Appendix H. Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan

Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan

FERC Docket No. CP09-54-000

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
EEAP	Employee Environmental Awareness Program
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	global positioning system
mph	miles per hour
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
POD	Plan of Development
Project	Ruby Pipeline Project
PUP	Pesticide Use Proposal
PWS	potential water sources
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
Refuge	Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge
ROW	right-of-way
Ruby	Ruby Pipeline, LLC
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The Ruby Pipeline Project (Project), proposed by Ruby Pipeline, LLC (Ruby), is composed of approximately 675.2 miles of 42-inch diameter natural gas pipeline, along with associated compression and measurement facilities, located between Opal, Wyoming, and Malin, Oregon. The pipeline right-of-way (ROW) would cross four states: Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon. In addition to the existing King Compressor Station at Opal, Wyoming, Ruby proposes to install four new compressor stations for the Project: one located near the Opal Hub, one in western Utah, one near the mid-point of the Project north of Elko, Nevada, and one northwest of Winnemucca, Nevada.

1.2 Plan Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to prescribe methods to prevent, mitigate, and control the spread of noxious weeds during and following construction of the Project. Ruby and its contractors would be responsible for carrying out the methods described in this plan. This plan is applicable to both the construction and operations phases of the Project.

Noxious weed control practices for the Project described in this plan have been developed utilizing the following sources and agency contacts.

Wyoming:

- County Weed and Pest Control Districts in Lincoln and Uinta counties,
- The Wyoming Department of Agriculture,
- The Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act of 1973,
- The Wyoming State Weed Plan (2003),
- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) State Office and Kemmerer Field Office, and
- The State Weed and Pest Control Council.

Utah:

- County Weed Supervisors from Rich, Cache, and Box Elder counties;
- Utah Noxious Weed Act (2008);
- The BLM State Office and Salt Lake Field Office;
- The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Service;
- The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food; and

- Cooperative Weed Management/Weed Control Associations.

Nevada:

- Nevada Revised Statutes: Chapter 555—Control of Insects, Pests and Noxious Weeds;
- The BLM State Office and Elko, Winnemucca, and Surprise field offices;
- The Nevada Department of Agriculture; and
- Nevada Weed Action Committees.

Oregon:

- The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) – Fremont-Winema National Forest;
- The BLM Lakeview and Klamath Falls Resource Areas (KFRA);
- The Oregon Department of Agriculture (Noxious Weed Control Program); and
- The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation).

Other:

- Cooperative Weed Management Associations in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon;
- The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Wyoming and Oregon (pending coordination from Utah and Nevada); and
- Information and observations made during field surveys performed by Ruby biologists in 2008 and 2009.

Note that in most cases, coordination with the above agencies is ongoing and will continue during the post-construction restoration and weed monitoring phases of the Project.

1.3 Goals and Objectives

The goal of Ruby's Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan is to prevent the spread of existing noxious weeds identified in Project areas and avoid invasion of new sites or new noxious weeds by applying prevention and control mitigation measures where applicable and appropriate.

Ruby's objectives are to assist federal, state, and local agencies' noxious weed control efforts; to comply with agency requirements designed to prevent the spread of noxious weeds; and to implement weed control measures on areas of the Project that are identified to be of special concern. In carrying out these measures, Ruby would target areas along the Project ROW (and all other Project areas) where ground disturbance would occur and where existing noxious weed species are present. In addition, any new populations of noxious

weeds located within Project ground-disturbed areas would be considered a result of construction activities and would be controlled and treated accordingly.

Monitoring during the construction and operations phases would include inspection of existing weed populations and identification of any new weed populations on or immediately adjacent to the Project areas. Monitoring activities would evaluate the level of success and efficiency of the control measures implemented.

2 Noxious Weed Management Plan

Invasive weeds are opportunistic and often non-indigenous plant species that readily invade disturbed areas, sometimes producing monocultures and preventing native plant species from establishing communities. Federal Invasive Species Executive Order 13112 defines an invasive plant as an "alien" (non-native) species whose introduction causes, or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health" (Federal Register 1999). Many invasive weed species significantly degrade agricultural and natural resources, including soil and water, wildlife habitat, and recreational and wilderness values, often with great economic impact. All four states (and some other jurisdictions) located along the proposed Ruby Pipeline route maintain lists of officially designated noxious weed species (Tables A-4 through A-7).[1] Designated noxious weeds are defined as those invasive weed species that are of elevated concern to that state or jurisdiction and receive priority during weed management planning and operations.

Studies have shown that new roads and pipeline/utility ROWs can become pathways for the spread of invasive plants. Once spread or newly established, noxious weed infestations can become permanent if left uncontrolled. Federal Invasive Species Executive Order 13112 defines "control" as eradicating, suppressing, reducing, or managing invasive species populations; preventing spread of invasive species from areas where they are present; and taking steps such as restoration of native species and habitats to reduce the effects of invasive species and to prevent further invasions (Federal Register 1999).

2.1 Noxious Weed Inventory

Project biologists performed surveys for noxious and invasive weeds from April through November 2008, and from March through October 2009. Surveys were focused on a 300-foot-wide corridor centered on the Project centerline (this included alternatives identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and accepted by Ruby). In addition, a number of other Project-related areas outside this corridor were surveyed for weed species, including access roads, extra work spaces, staging areas, contractor construction yards, aboveground facilities, and potential water sources (PWSs). Crews surveyed for weeds within 33 feet of access road centerlines (i.e., a 66-foot-wide corridor). For PWS surveys, crews recorded all weed species occurrences within 200 feet of the water features. Data collected were recorded using global positioning system (GPS) units and then entered into Geographic Information System (GIS) maps. Ruby will re-survey a segment of the ROW primarily on KFRA BLM lands, from Project MP 645.0–669.0, for special-status plants and

[1] All tables for this plan are located in Attachment A.

noxious weeds. Any new documentation of special-status plants and noxious weeds would be incorporated into the appropriate Project plans prior to construction.

Resulting noxious weed location data collected by surveyors during the 2008 and 2009 field seasons are presented in Tables A-1 through A-3. Weed occurrences outside of the proposed ROW corridor (footprint) were omitted from the tables. These tables summarize noxious weed species detected along the Project ROW (Table A-1), along proposed access roads (Table A-2), and within 200 feet of PWS features (Table A-3). The field survey data presented in these tables are supplemented by local agency noxious weed infestation records on lands within or adjacent to the Project area.

Each state maintains a list of legally designated noxious weed species, pursuant to the federal and state weed control statutes, plans, and programs. Lists are also maintained by each BLM Resource Area/Field Office/District and National Forest traversed by the Project. Within counties, local weed supervisors may also designate additional weed species as noxious. Tables A-4 through A-7 summarize the noxious weed designations for Wyoming (Table A-4), Utah (Table A-5), Nevada (Table A-6), and Oregon (Table A-7).

In October 2008, Ruby initiated contact with local regulators (listed in Section 1.2) to request information regarding the location and extent of noxious weed infestations in and adjacent to Project areas, and any weed management requirements or requests for inclusion in Ruby's Noxious Weed Management Plan. Weed management requirements outlined by agency contacts (including infested area information) are summarized in Table A-8.

Herbicide treatment of selected areas within the Project ROW would be carried out where target species are present and risk to adjacent native species can be mitigated. Both existing and new noxious weed populations would be treated. Section 2.2.2 of this plan identifies preventative measures that would be implemented within the Project ROW and at all other Project facilities with the goal of preventing the spread of existing noxious weeds and avoiding the introduction of new noxious weeds.

It should be noted that repeated control measures are not always considered successful for certain weed species that are already well established and abundant. For example, it is recognized by the BLM and other agencies that the widespread distribution of some non-native species, such as cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and other grasses (*Schismus spp.*), precludes the reasonable possibility of eradication. For this reason, Ruby would not treat certain widespread invasive species that are not legally considered noxious, such as cheatgrass and Russian thistle, unless treatment is needed to ensure the success of Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plan. Ruby would rely on surveys and monitoring conducted as part of Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plan in order to identify areas where these invasive species would need to be treated. Ruby's weed control contractors would treat

noxious weed populations as identified in the Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan (Attachment A tables A-1, A-2, and A-3, and potentially A-16), and invasive weed populations (not designated as noxious) as identified through Restorarion and Revegetation Plan monitoring. .

Summary of Noxious Weeds along Project Right-of-Way

Ruby analyzed data provided by a number of agencies, as well as field survey data (collected in 2008 and 2009) to determine the locations of noxious weeds in the Project areas. Noxious weed distribution data for the Project area were requested from appropriate agencies along the Project route. The following agencies provided noxious weed distribution data for the Project area:

- BLM Kemmerer Field Office (Wyoming),
- Lincoln County Weed and Pest Control District (Wyoming),
- BLM Elko District (Nevada),
- BLM Winnemucca District (Nevada),
- BLM Surprise Field Office (Nevada),
- BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area (Oregon), and
- Fremont-Winema National Forest (Oregon).

Wyoming

In Wyoming, 25 plant species are officially designated as noxious weeds under the authority of the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act of 1973, and several others are identified as target species or species of special concern by federal and local agencies. The complete species list is presented in Table A-4. The State of Wyoming designates certain species as noxious weeds but does not further classify them.

A total of 10 noxious weed species are known to be present at 52 sites within the construction corridor, along access roads, or at other Project areas in Wyoming (Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3). Five of the 52 sites are located within 200 feet of potential water sources for hydrostatic testing and dust abatement.

Of the ten species documented, the two most abundant were Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*). Canada thistle is documented at 13 sites, and musk thistle is documented at 15 sites. Reported densities for Canada thistle and musk thistle sites were low or unknown in all cases.

Utah

In Utah, 28 plant species are officially designated as noxious weeds under the Commissioner of Agriculture's authority (Utah Noxious Weed Act: Section 4-17-3). The complete list of noxious weeds, along with additional targeted species of special concern identified by federal and local agencies, is presented in Table A-5.

Fourteen noxious weed species are known to be present at 356 sites within the construction corridor, along access roads, or at other Project areas in Utah (Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3). Sixteen of these sightings were located within 200 feet of PWSs for hydrostatic testing and dust abatement.

Of these 14 species, Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) were the most common weeds, followed by Canada thistle and medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae).* Dyer's woad, a State of Utah class B noxious weed, is reported at 125 sites. Field bindweed, a State of Utah class C noxious weed, is documented at 99 sites. Canada thistle, a State of Utah class C noxious weed, is documented at 48 sites. Medusahead rye, a State of Utah class A noxious weed, is documented at 19 sites. All four of these species are present in densities ranging from low to high.

Nevada

In Nevada, 48 species are officially designated as noxious weeds under the Nevada Control of Insects, Pests and Noxious Weeds Act (Nevada Revised Statutes: Chapter 555). Table A-6 presents the complete list of noxious weeds, with additional targeted species of special concern identified by federal and local agencies.

Twelve noxious and invasive weed species are known to be present at 86 sites within the construction corridor, along access roads, or at other Project areas in Nevada (Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3). Ten of these sightings were located within 200 feet of potential water sources for hydrostatic testing and dust abatement.

Of the 12 species, hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*) was the most abundant, followed by medusahead rye, Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*), Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), and Canada thistle. Hoary cress, a State of Nevada class C noxious weed, is reported at 31 sites. Medusahead rye, a state of Nevada class B noxious weed, is reported at 15 sites. Russian knapweed, a State of Nevada class B noxious weed, is reported at ten sites. Scotch thistle, a State of Nevada class B noxious weed, is reported at nine sites. Canada thistle, a State of Nevada class C noxious weed, is reported at eight sites. Russian knapweed, Scotch thistle, and hoary cress are present in densities ranging from low to high, while Canada thistle and medusahead rye are present in low to moderate densities.

Oregon

In Oregon, 118 species are officially designated as noxious weeds under the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Noxious Weed Control Program. The Oregon State Weed Board is responsible for maintaining the State noxious weed list. Table A-7 presents the complete list of noxious weeds, including federal and local agency species of concern/control targets.

Eighteen noxious and invasive weed species are known to be present at 192 sites within the construction corridor, along access roads, or at other Project areas in Oregon (Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3. All species documented are State of Oregon class B noxious weeds. No documented species were designated as the higher priority class T (target species), or class A (not yet widespread in state, eradication or containment possible). Three of these sightings were located within 200 feet of PWSs for hydrostatic testing and dust abatement

Of the 18 species documented, the three most abundant were Canada thistle, followed by medusahead rye and Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*). Canada thistle is reported at 52 sites, medusahead rye at 23 sites, and Mediterranean sage at 29 sites. Densities at sites varied, ranging from low to high for medusahead rye and low to moderate for Canada thistle and Mediterranean sage.

2.1.1 Agency-Provided Data

Table A-8 presents a summary of guidance that Ruby received from the various agencies and weed management groups along the proposed pipeline route. This table indicates whether location data (GIS or other) were provided by these entities. The appropriate agency weed management contacts are listed here, as well as a brief description of agency guidance and requirements.

2.2 Noxious Weed Management

The various regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the Project may have different noxious weed management requirements. The Project would adhere to all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state agricultural agencies' (Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon) requirements. In addition, Ruby would adhere to BLM, U.S. Forest Service, or Reclamation requirements when crossing lands managed by these agencies. Where federal regulations are more stringent than those imposed by local agencies, and where these regulations diverge from the basic preventive measures Ruby would already require of its contractors on non-federal lands, these are incorporated in section 2.2.5 (agency-specific requirements). The following sections outline Ruby's approach to identifying problem areas, preventative strategies, and treatment measures for noxious weeds.

2.2.1 Identification of Problem Areas

Prior to construction, Ruby would provide its contractors with information and training regarding noxious weed management, weed identification, and the potential impacts of noxious weeds on agriculture, livestock, and wildlife. Contractors would be informed of the importance of preventing the spread of noxious weeds in uncontaminated areas and of controlling the proliferation of weeds already present.

Before vegetation and soil disturbance activities began, noxious weed infestation areas of concern would be identified and marked with signs by Project construction personnel, Project biologists, or Environmental Inspectors. Areas of concern would include all locations where noxious weed species (or other invasive weed species per agreement with agencies) would need to be controlled. Signs placed on the ROW (or on the edge of the ROW after clearing and grading activities) and other Project areas would alert construction personnel to the locations and natures of weed infestations. Signs would identify the locations (or segments of ROW) where separate topsoil segregation must occur before earth disturbance may take place (as discussed in section 2.2.2, Preventative Measures). Furthermore, all equipment cleaning stations would be identified by signs on the edge of the ROW for the duration of the Project.

Ruby would provide the appropriate land management agencies (BLM, USFWS, USFS, and Reclamation) with the GPS coordinates for the locations of all noxious weeds indentified in project areas, all equipment cleaning stations (Table A-15), and all post-construction weed monitoring sites (Table A-16).

2.2.2 Preventative Measures

Ruby recognizes that prevention is the most effective approach to noxious weed management. Ruby would assist federal, state, and local agency noxious weed control efforts. The Project would comply with all agency preventative requirements and implement weed control measures in areas of the Project identified to be of special concern. The following general preventive measures would be implemented to minimize the spread of both terrestrial and aquatic noxious weeds.

General

- Ruby would conduct an Employee Environmental Awareness Program (EEAP) before surface disturbance activities begin to educate all Project personnel regarding environmental concerns and requirements, including weed identification, prevention, and control methods. No personnel would be allowed to enter the Project ROW before first taking part in the EEAP, at any point during the Project. Qualified biological monitors approved by the BLM and USFS, as appropriate, would conduct training for the EEAP program.
- Qualified biological monitors or contract weed control personnel approved by the BLM, USFS, USFWS, or Reclamation, as appropriate, would conduct on-site biological monitoring in areas of noxious weed concern or presence before, during, and after construction.

Soil, Straw, and Mulch

- In areas of the ROW where high density (26% and higher ground cover) noxious weed populations are identified in the field, the contractor would stockpile cleared

vegetation and salvaged topsoil (full ROW topsoiling method or as appropriate) adjacent to the area from which they were stripped in order to prevent the transport of soil-borne noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes. Weed-infested stockpiles would be marked with clearly visible signage until the restoration phase, when the contractor would return topsoil and vegetative material from infestation sites to the areas from which they were stripped. In addition, the contractor would not be permitted to move soil and vegetative matter outside of the identified and marked noxious weed infestation areas. No construction equipment would be allowed to work in or on these areas and stockpiles. If this process is carried out correctly, all following equipment would be able to pass the site with little risk of becoming contaminated with seeds or other weed propagules.

- The contractor would ensure that all straw or hay bales used for sediment barrier installations or mulch distribution, where appropriate, are certified weed-free and obtained from state-cleared sources. If certified weed-free bales were unavailable, alternative weed-free sediment barrier installations would be utilized.

Cleaning

To prevent the transport of weed seed, roots, or other propagules along the ROW or other Project areas, the Project would implement an equipment cleaning program in accordance with the following guidelines.

- All contractor vehicles and equipment arriving from out of state would be cleaned prior to beginning work on the ROW or other Project areas.
- All equipment and vehicles that come into contact with vegetation or disturbed soil in areas where high-density noxious weeds have been identified would be cleaned before being allowed to proceed along the ROW or to other Project areas. Because the initial clearing and grading crews would segregate contaminated topsoil and place it on the edge of the ROW, no other crews that follow would need to be cleaned when traveling through these areas, with the exception of timber removal crews and the final restoration crews.
- Ruby would develop a “sticker” program to identify all vehicles and equipment that have successfully been cleared of noxious weeds. Vehicles and equipment without the proper area-specific stickers would be barred from entering new areas of the project until cleaned of noxious weeds.
- Equipment cleaning stations would be placed both on the ROW and in off-ROW areas, such as contractor construction yards or staging areas. Equipment cleaning sites would be recorded using GPS equipment and would be reported to the local agency contact person. Initial cleaning of vehicles and equipment (before entering the ROW for the first time) would usually occur at off-ROW weed cleaning stations. For equipment being delivered directly to the ROW, stations would be placed at the beginning of each spread (e.g., spread kick-off staging areas). Ruby would place

additional stations near high-density weed infestation areas on the ROW, as necessary. In addition, Ruby would place cleaning stations at all state lines, and at the boundaries of national forests, national wildlife refuges, Reclamation lands, and at specific wildlife management areas in Utah. Table A-15 provides potential locations for equipment cleaning stations.

- Off-ROW areas related to the Project, such as contractor construction yards, would be kept weed free with regular site assessments and suitable herbicide application. Where the eradication of weeds in these areas may not be achievable, qualified biological monitors or environmental inspectors would ensure that prescribed vehicle cleaning measures would be undertaken to prevent the transportation of noxious and invasive weed propagules from these areas onto the ROW.
- Cleaning of all equipment and vehicles would take place in approved cleaning stations (detailed in the Plan of Development [POD], Appendix A, Attachment B) and would be carried out using power or high-pressure equipment to remove seeds, roots, and rhizomes from the equipment. Cleaning efforts would be concentrated on tracks, feet, or tires and on the undercarriage, with special emphasis on axles, frames, cross members, motor mounts, the underside of running boards, and front bumper/brush guard assemblies. If the weather conditions and ROW conditions are dry and vehicles are relatively mud-free, compressed air would be used to clean. If wet or muddy conditions exist, vehicles and equipment would be cleaned with high-pressure water. Equipment mat platforms would be disinfected with a hot bleach water solution or other approved cleaning method prior to being transferred off site when construction in an area is completed.
- Equipment and vehicles used to move vegetation and topsoil during clearing and restoration phases of the project would be cleaned of seeds, roots, and rhizomes prior to being moved off site. As planned, only the initial clearing and grading crews and the final restoration crews would need to be cleaned.
- Vehicle cabs would be swept out and refuse disposed of in waste receptacles. The contractor, with oversight from an environmental inspector, would ensure that vehicles and equipment are free of soil and debris capable of transporting noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes before the vehicles and equipment are allowed to use project access roads or enter the ROW.

2.2.3 Treatment Methods

Ruby would implement noxious weed control measures in accordance with existing regulations and jurisdictional land management agency or landowner agreements. Ruby would focus control efforts on areas with designated noxious weed species unless other agreements have been made with the jurisdictional agencies. Special attention would be given to weed species that are listed as higher priority species (category A weeds in Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3). Ruby would continue coordinating with appropriate agencies to

determine which of the species would require treatment and to determine appropriate treatment schedules.

The existing high occurrence of many noxious and/or invasive weed species within the vicinity of the Project would make eradication difficult or impossible unless performed on a scale well beyond that of the Project timeline. At a minimum, the preventative measures outlined in Section 2.2.2 would be implemented for such species. Ruby would consult the appropriate agency personnel in situations where herbicide treatment may not be an effective control treatment. Ruby would obtain agency concurrence before deciding to forego herbicide treatment of any widespread noxious weed species.

General Methods

Within the Project area, noxious weed control during the pre-construction and construction phases of the Project would be carried out primarily by using herbicide treatment methods. Herbicide treatment would consist of spot application, or broad area application as appropriate, to identified noxious weed infestations along the Project ROW, along access roads, and near potential water source sites (Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3). Although herbicide application would be the primary method of weed control during construction phase of the Project, other methods would be implemented as appropriate.

Control measures may utilize one or more of the following treatment methods:

- **Manual methods**: Weeds would be pulled by hand. If seeds are already present the plant would be removed from the site with seeds and destroyed.
- **Mechanical methods**: Equipment would be used to mow or disk weed populations. Any mowing or disking of weeds would occur prior to seed head development. Subsequent seeding with suitable restoration seed mix would be conducted as soon as possible following soil disturbance to re-establish a stabilizing suitable vegetation cover and slow the potential re-invasion of noxious weeds.
- **Herbicide application**: Herbicide application would be used to remove, reduce, or contain noxious weed populations. Applications would be controlled, as described in Section 2.2.5 (agency-specific guidelines) and Section 4.1 (general guidelines), to minimize or avoid impacts on surrounding native vegetation. In areas of dense infestation where native species make up a very low percentage of total presence, or in areas where impacts on native species would be very difficult to avoid even with spot applications, a broader application method may be used and a follow-up seeding program implemented. Supplemental seeding would be based on the criteria detailed in Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plan (POD, Appendix E).

Treatment methods would be species-specific and based on area-specific conditions (e.g., proximity to water, riparian areas, or agricultural areas, and time of year) and would be coordinated with the local regulatory offices. Ruby would continue to coordinate with

resource agencies during and after construction to ensure that appropriate and adequate treatment measures are implemented. Table A-13 provides potential treatments for a number of noxious weed species (although the herbicides listed in this table are specific to the Fremont National Forest only). Table A-14 describes general and reproductive characteristics that may assist in determining effective treatment approaches. Table A-15 identifies potential locations of equipment weed cleaning stations on the ROW.

Ruby would only treat noxious weeds outside of Project areas if it is apparent that weeds have spread from Project areas to adjacent areas and the treatment method would not adversely affect the associated invaded native vegetation. Ruby would consult with the appropriate land management agency before treating weeds outside of the ROW or other Project areas. On all federally administered lands, an approved pesticide use proposal would be required prior to any herbicide application.

Only herbicides approved by the relevant land management agencies (federal, state, and local) or landowners would be used (Tables A-9, A-10, A-11, and A-12). All herbicides would be applied and stored according to the manufacturer's label in regards to weather and other environmental factors. If weeds targeted for herbicide treatments are found in the vicinity of sensitive biological resources, proper buffers would be used to prevent the spread of herbicides to these areas. Ruby would consult with the BLM, the USFS, Reclamation, and state agriculture departments' noxious weed control programs or local county weed programs for additional support regarding noxious weed control issues that may occur during the pipeline operations.

The potential exists for spreading noxious weed seeds when withdrawing water from surface water locations, such as streams, ponds, and lakes, for the purposes of hydrostatic testing and dust abatement. Seeds could be spread by spraying water on access roads during dust abatement or during hydrostatic pressure testing discharges. In addition, seeds could be spread by becoming attached to the equipment used to extract and transport the water. Contingent on agency and/or landowner approval, Ruby would apply herbicide treatments to all substantial noxious weed occurrences located within 200 feet of surface PWS sites and treatable without adversely affecting the associated native vegetation. For noxious weed infestations that are located immediately adjacent to wetlands or waterbodies, only herbicides and treatment methods approved by the relevant agencies would be used. If no herbicides were to be approved for use near wetland and waterbody features, Ruby would employ manual or mechanical weed removal methods.

In areas where noxious weeds may be interspersed with native vegetation, the herbicide application method will be adapted to affect only noxious weeds. If feasible, manual pulling of noxious weeds would be employed in these areas. This method would only be possible if individuals or small populations of weeds were present at a site.

Treatment Schedule

Most perennial and biennial species are best controlled by applying herbicide treatments twice per year: once during spring and once during the period from early August to early September (late season; use August 10 - September 10 as guideline). Late season treatments need to be timed so that green/living leaf and stem growth is still present, but after the hot summer temperatures have passed. Of the 27 different weed species identified in all Project areas, 13 are true perennials, 11 are biennials, and three are annuals. All three of the annuals identified—cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medudae*), and black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)—would be controlled only with spring or early summer treatment, unless Ruby is requested to do otherwise by the land-management agencies.

For all noxious weeds identified along the Project ROW and other Project areas, initial herbicide spraying would occur in late spring or early summer (prior to any construction-related ground disturbances), followed by additional applications later in the season, as needed. Late-season treatments would occur in early August to early September, after the hot summer temperatures have passed. In addition, herbicide treatments would be completed several weeks before the typical first frost. Ruby is aware that a combination of spring and late season treatments would be crucial to the success of this control program. Some species, such as leafy spurge, would specifically need to be sprayed in late summer or early fall.

The initial, pre-construction herbicide application is planned for as early as second quarter 2010, with late-season treatments in the period from early August to early September. Following restoration and revegetation activities, all post-construction treatments would occur up to two times per year: once in spring, and once in the period from early August to early September. Actual frequency of treatments would be based on need as determined through the monitoring program (refer to section 3.0) and through agency input.

Treatment Approach during Restoration and Revegetation

A successful restoration and revegetation program would be a vital component of Ruby's overall weed control program. Treatment methods other than herbicide application, such as mechanical, manual, and revegetation methods, would be given greater consideration during the restoration and revegetation processes. Once established, native vegetation has the potential to out-compete some noxious weed species. While herbicide application may be successful at controlling noxious weeds, broad application and even spot application may hamper the reestablishment of native species during restoration efforts. For this reason, restoration and revegetation (through clearing, preparing seedbeds, and seeding native species) of areas containing broadly occurring weed species is the preferred post-

construction method of weed control. Detailed restoration and revegetation measures are described in Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plans (POD, Appendix E).

In addition to the control methods described above (mechanical, manual, and herbicide application), the following control method would be implemented.

- **Seed selection:** Suitable seed mixtures would be based on site-specific conditions. Seed mixtures for plant restoration and revegetation activities are presented in Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plan (POD, Appendix E) for both public and private lands along the ROW. These mixtures would be compiled based on the various ecotones crossed by the ROW and on the success of similar projects in similar habitats, along with recommendations provided by relevant agencies (NRCS, BLM, USFS, USFWS, and Reclamation). Ruby would obtain approval for all seed mixes from the appropriate agencies before use. If weather or scheduling constraints prevent timely re-seeding of disturbed areas, all undesirable vegetation that has become established would be eradicated before seeding with suitable mixes.

Herbicide application may still be utilized as a weed control tool after re-seeding with native plant species and other restoration activities has occurred. In most cases, Ruby would wait to apply broad herbicide treatments to weed-infested areas until after seeding in restoration areas is established, or after one full growing season for restoration plantings.

2.2.4 Restoration and Revegetation

Restoration and revegetation work, performed in advance of dormant seeding, would follow the progress of construction. For each state, restoration and revegetation methods to be carried out by the Project are addressed in Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plans (POD, Appendix E). Of significant importance to weed control is the need to re-seed areas as soon as possible following site disturbance. Planting would be performed at the appropriate time of year, considering weather conditions and construction timing. Planting methods would be developed based on site-specific factors such as slope, erosion potential, and size of the area in need of revegetation.

Disturbed ground may require chemical or mechanical weed control to prevent weeds from forming seed. Re-seeding with native plants and mulching, where applicable, would occur as soon as possible on disturbed areas that have been restored to original or final grade or areas that will remain un-worked for 30 days or longer.

State-specific seeding methods, seed mixes, and maintenance guidelines are outlined in the Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plan (POD, Appendix E). Seed mixes have been chosen through the aid of agency guidance and the standards and specifications outlined by

the NRCS for each state and are based on the existing vegetation makeup and the range and success of seed along similar projects.

2.2.5 Agency-Specific Requirements

Federal agency requirements that differ or are more stringent than those imposed by state and local agencies are presented in the following sections. Information regarding agency-specific requirements or concerns is summarized in Table A-8.

2.2.5.1 Bureau of Land Management

The BLM's *Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision* provides Herbicide Use Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures for use during weed management on BLM lands (BLM 2007, Appendices A and B, respectively). A Monitoring Guidelines document (BLM 2007, Appendix D) requires the submittal of a Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) and Pesticide Application Records for the use of herbicides on BLM land. Ruby would adhere to the guidelines provided in these documents unless requested to do otherwise by the BLM.

Ruby would adhere to the following general guidelines when crossing BLM lands.

- Ruby would submit PUPs to the BLM prior to any treatments with herbicides. New PUPs would be submitted at the end of each year for the next year's proposed treatments. Ruby would work with the BLM to establish a process and scale for submitting PUPs during the construction and monitoring phases outlined in this plan.
- Ruby would provide the appropriate BLM offices with weed treatment documents or reports (Pesticide Application Reports) within 30 days after each treatment. This monthly reporting schedule would commence with the first round of treatments prior to construction and continue until the final weed treatment. All methods of weed treatment, including herbicide application, mowing, and manual pulling, would be reported.
- Ruby would provide the appropriate BLM offices (and state agriculture department offices) with year-end herbicide use reports (summaries of Pesticide Application Reports).
- The occurrence of noxious weeds within the Project ROW would be reported to the BLM district office closest to where the weeds were identified.
- Ruby would work with the BLM in establishing cooperative agreements to provide the funds required for county (or other) personnel to implement the necessary weed control procedures. If this is not viable, Ruby would be responsible for providing the necessary personnel/contractors to implement the weed control procedures.

The Herbicide Treatment Standard Operating Procedures (BLM 2007, Appendix B) provides numerous guidelines for noxious weed treatment on BLM lands. Listed below are several guidelines that Ruby would adhere to but that may differ from those provided by other land management agencies.

- Ruby would notify adjacent private landowners prior to herbicide treatments.
- Appropriate herbicide-free buffers for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use would be maintained between treatment areas and wetlands or riparian areas, based on BLM guidance, with minimum widths of 25 feet for application from vehicles and 10 feet for hand-spray applications.
- Granular herbicides would not be applied on slopes greater than 15%, where there is the possibility of runoff carrying the granules to non-target areas.
- Halogeton would be treated with herbicides in areas where it is apparent that this species is out-competing the desired vegetation. Ruby would spot treat this species if there is little evidence of germination from the preferred seed mix.

