

**LAKE COUNTY**

**NOXIOUS WEED**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**2012**

**Note:** The following adaptation “ mirrors” the 2005 Montana Weed Management Plan but more specific to Lake County.

**The Montana Weed Management Plan**

**January 2012**

May be accessed by visiting the Montana Weed Control Association Homepage

[www.mtweed.org](http://www.mtweed.org)

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# THE LAKE COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of the Montana Weed Management Plan is to *strengthen, support, and coordinate private, county, state, and federal weed management programs*. The magnitude and complexity of a thoughtful management plan that can achieve reasonable objectives. These objectives will: 1) provide guidelines for private, county, state, and federal land managers to develop goals and plans consistent with state and national strategies; 2) provide a method of prioritizing management strategies and allocating limited resources based upon prioritized objectives; and 3) prioritize Noxious Weed Trust fund grants based on compatibility and compliance with the state plan. This plan is a dynamic document that will be evaluated and revised every two years. Specific objectives, issues, and programs are discussed to increase awareness and foster coordinated, cooperative weed management efforts statewide.

### A. Objectives

1. Assist in the development of stable long-term funding sources for land managers to implement a comprehensive weed management program that includes all aspects of integrated weed management.
2. Build a team effort for managing noxious weeds in Montana. This coalition includes private, private-corporate, utilities, municipalities, county, state, tribal and federal land interests.
3. Establish strategies for managing weeds on a priority basis, including the development of memorandums of understanding and enforcement of the county weed act.
4. Promote the development and maintenance of a noxious weed inventory for all lands in Lake County.
5. Provide Montana Department of Agriculture, Montana State University, University of Montana, neighboring counties, state, tribal and federal agencies current inventory and mapping information.
6. Prevent introduction and establishment of noxious weeds into non-infested areas.
7. Raise awareness and understanding of effects and affects of noxious weeds on land and in Montana, and educate the public on state-of-the-art integrated weed management.
8. Promote and support noxious weed research based on needs determined by public and private land managers.
9. Promote implementation of ecologically based, integrated weed management programs.
10. Prepare for weed-related emergencies that occur from fires, drought, flood, or other major natural or human-caused disturbances.

### B. Noxious Weed Impacts

A weed is defined as any plant that interferes with the management objective for a given area of land (or body of water) at a given point in time. Once a plant has been classified as a weed, it attains a “noxious” status by Rule as described in the County Noxious Weed Control Act. “Noxious weeds”, by definition of the Montana County Noxious Weed Act, means any exotic plant species established or that may be introduced into the state that may render land unfit for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife, or other beneficial uses or that may harm native plant communities and that is designated as a statewide noxious weed by rule of the department; or as a district noxious weed by a board , following public notice of intent and public hearing (MCA 7-22-2101).

Weeds are considered one of the most serious threats to natural habitats and resources in the West. Noxious weeds displace native plants and cause serious economic losses and environmental impacts. Noxious weed establishment reduces range and agricultural land productivity, reduces available forage for wildlife, and negatively impacts aesthetics. Ecological processes may be negatively affected by invasion of noxious weeds; for example, spotted knapweed forms monocultures that can increase soil erosion. Spotted knapweed infests over 3.8 million acres in Montana, but there are new invaders that have the potential to do even greater ecological and economic damage, such as yellow star thistle.

Several species that have been designated as noxious by federal, state, and local governments were brought to an area because a species was known to be useful somewhere else or a use has been found since its introduction. For example, spotted knapweed, introduced from Eurasia, arrived in Montana as a food source for honeybees. Purple loosestrife, a Eurasian native that may not have been intentionally introduced, is used as a landscape ornamental.

On the other hand, species such as spotted knapweed, which spread rapidly in susceptible areas are detrimental to Montana's range livestock industry. The annual loss would be expected to increase until noxious weeds are established in most susceptible areas. Losses to livestock also mean losses to wildlife, especially big game.

The state of Montana has listed 27 nonnative, invasive plant species as noxious, which means it is unlawful to propagate these or allow them to go to seed because they pose a threat to agriculture and the ecology and economy of Montana. In addition, Lake County has listed 10 species which are problematic here or have great potential to cause problems, specifically for aquatic and riparian areas. Because approximately 10% of Lake County is surface water and wetlands, five (5) aquatic weeds were adopted and added to the county noxious weed list in 2001.

## II. OVERVIEW OF WEED LISTS, CATEGORIES, AND LEGISLATION

### A. **Lake County Noxious Weed Steering/Action Committee Mission Statement**

*To establish a regional partnership among agencies, institutions and the private sector, to promote cooperative weed management projects, foster educational programs and enhance funding to strengthen collaborative weed control efforts.*

#### **Leadership and Coordination**

##### **Lake County Board of County Commissioners**

106 4<sup>th</sup> Ave. East

Polson, Mt 59860

Ann Brower 406.883.7203

Bill Barron 406.883.7201

Gale Decker 406.883.7202

##### **Lake County Weed Board**

Dave Lake, Chairman

Dave Vincent

Robert Smith

Dan Salomon, Vice Chair

Paul Guenzler

Lake County Weed District  
P.O Box 670 Pablo, Mt 59855  
39673 Hwy 93 S, Polson, Mt 59860  
406.883.7330  
[lakecountyweed@montansky.net](mailto:lakecountyweed@montansky.net)  
Tom Benson, Coordinator, [tbenson@lakemt.gov](mailto:tbenson@lakemt.gov)

Lake County Noxious Weed Action/Steering Committee  
Private citizens and local agency representation

## Statistics

Population (7/01/2006 census):

Montana	944,632
Lake County	28,606
CSK&T Tribes	4,288

County maintained roads (miles)	1,200 miles
Federal/State Highways	323 miles
Flathead Irrigation canal and laterals	1,300 miles

Federal	168,989 acres
Private	364,883 acres
Private/Corporate	65,668 acres
Tribal	290,103 acres
Surface Water (10%)	102,495 acres

Total	1,056,679 acres
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## Need

State laws requiring the eradication and/or control of invasive weeds have been on our nation's books for more than 100 years. More than 20 Federal agencies address some aspect of the invasive species and their impacts. Montana leads the nation in innovative programs and action toward noxious weed management.

The tourism industry is one of Lake County's four major industries. The sector is the number one industry and agriculture follows closely as number two.

Flathead Lake, the largest freshwater lake west of the Mississippi is 28 miles long with 135 miles of scenic shoreline.

## Prevention

Early Detection and Rapid Response

Mapping

Control and Management

Biological

Chemical

Cultural

Mechanical

Restoration

Cooperation

Incorporated Communities:

Polson  
Ronan  
St. Ignatius

Unincorporated Communities

Elmo  
Big Arm  
Pablo  
Charlo

State:

Montana Department of Agriculture  
Montana Noxious Weed Trust  
Department of Transportation  
Natural Resources and Conservation District  
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation  
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks  
Montana State University  
University of Montana

Federal:

Fish, Wildlife Service  
Flathead National Forrest

CSK&T Tribes

BIA- Flathead Irrigation Project  
BPA & Fish, Wildlife Service  
Salish Kootenai College

Private/Corporate

Montana Raillink  
Plum Creek Timber

Montana Noxious Weed Control Association

Research

Information Management  
Education and Public Awareness

Conclusion

Appendix

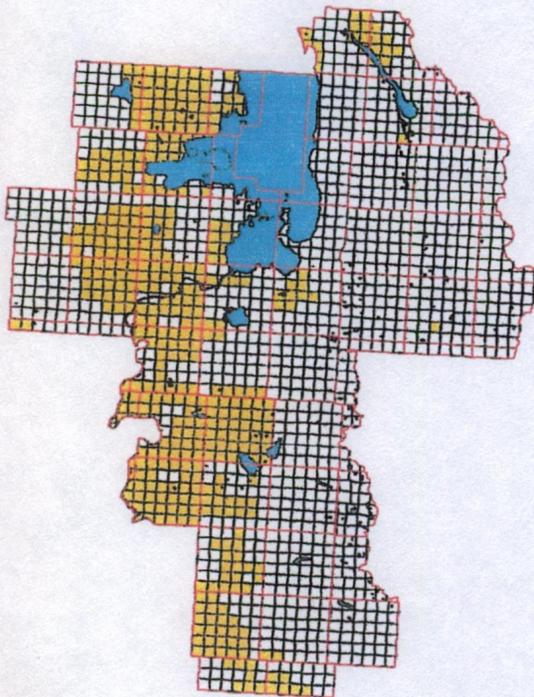
Appendix X Lake County Environmental Assessment

References

**B. Weed Lists and Priorities:**

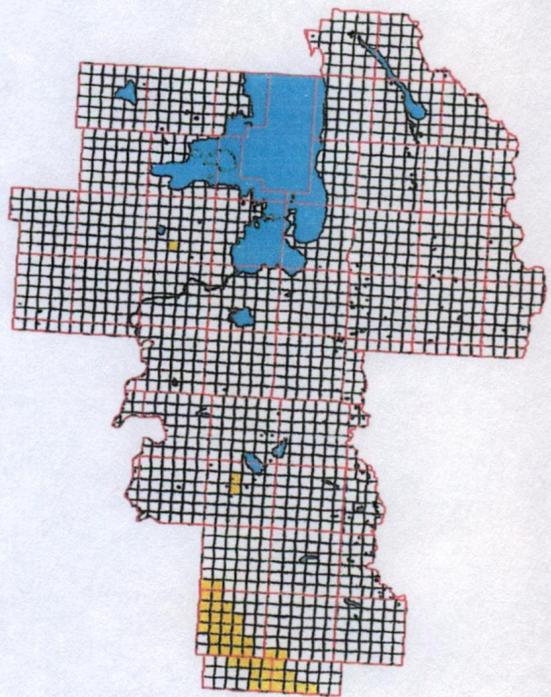
The twenty-seven weeds on Montana’s noxious weed list, and ten designated as Lake County Noxious weeds are divided into three priorities based on the number of impacted acres in the county and management criteria. Both Montana and Lake County list several weeds as “watch” weeds, because of their aggressive, invasive nature.

**Sulfur cinquefoil**  
*Potentilla recta*



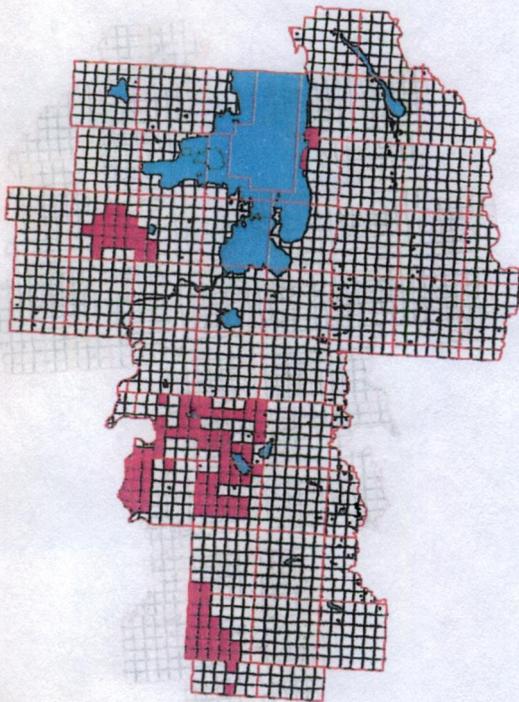
**Whitetop**

**Tall buttercup**  
*Ranunculus acris*

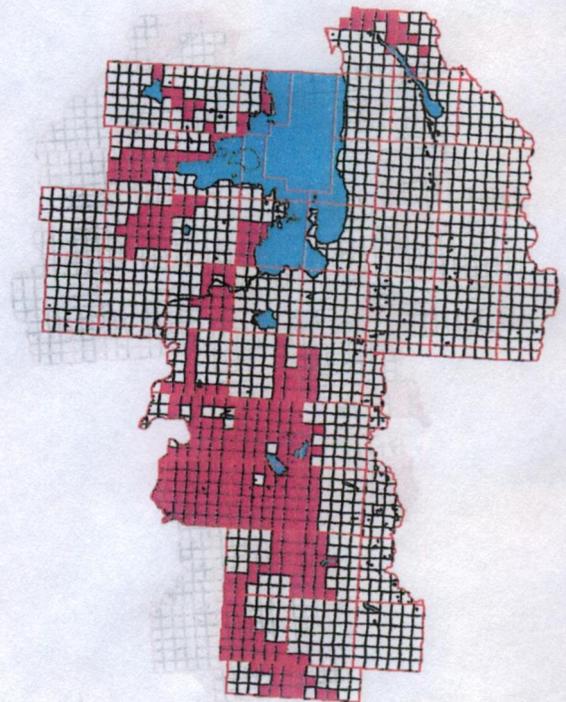


**Yellow or common toadflax**

**Field bindweed**  
*Convolvulus arvensis*



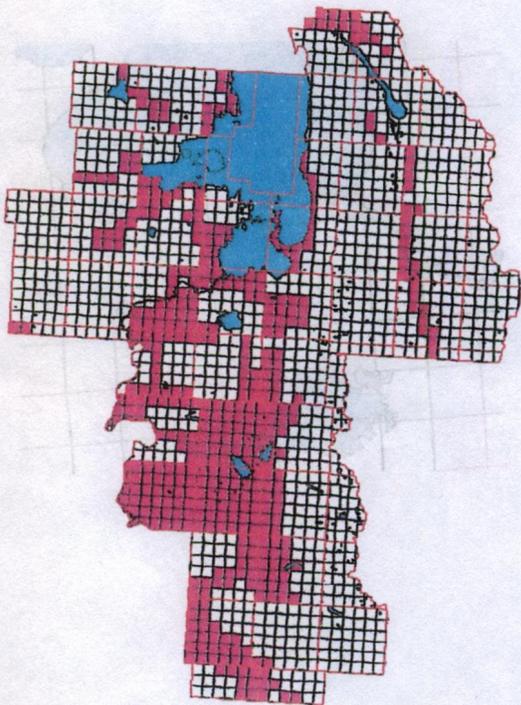
**Houndstongue**  
*Cynoglossum officinale*



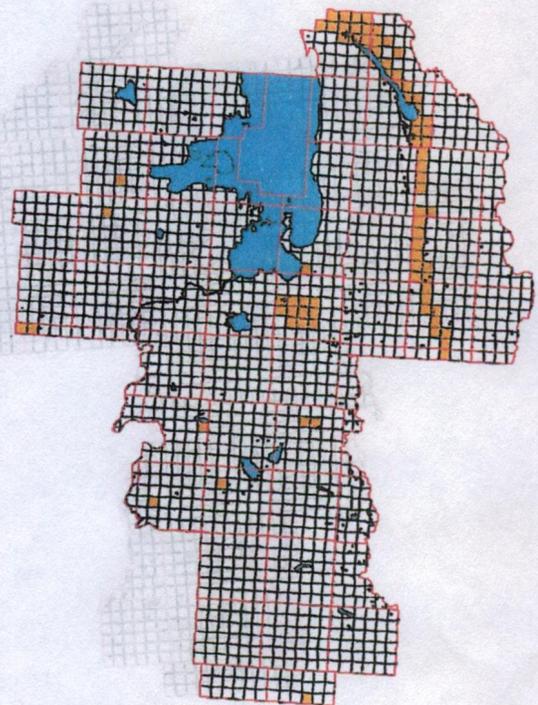
**Leafy spurge**  
*Euphorbia esula*

**Meadow hawkweed**  
*Hieracium* spp.

**Musk thistle**  
*Carduus nutans*



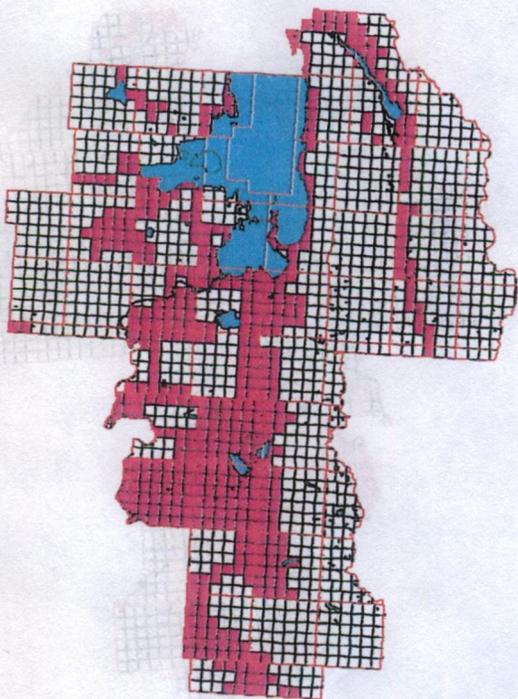
**Orange hawkweed**  
*Hieracium aurantiacum*



