide Use in Parks and Open Space. City Council Discussion & Decision.

Hello,

I am writing because you have contacted me in the past about herbicide use on city property. I wanted to let you know that on Tuesday, the City Council is going to be discussing whether or not to continue to use certain herbicides (glyphosate and 2,4-D) and our integrated weed management plan in general. You have already let me know your perspective & I thank you for that. There are several new Council Members that may not have heard from you & public feedback is invaluable when making important decisions for our community.

The meeting is Tuesday night (2/25) at 7pm in City Hall and the public is welcome to come and weigh in on the topic. If you cannot make the meeting, you are welcome to send your comments in advance in an e-mail to Council@LouisvilleCO.gov

A link to the agenda and background information on what we are discussing can be found here:  
https://www.louisvilleco.gov/home/showdocument?id=26170

Thank you,
Ashley Stolzmann  
Louisville Mayor  
303-570-9614  
AshleyS@LouisvilleCO.gov
Dear City Council Members,
I am a Louisville resident but cannot make it to the meeting tonight due to a professional conflict. I wanted to voice my strong support for stopping the use of glyphosate and 2,4 D in our city. I believe that the risk and danger associated with these chemicals far outweighs the benefit.

My home backs to the Elephant park and we have been very happy with the test case happening there (no spraying). We haven’t noticed any increase in weeds, and even if there were we would not be bothered by it.

I will send a more detailed letter at a later date but wanted to get this into you before the meeting tonight.

Thank you,
Crystal Masterson
327 S McKinley Ct

Sent from my iPhone
Purpose: To begin planning for the May 26th City Council Study Session

Background:
Attached is the Council Communication that you will be used for the Study Session when PPLAB meets with City Council. The meeting will be from 5:30 to 7:00, includes dinner, and the Open Space Advisory Board (OSAB) will be meeting with Council during this meeting as well. During the course of dinner there will be time for PPLAB to give a short presentation (presentations are not required) and have discussion with Council. The board presentation should be no more than 10 minutes and it must be submitted with the Council Communication to be included in the packet.

Please note:
- If there are specific areas in which PPLAB wants input from Council be clear about that; otherwise it is likely to not get addressed.
- This Study Sessions will include OSAB. Please be sure you leave time for OSAB.
- Some of these study sessions will be at City Hall and others at the Library. Please check the agenda to know where the meeting is.
- Your staff liaison will RSVP to Dawn Burgess, City Manager’s Office, with the number of people attending from PPLAB.
- These dinners are scheduled from 5:30 – 7:00 pm. Most evenings Council will be going directly into another Study Session at 7:00 pm so please be respectful of their time.

Next Steps:
Continue planning and discussion in future PPLAB meetings as necessary.
SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT – (INSERT BOARD/COMMISSION NAME)

DATE:

PRESENTED BY:

1. LIST HIGHLIGHTS AND SUCCESSES OF THE PAST YEAR:

2. LIST PLANS/GOALS FOR THE NEXT YEAR:

3. DOES YOUR BOARD HAVE SPECIFIC BUDGET REQUESTS IT WOULD LIKE THE CITY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER AS A PART OF THE BIENNIAL BUDGET PROCESS?

4. ARE THERE AREAS IN WHICH THE BOARD WOULD LIKE CITY COUNCIL INPUT/FEEDBACK?

5. WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL?

RECOMMENDATION:
Discussion

ATTACHMENT(S):
1.
2.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

<p>| ☒ Financial Stewardship &amp; Asset Management | ☐ Reliable Core Services |
| ☒ Vibrant Economic Climate | ☐ Quality Programs &amp; Amenities |
| ☐ | Engaged Community | ☐ | Healthy Workforce |
| ☐ | Supportive Technology | ☐ | Collaborative Regional Partner |</p>
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*All items are subject to change.*