Herbicides approved and proposed for use on BLM lands are presented in Table A-9, which was obtained from BLM's Programmatic EIS (BLM 2007). It should be noted that of the 18 BLM-approved herbicides, 14 are currently not approved for BLM lands located in the state of Oregon, per court injunction.

2.2.5.2 United States Forest Service Lands

Occurrence of weed infestations within the Project ROW would be reported to the noxious weed point of contact for the respective land management agency, along with GPS location data (including coordinate system). The appropriate weed control procedures, including target species, timing of control, and method of control, would be determined in coordination with USFS personnel.

Ruby would use only USFS-approved herbicides when applying chemical treatments to noxious weed–infested areas on USFS lands. USFS procedures for proper herbicide application would be adhered to, in addition to Ruby's guidelines for herbicide application, handling, spills, and clean-up described in Section 4.0.

Ruby would adhere to the following general guidelines on all Forest Service lands:

- Ruby would submit PUPs to the Forest Service prior to any treatments with herbicides. New PUPs would be submitted at the end of each year for the next year's proposed treatments. Ruby would work with the USFS to establish a process and scale for submitting PUPs during the construction and monitoring phases outlined in this plan.
- Ruby would provide the USFS with weed treatment documents or reports (Pesticide Application Reports) within 30 days after each treatment. This monthly reporting

schedule would commence with the first round of treatments prior to construction and continue until the final weed treatment. All methods of weed treatment, including herbicide application, mowing, and manual pulling, would be reported.

- Ruby would provide the USFS (and state offices) with year-end herbicide use reports (summaries of Pesticide Application Reports);
- Ruby would attempt to control noxious weed populations on USFS land with non-herbicide methods, if possible (manual or mechanical). If these methods are not feasible, hand/selective treatments (spot spraying or stem injection) would be considered. Broad herbicide application would only be used if the above methods are not considered feasible or effective.
- Ruby would work with the USFS in establishing cooperative agreements to provide the funds required for county (or other) personnel to implement the necessary weed control procedures. If this is not viable, Ruby would be responsible for providing the necessary personnel/contractors to implement the weed control procedures.
- Ruby would notify adjacent private landowners prior to herbicide treatments.

Fremont-Winema National Forest

The proposed Project route would traverse several sections of the Fremont National Forest in southern Lake and Klamath counties, Oregon. The *Fremont National Forest Environmental Assessment for the Management of Noxious Weeds* Decision Notice (USDA 1998) (1998 EA) provides guidelines for noxious weed management in the Fremont National Forest. The 1998 EA approves the use of the following three herbicides on the Fremont National Forest: dicamba, glyphosate, and picloram. A new environmental impact statement (EIS) is being prepared; a draft EIS has been circulated for public review (issued in Nov. 2009; see http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/frewin/projects/analyses/2007invasives/).

The draft EIS proposes to approve 10 herbicides for use in the Fremont National Forest. The no-action alternative analyzed in the draft EIS would allow the continued use of two of the three herbicides approved in the 1998 EA. Because dicamba has never been used in the Forest and is not anticipated to be used in future, the no-action alternative does not analyze its continued use. Until the new EIS is approved, or unless directed to do otherwise, Ruby would adhere to the list of herbicides approved in the 1998 EA, though it is unlikely the use of dicamba would be allowed. Table A-10 lists the herbicides that are currently approved, as well as the herbicides evaluated in draft EIS.

To prevent the spread of noxious and invasive weeds onto USFS lands, Ruby would place equipment cleaning stations at several strategic locations. Ruby proposes to place cleaning stations at Fremont National Forest boundaries at milepost (MP) 639.3 and 645.6 (Table A-15) to prevent the spread of weeds by equipment traveling west on the ROW.

Based on the 1998 EA, Ruby would adhere to the following guidelines specific to the Fremont National Forest.

- Where weed infestations of any species are discovered or occur in patches less than 0.1 acre in size, attempts to eradicate the patch in the current year will be a priority. All methods listed for the weed may be employed.
- Where weed infestations are discovered or occur in 0.1- to 1-acre patches, the focus will be on containment of the population and seed source suppression, along with initial attempts to reduce the weed density and attain complete seed source suppression. Monitoring will determine the need for follow-up treatments necessary to place competitive pressure on the noxious weed population.
- Where weed infestations exceed one acre in size, the priority shall be to contain the population and perform as much seed source suppression as feasible. Long-term strategies to introduce competing vegetation along with biological and mechanical control shall be developed for the site.

The *Fremont-Winema National Forests Invasive Species Prevention Practices* (USDA 2005) is a comprehensive list of general management practices prescribed for use by the USFS that emphasizes the importance of prevention first, with early detection and intervention as a second line of defense. In areas with established weed populations, containment and seed suppression is recommended. In general, the document provides guidelines designed to minimize the introduction of invasive species, conditions that favor their spread, and conditions that favor their establishment.

The USFS provided Ruby with additional information contained in the DEIS, including a table that summarizes potential treatment methods for invasive plant species known to occur on the National Forest (Table A-13), and a table that summarizes the general and reproductive characteristics of invasive weeds found in the National Forest (Table A-14).

Wasatch-Cache National Forest

The proposed Project route would traverse approximately 1.25 miles of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest between MP 74.9 and 76.15 in Cache County, Utah. The *Record of Decision for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest Noxious Weed Treatment Program* (USDA 2006a) provides a number of guidelines, including no-spray set-backs from water sources, known amphibian breeding grounds, and developed springs. The Record of Decision for the Noxious Weed Treatment Program (USDA 2006a) specifies that coordination be required between herbicide application operations and interested parties, including district wildlife biologists and adjacent landowners. Additionally, contractors and permittees may be required to provide public notification seven days prior to herbicide application activities. Ruby's noxious weed management activities on Wasatch-Cache National Forest lands would be consistent with the policies, goals, and mitigation practices presented in the document.

No noxious weed populations were identified on Project areas in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest during 2008 and 2009 noxious weed surveys. Several populations of Canada thistle were identified two to three miles northeast of this area. To prevent the potential spread of noxious and invasive weed seeds onto the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Ruby would place an equipment cleaning station at the location where construction equipment would enter the National Forest (MP 74.9; refer to Table A-15). Ruby would use only herbicides that are approved for use in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest (Table A-11), as listed in the *Wasatch-Cache National Forest Noxious Weed Treatment Program EIS* (USDA 2006b). Ruby would obtain approval from the USFS prior to any herbicide applications on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

At a minimum, Ruby would adhere to the following guidelines, as described in the *Record of Decision for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest Noxious Weed Treatment Program* (USDA 2006a), when in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

- No chemical herbicides would be used within a 100-foot radius of any potable water spring development.
- No spraying of any herbicides would occur within 50 feet of open water when wind velocity exceeds five miles per hour.
- A 50-foot no-spray buffer zone would apply for broadcast or "block" applications along all flowing streams and ponded waterbodies.
- A 15-foot no-spray buffer zone would apply for spot applications along all flowing streams and ponded waterbodies.
- A 300-foot no-spray buffer would apply around any known amphibian breeding areas. Prior to spraying, sites in suitable habitat would be surveyed for amphibians. Within amphibian buffer zones, herbicide application would be limited to non-spray methods, such as wiping, wicking, or painting.
- Picloram would not be sprayed within 100 feet of surface water when wind velocity exceeds five miles per hour (mph).
- A 100-foot herbicide-free buffer would apply for broadcast applications around all known populations of sensitive plant species.
- No spraying of herbicides would occur in any area when wind velocity exceeds 6 mph No broadcasting of granular herbicides would occur in any area when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
- No more than one application of picloram would occur at a site per year.
- Spraying activies would not occur if precipitation is expected within 24 hours following the proposed application.

2.2.5.3 Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)

The proposed Project ROW would not cross the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge); rather, it would pass several miles to the south of the Refuge. A number of unpaved roads on the refuge would be used for Project access. Ruby conducted consultations with U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) personnel (Paul Steblein and Marla Bennett) regarding noxious and invasive weed management on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge. The USFWS expressed concerns that Project-related traffic using Road 8A and other roads in the southern portions of the Refuge to access the Ruby pipeline ROW would import previously absent weeds or spread existing populations within the Refuge. The USFWS considers it crucial that currently absent noxious weeds such as puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) and knapweeds (*Centaurea and Acroption sp.*) do not become established within the refuge. Ruby has agreed to treat a number of noxious weed populations that are currently well established along Road 8A (a county-maintained road) before heavy construction-related traffic begins in order to prevent their spread onto the smaller and less traveled roads on the southern portions of the Refuge. Road 8A is approximately 27 miles long from State Highway 140. This road is maintained by the county and has wide, graded shoulders where a number of weed species are common, including Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*), kochia (*Kochia scoparia*), marestail/horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), and hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*). Weed populations identified along smaller refuge roads would also be treated prior to construction-related traffic begins.

The USFWS has recommended alternating tank mixtures of the following herbicides annually:

Year 1: 2,4-D (2 lb ai/ac) + Banvel (.5-1 pt/ac)
Year 2: 2,4-D (2 lb ai/ac) + Banvel (.5-1 pt/ac) + Telar (.5-1 oz/ac)

The Refuge recommends the use of Telar alternated annually with 2,4-D for roadside treatments of hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*) because some populations of hoary cress develop resistance to Telar alone. Treatments would be timed each year to occur during early postemergence when plants are two to three inches tall and actively growing. If treatment occurs later in plant phenology, rates of application would be increased for Banvel and Telar.

Ruby would include Road 8A and other Refuge roads in the weed monitoring program (Table A-16). These areas would be monitored biannually, in spring and early August to early September (prior to late-season treatments), as described in Section 3.0 of this plan. Ruby's goal is to attain weed management success within five years after the end of construction (discussed in section 3.0 of this plan). If, after two to three years, responses to treatments are deemed insufficient, treatment options should be reassessed. If native plants cannot reestablish with weed treatment alone, reseeding would be needed.

Ruby would remain in contact with USFWS personnel during the construction and postconstruction phases of the Project. All methods of weed treatment, including herbicide selection, would adhere to Refuge requirements.

2.2.5.4 Bureau of Reclamation

The proposed Project route would traverse approximately 4.0 miles of Reclamation lands from MP 661.5–664.8 and MP 665.8–665.8 in the southern Langell Valley area of Klamath County. One major Reclamation irrigation facility would be crossed: Lost River. The Project would conform to all Reclamation requirements, as detailed in the Langell Valley Integrated Pest Management Plan (provided by Michael Green, Reclamation Klamath Basin Area Office, in 2009) and Reclamation's Statement of Work for weed control at the Lost River (Reclamation 2007), while constructing across Reclamation lands.

One population of medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) was identified along access road K-10E at approximately MP 664.0 (reported in Table A-2). This population, and all others that may be identified during construction, would be treated. To prevent the potential spread of noxious and invasive weed seeds onto the Reclamation land, Ruby would place an equipment cleaning station at MP 661.5 (refer to Table A-15). In addition, Ruby would place an equipment cleaning station at MP 665.8, the location where equipment would leave Reclamation lands (refer to Table A-15).

At a minimum, Ruby would adhere to the following basic requirements:

- Ruby would submit an Integrated Pest Management Plan to Reclamation prior to any weed treatment.
- Ruby contractors would obtain pesticide application/use permits prior to any chemical treatments. Copies of documentation would be provided to Reclamation prior to weed treatment.
- Ruby would ensure that no chemicals would enter the Lost River or other identified sensitive areas. Contractors would attend an environmental training program detailing all sensitive resource requirements relevant to the Project.
- Only herbicides approved by Reclamation would be used to treat weed infestation on Reclamation lands (Table A-12).
- Only herbicide application methods approved by Reclamation would be used to treat weeds.
- Prior to entering, and upon leaving, Reclamation lands, equipment and vehicles would be steam cleaned with water at temperatures greater than 230 degrees Fahrenheit.
- All listed noxious weeds (Table A-7) and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) would be treated within the ROW corridor or other Project areas.
- Ruby would incorporate growth-stage specific treatment where possible. The following weeds would be targeted during the rosette stage: poison hemlock, Scotch thistle, musk thistle, bull thistle, and teasel. The following weeds would be targeted during the bud/bloom stage: Canada thistle, dalmation toadflax, perennial pepperweed, leafy spurge, and spiny cocklebur.

- Ruby would provide GPS coordinates and GIS files for all identified noxious weeds and all treatments of weeds on Reclamation lands for both the construction and monitoring phases of the Project.
- Ruby would only treat noxious weeds outside of Project areas if it is apparent that weeds are spreading from the ROW to adjacent areas. Ruby would contact Reclamation before treating weeds outside of the ROW or other Project areas.
- Although Ruby would adhere to Reclamation's requirement not construct within the banks of Reclamation irrigation facilities (i.e., Lost River) between the dates of April 1 and October 15, unless otherwise approved by Reclamation, Ruby's Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan would be implemented throughout the year. In addition, Ruby would adhere to any seasonal in-stream work restrictions for sensitive fish species; current ODFW guidelines recommend avoiding in-stream work in the Lost River from February 1 to June 30.
- Ruby would provide Reclamation with Pesticide Application Documents within 30 days after each treatment. This monthly reporting schedule would commence with the first round of treatments prior to construction and continue until the final weed treatment. All methods of weed treatment, including herbicide application, mowing, and manual pulling would be reported.
- Ruby would report all pesticide usage in a year-end report to the Oregon Pesticide Reporting System and provide a copy to Reclamation.

3.0 Monitoring

The purpose of Ruby's Noxious and Invasive Weed monitoring program would be to ensure that Project areas containing identified noxious weeds are progressing toward the long-term goal of appropriate vegetative cover and diversity, and that existing weed populations are not spreading to new areas as a result of Project construction. While Ruby's primary goal would be to eradicate noxious weed populations within Project areas, a secondary and likely more realistic goal would be to prevent the introduction of new weed populations and the spreading of existing populations (containment).

Noxious weed monitoring would be conducted separately from Ruby's restoration and revegetation monitoring, detailed in Ruby's Restoration and Revegetation Plans (POD, Appendix E). The two programs may have some monitoring sites in common in the sense that some Restoration and Revegetation monitoring plots may have noxious weeds present; however, many sites monitored for weeds under this Plan would not be monitored as part of the Restoration and Revegetation monitoring program. While the Restoration and Revegetation Plan would focus on the successful restoration of native vegetation in areas disturbed by the Project, noxious weed monitoring would primarily focus on the eradication or containment of weed species.

The noxious weed monitoring program would also help Ruby assess its weed management approach. In the event that large infestations occur or reoccur, an evaluation would be performed to determine what caused the infestation, and a new strategy may be implemented. Any significant shift in weed management treatment would be discussed with the appropriate agencies prior to being implemented.

3.1 Monitoring During Construction Phase

Ruby would conduct most monitoring for noxious weeds before the bulk of construction occurs and after construction is completed. Initial noxious weed monitoring would be conducted in conjunction with pre-construction weed treatments at sites where occurrences have been identified (Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3) and would continue through the end of any clearing and grading activities. Environmental inspectors or biologists would verify that known weed populations are treated by Ruby's weed control contractors prior to clearing and grading activities. They would document new noxious weed populations detected in Project areas through opportunistic sightings (new Project-wide weed surveys would not be performed) and communicate this information to the weed control contractors for treatment prior to clearing and grading activities. Environmental inspectors or biologists would be present during top-soil segregation activities in areas of the ROW with high-density noxious weed populations to ensure proper handling and placement of spoils piles and to install the required signage.

Once preconstruction treatment of weeds is completed, and clearing and grading activities have taken place, further weed monitoring during construction would be limited to late season inspections in early August to early September (prior to late-season treatments) of sites where late-season treatments would be conducted. Environmental inspectors or biologists would verify that these known weed populations are subsequently treated, as needed, by Ruby's weed control contractors in the period from August 10th to September 10th. They would document new noxious weed populations in project areas detected through opportunistic sightings (new Project-wide weed surveys would not be performed) and communicate this information to the weed control contractors for inclusion in late summer/early fall treatments, as needed. In addition, they would document the locations of weed populations that appear to be spreading from areas of the Project footprint to adjacent non-Project areas. Ruby would consult with the appropriate land-management agencies prior to applying any treatments to noxious weeds located in non-Project areas. Further noxious weed monitoring would not occur until post-construction monitoring begins.

3.2 Post-Construction Monitoring

Ruby would begin post-construction monitoring during the first growing season following the completion of construction. If construction of all spreads is completed by late 2010, as proposed, the first post-construction monitoring would begin in spring 2011.

Noxious weed monitoring sites would be visited biannually—once in spring and once in late summer (August)—and would continue for approximately five years after construction. Not all identified weed sites would be monitored, as many of these sites constitute low or moderate population densties, or even single individuals of a weed species. Rather, Ruby would visit all identified high-density noxious weed sites, as recorded during field surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009, or as reported by agencies. For agency weed data that did not contain density information, Ruby has attempted to select a representative sample of sites to include as weed monitoring sites. In addition, Ruby would include the locations of all equipment cleaning stations as post-construction weed monitoring sites. Data gathered during the biannual monitoring visits, along with agency input, would be used to determine appropriate post-costruction treatments for noxious weed populations (refer to section 2.2.3). The list of weed monitoring sites includes areas of the Project ROW, off-ROW areas such as construction yards, Project access roads, and potential water source sites. Refer to Table A-16 for a detailed list of weed monitoring sites. As other populations of noxious weeds are identified in Project areas during construction, the list of weed monitoring sites would be adjusted and updated as needed.

If the proposed construction schedule is adhered to, with construction beginning in summer of 2010, noxious weed monitoring would occur during both the spring and late summer

(August) of 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. Both qualitative and quantitative data would be collected during monitoring visits, and both qualitative and quantitative criteria would be analyzed when determining the success or failure of Ruby's weed management program at individual locations. If weed management success criteria have not been met at individual locations within five years, the program would continue as needed after year 5. If such a scenario were to occur, Ruby would seek further guidance from the appropriate agencies in analyzing the current weed management program and to explore feasible treatment options.

If infestations of noxious weeds are noted during monitoring activities, treatment methods (discussed in Section 2.2.3 of this plan) would be implemented. In the event of significant new or reoccurring infestations during the post-construction phase of the Project, the monitoring schedule described below may become more frequent. Ruby would consult the appropriate agency weed management personnel to determine when an increased monitoring schedule is needed.

Ruby would implement this monitoring schedule on federal, state-owned, and private lands, and monitoring would include:

- Identifying and evaluating noxious weed conditions in the spring and in the late summer (August) growing seasons, with particular attention given to any infestations occurring in previously unaffected areas;
- Identifying and evaluating locations (by MP and latitude/longitude) where additional remedial action or treatment may be required, and recommending treatment actions;
- Recording any additional noxious weed control treatments carried out in the reporting period;
- Assessing the reseeding effort conducted during restoration and revegetation operations immediately after construction; and,
- Identifying areas where additional reseeding efforts would be beneficial. Additional reseeding would occur in agreement with the appropriate agencies in any area where monitoring during the second growing season determines a revegetation failure).

Ruby would document the above observations for presentation in monitoring reports to be made available to the BLM, USFS, USFWS, Reclamation, and respective counties and local weed management boards, as required. Summary versions of these monitoring reports would be provided to private landowners every two years, or as determined by individual landowner agreements.

Monitoring reports would include the following information:

- An assessment of the condition of known weed infestations,
- Identification of areas that require remedial ation,
- Recommendations and schedule for additional treatments,
- Monitoring forms, and

- Photographs, as needed.

Ruby would maintain ongoing communication with individual landowners, counties, and land management agencies regarding noxious weeds within the respective jurisdictions. These parties may also contact Ruby to report the presence of noxious weeds. Ruby would control the weeds on a case-by-case basis and include a summary of actions taken for that period. Ruby would maintain personnel during the operations and maintenance phases of the Project that are specifically trained in the identification of noxious weed species. These personnel would contribute to monitoring reports by documenting noxious weeds observed during the normal course of operations and maintenance, in addition to the scheduled monitoring conducted by qualified biologists or weed management contractors. In this way, the Project ROW would be monitored on an ongoing basis.

4.0 Herbicide Application, Handling, Spills, and Cleanup

4.1 Herbicide Application and Handling

Herbicide application would be conducted according to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, and information gathered from the various land management agencies (BLM, USFS, USFWS, Reclamation) and Weed Management Districts located along the proposed Project route. Prior to applying herbicides, Ruby's weed management contractors would obtain any required federal, state, or local permits. Only licensed contractors would perform the herbicide applications, and only in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. No treatments will occur without prior coordination with, and concurrence of, jurisdictional agencies or landowners.

All herbicide applications would follow EPA label instructions. All Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements would be followed when applying herbicides. Application of herbicides would be suspended if any of the following conditions existed:

- Wind velocity exceeds six mph during application of liquids or 15 mph during application of granular herbicides;
- Snow or ice covers the foliage of noxious weeds; or
- Precipitation is occurring or imminent.

Vehicle-mounted sprayers (e.g., handgun, boom, and injector) would be used mainly in open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. Hand-application methods (e.g., backpack spraying) that target individual plants would be used to treat small or scattered weed populations in rough terrain. Calibration checks of equipment would be conducted at the beginning of spraying and periodically to ensure that proper application rates were achieved.

Herbicides would be transported to the Project site daily with the following provisions:

- Only the quantity needed for that day's work would be transported;
- Concentrate would be transported only in approved containers (as instructed by the manufacturer), in a manner that would prevent tipping or spilling, and in a compartment isolated from food, clothing, and safety equipment;
- Mixing would be done off site and at a distance greater than 500 feet from open or flowing water, wetlands, or other sensitive resources. No herbicides would be applied at these areas unless authorized by appropriate regulatory agencies; and
- All herbicide equipment and containers would be inspected for leaks daily.

4.2 Herbicide Spills and Cleanup

All reasonable precautions would be taken to avoid herbicide spills. In the event of a spill, cleanup would occur immediately. Contractors would keep spill kits in their vehicles and in herbicide storage areas to allow for quick and effective response to spills. All herbicide contractors would obtain and have readily available copies of the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets for the herbicides used. All herbicide spills would be reported in accordance with applicable laws and requirements. Contractors would be provided with a list of local approved disposal sites for use during response to herbicide spills.

Items to be included in the spill kit are:

- Protective clothing, eyewear, and gloves,
- Adsorptive clay, “kitty litter,” or other commercial adsorbent,
- Plastic bags and bucket,
- Shovel,
- Fiber brush and screw-in handle,
- Dust pan,
- Caution tape,
- Highway flares (use on established roads only), and
- Detergent.

Response to an herbicide spill would vary with the size and location of the spill, but general procedures would include:

- Controlling traffic,
- Dressing the clean-up team in protective clothing,
- Stopping the leaks,
- Containing the spilled material,
- Cleaning up and removing the spilled herbicide and contaminated adsorptive material and soil, and
- Transporting the spilled pesticide and contaminated material to an authorized disposal site.

5.0 References

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Attachment A: Tables

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
WYOMING								
Lincoln/WY	0.6	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.771011	-110.352795	-27.4
Lincoln/WY	0.9	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.766957	-110.354735	-15.9
Lincoln/WY	0.9	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.767017	-110.354717	-22.8
Lincoln/WY	0.9	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	High	Field Surveys	41.766881	-110.354805	6.0
Lincoln/WY	0.9	ROW (Temporary)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	High	Field Surveys	41.766953	-110.354973	48.8
Lincoln/WY	1.0	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764572	-110.355452	4.9
Lincoln/WY	1.0	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764587	-110.355368	-17.2
Lincoln/WY	1.0	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.764591	-110.355440	2.4
Lincoln/WY	1.1	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.763724	-110.355563	1.7
Lincoln/WY	1.1	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764158	-110.355578	22.8
Lincoln/WY	1.1	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764222	-110.355489	1.2
Lincoln/WY	1.1	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	High	Field Surveys	41.764205	-110.355458	-7.9
Uinta/WY	20.5	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.580827	-110.576120	10.4
Uinta/WY	23.7	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.564551	-110.630419	0.2
Uinta/WY	23.8	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.563991	-110.632767	3.6

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Uinta/WY	23.8	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.563598	-110.633617	-5.4
Uinta/WY	28.1	ROW (Temporary)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.533412	-110.682990	65.4
Uinta/WY	37.2	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520584	-110.848077	-50.4
Uinta/WY	38.4	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520435	-110.869410	-2.4
Uinta/WY	39.6	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524848	-110.891890	-23.3
Uinta/WY	39.9	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528420	-110.893178	42.5
Uinta/WY	40.7	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528425	-110.907935	-35.1
Uinta/WY	40.7	ROW (Temporary)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528597	-110.907766	33.6
Uinta/WY	42.3	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530460	-110.938967	44.6
Uinta/WY	42.3	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530445	-110.938945	42.6
Uinta/WY	42.4	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530995	-110.940401	-33.0
Uinta/WY	44.6	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.540961	-110.979087	-68.1
Uinta/WY	44.6	Extra Workspace	Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.540928	-110.978958	-61.4
Uinta/WY	44.6	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.541020	-110.978539	28.2
Uinta/WY	44.9	Contractor Yard	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.812467	-110.961635	98916.3
Uinta/WY	44.9	Yard	Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe and C. maculosa*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.812325	-110.962049	98857.3

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Uinta/WY	44.9	Yard	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.812404	-110.962078	98885.5
Uinta/WY	48.3	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.540474	-111.050593	-14.2
UTAH								
Rich/UT	50.4	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.540320	-111.090718	-27.9
Rich/UT	52.2	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530203	-111.122486	-36.7
Rich/UT	52.7	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526920	-111.130258	6.5
Rich/UT	53.1	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524388	-111.136447	-16.3
Rich/UT	53.7	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.519432	-111.147490	11.4
Rich/UT	53.7	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	High	Field Surveys	41.519386	-111.147432	-10.9
Rich/UT	53.7	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519341	-111.147382	-32.1
Rich/UT	54.0	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.516671	-111.149479	-22.2
Rich/UT	60.6*	ROW (Temporary)	Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.478837	-111.264118	40.1
Rich/UT	60.9	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.481053	-111.268877	16.3
Rich/UT	61.4	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.479174	-111.276207	4.9
Rich/UT	61.6	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.477847	-111.280972	5.1
Rich/UT	61.6	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.478025	-111.280247	19.2
Rich/UT	61.6	ROW (Temporary)	Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.478094	-111.280111	34.4

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Rich/UT	62.1	Extra Workspace	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.478590	-111.289543	-62.5
Rich/UT	72.4	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.466322	-111.475424	-48.7
Rich/UT	72.9	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.466201	-111.485156	-35.1
Rich/UT	72.9	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.466207	-111.484750	-33.2
Cache/UT	73.2	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.466899	-111.491097	2.8
Cache/UT	77.1	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.466227	-111.560874	-84.9
Cache/UT	77.9	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.466560	-111.575379	26.9
Cache/UT	78.8	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.471792	-111.590338	-1.0
Cache/UT	80.6	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.492008	-111.607561	-47.4
Cache/UT	80.8	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.495169	-111.607519	-25.9
Cache/UT	81.5	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.501852	-111.616087	47.5
Cache/UT	82.2	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.507210	-111.626466	-5.2
Cache/UT	82.3	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.508309	-111.627828	20.9
Cache/UT	82.5	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.510255	-111.631711	-41.9
Cache/UT	82.9	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.515891	-111.633533	-22.3
Cache/UT	83.1	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.518210	-111.634598	-7.8

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	83.5	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522943	-111.638007	69.8
Cache/UT	83.7	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.525908	-111.640597	-6.4
Cache/UT	83.8	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.527202	-111.641607	-36.2
Cache/UT	83.9	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.527675	-111.641780	0.9
Cache/UT	84.3	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.529441	-111.648557	65.0
Cache/UT	84.4	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.529047	-111.650706	70.0
Cache/UT	87.1	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.539775	-111.694797	-13.9
Cache/UT	87.2	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.539576	-111.696455	-19.5
Cache/UT	89.6	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.544642	-111.737904	-18.5
Cache/UT	89.7	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.544532	-111.741010	72.6
Cache/UT	89.8	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.543901	-111.742571	104.2
Cache/UT	90.1	Yard	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.619820	-111.834620	36538.8
Cache/UT	90.1	Yard	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.619843	-111.833035	36267.2
Cache/UT	90.3	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.540908	-111.750020	-0.1
Cache/UT	90.3	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.541054	-111.749978	6.6
Cache/UT	91.5	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526356	-111.760159	60.8

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	91.7	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519454	-111.752586	-2734.6
Cache/UT	92.1	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.518478	-111.766513	-156.1
Cache/UT	92.1	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518557	-111.766294	-104.6
Cache/UT	92.1	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518520	-111.766393	-126.9
Cache/UT	92.1	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518515	-111.766340	-123.0
Cache/UT	92.4	ROW (Temporary)	Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520865	-111.772042	-25.6
Cache/UT	92.8	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521658	-111.778811	9.0
Cache/UT	92.8	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521774	-111.778475	14.3
Cache/UT	93.0	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519889	-111.780250	-43.5
Cache/UT	93.3	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520287	-111.785871	-23.9
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519322	-111.789456	4.2
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519269	-111.789569	11.0
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519154	-111.789592	-15.5
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519195	-111.789598	-3.5
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519361	-111.789411	6.2
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519435	-111.789317	2.6

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	93.5	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.519334	-111.789436	3.8
Cache/UT	93.5*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	41.519619	-111.789185	0.1
Cache/UT	93.5*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	41.519435	-111.789323	4.0
Cache/UT	93.7*	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	41.518204	-111.791457	75.9
Cache/UT	93.8	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516448	-111.793751	-27.4
Cache/UT	93.9	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.515947	-111.794867	-25.1
Cache/UT	94.2	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.514135	-111.799673	-35.6
Cache/UT	94.6*	ROW (Permanent)	Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514983	-111.808659	16.1
Cache/UT	94.6	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514991	-111.808649	19.1
Cache/UT	94.6*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	41.514934	-111.807035	-4.9
Cache/UT	94.7	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.515046	-111.808891	39.7
Cache/UT	94.8	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.514479	-111.812075	16.7
Cache/UT	94.8	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514438	-111.811433	-34.1
Cache/UT	94.8*	ROW (Temporary)	Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514816	-111.810819	51.9
Cache/UT	94.8	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.514482	-111.811304	-28.3
Cache/UT	94.9	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514485	-111.813579	64.6