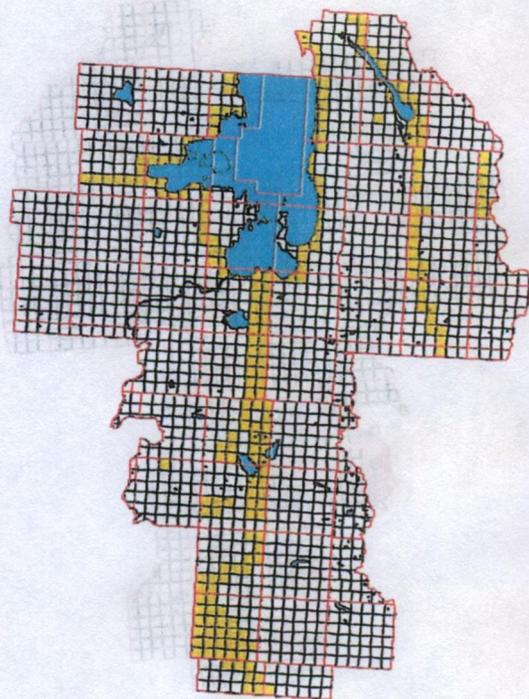
**Ox-eye daisy**

**Purple loosestrife**

**Canada thistle**  
*Cirsium arvense*



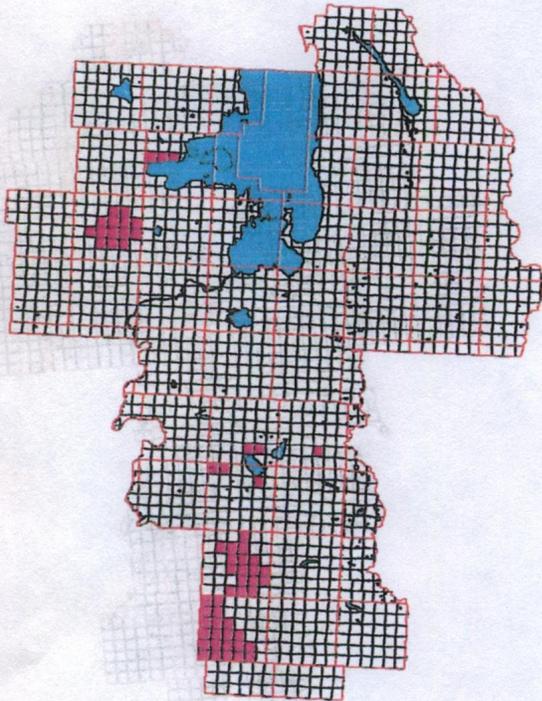
**Common tansy**  
*Tanacetum vulgare*



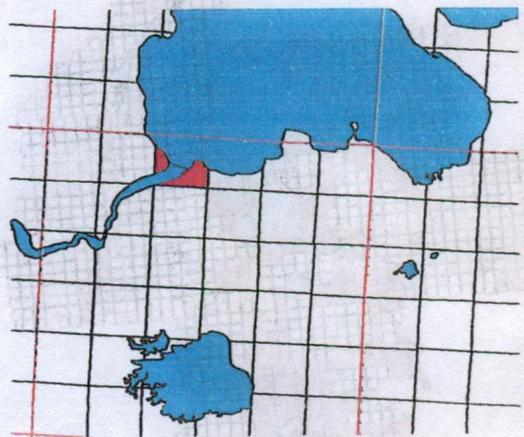
**Dalmatian toadflax**

**Diffuse knapweed**

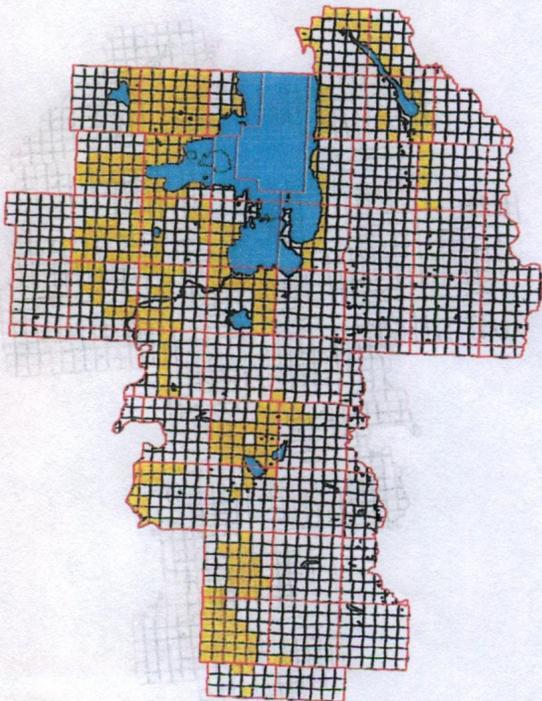
**Russian knapweed**  
*Centaurea repens*



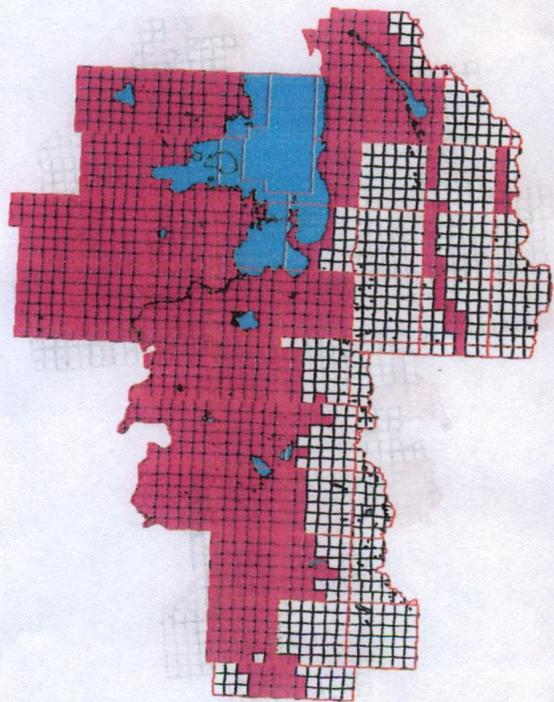
**Salt cedar**  
*Tamarix ramosissima*



**St. Johnswort**  
*Hypericum perforatum*



**Spotted knapweed**  
*Centaurea maculosa*



**Priority 1A: These weeds are not present in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected; education ; and prevention**

Yelow Starthistle )Centaurea Solstitialis)

**Priority 1B : These weeds have limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education.**

Dyers woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)  
Flowering rush(Butomus unbellatus)  
Japanese knotweed complex (Polygonum spp.)  
Purple loosestrife (Lythrum spp.)  
Rush skeletonwed (Chondrilla juncea)  
Eurasion watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)  
Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius)  
Curlyleaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus)

**Priority 2A : aggressive management : These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.**

Orange Hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiacum L.)  
Meadow Hawkweed Complex (*Hieracium caepitosum*, *H. floribundum*, *H. piloselloides*)  
Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris* L.)  
Tansy ragwort (Senecio jacobea)  
Perennial pepperweed (Lepidium latifolium)  
Yellowflag Iris (Iris pseudacorus)  
Blueweed (Echium vulgare)  
Hoary alyssum (Berteroa incana)

### **Management of Noxious weeds in the Priority 2A Category:**

- **Management of these weeds will be of an aggressive approach pertaining to new infestations and location. Tansy Ragwort, Perennial Pepperweed , Blue Weed and Hoary Alyssum are currently either not found in Lake County or only in small isolated infestations so an aggressive management / eradication approach is needed along with continued education and awareness. These weeds will be considered new invaders in Lake County**
- **Orange/Meadow Hawkweed and Tall buttercup are currently widespread throughout the County so an education approach is needed on current infestations while an active aggressive approach is needed to prevent future infestations into pristine un-infested areas.**
- **Yellow Flag Iris currently is found in approximately 120 sections of Lake County. Lake County will continue an aggressive management program within perennial streams and irrigation canals, while continuing to implement a public awareness/ education program.**

**Priority 2B : intensive management : These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.**

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)  
Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officinate L.*)  
Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)  
Ox-eye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.*)  
St. Johnswort (Goatweed" (*Hypericum perforatum*)  
Dalmation toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)  
Sulfur (erect) cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)  
Whitetop or Hoary Cress (*Cardaria drabe*)  
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbiaesula*)  
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea macolosa*)  
Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*)  
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)  
Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)  
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)  
Saltcedar (*Tamarix spp.*)

### **Management of Noxious weeds in the Priority 2B Category:**

- **The majority of the weeds in this category are currently widespread in the entire county and impact various private and governmental ownerships.**
- **Leafy spurge, Russian Knapweed, Diffuse Knapweed, Common Tansy and Yellow Toadflax infest a minimal amount of acreage within the county and will continue to be aggressively managed to stop further spread.**
- **Salt cedar has been detected within the county, currently only a handful of plants have been located and seem to be in ornamental situations. A continued education/ public awareness is needed.**
- **The remaining weeds in this category are widespread throughout the county and in some aspect impact all sections. A continued IWP approach will be used to help mitigate against further spread. A more aggressive biological control program will be utilized along with continuing education/ public awareness.**

**Priority 3 : Regulated Plants : (Not Montana Listed Noxious Weeds) These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.**

Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)  
Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

**Lake County Designated Noxious Weeds:** Montana Code Annotated 7-22-2101 (8)(ii) gives a county the authority to list local invasive species of concern. These weeds are capable of rapid spread and invasion of lands, rendering lands unfit for beneficial uses. Management criteria include awareness and education, monitoring and containment of known infestations, and eradication where possible.

Meadow Salsify or Goats Beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*)

Red Sorrel or Sheep Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*)

Common Toadflax (*Linaria Vulgaris*)

Musk Thistle (*Cardus nutans*)

Purple Mustard (*Chorispora tenella*)

Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris psedacorus*)

Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Mosquito Fern (*Azolla pennata*)

**Montana State Watch List:** includes Scentless chamomile (*Matricaria maritime L. varagrestis [Knaf.]*) and White bryony *Bryonia alba L.*), which have been detected on 192 acres in the state. Management criteria include awareness, early detection, monitoring and containment of existing infestations. These weed are known pests in adjacent states or provinces and may be capable of rapid spread.

**County Watch List:** Management criteria include awareness, early detection, monitoring and containment of existing infestations. Theses weeds are known pests in adjacent states and/or provinces and may be capable of rapid spread. Perennial pepperweed, Pennycress, Buckhorn narrowleaf plantain, Kochia, Common teasle, Common mullein, Knotweed Complex, and Queen Annes lace.

### **Weed Species, Location, and Acreage**

The Lake County Noxious Weed Management Action Committee completed section-based maps showing noxious weeds in Lake County in 2000. The Weed problems in the county are widespread, but these maps will help determine the extent of various species and will be used to set priorities.

Each cooperative weed district receiving funds from the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund must map the weeds on the project area. This information was included in the section-based weed maps completed by the Committee. Past and current cooperative weed management districts include: Valley Creek, West St. Ignatius, Dublin Gulch, Moisee Hills, Crow Reservoir, Valley View, Irvine Flats, Sunny Slope, Elmo, Chief Cliffs, Proctor, Purple Loosestrife Management Project, and the Lake County Yellow Flag Iris Control.

The Lake County Weed District maintains a base map of the location of all known purple loosestrife sites.

Spotted Knapweed is believed to be present on all sections in Lake County. Out of a total of 1693 sections in Lake County, 679 sections were surveyed, or 40% of the county. Of these, Canada Thistle and Oxeye Daisy are present on 73% of these sections; Musk Thistle, Dalmation Toadflax, Whitetop (Hoary Cress ) and Sulfur Cinquefoil are present on 58-64%; Goatweed, Houndstounge, Common Tansy and Leafy Spurge are on 27-51%; and Field Bindweed, Orange and Meadow Hawkweeds, Russian Knapweed, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Toadflax, and Tall Buttercup are on 6-13%. Of those plants present in only a few sections, notable species include Salt Cedar, present in Polson, Ronan and likely other areas as ornamental trees, and Tansy Ragwort, for which there is an aggressive cooperative weed control program in Flathead and Lincoln Counties. Also Yellow Flag Iris is found along irrigation canals and creeks and in wetlands on approximately 120 sections in Lake County, mainly in the Charlo and Ronan areas. Flowering Rush is infesting various sites in Flathead Lake and the Flathead River. This section-based data is a rough approximation of weed infestations, and serves mainly as a guide to prioritizing species and areas. Maps are updated as new information is gathered from subdivisions, etc.

**Priority Areas-** Managing noxious weeds in Lake County and The Flathead Reservation, an area which covers over 1.5 million acres, is a daunting task, limited primarily by funding. In order to effectively manage noxious weeds, priority areas must be determined based upon the threat to natural resource values from weed invasions, as well as upon the risk of spread from the area. Potential priority areas are pristine areas such as the Mission Mountains Wilderness, the Swan Range, and the Jocko Valley; areas of ecological importance such as the pothole wetlands in the Ninepipe area and other surface water resources; pathways of weed spread such as roads and rivers; and areas that may serve as examples because of their location in view of public such as parks, public use areas, and roadside pullouts

**Section based maps:** See Section Based maps in Appendix

These maps record the known presence of surveyed weed species within a section. They do not reflect the absence of that species, cover class or amount of acreage infested.

C.

**Weed Resources:**

[http://invader.dbs.umt.edu/Noxious Weeds/noxlist.asp](http://invader.dbs.umt.edu/Noxious_Weeds/noxlist.asp)

[www.invasivespecies.gov](http://www.invasivespecies.gov)

[www.wsweedscience.org](http://www.wsweedscience.org)

[www.nawma.org](http://www.nawma.org)

[www.mtweed.org](http://www.mtweed.org)

[www.agr.state.mt.us](http://www.agr.state.mt.us)

[www.greenbook.net](http://www.greenbook.net)

D.

**Montana Weed Laws and Regulations:** See Appendix B

There are eight laws currently affecting weed management in Montana. See Montana Weed Management Plan for a detailed description of each act and law.

1. The county Noxious Weed Control Act provides for weed management activities at the county level. County funding is limited to 2 mills, with a yearly local levy allowed to fund above the two-mill cap. Yearly budgets range from \$7,000 to \$356,183 among the Montana counties, with a (95-96) statewide total of \$4,737,64. The Lake County 2013 mill levy is 1.3 mills or \$92,976. The County Weed District receives funding through:
  - Grants funding “special” projects;
  - Custom contracts with the Montana Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation, US Fish, Wildlife Services, US and MT Fish, Wildlife & Parks, BIA- Flathead Irrigation District, Kerr Dam, Lake County Solid Waste, Fairgrounds and Airports;
  - Herbicide application equipment rentals;
  - Limited custom contracts with private landowners;
  - Over the counter sales of herbicides;
  - Initial subdivision/development site assessments;
  - Subdivision/development noxious weed management plans;
  - Inspects and certifies noxious weed seed free forage.
2. Montana Weed Control Act provides for technical assistance and embargoes.
3. Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund Act is a grant funding program designed to encourage local cooperative weed management programs, creative research in weed control, including the development of biological control methods, and educational programs. Revenue for the current grants program is interest from the \$4.75 million Trust and from the vehicle weed fee of \$1.50 per vehicle. Yearly revenue varies with the current interest rates and averages between \$1.2 and \$1.7 million.
4. Montana Noxious Weed Seed Free Forage program established a state noxious weed seed free forage certification program which supports and complements the regional Noxious Weed Free Forage Certification Program. For more information on how you can become a Noxious Weed Seed Free Forage Producer or purchase Noxious Weed Seed Free Forage, visit [www.state.mt.us](http://www.state.mt.us) the Montana Department of Agriculture web page, or contact the Lake County Weed District at 883-7330 or Fax 883-7350.5.
5. Montana Agricultural Seed Act lists prohibited and restricted weed seed levels that maintained in state certified seed.
6. Montana Commercial Feed Act prohibits noxious weeds in commercial feed
7. Montana Environmental Policy Act must be addressed by state actions that have a potential for environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
8. Montana Nursery Law allows for inspections, certification, and embargo of all nursery stock for listed pests, including weed.

### III Integrated Weed Management Strategies and Methods

**Treatment Methods-** Chemical methods have been relied upon heavily in the past, and herbicide continues to be an important and cost-effective tool for weed control; however, a concerted effort is being made to include a variety of weed management methods to ensure effective long-term control and reduce the need for herbicides. Integrated weed management (IWM) utilizes several techniques in a well-planned program. Education and inventory are important components of IWM. Weed problems must be prioritized, and a strategy developed using the most appropriate techniques for each infestation and site, taking environmental conditions into consideration. The control methods of IWM are described below.

- C. **Prevention**- Prevention of weed infestations is the most cost effective weed management method. Prevention activities include promoting the growing and use of weed seed free forage, mulch, soil and seed, washing vehicles and equipment or keeping them out of weedy areas, and screening irrigation water to keep seeds from traveling along canals and streams. Minimizing soil disturbance and limiting off road vehicles will enhance prevention of weed seed spread. Careful land management is critical, including avoiding overgrazing, which increases the chance of weed invasions. Also, educating the public is vital for the prevention programs to be effective. This may be done through weed tours, workshops, meetings, newspaper, radio or television ads, and youth programs.
- B. **Education** will include holding trainings for groups of small landowners, realtor's, cooperative agencies, and anyone else interested in learning about weeds and control methods. The trainings will cover a variety of topics from weed id, control methods, re-vegetation ideas, as well as all of the methods included in IWM. Information booths will be used at the local trade shows, community events, and the Lake County Fair. Programs will be implemented to focus on area youth and 4-H programs. Lake County weed District will also utilize the local media as well as team up with the Extension service to inform the public about upcoming events, trainings, pesticide workshops, etc. The key for success in the fight against the spread of noxious weeds is education!
- C. **Mapping** is an important tool in IWM. The Lake County Noxious Weed Management Action Committee completed section-based maps showing noxious weeds in Lake County in 2000. These maps will be updated as new information is available.
- D. **Chemical** treatment methods involve the use of herbicides to kill weeds directly or the application of soil sterilants to prevent the germination of noxious weed seeds. The use of fertilizers to help desirable plants compete against weeds also falls under chemical control. While the benefits of chemical treatments include efficacy and low cost, there are concerns about any application of chemicals to the landscape.

**Application Methods** will depend on treatment objectives, season of application, accessibility, topography, etc. **Aerial applications** may be made on areas inaccessible by ground vehicles or large treatment areas. Appropriate nozzles will be used, to reduce drift potential for all liquid applications. Precaution will be taken to avoid application when air turbulence affects the desired spray pattern. **Vehicle mounted sprayers (Ground Application)** include two separate methods hand-gunning or boom spraying. These applications will mainly be used in open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. Boom application will be used where feasible to treat major weed infestations and right-of-ways. Hand gun treatment will be used to treat isolated or small patches of weeds (mostly spot treatments) or sensitive areas. Backpack sprayers will also be utilized to treat small patches of weeds in inaccessible areas or areas in rough terrain. All application equipment will be calibrated at the beginning of each season and midway through the season to ensure equipment and nozzles are functioning properly. Chemicals and application methods will be evaluated on a yearly basis to ensure that the District is doing every thing possible to stay up with new technologies!

## Lake County Herbicide Application Policy:

- **General Applications** will be made under the guidelines provided in each herbicide label. Herbicides will be selected by considering 1) target plant species; 2) target plant growth stage; 3) desired plant communities and cover (choose a herbicide that will result in the least amount of non-target plant damage); 4) soil and water; 5) weather and soil conditions; 6) personal safety; and 7) economics.
- **Tordon 22k**, a restricted use chemical, will not be applied within 50 feet of surface or ground water. When applied along roadsides applicators will make every attempt to not apply Tordon 22k within 100 feet of surface water. Tordon will not be applied to soils that have a high probability of leaching characteristics.
- **2,4-D Amine, Weedar 64, Opti Amine** or another aquatically labeled selective herbicide will be applied in buffer zones between an application of a non-aquatic labeled herbicide and the waters edge, or below the tidal area.
- **Hi-Dep, 2,4-D Ester, 2,4-D Amine, Opti Amine** or other selective ornamental/turf herbicides will be used in ornamental/turf areas (lawns, cemeteries, developed parks, etc).
- **Rodeo, AquaNeat, 2,4-D Amine, OptiAmine, Weedar 64** or other aquatically labeled herbicides will be considered for application against noxious weeds within the riparian areas or wetlands. **R-11** or **Competitor**, surfactants that enhance herbicide activity and have an aquatic label will be used in wetlands and riparian areas.
- **R-11, R-900, Penetrator, Sylgard, Syltac, Activator 90** or other surfactants that enhance herbicide activity will be added with each herbicide application to ensure a higher rate of reponse.
- **Transline, Curtail, Vista, Rangestar, Banvel, Ally, Escort, Telar, Redeem, Cimmarron, Milestone, Plateau, Overdrive** and other selective herbicides are considered and used accordingly to their respective labels.
- **Hyvar, Topsite and Sahara** are among non-selective herbicides used on industrial sites to eliminate vegetation.

This list of herbicides represents the most broadly used herbicides, but does not restrict the Lake County Weed District from considering or using others as they prove to be effective in selectively controlling noxious weeds. As agricultural sciences change and progress, Lake County Weed District is always looking for new answers to aid in the fight against noxious weeds in Lake County.

Because of the potential negative impacts associated with herbicide use, herbicides are discussed in detail in the following section. Table 2 lists herbicides and rates to be used. Table 3 lists the target weed species (primarily focusing on noxious weeds) and the expected herbicide effectiveness for control.

Descriptions for each active ingredient proposed for use are given below.

**Table 2. Chemical and trade names and rates of herbicides used in Lake County and the Flathead Reservation.**

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Application Rate/ Acre (Range, noncrop land)</b>
Bromacil	Hyvar	
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	2,4 D Amine, Weedar 64, Opti-Amine (Aquatic )	1 – 3 quarts
Dimethylamine Salt 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid & Diethanolamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	Hi- Dep, 2,4-D Amine	1-3 quarts
2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	2,4-D LV4 or 2,4-D LV6 ester	1- 3 quarts
Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt	Transline, Stinger	¼ - 1 1/3 pints
Clopyralid & 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Trilsopropanolamine salts	Curtail	2 – 4 quarts
Dicamba: Diglycolamine salt of 3,6 dichloro-o-anisic acid	Clarity, Banvel, Vanquish	½ - 4 pints
Imazapyr: 2-[ 4,5- + diuron ]	Topsite	200 – 300 lbs
Metsulfuron methyl	Escort, Cimmaron, Ally	½ - 2 ounces
Picloram	Tordon 22K	1 – 4 pints
Fluroxypyr	Vista	2/3 – 1 2/3 pints
Imazapic: 2-[4,5dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo 1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5methyl-3 pyridinecarboxylic acid, ( ammonium salt of *)	Plateau	4 – 16 ounces
Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine, Isopropylamine salt	Roundup, Glyphos	1 pint – 10 quarts
Triclopyr	Garlon 3A, ( Aquatic )	1/3 – 1 ½ gallons
Glyphosate	Rodeo, Aquaneat	1-3% or 1 – 3 quarts
Chlorosulfuron	Telar	½ - 2 onces
Aminopyralid: 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4 amino-3-6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, trisipropanolammonium salt of aminopyralid	Miletone	4 – 7 onces

**Table 3. Herbicide rates and efficacy on noxious weeds present in Lake County and the Flathead Reservation, and IWM options for Management. Sources: MT-UT- WY Cooperative Extension Weed Management Handbook,2001; Creating an Integrated Weed Management plan, Colorado Areas Program, 2000; Biology And Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, 1999.**

Weed Species	Herbicide,Rate/acre	Efficacy	IWM
Canada Thistle	Clarity, 1/2-1 qt Curtail & 2,4-D, 2-4pt Milestone 4-7oz Roundup 1-2qt Tordon, 1-2qt Transline & 2,4-D amine 2/3-1 1/3	fair excellent excellent good excellent excellent	Biological,mechanical
Common tansy	Clarity & Tordon, 1-2qt +1qt Escort, 1oz	Good Excellent	Mechanicla
Common/yellow Toadflax	Excort, 1 1/2-2oz Tordon, 2qt Transline, 2.7pt	fair good	Biological
Dalmatian toadflax	Escort, 1 1/2-2oz Tordon, 1qt	Fair-good Excellent-good	Biological,mechanical, Cultivation,reseeding
Field bindweed	Banvel 4oz-pt Clarity & 2,4-D, 1-2qt + 1-2qt Escort, 1-2oz Tordon, 1-2 qt 2-4-D, 2-3 qt Roundup 1-2 qt	Fair Fair Fair Good, 60-80% Fair Fair	
Houndstongue	2-4-D, 2qt Escort, 1 oz Tordon	Fair Excellent good	Mechanical, reseeding
Leafy spurge	Clarity, 2 qt Tordon, 1-3 qt 2-4-D, 2 qt	Fair Good good	Biological,grazing Reseeding
Musk thistle	Escort, 1/4-1 oz Tordon, 1 pt	Excellent excellent	Biological, mechanical
Oragne & meadow Hawkweeds	Confront, (for turf) 1.5 pt Milestone, 4-7 oz Tordon, 1.5 pt Tordon & 2-4-D, 1 pt+1.5 qt Transline, 12 oz	Good Excellent Excellent Excellent Good	Fertilization
Oxeye daisy	Clarity	Good	Mechanical, fertilization,grazing

Oxeye Daisy (cont.)	Curtil Transline, 1 1/3 pt Milestone 4 – 7 ounces	Good Good Excellent	
Poison hemlock	Transline, 2,4-D, Roundup	Good	Biological, mechanical
Purple loosestrife	Rodeo 1 – 2 quart Aquaneat 1 – 2 quart	Good Good	Biological (effective for large populations), manual (cut and bag flowers; roots can be quite heavy)
Quackgrass	Roundup, 1 – 3 quart	Good	Mowing, burning, grazing, cultivation, fertilization, Reseeding
Russian knapweed	Tordon, 1 pt – 2pt Curtil + 2,4-D, 2-4 pt Transline + 2,4D, 2/3- 1 1/3pint	Excellent Good Good	Reseeding- plant competition is important, biological ( recent introductions )
Salt cedar/ tamarisk	Garlon 4, 1-8 qts Arsenal, 3 pt + Roundup@1qt	Good Good	Cut stems at ground level, treat within minutes, treat Resprouts in 4 – 12 months
Spotted knapweed, Diffuse knapweed	Tordon, 1 – 1 ½ pint 2,4D, 1 – 2 quart Tordon + 2,4D Curtil, 1 pint Transline + 2,4D, 1-2pt,+1qt Milestone 4 – 7 ounces	Excellent Good(early) Excellent Excellent Excellent Excellent	Biological ( reduce seed production and competitiveness, but do not control knapweed alone), manual (pull entire root using gloves), mechanical (mowed plants can flower close to the ground)
St. Johnswort/ Goatweed	Escort, 1 oz 2,4D, 1 – 2 quart Tordon, 1 – 2 quart Tordon+2,4D, 1-2pt+1 quart	Good Fair Good Excellent	Biological ( one of our most successful biocontrols, tillage
Sulfur cinquefoil	Escort, ½ oz Tordon, 1-2 pint Milestone 4 –7 oz	Excellent Excellent Excellent	Manual, plowing
Tall buttercup	2,4-D, 1 pt Escort, ½ oz MCPA amine / esters 2-4 pt Milestone 4 – 7 oz	Good Fair Good Excellent	Cultivation will control, but often it grows in wet meadows; prevent spreading along creeks and irrigation ditches
Tansy ragwort	Transline, 12 oz	Good	Biological(seems effective in Mt) clip and bag flowers
Whitetop	2,4-D, 1 –2 qt Escort, 1 oz Telar + 2,4D ½- 1 oz+1-2qt	Fair Excellent Excellent	Grazing, cultivation, fertilization, mowing, reseeding
Yellow iris	Rodeo 1 –2 qt Aquaneat 1 –2 qt	Good Good	Hand/mechanical removal, prevent spreading along creeks and ditches

**2,4-D** is one of the oldest herbicides used in the U.S., and continues to be one of the most commonly used (TU, 2001). It is labeled for a wide variety of uses and is an active ingredient in many products offered by several manufacturers, many marketed for home use. It acts on broadleaf plants as a growth-regulating hormone absorbed by leaves, stems, and roots. It moves throughout a plant and accumulates in growing tips. Salts (amines) of 2,4-D can move in sandy soils. 2,4-D is less persistent than picloram, as soil microorganisms break it down in a matter of weeks so annual application is required. 2,4-D amine can be used closer to water than picloram. The half-life of 2,4-D in the environment averages 10 days in soils and less than 10 days in water, but can be significantly longer in cold, dry soils, or where the appropriate microbial community is not present to facilitate degradation. In the environment, most formulations are degraded to the anionic form, which is water-soluble and has the potential to be highly mobile. Ester formulations are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, but salt formulations are registered for use against aquatic weeds, 2,4-D is of relatively low toxicity to animals but some formulations can cause severe eye damage. Certain crops are highly sensitive to 2,4-D and application of this herbicide will be avoided if they are nearby. Most formulations of 2,4-D are highly volatile, so it will not be applied when conditions are windy or when temperatures are high. Only the amine formulation will be used in human occupation areas or near open water.

**Bromacil** is a photosynthesis inhibitor. It is used as a pre- and post emergence, somewhat selective soil-residual herbicide, and will control a wide range of weeds. A minimum of water will activate bromacil. It is sold as Hyvar X, a wettable powder, and Hyvar XL, a water-soluble liquid. Bromacil has low toxicity to most fauna at regular application rates; at high rates (more than 32lbs AI/Acre), organisms may be at risk. Bromacil will not be applied near water.

**Clopyralid** is an auxin-mimic type herbicide, but is more selective than some others like picloram or 2,4-D. It is marketed as Transline or stinger. Like other auxin-mimics, it has little effect on grasses and other monocots, but also does little harm to members of the mustard family and several other groups of broadleaf plants (TU, @001). Woody species, with the exception of those in the legume family, are also tolerant. Clopyralid controls many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, particularly of the sunflower (Asteraceae), pea (Fabaceae), nightshade (Solanaceae), and violet (Violaceae) families. It is chemically similar to picloram, but clopyralid has a shorter half-life, is more water soluble, and has a lower adsorption capacity than picloram. It's half-life in the environment averages one to two months and ranges up to one year. It is degraded almost entirely by microbial metabolism in soils. Although both foliage and roots of target species readily absorb it, clopyralid does not strongly adsorb to soil particles and so it has a high potential to leach into groundwater. Therefore, use should be avoided in highly permeable soils. Clopyralid can cause severe eye damage if splashed into the eyes, but otherwise is non-toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and other animals. The product Curtail is also proposed for use. The active ingredients are 2,4-D and clopyralid. This formulation would not be used when retention of woody species is desirable.

**Dicamba** is commonly known by the trade names Banvel, Clarity and Vanquish. A growth-regulating herbicide used for broadleaf weed control, dicamba has a wide variety of uses that include cropland, non-crop sites (such as fencerows, roadways, and Wastelands), rangeland, and forest lands. It is moderately persistent in soil and water, does not readily adsorb to soil particles, and has a high potential to leach into groundwater. It may produce vapor drift injury to nontarget plants, particularly when temperatures are above 85 degrees F. It is primarily lost from soil and water from microbial decomposition. Its use should be avoided near high water tables and highly permeable soils.

**Fluroxypyr** is an auxin type herbicide, and is used for selective post emergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in cropland and on-farm non-cropland. It is the active ingredient in Vista.

**Glyphosate** is a non-selective herbicide marketed as Roundup and Rodeo. Glyphosate is labeled for a variety of uses. It is readily absorbed by leaves and disrupts the photosynthetic process. It affects a wide variety of plants, including grasses. Its movement in soils is very slight. Glyphosate binds readily to organic matter in soil and is readily degraded by microorganisms, but strong adsorption to soil can inhibit microbial metabolism and slow degradation. Photo-chemical degradation are not significant in the soil. The half-life of glyphosate ranges from several weeks to years, but averages two months (Tu,2001). In water, glyphosate is rapidly dissipated through adsorption to suspended and bottom sediments, and has a half-life of 12 days to two weeks. glyphosate by itself is of relatively low toxicity to birds, mammals, and fish. The Roundup formulation contains a surfactant that is toxic to aquatic organisms. The Rodeo formulation does not contain this additive so is approved for use near, or even in, water.