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522321	-111.814047	2898.5
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522104	-111.813829	2816.1
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521510	-111.815635	2669.1
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522465	-111.815565	3004.9
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520361	-111.816137	2305.1
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.522242	-111.813852	2866.9
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	High	Field Surveys	41.521942	-111.815591	2819.8
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522265	-111.813980	2877.0
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521900	-111.815580	2804.5
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522419	-111.815563	2988.4
Cache/UT	94.9	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.520347	-111.816100	2296.9
Cache/UT	95.0	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.512471	-111.814137	0.6
Cache/UT	95.1*	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.512182	-111.814484	25.8
Cache/UT	95.3	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.510788	-111.819097	1.7
Cache/UT	95.6	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.511937	-111.824022	-13.7
Cache/UT	96.1*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.510252	-111.832717	-23.8

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	96.5	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.510891	-111.839277	-13.3
Cache/UT	96.5	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.510867	-111.839289	-22.5
Cache/UT	96.5*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.510927	-111.839393	-13.2
Cache/UT	96.5*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.510928	-111.839338	-7.4
Cache/UT	96.6	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.512045	-111.841804	-53.0
Cache/UT	96.6	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.511964	-111.841687	-68.5
Cache/UT	96.6	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.512199	-111.842290	-50.1
Cache/UT	96.6*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.512312	-111.842066	10.8
Cache/UT	96.7	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.512856	-111.842978	87.6
Cache/UT	96.7	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.512856	-111.842978	87.6
Cache/UT	96.7	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.512927	-111.842861	126.6
Cache/UT	96.7	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.512927	-111.842861	126.6
Cache/UT	97.1*	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516235	-111.850093	-39.7
Cache/UT	97.2	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.517093	-111.851803	-7.3
Cache/UT	97.2	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516709	-111.850607	20.1
Cache/UT	97.7*	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521051	-111.859409	41.3

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	97.8	Yard	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.621081	-111.837036	36901.9
Cache/UT	97.8	Yard	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.621053	-111.837001	36893.6
Cache/UT	97.9*	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.520834	-111.861490	-71.2
Cache/UT	97.9	ROW (Permanent)	Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520553	-111.861868	-22.4
Cache/UT	98.0	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519769	-111.862683	4.8
Cache/UT	98.4	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.517576	-111.871035	8.8
Cache/UT	98.4	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.517796	-111.869680	13.4
Cache/UT	99.0	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.519305	-111.881032	-20.1
Cache/UT	99.0	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519954	-111.880874	191.4
Cache/UT	99.0	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520041	-111.880993	192.7
Cache/UT	99.0	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520041	-111.880993	192.7
Cache/UT	99.4	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.523061	-111.885960	94.8
Cache/UT	100.0	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521547	-111.896513	7.0
Cache/UT	100.2	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521417	-111.900342	26.9
Box Elder/UT	100.4	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521251	-111.904804	24.3
Box Elder/UT	100.4	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521309	-111.904947	39.5

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Box Elder/UT	101.0	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.524693	-111.913543	5.5
Box Elder/UT	101.6*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524049	-111.925299	-9.4
Box Elder/UT	101.6	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524070	-111.925254	-3.5
Box Elder/UT	101.9	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.523983	-111.931393	2.0
Box Elder/UT	101.9*	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.524365	-111.931800	-8.9
Box Elder/UT	102.2	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.526802	-111.935489	63.2
Box Elder/UT	102.4	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526768	-111.940410	89.1
Box Elder/UT	102.8	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526737	-111.946766	237.6
Box Elder/UT	102.9	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.526562	-111.947889	-24.6
Box Elder/UT	103.0	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526292	-111.949870	75.5
Box Elder/UT	103.0	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526292	-111.949870	75.5
Box Elder/UT	103.0	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526224	-111.950107	103.5
Box Elder/UT	103.0	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525789	-111.950112	-32.7
Box Elder/UT	103.1	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525709	-111.951757	98.0
Box Elder/UT	103.1	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.525667	-111.951848	92.2
Box Elder/UT	103.2	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525120	-111.952333	-47.8

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Box Elder/UT	103.2	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525046	-111.952306	-75.5
Box Elder/UT	103.2	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524797	-111.954027	4.7
Box Elder/UT	103.2	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525107	-111.952425	-43.4
Box Elder/UT	103.5	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522609	-111.958700	-62.9
Box Elder/UT	103.8	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521201	-111.962887	8.1
Box Elder/UT	103.8	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521245	-111.962391	11.2
Box Elder/UT	103.8	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521240	-111.962451	10.9
Box Elder/UT	104.2	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521609	-111.970186	82.5
Box Elder/UT	104.3	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521202	-111.971186	93.9
Box Elder/UT	104.9	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.517170	-111.982897	7.0
Box Elder/UT	105.1	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.516603	-111.984761	-8.6
Box Elder/UT	105.3	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516092	-111.986255	-17.2
Box Elder/UT	105.3	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516056	-111.986315	-20.9
Box Elder/UT	105.5	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.515840	-111.988174	-98.4
Box Elder/UT	105.5	Staging Area	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516371	-111.988298	91.2
Box Elder/UT	105.6	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.515547	-111.990192	74.2

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Box Elder/UT	106.0*	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.517659	-111.993935	78.6
Box Elder/UT	106.1	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.519332	-111.995349	-4.2
Box Elder/UT	106.6	Extra Workspace	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.525786	-111.999638	-76.3
Box Elder/UT	106.6	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526099	-112.000573	-0.7
Box Elder/UT	106.9	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528112	-112.002402	-17.8
Box Elder/UT	106.9	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528838	-112.003012	-47.3
Box Elder/UT	107.0	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.529955	-112.003332	15.7
Box Elder/UT	107.0	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.531162	-112.003353	-4.3
Box Elder/UT	107.1	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.532089	-112.004240	-67.7
Box Elder/UT	107.5	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.537558	-112.007281	-22.2
Box Elder/UT	108.5	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.549468	-112.013742	-8.9
Box Elder/UT	108.9	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.553417	-112.020011	14.5
Box Elder/UT	108.9	ROW (Temporary)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.553527	-112.020066	54.9
Box Elder/UT	109.0	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	41.553467	-112.020891	38.7
Box Elder/UT	109.0	ROW (Temporary)	Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	High	Field Surveys	41.553467	-112.020912	38.6
Box Elder/UT	109.0*	ROW (Temporary)	Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.553499	-112.020509	47.7

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Box Elder/UT	109.1	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.553662	-112.022815	45.4
Box Elder/UT	109.1	ROW (Temporary)	Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	High	Field Surveys	41.553454	-112.022572	44.5
Box Elder/UT	109.4	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.556949	-112.027078	-27.6
Box Elder/UT	110.9	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.572829	-112.041464	-1.6
Box Elder/UT	110.9	ROW (Permanent)	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.572785	-112.040666	-18.4
Box Elder/UT	110.9	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	41.572771	-112.041053	-23.0
Box Elder/UT	111.3	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.572824	-112.048525	1.8
Box Elder/UT	112.2	Staging Area	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.562315	-112.066901	-3812.2
Box Elder/UT	112.6	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.572739	-112.074426	-7.3
Box Elder/UT	112.8	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.572690	-112.077773	-22.1
Box Elder/UT	113.1	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.572092	-112.083720	74.6
Box Elder/UT	113.1	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	High	Field Surveys	41.571901	-112.083729	5.2
Box Elder/UT	113.6	ROW (Permanent)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.571821	-112.093886	1.1
Box Elder/UT	115.0	Extra Workspace	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.572996	-112.120011	74.9
Box Elder/UT	115.3	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.573923	-112.125301	8.1
Box Elder/UT	116.1	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.575691	-112.140823	101.5

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Box Elder/UT	116.2	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	41.575684	-112.142076	109.8
Box Elder/UT	116.2	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	41.575537	-112.142446	59.5
Box Elder/UT	116.3	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.575531	-112.145091	80.6
Box Elder/UT	116.4	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	41.575512	-112.146155	82.7
Box Elder/UT	116.4	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.575544	-112.147091	102.6
Box Elder/UT	116.8	Extra Workspace	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.575014	-112.153537	-50.1
Box Elder/UT	116.8	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.575457	-112.154367	-33.4
Box Elder/UT	117.0	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.579066	-112.154200	643.6
Box Elder/UT	117.1	Staging Area	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.579088	-112.154683	526.0
Box Elder/UT	120.5	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.606033	-112.207480	-1.9
Box Elder/UT	120.7	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.607606	-112.209617	-65.1
Box Elder/UT	120.9	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.609978	-112.211966	19.3
Box Elder/UT	121.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.612925	-112.215468	4.1
Box Elder/UT	121.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.612925	-112.215480	1.8
Box Elder/UT	121.9	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	High	Field Surveys	41.621240	-112.226500	-1.2
Box Elder/UT	122.0	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.621408	-112.227012	-15.8

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Box Elder/UT	122.1	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.622440	-112.229116	33.1
Box Elder/UT	122.8	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.626011	-112.241683	16.0
Box Elder/UT	122.9	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.626095	-112.242509	0.0
Box Elder/UT	122.9	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.626369	-112.243069	66.6
Box Elder/UT	123.0	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.626497	-112.244927	9.3
Box Elder/UT	123.6	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.628194	-112.255968	1.1
Box Elder/UT	123.6	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.628165	-112.255826	-0.4
Box Elder/UT	123.7	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.629162	-112.259250	-10.8
Box Elder/UT	123.8	Extra Workspace	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.629597	-112.259835	74.4
Box Elder/UT	132.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.698588	-112.356701	-0.4
Box Elder/UT	132.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.698773	-112.356983	13.7
Box Elder/UT	132.7	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.702151	-112.365370	1.2
Box Elder/UT	134.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.711571	-112.389636	-16.6
Box Elder/UT	135.8	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.723487	-112.414970	-2.0
Box Elder/UT	140.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.728098	-112.496546	-6.2
NEVADA								
Elko/NV	238.0	Staging Area	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.373295	-114.181912	-29604.1

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Elko/NV	239.0	ROW (Permanent)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.462898	-114.190147	-20.7
Elko/NV	239.0	ROW (Permanent)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.462939	-114.188793	-13.6
Elko/NV	239.2	ROW (Permanent)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.463659	-114.192427	-16.2
Elko/NV	239.3	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.464756	-114.193889	-63.3
Elko/NV	239.3	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.465105	-114.193790	62.9
Elko/NV	239.3	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.465271	-114.194424	39.2
Elko/NV	239.4	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.465453	-114.195652	-51.3
Elko/NV	241.1	ROW (Temporary)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.478193	-114.221959	-31.2
Elko/NV	241.1	Staging Area	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.480561	-114.222098	782.4
Elko/NV	246.0	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.441446	-114.295266	-68.6
Elko/NV	252.8	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.423055	-114.419278	29.2
Elko/NV	253.3	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.422450	-114.429679	91.9
Elko/NV	253.8	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.421533	-114.438508	34.4
Elko/NV	289.9	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.330790	-115.096754	-19.2
Elko/NV	293.5	ROW (Permanent)	Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.308114	-115.158457	24.1
Elko/NV	300.6	ROW (Permanent)	Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.264721	-115.261625	2.0

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Elko/NV	314.3	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	BLM Elko DO	41.267029	-115.500963	-35.6
Elko/NV	314.8	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	BLM Elko DO	41.272588	-115.506650	32.1
Elko/NV	327.2	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.246230	-115.738195	20.8
Elko/NV	329.1	ROW (Permanent)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.243889	-115.774941	4.1
Elko/NV	361.7	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.210885	-116.386223	79.7
Elko/NV	362.6*	ROW (Temporary)	Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.209765	-116.402126	-35.4
Elko/NV	381.5	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.206368	-116.753395	27.8
Elko/NV	382.4	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.206300	-116.769098	-37.0
Elko/NV	383.8	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.205467	-116.797547	40.9
Humboldt/NV	417.8	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.076718	-117.394953	-43.8
Humboldt/NV	418.6	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.082208	-117.408236	57.3
Humboldt/NV	480.7	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.475628	-118.340708	1.9
Humboldt/NV	481.0	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.477428	-118.344392	44.0
Humboldt/NV	489.5	ROW (Temporary)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.500840	-118.495735	69.7
Humboldt/NV	490.1	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.497574	-118.507067	13.6
Humboldt/NV	500.1	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.476070	-118.687059	-14.6

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Humboldt/NV	502.0	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.486841	-118.721507	7.0
Humboldt/NV	502.4	Staging Area	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.488829	-118.728538	-370.6
Humboldt/NV	502.5	ROW (Permanent)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.490393	-118.729352	-10.9
Humboldt/NV	502.5	ROW (Permanent)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.490306	-118.729243	-21.7
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Staging Area	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.486756	-118.733686	-1767.4
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Staging Area	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.486620	-118.733535	-1786.8
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Staging Area	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.486837	-118.733604	-1730.4
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Staging Area	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.486837	-118.733604	-1730.4
Humboldt/NV	505.7	ROW (Permanent)	Knapweed (*Centaurea spp.*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.510169	-118.785706	-22.4
Humboldt/NV	508.6	ROW (Temporary)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.543849	-118.813181	-35.2
Humboldt/NV	510.9	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.561506	-118.847185	74.0
Washoe/NV	558.2	ROW (Temporary)	Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)	High	Field Surveys	41.596610	-119.740856	68.5
Washoe/NV	563.9	Staging Area	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	High	Field Surveys	41.633060	-119.878644	-26287.6
OREGON								
Lake/OR	604.0	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.145456	-120.173285	0.1
Lake/OR	605.3	ROW (Permanent)	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*)	High	Field Surveys	42.152619	-120.193511	13.2
Lake/OR	605.6	ROW (Temporary)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.154293	-120.198106	31.8

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Lake/OR	607.6	ROW (Permanent)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.164118	-120.234987	18.6
Lake/OR	608.4	ROW (Temporary)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.166930	-120.250499	-53.3
Lake/OR	608.4	ROW (Temporary)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.167120	-120.250270	30.0
Lake/OR	608.8	Extra Workspace	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	High	Field Surveys	42.168474	-120.256493	64.6
Lake/OR	610.3	ROW (Temporary)	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.170534	-120.283230	-34.1
Lake/OR	610.8	ROW (Temporary)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.165435	-120.291389	-57.1
Lake/OR	610.8	ROW (Temporary)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.165318	-120.291495	-52.8
Lake/OR	610.9	Construction Camp	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.189274	-120.368150	22439.8
Lake/OR	610.9	Construction Camp	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.188164	-120.368930	22474.6
Lake/OR	610.9	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.164023	-120.292249	-78.0
Lake/OR	610.9	ROW (Temporary)	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.165209	-120.291647	-36.0
Lake/OR	611.0	Extra Workspace	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.163766	-120.292941	75.2
Lake/OR	614.2	ROW (Permanent)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.127290	-120.317251	14.2
Lake/OR	614.2	ROW (Temporary)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.127085	-120.316418	-68.6
Lake/OR	614.2	Staging Area	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.126844	-120.316790	-153.0
Lake/OR	614.5	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	42.125583	-120.322286	-31.1

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Lake/OR	615.1	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.122562	-120.331267	-10.2
Lake/OR	615.2	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.122339	-120.332156	17.0
Lake/OR	615.2	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.122142	-120.332158	-48.1
Lake/OR	615.5	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	42.120235	-120.337623	54.8
Lake/OR	615.5	Extra Workspace	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	42.120135	-120.336954	-99.6
Lake/OR	615.5	ROW (Permanent)	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.120326	-120.337313	18.8
Lake/OR	615.5	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.120300	-120.337278	5.1
Lake/OR	615.5	ROW (Temporary)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	42.120214	-120.337513	28.0
Lake/OR	615.6	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.119443	-120.338235	2.6
Lake/OR	615.6	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.118471	-120.338794	-54.9
Lake/OR	615.7	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.117929	-120.339404	-18.4
Lake/OR	615.7	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.117930	-120.339409	-17.0
Lake/OR	617.4	ROW (Permanent)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.098005	-120.358759	9.8
Lake/OR	617.8	Extra Workspace	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.097545	-120.365200	69.9
Lake/OR	618.2	Extra Workspace	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.096794	-120.372934	70.7
Lake/OR	618.4	Extra Workspace	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.096188	-120.378462	46.3

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Lake/OR	623.6	ROW (Permanent)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.058412	-120.462361	-3.2
Lake/OR	636.2	Extra Workspace	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.009330	-120.670450	-92.7
Lake/OR	643.8	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.014687	-120.810580	24.3
Lake/OR	643.8	ROW (Permanent)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.014687	-120.810580	24.3
Lake/OR	643.9	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.014533	-120.812783	4.8
Lake/OR	643.9	ROW (Permanent)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.014576	-120.812454	15.1
Lake/OR	643.9	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.014626	-120.812463	33.5
Lake/OR	643.9	ROW (Temporary)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.014406	-120.813209	-34.3
Lake/OR	644.3	ROW (Permanent)	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.014188	-120.821230	20.1
Klamath/OR	655.0	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.996975	-121.019921	324.4
Klamath/OR	655.0	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.996789	-121.019976	264.7
Klamath/OR	655.0	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.995710	-121.020489	-71.3
Klamath/OR	655.0	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.996228	-121.020807	138.1
Klamath/OR	655.6	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994114	-121.031973	40.7
Klamath/OR	655.6	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994329	-121.031926	119.1
Klamath/OR	655.6	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994256	-121.032000	92.2

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Klamath/OR	655.8	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994406	-121.035728	102.1
Klamath/OR	655.8	Temporary ROW	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994680	-121.035722	202.8
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994727	-121.046339	93.6
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994771	-121.046599	107.2
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994817	-121.046758	124.8
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994727	-121.046918	88.2
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.995140	-121.046537	240.2
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput*	High	BLM KFRA	41.995350	-121.046616	317.7
Klamath/OR	656.4	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.995003	-121.046974	191.3
Klamath/OR	645.0-669.0	ROW	Resurvey these areas in spring 2010 for all species, and focus on medusahead rye specifically. MP654.0-655.7, MP656.9-667.8, and MP668.7-669.0 (All BLM parcels in the segment of project). In addition, resurvey MP645.0-654.0	TBD	BLM KFRA	TBD	TBD	TBD
Klamath/OR	667.5	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999759	-121.260800	-3.4
Klamath/OR	667.8	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999988	-121.266935	-0.3
Klamath/OR	668.9	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.000690	-121.287083	-7.6
Klamath/OR	669.2	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.000972	-121.293205	15.6

Table A-1 Noxious Weed Populations Indentified Along Ruby Pipeline Right-of-Way

County/ State	Mile-post	Project Feature[1]	Species	Density[2]	Source[3]	Location[4]		Distance to Centerline[5] (feet)
						Latitude	Longitude	
Klamath/OR	670.1	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999871	-121.309730	71.1
Klamath/OR	670.2	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999550	-121.311266	-4.9
Klamath/OR	670.4	ROW (Temporary)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999212	-121.314792	-34.4
Klamath/OR	671.4	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999284	-121.335019	-7.2
Klamath/OR	671.7	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.998598	-121.340670	-14.5
Klamath/OR	671.7	ROW (Permanent)	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.998668	-121.340530	4.5
Klamath/OR	671.8	Extra Workspace	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.998164	-121.341945	-87.5
Klamath/OR	671.8	Extra Workspace	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.998144	-121.341953	-93.2

* = Location of a high priority noxious weed species (category A) per state noxious weed list.

[1] Project feature types: Permanent ROW refers to a 50-foot-wide corridor centered on the pipeline centerline; Temporary ROW refers to the area outside of the 50-foot-wide corridor, but within the standard 115-foot-wide project right-of-way; extra workspace refers to areas of the corridor located beyond of the standard 115-foot-wide corridor, creating a total corridor width of 195 feet; staging area refers to temporary equipment staging areas that are usually immediately adjacent to the construction corridor; yards refer contractor construction yards or pipe staging areas, usually not immediately adjacent to the project corridor.

[2] Percent cover was used to determine weed density. The following categories were used for both agency data and project field survey data: Low = <1% & 1-5%, Moderate = 6-25%, High = 26-100%. All infestations reported by KFRA were assumed to be high density infestations.

[3] Agency Abbreviations (all BLM): KFO = Kemmerer Field Office, Elko DO = Elko District Office, KFRA = Klamath Falls Resource Area

[4] GPS location data collected in WGS84

[5] Negative value indicates point is located south of the centerline. The points provided by KFRA may extend several hundred feet in any given direction; therefore, Ruby included all KFRA points located within 400 feet of the centerline.

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
WYOMING									
WY	Uinta	23.1	U-4	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.566442	-110.620170	15.7
WY	Uinta	30.5	U-6	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521369	-110.725224	17.1
WY	Uinta	39.4	U-18A	Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.458606	-110.909650	5.2
WY	Uinta	39.4	U-18A	Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.470988	-110.909591	10.2
WY	Uinta	39.4	U-18A	Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.478186	-110.907832	14.6
WY	Uinta	39.4	U-18A	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.451438	-110.912870	24.4
WY	Uinta	39.4	U-18A	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.470233	-110.909526	7.2
WY	Uinta	40.7	U-21A	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528957	-110.907947	0.7
WY	Uinta	40.7	U-21A	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528597	-110.907766	3.2
WY	Uinta	41.1	U-18	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.568696	-110.910611	0.8
WY	Uinta	43.1	U-18	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.560189	-110.938006	9.1
WY	Uinta	43.1	U-18	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.571002	-110.918419	5.2
WY	Uinta	43.1	U-18	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.571367	-110.921713	1.2
WY	Uinta	43.1	U-18	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.571582	-110.921228	10.5

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
WY	Uinta	43.1	U-18	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.572276	-110.920046	27.7
WY	Uinta	44.9	U-24	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.560606	-110.988356	18.8
WY	Uinta	46.5	U-19	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.559405	-111.016429	9.5
WY	Uinta	46.5	U-19	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.559774	-111.015973	27.4
WY	Uinta	47.2	U-19	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.553252	-111.029426	21.3
WY	Uinta	47.6	U-19	Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)	None Provided	BLM KFO	41.549617	-111.036182	11.8
WY	Uinta	48.3	R-1A	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.540473	-111.050593	29.3
UTAH									
UT	Rich	50.4	R-2	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.540319	-111.090718	20.1
UT	Rich	52.1	R-5B	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530808	-111.119691	5.2
UT	Rich	52.2	R-5C	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530203	-111.122486	2.8
UT	Rich	52.2	R-5E	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.529942	-111.121823	1.5
UT	Rich	52.4	R-5F	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.532388	-111.128618	6.4
UT	Rich	52.4	R-5F	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Low	Field Surveys	41.531640	-111.128623	6.0

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Rich	60.6*	R-8B	Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.473621	-111.266153	7.1
UT	Rich	60.6	R-8B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.481070	-111.263616	31.7
UT	Rich	60.6	R-8B	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	BLM KFO	41.473217	-111.266183	10.4
UT	Rich	60.6	R-8B	Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.479095	-111.263658	0.6
UT	Rich	62.1	R-19A	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.478590	-111.289542	16.7
UT	Rich	70.6	R-26	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.472981	-111.443618	0.5
UT	Rich	71.4	R-26A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.467646	-111.457638	0.3
UT	Cache	77.9	C-3	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.466560	-111.575378	30.9
UT	Cache	83.5	C-5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522942	-111.638007	9.5
UT	Cache	83.7	C-5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.525908	-111.640597	13.9
UT	Cache	85.4	C-5	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.530570	-111.669041	15.5
UT	Cache	85.9	C-5	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.533772	-111.675234	0.1
UT	Cache	86.8	C-5	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.539167	-111.690201	5.3
UT	Cache	88.8	C-11	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.545510	-111.723074	26.7
UT	Cache	89.7	C-12	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.544531	-111.741009	5.3

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Cache	91.4	C-14B (LaPlata County Road)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522551	-111.744815	23.8
UT	Cache	91.7	C-14B (LaPlata County Road)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.519111	-111.752285	10.9
UT	Cache	91.7	C-14B (LaPlata County Road)	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519122	-111.752220	11.5
UT	Cache	91.8	C-14B (LaPlata County Road)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518729	-111.753532	26.0
UT	Cache	92.1	C-14A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.5184778	-111.766513	21.4
UT	Cache	92.1	C-14A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.5185198	-111.766392	13.9
UT	Cache	92.1	C-14C	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.5185150	-111.766339	0.03
UT	Cache	92.1	C-14C	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.5185573	-111.766294	10.8
UT	Cache	93.5	C-15A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519268	-111.789569	31.3
UT	Cache	93.5	C-15A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519322	-111.789456	4.7
UT	Cache	93.5	C-15A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.519334	-111.789435	11.8
UT	Cache	93.5	C-15A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519360	-111.789410	23.3
UT	Cache	94.6*	C-16	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.514934	-111.807035	2.3
UT	Cache	94.7	C-18	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521429	-111.812656	17.9
UT	Cache	94.9	C-17	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514484	-111.813579	27.2

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Cache	94.9	C-18	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522821	-111.817034	29.6
UT	Cache	95.8	C-17	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.512410	-111.828602	29.4
UT	Cache	96.6	C-18	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.512199	-111.842289	31.8
UT	Cache	96.6*	C-18	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.512312	-111.842065	15.9
UT	Cache	96.7	C-18	Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.512170	-111.842588	13.0
UT	Cache	99.0	C-18	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518968	-111.880835	13.8
UT	Cache	99.0	C-18	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520040	-111.880993	3.7
UT	Cache	99.0	C-18	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.519304	-111.881031	10.2
UT	Cache	99.2	C-18A	Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522066	-111.881605	1.9
UT	Cache	99.3	C-18A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.524807	-111.882820	6.3
UT	Cache	100.0	C-18	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521547	-111.896512	7.1
UT	Cache	100.2	C-18	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521417	-111.900341	21.3
UT	Box Elder	100.4	C-18	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521250	-111.904904	16.5
UT	Box Elder	100.4	C-18	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.5213085	-111.904946	2.7
UT	Box Elder	100.8	C-18	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524794	-111.910748	31.1

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Cache	100.9	C-18A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.553939	-111.907373	13.7
UT	Cache	100.9	C-18A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.554462	-111.906912	2.5
UT	Box Elder	101.6	B-1D	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522106	-111.925112	11.6
UT	Box Elder	101.6	B-1D	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.522147	-111.925089	9.0
UT	Box Elder	101.8	B-1B	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	High	Field Surveys	41.521311	-111.930174	7.9
UT	Box Elder	101.8	B-1B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521323	-111.930232	1.5
UT	Box Elder	101.9	B-1E	Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.518665	-111.934634	14.4
UT	Box Elder	101.9	B-1E	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	41.518660	-111.934662	17.8
UT	Box Elder	101.9	B-1E	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.516987	-111.938324	18.1
UT	Box Elder	101.9	B-1E	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.516889	-111.938297	16.8
UT	Box Elder	101.9	B-1E	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.518628	-111.934480	23.7
UT	Box Elder	102.7	B-1	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.526704	-111.945522	13.5
UT	Box Elder	103.0	B-1H	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526223	-111.950106	2.1
UT	Box Elder	103.0	B-1H	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526292	-111.949869	6.0
UT	Box Elder	103.1	B-1I	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.525666	-111.951848	6.2

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Box Elder	103.1	B-1H	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525709	-111.951756	15.6
UT	Box Elder	103.2	B-1G	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524812	-111.952860	21.1
UT	Box Elder	103.2	B-1I	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.526904	-111.954267	7.4
UT	Box Elder	103.2	B-1A	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525046	-111.952305	5.4
UT	Box Elder	103.2	B-1C	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525119	-111.952333	10.4
UT	Box Elder	103.2	B-1C	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525106	-111.952424	4.7
UT	Box Elder	103.2	B-1C	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524796	-111.954026	0.2
UT	Box Elder	103.5	B-1F	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.520730	-111.955417	2.0
UT	Box Elder	103.5	B-1F	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.520709	-111.955446	3.0
UT	Box Elder	103.5	B-1F	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.520655	-111.955513	4.0
UT	Box Elder	103.6	B-1C	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521378	-111.959446	1.8
UT	Box Elder	103.6	B-1A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521218	-111.959044	3.3
UT	Box Elder	103.6	B-1A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521218	-111.959044	3.3

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Box Elder	103.6	B-1A	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521120	-111.958609	18.4
UT	Box Elder	103.6	B-1F	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.519729	-111.957056	4.4
UT	Box Elder	103.7	B-1F	Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518756	-111.957857	2.6
UT	Box Elder	103.8	B-1A	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521240	-111.962450	2.8
UT	Box Elder	103.8	B-1A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521200	-111.962886	18.8
UT	Box Elder	103.8	B-1A	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521245	-111.962390	3.8
UT	Box Elder	104.0	B-1I	Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525864	-111.966007	0.1
UT	Box Elder	104.0	B-1A	Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522060	-111.966085	1.0
UT	Box Elder	104.1	B-1J	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.523520	-111.968185	0.1
UT	Box Elder	104.2	B-1J	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521608	-111.970186	6.8
UT	Box Elder	104.3	B-2	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521201	-111.971186	9.5
UT	Box Elder	104.9	B-2	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.517169	-111.982896	25.7
UT	Box Elder	105.1	B-2	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.516168	-111.984237	26.7
UT	Box Elder	105.3	B-2B	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.510977	-111.986491	6.0

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Box Elder	105.5	B-3	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.515840	-111.988173	32.6
UT	Box Elder	105.6	B-2D	Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.510124	-111.987490	0.7
UT	Box Elder	105.6	B-2F	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.510219	-111.987376	5.1
UT	Box Elder	105.6	B-2O	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.514525	-111.990452	6.0
UT	Box Elder	105.6	B-2A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.511801	-111.988820	6.6
UT	Box Elder	105.8	B-2D	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.511560	-112.001297	10.4
UT	Box Elder	105.8	B-2F	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.509963	-111.992798	4.3
UT	Box Elder	106.0	B-2A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.517365	-111.993670	5.1
UT	Box Elder	106.0	B-2A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.517537	-111.993796	3.0
UT	Box Elder	106.0*	B-2A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.517659	-111.993935	16.8
UT	Box Elder	106.3	B-2H	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521943	-111.999397	12.8
UT	Box Elder	106.3	B-2G	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521367	-111.998694	13.6
UT	Box Elder	106.3	B-2G	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.521384	-111.998702	11.9
UT	Box Elder	106.4	B-2G	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522683	-111.998176	3.6
UT	Box Elder	106.4	B-2H	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522625	-111.999755	12.8