**Imazapic**, sold as Plateau, was approved in 2002 for control of leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, cheat grass, and other weeds in pasture and rangeland, It may be used in the fall only, to avoid damage to nontarget grasses. Imazapic contains properties found in chemicals detected in groundwater, so it will not be used where soils are permeable, where water table is shallow, or where surface water is present.

**Metsulfuron**, commonly marketed as Escort for rangeland and noncropland and Ally for cropland, is a non-selective, post-emergence herbicide used for control of broadleaf weeds. Suggested use for metsulfuron is for eradication or control of whitetop. Metsulfuron is moderately to very mobile in soils depending on organic matter content and soil texture. It has a large potential for leaching especially through loamy and sandy soils. It may volatilize under a wide range of environmental conditions, causing off-site damage to nontarget plants.

**MCPA** is a selective, post-emergence, translocated phenoxy herbicide similar to 2-4-D but less phytotoxic to some crops. It is absorbed through leaves or roots and readily translocated in plants. The amine formulation is proposed for use on rangelands. Because it is not readily adsorbed to soil particles, MCPA amine can be readily leached from soil under conditions of high precipitation and permeable soils. It is not recommended for use in human occupation areas,

**Picloram** is commonly known by the trade name of Tordon. Picloram is a restricted use pesticide ( can only be used by certified applicators), labeled for non-cropland, forestry, rangeland, right-of-way, and roadside weed control. Picloram acts on broadleaf plants as a growth regulator, absorbed through leaves and root uptake. It is easily translocated in plants and accumulates in new growth causing leaves to cup and curl. Picloram does not bind strongly with soil particles and is not degraded rapidly in the environment, allowing it to be highly mobile and persistent, with a half life ranging from one month to several years (Tu,2001). It can effectively control many weeds for up to three years following one application, but persistence and effectiveness vary by soil type and precipitation levels, In soils, picloram is degraded primarily by sunlight. Picloram can move off-site through surface or subsurface runoff and has been found in the groundwater of 10 states at concentrations up to 30 ppb(Nielsen,1999). The federal drinking water standard for picloram is 500ppb. Most cases of contamination have resulted from point source contamination or from product misapplication. Picloram is not highly toxic to mammals, birds, or aquatic species. Some formulations are highly toxic if inhaled, while other formulations can cause severe eye damage if splashed into the eyes. Because of the persistence of picloram in the environment, chronic exposure to wildlife is a concern, and studies have found weight loss and liver damage in mammals following long term exposure to high concentrations. Concentrations in runoff reported by researchers are often adequate to prevent the growth of non-target terrestrial and aquatic plants, and therefore picloram should not be applied near waters used for irrigation (CSKT,1993).

The primary ecological risk of using Tordon is damage to nontarget plants. Rice and Toney (1996,1998) monitored vegetation in local studies with low rate applications of picloram, clopyralid and clopyralid + 2-4-D. After an initial decline in native forbs, the pretreatment plant communities recovered. While picloram may impact native forbs, there is often a greater risk of losing the native forbs and grasses due to invasion of noxious weeds.

**Triclopyr** mimics natural plant hormones as a growth regulator to control woody and broadleaf perennial weeds in non-cropland, forests and lawns. Crossbow is a formulation of triclopyr combined with 2-4-D ester. Dow produces a triclopyr product called Garlon 3A, that may be tested for use on aquatic invaders in Lake County. Triclopyr and its major degradate TCP(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol) are persistent and mobile.

**E. Biological** methods include the introduction of host-specific enemies (insects or pathogens), either native or exotic, onto individual plants. Biological control agents can effectively stress noxious weeds and reduce seed production and viability. Use of biocontrol agents will not eliminate the species but can reduce the population to a tolerable level, particularly when used in combination with other treatment methods. Biological control may be the only feasible tool in some areas, such as those that are inaccessible or where other treatment methods are not possible or cost effective. Also, biological controls are good tools for helping reduce extensive populations of widespread noxious weed species or weeds that will not be controlled, let alone eradicated. As insect populations build at a site, insects can be collected and redistributed, so after the initial release, costs are minimal.

Biological control has been a part of weed management in this area for over 50 years. The National Bison Range and Salish Kootenai College have worked with Montana State University and APHIS to obtain insects for releases. Appendix D lists the insect species released in Lake County and the Flathead Reservation.

Biological control of noxious weeds by releasing non-native organisms into the ecosystem poses risks, many of them unknown, since these systems are complex and often are not well understood. While extensive testing is performed on each insect and pathogen species before it is released into the country, therefore concerns that as these species evolve over time, they will transfer to other non-target species.

The following is a list and description of the biological control insect species that have been released in Lake County and the Flathead Reservation to date. Most insect releases have been in cooperation with CSKT, MSU Extension Service, and the USFWS Nation Bison Range. Information is from the Biological Control of Weeds in the West, 1995.

**Spotted Knapweed.** Several insects released on spotted knapweed have become established in Montana. Larvae of *Agapeta zoegana*, or the sulfur knapweed moth, mine the roots of spotted and diffuse knapweed plants. Small plants may be killed, and larger plants may not flower as a result of the root feeding. *Cyphocleonus achates* is a knapweed root weevil; the larvae mine and gall the central vascular root tissue causing damage to the roots of spotted and diffuse knapweed. Larvae of *Metzneria paucipunctella*, the spotted knapweed seed head moth, feed on seeds of spotted and diffuse knapweed, complimenting damage caused by the *Urophora* gall flies. Larvae of *Urophora affinis*, the banded gall fly, *Urophora quadrifasciata*, the UV knapweed seed head fly, and feed in the developing seed heads of spotted and diffuse knapweed. They can reduce knapweed seed production by up to 95%, and galls develop in the seed head that drain plant nutrients.

**Leafy Spurge.** Larvae of *Apthona cyperissae*, *A. flava*, and *A. nigriscutis* feed on the young roots and root hairs, slowly killing the plant. Adults feed on the leaves, causing the plant to lose some root reserves. Larvae of *Hyles euphorbiae*, the hawkmoth, feed on the leaves and the bracts. However, this feeding is not a great threat to leafy spurge plants because of extensive root reserves.

**Purple Loosestrife.** *Galerucella californiensis* and *G. pusilla* are well established on several populations of purple loosestrife in the Mission Valley. These beetles feed on leaves and buds, defoliated plants so much that they are stunted or killed. *Hylobius transversovittatus* root weevils feed on loosestrife foliage as adults, and on roots as larvae. Roots eventually may die from larval feeding.

**St. Johnswort.** The Klamath weed beetles, *Chrysolina hyperici* and *C. quadrigemina*, have been established in this area for over 50 years. The larvae feed on leaves and flowers in the fall, which reduce root reserves and makes it hard for plants to survive the winter. These beetles seem to have a cyclical effect on St. Johnswort populations; as beetle populations grow and feed, many of the weed infestations almost disappear. When the beetles lack food and die back, the plants have a chance to recover and build back up again. *Agilus hyperici*, a beetle whose larvae feed on roots and stems, and *Aplocera plagiata*, an inchworm that feeds on leaves and flowers, have also been released at the National Bison Range, but establishment is uncertain.

**Thistles.** Several insects have been released or have spread into the area for control of various thistles. The Canadian thistle stem weevil, *Ceutorhynchus litura*, feeds on stem tissue during the larval stage and leaves vulnerable holes as they exit the stems. Larvae of the Canada thistle bud weevil, *Larinus planus*, feed on developing buds, which affects seed spread, but this plant reproduces mainly by vegetative regrowth. The thistle stem gall fly, *Urophora cardui*, deposit eggs in the stem, then the larvae cause the plant to form a gall, which stresses the plant. The thistle seed head weevil, *Rhinocyllus conicus*, and the thistle crown weevil, *Trichosiocalus horridus*, attack both musk and Canada thistles. *R. conicus* is very effective at reducing seed production, and musk thistle reproduces exclusively by seed. *T. horridus* adults feed on leaves, and larvae attack rosettes, and complement the impacts of *R. conicus*.

- F. Cultural** methods include pulling, reseeding with weed free seed, grazing, planting competitive crops, fertilizing, irrigation, mulching, burning, and altering soil components by adding materials such as gypsum or lime. These methods may effectively reduce some noxious weed species, although agricultural methods are often limited by topography and access. These methods can be costly and time consuming. Furthermore, disruption of the soil surface may create new micro-sites vulnerable to weed encroachment. Burning, as a weed treatment by itself, is generally of limited effectiveness. Re-vegetation is an important tool for weed management, as simply killing weeds does not always result in the desired vegetation. Grazing can be used as a weed management tool, if proper grazing management techniques are followed. If not, weed infestations can become worse due to lack of competition from desirable plants. Livestock should be carefully managed to prevent introduction of new weeds into un-infested areas. Also, grazing management may include three different strategies: moderate grazing to minimize impact on desirable species; intensive grazing, to counteract cattle preference for grasses over forbs; or multi species grazing to include animals that will place grazing pressure on forbs and shrubs (Olson, 1999).
- G. Mechanical** methods include mowing, tilling, and excavating. In the case of mowing and tilling, re-treatment, often several times a year is required. There are potential impacts to soils and water quality with disturbance of the site during tilling or excavating. These methods will only be used in a limited way from agricultural settings or difficult infestations, and reseeding with desirable vegetation or cover crops will be used to mitigate these impacts.

## **IV: Pesticide Management Goals and Procedures**

The Lake County Weed District is in compliance with the Montana Pesticide Act (Title 80, Chapter 8 Section 80-8-101 through 80-8-405). The control of pesticides and their use is essential for the protection of humans and the environment. Pesticides are considered valuable and necessary to provide sufficient quantity of quality foods, protection of humans from vectorborne diseases, and invasive plant species.

The pesticides management goals for the Lake County Weed District are:

- 1) To provide a safe work environment for the weed coordinator and all weed district staff.
- 2) To ensure herbicides are safely applied and the pesticide label is followed to have a healthy environment.

Lake County Weed District has the following procedures when dealing with pesticides:

### **1) Water Quality Protection**

- a) The Lake County Weed District only uses aquatically labeled 2,4-D Amine and aquatically labeled Glyphosate products for applications made in riparian areas. Also R-11 and Competitor are the only aquatic labeled surfactants that will be used in riparian areas.
- b) Herbicide mixing and loading will be done more than 200 feet from open water or shallow ground water, to decrease the chance of an accidental spill contaminating the environment.
- c) Picloram will not be applied to flood plains, where the ground water is within 10 feet of the soil surface, to highly permeable soils, near watersheds serving the public's drinking water needs, or to the immediate banks of a body of water.
- d) The Lake County Weed District will not permit the use of aerial application in an aquatic environment.
- e) Spot treatment or mechanical control will be the method of choice in aquatic environments.

### **2) Public and Worker Safety**

- a) Manual and mechanical control methods will be the method of choice in highly populated areas or areas that are heavily used if at all possible.
- b) Herbicide treatment will be done at times of low occupancy, to help reduce the risk to the public.
- c) All areas such as parks, campgrounds, etc., will be posted with appropriate information after herbicide application has taken place.

### **3) Equipment Selection and Maintenance**

- a) Calibration checks will be conducted on all spray equipment prior to the start of the season and again periodically throughout the season.
- b) New technologies will be utilized to aid in the reduction of drift potential.
- c) Application equipment will be chosen to take environmental conditions into consideration.
- d) Semi-annual and annual maintenance will be done to all equipment.
- e) Application equipment will be chosen to best fit each situation or site

4) **Pesticide Selection** will depend on each individual situation, site and specific goal. Lake County Weed District will only use aquatically labeled herbicides in or near riparian areas. Lake County Weed District will re-evaluate the preferred herbicides on a yearly basis as agricultural sciences constantly change.

**a) Application Methods** will depend on treatment objectives, season of application, accessibility, topography, etc. **Aerial applications** may be made on areas inaccessible by ground vehicles or large treatment areas. Appropriate nozzles will be used, to reduce drift potential for all liquid applications. Precaution will be taken to avoid application when air turbulence affects the desired spray pattern. **Vehicle mounted sprayers (Ground Application)** include two separate methods hand-gunning or boom spraying. These applications will mainly be used in open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. Boom application will be used where feasible to treat major weed infestations and right-of-ways. Hand gun treatment will be used to treat isolated or small patches of weeds (mostly spot treatments) or sensitive areas. Backpack sprayers will also be utilized to treat small patches of weeds in inaccessible areas or areas in rough terrain. All application equipment will be calibrated at the beginning of each season and midway through the season to ensure equipment and nozzles are functioning properly. Chemicals and application methods will be evaluated on a yearly basis to ensure that the District is doing every thing possible to stay up with new technologies!

**b) Mixing and loading** will always be done more than 200 feet away from open water or shallow ground water, to decrease the chance of an accidental spill contaminating the ground water.

**c) Storage and disposal** – Lake County Weed District requires all plastic pesticide containers be triple rinsed, punctured and disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Lake County implements the use of 250 gallon shuttles and 30 gallon barrels to help reduce waste. All herbicides are kept in a safe and secure place. Herbicides at the office are kept under lock & key, and are in a climate controlled environment. Herbicides that are taken to each job site are also kept under lock & key when not in use.

**(See Appendix A for Lake County Safety Procedure)**

## **V. Estimated Budget for Weed Management Program**

Lake County Weed District is currently operating on a 1.3 Mill levy plus funds from contract work, sprayer rental and chemical sales for a total operating Budget of \$266,123 ( FY 2012-2013 )

### **A. Personnel**

- 1- Coordinator ( Full time)
- 1- Administrative Assistant (Full time seasonal)
- 4- Seasonal Applicators/Operators

**(See Appendix D for Job Descriptions)**

### **B. Equipment**

#### **a.) Rental Equipment**

- 1- ATV Tank
- 3-Backpack Sprayers
- 3-Skid Mount Sprayers
- 3-Pull type sprayers

#### **b.) County Application Equipment**

- 3- 1 Ton trucks with sprayers
- 1- Tractor with mower attached
- 1- Kawasaki Mule with sprayer
- 1- John Deere Gator with sprayer
- 1- Argo Conquest with sprayer
- 3-16' Flatbed Trailers
- 1- 18' flatbed Trailer
- 1- Kubota RTV 900 with sprayer
- 1- ¾ Ton Pickup

**We also have 2 newer vehicles for office use and Subdivision inspections as well as compliance work.**

## **VI. Special Management Zones and Requirements**

**A. Subdivisions** – See Appendix C and D

**B. Gravel Pits** - See Appendix C

**Appendix A.**

**Lake County Safety Procedures**

## **HERBICIDE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

The improper use or accidental release of an herbicide may pose serious health or environmental hazards. Accidental spills and releases must be managed quickly and efficiently to protect human health and the environment. Additional information on the handling and use of herbicides can be found in the Montana Pesticide Act (80.8.101MCA) and its Administrative Rules (ARM 4.10.101).

During herbicide emergencies, the first priority is the safety of personnel involved in the accident. The next priority is spill containment and clean up to minimize environmental contamination. This plan outlines field response and reporting procedures to follow in the event of an herbicide spill. This plan applies to all Lake County Weed District personnel when an accident occurs involving the transportation, application, use or handling of an herbicide.

### **IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL, IMMEDIATELY.....**

- 1. Administer First Aid to Injured or Contaminated Persons**
- 2. Identify Type of Pesticide Released**
- 3. Notify the Appropriate Authorities**
- 4. Quarantine the Area**
- 5. Contain the Spill if Possible**
- 6. Complete Pesticide Emergency Response Record**
- 7. Develop a Clean-Up Plan Where Appropriate**

**1.**

#### **1. Administer first aid to injured or contaminated persons:**

Of greatest importance is the immediate threat to human health and the aid of someone injured during an herbicide spill. Any injured parties should be removed from the contaminated area immediately. Contaminated clothing should be removed. All persons should avoid direct contact with the spilled material until it is positively identified.

If the released chemical is known, labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) can be consulted for the appropriate procedures for decontamination and administering first aid. For most herbicides, washing with water and detergent is the best method. Initial first aid for eye contact usually includes rinsing with eye-safe solutions (e.g. contact lens saline solution) or water. Injured parties should be transported to medical facilities as soon as possible, with the name of the released material, label, and material safety data sheet accompanying the injured person.

#### **2. Identify type of pesticide released:**

To administer the most appropriate emergency response, the spilled herbicide must be accurately identified. Herbicide label information and material safety data sheets (MSDS) should accompany all County personnel if a herbicide is handled, transported, or applied. In addition, the MSDS describes appropriate response procedures for administering emergency aid to affected parties and appropriate protective clothing for containing a spill. The transporter and applicator of the herbicide must carry records describing mixtures of all herbicides applied. Notebooks with this information are located on all trucks, in the Weed District office, and are on file with Lake County Emergency Services and the local Fire Department.

### **3. Notify the appropriate authorities:**

Herbicides can pose serious threats to human health and the environment and should be handled with extreme care. All accidental herbicide releases must be reported to the Montana Department of Agriculture within 48 hours. The written report must include the time of the incident, its location, herbicide name, type of formulation, method of application and the County contact for the project. The report should also name all parties involved in the incident, including the name and address for individuals who may be affected by the spill. If the spilled herbicide is 5 or more gallons of concentrate, or thirty or more gallons of mix, the Department of Agriculture must be notified immediately.

Notification should be made in the following order:

- a. Lake County Weed District Office                      883-7330 or 676-5270
  - 1. Program Director,    883-7330 or 676-5270
- b. Steve Stanley, Lake County Emergency Service,                      883-7253
- c. Montana Department of Agriculture,    406-329-1346

The following authorities may also be contacted:

- a. Lake County Sheriff's Office    883-7279
- b. Montana Disaster & Emergency Services    406-444-6911
- c. National Response Center    406-424-8802
- d. Montana Poison Control Center    1-800-525-5042

The Chemical Manufacturer's Association maintains a 24 hour hotline to provide information about chemicals and their related health and environmental hazards for fire and police crews responding to chemical accidents and spills.

- e. Chemtrec    1-800-424-9300
- f. Dow Agro Products    517-636-4400

### **4. Quarantine the area:**

In the event of a spill, restrict access to the site using physical barriers such as emergency tape, flagging, or signs. The area should be secured to prevent entry of unauthorized personnel into the spill area. Only authorized persons wearing the appropriate protective clothing should be permitted into the area.

### **5. Contain the Spill if possible:**

Once the spilled material is positively identified, it must be contained as soon as possible. Technical labels and MSDS sheets provide information on protective clothing requirements for cleanup personnel. Generally, it will be clothing similar to the protective clothing required for application.

Put on all necessary protective clothing, including respirators, before approaching the spill from an upwind direction. Avoid inhaling fumes, vapors, and dust from the spill. Smoking is not allowed in a spill area. Examine the area and determine an effective method to contain the spill. Any person attempting to contain a spilled herbicide should also follow these guidelines:

- o Minimize human contact with the spill, using mechanized equipment if possible;
- o avoid raising dust;
- o avoid diluting material with water (except for misting dry substances);
- o treat all absorbent material used during containment as a hazardous waste;
- o remove and dispose of all contaminated soil as a hazardous waste;
- o wash and properly decontaminate hands and face prior to consuming any food. (This plan was adopted from Montana Fish Wildlife & Parks Plan, developed 12/94).

#### **Liquid Spills:**

**Create small collection pools for runoff**

**Create dikes to impound runoff**

**Cover spill material with approximately double its volume in absorbent Material (e.g. hydrated lime, saw dust, kitty litter, etc.)**

- **In sandy soils, transfer absorbent onto an impermeable barrier (e.g. tarp)**
- **Divert spilled material away from open water**
- **Monitor and plug leaks in containment structures**

#### **Dry Material Spills:**

- **Cover with a plastic tarp and secure edges of the tarp**
- **Spray fine mist to minimize dust**
- **Shovel material into clearly marked plastic bags or drums and seal**

#### **6. Complete pesticide emergency response record:**

**A pesticide spill or accident could potentially have effects that last longer than immediate health and environmental threats. It is important to document all events concerning the accident and spill. Important information should include the name and type of pesticide, appropriate label and MSDS, any injured or contaminated persons, amount spilled or released, where it was spilled, entry into a water body and other important information.**

**7. Develop a clean-up plan of action, where appropriate.**

**8. Training:**

Each employee is to be initially trained in the Hazard Communication Program as soon as possible. Subsequently, each new hire or newly transferred employee is to be trained prior to beginning the new job. The training will include the following areas of information:

- a. A summary of the Hazard Communication Standard.
- b. What is a chemical label and Material Safety Data Sheet?
- c. How to read a chemical label and MSDS.
- d. Explanation of sections.
- e. Location and access of environmental information.
- f. Who to call regarding questions.
- g. MSDS records keeping and labeling requirements for in-house use products.
- h. Chemical handling procedure and safety.

**Appendix B.**  
**Montana Weed Laws**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:**

**Section 1. Funding -- reporting requirements — emergency exemption.** (1) (a) Before a district is eligible to receive from the state any state funding or federal funding, the district shall provide the department with a comprehensive weed management plan, as provided in 7-22-2121.

(b) Upon receipt of the district's comprehensive weed management plan by the department, the district may apply for and receive state funding.

(c) A district's comprehensive weed management plan must be updated and submitted to the department every 2 years.

(d) The department may adopt rules and procedures necessary to implement this section. The rules may not impair the ability of the district to meet its responsibilities.

(2) The department may exempt a district from the requirements of subsection (1) if a noxious weed emergency is declared by the governor as provided in 80-7-815.

**Section 2. Transfer of funds.** (1) There is transferred \$100,000 annually from the high way non-restricted account, provided for in 15-70-125, to the noxious weed state special revenue account, provided for in 80-7-816, for the purposes provided in [section 3].

(2) There is a one-time transfer in fiscal year 2003 of up to \$500,000 from the resource indemnity trust fund, as provided in 15-38-202, from the first money paid into the resource indemnity trust fund that exceeds \$100 million for the purposes provided in [section 3].

**Section 3. Weed management district program enhancement.** (1) On an annual basis, the department shall distribute equally among Montana's counties that have established a noxious weed fund the funds in the noxious weed state special revenue account, provided for in 80-7-816, that were collected pursuant to [section 2] to be deposited in the county noxious weed fund as provided in 7-22-2141. Any unused portion must revert to the department for deposit in the noxious weed management trust fund established in 80-7-811.

(2) The weed management districts shall use the funds on a county level to enhance noxious weed management programs.

**Section 4.** Section 7-22-2101, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2101. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means a district weed board created under 7-22-2103.

(2) "Commissioners" means the board of county commissioners.

(3) "Coordinator" means the person employed by the board to conduct the district noxious weed management program and supervise other district employees.

(4) "Department" means the department of agriculture provided for in 2-15-3001.

(5) "District" means a weed management district organized under 7-22-2102.

(6) "Native plant" means a plant endemic to the state of Montana.

(7) "Native plant community" means an assemblage of native plants occurring in a natural habitat.

(8) (a) "Noxious weeds" or "weeds" means any exotic plant species established or that may be introduced in the state that may render land unfit for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife, or other beneficial uses or that may harm native plant communities and that is designated:

(i) as a statewide noxious weed by rule of the department; or

(ii) as a district noxious weed by a board, following public notice of intent and a public hearing.

(b) A weed designated by rule of the department as a statewide noxious weed must be considered noxious in every district of the state.

(9) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or state or local government agency or subdivision owning, occupying, or controlling any land, easement, or right-of-way, including any county, state, or federally owned and controlled highway, drainage or irrigation ditch, spoil bank, barrow pit, or right-of-way for a canal or lateral.

(10) "Weed management" or "control" means the planning and implementation of a coordinated program for the containment, suppression, and, where possible, eradication of noxious weeds."

**Section 5.** Section 7-22-2109, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2109. Powers and duties of board.** (1) In addition to any powers or duties established in the resolution creating a district weed board, the board may:

(a) employ a coordinator and other employees as necessary and provide for their compensation;

(b) purchase chemicals, materials, and equipment and pay other operational costs that it determines necessary for implementing an effective noxious weed management program. The costs must be paid from the noxious weed fund.

(c) determine what chemicals, materials, or equipment may be made available to persons controlling weeds on their own land. The cost for the chemicals, materials, or equipment must be paid by the person and collected as provided in this part.

(d) enter into agreements with the department for the control and eradication of any new exotic plant species not previously established in the state that may render land unfit for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife, or other beneficial use if the plant species spreads or threatens to spread into the state; (e) enter into cost-share agreements for noxious weed management;

(f) enter into agreements with commercial applicators, as defined in 80-8-102, for the control of noxious weeds; and

(g) perform other activities relating to weed management.(2) The board shall:

(a) administer the district's noxious weed management program;

(b) establish management criteria for noxious weeds on all land within the district;

(c) make all reasonable efforts to develop and implement a noxious weed management program covering all land within the district owned or administered by a federal agency."

**Section 6.** Section 7-22-21 10, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2110. Administrative hearing--appeals.** (1) A person adversely affected by any notice, action, or order of the board may request an administrative hearing before the commissioners. The commissioners shall hold a hearing within 30 days of the request. Participants may be represented by legal counsel. The commissioners shall make a record of the proceeding and enter its order and findings within 7 days after the hearing.

(2) Within 30 days after the commissioners render their order and findings, the person adversely affected may file a petition in district court requesting that the order and findings of the commissioners be set aside or modified. The court may affirm, modify, or set aside the order complained of, in whole or in part."

**Section 7.** Section 7-22-21 11, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2111. Liability restrictions.** A district is liable for damages caused by its use of herbicides only for an act or omission that constitutes gross negligence. "1 he provisions of 2-9-305 apply to board members, coordinators, and employees of a district."

**Section 8.** Section 7-22-2116, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2116. Unlawful to permit noxious weeds to propagate--notice required in sale.** (1) It is unlawful for any person to permit any noxious weed to propagate or go to seed on the person's land, except that any person who adheres to the noxious weed management program of the person's weed management district or who has entered into and is in compliance with a noxious weed management agreement is considered to be in compliance with this section. (2) When property is offered for sale, the person who owns the property shall notify the owner's agent and the purchaser of the existence or potential existence of noxious weeds on the property offered for sale."

**Section 9.** Section 7-22-21 17, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2117. Violations.** (1) Any person who in any manner interferes with the board or its authorized agent in carrying out the provisions of this part or who refuses to obey an order or notice of the board is liable for a civil penalty in the amount of the actual cost to the board or the estimated cost of removing the noxious weeds from the impacted property in addition to any penalty imposed under 7-22-2124.(2) All fines, bonds, and penalties collected under the provisions of this part must be paid to the county treasurer of each county and placed by the county treasurer into a fund to be known as the noxious weed fund."

**Section 10.** Section 7-22-2123, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2123. Procedure in case of noncompliance.** (1) When a complaint has been made or the board has reason to believe that noxious weeds described in this part are present upon a person's land within the district in violation of the law, that person must be notified by mail or telephone of the complaint and the board may request inspection of the land. The board or its authorized agent and the landowner or the landowner's representative shall inspect the land at an agreeable time, within 10 days of notification of the landowner. If after reasonable effort the board is unable to gain cooperation of the person, the board or its authorized agent may enter and inspect the land to determine if the complaint is valid.

(2) If noxious weeds are found, the board or coordinator shall notify the person or the person's representative and seek voluntary compliance with the district noxious weed management program. If voluntary compliance is not possible, notice of noncompliance must be sent to the person by certified mail.

(3) The notice must specify:

(a) the basis for the determination of noncompliance;

(b) the geographic location of the area of noncompliance, by legal description or other reasonably identifiable description;

(c) measures to be undertaken in order to comply with the district's management criteria;

(d) a reasonable period of time, not less than 10 days, in which compliance measures must be initiated; and

(e) the right of the person to request, within the time specified in subsection (3)(d), an administrative hearing as provided by 7-22-21 10.

(4) A person is considered in compliance if the person submits and the board accepts a proposal to undertake specified control measures and is in compliance as long as the person performs according to the terms of the proposal. If the measures proposed to be taken extend beyond the current growing season, the proposal and acceptance must be in writing.

(5) In accepting or rejecting a proposal, the board shall consider the economic impact on the person and the person's neighbors, practical biological and environmental limitations, and alternative control methods to be used."

**Section 11.** Section 7-22-2124, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2124. Destruction of weeds by board.** (1) If corrective action is not taken and a proposal is not made and accepted or a request for an administrative hearing is not made within the time specified in the notice, the board may enter upon the person's land and institute appropriate control measures. In such that case, the board shall submit a bill to the person,

itemizing hours of labor, material, and equipment time, together with a penalty not exceeding 50% of the total cost incurred. Labor and equipment must be valued at the current rate paid for commercial management operations in the district. The bill must specify and order a payment due date of 30 days from the date the bill is sent. The board may enter into an agreement with a commercial applicator, as defined in 80-8-102, to destroy the weeds. The commercial applicator shall agree to carry any insurance required by the board.

(2) A copy of the bill must also be submitted by the board to the county clerk and recorder.

(3) If a person receiving an order to take corrective action requests an administrative hearing, the board may not institute control measures until the matter is finally resolved, except in case of an emergency. In that case, the person is liable for costs as provided in subsection (1) only to the extent determined appropriate by the board, commissioners, or court that finally resolves the matter.

**Section 12.** Section 7-22-2130, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2130. Weed district coordinator training.** Within the limitations of available funds, the board shall ensure that the weed coordinator obtains training to properly implement the noxious weed management program described in 7-22-2121. The department shall specify through rulemaking the level and type of training necessary to fulfill this requirement."

**Section 13.** Section 7-22-2142, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2142. Sources of money for noxious weed fund.** (1) The board may create a noxious weed fund to enable the board to fulfill its duties as specified in 7-22-2109.

(2) The commissioners may provide sufficient money in the noxious weed fund for the board to fulfill its duties, as specified in 7-22-2109, by:

(a) appropriating money from the general fund of the county; and

(b) subject to 15-10-420 and at any time fixed by law for levy and assessment. of taxes, levying a tax of not less than 1.6 mills on the dollar of total taxable valuation in the county or by contributing an equivalent amount from another source of not less than the amount received from all county sources in fiscal year 2000 or, for first-class counties, as defined in 7-1-21 11, the greater of the amount received from all county sources in fiscal year 2000 or \$100,000. The tax levied under this subsection must be identified on the assessment as the tax that will be used for noxious weed control.

(3) The proceeds of the noxious weed control tax or other contribution must be used solely for the purpose of managing noxious weeds in the county and must be deposited in the noxious weed fund.

(4) Any proceeds from work or chemical sales must revert to the noxious weed fund and must be available for reuse within that fiscal year or any subsequent year.

(5) The commissioners may accept any private, state, or federal gifts, grants, contracts, or other funds to aid in the management of noxious weeds within the district. These funds must be placed in the noxious weed fund.

(6) The commissioners may impose a tax for weed control within a special management zone as provided in 7-22-2121(4). For the purposes of imposing the tax, the special management zone boundaries must be established by the board and approved by a majority of the voters within the special management zone. The amount of the tax must be approved by a majority of the voters within the special management zone, and approval of the zone and the tax may occur simultaneously. Revenue received from a special management zone tax must be spent on weed management projects within the boundaries of the special management zone."

**Section 14.** Section 7-22-2146, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2146. Financial assistance to persons responsible for weed control. (1) The** commissioners, upon recommendation of the board, in ay establish a cost- share program for the control of noxious weeds. The board shall develop rules and procedures for the administration of the cost-share program. These procedures may include the cost-share rate or amount and for what purposes cost-share funds may be used.

(2) (a) Any person may voluntarily enter into a cost-share agreement for the management of noxious weeds on the person's property. The coordinator shall draft a cost-share agreement in cooperation with the person. The agreement must, in the board's judgment, provide for effective weed management.

(b) The agreement must specify:

(i) costs that must be paid from the noxious weed fund;

(ii) costs that must be paid by the person;

(iii) a location-specific weed management plan that must be followed by the person; and

(iv) reporting requirements of the person to the board.

(c) The cost-share agreement must be signed by the person and, upon approval of the board, by the presiding officer.

(3) The agreement must contain a statement disclaiming any liability of the board for any injuries or losses suffered by the person in managing noxious weeds under a cost-share agreement. If the board later finds that the person has failed to abide by the terms of the agreement, all cost-share payments and agreements must be canceled and the provisions of 7-22-2124 apply to that person.