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Box Elder	106.4	B-2H	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.522508	-111.999660	0.5
UT	Box Elder	106.6	B-2J	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525631	-112.000039	0.2
UT	Box Elder	106.7	B-2L	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.525119	-112.001073	9.8
UT	Box Elder	106.7	B-2K	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.526221	-112.001330	3.4
UT	Box Elder	106.7	B-2J	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524722	-112.001584	24.6
UT	Box Elder	106.9	B-2L	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528112	-112.002402	13.0
UT	Box Elder	106.9	B-2M	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.528838	-112.003012	15.7
UT	Box Elder	107.0	B-2M	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.530373	-112.005430	13.5
UT	Box Elder	107.0	B-2M	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.529757	-112.004099	0.8
UT	Box Elder	108.7	B-2N	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.552497	-112.016278	4.5
UT	Box Elder	108.7	B-2N	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.551598	-112.016814	1.9
UT	Box Elder	108.9	B-2R	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.553417	-112.020011	15.6
UT	Box Elder	110.5	B-3B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.571600	-112.032764	14.5
UT	Box Elder	110.5	B-3B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.572124	-112.030245	25.1
UT	Box Elder	112.4	B-3A	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.563174	-112.070450	27.2

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Box Elder	112.6	B-4E	Quackgrass (Elymus repens)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.572739	-112.074426	17.6
UT	Box Elder	113.2	B-4A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.571367	-112.086181	4.7
UT	Box Elder	113.3	B-4A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.571296	-112.087645	27.1
UT	Box Elder	113.6	B-4B	Dyer's Woad (Isatis tinctoria)	Low	Field Surveys	41.571821	-112.093886	19.4
UT	Box Elder	118.6	B-6D	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.589662	-112.181966	14.1
UT	Box Elder	118.6	B-6D	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	High	Field Surveys	41.592838	-112.178381	17.1
UT	Box Elder	118.6	B-6D	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	High	Field Surveys	41.592839	-112.178369	14.8
UT	Box Elder	120.5	B-8	Field Bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)	High	Field Surveys	41.606033	-112.207480	30.7
UT	Box Elder	120.7	B-8	Field Bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.607606	-112.209617	21.9
UT	Box Elder	126.7	B-16D	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.637111	-112.313925	28.2
UT	Box Elder	127.5	B-15A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.637384	-112.328807	0.1
UT	Box Elder	127.5	B-16B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.637188	-112.328069	13.4
UT	Box Elder	128.7	B-16E	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.651970	-112.339657	14.7
UT	Box Elder	132.1	B-18C	Field Bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)	Low	Field Surveys	41.698588	-112.356701	7.0
UT	Box Elder	132.1	B-18C	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.700952	-112.354882	8.6

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
UT	Box Elder	132.1	B-18C	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.699103	-112.354798	6.7
UT	Box Elder	132.9	B-18B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	High	Field Surveys	41.701851	-112.369369	8.7
NEVADA									
NV	Elko	241.0	E-4	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.479760	-114.219573	22.3
NV	Elko	254.2*	E-6	Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe and C. maculosa*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.419609	-114.445969	2.2
NV	Elko	285.1	E-14	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	BLM Elko District	41.362316	-115.015844	0.1
NV	Elko	285.7	E-14	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.355384	-115.020679	19.7
NV	Elko	286.0	E-14B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.353445	-115.029761	24.7
NV	Elko	286.2	E-14B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.349506	-115.030804	9.6
NV	Elko	286.2	E-14B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	BLM EDO	41.349687	-115.030658	4.4
NV	Elko	289.9	E-15	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.330790	-115.096754	12.6
NV	Elko	311.3	E-26	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.186965	-115.487972	18.2
NV	Elko	311.9	E-26	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.205585	-115.489540	3.6
NV	Elko	321.5	E-29	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	None Provided	BLM EDO	41.217083	-115.623626	5.7

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
NV	Elko	351.5	E-48A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.210796	-116.192454	19.7
NV	Elko	361.3	E-50A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.209219	-116.378320	3.3
NV	Elko	361.6	E-50A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.207984	-116.383638	2.6
NV	Elko	363.8	E-50E	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.204661	-116.423201	21.1
NV	Elko	366.9	E-51B	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.212121	-116.482473	7.3
NV	Elko	368.2	E-52	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	BLM EDO	41.183342	-116.508406	1.8
NV	Elko	368.2	E-52	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	BLM EDO	41.183360	-116.508419	9.2
NV	Elko	368.6	E-52	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.177427	-116.526289	4.8
NV	Elko	371.4	E-52B	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.210608	-116.565908	7.5
NV	Elko	375.1	E-54A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.215540	-116.633419	2.7

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
NV	Elko	375.5	E-54A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.211607	-116.639050	0.7
NV	Humboldt	416.3	H-10 (Soldiers Pass Road)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	None Provided	BLM WDO	41.076050	-117.368172	10.3
NV	Humboldt	439.7	H-22	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	None Provided	BLM WDO	41.250147	-117.688638	7.5
NV	Humboldt	440.6	H-24	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	None Provided	BLM WDO	41.262374	-117.692682	8.7
NV	Humboldt	505.9	H-41	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.511521	-118.792093	18.6
NV	Humboldt	514.2*	H-45	Malta Star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.582268	-118.903136	27.0
NV	Humboldt	531.4	H-50	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.559824	-119.237329	14.0
OREGON									
OR	Lake	589.7	L-1B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.006790	-119.986934	32.0
OR	Lake	599.0	L-3A (Robinson Ranch Rd)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.094858	-120.114423	19.7
OR	Lake	601.0	L-5 (NFR 3915)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.077781	-120.164212	1.0
OR	Lake	603.6	L-5 (NFR 3915)	Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.102741	-120.209257	17.3
OR	Lake	603.6	L-5 (NFR 3915)	St. John's wort (*Hypericum perfoliata*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.101789	-120.207884	9.2
OR	Lake	604.6	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.157228	-120.177415	20.7
OR	Lake	604.7	L-5	St. John's wort (*Hypericum perfoliata*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.106600	-120.213127	12.2

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	604.9	L-6B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.154713	-120.186529	31.4
OR	Lake	605.0	L-6B	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.154718	-120.187064	30.2
OR	Lake	605.2	L-6B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.154865	-120.189744	2.7
OR	Lake	605.3	L-6B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.154529	-120.191853	9.8
OR	Lake	605.6	L-6 (NFR 3922)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.153749	-120.200456	27.9
OR	Lake	605.6	L-5 (NFR 3915)	St. John's wort (*Hypericum perfoliata*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.116712	-120.225359	19.4
OR	Lake	606.4	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.180322	-120.200772	1.6
OR	Lake	606.6	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.187121	-120.205909	4.5
OR	Lake	606.8	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.191542	-120.208136	28.9
OR	Lake	606.8	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.193582	-120.208312	14.1
OR	Lake	606.8	CT-4 (NFR 016)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.172552	-120.216004	0.6
OR	Lake	607.3	L-5 (NFR 3915)	Oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.151966	-120.234215	15.1
OR	Lake	607.6	L-5 (NFR 3915)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.153744	-120.236243	2.0
OR	Lake	607.8	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.202445	-120.226198	28.6
OR	Lake	607.8	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.203985	-120.225840	7.9

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	607.8	L-5 (NFR 3915)	St. John's wort (*Hypericum perfoliata*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.162202	-120.240813	9.2
OR	Lake	607.9	CT-5 (NFR 023)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.168186	-120.240201	21.0
OR	Lake	607.9	CT-3 (NFR 3910)	Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.208827	-120.226149	5.5
OR	Lake	608.0	L-5 (NFR 3915)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.165000	-120.244127	7.2
OR	Lake	608.0	CT-3 (NFR 3910	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.199603	-120.231204	1.3
OR	Lake	608.0	CT-3 (NFR 3910	St. John's wort (*Hypericum perfoliata*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.211520	-120.226116	6.7
OR	Lake	608.2	L-5 (NFR 3915)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.165987	-120.246180	17.0
OR	Lake	608.4	L-7 (NFR 3910)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.170739	-120.246434	0.3
OR	Lake	608.5	L-9 (NFR 3913)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.167944	-120.250994	5.6
OR	Lake	608.5	L-9 (NFR 3913)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.167945	-120.250984	7.9
OR	Lake	608.5	L-9 (NFR 3913)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.167946	-120.250994	6.4
OR	Lake	608.5	L-9 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.167993	-120.250994	18.9
OR	Lake	608.6	L-10 (NFR 3922)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.171490	-120.253385	10.2
OR	Lake	608.6	L-7 (NFR 3910)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.215182	-120.235683	18.3
OR	Lake	608.6	L-7 (NFR 3910)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.191427	-120.248066	0.5

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	608.6	L-7 (NFR 3910)	Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.189001	-120.249032	7.5
OR	Lake	608.7	L-9 (NFR 3913)	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	High	Field Surveys	42.169781	-120.254726	6.6
OR	Lake	609.4	L-7 (NFR 3910)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.214215	-120.244133	20.9
OR	Lake	609.8	L-10 (NFR 3922)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.201704	-120.281339	5.1
OR	Lake	609.9	L-10 (NFR 3922)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.209261	-120.285605	8.8
OR	Lake	610.0	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.175558	-120.281412	5.8
OR	Lake	610.0	L-10 (NFR 3922)	Spotted knapweed (Centaurea stoebe ssp. Micranthos)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.210372	-120.290306	19.1
OR	Lake	610.1	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.183409	-120.292446	18.4
OR	Lake	610.1	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.183565	-120.292412	29.8
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	High	Field Surveys	42.183508	-120.293057	7.1
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.175352	-120.285259	8.8
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.175196	-120.285721	23.4
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.175332	-120.285182	23.7
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.175041	-120.286538	30.4
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.175041	-120.286538	30.3

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.177024	-120.287773	27.2
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.177799	-120.288074	12.0
OR	Lake	610.2	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.183248	-120.293592	7.4
OR	Lake	610.3	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.178745	-120.290664	21.3
OR	Lake	610.3	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.182599	-120.294832	24.6
OR	Lake	610.3	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.187311	-120.300856	2.5
OR	Lake	610.4	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.184641	-120.299492	1.9
OR	Lake	610.4	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.190996	-120.305619	13.5
OR	Lake	610.4	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.182778	-120.296760	15.7
OR	Lake	610.4	L-12 (NFR 3913)	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.190825	-120.304506	29.9
OR	Lake	610.8	L-12D	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.165435	-120.291389	23.5
OR	Lake	610.8	L-12D	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.165153	-120.291239	10.9
OR	Lake	610.9	L-12D	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.164984	-120.291138	9.0
OR	Lake	611.2	L-12D	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.160650	-120.291504	17.1
OR	Lake	611.2	L-12D	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	42.160990	-120.291522	24.4

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	611.5	L-12A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.156348	-120.286090	18.9
OR	Lake	611.5	L-12A	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.156391	-120.286079	17.6
OR	Lake	615.2	L-14B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.120375	-120.331669	24.7
OR	Lake	615.5	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.119050	-120.336817	26.9
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.117619	-120.336840	25.7
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.118708	-120.336793	18.5
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	42.118278	-120.336715	4.9
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	High	Field Surveys	42.118005	-120.336746	2.2
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.118622	-120.336832	28.7
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.118584	-120.336705	5.8
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.118247	-120.336713	5.5
OR	Lake	615.6	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane)	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.118216	-120.336700	9.1
OR	Lake	617.3	L-14 (Old Wells Road)	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.095682	-120.353308	11.9

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	630.0	L-15 (NFR 412)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.011675	-120.553952	1.1
OR	Lake	631.4	L-15 (NFR 412)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.006426	-120.579787	18.3
OR	Lake	631.7	L-15E	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.004847	-120.584172	6.7
OR	Lake	633.6	CT-10	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.005977	-120.621207	15.9
OR	Lake	633.6	CT-9	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.008032	-120.619620	12.2
OR	Lake	634.6	L-15 (NFR 412)	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.016823	-120.640369	5.4
OR	Lake	635.4	CT-10	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.001653	-120.652491	8.2
OR	Lake	636.2	L-15B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.009330	-120.670450	22.3
OR	Lake	636.6	L-15 (NFR 412)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.011584	-120.679114	1.1
OR	Lake	636.8	CT-12	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.012138	-120.684387	7.9
OR	Lake	636.9	L-16 (NFR 4020)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.021472	-120.692625	13.3
OR	Lake	637.0	L-15D	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.004157	-120.682335	26.9
OR	Lake	637.0	L-15D	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.004177	-120.682228	32.0
OR	Lake	637.0	L-15D	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.004049	-120.682207	14.7
OR	Lake	637.0	L-15D	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.004149	-120.681821	10.4

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Lake	643.1	L-20 (NFR 407)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.017029	-120.796567	5.5
OR	Lake	643.8	L-19 (NFR 4017)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.006625	-120.811226	31.0
OR	Lake	643.9	L-20A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.014576	-120.812454	1.1
OR	Lake	643.9	L-20A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.014626	-120.812463	1.2
OR	Lake	643.9	L-20A	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.016358	-120.812609	15.8
OR	Lake	644.7	L-20 (NFR 407)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.021911	-120.828695	2.2
OR	Lake	644.7	CT-21	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.019778	-120.829777	3.2
OR	Lake	645.2	CT-22 (NFR 407)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.010270	-120.838934	1.8
OR	Lake	645.3	CT-22 (NFR 407)	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.011863	-120.839524	11.1
OR	Klamath	648.7	K-1 (NFR 4017)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.004015	-120.905402	2.2
OR	Klamath	649.1	K-1 (NFR 4017)	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	None Provided	Fremont-Winema NF	42.001976	-120.913161	8.7
OR	Klamath	654.9	K-3	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.995951	-121.019156	11.5
OR	Klamath	655.0	K-3	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.995772	-121.020046	23.3

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	
OR	Klamath	656.4	K-3	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	BLM KFRA	41.994255	-121.046684	24.0
OR	Klamath	664.1	K-10E	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	42.001430	-121.194686	2.9
OR	Klamath	665.1	K-10G	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.007600	-121.221086	25.0
OR	Klamath	665.4	K-10F	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.006563	-121.221989	4.4
OR	Klamath	666.6	K-14B	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.000842	-121.243762	3.6
OR	Klamath	667.5	K-14I	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.999759	-121.260800	13.5
OR	Klamath	669.3	K-14C	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	High	Field Surveys	41.999867	-121.294798	9.5
OR	Klamath	671.4	K-11A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput*	Low	Field Surveys	41.999284	-121.335019	12.2
OR	Klamath	671.7	K-15A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput*	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.998598	-121.340670	14.1
OR	Klamath	671.7	K-15A	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput*	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.998668	-121.340530	20.8

Table A-2 Noxious Weed Populations Identified Along Ruby Pipeline Access Roads[1]

State	County	Mile-post[2]	Road Number (Name)	Species	Density[3]	Source[4]	Location[5]		Dist. to Access Road Center-line (ft)[6]
							Latitude	Longitude	

Notes to Table A-2:

* = Location of a high priority noxious weed species (category A) per state noxious weed list.

1 Within 33 feet of access road centerline (66-foot-wide corridor centered on access road centerline)

2 Nearest ROW milepost

3 Percent cover was used to determine weed density. The following categories were used for both agency data and project field survey data: Low = <1% & 1-5%, Moderate = 6-25%, High = 26-100%. Ruby assumed that points provided by KFRA were high density.

4 Agency Abbreviations: KFO = BLM Kemmerer Field Office, EDO = BLM Elko District Office, WDO = BLM Winnemucca District Office, KFRA = BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, NF = National Forest

5 GPS location data collected in WGS84

6 Negative value indicates point is located south of the centerline.

Key to Table A-2:

EDO Elko District Office
KFO Kemmerer Field Office
KFRA Klamath Falls Recreation Area
NFNational Forest
WDO Winnemucca

Table A-3 Noxious Weed Populations Identified within 200 Feet of Potential Water Sources Along Ruby Pipeline

County/ State	Mile Post[1]	Water Source Name	Use	Species	Density[2]	Source	Location[3]		Distance to Water Source (feet)
							Latitude	Longitude	
Lincoln/WY	1.0	Hams Fork River	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764222	-110.355489	193.5
Lincoln/WY	1.0	Hams Fork River	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.764205	-110.355458	198.7
Lincoln/WY	1.0	Hams Fork River	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.764591	-110.355440	58.5
Lincoln/WY	1.0	Hams Fork River	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764572	-110.355452	65.6
Lincoln/WY	1.0	Hams Fork River	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.764587	-110.355368	60.1
Rich/UT	49.4	Hopkins #2 Pond	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.531509	-111.073552	100.2
Rich/UT	49.4	Hopkins #2 Pond	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.531741	-111.073099	106.8
Rich/UT	54.8	Schulthess Well	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.515249	-111.162724	43.8
Rich/UT	54.8	Schulthess Well	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.515179	-111.162649	19.8
Rich/UT	60.8	Woodruff Creek	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.480771	-111.268113	128.0
Rich/UT	60.8	Woodruff Creek	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.480197	-111.268020	85.5

Table A-3 Noxious Weed Populations Identified within 200 Feet of Potential Water Sources Along Ruby Pipeline

County/ State	Mile Post[1]	Water Source Name	Use	Species	Density[2]	Source	Location[3]		Distance to Water Source (feet)
							Latitude	Longitude	
Cache/UT	91.0	Little Bear River East Fork	Dust Abatement	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.518806	-111.751798	34.5
Cache/UT	91.0	Little Bear River East Fork	Dust Abatement	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.518793	-111.751794	29.7
Cache/UT	91.0	Little Bear River East Fork	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.519112	-111.752285	197.3
Cache/UT	91.0	Little Bear River East Fork	Dust Abatement	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.519122	-111.752220	188.9
Cache/UT	94.8	Hyrum Canal	Dust Abatement	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.521429	-111.812657	25.4
Cache/UT	94.9	Bear River South Fork	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.514479	-111.812075	198.8
Box Elder/UT	106.7	Brigham City Hydrant 2	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Low	Field Surveys	41.524722	-112.001584	90.7
Box Elder/UT	118.5	Central Canal	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.590889	-112.180831	118.5
Elko/NV	241.1	Walker Winecup 2	Hydrostatic Testing & Dust Abatement	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	High	Field Surveys	41.480561	-114.222098	8.7
Humboldt/NV	502.4	Pine Forest Ranch Well	Hydrostatic Testing	Hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.488829	-118.728538	15.1
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Pine Forest Ranch Well	Hydrostatic Testing	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.486620	-118.733535	81.6
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Pine Forest Ranch Well	Hydrostatic Testing	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	41.486837	-118.733604	12.1
Humboldt/NV	502.5	Pine Forest	Hydrostatic	Hoary cress (*Cardaria*	High	Field	41.486756	-118.733686	28.3

Table A-3 Noxious Weed Populations Identified within 200 Feet of Potential Water Sources Along Ruby Pipeline

County/ State	Mile Post[1]	Water Source Name	Use	Species	Density[2]	Source	Location[3]		Distance to Water Source (feet)
							Latitude	Longitude	
		Ranch Well	Testing	*draba*)		Surveys			
Lake/OR	616.0	Adair Brown Well	Dust Abatement	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.113627	-120.336649	67.7
Lake/OR	616.0	Adair Brown Well	Dust Abatement	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	Moderate	Field Surveys	42.113453	-120.336487	64.8
Lake/OR	616.0	Adair Brown Well	Dust Abatement	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	Low	Field Surveys	42.113299	-120.336561	70.9

[1] Nearest ROW milepost.
[2] Percent cover was used to determine weed density. The following categories were used for both agency data and project field survey data: Low = <1% & 1-5%, Moderate = 6-25%, High = 26-100%
[3] GPS location data collected in WGS84

Table A-4 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Wyoming and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Wyoming

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Wyoming [(b)]	BLM State Office	BLM Kemmerer Field Office	Lincoln County	Uinta County
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis L.*	X	WC			
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense L.*	X	WC	WC	X	
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula L.*	X	WC	WC		
Perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis L.*	X	WC			
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.*	X	WC			
Hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba and Cardaria pubescens*	X	WC			
Perennial pepperweed (giant whitetop)	*Lepidium latifolium L.*	X	WC		X	
Oxeye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.*	X	WC			
Skeletonleaf bursage	*Franseria discolor Nutt.*	X	WC			
Russian knapweed	*Centaurea repens L.*	X	WC			
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris L.*	X	WC	WC		
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica (L.) Mill.*	X	WC	WC		
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium L.*	X	WC			
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans L.*	X	WC	WC	X	
Common burdock	*Arctium minus (Hill) Bernh.*	X	WC			
Plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides L.*	X	WC			
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria L.*	X	WC	WC		
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale L.*	X	WC	WC		
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea maculosa Lam.*	X	WC	WC		
Diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa Lam.*	X	WC			
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria L.*	X	WC			
Saltcedar	*Tamarix spp.*	X	WC	WC	X	
Common St. John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	X	WC			
Common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	X	WC			
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia L*	X				
Black henbane[(a)]	*Hyosccyamus niger L.*			WC	X	X
Yellow starthistle[(a)]	*Centaurea solstitialis*				X	X
Viper's bugloss[(a)]	*Echium vulgare L.*				X	X
Wild oats[(a)]	*Avena fatua L.*				X	
Halogeton[(a)(c)]	*Halogeton glomeratus*		WC	WC	X	
Bull thistle[(a)]	*Cirsium vulgare L.*			WC	X	
Yellow toadflax[(a)]	*Linaria vulgaris*		WC			

Table A-4 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Wyoming and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Wyoming

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Wyoming (b)	BLM State Office	BLM Kemmerer Field Office	Lincoln County	Uinta County
Perennial sowthistle(a)	*Sonchus arvensis L.*		**WC**			
Downy brome/cheatgrass(a)	*Bromus tectorum*		**WC**	**WC**	**X**	**X**
Rush skeletonweed(a)	*Chondrilla juncea*				**X**	**X**
Orange hawkweed(a)	*Hieracium aurantiacum*				**X**	**X**
Yellow alyssum(a)	*Alyssum alyssoides L.*				**X**	**X**

Notes:

(a) Not listed as a State noxious weed; however, identified as a species of particular concern by relevant local management agencies.
(b) The State of Wyoming does not separate noxious weeds into distinct management classes.
(c) Halogeton will also be controlled if it is found to be outcompeting desired vegetation. Ruby would spot treat this species with an appropriate herbicide if there is little evidence of germination from the preferred seed mix.

Key:
BLM = Bureau of Land Management
WC = Weed species of particular concern in respective management areas.

Sources:
http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=56

Table A-5 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Utah and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Utah

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Utah	BLM Salt Lake Field Office	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF	Box Elder and Cache Counties	Rich County
Black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Johnsongrass and other sorghums	*Sorghum halepense*	A	WC			X
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Oxeye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	A	WC		X	
Perennial sorghum	*Sorghum almum*	A	WC			
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Saint John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	A	WC	WC		X
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe micranthos*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Sulphur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*	A	WC			
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	A	WC	WC	X	X
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	A	WC			
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*	B	WC	WC		
Dalmation toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*	B	WC			
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*	B	WC	WC	X	X
Hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba* and *Cardaria pubescens*	B	WC	WC	X	
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*	B	WC	WC	X	X
Perennial pepperweed/ broad-leaved peppergrass	*Lepidium latifolium*	B	WC	WC	X	X
Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	B	WC	WC	X	X
Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	B	WC		X	X
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	B	WC	WC	X	X
Squarrose knapweed	*Centaurea virgata squarrosa*	B	WC			X
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	C	WC	WC	X	X
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	C	WC	WC	X	X
Houndstounge	*Cynoglossum officianale*	C	WC		X	
Quackgrass	*Elymus repens*	C	WC			X
Saltcedar	*Tamarix ramosissima*	C	WC		X	
Goatsrue[(a)]	*Galega officinalis*				X	
Punctureviné[(a)]	*Tribulus terrestris*		WC	WC	X	X

Table A-5 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Utah and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Utah

Notes to Table A-5

(a) Not listed as a State noxious weed; however, on 2008 Cache County list and identified as a species of particular concern by relevant local management agencies in Box Elder County.

Key
BLM = Bureau of Land Management
RMA = Resource Management Area
WC = Weeds of particular concern in respective management areas
NF = National Forest.

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food classification codes:
A = Early Detection Rapid Response (very high priority).
B = Control (high priority).
C = Containment (agricultural threat).

Sources:
http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=49
http://ag.utah.gov/plantind/nox_utah.html
http://www.utahweed.org/weeds.htm
http://www.utahweed.org/PDF/weed_act.pdf
USDA 2006a

Table A-6 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Nevada and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Nevada

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Nevada	BLM Elko District	BLM Winnemucca District	BLM Surprise Field Office	Elko, Humboldt and Washoe Counties
African rue	*Peganum harmala*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Austrian fieldcress	*Rorippa austriaca*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Austrian peaweed	*Sphaerophysa salsula /Swainsona salsula*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*	**A**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Camelthorn	*Alhagi camelorum*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Common crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Dalmation toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*	**A**	**X**	NS		**X**[(b)]
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*	**A**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Giant reed	*Arundo donax*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Giant salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Goats rue	*Galega officinalis*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Green fountain grass	*Pennisetum setaceum*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	**A**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Iberian star thistle	*Centaurea iberica*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Klamath weed	*Hypericum perforatum*	**A**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Malta star thistle	*Centaurea melitensis*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Mayweed chamomile	*Anthemis cotula*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Mediterranean sage	*Salvia aethiopis*	**A**		NS	**X**	H&W data gap
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria, L.virgatum*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Purple star thistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Sow thistle	*Sonchus arvensis*	**A**		NS		**X**[(b)]
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea masculosa*	**A**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Squarrose knapweed	*Centaurea virgata Lam. Var. squarrose*	**A**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*	**A**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Syrian bean caper	*Zygophyllum fabago*	**A**		NS		H&W data gap
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstiltialis*	**A**	**X**	NS	**X**	H&W data gap
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	**A**	**X**	NS		**X**[(b)]

Table A-6 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Nevada and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Nevada

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Nevada	BLM Elko District	BLM Winnemucca District	BLM Surprise Field Office	Elko, Humboldt and Washoe Counties
Carolina horse-nettle	*Solanum carolinense*	**B**		NS		H&W data gap
Diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*	**B**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	**B**	**X**	NS		**X**[(b)]
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	**B**	**X**	NS		**X**[(b)]
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*	**B**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	**B**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Sahara mustard	*Brassica tournefortii*	**B**		NS		H&W data gap
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	**B**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
White horse-nettle	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	**B**		NS		H&W data gap
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	**C**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba* and *Cardaria pubescens*	**C**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	**C**		NS		H&W data gap
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*	**C**	**X**	NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	**C**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris*	**C**		NS	**X**	**X**[(b)]
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	*Tamarix spp.*	**C**	**X**	NS		**X**[(b)]
Water hemlock	*Cicuta maculata*	**C**	**X**	NS		H&W data gap
Bull thistle[(a)]	*Cirsium vulgare*		**X**		**X**	**X**[(b)]
Halogeton[(a)]	*Halogeton glomeratus*		**X**		**X**	**X**[(b)]

Table A-6 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Nevada and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Nevada

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Nevada	BLM Elko District	BLM Winnemucca District	BLM Surprise Field Office	Elko, Humboldt and Washoe Counties

Notes to Table A-6
:

(a) Not listed as a State noxious weed; however, identified as a species of particular concern by relevant local management agencies.
(b) Species likely to occur as specified by Jay Paxson, City of Elko, NV .

Key:
BLM = Bureau of Land Management.
RMA = Resource Management Area / Planning Area.
H&W data gap = Humboldt & Washoe counties. Initial contact has been made, still pending further coordination.
NS = None specified: Agency coordination to date has not specified any weed species of particular concern in this management area.

State classification codes:
A = Weeds not found or limited in distribution throughout the state; actively excluded from the state and actively eradicated wherever found; control required by the state in all infestations.
B = Weeds established in scattered populations in some counties of the state; actively excluded where possible; control required by the state in areas where populations are not well established or previously unknown to occur.
C = Weeds currently established and generally widespread in many counties of the state; abatement at the discretion of the state quarantine officer.

Sources:
http://agri.nv.gov/nwac/PLANT_NoxWeedList.htm
http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=32

Table A-7 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Oregon and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Oregon

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Oregon	BLM Lakeview Resource Area	BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County	Klamath County
African rue	*Peganum harmala*	**A**					
Camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	**A**					
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*	**A**					
Common cordgrass	*Spartina anglica*	**A**					
Common reed[(a)]	*Phragmites australis*	**A**					
Dense-flowered cordgrass	*Spartina densiflora*	**A**					
Saltmeadow cordgrass	*Spartina patens*	**A**					
Smooth cordgrass	*Spartina alterniflora*	**A**					
European water chestnut	*Trapa natans*	**A**					
Giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	**A**					
Barbed goatgrass	*Aegilops triuncialis*	**A**					
Ovate goatgrass	*Aegilops ovata*	**A**					
Goatsrue	*Galega officinalis*	**A**					
King-devil hawkweed	*Hieracium piloselloides*	**A**					
Meadow hawkweed	*Hieracium pratense*	**A**					
Mouse-ear hawkweed	*Hieracium pilosella*	**A**					
Orange hawkweed	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	**A**					
Yellow hawkweed	*Hieracium floribundum*	**A**					
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*	**A**					
Japanese dodder[(a)]	*Cuscuta japonica*	**A**					
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*	**A**					
Matgrass	*Nardus stricta*	**A**					**X**
Oblong spurge	*Euphorbia oblongata*	**A**					
Paterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*	**A**					
Purple nutsedge	*Cyperus rotundus*	**A**					
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	**A**					
Skeletonleaf bursage	*Ambrosia tomentosa*	**A**					
Spanish heath[(a)]	*Erica lusitanica*	**A**					
Squarrose knapweed	*Centaurea virgata*	**A**		**WC**		**X**	**X**
Iberian starthistle	*Centaurea iberica*	**A**					
Purple starthistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	**A**					

Table A-7 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Oregon and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Oregon

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Oregon	BLM Lakeview Resource Area	BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County	Klamath County
Syrian bean-caper	*Zygophyllum fabago*	**A**					
Texas blueweed	*Helianthus ciliaris*	**A**					
Plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*	**A**					**X**
Smooth distaff thistle	*Carthamus baeticus*	**A**					
Taurian thistle	*Onopordum tauricum*	**A**					**X**
Woolly distaff thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	**A**					
White bryonia	*Bryonia alba*	**A**					
Yellow floating heart	*Nymphoides peltata*	**A**					
Armenian blackberry (Himalayan)[(a)]	*Rubus armeniacus (R. procerus, R. discolor)*	**B**					
Biddy-biddy	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*	**B**					
French broom	*Genista monspessulana*	**B**					
Portuguese broom	*Cytisus striatus*	**B**					
Scotch broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	**B**		**WC**			**X**
Spanish broom	*Spartium junceum*	**B**					
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	**B**					
Butterfly bush	*Buddleja davidii (B. variabilis)*	**B**					
Common bugloss	*Anchusa officinalis*	**B**					
Common crupina (bearded creeper)	*Crupina vulgaris*	**B**					
Creeping yellow cress	*Rorippa sylvestris*	**B**					
Cutleaf teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*	**B**					**X**
Dodder	*Cuscuta spp.*	**B**					**X**
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*	**B**	**WC**	**WC**	**X**	**X**	**X**
English ivy	*Hedera helix (H. hibernica)*	**B**					
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	**B**					
False brome	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*	**B**					
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	**B**					
Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*	**B**					
Geranium: Herb Robert[(a)]	*Geranium robertianum*	**B**					
Geranium: Shiny leaf[(a)]	*Geranium lucidum*	**B**					
Giant horsetail	*Equisetum telmateia*	**B**					
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	**B**					

Table A-7 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Oregon and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Oregon

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Oregon	BLM Lakeview Resource Area	BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County	Klamath County
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*	B	WC				
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	B					X
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*	B					
Jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica*	B				X	
Jubata grass	*Cortaderia jubata*	B					
Diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Meadow knapweed	*Centaurea pratensis (C. jacea x C. nigra)*	B					X
Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe (C. maculosa)*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Giant knotweed	*Fallopia sachalinensis (Polyganum)*	B					
Himalayan knotweed	*Polygonum polystachyum*	B					
Japanese knotweed (fleece flower)	*Fallopia japonica (Polyganum cuspidatum)*	B					
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia (Kochia)*	B					
Lesser celandine	*Ranunculus ficaria*	B					
Mediterranean sage	*Salvia aethiopis*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae (T. asperum)*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*	B					
Parrots feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	B					
Perennial peavine	*Lathyrus latifolius*	B					
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	B				X	X
Policeman's helmet	*Impatiens glandulifera*	B					
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	B		WC	X	X	X
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	B		WC			X
Quackgrass	*Elymus repens (Agropyron)*	B					
Ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	B					
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	B		WC		X	X
Saltcedar	*Tamarix ramosissima*	B					
Small broomrape	*Orobanche minor*	B					
South American waterweed	*Egeria densa (Elodea)*	B					

Table A-7 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Oregon and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Oregon

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Oregon	BLM Lakeview Resource Area	BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County	Klamath County
Spikeweed	*Centromadia pungens (Hemizonia)*	B					
Spiny cocklebur	*Xanthium spinosum*	B		WC			X
Spurge laurel	*Daphne laureola*	B					
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	B			X	X	X
Myrtle spurge	*Euphorbia myrsinites*	B		WC			X
St. John's wort (Klamath weed)	*Hypericum perforatum*	B		WC	X	X	X
Sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*	B			X	X	X
Swainsonpea (Austrian peaweed)	*Sphaerophysa salsula*	B					
Tansy ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*	B		WC	X	X	X
Bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	B		WC	X	X	X
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Italian thistle	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	B					
Milk thistle	*Silybum marianum*	B					
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*	B	WC		X	X	X
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Slender-flowered thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	B					
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica (L.genista)*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	B			X	X	X
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	B					
Hairy whitetop	*Lepidium pubescens (Cardaria)*	B					
Lens-podded whitetop	*Lepidium chalepensis (Cardaria)*	B					
Hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba* and *Cardaria pubescens*	B	WC	WC	X	X	X
Yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*	B					X
Yellow nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*	B					
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	B	WC	WC		X	X
Field sowthistle[(b)]	*Sonchus arvensis*				X	X	
Caper spurge[(b)]	*Euphorbia lathyris*						X
Pheasant's eye[(b)]	*Adonis aestivalis*		WC			X	X
Common mullein[(b)]	*Verbascum thapsus*						X
Creeping buttercup[(b)]	*Ranunculus repens*						X
Mayweed chamomile[(b)]	*Anthemis cotula*						X

Table A-7 Designated Noxious Weeds of the State of Oregon and Appropriate Agencies and Counties within Oregon

Common Name	Scientific Name	State of Oregon	BLM Lakeview Resource Area	BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area	Fremont-Winema NF	Lake County	Klamath County
Western water hemlock[(b)]	*Cicuta douglasii*						X

Note:
(a) These species were added to the 2009 Oregon Noxious Weed list; however, Ruby field surveys used the 2008 Noxious Weed list to conduct noxious weed surveys: these species have not been surveyed for.
(b) Not listed as a State noxious weed; however, identified as a species of particular concern by relevant local management agencies.

Key:
BLM = Bureau of Land Management.
RMA = Resource Management Area.
WC = Weed species of particular concern in respective management area.
NF = National Forest.

Oregon Department of Agriculture Classification Codes:
A = a weed of known economic importance which occurs in the state in small enough infestations to make eradication or containment possible; or is not known to occur, but its presence in neighboring states make future occurrence in Oregon seem imminent. Infestations are subject to eradication or intensive control when and where found;
B = a weed of economic importance which is regionally abundant, but which may have limited distribution in some counties. Limited to intensive control at the state, county or regional level as determined on a case-by-case basis. Where implementation of a fully integrated statewide management plan is not feasible, biological control (when available) shall be the main control methods.

Sources:
http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/lists.shtml
http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/docs/weed_policy.pdf
http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=41

Table A-8 Weed Information Provided by Agencies and Jurisdictions Along the Pipeline Right-of-Way

Agency	Contact/Number	Weed Management Requirements/Requests	Type of Data Provided	Comments
Wyoming				
BLM Wyoming State Office	Ken Henke 307-775-6041	No special mitigation measures. The BLM standards for general mitigation measures and standard operating procedures are contained in the BLM's *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides in 17 Western States, Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Record of Decision* (2007).	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Ruby contractors will be required to submit Pesticide Use Proposals (PUPs) when carrying out treatment activities.
BLM Kemmerer Field Office	Carl Bezanson	Guidelines in Partners Against Weeds, An Action Plan for the Bureau of Land Management needs to be followed as outlined in Appendix 4 as a prototype for weed prevention measures on public lands. The Holder is responsible for coordination with the Authorized Officer and/or local authorities for acceptable weed control methods.	GIS data provided and included in analysis for Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3. Note that Perennial pepperweed and Russian knapweed will mostly likely be present along the pipeline in the area of Opal, WY; however, this area has little to no weed mapping at this time.	KFO 2008 Noxious Weed Stipulations provided. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
NRCS Pinedale	Karen Clause 307-367-2282 Ext. 103	No noxious weed management requirements. Requests that cheatgrass be mitigated for in SW Wyoming.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Expressed interest in providing information regarding restoration/ revegetation practices.
Wyoming State Weed and Pest Control Council	Slade Frank 307-777-6585	No noxious weed management requirements. Identified specific species of concern for Lincoln and Uinta counties.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None.
Lincoln County Weed and Pest Control District	Farrel Hoops 307-885-9333	No noxious weed management requirements. Identified species of concern in Lincoln Co.	GIS data provided and included in analysis for Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.	None.
Uinta County Weed and Pest Control District	Chris Aimone 307-789-9289	Identified particular species of concern found in area of ROW.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None.

Table A-8 Weed Information Provided by Agencies and Jurisdictions Along the Pipeline Right-of-Way

Agency	Contact/Number	Weed Management Requirements/Requests	Type of Data Provided	Comments
Utah				
BLM Utah State Office	Lisa Bryan 801-539-4069	Referred to the BLM programmatic EIS for mitigation (USDA 2007).	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Noted that Utah state species list had changed recently.
BLM Salt Lake Field Office	Gary Kidd 801-977-4375	The mitigation measures which Gary outlined are in line with the measures put forward in this Ruby Plan. The State noxious weed list defines target species for control in the Salt Lake Field Office management area. Gary identified some additional species of concern in the Box Elder county/Park Valley region. Emphasized that the BLM's prescribed mitigation measures focus on prevention, early detection and rapid response.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities. Restoration and Revegetation: Recommended use of seed mixes designed to compete with invasive annuals.
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest (UWCNF)	Michael Duncan 801-236-3415 David Ream 801-236-3445	Referred to the UWCNF Weed Management strategy (USDA 2006a) from which the Forests Noxious Weed Treatment EIS is tiered.	No GIS or other spatial data provided. Draft EIS provided, showing weed management requirements and approvedherbicide list.	The UWCNF works cooperatively with Weber County and Weber River Weed Control Management Associations. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
NRCS State Office Salt Lake City	Ron Davidson	None provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None provided
NRCS State Office Salt Lake City	Norm Evenstad, 801-524-4569, and Karen Fullen	Refer to Technical Note 10 for Pasture and Range Seedings; and Technical note 24 (+supplement) for intermountain species planting.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None
State of Utah (Utah Dept of Agriculture and Food), Weed Control Association	Steven Burningham	None specified	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None
Utah Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA)	James Barnhill jamesb@ext.usu.edu	Identified specific species of concern in Utah.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Expressed interest to provide more advice, if needed.

Table A-8 Weed Information Provided by Agencies and Jurisdictions Along the Pipeline Right-of-Way

Agency	Contact/Number	Weed Management Requirements/Requests	Type of Data Provided	Comments
Rich and Cache County Weed Control Association	Joel Merrit, Rich Roads	None Provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None
Box Elder Weed Control Association	Rick Kent 435-230-1093	No special mitigation requirements. Suggested use of Restoration and Revegetation efforts which mitigate the spread of weeds and discussed a variety of possible control methods.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Expressed interest to provide more advice, if needed.
Nevada				
BLM Nevada State Office	Jackie Gratton 775-861-6532	None Provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
BLM Elko District	Mark Coca Mark_Coca@blm.gov	No specific mitigation information provided. Mark provided the BLM Elko noxious weed species list.	GIS data provided and included in analysis for Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.	BLM Elko Field Office works with 3 conservation districts in Elko County. A county weed agency is currently being established. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
BLM Winnemucca District	Derek Messmer 775-623-1583	Explained that the BLM uses the State noxious weeds list to define priority species. Stated that BLM requires minimum 3 years of monitoring and maintenance responsibility by the project (post-construction). Discussed cheatgrass, Russian thistle and halogeton as species recognized by the BLM as significantly widespread enough that eradication would not be possible and, therefore, not a BLM requirement.	GIS data provided and included in analysis for Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.	Was referred to BMPs found in the BLM's *Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS* (BLM 2007) and SOPs contained in "The Gold Book" (a BLM management document designed mostly for mining activities). Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
NRCS Elko	Rod Dahl	None Provided	None Provided	None
NRCS Winnemucca	Denise Adkins	None specified	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None
Nevada Department of Agriculture	Scott Marsh	None specified	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None

Table A-8 Weed Information Provided by Agencies and Jurisdictions Along the Pipeline Right-of-Way

Agency	Contact/Number	Weed Management Requirements/Requests	Type of Data Provided	Comments
Elko Area Conservation District	Eleanor O'Donnell	None specified	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Provided list of weed species of concern in Elko Area.
BLM Surprise Field Office (SFO)	Lynette Sullivan 530-279-2714	Provided a list of noxious weeds found on/near Ruby ROW, although SFO has not performed an inventory. Discussed BMPs, including the use of measures consistent with those described in this Plan.	Provided a .jpg file as well as a shapefile of noxious weed occurrences, included in analysis for A-1, A-2, and A-3.	Provided list of CWMAs that BLM SFO works with. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
NRCS Alturas	Matt Drechsel	None provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	See Contact report for general comments
Oregon				
BLM State Office	John Styduhar 503-808-6454	None provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
BLM Lakeview Resource Area	Brennan Hauk, 541-947-6156	None provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Noted the significant potential for the accidental introduction of weeds and the favorable conditions for their establishment created by the pipeline disturbance. Mitigation measures should address prevention and control. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area	Molly Boyter 541-885-4136	Follow BLM rules and regulations for weed management. Establish Ruby-BLM agreement via further coordination. Noted that only four herbicides allowed on BLM land until state wide EIS is completed in 2010. Re-survey three sections of ROW between MP654.0-669.0	Provided GPS locations for a number of medusahead rye infestations along the South Langell Valley Route (Gerber block area); points included in analysis for Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.	Ruby will re-survey project MP 54.0-669.0 for medusahead and other weed species, per BLM KFRA request, prior to construction. In addition, Ruby will re-survey project MP645.0-654.0 for the same species. Additional cleaning stations to be place as necessary. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.

Table A-8 Weed Information Provided by Agencies and Jurisdictions Along the Pipeline Right-of-Way

Agency	Contact/Number	Weed Management Requirements/Requests	Type of Data Provided	Comments
Bureau of Reclamation	Michael Green 541-883-6935	Provided Langell Valley Irrigation District IPM plan as a guide for Ruby's IPM needed for Reclamation property. Provided *Statement of Work* document for Lost River Weed management requirements.	Provided requirements for work on Reclamation lands, as well as GIS file showing Reclamation property near the Lost River area. No weed location GIS data provided.	Ruby will submit and Integrated Pest Management plan for work on reclamation lands in Oregon. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
Fremont-Winema National Forest (F-W NF)	Jeanette Wilson 541-576-7593	Follow rules and regulations outlined in the FS *Weed Prevention Practices* (USDA 2005). Stated that the USFS list of weed species of concern is extensive and inconclusive.	In December 2008 the USFS provided GIS data for the proposed ROW, included in analysis for Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.	USFS Region 6 currently has a Draft EIS underway. It is not in effect yet so Ruby should refer to the F-W NF Environmental Assessment (USDA 1998) in the meantime. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
NRCS Klamath Falls	Jeremy Jirak	Follow guidelines detailed in Oregon and Washington Guide for Conservation Seedings and Plantings, the interagency technical guide used by NRCS in Oregon.	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Provided seed mix advice.
NRCS Lakeview	Max Corning 541-947-2367 Ext. 108	Follow guidelines detailed in Oregon and Washington Guide for Conservation Seedings and Plantings, the interagency technical guide used by NRCS in Oregon.	None Provided	Provided list of weed species of concern to Lake County/ cooperative Weed Management Area. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.
ODA Oregon Noxious Weed Control Program, State Office	Tim Butler 503-986-4621	Refer to the State noxious weed list for species requiring treatment (Class A and Class B).	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	Expressed interest to provide more advice, if needed. Ruby contractors will be required to submit PUPs when carrying out treatment activities.

Table A-8 Weed Information Provided by Agencies and Jurisdictions Along the Pipeline Right-of-Way

Agency	Contact/Number	Weed Management Requirements/Requests	Type of Data Provided	Comments
Oregon Noxious Weed Control Program, Klamath Falls Office	Bob Barrett	None Provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided.	None
Klamath County	Todd Pfeiffer 541-883-4696	None provided	No requirements or GIS (spatial) data provided. Klamath County does not map weed infestations.	Expressed concern over the potential for weed spreading during the construction of the Project. Would like to work cooperatively with Ruby to identify weed infestation areas.

Note:
Identified species of concern provided by above contacts are included in State noxious weed Tables A-4 (WY), A-5 (UT), A-6 (NV), and A-7 (OR).
"Data Gap" = Coordination pending,
Key:
BLM = Bureau of Land Management.
CR= Contact Report
EIS = Environmental Impact Statement.
GIS = Geographic Information System.
NRCS = USDA National Resources Conservation Service
ODA = Oregon Department of Agriculture.
ROW = Right-of-way.
RMA = Resource Management Area.
USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture.
UWCNF = Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Table A-9 Herbicides Approved and Proposed for Use on Public (BLM) Lands[1]

Herbicide	States Approved In	Herbicide Characteristics and Target Vegetation	Areas Where Registered Use is Appropriate					
			Rangeland	Forestland	Riparian and Aquatic	Oil, Gas, and Minerals	ROW	Recreation and Cultural Resources
2, 4-D	WY, UT, NV, OR	Selective; foliar absorbed; postemergent; annual/perennial broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include burningbush, mustard species, and Russian thistle.	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bromacil	WY, UT, NV	Non-selective; inhibits photosynthesis; controls wide range of weeds and brush. Key species treated include annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, burningbush, and Russian thistle.				•	•	•
Chlorsulfuron	WY, UT, NV	Selective; inhibits enzyme activity; broadleaf weeds and grasses. Key species treated include biennial thistles and annual and perennial mustards.	•			•	•	•
Clopyralid	WY, UT, NV	Selective; mimics plant hormones; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include knapweeds, mesquite, and starthistle and other thistles.	•	•		•	•	•
Dicamba	WY, UT, NV, OR	Growth regulator; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include knapweeds, burningbush, and Russian and other thistles.	•			•	•	•
Diflufenzopyr + dicamba	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						
Diquat	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						
Diuron	WY, UT, NV	Preemergent control; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Key species treated include annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, burningbush, and Russian thistle.				•	•	•
Fluridone	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						
Glyphosate	WY, UT, NV,OR	Non-selective; annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, sedges, shrubs, and trees. Key species treated include annual, biennial, and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and woody shrubs.	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table A-9 Herbicides Approved and Proposed for Use on Public (BLM) Lands[1]

Herbicide	States Approved In	Herbicide Characteristics and Target Vegetation	Areas Where Registered Use is Appropriate					
			Rangeland	Forestland	Riparian and Aquatic	Oil, Gas, and Minerals	ROW	Recreation and Cultural Resources
Hexazinone	WY, UT, NV	Foliar or soil applied; inhibits photosynthesis; annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include mesquite and scrub oak.	•	•		•	•	•
Imazapic	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						
Imazapyr	WY, UT, NV	Non-selective; preemergent and postemergent uses; absorbed through foliage and roots; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include saltcedar.	•	•	•	•	•	•
Metsulfuron methyl	WY, UT, NV	Selective; postemergent; inhibits cell division in roots and shoots; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include annual and perennial mustards and biennial thistles.	•	•		•	•	•
Picloram	WY, UT, NV, OR	Selective; foliar and root absorption; mimics plant hormones; certain annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, vines, and shrubs. Key species treated include knapweeds, leafy spurge, and starthistle.	•	•		•	•	•
Sulfometuron methyl	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						
Tebuthiuron	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						
Triclopyr	WY, UT, NV	Not Provided						

Source: BLM 1991, *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision* (BLM 2007), and *Final Environmental Impact Statement on Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States* (BLM 1991).

Table A-10 Herbicides Approved and Proposed for Use on the Fremont-Winema National Forest[1]

Name	Herbicide Characteristics and Target Species	Special Instructions or Requirements
Currently, the 1998 Environmental Assessment for the Management of Noxious Weeds lists the following approved herbicides:		
Dicamba	Growth regulator; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include knapweeds, burningbush, and Russian and other thistles.	May be used in all upland road and rights-of-way situations. Not to be used in wetland or riparian areas. Not to be used within 50 feet of waterbodies, wetlands, or riparian areas when precipitation is predicted within 12 hours.
Glyphosate	Non-selective; annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, sedges, shrubs, and trees. Key species treated include annual, biennial, and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and woody shrubs.	Glyphosate may be used in all upland road and rights-of-way situations. Not to be used in wetlands, or within 50 feet of wetlands or waterbodies when precipitation is predicted within 12 hours. May be used in riparian areas, provided it is in Rodeo formulation.
Picloram	Selective; foliar and root absorption; mimics plant hormones; certain annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, vines, and shrubs. Key species treated include knapweeds, leafy spurge, and starthistle.	Picloram may be used in all upland road and rights-of-way situations. Not to be used in wetland or riparian areas. Not to be used within 300 feet of waterbodies, wetlands, or riparian areas when precipitation is predicted within 24 hours.
The EIS currently underway (but not yet approved), would approved one of two approved herbicide lists:		
Alternative 1:		
Glyphosate and/or Picloram for all species (this is the DEIS's no-action alternative; dicamba has never been used in the Forest and is not expected to be in the future)		
Alternative 2 (the Proposed Action):		
aminopyralid, chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, glyphosate, imazapic, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, picloram,sethoxydim sulfometuron methyl		

Source: Fremont National Forest Environmental Assessment for the Management of Noxious Weeds (USDA 1998)
[1] A new EIS is currently underway; Ruby would incorporate any updated herbicide list if a new EIS is approved.

Table A-11 Herbicides Approved and Proposed for Use on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Name[1]	Herbicide Characteristics
2,4-D	Broadleaf weeds; auxin mimic.
clopyralid	Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds; auxin mimic.
dicamba	Broadleaf weeds, vines, and brush; growth regulator.
glyphosate	Annual and perennial weeds; inhibits the shikimac acid pathway, depleting aromatic amino acids.
metsulfuron	
metsufuron methyl	Brush, woody plants, annual and perennial broadleaf and annual grassy weeds; inhibits cell division and stops growth.
picloram	Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, vines, and woody plants; auxin mimic.

Source: Wasatch-Cache national Forest Noxious Weed Treatment Program Draft EIS (USDA 2006)

Table A-12 Herbicides Approved and Proposed for Use on Bureau of Reclamation Lands in Oregon

Name	Active Ingredients	Herbicide Characteristics and Target species	Special Instructions or Requirements
Milesone	aminopyralid	Not Provided	Canada thistle, scotch thistle, musk thistle, poison hemlock.
Plateau	imazapic	Not Provided	Leafy spurge, perennial pepperweed, cocklebur.
Tordon	picloram	Selective; foliar and root absorption; mimics plant hormones; certain annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, vines, and shrubs. Key species treated include knapweeds, leafy spurge, and starthistle.	Dalmation toadflax.
Aquamaster	glyphosate	Non-selective; annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, sedges, shrubs, and trees. Key species treated include annual, biennial, and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and woody shrubs.	Yellow flag iris and all weeds within one foot of water.
Weedar 64	2-4D	Selective; foliar absorbed; postemergent; annual/perennial broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include burningbush, mustard species, and Russian thistle.	Yellow flag iris and all weeds within one foot of water.
Habitat	imazapyr	Non-selective; preemergent and postemergent uses; absorbed through foliage and roots; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include saltcedar.	TBD

Source: Bureau of Reclamation Statement of Work: General Specifications for Lost River Weed Control (Reclamation 2007).

Table A-13 Potential Treatments for Noxious Weeds on Fremont National Forest (Pending Approval of New EIS)[1]

Common Name	Plant Type	Manual[2]	Mechanical	Cultural	Herbicide[3]
Russian knapweed	RP				picloram, clopyralid, aminopyralid
Musk thistle	B	dig, hoe, cut and bag seed heads	mowing, weed eating	possible use of goats or sheep and competitive seeding on large sites	aminopyralid, picloram, chlorsulfuron, glyphosate
Spotted knapweed	P	pull, dig	mowing, weed eating		picloram, clopyralid, aminopyralid
Diffuse knapweed	A/B/P	pull, dig (difficult)		possible use of competitive seeding if large sites develop	picloram, clopyralid, aminopyralid
Yellow star-thistle	A	pull, dig	mowing, weed eating	possible use of competitive seeding if large sites develop	picloram, clopyralid, aminopyralid
Canada thistle	RP				aminopyralid, picloram, clopyralid, glyphosate
Field bindweed	RP				picloram, imazapic, metsulfuron methyl, imazapyr
Houndstongue	B	pull, dig (difficult)	mowing, weed eating	possible competitive seeding on some sites	picloram, metsulfuron methyl, chlorsulfuron, aminopyralid
Teasel	B	pull, dig	mowing, weed eating	possible use of competitive seeding if large sites develop	metsulfuron methyl, chlorosulfuron, glyphosate
Leafy spurge	RP				picloram, imazapic, glyphosate
St. John's wort	RP				picloram, aminopyralid, metsulfuron methyl, glyphosate
Dyer's woad	B	pull, dig (difficult)	mowing, weed eating	possible use of competitive seeding if large sites develop	chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron methyl, imazapyr
Perennial pepperweed	RP				metsulfuron methyl, chlorsulfuron, imazapic, imazapyr
Oxeye daisy	RP			possible use of competitive seeding	metsulfuron methyl, picloram, clopyralid, glyphosate
Dalmatian toadflax	RP				picloram, imazapic, chlorsulfuron
Yellow toadflax	RP				picloram, imazapic, chlorsulfuron
Birds-foot trefoil	RP	pull, dig			aminopyralid, clopyralid, glyphosate
Scotch thistle	B	pull, dig			aminopyralid, picloram, chlorsulfuron, glyphosate

Table A-13 Potential Treatments for Noxious Weeds on Fremont National Forest (Pending Approval of New EIS)[1]

Common Name	Plant Type	Manual[2]	Mechanical	Cultural	Herbicide[3]
Reed canary grass	RP			possible use of cattle to remove biomass at large sites in grazing allotments	glyphosate, imazapyr sethoxydim, sulfometuron methyl
Sulphur cinquefoil	P	pull, dig			picloram, metsulfuron methyl, aminopyralid
Creeping buttercup+	SP	pull			glyphosate, metsulfuron methyl, aminopyralid
Mediterranean sage	B	pull, dig (difficult)	mow, weed eater		picloram, metsulfuron methyl, chlorosulfuron
Tansy ragwort	B	pull, dig			picloram, metsulfuron methyl, aminopyralid
Medusahead	A			possible use of cattle at large sites in grazing allotments, competitive seeding with perennial grasses	sulfometuron methyl, imazapic, glyphosate
Common tansy	RP				metsulfuron methyl, chlorsulfuron, picloram
Scentless false mayweed	A/B/P	pull	mow, weed eater		clopyralid, picloram, aminopyralid

Key;
A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial, RP = Perennial with rhizomes or creeping roots, SP = Perennial with stolons.
1 Source: Fremont-Winema National Forest draft Invasive Plant EIS 2009-2010 (USDA unpublished).
2 Manual control may be used on 1-few individuals of all species.
3 Under Alternative 1 of the pending EIS, herbicide control is limited to glyphosate and/or picloram for all species.

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	perennial with creeping and deep roots	Typically invades disturbed areas. Once established, uses a combination of creeping roots and allelopathic chemicals to spread into undisturbed areas. Prefers heavy soils of bottomlands, subirrigated slopes, and rangelands, and tolerates saline conditions. Toxic to horses. A new invader to the Forests, a single roadside site has been found on Paisley District.	Creeping roots and seed. Seed longevity 2-8 years. Spread primarily via human activities (contaminated seed, feed, hay, and vehicles)

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	biennial with taproot	Found in burns, plantations, roadsides, and power lines within mixed conifer or upper elevation ponderosa pine forest types. Also occurs in riparian areas. Populations can fluctuate with annual conditions. Rapid increases follow disturbances that create bare soil. May be allelopathic, releasing chemicals that inhibit growth of other species. The most abundant invasive plant, large infestations occur south of Highway 140 on Bly District and adjacent ownerships. Increasing in large fires on Silver Lake and Paisley Districts.	Seed only. Seed longevity 10-15 years or more. Germination occurs throughout the growing season. Spread via wind, water, wildlife, livestock, and human activities.
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*)	biennial or perennial with taproot and lateral shoots	Most often in disturbed areas, such as roadsides, quarries, and administrative sites, but can also invade undisturbed rangelands. May be allelopathic, releasing chemicals that inhibit growth of other species. A relatively new invader to the Forests, infesting small sites scattered across the planning area.	Seed and lateral shoots. Seed longevity up to 8 years. Spread via wind, passing animals, and human activities.
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)	biennial with taproot	Spreads quickly along roadsides and in overgrazed rangelands, but can also invade undisturbed grasslands, shrublands, and riparian communities. May be allelopathic, releasing chemicals that inhibit growth of other species. A new invader, occurring at Summer's Rock Quarry on Chiloquin District, and small, scattered sites.	Seed only. Seed longevity unknown. Spread primarily by wind, as plants break off and tumble. Also spread by passing animals and human activities.
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)	annual with taproot	Favors open grasslands with deep soils. Often invades recently disturbed sites, or areas dominated by annuals, forming dense stands. Seeds germinate in fall, winter, or spring. Toxic to horses. Occurs in southern Klamath County and is a new invader to the Forests. One small site has been recorded on Bly District.	Seed only. Seed longevity up to 10 years. Spread primarily by birds, mammals, and human activities.
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	perennial with creeping and deep roots	Most often found in disturbed sites such as roadsides, burns, and plantations. Also invades meadows and stream sides. Widespread in the project area. The largest infestations are on Lakeview and Paisley districts, with many of the Paisley sites located in riparian areas.	Lateral creeping roots, root fragments, and seed. Plants are single sex; male and female plants must be in close proximity to seed. Soil viability up to 22 years if buried. Spread by wind, water, animals, and human activities.

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	perennial vine with deep taproot, lateral roots, and rhizomes	Inhabits agricultural lands, roadsides, ditch banks, wildfires, and riparian areas. Plants form tangled mats, which can choke out native grasses and forbs. Ten small sites have been mapped in the planning area, although more sites are known to exist.	Seed and rhizomes. Seed longevity 20-50 years Spread via water, birds, animals, and human activities.
Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)	biennial or short lived perennial with large taproot	Most often invades disturbed forest openings, but once established is somewhat shade tolerant and can move into adjoining undisturbed areas. Can also invade moist meadows and drainages in drier habitats. Contains toxic compounds. Currently limited to southwest Klamath District and adjacent ownerships.	Seed (in bur-like fruits). Seed longevity 2-3 years. Spread via passing animals, humans, and vehicles. Sold as a medicinal plant.
Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)	biennial with taproot	Found in moist sites, especially along irrigation ditches, canals, road ditches, and disturbed meadows. A new invader to the planning area, four small sites have been located on Silver Lake and Lakeview districts. Cutleaf teasel (*D. laciniatus*) has been recently found in Klamath County.	Seed only. Seed longevity unknown. Spread via water, wind, and human activities. Sold as an ornamental for flower arrangements.
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)	perennial with deep taproot, lateral roots, and rhizomes	Found in roadsides, meadows, burns, and rangelands. Highly competitive and difficult to control. Contains toxic compounds, and the sap causes skin irritation. Currently limited to the southwest Bly District and adjacent ownerships, where it exists in several small sites.	Rhizomes, roots, and seeds Seed longevity 5-8 years, most germinate within 2. Spread via explosive dehiscence of the seed capsule, water, birds, animals, and human activities.
St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)	perennial with deep taproot and lateral roots	Found most often in plantations, roadsides, and recreation areas. Once established, can invade undisturbed and partially shaded habitats. Contains toxic compound that causes photo sensitivity. Occurs throughout the planning area. Most abundant on Klamath District, where there is close proximity to a large seed source on the west side of the Cascades.	Lateral roots and seed Seed longevity 6-10 years, with reports of 30 or even 50 years. Spread by wind, water, animals, and human activity. Sold as a medicinal plant.