(4) (a) When under the terms of any voluntary agreement, whether entered into pursuant to 7-22-2123 or otherwise, or under any cost-share agreement entered pursuant to this section a person incurs any obligation for materials or services provided by the board, the board shall submit a bill

to the person, itemizing hours of labor, material, and equipment time. The bill must specify and order a payment due date not less than 30 days from the date the bill is sent.

(b) A copy of the bill must be submitted by the board to the county clerk and recorder. If the sum to be repaid by the person billed is not repaid on or before the date due, the county clerk and recorder shall certify the amount not repaid, with the description of the land to be charged, and shall enter the sum on the assessment list as a special tax on the land, to be collected in the manner provided in 7-22-2148."

**Section 15.** Section 7-22-2150, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2150. Cooperation with state and federal-aid programs.** The board may cooperate with any state or federal-aid program that becomes available- if the district complies with [section I]. Under a plan of cooperation, the direction of the program must be under the direct supervision of the board of the district in which the program operates."

**Section 16.** Section 7-22-2151, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2151. Cooperative agreements.** (1) A state agency that controls (and) within a district, including the department of transportation; the department of fish, wildlife, and parks; the department of corrections; the department of natural resources and conservation; and the university system, shall enter into a written agreement with the board. The agreement must specify mutual responsibilities for integrated noxious weed management on state-owned or state-controlled land within the district. The agreement must include the following:

- (a) a 6-year integrated noxious weed management plan, which must be updated biennially;
- (b) a noxious weed management goals statement;
- (c) a specific plan of operations for the biennium, including a budget to implement the plan; and
- (d) a provision requiring a biennial performance report by the board to the state weed coordinator in the department of agriculture, on a form to be provided by the state weed coordinator, regarding the success of the plan.

(2) The board and the governing body of each incorporated municipality within the district shall enter into a written agreement and shall cooperatively plan for the management of noxious weeds within the boundaries of the municipality by January 1, 2002. The board may implement management procedures described in the plan within the boundaries of the municipality for noxious weeds only. Control of nuisance weeds within the municipality remains the responsibility of the governing body of the municipality, as specified in 7-22-4101.

(3) A board may develop and carry out its noxious weed management program in cooperation with boards of other districts, with state and federal governments and their agencies, or with any person within the district. The board may enter into cooperative agreements with any of these parties.

(4) Each agency or entity listed in subsection (1) shall submit a statement or summary of all noxious weed actions that are subject to the agreement required under subsection (1) to the state weed coordinator and shall post a copy of the statement or summary on a state electronic access system."

**Section 17.** Section 7-22-2152, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2152. Revegetation of rights-of-way and areas that have potential for noxious weed infestation.** (1) Any person or state agency proposing a mine, a major facility under Title 75, chapter 20, an electric, communication, gas, or liquid transmission line, a solid waste facility, a highway or road, a subdivision, a commercial, industrial, or government development, or any other development that needs state or local approval and that results in the potential for noxious weed infestation within a district shall notify the board at least 15 days prior to the activity.

(2) Whenever any person or agency constructs a road, an irrigation or drainage ditch, a pipeline, an electric, communication, gas, or liquid transmission line, or any other development, on an easement or right-of-way, the board shall require that the areas be seeded, planted, or otherwise managed to reestablish a cover of beneficial plants.

(3)(a) The person or agency committing the action shall submit to the board a written plan specifying the methods to be used to accomplish revegetation at least 15 days prior to the activity. The plan must describe the time and method of seeding, fertilization practice, recommended plant species, use of weed-free seed, and the weed management procedures to be used.

(b) The plan is subject to approval by the board, which may require revisions to bring the revegetation plan into compliance with the district weed management plan. The activity for which notice is given may not occur until the plan is approved by the board and signed by the presiding officer of the board and by the person or a representative of the agency responsible for the action. The signed plan constitutes a binding agreement between the board and the person or agency. The plan must be approved, with revisions if necessary, within 10 days of receipt by the board."

**Section 18.** Section 7-22-2153, MCA, is amended to read:

**"7-22-2153. Voluntary agreements for control of noxious weeds along roads -- liability of landowner who objects to weed district control measures -- penalties.** (1) Any person may voluntarily seek to enter into an agreement for the management of noxious weeds along a state or county highway or road bordering or running through the person's land. The coordinator may draft a voluntary agreement upon the request of and in cooperation with the person. However, the agreement must, in the board's judgment, provide for effective weed management. The weed management agreement must be signed by the person and, upon approval of the board, by the presiding officer. An agreement involving a state highway right-of-way must also be signed by a representative of the department of transportation.

(2) The agreement must contain a statement disclaiming any liability of the board and, if applicable, the department of transportation for any injuries or losses suffered by the person in managing noxious weeds on the state or county highway right-of-way. The signed agreement transfers responsibility for managing noxious weeds on the specified section of right-of-way from the board to the person signing the agreement. If the board later finds that the person has failed to adhere to the agreement, the board shall issue an order informing the person that the agreement

will be void and that responsibility for the management of noxious weeds on the right-of-way will revert to the board unless the person complies with the provisions of the agreement within a specified time period.

(3) (a) If a person objects to weed control measures bordering a state or county highway right-of-way and does not enter a voluntary agreement pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) and if the board finds that the person has failed to provide alternative weed control, the board shall issue an order informing the person that the management of noxious weeds on the right-of-way will be undertaken by the board unless the person provides alternative weed control within 30 days.

(b) A person who does not provide alternative weed control within the time specified in subsection (3)(a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced pursuant to 46-18-212 and assessed the costs of weed control provided by the board. A second or subsequent conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000, plus the costs of weed control provided by the board.”

Section 19. Section 80-5-120, MCA, is amended to read:

**"80-5-120. Definitions.** As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Advertisement" means a representation, other than a representation on the label, that is disseminated by any means and that relates to seed governed by the provisions of this chapter.

(2) "Agricultural seeds" means the seeds of grass, forage, cereal, fiber crops, and any other kinds of seeds commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seeds. The term includes lawn seeds and mixtures of seeds.

(3) "Approximate percentage" and "approximate number" mean the percentage or number with the variations above and below that value as allowed according to the tolerance limits defined in the rules for seed testing adopted by the association of official seed analysts.

(4) "Bulk" means not packaged in separate units.

(5) "Certifying agency" means:

(a) an agency authorized under the laws of a state, territory, or possession of the United States to officially certify seed and that has standards and procedures to ensure the genetic purity and identity of the seed certified; or

(b) an agency of a foreign country determined by the department to adhere to procedures and standards for seed certification that are comparable to those adhered to generally by the seed certifying agencies described in subsection (5)(a).

(6) "Conditioning" means drying, cleaning, scarifying, and other operations that could change the purity or germination of a seed and require the seed lot to be retested to determine labeling.

(7) "Controlling the pollination" means to use a method of hybridization that will produce pure seed that is at least 75% hybrid seed.

(8) "Dormant" means viable seeds, excluding hard seeds, that fail to germinate when provided the specified germination conditions for the seed in question.

(9) "Flower seeds" means seeds of herbaceous plants grown for their blooms, ornamental foliage, or other ornamental parts and that are commonly known and sold under the name of flower seeds in this state.

(10)"Genuine grower declaration" means a statement signed by the grower that indicates, for each lot of seed, the lot number, kind, variety, origin, weight, year of production, date, and destination of shipment.

(11)"Germination" means the emergence and development from the seed embryo as evidence of vitality when the seeds are subjected to the proper moisture and temperature conditions with proper aeration for the customary length of time for each specific kind of seed, as specified in the rules for seed testing adopted by the association of official seed analysts.

(12)"Hard seeds" means seeds that remain hard at the end of the prescribed test period because they have not absorbed water because of an impermeable seed coat.

(13)"Hybrid", as the term applies to varieties of seed, means the first generation seed of across produced by controlling the pollination and by combining:

(a)two or more inbred lines;

(b)one inbred or a single cross with an open pollinated variety; or

(c)two or more selected clones, seed lines, varieties, or species except open-pollinated varieties of corn (*Zea mays*). The second generation of subsequent generations from those crosses may not be regarded as hybrids. Hybrid designations must be treated as variety names.

(14)"Indigenous seeds" means the seeds of those plants that are naturally adapted to an area where the intended use is for revegetation of disturbed sites. These plants include grasses, forbs, shrubs, and legumes.

(15)"Inert matter" means all matter that is not seed, including broken seeds, sterile florets, chaff, fungus bodies, and stones as determined by methods defined by the association of official seed analysts.

(16)"Kind" means one or more related species or subspecies that are known singly or collectively by one common name, such as corn, oats, alfalfa, and timothy.

(17)"Labeling" means a tag or other device, attached to or written, stamped, or printed on a container or accompanying a lot of bulk seeds, that purports to set forth the information required on the seed label under 80-5-123 and that may include any other information relating to the labeled seed.

(18)"Lot" means a definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number or other mark, every portion of which is uniform within recognized tolerances for the factors that appear in the labeling.

(19)"Mixture" means seed consisting of more than one kind, each in excess of 5% by weight of the whole.

(20)"Montana certified seed grower" means a member of an authorized Montana seed certifying agency who has consented to produce seed under the rules for certified classes of seed, with respect to the maintenance of genetic purity and variety identity, set forth by the establishing agency.

(21)"Other crop seeds" means any agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds other than the kind or variety of seed or the mixture of seeds included as pure seed.

(22)"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or association.

(23)"Prohibited noxious weed seeds" means the seeds of plant species that are designated as noxious weeds as defined in 7-22-2101 (8)(a)(i).

(24)"Protected variety" means a variety for which a certificate has been issued by the United States plant variety protection office or for which an application for protection has been filed

granting the owner or the owner's authorized agent exclusive rights in the sale and distribution of the variety.

(25) "Pure live seed" means the product of the percentage of germination plus hard seed or dormant seed multiplied by the percentage of pure seed, divided by 100, with the result expressed as a whole number.

(26) "Pure seed" means seed exclusive of inert matter and all other seeds not of the seed being considered, as determined by methods defined by the association of official seed analysts.

(27) "Restricted weed seeds" means the seeds of any plant that may adversely affect agriculture or the environment and that are designated as restricted weed seeds under rules adopted by the department.

(28) "Screening" means chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed from seed by any kind of cleaning or conditioning.

(29) "Seed conditioning plant" means a place of business, whether a permanent or portable facility, that conditions seeds.

(30) "Seed dealer" means a person who sells seeds.

(31) "Seed labeler" means a person affixing labels to seeds, with that person's name, address, and other information as required in 80-5-123.

(32) "Sell" means to offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale, exchange, barter, or trade. The term includes furnishing agricultural seed to growers for the production of a crop on contract.

(33) "Stop sale" means an administrative order provided by law that restrains the sale, use, disposition, and movement of a definite amount of seed.

(34) "Treated" means that seed has received an application of a substance or has been subjected to a process for which a claim is made.

(35) "Type" means a group of varieties so nearly similar that the individual varieties cannot be clearly differentiated except under special conditions.

(36) "Variety" means a subdivision of a kind that is:

(a) distinct, in the sense that the variety can be differentiated by one or more identifiable morphological, physiological, or other characteristics from all other varieties known publicly;

(b) uniform, in the sense that the variations in essential and distinctive characteristics are describable; and

(c) stable, in the sense that the variety will remain unchanged in its essential and distinctive characteristics and its uniformity when reproduced or reconstituted as required by the different categories of varieties.

(37) "Vegetable seeds" means seeds of those crops that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be sold generally under the name of vegetable seeds or herbs.

(38) "Viable" means that seeds are capable of producing a normal seedling under optimum growing conditions after all forms of dormancy have been overcome, if present.

(39) "Weed seeds" means the seeds of all plants generally recognized as weeds within this state and includes noxious weed seeds."

Section 20. Section 80-7-105, MCA, is amended to read:

**"80-7-105. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply.

(1) "Firm" means an individual, company, partnership, association, or corporation.

(2)"Nursery" means the business or location where nursery stock is grown or offered for sale; or resale; or as part of a landscape service.

(3)"Nursery stock" means botanically classified plants or parts of plants. The following plants and plant materials may not be considered nursery stock:

(a) aquatic plants used for aquarium purposes;

(b) field crop plants and seeds;

(c) pasture grasses;

(d) cut plants not for propagation;

(e) corms, tubers, and bulbs;

(f) fruits or vegetables for human or animal consumption;

(g) cut trees and products for processing; and

(h) plant debris for disposal or processing.

(4)"Nursery stock certification" means the process by which the nursery stock or other plants have been inspected and found to meet certification standards established by department rule.

(5)"Plant inspection certificate" means a document issued by the department or the plant pest regulatory agency of another state that declares that the nursery stock, plants, or plant material grown by the firm named on the certificate is apparently free of injurious plant pests.

(6)"Plant pest" means an insect, fungus, virus, bacteria, or other organism that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage in a plant or a product of a plant and that meets the criteria as a pest established by department rule. For purposes of this chapter, noxious weeds, as defined in 7-22-2101 (8)(a)(i), or other exotic weeds are defined as plant pests."

**Section 21.** Section 80-7-133, MCA, is amended to read:

**"80-7-133. Acts made unlawful -- penalty.** (1) It is unlawful for a firm to:

(a) fail to properly identify nursery stock offered for sale at retail. Identification must include but is not limited to the common name and variety. Each nursery plant offered for sale as a separate plant must be identified. A single means of identification is allowed on each bundle of bare root seedlings, liners, or hedging grade nursery stock.

(b) falsely represent or misrepresent the name, age, variety, or class of any nursery stock sold or offered for sale;

(c) falsely represent or state that any nursery stock offered for sale, sold, or delivered was grown in or came from a certain nursery or locality, when in fact the nursery stock was grown in or came from another location or nursery;

(d) deceive or defraud any firm in the sale of any nursery stock by substituting inferior or different varieties or ages from those ordered;

(e) willfully or intentionally bring into this state, offer for sale or distribution within this state, or ship, sell, or deliver upon any sale any nursery stock that is infected or infested with a plant pest dangerous to the horticultural interests of the state; or

(f) sell or distribute nursery stock or cut)decorative or aquarium plants declared to be noxious weeds as defined in 7-22-2101 (8)(a)(i).

(2) In case of misrepresentation, false representation, deceit, fraud, substitution, or sale and distribution of noxious weeds, the firm is subject to punishment as provided in 80-7-135 and is liable to a party damaged or injured, to the extent of all damages sustained, to be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction."

**Section 22.** Section 80-7-801, MCA, is amended to read:

**"80-7-801. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Crop weed" means any plant commonly accepted as a weed and for which grants for management research, evaluation, and education under 80-7-814(3)(g) may be given.
- (2) "Department" means the department of agriculture established in 2-15-3001.
- (3) "Noxious weed" means any weed defined in 7-22-2101(8)(a)."

**Section 23.** Section 80-7-815, MCA, is amended to read:

**"80-7-815. Noxious weed emergency -- expenditure authorized.** (1) The governor may declare a noxious weed emergency if:

- (a) a new and potentially harmful noxious weed is discovered growing in the state and is verified by the department or
  - (b) the state is facing a potential influx of noxious weeds as the result of a natural disaster.
- (2) In the absence of necessary funding from other sources, this declaration authorizes the department to allocate up to -\$150,000 of the principal of the noxious weed management trust fund to government agencies for emergency relief to eradicate or confine the new noxious weed species or to protect the state from an influx of noxious weeds due to a natural disaster.
- (3) If the expenditure causes the principal of the trust fund to fall below \$2.5 million, it must be replenished by the interest or revenue generated by the trust fund, by the other revenue provided by this part, or by revenue obtained from the fee imposed by 61-3-510, as determined by the department."

**Section 24.** Section 80-7-816, MCA, is amended to read:

**"80-7-816. Account -- deposit -- investment.** (1) There is a noxious weed account in the state special revenue fund established in 17-2-102. The interest from the noxious weed trust fund, amid the fee imposed in 61-3-510, and the funds directed to be deposited as provided in [section 2] must be deposited in the account and must be expended as provided in 80-7-814 and [section 3].

(2) The department may direct the board of investments to invest the funds collected under subsection (1) pursuant to the provisions of 17-6-201. The income from the investments must be credited to the account in the state special revenue fund."

**Section 25.** Section 80-7-903, MCA, s amended to read:

**"80-7-903. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Advisory council" means the Montana noxious weed seed free forage advisory council. Except as provided in 80-7-904, the council is subject to the provisions of 2-15-122.
- (2) "Certification" means the state-approved and documented process of determining within a standard range of variances or tolerances that forage production fields are free of the seeds of noxious weeds, as defined in 7-22-2101 (8)(a)(i), which process allows a person to sell the forage as noxious weed seed free and to attach approved certification identification.