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial with deep taproot	Invades roadsides and rangelands, tolerates dry, rocky soils. Fruits contain a water-soluble inhibitor that prevents seed germination until conditions are suitable for plant growth, and also inhibits competing species. A new invader, 5five sites have been mapped in the planning area on Bly, Lakeview and Paisley districts. Known to occur in southwestern Klamath County. Well established in the New Pine Creek area.	Seed only Seed longevity unknown Spread by wind, water, animals, and human activity. Sold for dye making.
Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	perennial with creeping roots	Invades a wide range of moist to wet habitats, including meadows, ditches, marshes, floodplains, and riparian areas. Once established, forms large, dense stands. Plants are tolerant of alkaline and saline conditions and can act as "salt pumps" bringing salt ions from deep in the soil to the surface. A new invader to the planning area, three small sites have been located along main roads.	Creeping roots, root fragments, and seed. Seed longevity is at least 2 years, possibly more. Spread by water, wind, human activities, and possibly waterfowl or other animals.
Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)	perennial with rhizomes	Inhabits disturbed openings in forest land, roadsides, meadows, and pastures. In drier areas, it can occur in riparian sites. This species is increasing and currently known to occur on Klamath, Bly, and Lakeview Districts. Many of the Lakeview sites are in riparian corridors.	Seed and rhizomes. Seed longevity is at least 2 years, much longer if buried. Germinates throughout the growing season. Spread by water, wind, animals and human activity. Sold as an ornamental.
Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)	perennial with deep and creeping roots	Rapidly colonizes open or disturbed areas, especially roadsides, rangelands, burns, and clearcuts. Mature plants can suppress other vegetation through intense competition for limited water. A relatively new invader, with scattered sites throughout the planning area. Largest populations are on Modoc Rim on Chiloquin District and the Camp Ewana area of Bly District. Well established in the Klamath Falls area.	Lateral roots, root fragments, and seed. Seed longevity est. 10 years. Spread by wind, water, birds, animals, and human activity. Sold as an ornamental.

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)	perennial with deep and creeping roots	Smaller in stature than Dalmatian toadflax, but has similar characteristics. A new invader to the planning area, with small scattered sites on Lakeview, Klamath, and Chiloquin districts, infesting 3.3 acres.	Lateral roots, root fragments, and seed. Seed longevity est. 10 years. Spread by wind, water, birds, animals, and human activity. Sold as an ornamental.
Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)	perennial with taproot and rhizomes	Invades moist sites such as road ditches, canals, and reservoirs. Tolerant of a variety of soil types. Creates tangled mats of dense growth that can choke out other plants. A new invader, currently only known to occur along the Cascade Canal on Klamath District.	Seed, rhizomes, and stolons. Seed longevity unknown Spread by water, birds, animals, and human activity. Sold for erosion control and forage.
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	biennial with taproot	Invades ditches, shrublands, forest openings, burns, meadows, and riparian areas. Seeds have a water soluble inhibitor which prevents germination until sufficient moisture is present for seedling establishment. A new invader to the planning area, occurring in small sites on most Districts. Well established in the Lakeview and New Pine Creek areas.	Seed only. Seed longevity up to 20 years. Spread by wind, water, animals, and human activity.
Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)	perennial grass with rhizomes	Found along streambanks, ponds, lakes, irrigation canals, ditches, and in wet meadows. Forms dense and impenetrable mats of vegetation that choke out other species. Currently mapped in three meadows on Klamath District and one meadow on Chiloquin District. Likely to occur elsewhere. Some infested meadows may have been seeded.	Seed and rhizomes. Seed longevity short when inundated. Spread by water, animals, and human activity. Used for hay and forage. Variegated variety sold as an ornamental.
Sulphur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)	perennial with taproot	Found in rangelands, logged areas, roadsides, and abandoned fields with a variety of soil types. A new invader in the planning area, with small sites located on Bly and Lakeview Districts.	Seed and vegetative sprouting. Seed longevity unknown est. 4 years or more. Spread primarily by human activity.

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)	perennial with stolons	Found in moist to wet areas, such as road ditches, irrigated pastures, springs, and canals. Tolerates trampling, compaction, waterlogged soils, and moderate drought. Contains compounds moderately toxic to cattle. A new invader, with three sites found on Chiloquin and Klamath districts in recreation areas.	Seed and stolons Seed longevity 5-7 years, up to 20. Spread by water, birds, animals, and humans. Sometimes a contaminant of hay.
Mediterranean sage *Salvia aethiopis*	biennial with taproot	Found in habitats with dry soils, such as roadsides and disturbed rangelands. Can remain in the rosette stage for two years before becoming large enough to produce seed. Occurs on most districts with the majority of sites located in Lake County. Well established in the Lakeview, Paisley, and Summer Lake areas.	Seed only. Seed longevity unknown Spread primarily by wind, as stalks break off and tumble. Also spread by livestock, birds, wildlife, and human activities.
Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)	biennial with taproot	Found in timber sale areas, roadsides, and pastures. Germinates in the fall, and can grow as a winter annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial. Toxic to cattle and horses. A new invader, infesting four acres in scattered sites.	Seed and vegetative sprouting. Seed longevity 10-16 years. Spread by wind, water, animals, and human activity. Sometimes a contaminant of hay and straw.
Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	annual, with minimal roots	Invades rangelands, establishing first where grazing, burning, or other disturbance, has weakened vegetation. Favors heavy soils, and is often seen on scablands. Seeds germinate in fall, winter, or spring. Fall germination allows roots to develop during the winter, giving a competitive advantage over native plants. Forms thick mats of dead stems that exclude growth of other species. Established in areas of Bly and Silver Lake districts and adjoining ownerships.	Seed only. Seed longevity 1-2 years. Spread by animals, wind, water, and human activities. A long, rough awn aids in attachment to passing animals, humans, and machinery.
Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)	perennial with rhizomes	Found in road ditches, canals, riparian areas, timber sale areas, and pastures. Toxic if consumed in quantity. Toxins possibly may be absorbed through the skin. A new invader, with one site mapped on Paisley District.	Seed and rhizomes. Seed longevity is unknown. Spread by water, birds, animals, and human activities. Sold as an ornamental and medicinal.

Table A-14 Characteristics of Invasive Species

Species	Plant Type	Characteristics	Reproduction
Scentless false mayweed (*Tripleurospermum perforate*)	annual, biennial, or perennial with extensive fibrous roots	Found in roadsides, pastures, fields, timber sale areas, and other disturbed lands. Tolerates a variety of soil types. Seeds are able to germinate under a wide range of temperature and moisture conditions. A new invader to the planning area with two sites mapped on Bly District. Known to occur around Klamath Falls and adjacent agricultural lands.	Seed only (large plants can produce 1 million seeds). Seed longevity up to 15 years Spread by wind, water, drifting snow, and human activity. Sometimes a contaminant of hay, grain, and grass seed.

Source: Fremont-Winema National Forests Invasive Plant DEIS, 2009-2010 (USDA published)

Table A-15 Weed Cleaning Station Sites Along the Ruby Pipeline ROW, Based on Identified[1] High Density[2] Noxious Weed Populations, State Lines, Yards, and Other Boundaries

County/ State	Milepost of Weed Cleaning Station	Spread	Weed Species	State Weed Rank (in order of species listed)	ROW Segment with High Density Weed Infestation	Weed Cleaning Station ID Number / Location [3]	Reason for Station
Lincoln/WY	0.9	1A	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	Noxious	0.9 - 1.1	CS-WY-1 / east side	Weed Infestation
Uinta/WY	23.7	1A	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	Noxious	23.7	CS-WY-2 / east side	Weed Infestation
Uinta/WY	45.0	1A	NA; (14 miles south of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-WY-3 / in Evanston yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
WY/UT State Line	48.5	1A	NA	NA	NA	CS-UT-1 / clean equip. heading east into Wyoming	State Line
Rich/UT	53.7	1A	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	C	53.7	CS-UT-2 / east side	Weed Infestation
Rich/UT	60.0	1A and 2	NA	NA	NA	CS-UT-3 / clean equip. heading east and west if entering ROW from out of state	Begin Spreads 1A and 2

Table A-15 Weed Cleaning Station Sites Along the Ruby Pipeline ROW, Based on Identified[1] High Density[2] Noxious Weed Populations, State Lines, Yards, and Other Boundaries

County/ State	Milepost of Weed Cleaning Station	Spread	Weed Species	State Weed Rank (in order of species listed)	ROW Segment with High Density Weed Infestation	Weed Cleaning Station ID Number / Location [3]	Reason for Station
Cache/UT	74.9	2	NA	NA	NA	CS-UT-4 / clean equip. heading west onto National Forest	Begin Wasatch-Cache NF
Cache/UT	91.9	2	NA	NA	NA	CS-UT-5 / clean equip. heading west onto East Fork Little Bear River WMA	Begin East Fork Little Bear River WMA
Cache/UT	93.7	2	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	A	93.5 - 93.7	CS-UT-6 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation
Cache/UT	94.6	2	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	A	96.5 – 96.6	CS-UT-7 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation
Cache/UT	95.0	2	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria)*	C	94.8 – 95.0	CS-UT-8 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation
Cache/UT	96.5	2	No high density weed populations identified; yard is approximately 7.5 miles north of ROW.	NA	NA	CS-UT-9 / in Hyrum yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Cache/UT	96.6	2	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*	C	96.5 – 96.6	CS-UT-10 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation
Box Elder/UT	102.2	2	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	A, B, C	99.0 - 102.2	CS-UT-111 / west side	Weed Infestation
Box Elder/UT	110.9	2	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum)*	C, B	109.9 – 110.9	CS-UT-12 / west side	Weed Infestation
Box Elder/UT	112.2	1B	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*	B, C, C	112.2 – 133.1	CS-UT-13 / clean equip. heading east	Weed Infestation
Box Elder/ UT	115.5	1B	NA; (1 mile north of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-UT-14 / in Bear River yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Box Elder/UT	116.2	1B	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	C	116.2 – 116.4	CS-UT-15 / clean equip. heading east	Weed Infestation

Table A-15 Weed Cleaning Station Sites Along the Ruby Pipeline ROW, Based on Identified[1] High Density[2] Noxious Weed Populations, State Lines, Yards, and Other Boundaries

County/ State	Milepost of Weed Cleaning Station	Spread	Weed Species	State Weed Rank (in order of species listed)	ROW Segment with High Density Weed Infestation	Weed Cleaning Station ID Number / Location [3]	Reason for Station
Box Elder/UT	120.5	1B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	C, C	120.5 - 123.0	CS-UT-16 / east end	Weed Infestation
Box Elder/UT	123.4	1B	NA	NA	NA	CS-UT-17 / clean equip. heading east onto Salt Creek WMA	Begin Salt Creek WMA
Box Elder/UT	132.1	1B	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	C	132.1 - 132.7	CS-UT-18 / east end	Weed Infestation
Box Elder/UT	174.0	1B and 3	NA	NA	NA	CS-UT-19 / clean equip. heading east and west if entering ROW from out of state	Begin Spreads 1B and 3
UT/NV State Line	230	3	NA	NA	NA	CS-NV-1 / clean equip. heading west into Nevada	State Line
Elko/NV	241.1	3	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	B	239.0 - 241.1	CS-NV-2 / west end	Weed Infestation
Elko/NV	246.0	3	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	C	246.0	CS-NV-3 / west end	Weed Infestation
Elko/NV	279.5	3	NA; (19 miles south of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-NV-4 / in Wells yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Elko/NV	294.0	4A	NA	NA	NA	CS-NV-5 / clean equip. heading west if entering ROW from out of state	Begin Spread 4A
Elko/NV	332.2	4A	NA; (27.5 miles south of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-NV-6 / in Elko yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Elko/NV	346.0	5	NA	NA	NA	CS-NV-7 / clean equip. heading west if entering ROW from out of state	Begin Spread 5

Table A-15 Weed Cleaning Station Sites Along the Ruby Pipeline ROW, Based on Identified[1] High Density[2] Noxious Weed Populations, State Lines, Yards, and Other Boundaries

County/ State	Milepost of Weed Cleaning Station	Spread	Weed Species	State Weed Rank (in order of species listed)	ROW Segment with High Density Weed Infestation	Weed Cleaning Station ID Number / Location [3]	Reason for Station
Winnemucca/ NV	441.9	5	NA; (20.3 miles south of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-NV-8 / in Winnemucca yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Winnemucca/ NV	441.9	5	NA; (12.3 miles south of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-NV-9 / in Winn/HWY 95 yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Humboldt/NV	481.0	5	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	C	481.0	CS-NV-10 / west end	Weed Infestation
Humboldt/NV	490.1	5	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	C	489.5 - 490.1	CS-NV-11 / west end	Weed Infestation
Humboldt/NV	502.5	5	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	C	502.5	CS-NV-12 / west end	Weed Infestation
Humboldt/NV	509.0	4B	NA	NA	NA	CS-NV-13 / clean equip. heading west if entering ROW from out of state	Begin Spread 4B
Humboldt/NV	510.9	4B	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	C	510.9	CS-NV-14 / west end	Weed Infestation
Washoe/NV	549.0	6	NA	NA	NA	CS-NV-15 / clean equip. heading west if entering ROW from out of state	Begin Spread 6
Washoe/NV	563.9	6	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	B	563.9	CS-NV-16 / west end	Weed Infestation
NV/OR State Line	588.0	6	NA	NA	NA	CS-OR-1 / clean equip. heading west into Oregon or entering from out of state	State Line
Lake/OR	605.3	6	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*)	NA	605.3	CS-OR-2 / west end	Weed Infestation
Lake/OR	608.8	6	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*), Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	B	608.8	CS-OR-3 / west end	Weed Infestation

Table A-15 Weed Cleaning Station Sites Along the Ruby Pipeline ROW, Based on Identified[1] High Density[2] Noxious Weed Populations, State Lines, Yards, and Other Boundaries

County/ State	Milepost of Weed Cleaning Station	Spread	Weed Species	State Weed Rank (in order of species listed)	ROW Segment with High Density Weed Infestation	Weed Cleaning Station ID Number / Location [3]	Reason for Station
Lake/OR	614.2	7	NA	NA	NA	CS-OR-4/ clean equip. heading west on spread 7 if entering ROW from out of state.	Begin Spread 7
Lake/OR	614.5	7	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	B	614.5	CS-OR-5/ west end	Weed Infestation
Lake/OR	615.5	7	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	B	615.5	CS-OR-6/ west end	Weed Infestation
Lake/OR	616.5	7	NA; (6 miles north of ROW)	NA	NA	CS-OR-7 / in Lakeview yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard
Lake/OR	639.3	7	NA	NA	NA	CS-OR-8 / clean equip. heading west onto national Forest	FWNF Boundary
Lake/OR	643.9	7	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	B	643.9	CS-OR-9 / clean equip. heading west.	Weed Infestation
Lake/OR and Klamath/OR	645.0 – 669.0	6 and 7	Re-survey segment in 2010 for Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and all other listed noxious weeds. Place one or more cleaning station as needed, depending on 2010 survey.	TBD	645.0 – 669.0	Potential Additional Cleaning Stations	NA
Lake/OR	645.6	7	NA	NA	NA	CS-OR-10 / clean equip. heading west onto National Forest	FWNF Boundary
Klamath/OR	655.0	7	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	B	654.9 – 655.0	CS-OR-11 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation
Klamath/OR	655.8	7	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	B	655.6 – 655.8	CS-OR-12 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation
Klamath/OR	656.4	7	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	B	655-656.4	CS-OR-13 / clean equip. heading west	Weed Infestation

Table A-15 Weed Cleaning Station Sites Along the Ruby Pipeline ROW, Based on Identified[1] High Density[2] Noxious Weed Populations, State Lines, Yards, and Other Boundaries

County/ State	Milepost of Weed Cleaning Station	Spread	Weed Species	State Weed Rank (in order of species listed)	ROW Segment with High Density Weed Infestation	Weed Cleaning Station ID Number / Location [3]	Reason for Station
Klamath/OR	661.5	7	NA	NA	NA	CS-OR-14 / clean equip. heading west onto Reclamation land	Bureau of Reclamation Boundary
Klamath/OR	665.8	7	NA	NA	NA	CS-OR-15 / clean equip. heading west off of Reclamation land	Bureau of Reclamation Boundary
Klamath/OR	669.2	7	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	B	668.9 - 669.2	CS-OR-16 / west end	Weed Infestation
Klamath/OR	City of Klamath Falls	7	NA; 25.7 miles northwest of end of ROW	NA	NA	CS-OR-17 / in Klamath yard, clean all equip. arriving from out of state	Contractor Construction Yard

[1] Based on Ruby field surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009 and GIS data provided by agencies. Field surveys were conducted on all project areas, including the construction corridor, extra workspaces, staging areas, access roads, and yards. Potential weed cleaning station sites are recommended for various areas of the construction corridor, staging areas, and yards, but due to space constraints, not along access roads.

[2] Percent cover was used to determine density. For the above densities, the following percent cover classes apply: Low = <1 & 1-5, Moderate = 6-25, High = 26-100

[3] A weed cleaning station is recommended on one end of an area (or segment if multiple locations close to one another) with high-density noxious weed populations; at all state lines, at all spread begin points (if equipment is coming from out of state); at the entering side of sensitive areas such as National Forests (NF) and Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) depending on direction of construction; all proposed Ruby Staging Areas and Contractor Yards are also potential weed cleaning station sites station to be placed where equipment leaves the weed-infested area. In addition to the identified mileposts, all proposed Ruby Staging Areas and Contractor Yards are also potential weed cleaning station sites.

NA Not Applicable

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-WY-1	Lincoln	Cleaning Station due to Weed Sites MP0.9 - 1.1	0.9[4]	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	41.766881	-110.354805	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-WY-1
NW-WY-2	Lincoln	High-Density Weed Site	0.9	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*)	41.766881	-110.354805	NA	ROW	NA
NW-WY-3	Lincoln	High-Density Weed Site	0.9	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*)	41.766953	-110.354973	NA	ROW	NA
NW-WY-4	Lincoln	High-Density Weed Site	1.1	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	41.764205	-110.355458	NA	ROW and Potential Water Source	Hams Fork River
NW-WY-5	Uinta	Cleaning Station due to Weed Site at MP23.7	23.7[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.564551	-110.630419	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-WY-2
NW-WY-6	Uinta	High-Density Weed Site	23.7	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.564551	-110.630419	NA	ROW	NA
NW-WY-7	Uinta	Agency Weed Site	39.4[2]	Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	41.478186	-110.907832	5.2-24.4	Access Road	U-18A
NW-WY-8	Uinta	Agency Weed Site	43.1[2]	Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	41.571002	-110.918419	0.8-27.7	Access Road	U-18A
NW-WY-9	Uinta	Cleaning Station at construction yard	45.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard is approximately 14 miles south of ROW	41.339528	-111.00123	NA	Evanston, WY Construction Yard	CS-WY-3
NW-UT-1	Uinta/Rich State line	Cleaning Station due to State Line	48.5[4]	No high density weed populations identified at site	41.540508	-111.05039	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-1-
NW-UT-2	Rich	Cleaning Station due to Weed Sites at MP53.7	53.7[4]	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	41.519432	-111.14749	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-2
NW-UT-3	Rich	High-Density Weed Site	53.7	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis)*	41.519432	-111.14749	NA	ROW	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-UT-4	Rich	High-Density Weed Site	53.7	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*)	41.519386	-111.147432	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-5	Rich	Cleaning Station due to Begin of spreads 1A and 2	60.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.482052	-111.270268	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-3
NW-UT-6	Rich	High-Density Weed Site	60.6[2]	Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Houndstounge (*Cynoglossum officianale*)	41.48107	-111.263616	0.6-31.7	Access Road	R-8B
NW-UT-7	Cache	Cleaning Station due to Wasatch-Cache NF boundary	74.9[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.466099	-111.52388	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-4
NW-UT-8	Cache	Cleaning Station due to East Fork Little Bear River WMA boundary	91.9[4]	No high-density weed populations identified at site	41.521556	-111.762461	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-5
NW-UT-9	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	93.5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.519334	-111.789436	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-10	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	93.5	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.519619	-111.789185	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-11	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	93.5	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.519435	-111.789323	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-12	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	93.7	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.518204	-111.791457	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-UT-13	Cache	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP93.5-93.7	93.7[4]	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.518204	-111.791457	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-6
NW-UT-14	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	94.3	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.514468	-111.800951	NA	ROW	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-UT-15	Cache	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP94.6	94.6[4]	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.514934	-111.807035	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-7
NW-UT-16	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	94.8	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.514482	-111.811304	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-17	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	94.9	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.522242	-111.813852	NA	Staging Area	NA
NW-UT-18	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	94.9	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria)*	41.521942	-111.815591	NA	Staging Area	NA
NW-UT-19	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	95.0	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.514260	-111.813958	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-20	Cache	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP94.8- 95.0	94.9[4]	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria)*	41.512471	-111.814137	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-8
NW-UT-21	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	95.8	Field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)	41.51241	-111.828602	29.4	Access Road	C-17
NW-UT-22	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	96.5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.510867	-111.839289	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-23	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	96.5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.510867	-111.839289	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-24	Cache	Cleaning Station at construction yard	96.5[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard is approximately 7.5 miles north of ROW.	41.621204	-111.83463	NA	Hyrum, UT construction yard	CS-UT-9
NW-UT-25	Cache	High-Density Weed Site	96.6	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.512312	-111.842066	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-26	Cache	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP96.5- 96.6	96.6[4]	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria)*	41.513020	-111.843277	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-10
NW-UT-27	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	99.0	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.519305	-111.881032	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-28	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	101.8	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)	41.521311	-111.930174	7.9	Access Road	B-1B

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-UT-29	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	101.9	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.51866	-111.934662	17.8	Access Road	B-1E
NW-UT-30	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	102.2	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.526802	-111.935489	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-31	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to weed sites from MP99.0 - 102.2	101.0[4]	Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.524767	-111.914190	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-11
NW-UT-32	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	103.2	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.526904	-111.954267	7.4	Access Road	B-1I
NW-UT-33	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	109.0	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	41.553467	-112.020891	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-34	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	109.0	Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	41.553467	-112.020912	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-35	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	109.1	Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*	41.553454	-112.022572	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-36	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	110.9	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	41.572771	-112.041053	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-37	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP109.0-110.9	110.9[4]	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)	41.572771	-112.041053	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-12
NW-UT-38	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to weed sites 112.2-113.1	112.0[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba and C. pubescens*), Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*)), Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.572832	41.572832	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-13
NW-UT-39	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	112.2	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba and C. pubescens*)	41.562315	-112.066901	NA	Staging Area	NA
NW-UT-40	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	113.1	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens (Agropyron*))	41.571901	-112.083729	NA	ROW	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-UT-41	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	113.2	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.571367	-112.086181	4.7	Access Road	B-4A
NW-UT-42	Box Elder	Cleaning Station at construction yard	115.5[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard is approximately one mile north of ROW	41.588159	-112.1258	NA	Bear River, UT construction yard	CS-UT-14
NW-UT-43	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to weed site at MP 116.2-166.4	116.2[4]	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	41.575684	-112.142076	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-15
NW-UT-44	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	116.1	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	41.572832	-112.064483	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-45	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	116.4	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	41.575512	-112.146155	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-UT-46	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	118.6	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	41.592838	-112.178381	17.1	Access Road	B-6D
NW-UT-47	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	118.6	Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)	41.592839	-112.178369	14.8	Access Road	B-6D
NW-UT-48	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to weed site at MP 120.5- 123.0	120.5[4]	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	41.606033	-112.20748	NA	Cleaning Station Site	CS-UT-16
NW-UT-49	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	120.5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.606033	-112.20748	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-50	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	120.5	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.606033	-112.20748	30.7	Access Road	B-8
NW-UT-51	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	121.1	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.612925	-112.215468	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-52	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	121.9	Quackgrass (*Elymus repens* (*Agropyron*))	41.62124	-112.2265	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-53	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	123.0	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.626497	-112.244927	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-54	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to boundary of Salt Creek WMA	123.4	No high-density weed populations identified	41.627718	-112.252298	NA	Cleaning Station Site	CS-UT-17

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-UT-55	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	126.7	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.637111	-112.313925	28.8	Access Road	B-16D
NW-UT-56	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	128.7	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.65197	-112.339657	14.7	Access Road	B-16E
NW-UT-57	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP132.1-132.7	132.1	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.698300	-112.356182	NA	Cleaning Station Site	CS-UT-18
NW-UT-58	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	132.1	Field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)	41.698773	-112.356983	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-59	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	132.1	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.700952	-112.354882	8.6	Access Road	B-18C
NW-UT-60	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	132.7	Field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)	41.702151	-112.36537	NA	ROW	NA
NW-UT-61	Box Elder	High-Density Weed Site	132.9	Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	41.701851	-112.369369	8.7	Access Road	B-18B
NW-UT-62	Box Elder	Cleaning Station due to Begin spreads 1B and 3	174.0	No high-density weed populations identified	41.751127 31	-113.1312636	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-UT-19
NW-NV-1	Box Elder/Elko State Line	Cleaning Station due to state line	230.0	No high-density weed populations identified	41.457634	-114.03778	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-1
NW-NV-2	Elko	High-Density Weed Site	239.0	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	41.462939	-114.188793	NA	ROW	NA
NW-NV-3	Elko	High-Density Weed Site	239.2	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	41.463659	-114.192427	NA	ROW	NA
NW-NV-4	Elko	High-Density Weed Site	241.1	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	41.480561	-114.222098	8.7 feet from source	Staging Area and Potential Water Source	Walker Winecup 2
NW-NV-5	Elko	Cleaning Station due to weed sties MP239.0- 241.1	241.1[4]	Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)	41.478776	-114.224191	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-2

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-NV-6	Elko	High-Density Weed Site	246.0	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.441446	-114.295266	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-NV-7	Elko	Cleaning Station due to weed sties MP246.0	246.0[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.441446	-114.295266	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-3
NW-NV-8	Elko	Cleaning Station due to construction yard	279.5[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard 19 miles south of ROW.	41.303189	-115.165986	NA	Wells, UT construction yard	CS-NV-4
NW-NV-9	Elko	Cleaning Station due to begin spread 4A	295.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.295257	-115.182154	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-5
NW-NV-10	Elko	Cleaning Station due to construction yard	332.2[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard 27.5 miles south of ROW.	40.841838	-115.810781	NA	Elko, NV construction yard	CS-NV-6
NW-NV-11	Elko	Cleaning Station due begin spread 5	346.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.206296	-116.09065	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-7
NW-NV-12	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to construction yard	441.9[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard 20.3 miles south of ROW.	40.983453	-117.701050	NA	Winnemucca, NV construction yard	CS-NV-8
NW-NV-13	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to construction yard	441.9[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; yard 12.3 miles south of ROW.	41.100032	-117.694616	NA	Winnemucca / Hwy95 construction yard	CS-NV-9
NW-NV-14	Humboldt	High-Density Weed Site	481.0	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.477428	-118.344392	NA	ROW	NA
NW-NV-15	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP481.0	481.0[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.477428	-118.344392	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-10
NW-NV-16	Humboldt	High-Density Weed Site	489.5	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.50084	-118.495735	NA	ROW	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-NV-17	Humboldt	High-Density Weed Site	490.1	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.497574	-118.507067	NA	ROW	NA
NW-NV-18	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP489.5- 490.1	490.1[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.497574	-118.507067	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-11
NW-NV-19	Humboldt	High-Density Weed Site	502.5	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*) - (two patches)	41.486756	-118.733686	28.3 feet from source	Staging Area and Potential Water Source	Pine Forest Ranch Well
NW-NV-20	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP502.5	502.5[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.491016	-118.730578	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-12
NW-NV-21	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to Begin spread 4B	509.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.556617	-118.830669	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-13
NW-NV-22	Humboldt	High-Density Weed Site	510.9	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.561506	-118.847185	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-NV-23	Humboldt	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP510.9	510.9[4]	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	41.561506	-118.847185	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-14
NW-NV-24	Washoe	Weed sites along Sheldon NWR roads	Approx 518.0 – 545.0	Road 8A and all smaller roads that are used for project access would be monitored biannually for all noxious weed species	Various	Various	Various	Sheldon NWR Access Roads	8A and all other Refuge Roads
NW-NV-25	Washoe	Cleaning Station due to Begin spread 6	549.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.591227	-119.5706055	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-15
NW-NV-26	Washoe	High-Density Weed Site	563.9	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	41.63306	-119.878644	NA	Staging Area	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-NV-27	Washoe	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP563.9	563.9[4]	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	41.63306	-119.878644	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-NV-16
NW-OR-1	Washoe/ Lake State Line	Cleaning Station due to state line	588.0[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	41.988482	-119.96012	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-1
NW-OR-2	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	601.0[2]	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)	42.077781	-120.164212	1	Access Road	L-5 (NFR 3915)
NW-OR-3	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	605.2[2]	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.154865	-120.189744	2.7	Access Road	L-6B
NW-OR-4	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	605.3	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*)	42.152619	-120.193511	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-5	Lake	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP605.3	605.3[4]	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*)	42.152619	-120.193511	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-2
NW-OR-6	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	606.8[2]	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.193582	-120.208312	0.6-14.1	Access Road	CT-3 (NFR 3910)
NW-OR-7	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	607.8[2]	Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.203985	-120.22584	7.9-28.6	Access Road	L-5
NW-OR-8	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	608.6[2]	Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)	42.215182	-120.235683	18.3	Access Road	L-7 (NFR 3910)
NW-OR-9	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	608.7[2]	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	42.169781	-120.254726	6.6	Access Road	L-9 (NFR 3913)
NW-OR-10	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	608.8	Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	42.168474	-120.256493	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-11	Lake	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP608.8	608.8[4]	Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*), Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)	42.168474	-120.256493	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-3
NW-OR-12	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	610.0[2]	Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe ssp. Micranthos*)	42.210372	-120.290306	19.1	Access Road	L-10 (NFR 3922)

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-OR-13	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	610.2	Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	42.183508	-120.293057	7.1	Access Road	L-12 (NFR 3913)
NW-OR-14	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	611.2	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.16099	-120.291522	24.4	Access Road	L-14B
NW-OR-15	Lake	Cleaning Station due Begin spread 7	614.2[4]	No high-density weed populations identified	42.127075	-120.31704	NA	Cleaning Station Site	CS-OR-4
NW-OR-16	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	614.5	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.125583	-120.322286	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-17	Lake	Cleaning Station due to weed site MP614.5	614.5[4]	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.125583	-120.322286	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR5
NW-OR-18	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	615.2	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.122339	-120.332156	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-19	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	615.5	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.120235	-120.337623	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-20	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	615.5	Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	42.120135	-120.336954	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-21	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	615.5	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	42.120214	-120.337513	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-22	Lake	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP615.2- 615.5	615.5[4]	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*)	42.120214	-120.337513	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-6
NW-OR-23	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	615.6	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), and in lesser densties: Hoary cress/whitetop (*Cardaria draba* and *C. pubescens*), Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)	42.118584	-120.336705	5.5-28.7	Access Road	L-14A (Crane Creek Lane), Need to drive road

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-OR-24	Lake	Cleaning Station at construction yard	616.5[4]	No high-density weed populations identified; 6 miles north of ROW.	42.195220	-120.3532144	NA	Lakeview, OR construction yard	CS-OR-7
NW-OR-25	Lake	Cleaning Station due to Fremont NF boundary	639.3[4]	No high-density weed populations identified at site	42.001607	-120.72675	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-8
NW-OR-26	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	643.9	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.014626	-120.812463	1.2	Access Road	L-20A
NW-OR-27	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	643.9	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.014626	-120.812463	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-28	Lake	High-Density Weed Site	643.9	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.014533	-120.812783	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-29	Lake	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP643.9	643.9[4]	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.014533	-120.812783	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-9
NW-OR-30	Klamath	Additional Cleaning station may be placed in this segment depending on 2010 re-survey	TBD[3] 645.0-669.0	Re-survey segment in 2010 for Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and all other listed noxious weeds. Place one or more cleaning station as needed, depending on 2010 survey.	Exact location TBD	Exact location TBD	NA	Potential Cleaning Station Sites on ROW	TBD: Gerber block area
NW-OR-31	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to Fremont NF boundary	645.6[4]	No high-density weed populations identified at site	42.012996	-120.84616	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-10
NW-OR-32	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	654.9	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.995951	-121.019156	11.5	Access Road	K-3
NW-OR-33	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.0	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.996975	-121.019921	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-34	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.0	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.996789	-121.019976	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-35	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.0	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.99571	-121.020489	NA	ROW	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-OR-36	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.0	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.996228	-121.020807	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-37	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.0	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.995772	-121.020046	23.3	Access Road	K-3
NW-OR-38	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP554.9- 555.0	655.0	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.995772	-121.020046	NA	Cleaning Station Site	CS-OR-11
NW-OR-39	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.6	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994114	-121.031973	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-40	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.6	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994329	-121.031926	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-41	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.6	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994256	-121.032	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-42	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.8	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994406	-121.035728	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-43	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	655.8	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.99468	-121.035722	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-44	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP555.6- 555.8	655.8	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.99468	-121.035722	NA	Cleaning Station Site	CS-OR-12
NW-OR-45	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994727	-121.046339	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-46	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994771	-121.046599	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-47	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994817	-121.046758	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-48	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994727	-121.046918	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-49	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.99514	-121.046537	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-50	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.99535	-121.046616	NA	Extra Workspace	NA
NW-OR-51	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.995003	-121.046974	NA	Extra Workspace	NA

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name
NW-OR-52	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	656.4	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994255	-121.046684	24	Access Road	K-3
NW-OR-53	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to weed sites at MP656.4	656.4[4]	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.994255	-121.046684	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-13
NW-OR-54	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to Bureau of Reclamation boundary	661.5[4]	No high-density weed populations identified at boundary site	41.997249	-121.14426	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-14
NW-OR-55	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	664.1	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.00143	-121.194686	2.9	Access Road	K-10E
NW-OR-56	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to Bureau of Reclamation boundary	665.8	No high-density weed populations identified at boundary site	41.999017	-121.228159	2.9	Access Road	CS-OR-15
NW-OR-57	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	668.9	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.00069	-121.287083	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-58	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	669.2	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.000972	-121.293205	NA	ROW	NA
NW-OR-59	Klamath	Cleaning Station due to weed sites MP668.9- 669.2	669.2	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	42.000972	-121.293205	NA	Cleaning Station Site on ROW	CS-OR-16
NW-OR-60	Klamath	High-Density Weed Site	669.3	Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)	41.999867	-121.294798	9.5	Access Road	K-14C
NW-OR-61	Klamath	Cleaning Station Site at construction yard	End	No high-density weed populations identified at site; 25.7 miles northwest of end of ROW	42.215212	-121.769321	NA	Klamath Falls, OR construction yard	CS-OR-17

Table A-16 Post-Construction Weed Monitoring Sites[1]

Weed Monitoring Site Name	County	Reason for Monitoring Site	MP	Weed Species	Lat.	Long.	Distance to road or potential water source (feet)	Project Feature	Road or Cleaning Station Name

[1] Monitoring sites include all high-density weed populations indentified during 2008 and 2009 field surveys or through agency data; a representative sampling of agency data points if no density information was provided; all Cleaning Stations (described in Table 2-15).
[2] This is an agency data point that has no density information attached to it; this monitoring site may combine multiple nearby weed points.
[3] One or more additional cleaning stations may be placed within this segment, depending on re-survey in spring of 2010.
[4] Exact locations for cleaning stations will not be known until they have been place in the field. For identified noxious weed locations this table provides the lat/long of the nearest high-density population; however, actual cleaning station will be located just outside of weed infested area. Other cleaning sites would be placed on certain boundaries (e.g., state, National Forest) or in construction yards. Once stations are placed in the field exact GPS locations would be recorded and submitted to agency personnel.

NA Not Applicable

Table A-17 Construction Spreads and Direction of Work

Construction Spread	Milepost	Length of Spread	States	Direction of Construction
1A	0 –- 60	60	WY: 0 – 48.5 UT: 48.5 – 60	west to east →
2	60 – 112	52	UT: entire spread	← east to west
1B	112 – 174	62	UT: entire spread	west to east →
3	174 – 294	120	UT: MP174 – 230 NV: MP230 –294	← east to west
4A	294 – 346	52	NV: entire spread	← east to west
5	346 – 509	163	NV: entire spread	← east to west
4B	509 – 549	40	NV: entire spread	← east to west
6	549 – 614.2	66	NV: 549 – 588.0	← east to west
7	614.2 – 675.2	60	OR: 588.0 – 575.2	← east to west

Attachment B: State Noxious Weed Laws

CHAPTER 5

WEED AND PEST CONTROL

ARTICLE 1

IN GENERAL

11-5-101. Short title; purpose of provisions.

(a) This act may be cited as the "Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act of 1973".

(b) The purpose of this act is controlling designated weeds and pests.

11-5-102. Definitions.

(a) As used in this act:

(i) "Agricultural pesticide" means any material used to control or eradicate weeds or pests;

(ii) "Authorized dealer" means a resident of Wyoming who sells, retails, wholesales, distributes, offers or exposes for sale, exchanges, barters or gives away any agricultural pesticide within this state;

(iii) "Board" means the Wyoming board of agriculture established by authority of W.S. 11-2-101 through 11-2-104;

(iv) "Director" means the director of the department of agriculture for the state of Wyoming or his designated agent;

(v) "Control" means the process of containing and limiting weed and pest infestations;

(vi) "County commissioners" means the board of county commissioners of a county within which a district is located;

(vii) "Declared pest" means any animal or insect which the board and the Wyoming weed and pest council have found, either by virtue of its direct effect, or as a carrier of disease or parasites, to be detrimental to the general welfare of persons residing within a district;

(viii) "Declared weed" means any plant which the board and the Wyoming weed and pest council have found, either by virtue of its direct effect, or as a carrier of disease or parasites, to be detrimental to the general welfare of persons residing within a district;

(ix) "Department" means the state department of agriculture;

(x) "Designated list" means the list of weeds and pests from time to time designated by joint resolution of the board and the Wyoming weed and pest council;

(xi) "Designated noxious weeds" means the weeds, seeds or other plant parts that are considered detrimental, destructive, injurious or poisonous, either by virtue of their direct effect or as carriers of diseases or parasites that exist within this state, and are on the designated list;

(xii) "Designated pests" means animals or insects which are on the designated list considered detrimental to the general welfare of the state;

(xiii) Repealed by Laws 1993, ch. 191, § 4.

(xiv) "District" means any county weed and pest control district;

(xv) "District board" means the board of directors of a district having jurisdiction within the boundaries of the district it represents;

(xvi) "District board member area" means a geographical area within a district from which a member of the board of the district is appointed;

(xvii) Repealed by Laws 1993, ch. 191, § 4.

(xviii) "Farm products" means all crops, crop products, plants or portions thereof, but shall not mean livestock;

(xix) "Infested farm products" means farm products which contain injurious insects, pests, weed seed, poisonous or injurious plants or any injurious portion thereof, or plant diseases;

(xx) "Landowner" means any owner or lessee of state, municipal or private land, and includes an owner of any easement, right-of-way or estate in the land. Federal landowner means the federal agency having jurisdiction over any lands affected by this act;

(xxi) "District supervisor" means the person appointed or employed by the district board for the purpose of carrying out this act within a district;

(xxii) "Wyoming weed and pest council" means the state council composed of one (1) representative of each district as authorized in writing by that board of directors. The director of the department of agriculture or his designated representative shall serve ex officio;

(xxiii) "This act" means W.S. 11-5-101 through 11-5-119.

11-5-103. Composition of districts.

All land within the boundaries of Wyoming including all federal, state, private and municipally owned lands, is hereby included in weed and pest control districts within the county in which the land is located, with the boundaries of the district being the same as the boundaries of the county. Each district shall be known as the ".... County Weed and Pest Control District, State of Wyoming."

11-5-104. District board of directors; appointment; terms; vacancies; compensation and expenses.

(a) The county commissioners of each district shall hold a public meeting for appointing a district board of directors for the district. Prior to the meeting the county commissioners shall establish the number of members of the district board and shall establish district board member areas. The county commissioners may seek the advice and counsel of the members of the former district board for the establishment of district board member areas. Each district board member area shall be contiguous. Notice of the meeting shall be advertised in the official newspaper of the county at least two (2) times before the date of the meeting, with the last publication being at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the meeting. The notice shall solicit nominations for

directors by petition signed by at least ten (10) landowners to be submitted at least five (5) days before the date of the meeting.

(b) From the nominations submitted the county commissioners shall appoint the district board which shall consist of five (5) or seven (7) directors. Directors shall serve for a term of four (4) years or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

(c) Any qualified elector in the district board member area he is appointed to represent is eligible to hold the office of director.

(d) All district board members shall be appointed by the county commissioners at their first regular meeting in January of each year from among nominations submitted by petition in the manner set forth in subsection (a) of this section. In districts encompassing cities or towns with a population of five thousand (5,000) or more, one (1) district board member shall be appointed from within the limits of a city or town. A district board member shall assume office at the first regular meeting of the district board following appointment.

(e) The county commissioners shall remove a director for repeated unexcused failure to attend meetings or for refusal or incapacity to act as a district board member.

(f) When a vacancy occurs on a district board the county commissioners shall, at the next regular meeting, appoint an individual who possesses the necessary qualifications as a district board member to fill the unexpired term.

(g) At the first regular meeting in February the district board shall elect from its members a chairman and a vice-chairman, and appoint a secretary and a treasurer. The positions of secretary and treasurer need not be members of the district board. The treasurer shall furnish a surety bond to the district before entering upon the duties of office in an amount to be set by the district board but not less than three thousand dollars ($3,000.00).

(h) The members of the district board shall serve without pay, but are entitled to reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses and a mileage allowance at the rate as established for state employees.

11-5-105. Duties; powers; supervisor compensation.

(a) The district board shall:

(i) Implement and pursue an effective program for the control of designated weeds and pests;

(ii) Fix the time and place of regular meetings, which shall occur at least once each month and shall be open to the public;

(iii) Keep minutes of all meetings and a complete record of all official acts, including all warrants issued against monies belonging to the district, which are open for public inspection during regular office hours;

(iv) Employ certified district supervisors and if certified personnel are not available, employ an acting district supervisor who shall become certified within twenty-four (24) months from the initial date of employment;

(v) Make at least one (1) annual inspection to determine the progress of weed and pest activities within a district;

(vi) Obtain competitive bids for any purchase costing more than one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500.00);

(vii) Control and disburse all monies received from any source;

(viii) Render technical assistance to any city or town with a population of five thousand (5,000) or more which establishes a program as provided in W.S. 11-5-115.

(b) The district board of each district may:

(i) Sue and be sued;

(ii) Employ personnel and determine duties and conditions of employment;

(iii) Coordinate activities with the department and enter into cooperative agreements with other agencies;

(iv) Secure and maintain bond or liability insurance, when deemed feasible by the district board;

(v) Submit to the department reports required by the board;

(vi) Participate in programs for the control of declared weeds and declared pests not included on the designated list. Such programs do not qualify for cost-sharing from the department.

(c) The district supervisor shall receive a salary and expenses as approved by the district board.

11-5-106. Board of certification; duties.

A board of certification is established consisting of the director or his designee, a University of Wyoming weed or pest specialist appointed by the dean of the college of agriculture, two (2) certified district supervisors and a district board member appointed by the Wyoming weed and pest council. The board of certification shall promulgate rules and requirements for certification of district supervisors and shall certify all personnel meeting the established requirements. All inspectors certified as of February 10, 1973 are deemed certified district supervisors without any further actions of the board of certification.

11-5-107. Purchase and sale of pesticides and equipment.

(a) The district board may purchase from authorized dealers such quantities of agricultural pesticides and equipment as are necessary, and hire labor to carry out the provisions of this act. Warrants in payment shall be drawn on the weed and pest control fund.

(b) The district board may sell agricultural pesticides which have been registered with the department for weed and pest control.

(c) In the case of delinquent indebtedness under this section the district board may seek a judgment from the district court for the indebtedness, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. The judgment shall be enforced as provided by law.

11-5-108. Rates and application of pesticides; payment by landowner.

The district board may establish rates and engage in the application of agricultural pesticides for weed and pest control. The district board may cost share in the agricultural pesticides, and the landowner shall pay the full cost of the application. If services provided are

not paid for by the landowner for whom rendered, such indebtedness may be collected as provided by W.S. 11-5-107(c).

11-5-109. Inspection of land; remedial requirements; cost to landowner.

(a) Whenever the district board has probable cause to believe that there exists land infested by weeds or pests which are liable to spread and contribute to the injury or detriment of others, it shall make or have made an investigation of the suspected premises through the use of lawful entry procedures. The designated representative of the district board, after giving the landowner written notice, may go upon premises within the district, through the use of lawful entry procedures, without interference or obstruction for purposes of making a reasonable investigation of the infested area. Notice is deemed to have been given if it is deposited in a United States post office by certified mail with sufficient postage, addressed to the last known address of the landowner at least five (5) days before entry.

(b) If the suspected area is found to be infested, the district board, by resolution adopted by two-thirds (2/3) of its members, shall confirm such fact. The district board may set forth minimum remedial requirements for control of the infested area.

(c) The district board shall deliver, by certified mail, to the address of the landowner appearing on the most recent tax roles of the district:

(i) A copy of the resolution;

(ii) A statement of the cost of fulfilling the requirements; and

(iii) A request that the requirements contained in the resolution be carried out at the owner's expense within a designated period of time or on a cooperative basis.

(d) At the request of the landowner, the district board shall hold a hearing in accordance with the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act.

(e) A landowner who is responsible for an infestation and fails or refuses to perform the remedial requirements for the control of the weed or pest on the infested area within the time designated may be fined not more than fifty dollars ($50.00) per day for each day of violation and not more than a total of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) per year as determined by the court. Any person accused under this act is entitled to a trial by jury. The accumulated fines under this section are a lien against the property of the landowner from the day notice is delivered to the landowner by the district board. All fines shall be deposited with the county treasurer and credited to the county school fund.

11-5-110. Appraisal of damage to landowner; hearing.

When the district board determines by resolution that the landowner's property has been damaged as a result of carrying out its requirements, the district board shall by resolution appoint three (3) disinterested freeholders within the district to appraise the amount of damage, upon which the district shall forthwith compensate the landowner. The landowner may file a claim for damages and is entitled to a hearing relative to the amount of damages pursuant to the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act.

11-5-111. Tax levied on property in district; maximum amount; weed and pest control fund.

The county commissioners shall annually levy a tax to carry out this act. The tax shall be levied upon all property in the district and shall not exceed one (1) mill on each one dollar ($1.00) of assessed valuation. The tax is not part of the general county or city mill levies. All taxes levied and collected shall be remitted to the district for a separate fund to be known as the weed and pest control fund, which shall be used only to carry out this act.

11-5-112. Repealed by Laws 1979, ch. 135, § 3.

11-5-113. Allocation of funds; formula; special funding.

(a) An allocation committee composed of the director of the department of agriculture, three (3) members appointed by the Wyoming weed and pest council and one (1) member of the board shall allocate the funds of any legislative appropriation to the district boards pursuant to a formula adopted by the committee. No district board shall receive an amount in excess of one-third (1/3) of its actual expenditures from any appropriation, unless the appropriation provides assistance in control to a district board under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) If the district board determines a weed or pest is seriously endangering areas of a district or the state, assistance in control may be provided by legislative appropriation for this purpose, and the allocation committee shall allocate the appropriation accordingly, and the allocation committee and each affected district board shall be responsible for insuring that the funds are properly expended.

11-5-114. Allocated funds; procedure to disburse.

A request for allocated funds pursuant to W.S. 11-5-113 shall be initiated by the district board by submitting a voucher and documentation. Upon the approval of the voucher by the allocation committee, payment shall be made by the state auditor out of funds provided for control of weeds and pests.

11-5-115. Program in cities and towns authorized; funding; use of monies.

(a) The governing body of any city or town with a population of five thousand (5,000) or more may establish and administer a program for the control of weeds and pests within the jurisdictional limits of the city or town. If such a program is not established, the district board shall administer a program for the city or town.

(b) A district having a city or town with a population of five thousand (5,000) or more which establishes a program shall, within thirty (30) days after receipt of any funds collected pursuant to W.S. 11-5-111, transfer eighty-five percent (85%) of the funds attributed to the property within the corporate limits of the city or town to the governing body of the city or town, retaining fifteen percent (15%) of the funds for administration of the district and for technical assistance rendered to the city or town by the district board.

(c) Monies received by the cities from the district may be used in any phase of weed and pest control as determined by the governing body of the city or town. The control program shall include work on designated weeds and pests as determined by the district board.

(d) The governing body of a city or town which establishes a control program may petition the district board for special assistance and funding authorized by W.S. 11-5-113 and 11-5-114.

11-5-116. Quarantine by director; request by district.

(a) Whenever the director, the district board or their agents find any section of the state to be infested with insects, pests, poisonous or injurious plants or plant diseases, and it is established that farm products from that section are liable to spread the insects, pests, poisonous or injurious plants or plant diseases into other sections to the injury of others, the director shall without unnecessary delay, declare a quarantine against such section to prevent the transfer of farm products from the quarantined area. When it is ascertained that insects, pests, weed seed, poisonous or injurious plants or plant diseases are likely to be introduced into Wyoming by the importation of farm products, domestic animals or other objects, the director shall declare a quarantine against the importation of such farm products.

(b) A district may initiate a district-wide quarantine by one (1) of the following procedures:

(i) A district may request in writing that the director declare a district-wide quarantine. Upon receipt of the request, the director shall instruct the district to circulate a petition for ninety (90) days within the district to obtain signatures of at least two-thirds (2/3) of all resident landowners owning at least fifty-one percent (51%) of all resident-owned land. Upon receipt of the properly executed petition, the director shall declare a district-wide quarantine;

(ii) A district board may hold a hearing in compliance with the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act. The director shall declare a district-wide quarantine when the district has provided the director with proper documentation that a hearing has been held and the district has found a need for a district-wide quarantine;

(iii) The district board may hold a district-wide referendum. The director shall declare a district-wide quarantine upon receipt of a certified document indicating that the referendum was accepted by a majority of the electors who voted in the election.

(c) The director shall declare an individual quarantine when requested by resolution adopted by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the board.

(d) The district board in compliance with W.S. 11-5-101 through 11-5-119 may request a quarantine against the entry of infested farm products that may be injurious and detrimental to the state and enter into agreements with the law enforcing agencies to carry out the quarantine provision:

(i) Farm products and equipment shall be certified free of designated noxious weed seeds or infested farm products prior to entry into the state, with the exception of any processed feed or grain to be reprocessed and fed to livestock;

(ii) Farm products and equipment are to be certified in the state of origin by the proper officials;

(iii) Interstate shipment of farm products through the state need not be certified if covered in a prescribed manner as not to allow the dissemination of infested farm products.

11-5-117. Criminal provision; penalty.

Any person violating any provision of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) in addition to fines provided for in W.S. 11-5-109(e).

11-5-118. Inspection for contamination.

Farm products and agricultural, commercial or industrial equipment entering or moving within the district are subject to inspection for contamination of designated weeds and pests by the district board through its designated agents. The board and the Wyoming weed and pest council may promulgate rules and regulations which establish inspection standards and remedial requirements under this section.

11-5-119. Rules and regulations.

The board, with the approval of a majority of the districts, may promulgate, adopt and publish rules and regulations in accordance with the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this act.

ARTICLE 2

LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL

11-5-201. Repealed by Laws 1983, ch. 87, § 1.

11-5-202. Repealed by Laws 1983, ch. 87, § 2.

ARTICLE 3

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

11-5-301. Authorization of program.

Effective July 1, 1990, a weed and pest special management program may be carried out as provided by this article and legislative appropriation acts. All state and local governmental entities shall comply with the program.

11-5-302. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(i) "District" means any county weed and pest control district;

(ii) "Integrated management system" means the planning and implementation of a coordinated program utilizing all proven methods for containing and controlling undesirable plants and pests, including but not limited to education, preventive measures, physical methods, biological agents, pesticide methods, cultural methods and management;

(iii) "Management zone" means a geographical area within a district;

(iv) "Materials" means materials used in carrying out the objectives of integrated management system;

(v) "Method" means a procedure or process for carrying out the application method prescribed;

(vi) "Pest" means any declared pest or designated pest defined by W.S. 11-5-102(a);

(vii) "Treatment program" means the use of an integrated management system prescribed by the district board or the board's designated representative;

(viii) "Undesirable plant" means any declared weed or designated noxious weed as defined by W.S. 11-5-102(a).

11-5-303. Program components; funding; rulemaking authority; penalties.

(a) Any district may carry out a weed and pest special management program in accordance with this article. If a district initiates a program, leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula) shall receive priority in the program. A district may also implement an integrated management system under W.S. 11-5-101 through 11-5-119 using funds specified by W.S. 11-5-111, provided leafy spurge shall receive priority pursuant to this article.

(b) Pursuant to this article a district may implement an integrated management system on two (2) undesirable plants or on two (2) pests or a combination of one (1) undesirable plant and one (1) pest but under no circumstance shall the program exceed a total of two (2).

(c) Any district which implements a special management program under this article shall:

(i) Establish one (1) or more management zones within the district. A management zone can only be formed with the written consent of a majority of the landowners in the proposed management zone;

(ii) Complete an inventory on lands within each management zone to determine the scope of infestation;

(iii) Establish management criteria for the special management program;

(iv) Select the materials and methods for the special management program based upon best available scientific facts, current technology and economic considerations;

(v) At least ten (10) days before final approval of the program by the district supervisors, publish notice in at least one (1) newspaper of general circulation within the county describing the special management program, listing the participating landowners and stating the approximate cost of the program.

(d) Programs under this article shall be funded as follows:

(i) Landowners shall contribute to the cost of the treatment program on their land as determined by the district board not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total cost;

(ii) The district shall contribute to the cost of the treatment program within the limitation of district funds available under subsection (e) of this section;

(iii) State or federal agencies owning lands or administering lands, which are untaxed for the purposes of this act [§§ 11-5-301 through 11-5-303], shall contribute the total cost of the treatment program on those lands;

(iv) Assistance to a district's coordinated program may be provided by legislative appropriation pursuant to W.S. 11-5-113(b).

(e) A district may levy not to exceed an additional one (1) mill on the assessed value of the taxable property within the district to fund its contributions under this section. Upon request by the district board, the board of county commissioners may levy the amount of tax requested not to exceed the mill levy authorized by W.S. 11-5-111 and this subsection.

(f) Any landowner who refuses to perform remedial requirements as established by the district board after due notice as required by W.S. 11-5-109 may be subject to a fine provided by W.S. 11-5-109.

(g) The state board of agriculture may:

(i) Adopt rules and regulations as provided by W.S. 11-5-119 to implement an effective special management program in Wyoming; and

(ii) Establish procedures for prompt reporting and billing of expenditures made and for timely forecasting of future expenditures which will be required.

R68. Agriculture and Food, Plant Industry.
R68-9. Utah Noxious Weed Act.
R68-9-1. Authority.

Promulgated under authority of 4-2-2 and 4-17-3.

R68-9-2. Designation and Publication of State Noxious Weeds.

A. The following weeds are hereby officially designated and published as noxious for the State of Utah, as per the authority vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food under Section 4-17-3:

There are hereby designated three classes of noxious weeds in the state: Class A (EDRR) Class B (Control) and Class C (Containment).

TABLE

Class A: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Declared noxious weeds not native to the sate of Utah that pose a serious threat to the state and should be considered as a very high priority.

Blackhenbane	Hyoseyamus niger (L.)
Diffuse Knapweed	Centaurea diffusa (Lam.)
Leafy Spurge	Euphorbia esula L.
Medusahead	Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Oxeye daisy	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.
Perennial Sorghum spp.	including but not limited to Johnson Grass (Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.and Sorghum Almum (Sorghum Almum,Parodi).
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria L.
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea maculosa Lam.
St. Johnsworts	Hypericum perforatum L.
Sulfur cinquefoil	Potentilla recta L.
Yellow Starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis L.
Yellow Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris Mill.

Class B: (Control) Declared noxious weeds not native to the state of Utah, that pose a threat to the state and should be considered a high priority for control.

Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.
Broad-leaved Peppergrass (Tall Whitetop)	Lepidium latifolium L.
Dalmation Toadflax	Linaria dalmatica (L.) Mill
Dyers Woad	Isatis tinctoria L.
Hoary cress	Cardaria spp.
Musk Thistle	Carduus nutans L.
Poison Hemlock	Conium maculatum L.
Russian Knapweed	Centaurea repens L.
Scotch Thistle (Cotton Thistle)	Onopordium acanthium L.
Squarrose Knapweed	Centaurea virgata Lam. ssp

Squarrosa

Class C: (Containment) Declared noxious weeds not native to the sate of Utah that are widely spread but pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products with a focus on stopping expansion.

Field Bindweed (Wild Morning-glory)	Convolvulus spp.
Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.
Houndstounge	Cynoglossum officianale L.
Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima Ledeb.
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.

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

R68-9-3. Designations and Publication of Articles Capable of Disseminating Noxious Weeds.

A. As provided in Section 4-17-3, the following articles are designated and published by the Commissioner as capable of disseminating noxious weeds:

1. Machinery and equipment, particularly combines and hay balers.
2. Farm trucks and common carriers.
3. Seed.
4. Screenings sold for livestock feed.
5. Livestock feed material.
6. Hay, straw, or other material of similar nature.
7. Manure.
8. Soil, sod and nursery stock.
9. Noxious weeds distributed or sold for any purpose.
10. Livestock.

R68-9-4. Prescribed Treatment for Articles.

A. As provided in Section 4-17-3, the Commissioner has determined that the following treatments shall be considered minimum to prevent dissemination of noxious weed seeds or such parts of noxious weed plants that could cause new growth by contaminated articles:

1. Machinery and Equipment.

a. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to

(1) bring any harvesting or threshing machinery, portable feed grinders, portable seed cleaners or other farm vehicles or machinery into the state without first cleaning such equipment free from all noxious weed seed and plant parts; or

(2) move any harvesting or threshing machinery, portable feed grinders or portable seed cleaners from any farm infested

with any noxious weed without first cleaning such equipment free from all noxious weed seed and plant parts.

(a) Immediately after completing the threshing of grain or seed which is contaminated with noxious weeds, such machine is to be cleaned by:

(1) removing all loose material from the top and side of the machine by sweeping with a blower

(2) opening the lower end of elevator, return and measuring device and removing infested material from shakers, sieves, and other places of lodgement;

(3) running the machine empty for not less than five minutes, alternately increasing and retarding the speed; and

(4) following the manufacturer's detailed suggestions for cleaning the machine.

2. Farm Trucks and Common Carriers.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to transport seed, screenings or feed of any kind containing noxious weed seed over or along any highway in this State or on any railroad operating in this State unless the same is carried or transported in such vehicles or containers which will prevent the leaking or scattering thereof. All common carriers shall thoroughly clean and destroy any noxious weed seeds or plant parts in cars, trucks, vehicles or other receptacles used by them after each load shall have been delivered to consignee before again placing such car, truck, vehicle or receptacle into service.

3. Seed.

a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer or expose for sale or distribute in Utah any agricultural, vegetable, flower or tree and shrub seeds for seeding purposes which contain any seeds of those weeds declared noxious by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food.

b. It shall be the duty of the State Agricultural Inspector to remove from sale any lots of seeds offered for sale which are found to contain noxious weed seeds. Such seed may be recleaned under the supervision of the inspector and, if found to be free from noxious weed seeds, the same may be released for sale or distribution; otherwise, such seed shall be returned to point of origin, shipped to another state where such weed shall be returned to point of origin, shipped to another state where such weed seed is not noxious, or destroyed or processed in such a manner as to destroy viability of the weed seeds.

4. Screenings Sold for Livestock Feed.

a. All screenings or by-products of cleaning grains or other seeds containing noxious weed seeds, when used in commercial feed or sold as such to the ultimate consumer, shall be ground fine enough or otherwise treated to destroy such weed seeds so that the finished product contains not more than six whole noxious weed seeds per pound.

b. All mills and plants cleaning or processing any grains or other seeds shall be required to grind or otherwise treat all screenings containing noxious weed seeds so as to destroy such weed seeds to the extent that the above stated tolerance is not exceeded before allowing the same to be removed from the mill or plant. Such screenings may be moved to another plant for grinding

and treatment; provided that: each container or shipment is labeled with the words "screenings for processing - not for seeding or feeding" and with the name and address of the consignor and the consignee.

5. Livestock Feed Material.

a. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell or offer for sale, barter or give away to the ultimate consumer any livestock feed material, including whole grains, which contain more than six whole noxious weed seeds per pound. Whole feed grain which exceeds this tolerance of noxious weed seeds may be sold to commercial processors or commercial feed mixers where the manner of processing will reduce the number of whole noxious weed seed to no more than six per pound.

6. Hay, Straw or Other Material of Similar Nature.

a. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell or offer for sale, barter or give away any hay, straw, or other material of similar nature, which is contaminated with mature noxious weed seeds or such parts of noxious weed plants which could cause new growth, or to alter, change or falsify in anyway information contained on a phytosanitary certificate.

7. Manure.

a. Manure produced from grain, hay, or other forage infested with noxious weeds shall not be applied or dumped elsewhere than upon the premises of the owner thereof.

8. Soil, Sod and Nursery Stock.

a. No soil, sod or nursery stock which contains or is contaminated with noxious weed seeds, or such parts of the plant that could cause new growth, shall be removed from the premises upon which it is located until cleaned of such weed seed or plant parts, except that such contaminated soil may be used for restrictive non-planting purposes upon permission and under direction of the county weed supervisor or a representative of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

9. Noxious Weeds Distributed or Sold for Any Purpose.

a. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell, barter or give away any noxious weed plants or seeds for any purpose.