(3)"Forage" means any crop, including alfalfa, grass, small grains, straw, and similar crop and commodities, that is grown, harvested, and sold for livestock forage, bedding material, or mulch or related uses and the byproducts of those crops or commodities that have been processed into pellets, cubes, or related products.

(4)"Noxious weed seed free" means that forage has an absence of noxious weed seeds within a standardized range of variances or tolerances established by department rule.

(5)"Person" means a natural person, individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, joint-stock association, body politic, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and any trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative.

(6)"Producer" means a person engaged in growing forage, a tenant personally engaged in growing forage, or both the owner and the tenant jointly and includes a person, cooperative organization, trust, sharecropper, and any other business entity, devices, and arrangements that grow forage that is proposed to be certified as noxious weed seed free.

(7)"Sale" or "sell" means the selling, wholesaling, distributing, offering, exposing for sale, advertising, exchanging, brokering, bartering, or giving away by any person within this state of any forage as noxious weed seed free or certified or approved as noxious weed seed free."

**Section 26. Expenditure of program funds on weed control.** The legislature recognizes that the hunter management and hunting access enhancement programs in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267 have successfully encouraged landowners to increase public access to private lands for purposes of hunt it g, but that increased public access may also contribute to an increase in the spread of noxious weeds on public and private lands. Therefore, in an effort to improve management and services related to those programs, the department may offer up to 5% in additional incentive payments to landowners who agree to use those payments for specific weed management activities on lands under their control.

**Section 27. Codification instruction.** (1) [Section 1] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 7, chapter 22, part 21, and the provisions of Title 7, chapter 22, part 21, apply to [section 1].

(2)[Section 3] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 80, chapter 7, part 7, and the provisions of Title 80, chapter 7, part 7, apply to [section 3].

(3)[Section 2] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 80, chapter 7, part 8, and the provisions of Title 80, chapter 7, part 8, apply to [section 2].

(4)[Section 26] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 1, part 2, and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 1, part 2, apply to [section 26].

**Section 28. Effective date.** [This act] is effective July 1, 2001.**Section 29. Termination.** [Section 26] terminates March 1, 2006.

- END -

**Appendix C**  
**Special Management Zones and Requirements**

# Noxious Weed Management Plan and Agreement

## **Prepared By:**

Legal Owner(s):

Address:

Phone Number: ( )E-mail:

Property Location:

Legal Definition: Lot of

Subdivision

Section, Township, Range

## Landowner Duties & Responsibilities - Landowner agrees:

1. That the Lake County Weed District has the right to review, inspect, and audit all Applicator's documents and records regarding the performance of work done under this agreement.

2. That emphasize is to be on PREVENTION as it is the most direct, effective and cost effective method of weed management. Landowner agrees:

a. That new construction will necessitate special attention to the prevention of weed establishment and spread.

b. To prioritize efforts toward exposed, disturbed, and otherwise vulnerable soil, which will be reseeded and fertilized if necessary at the first suitable season. All seed used for this purpose should be certified noxious weed seed free. An ongoing maintenance program will be established to insure the establishment and continuance of competitive\_

c. That organic materials used for surface mulch, erosion control, water and siltation barriers, or frost and weather protection of green concrete shall be obtained from noxious weed free sources.

d. Equipment and trucks will be cleaned of contaminated soil or noxious weed seeds before movement from noxious weed infested areas to areas free of that species of noxious weeds.

e. All portions of a project's disturbed roadside slopes will be seed to establish suitable competitive vegetation at the first suitable season. All rights-of-ways will be seeded to edge of pavement. All seed used for this purpose should be certified noxious weed seed free.

f. That the storage of clean topsoil shall be protected in specifically prepared areas free of weeds and weed seeds. Topsoil already contaminated shall be stored separately and, if stored more than one growing season, must be tilled regularly or covered with a plastic mulch to prevent the establishment of germinating weed seed. It may also be seeded with noxious weed seed free grass seed and fertilized.

3. The Landowner agrees to the application of selective herbicides to reduce and/or remove existing noxious weed populations.

4. The Landowner agrees that where mowing is done, careful site-specific consideration shall be given to timing, so that in any given area, weeds will be mowed when they are most vulnerable, and immature enough to preclude production of viable seed. This will reduce the hardiness of the plants, inhibit regrowth, and thereby reduce weed

by oovemina

body.):Rush

Skeletonweed

Meadow Salsify

or

Goats Beard  
Red Sorrel or  
Sheep  
Sorrel  
Common  
Toadflax or  
Yellow Toadflax  
Musk Thistle  
Purple Mustard  
Yellow Flag Iris  
Flowering Rush  
Hydrilla  
Eurasian  
Watermilfoil  
Mosquito Fern

# **GRAVEL PIT WEED PLAN**

**INFORMATION  
AND  
APPLICATION**

## Montana Noxious Weed List

**(PRIORITY 1A)** – These weeds are not present in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected: education; and prevention.

- **Yellow Starthistle**

**(PRIORITY 1B)** – These weeds have limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education.

- **Dyer's woad**
- **Flowering Rush**
- **Japanese Knotweed complex**
- **Purple Loosestrife**
- **Rush Skeletonweed**
- **Eurasian Watermilfoil**
- **Scotch Broom**
- **Curlyleaf pondweed**

**(Priority 2A)** – These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. **Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.**

- **Tansy Ragwort**
- **Meadow Hawkweed Complex**
- **Orange Hawkweed**
- **Tall Buttercup**
- **Perennial Pepperweed**
- **Yellowflag Iris**
- **Blueweed**
- **Hoary Alyssum**

**(PRIORITY 2B)** These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. **Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.**

- **Canada Thistle**
- **Field Bindweed**
- **Leafy Spurge**
- **Whitetop**
- **Russian Knapweed**
- **Spotted Knapweed**
- **Diffuse Knapweed**
- **Dalmatian Toadflax**
- **St. Johnswort**
- **Sulfur Cinquefoil**
- **Common Tansy**
- **Ox-Eye daisy**
- **Houndstongue**
- **Yellow Toadflax**
- **Saltcedar**

**(PRIORITY 3) – Regulated plants: (NOT MONTANA LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS)**

These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products.

The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.

- **Cheatgrass**
- **Hydrilla**

**(LAKE COUNTY PRIORITY 1) - Noxious Weeds as listed**

- **Goats Beard**
- **Red Sorrel**
- **Purple Mustard**

## Appendix I

### LAKE COUNTY WEED DISTRICT GRAVEL PIT ORDINANCE

**WHEREAS**, noxious weeds often flourish in gravel pits and other open-pit mining operations, and are then scattered along roadways and to other construction zones, and

**WHEREAS**, Section 7-22-2121 (4), M.C.A., of the County Noxious Weed Control Act, Title 7, Chapter 22, Sections 7-22-2101 through 7-22-2153, M.C.A., allows the county weed board to establish special management zones within the weed management district,

**NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:** All such operations containing gravel pits and or open pit mining operations are considered special management zones and the following management criteria are in effect:

The LAKE COUNTY WEED DISTRICT is to be notified by property owner before any open pit mining permits are issued, and before any equipment is moved on site.

Before any permit or permits are issued, all proposed sites will be inspected for the presence of noxious weeds by the weed district coordinator or weed board representative. Also, a \$75.00 fee will be paid to LAKE COUNTY WEED DISTRICT for inspection of site.

All sites shall require that the owner of the pit file a weed management plan with the county weed district. The plan must take into consideration all areas to be used for stripping and mining, stock piling, and for parking of vehicles and equipment. The plan must also address how the area will be monitored for the three years following the proposed project, including chemical, biological, and cultural control methods used to control noxious weeds. The plan must be approved at a weed board's regular meeting, or by a person who is designated to do so by the county weed board, before any activity on the project can proceed. Any person who refuses to obey an order or notice of the board is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, they shall be fined. Fines shall not exceed \$100.00 for the first offense and not less than \$100.00, or more than \$200.00, for each subsequent offense (Section 7-22-2117. Violations).

All equipment that is used for development of the gravel pit must be pressure washed before entering the proposed gravel pit site. Also, all equipment that is used within the confines of the gravel pit must be pressure washed before entering, such as the following: bulldozers, rock crushers, backhoes, front-end loaders, batch plant, etc. Special attention should be paid to undercarriages and other areas on which weed seeds may accumulate.

If the site contains priority 1B noxious weeds designated by the Montana Department of Agriculture, or contains extreme infestations of priority 2B or county designated noxious weeds, the board may deny use of the site completely

The Lake County Weed Board may also require the operator take other appropriate weed control measures before, during, and after the time the weed management plan is in effect.

Effective as of this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_\_  
Adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Barron  
Chairman  
Lake County Commissioners

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paula Holle  
Lake County Clerk and Recorder









**Re-vegetation plan for disturbed areas:**

For the year of \_\_\_\_\_

Work will be done by \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

- Are there land(s) already disturbed or that will be disturbed on the property that is going to be developed?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, explain

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- What method(s) will be used to accomplish re-vegetation of the disturbed areas (seeding, planting, sod, etc.)?

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- If applicable list the types and amount of seed to be used:

Type	Rate

- If applicable list the type and amount of fertilizer to be used:

Type	Rate

- Timing of re-vegetation practices:

Cultivation date(s)	Seeding/sod date(s)	Fertilizer date(s)

NOTE: For re-vegetation we recommend that you contact Lake County Extension Office. or Lake County Conservation District..

## ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION CHECKLIST

Please note: Use the back of this form and additional paper as needed to explain how environmental impacts will be mitigated for all questions answered with a "yes" answer.

Is there significant use of the area by important wildlife and fish species?

---

Are there important vegetation communities present which may be impacted by the proposed project?

---

Are there significant topographic features, terrain, or aesthetic values present?

---

Are there important surface or ground water resources present which may be impacted by the proposed project?

---

Are fragile soils or soils requiring special consideration present?

---

Does the project area contain areas with unique or special reclamation considerations, i.e., past mining, erosion, and saline seep?

---

Additional Comments?

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---

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Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Mapping

### Why Map?

Mapping may be the single most useful part of any noxious weed control plan. You must “know what is out there” if you expect to manage your land successfully. Attach an appropriate map of your property. If you do not, your plan will not be approved until a map is received. Indicate areas of infestation and environmental sensitive areas, i.e., waterways, plants, trees, or wildlife habitat among others. Always remember that a map needs to define the area where you wish to control weeds!

### How much detail

Detail will vary between maps, but regardless of the type of map you use, there are certain features that should be common to all noxious weed management maps. Your map should show, or you should be able to mark on them, the following items:

<p style="text-align: center;">Weed infestations Topographic features should be shown, such as streams, lakes, hills, and vegetation, Buildings, roads and fences Powerlines, railroads, and other right-of-ways Irrigation canals and ditch systems Property designations</p>
--

You should always make a duplicate so that you can keep a copy for your records for later reference and send the original with your plan!

### Where can you obtain a map?

Your County Assessor’s office or Planning Department is a good source of maps, as well as the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and ASCS offices, which are good sources for aerial photographs. These federal agencies can direct you to the correct mapping office where you can purchase these maps. Most of these maps can be purchased for around \$2.50 and less.

**Lake County Weed District**  
**Weed Inspection Report**  
Office 406-883-7330

Plan number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Size in acres: \_\_\_\_\_  
Present owners: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Location (legal description) Township \_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_

Land Use: Cultivated Crop \_\_\_\_ Irrigated Pasture (Range) \_\_\_\_ Native Range \_\_\_\_ Riparian \_\_\_\_ Timber \_\_\_\_ Mining  
\_\_\_\_ Residential (rural) \_\_\_\_ Residential (urban) \_\_\_\_ Commercial (rural) \_\_\_\_ Commercial (urban) \_\_\_\_

Date of inspection: \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of weeds present: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Inspection Fee Due: YES      NO

Amount of Fee Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of Bond Required: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

Inspection By: \_\_\_\_\_

**Lake County Weed Board  
Weed Management Plan  
Evaluation Form**

Before the board will accept this weed management plan for approval, the applicant must have his/her notarized signature in place on this document. A representative of the weed board will sign after review and approval.

A. Approval \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

B. Approval with modification \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

C. Denied \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

D. Board recommendations & reasons: should the board have any recommendations to assist the landowner, or if this plan is not approved, a letter of explanation will be sent to the landowner.

Signed:

Lake County Weed Board

Applicant/Landowner

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_

Applicant/Landowner

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

**POSITION:** Weed District Program Administrative Assistant

**ACCOUNTABLE:** Under the supervision of the Lake County Weed District Coordinator and Lake County Weed Board

**PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF POSITION:** performs a variety of secretarial/bookkeeping/office duties; and does related work as required.

**ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS:** Support the direction of the district's Noxious Weed management program, under the direction of the District Program Coordinator, by performing a variety of secretarial/bookkeeping/office duties; and does related work as required.

**QUALIFICATION:** Knowledge of standard office practice and procedure  
Knowledge of Quick Books, Microsoft Word, and Excel  
Valid Montana Drivers License

**MAJOR AREAS OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE:**

Performs a variety of standardized secretarial, clerical and accounting duties for the Program Coordinator and Weed Board.

1. Types and records routine correspondence, records and reports
  - a. Enters daily application records into computer program
  - b. Enters equipment maintenance records into computer program
2. Establishes and maintains department files
3. Answers routine questions concerning department functions, policies and procedures.
4. Refers more complex inquiries to appropriate personnel
5. Receive the public
6. Maintain confidentiality according to State & Federal Laws
7. Answer telephone and screen callers and visitors in order of priority
8. Maintain and prepare payroll and other reports and records
9. Receive money and issue receipts; making arithmetical calculations and checking various statistical reports; check, tabulate, proof read and reconcile financial and statistical records and reports; assist in budgetary and financial accountability processes
10. Maintain inventories and budgets for supplies and services
11. Prepare agendas for meetings and records minutes at meetings
12. Handle clerical details of projects and events for the Program Coordinator
13. Read and route incoming mail; perform related work as required by the Program Coordinator and other duties which may be assigned by the Program Coordinator or Weed Board

This job description is not intended to be and should not be construed as an all inclusive list of all the responsibilities, skills, or working conditions associated with the position. While it is intended to accurately reflect the position activities and requirements, management reserves the right to modify, add or remove duties and assign other duties as necessary.

**POSITION: Seasonal Applicator / Operator / Special Project**

**PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF POSITION:** Planning and implementation of a coordinated program for the prevention, containment, suppression and, where possible, eradication of noxious weeds in Lake County.

**ACCOUNTABLE TO:** Under the supervision of the Lake County Weed District Program Coordinator, Leadman and Weed District Board.

**ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS:** Support the direction of the district noxious weed management program, under the general direction of the district Program Coordinator, by performing field tasks, technical and mechanical duties involved in daily application activities.

**Qualifications:**

- \* Physical demands include frequent walking, standing twisting at the neck and waist reaching and kneeling, ability to lift up to 50lbs.
- \* Specific vision abilities required by this job include close vision, distance vision, depth perception and the ability to adjust focus.
- \* Must possess a valid Montana driver's license or be able to obtain one by start date.
- \* Ability to meet eligibility requirements to be insured under the County's motor vehicle insurance policies.
- \* Preseason In-House training and Western Area Weed Council annual crew training in May.

**MAJOR AREAS OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE:** Duties may include: driving on and off road vehicles; mixing chemicals and operating pesticide application equipment; working with the public in a sensitive area; mowing roadsides; mapping weeds; employing cultural and biological weed control methods.

- A. Maintain overall aesthetics and appeal of a safe and productive work site.
- B. Submit accurate records of vehicle and equipment service.
- C. Operate weed control equipment in a professional and safe manner to assure personal and public safety.
- D. Mix chemicals in accordance with the manufacturer label.
- E. Follow safety procedures in storage and handling of pesticides and equipment according to MSDS sheets, chemical labels and direction of the District Leadman and / or Program Director.
- F. Assist in survey, inventory and mapping noxious weeds.
- G. Accurately complete and submit job application report forms.
- H. Attend training sessions as required.
- I. Answer routine questions concerning department functions, policies and procedures and refer the more complex inquiries to the appropriate personnel.
- J. Complete other weed control tasks as assigned by the District Program Coordinator and / or Weed Board.

This job description is not intended to be and should not be construed as an all inclusive list of all the responsibilities, skills or working conditions associated with the position. While it is intended to accurately reflect the position activities and requirements, management reserves the right to modify, add or remove duties and assign other duties as necessary.

**POSITION TITLE:** Assistant Weed Coordinator/Education Coordinator

**ACCOUNTABLE TO:** Lake County Weed District Coordinator

**PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF POSITION:** Plan and implement a coordinated program for the prevention, containment, suppression, and, where possible, eradication of Noxious weeds in Lake County and Educate the Public

**ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS:** Conduct the district's noxious weed management program, work under the general supervision of the Weed District Coordinator to inform and educate the public about the problem with noxious weeds. Organizes and conducts educational programs to increase weed awareness, and to support integrated weed management and re-vegetation efforts.

**KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:**

- Ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing
- Working knowledge of plant identification, biology, and ecology with emphasis on noxious weeds
- Knowledge of weed management methods including herbicides, biological methods, and cultural methods
- Experience in personnel supervision
- Must have or be able to obtain a Governmental Pesticide Applicators License, Pesticide Dealer License, Aquatic, Right of way and Ag/Plant/Pest License within 6 months of employment.
- Must be able to identify all Montana State and County Noxious weeds after initial training period
- Working knowledge of sprayer equipment operation and calibration; be able to perform light maintenance of equipment.
- Ability to learn various methods and practices in public education, weed identification, and control.
- Ability to use Power Point presentations and GPS data collection instruments
- Skilled in the use of personal computers
- Understanding of the Montana/County Noxious weed Law and Management Plan

**PHYSICAL/ENVIRONMENTAL DEMANDS**

- Work demands are seasonal with about half of the time spent in an office setting
- Outdoor work requires considerable physical exertion, such as walking over rough terrain, bending, stooping and occasional heavy lifting (50 lbs.).
- Involves the use of protective clothing and exposure to herbicides.
- Involves meetings outside of normal business hours and occasional out of town meetings.
- Work hours are “ non-typical” in that they will coincide with seasonal activities and the demands of programs and projects.

**QUALIFICATIONS:**

- Must be able to establish and maintain effective working relationships with a wide range of individuals and groups who have diverse interests and philosophies.
- Ability to prepare and deliver presentations and to provide training to various groups.
- Must be able to maintain an organized work environment and to exercise good time management.

**POSITION:** Weed Program Coordinator

**PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF POSITION:** Plan and implement a coordinated program for the prevention, containment, suppression, and, where possible, eradication of noxious weeds in Lake County.

**ACCOUNTABLE TO:** Lake County Weed Board and Lake County Commissioners

**ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS:** Conduct the district noxious weed management program and supervise other district employees.

**GUIDING LAWS, RULES, MANUALS:**

Montana Weed Law, Montana Pesticide Act, Montana Weed Supervisor's Handbook, Lake County Employee Handbook and Noxious Weed Management Plan, etc.

**WORK SCHEDULE:** Annual work schedule will be dictated by seasonal nature of weed management activities. Coordinator will work most intensely during the growing season when weed control methods are most effective. Time away from the job during this period is discouraged and will be allowed only with prior approval of the board.

**MAJOR AREAS OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE:**

- A. Develop, implement and maintain a board approved weed management plan.
  - 1. Establish program goals and priorities.
  - 2. Evaluate weed distribution and abundance and identify areas susceptible to new invasions.
  - 3. Determine best treatment alternatives to reach goals while considering economics and environmental, worker, and public safety.
  - 4. Determine need for personnel, contractors, operations, and equipment to most efficiently conduct program.
  - 5. Schedule and call meetings of the Lake County Noxious Weed Board.
  - 6. Write work plans.
- B. Cooperate with other agencies, contractors, etc.
  - 1. Assist in developing and implementing long-term noxious weed management plans and Memorandums of Understanding between the Lake County Weed District and cooperating landowners and agencies.
- C. Supervise all other district employees.
  - 1. Determine type and number of employees needed to carry out approved plan.
  - 2. Select, hire, and train qualified employees.
  - 3. Provide direct, daily supervision to employees including directives, schedules, and deadlines.
  - 4. Evaluate and manage performance of all employees.
  - 5. Accompany employees, occasionally, while they administer control methods.
- C. Manage weed office and related facilities.
  - 1. Maintain safe, secure, and functional buildings for program operation.
  - 2. Schedule appropriate office hours for public visitation.
- D. Manage pesticide inventory.
  - 1. Have working knowledge of herbicides registered for use, in Montana, to control noxious weeds occurring in Lake County.
  - 2. Make recommendations to board regarding herbicide procurement.
  - 3. Maintain and control inventory of appropriate herbicides and adjuvants.
  - 4. Oversee retail sales of herbicides.

# **WEED BOARD MEMBER**

## **OBJECTIVES:**

Develop and implement a long-term weed management program for the county that includes administration, public education and weed prevention and control.

## **ACCOUNTABLE TO: 7-22-2103**

Lake County Board of Commissioners and Montana Department of Agriculture

## **KNOWLEDGE and SKILLS:**

- The ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing.
- Posses understanding of Montana Weed Laws and Pesticide Regulations. (see appendix)
- Working knowledge in personnel supervision and budget process.
- Working knowledge of plant identification, biology, and ecology with emphasis on noxious weeds.

## **EDUCATION and EXPERIENCE:**

Experience in employee supervision.

## **JOB DUTIES and REQUIREMENTS:**

- 7-22-2109. Powers and duties of board**
- 7-22-2121. Weed management program**
- 7-22-2126 Embargo**
- 7-22-2143 Determination of cost of weed control program.**
- 7-22-2146 Financial assistance to persons responsible for weed control.**
- 7-22-2150. Cooperation with state and federal-aid programs.**

## **JOB PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:**

- Commitment to protect and improve local economy and habitat by implementing and enforcing the Montana County Noxious Weed law.
- Regularly attends Weed Board meetings.

## Montana Noxious Weed List

Priority 1A	<p>These weeds are not present in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected; education; and prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)</li> </ul>
Priority 1B	<p>These weeds have limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dyer's woad (<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)</li> <li>- Flowering rush (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>)</li> <li>- Japanese knotweed complex (<i>Polygonum spp.</i>)</li> <li>- Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum spp.</i>)</li> <li>- Rush skeletonweed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)</li> <li>- Eurasian watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)</li> <li>- Scotch broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)</li> <li>- Curlyleaf pondweed (<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>)</li> </ul>
Priority 2A	<p>These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. <b>Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tansy ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobea</i>)</li> <li>- Meadow hawkweed complex (<i>Hieracium spp.</i>)</li> <li>- Orange hawkweed (<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>)</li> <li>- Tall buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>)</li> <li>- Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)</li> <li>- Yellowflag iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>)</li> <li>- Blueweed (<i>Echium vulgare</i>)</li> <li>- Hoary alyssum (<i>Berteroa incana</i>)</li> </ul>
Priority 2B	<p>These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. <b>Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)</li> <li>- Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)</li> <li>- Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)</li> <li>- Whitetop (<i>Cardiaria draba</i>)</li> <li>- Russian knapweed (<i>Centaurea repens</i>)</li> <li>- Spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> or <i>maculosa</i>)</li> <li>- Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)</li> <li>- Dalmatian toadflax (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)</li> <li>- St. John'swort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)</li> <li>- Sulfur cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla recta</i>)</li> <li>- Common tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)</li> <li>- Oxeye daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)</li> <li>- Houndstongue (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)</li> <li>- Yellow toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)</li> <li>- Saltcedar (<i>Tamarix spp.</i>)</li> </ul>
Priority 3	<p>Regulated Plants: (NOT MONTANA LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS)</p> <p>These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)</li> <li>- Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>)</li> </ul>

Lake County Weed Control District  
P O Box 670  
Pablo MT 59855  
406.883.7330  
[lakecountyweed@montanasky.net](mailto:lakecountyweed@montanasky.net)

**Noxious Weed Management Form and Agreement**

Landowner's Name (Please Print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone/Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical Location of Property:

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Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4, Section: \_\_\_\_\_, Township: \_\_\_\_\_, Range: \_\_\_\_\_  
Lot \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Subdivision

Number of Lots Proposed \_\_\_\_\_ How will the property be used ( circle all that apply)  
Residential Industrial Crop Grazing Rangeland Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Landowner Duties & Responsibilities—Land owner agrees:**

1. That the Lake County Weed District has the right to review, inspect, and audit all Applicator's documents and records regarding the performance of work done under this agreement.
2. That emphasize is to be on PREVENTION as it is the most direct, effective and cost effective method of weed management. Landowner agrees:
  - a. That new construction will necessitate special attention to the prevention of weed establishment and spread.
  - b. To prioritize efforts toward exposed, disturbed, and otherwise vulnerable soil, which will be reseeded and fertilized if necessary at the first suitable season. All seed used for this purpose should be certified **noxious weed seed free!** An ongoing maintenance program will be established to insure the establishment and continuance of competitive vegetation.
  - c. That organic materials used for surface mulch, erosion control, water and situation barriers, or frost and weather protection of green concrete shall be obtained from **noxious weed free sources!**
  - d. Equipment and trucks will be cleaned of **contaminated soil** or **noxious weed seeds** before movement from noxious weed infested areas to areas free of that species of noxious weeds.
  - e. All portions of a project's disturbed roadside slopes will be seeded to establish suitable competitive vegetation at the first suitable season. All right-of-ways will be seeded to edge of pavement. All seed used for this purpose should be **certified noxious weed seed free!**
  - f. That the storage of clean topsoil shall be protected in specifically prepared areas free of weeds and weed seeds. Topsoil already contaminated shall be stored separately and, if stored more than one growing season,

must be tilled regularly or covered with a plastic mulch to prevent the establishment of germinating weed seed.

3. The Landowner agrees to the application of selective herbicides to reduce and/or remove existing noxious weed populations.
4. The Landowner agrees that where mowing is done, careful site-specific consideration shall be given to timing, so that in any given area, weeds will be mowed when they are most vulnerable, and immature enough to preclude production of viable seed. This will reduce the hardiness of the plants, inhibit re-growth, and thereby reduce weed production. Hand pulling of selected weeds on selected sites will be considered to control small infestations in sensitive areas. The use of canopy or shrub cover will be considered where feasible, along with any other appropriate cultural methods. Follow-up strategies are essential to success using this method.

Knowing your property's terrain, water table and soil type will aid you in your evaluation of methods to use for weed control.

Having a map or drawing of where the weeds are located can prove helpful when weeds are young and actively growing ( perfect time for herbicide ), but difficult to see.

Early detection is easier and cheaper on you and your pocketbook!!!

**Noxious Weeds Require Control by” The Montana Weed Management Plan” and “The Lake County Noxious Weed Management Plan”. All noxious weeds are required by state and county law to be controlled by the landowner, at the landowner expense. This Noxious Weed Plan & Agreement form must be accompanied by” The Lake County Noxious Weed Management Plan”, and signed by landowner/developer and Weed Board Chairman/ Agent or Lake County Weed Coordinator. This plan is effective for 4 years and will transfer with ownership to heirs and assigns.**

	<b>Canadian Thistle</b>		<b>Hounds tongue</b>		<b>Rush Skeletonweed</b>
	<b>Field Bindweed</b>		<b>Yellow Toadflax</b>		<b>Meadow Salsify or Goats Beard</b>
	<b>Whitetop or Hoary Cress</b>		<b>Dyers Woad</b>		<b>Red Sorrel or Sheep Sorrel</b>
	<b>Leafy Spurge</b>		<b>Purple Loosestrife or Lythrum</b>		<b>Common Toad Flax or Yellow Toad Flax</b>
	<b>Russian Knapweed</b>		<b>Tansy Ragwort</b>		<b>Hoary Alyssum</b>
	<b>Spotted Knapweed</b>		<b>Meadow Hawkweed Complex</b>		<b>Purple Mustard</b>
	<b>Diffuse Knapweed</b>		<b>Orange Hawkweed</b>		<b>Yellow Flag Iris</b>
	<b>Dalmatian Toad Flax</b>		<b>Tall Buttercup</b>		<b>Flowering Rush</b>
	<b>St. Johnswort or Goatweed</b>		<b>Tamarisk</b>		<b>Curley Pondleaf</b>
	<b>Sulfur Cinquefoil</b>		<b>Perennial Pepperweed</b>		<b>Eurasian Watermilfoil</b>
	<b>Common Tansy</b>		<b>Yellow Starthistle</b>		<b>Scotch Broom</b>
	<b>Ox-Eye Daisy</b>		<b>Blue Weed</b>		<b>Knotweed Complex</b>

1. Which noxious weeds exist on the property (see above)? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Please rate the severity of the infestation ( severe, moderate, minimal ) \_\_\_\_\_

Note: If property is over 50% infested it is strongly recommended to follow up with reseeding

3. Are there any water sources nearby? (Lake, pond, river, creek, high well) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Is your water table low or high? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Is there any sensitive vegetation nearby? (gardens, alfalfa, potatoes, orchard ) \_\_\_\_\_

6. What type of soil is involved: (sandy, clay, rocky, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of acres involved: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of lot's involved: \_\_\_\_\_

8. What methods of weed control/management will be incorporated?

A. Landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ B. Mowing \_\_\_\_\_

C. Hand Pulling \_\_\_\_\_ D. Cultivation \_\_\_\_\_

E. Revegetation/Reseeding \_\_\_\_\_ Seed Mix/Rate/Timing \_\_\_\_\_

F. Grazing (Sheep/Goats) \_\_\_\_\_ G. Biocontrol (Insects/Fungi) \_\_\_\_\_

H. Herbicides (please list brand/rate/timing) \_\_\_\_\_

I. Hiring a contractor (please list contractor's name /phone and promised date of completion) \_\_\_\_\_

9. When will the annual work begin (1<sup>st</sup> year)? Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

(Work should be done annually before weeds flower). A map of the infestation will help.

10. Follow up year – Year 2: Annual work to begin? Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

(Work should be done annually before weeds flower). A map of the infestation will help.

11. Work scheduled to be done – Year 2 (please check all that apply).

A. Landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ B. Mowing \_\_\_\_\_

C. Hand Pulling \_\_\_\_\_ D. Cultivation \_\_\_\_\_

E. Revegetation/Reseeding \_\_\_\_\_ Seed Mix/Rate/Timing \_\_\_\_\_

F. Grazing (Sheep/Goats) \_\_\_\_\_ G. Biocontrol (Insects/Fungi) \_\_\_\_\_

H. Herbicides (please list brand/rate/timing) \_\_\_\_\_

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I. Hiring a contractor (please list contractor's name/phone and promised date of completion)

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12. Follow up year – Year 3 to 4: Annual work to begin? Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
(Work should be done annually before weeds flower). A map of the infestation will help.

13. Work scheduled to be done – Year 3-4 (Please check all that apply).

- A. Landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ B. Mowing \_\_\_\_\_  
C. Hand Pulling \_\_\_\_\_ D. Cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
E. Revegetation/Reseeding \_\_\_\_\_ Seed Mix/Rate/Timing \_\_\_\_\_  
F. Grazing (Sheep/Goats) \_\_\_\_\_ G. Biocontrol (Insects/Fungi) \_\_\_\_\_  
H. Herbicides (please list brand/rate/timing) \_\_\_\_\_

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I. Hiring a contractor (please list contractor's name/phone and promised date of completion)

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14. Additional comments / Map: \_\_\_\_\_



**Request Received:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date of Inspection:** \_\_\_\_\_

Report Due: \_\_\_\_\_ Inspected By: \_\_\_\_\_

Initial Site Assessment: \$100 Check #: \_\_\_\_\_

Develop Comprehensive Weed Plan \$160 Check # \_\_\_\_\_

Follow Up Fees

1-3 Lots \$250.00

4-9 Lots \$500.00

10 or more Lots \$1000.00

Amount Paid: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Check # \_\_\_\_\_

\*\_

**Signature Page:**

The landowner/developer will follow the “Lake County Weed Management Plan” and the Plan as outlined above. This plan is to continue 4 years from the date of approval.

Submitted By:

Approved By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Land Owner/Developer Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Weed District Coordinator Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

**Tom Benson**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

**Lake County Weed District**  
**PO Box 670, Pablo, Mt 59855**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

**406-883-7330**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
E-Mail

[lakecountyweed@montanasky.net](mailto:lakecountyweed@montanasky.net)

\_\_\_\_\_  
E-Mail