10. Livestock.

a. No livestock to which grain, hay, or other forage containing noxious weed seeds has been fed shall be permitted to range or graze upon fields other than those upon which they have been so fed for a period of 72 hours following such feeding. During such period, they shall be fed materials which are not contaminated with noxious weed seeds.

R68-9-5. Reports From Counties.

A. The Board of County Commissioners of each county, with the aid of their county Weed Board and their County Weed Supervisor, shall submit an "Annual Progress Report of County Noxious Weed Control Program" to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food by January 15 of each year, covering the activities of the previous calendar year. A prescribed form for this report shall be supplied by the Commissioner.

R68-9-6. Notices.

A. General and individual notices pertaining to the control and prevention of noxious weeds shall be substantially of the types prescribed herein; namely, General Notice to Control Noxious Weeds, Individual Notice to Control Noxious Weeds, and Notification of Noxious Weed Lien Assessment.

1. General Notice To Control Noxious Weeds.

A general public notice shall be posted by the County Weed Board in at least three public places within the county and be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation throughout the county, on or before May 1 of each year and at any other times the County Weed Board determines. Such public notice shall state that it is the duty of every property owner to control and prevent the spread of noxious weeds on any land in his possession, or under his control, and shall serve as a warning that if he fails to comply with this notice, enforced weed control measures may be imposed at the direction of county authorities. Such general notice shall also include a list of weeds declared noxious for the State of Utah and for said county, if any.

2. Individual Notice to Control Noxious Weeds.

Following publication of a general notice, if a County Weed Board determines that definite weed control measures are required to control noxious weeds on a particular property, the Board shall cause an individual notice to be served upon the owner or the person in possession of said property, giving specific instructions concerning when and how the noxious weeds are to be controlled within a specified period of time. The individual notice shall also inform the property owner or operator of legal action which may be taken against him if he fails to comply with said notice.

3. Notification of Noxious Weed Lien Assessment.

If it is deemed advisable, the Board of County Commissioners may cause noxious weeds to be controlled on a particular property and any expenses incurred by the county shall be paid by the owner of record or the person in possession of the property. A notice shall be provided such person, showing an itemized cost statement of the labor and materials necessarily used in the work of said control measures. This notice shall also state that the expense constitutes a lien against the property and shall be added to the general taxes unless payment is made to the County Treasurer within 90 days.

KEY: weed control
Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: July 2, 2008
Notice of Continuation: June 9, 2008
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 4-2-2; 4-17-3

http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-555.html#NRS555Sec130

CHAPTER 555 - CONTROL OF INSECTS, PESTS AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

INSPECTION AND DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

WEED CONTROL DISTRICTS

REGULATION OF DEALERS OF NURSERY STOCK

CUSTOM APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES

NRS 555.320 Issuance, expiration and renewal of license. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

NRS 555.320 Issuance, expiration and renewal of license. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

NRS 555.325 Application for license: Statement by applicant concerning payment of child support; grounds for denial; duty of Director. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

NRS 555.330 Proof of insurance required of applicant for license; actions by injured persons; limitation of actions; investigations by Director.

NRS 555.345 Refusal to issue license to perform pest control; submission of fingerprints. [Effective January 1, 2008.]

NRS 555.350 Suspension, revocation or modification of license. [Effective through December 31, 2007.]

NRS 555.350 Suspension, revocation or modification of license. [Effective January 1, 2008.]

NRS 555.3505 Suspension of license for failure to pay child support or comply with certain subpoenas or warrants; reinstatement of license. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

NRS 555.3507 Primary principal required at each business location; suspension of license for failure to comply.

NRS 555.351 Restricted-use pesticides: Certificate and permits required for use.

NRS 555.353 Restricted-use pesticides: Application for certificate.

NRS 555.355 Restricted-use pesticides: Qualifications and examination of applicant for certificate; fees established by regulation.

RODENT CONTROL DISTRICTS

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

NRS 555.005 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. "Department" means the State Department of Agriculture.

2. "Director" means the Director of the Department.

3. "Noxious weed" means any species of plant which is, or is likely to be, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate.

4. "Vertebrate pest" means any animal of the subphylum Vertebrata, except predatory animals, which is normally considered to be a pest, including a gopher, ground squirrel, rat, mouse, starling, blackbird and any other animal which the Director may declare to be a pest.

(Added to NRS by 1961, 512; A 1975, 555; 1993, 1709; 1997, 479; 1999, 3640)

NRS 555.010 Director: Authorization to investigate and control pests, plant diseases and disorders, and noxious weeds. Within the limits of any appropriation made by law, the Director may:

1. Investigate the prevalence of; and

2. Take the necessary action to control,

➥ vertebrate and invertebrate pests of plants and animals, plant diseases, physiological plant disorders and noxious weeds for the protection of the crops, livestock, public health, wildlife, water quality and beneficial uses of land in the State of Nevada.

[1:53:1941; 1931 NCL § 373.01] + [1:108:1943] + [1:179:1945] + [1:217:1947; 1943 NCL § 373.04]—(NRS A 1959, 245; 1961, 521; 1967, 316; 1975, 555; 1993, 1709; 1997, 479; 1999, 3640)

NRS 555.021 Director: Cooperation for suppression of vertebrate pests. The Director may cooperate, financially or otherwise, with any federal agency or Department, any other state agency or department, any county, city, public district or political subdivision of this State, any public or private corporation, and any natural person or group of natural persons in suppressing vertebrate pests injurious to the state agricultural interests and in suppressing vertebrate pest vectors of diseases transmissible and injurious to humans.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 555; A 1993, 1710; 1999, 3640)

NRS 555.031 Weed Control Analyst: Creation; appointment.

1. The position of Weed Control Analyst is hereby created in the Department.

2. The Director shall appoint the Weed Control Analyst. The person so appointed:

(a) Is in the classified service of the State;

(b) Must be a scientist who possesses a master's degree in one of the biological sciences from an accredited college or university; and

(c) Must be selected on the basis of his training, experience, capability and interest in biological methods of controlling noxious weeds.

(Added to NRS by 1999, 2849)

NRS 555.033 Weed Control Analyst: Duties. The Weed Control Analyst shall:

1. Research biological methods of controlling noxious weeds in this State;

2. Document the effectiveness of those methods in controlling noxious weeds;

3. Develop strategies for managing noxious weeds in this State; and

4. Perform such other duties as requested by the Director.

(Added to NRS by 1999, 2849)

NRS 555.035 Account for the Control of Weeds; creation; use of money in Account; acceptance of gifts and grants.

1. There is hereby created in the State General Fund the Account for the Control of Weeds to be administered by the Director. Money in the Account must be used for the abatement of weeds. The Director may adopt regulations for the administration of the Account.

2. The Account is a continuing account without reversion to the State General Fund. The money in the Account must be invested as the money in other state funds or accounts is invested.

The interest and income earned on the money in the Account, after deducting any appropriate charges, must be credited to the Account. All claims against the Account must be paid as other claims against the State are paid.

3. The Director may accept gifts, grants and donations from any source for deposit in the Account.

(Added to NRS by 2005, 2452)

NRS 555.100 Department to conduct inspections; notice to control, treat or eradicate pest or plant disease.

1. The Department shall, if necessary or if a complaint is made to the Department, cause an inspection to be conducted of any premises, land, means of conveyance or article of any person in this State, and if found infested with any pest or plant disease that is injurious to:

(a) The public health or quality of any water in this State; or

(b) Any wildlife, beneficial use of land or agriculture in this State,

➥ the Department may provide a written notice of its findings to the owner or occupant of the premises, land, means of conveyance or article and require him to control, treat or eradicate the pest or plant disease in the manner and within the period specified in the notice.

2. A notice issued pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1:

(a) May be served upon the owner or occupant by an officer or employee of the Department; and

(b) Must be served in writing, by certified mail or personally, with receipt given therefor.

[Part 1:56:1917; 1919 RL p. 2628; NCL § 449]—(NRS A 1961, 522; 1993, 1710; 1999, 3640; 2001, 699; 2003, 533)

NRS 555.110 Premises infested with pest or plant disease declared to be public nuisance; abatement by Department.

1. Any premises found to be infested with any pest or plant disease is hereby adjudged and declared to be a public nuisance. If such a nuisance exists at any place within the jurisdiction of the Department and the owner or occupant of the premises, after notification, refuses or neglects to abate the nuisance within the period specified, the Department shall cause the nuisance to be abated at once by eradicating or controlling pests or plant diseases in a manner to be determined by the Department.

2. The expense thereof must be paid from any money made available to the Department by direct legislative appropriation or otherwise.

[Part 1:56:1917; 1919 RL p. 2628; NCL § 449]—(NRS A 1961, 522; 1993, 1710; 1999, 3641; 2003, 534)

NRS 555.120 Expenses for abatement of nuisance become lien against property; notice of lien; action to foreclose lien; sales.

1. All sums paid by the Department constitute a lien on the property and premises from which the nuisance has been removed or abated pursuant to NRS 555.100 and 555.110, and may be recovered by an action against that property and premises.

2. A notice of lien must be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property and premises are situated within 30 days after the right to liens has accrued.

3. An action to foreclose a lien may be commenced at any time within 1 year after the filing and recording of the notice of lien, which action must be brought in the proper court by the district attorney of the county in the name and for the benefit of the Department.

4. If the property is sold, enough of the proceeds must be paid to the Department to satisfy the lien and costs, and the overplus, if any, must be paid to the owner of the property if he is known, and if not, into the Court for his use when ascertained. All sales under the provisions of this section and NRS 555.100 and 555.110 must be made in the same manner and upon the same notice as sales of real property under execution from a Justice Court.

[Part 1:56:1917; 1919 RL p. 2628; NCL § 449]—(NRS A 1961, 523; 1993, 1710; 1999, 3641)

NRS 555.125 Regulation of host plants in infested areas: Hearing; order; enforcement; penalty.

1. If it appears that an area has or is likely to become infested with a pest which cannot be practically eradicated or controlled except by the means provided in this section, the Department shall hold a public hearing to determine the necessity of declaring a time during which or an area in which plants capable of acting as hosts for the pest may not be planted, grown, cultivated, maintained or allowed to exist.

2. Notice of the hearing must be given to all growers of the host plants within the area and must specify:

(a) The time and place of the hearing.

(b) The host plant.

(c) The pest.

(d) The purpose of the hearing.

3. If, after the hearing, the Department determines that the pest cannot otherwise be practically eradicated or controlled, the Department shall issue an order prescribing a time during which or an area in which the host plants may not be planted, grown, cultivated, maintained or allowed to exist, and requiring owners or occupiers of property upon which the host plants exist to eradicate the plants.

4. If the owner or occupant neglects or refuses to eradicate the plants, the Department may do so in the manner prescribed by NRS 555.110.

5. Any person violating such an order is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 418; A 1993, 1711; 1999, 3641)

INSPECTION AND DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

NRS 555.130 Designation of noxious weeds. The State Quarantine Officer may declare by regulation the weeds of the state that are noxious weeds, but a weed must not be designated as noxious which is already introduced and established in the State to such an extent as to make its control or eradication impracticable in the judgment of the State Quarantine Officer.

[Part 1:174:1929; NCL § 414]—(NRS A 1997, 479)

NRS 555.140 General powers and duties of State Quarantine Officer; use of funds received for purpose of control or eradication of noxious weeds.

1. The State Quarantine Officer shall carry out and enforce the provisions of NRS 555.130 to 555.220, inclusive.

2. To secure information better to carry out the provisions of NRS 555.130 to 555.220, inclusive, the State Quarantine Officer may conduct reasonably limited trials of various methods of controlling or eradicating noxious or potentially noxious weeds under practical Nevada conditions.

3. The State Quarantine Officer may provide supervision and technical advice in connection with any project approved by him for the control or eradication of any noxious weed or weeds in this State.

4. All funds appropriated for, or received incident to, the control or eradication of any noxious weeds must be available for carrying out the provisions of NRS 555.130 to 555.220, inclusive.

[2:174:1929; A 1941, 377; 1931 NCL § 415]—(NRS A 1961, 523; 1997, 479)

NRS 555.150 Eradication of noxious weeds by owner or occupant of land. Every railroad, canal, ditch or water company, and every person owning, controlling or occupying lands in this State, and every county, incorporated city or district having the supervision and control over

streets, alleys, lanes, rights-of-way, or other lands, shall cut, destroy or eradicate all weeds declared and designated as noxious as provided in NRS 555.130, before such weeds propagate and spread, and whenever required by the State Quarantine Officer.

[Part 1:174:1929; NCL § 414]—(NRS A 1961, 524; 1987, 1728; 1997, 480)

NRS 555.160 State Quarantine Officer to investigate noxious weeds; notice to owner or occupant of land where noxious weeds are found.

1. The State Quarantine Officer shall make or cause to be made a careful examination and investigation of the spread, development and growth of noxious weeds in this State. Upon the discovery of those weeds, he shall ascertain the name of the owner or occupant of the land and the description of the land where the weeds are found. The State Quarantine Officer may serve notice in writing upon the owner or occupant of the land to cut, eradicate or destroy the weeds within such time and in such manner as designated and described in the notice. One such notice shall be deemed sufficient for the entire season of weed growth during that year.

2. Notices may be served upon the owner or occupant by an officer or employee of the Department, and must be served in writing, personally or by certified mail, with receipt given therefor.

[3:174:1929; NCL § 416]—(NRS A 1961, 524; 1993, 1711; 1997, 480; 1999, 3642)

NRS 555.170 Neglect of owner or occupant to eradicate weeds after notice; action by county commissioners; payment of costs by county.

1. If any owner or occupant of the lands described in the notice served, as provided in NRS 555.160, shall fail, neglect or refuse to cut, destroy or eradicate the weeds designated, upon the land described, in accordance with the requirements of the notice, the State Quarantine Officer may notify the board of county commissioners of the county or counties in which the land is located of such failure, neglect or refusal.

2. Upon notice as provided in subsection 1, the board of county commissioners concerned shall proceed to have cut, destroyed or eradicated the weeds in question in accordance with the requirements of the notice served upon the owner or occupant of the land in question, paying for such cutting, destruction or eradication out of county funds.

3. Upon the completion of such work of cutting, destruction or eradication of such weeds, the board of county commissioners shall prepare in triplicate itemized statements of all expenses incurred in the cutting, destruction or eradication of the weeds involved, and shall deliver the three copies of the statements to the county treasurer within 10 days of the date of the completion of the work involved.

[4:174:1929; NCL § 417]—(NRS A 1961, 524)

NRS 555.180 County treasurer to mail itemized statement of costs to owner or occupant; objections and hearing; costs constitute lien on land.

1. Upon receipt of the itemized statements of the cost of cutting, destroying or eradication of such weeds, the county treasurer shall forthwith mail one copy to the owner or occupant of the land on which the weeds were cut, destroyed or eradicated, together with a statement that objections may be made to the whole or any part of the statement so filed to the board of county commissioners within 30 days. A hearing may be had upon any objections made.

2. If any objections to any statement are filed with the board of county commissioners, the board shall set a date for a hearing, giving due notice thereof, and upon the hearing fix and determine the actual cost of cutting, destroying or eradicating the weeds and report its findings to the county treasurer.

3. If no objections to the items of the accounts so filed are made within 30 days of the date of mailing the itemized statement, the county treasurer shall enter the amount of such statement upon his tax roll in a column prepared for that purpose; and within 10 days from the date of the action of the board of county commissioners upon objections filed, the county treasurer shall enter the amount found by the board of county commissioners as the actual cost of cutting, destroying or eradicating the weeds in the prepared column upon the tax roll.

4. If current tax notices have been mailed, the costs may be carried over on the rolls to the year following. The costs incurred shall be a lien upon the land from which the weeds were cut, destroyed or eradicated, and shall be collected as provided by law for the collection of other liens.

[5:174:1929; NCL § 418]—(NRS A 1961, 525)

NRS 555.190 Incorporated city to pay county for any expense incurred by county to eradicate noxious weeds within city. Any expense incurred by any county in the cutting, destroying or eradicating of noxious weeds from any street, lane, alley or other property owned or controlled by an incorporated city in that city, in accordance with the provisions of NRS 555.170, must be repaid to the county from the general fund of the incorporated city, upon presentation to the governing body of the incorporated city of an itemized statement of the expense so incurred.

[6:174:1929; NCL § 419]—(NRS A 1987, 1728; 1997, 480)

NRS 555.200 Removal of noxious weeds from public domain; reimbursement by Federal Government.

1. Whenever a noxious weed is found growing upon the public domain or any other lands in this State owned by the Federal Government, the State Quarantine Officer may serve notice, as provided in NRS 555.160, upon the person within the county or this State who is in charge of the activities of the federal agency having control or jurisdiction of the land.

2. If the agency described in the notice fails or refuses to comply with the notice, the State Quarantine Officer may provide for the cutting, destruction or eradication of the weeds in any manner permitted by federal law. The State Quarantine Officer or the political subdivision shall seek reimbursement from the Federal Government for any expense incurred by the State or the political subdivision pursuant to this section.

[7:174:1929; NCL § 420]—(NRS A 1961, 525; 1979, 292; 1997, 480)

NRS 555.201 Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of NRS 555.130 to 555.200, inclusive, or failing, refusing or neglecting to perform or observe any conditions or regulations prescribed by the State Quarantine Officer, in accordance with the provisions of NRS 555.130 to 555.200, inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Part 9:174:1929; NCL § 422]—(NRS A 1969, 518)

WEED CONTROL DISTRICTS

NRS 555.202 Legislative declaration. The Legislature declares that it is primarily the responsibility of each owner or occupier of land in this State to control weeds on his own land, but finds that in certain areas this responsibility can best be discharged through control by organized districts.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 516)

NRS 555.203 Creation of district: Initiation by board of county commissioners or petition; hearing; exclusion of land; addition of power to control and eradicate noxious weeds.

1. The board of county commissioners of any county may, in accordance with chapter 308 of NRS, create one or more weed control districts in that portion of the county which lies outside any incorporated city. Creation of such a district may be initiated by the board of county commissioners or by a petition which:

(a) Designates the area to be included in the weed control district, either as the entire unincorporated area of the county or by sections or parts of sections with appropriate township and range references; and

(b) Is signed by an owner of land within the proposed weed control district.

2. Lands proposed for inclusion in a weed control district need not be contiguous.

3. Before creating a weed control district, the board of county commissioners shall:

(a) Hold at least one public hearing pursuant to NRS 308.070. At this hearing, the board of county commissioners shall entertain applications for the exclusion of lands, designated by sections or parts of sections as prescribed in subsection 1, from the proposed district, if any such application is made. The board of county commissioners shall exclude any such lands as to

which it is shown to their satisfaction that any weeds which exist on that land do not render substantially more difficult the control of weeds on other lands in the proposed district.

(b) Provide for the hearing of protests against the establishment of the district in the manner set forth in NRS 318.065 and 318.070.

4. The board of trustees of a general improvement district may, in accordance with NRS 318.077, add to the basic powers of the district the control and eradication of noxious weeds.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 516; A 1981, 1641; 1987, 1728; 1997, 481)

NRS 555.205 Board of directors: Number; qualifications; appointment; terms; vacancies.

1. The board of county commissioners of any county in which a weed control district has been created shall appoint a board of directors of the district composed of three or five persons who:

(a) Are landowners in the district, whether or not they signed the petition for its creation. For the purpose of this paragraph, if any corporation or partnership owns land in the district, a partner or a director, officer or beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the stock of the corporation shall be deemed a landowner.

(b) Fairly represent the agricultural economy of the district.

2. If the district includes lands situated in more than one county, the board of county commissioners shall appoint at least one member of the board of directors from each county in which one-third or more of the lands are situated.

3. The initial appointments to the board of directors shall be for terms of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively. Each subsequent appointment shall be for a term of 3 years. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

4. In addition to other causes provided by law, a vacancy is created on the board if any director:

(a) Ceases to be a landowner in the district.

(b) Is absent, unless excused, from three meetings of the board.

5. If, as a result of a change in the boundaries of the district, a county becomes entitled to a new member of the board of directors pursuant to subsection 2, the board of county commissioners shall make the new appointment upon the first expiration of the term of a current member thereafter.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 517; A 1981, 1642; 2005, 935)

NRS 555.207 Board of directors: Powers. The board of directors of a weed control district may:

1. With the approval of the State Quarantine Officer, appoint a weed control officer.

2. Receive and expend any moneys provided by assessment, voluntary contribution or otherwise for the control of weeds in the district.

3. Exercise any other power necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes for which the district exists.

4. Elect a chairman from among its members, and secretary who may or may not be a member.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 517)

NRS 555.208 Review of action of board of county commissioners or board of directors by State Board of Agriculture; notice and hearing; judicial review.

1. The board of directors of a weed control district or the board of county commissioners of any county having lands situated in a weed control district or proposed for inclusion in such a district may request that the State Board of Agriculture review any action taken by the board of county commissioners of a county, or the board of directors of the district, in connection with the creation of the district or a change in the boundaries of the district.

2. Upon receiving such a request the State Board of Agriculture shall, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, affirm or reverse the action. The decision of the State Board of Agriculture is a final decision for purposes of judicial review.

3. This section does not limit the right of any landowner to seek judicial review of actions taken by a board of directors or a board of county commissioners in connection with the creation of a district or a change in the boundaries of a district.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 1641)

NRS 555.209 Regulations.

1. The board of directors shall prepare regulations for the weed control district, which shall include but are not limited to:

(a) The species of weeds to be controlled in the district.

(b) The means of direct control by spray, cultivation or otherwise.

(c) The means of indirect control, including the movement from, to and within the district of agricultural machinery, agricultural products, livestock and other vectors capable of spreading the weeds designated for control.

2. One copy of the proposed regulations must be delivered to the State Quarantine Officer, and at least two copies made available for public inspection in the office of the district secretary or the county clerk, as the board may by resolution prescribe.

3. The State Quarantine Officer shall then hold a public hearing in the county in which is located the larger or largest proportion of the area of the district, to consider the proposed regulations, of which he shall give notice by publication, in a newspaper of general circulation in each county having lands situated in the district, of at least one notice published not less than 10 days before the hearing. At this hearing, the State Quarantine Officer shall entertain written suggestions for the modification of the regulations.

4. After the hearing, and any additional time which the State Quarantine Officer may allow for the submission of additional facts or proposals, he shall approve, modify or disapprove the proposed regulations. If the board of directors of the district does not concur in the action of the State Quarantine Officer, the State Board of Agriculture shall establish the regulations.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 517; A 1981, 1643)

NRS 555.210 Performance of necessary work by weed control officer on failure by landowner; charges as lien. If any landowner fails to carry out a plan of weed control for his land in compliance with the regulations of the district, the weed control officer may enter upon the land affected, perform any work necessary to carry out the plan, and charge such work against the landowner. Any such charge, until paid, is a lien against the land affected coequal with a lien for unpaid general taxes, and may be enforced in the same manner.

[2.5:174:1929; added 1949, 560; 1943 NCL § 415.01]—(NRS A 1969, 518)

NRS 555.215 Assessments of real property in district; medium-term obligations.

1. Upon the preparation and approval of a budget in the manner required by the Local Government Budget and Finance Act, the board of county commissioners of each county having lands situated in the district shall, by resolution, levy an assessment upon all real property in the county which is in the weed control district.

2. Every assessment so levied is a lien against the property assessed.

3. Amounts collected in counties other than the county having the larger or largest proportion of the area of the district must be paid over to the board of county commissioners of that county for the use of the district.

4. The county commissioners of that county may obtain medium-term obligations pursuant to NRS 350.087 to 350.095, inclusive, of an amount of money not to exceed the total amount of

the assessment, to pay the expenses of controlling the weeds in the weed control district. The loans may be made only after the assessments are levied.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 391; A 1969, 518; 1981, 1643; 1995, 1829; 1999, 278; 2001, 1827, 2336; 2003, 162)

NRS 555.217 Change of boundaries: Petition; notice and hearing; resolution; ratification by board of county commissioners.

1. The boundaries of a weed control district may be changed in the manner prescribed in this section or in subsection 3 of NRS 308.080, but the change of boundaries of the district does not:

(a) Impair or affect its organization or its rights in or to property, or any of its rights or privileges whatsoever.

(b) Affect or impair or discharge any contract, obligation, lien or charge for or upon which it or the owners of property in the district might be liable or chargeable had the change of boundaries not been made.

2. The owners of lands may file with the board of directors a petition in writing praying that those lands be included in or excluded from the district. The petition must describe the tracts or body of land owned by the petitioners, and the petition shall be deemed to give the consent of the petitioners to the inclusion in or the exclusion from the district of the lands described in the petition. The petition must be acknowledged in the same manner that conveyances of land are required to be acknowledged.

3. The board of directors of the district may, on its own motion or upon petition of any person other than the owner, initiate proceedings for the inclusion of land in the district. A petition filed with the board of directors for this purpose must be in writing and must describe the tracts or body of land proposed to be included, allege that the lands described contain certain weeds that are harmful to owners of land in the district and request that the lands be included in the district.

4. Areas proposed for inclusion in a weed control district need not be located in the same county as other portions of the district and need not be contiguous to other portions of the district.

5. The secretary of the board shall give notice of filing of the petition, or initiation of proceedings by the board, to the owner or owners of the lands described in the petition or motion of the board and shall cause notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the lands described are situated. The notices must require all persons interested to appear at the office of the board at the time specified in the notice and show cause in writing why the request should not be granted.

6. The board shall at the time specified in the notice, or at the time or times to which the hearing may be adjourned, proceed to hear the request and all written objections presented to

show cause why the request should not be granted. The failure of any person interested to show cause in writing must be considered an approval by that person of the inclusion in or the exclusion from the district of the lands as requested.

7. Upon conclusion of the hearing the board by resolution shall approve the request, subject to ratification by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands are situated if the request is for the inclusion of lands, or deny the request. In the case of proceedings initiated pursuant to subsection 3, the board may approve the inclusion in the district of the described lands only if it determines that the lands contain weeds that are harmful to owners of land in the district. The board may defer adoption of the resolution to a special meeting or its first regular meeting after conclusion of the hearing, whichever is sooner.

8. A copy of the resolution, adopted pursuant to subsection 7, must be filed with the board of county commissioners of each county in which all or a part of the district is located.

9. No action of the board of directors approving the inclusion of lands within the district becomes effective unless it is ratified by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands are situated. The board of county commissioners may ratify the action at any time after the filing of the resolution, but if the board has neither ratified the action nor denied ratification within 90 days after the date the resolution was filed pursuant to subsection 8, the action of the board of directors shall be deemed ratified.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1076; A 1981, 1643; 1997, 482)

NRS 555.220 Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of NRS 555.202 to 555.210, inclusive, or failing, refusing or neglecting to perform or observe any conditions or regulations prescribed by the State Quarantine Officer, in accordance with the provisions of NRS 555.202 to 555.210, inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Part 9:174:1929; NCL § 422]—(NRS A 1969, 518)

REGULATION OF DEALERS OF NURSERY STOCK

NRS 555.235 Definitions. As used in NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 555.23515 to 555.2358, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 563; A 1961, 526; 1973, 284; 1975, 556; 1985, 525; 1993, 1711; 1999, 708, 3642, 3740; 2003, 534)

NRS 555.23515 "Broker" defined. "Broker" means any person who acts as an agent for another person in negotiating the purchase or sale of nursery stock but who does not handle either the nursery stock which is involved in the purchase or sale, or the proceeds of the sale, if applicable.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.23523 "Dangerously injurious plant pest" defined. "Dangerously injurious plant pest" means a plant pest that constitutes a significant threat to the public or to the agricultural, forestry or horticultural industry of this State.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.23525 "Dealer of nursery stock" defined. "Dealer of nursery stock" means a person who produces, holds, distributes, collects or sells nursery stock, including, without limitation, a retail business, wholesale grower, landscape contractor, landscape maintenance business, broker and peddler.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.23537 "Hold" defined. "Hold" means to have and maintain possession of nursery stock at a temporary or permanent location.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.2354 "Infested" defined. "Infested" means contaminated with a pest or so exposed to a pest that contamination can reasonably be expected to exist.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.23542 "Inspecting officer" defined. "Inspecting officer" means a person authorized by the Department to inspect nursery stock.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.23544 "Inspection certificate" defined. "Inspection certificate" means a document which is issued by an inspecting officer or an appropriate state officer who is authorized to inspect nursery stock and which affirms, declares or verifies that the nursery stock, or the nursery or premises from which the nursery stock originated, has been inspected and found to be free from plant pests and symptoms of diseases.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.2355 "License" defined. "License" means a license issued pursuant to NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, to a licensee to conduct business as a dealer of nursery stock.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.23551 "Licensee" defined. "Licensee" means a person licensed under the provisions of NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.2356 "Nursery" defined. "Nursery" means any location:

1. Where nursery stock is grown, propagated, held, stored or sold; or

2. From which nursery stock is distributed directly to a customer.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.23562 "Nursery stock" defined. "Nursery stock" means a plant for planting, propagation or ornamentation, and includes, without limitation, parts of plants, trees, shrubs, vines, vegetables, bulbs, stolons, tubers, corms, pips, rhizomes, scions, buds and grafts.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.2357 "Peddler" defined. "Peddler" means any person who sells, solicits or offers for sale nursery stock to a customer but who does not have a nursery located in this State. The term does not include nurserymen licensed by another state who wholesale nursery stock to retail nurserymen located in this State or nurserymen who sell nursery stock directly to the public by catalog.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.23572 "Pest" defined. "Pest" means any form of animal or vegetable life detrimental to the crops, horticulture, livestock, public health, wildlife, quality of water and beneficial uses of land in this State, including, without limitation, any insect, snail, nematode, fungus, virus, bacterium, microorganism, mycoplasmal organism, weed, parasitic plant or any other plant that is normally considered to be a pest of cultivated plants, uncultivated plants, agricultural commodities, horticultural products or nursery stock, or that the Director declares to be a pest.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.23575 "Phytosanitary certificate" defined. "Phytosanitary certificate" means a certificate from an authorized state plant regulatory officer that certifies, affirms, declares or verifies that an article, nursery stock, plant product, shipment or other officially regulated item meets federal or state quarantine requirements, as appropriate, including, without limitation, that the item is free of dangerously injurious pests or quarantine pests, or that the item has been treated in the manner set forth in the rules and regulations prescribed by the applicable quarantine. The term includes a federal phytosanitary certificate, a state phytosanitary certificate and a certificate of quarantine compliance.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.23577 "Quarantine pest" defined. "Quarantine pest" means a pest listed by the State Quarantine Officer in a quarantine issued pursuant to chapter 554 of NRS.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.2358 "Sell" defined. "Sell" means exchange, offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale, arrange the sale of, solicit for sale, display or advertise for sale, consign, accept on consignment, or broker the purchase or sale.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 533)

NRS 555.236 License required to produce, hold, distribute, collect or sell nursery stock; exceptions; waivers.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who engages in the commercial production, holding, distribution, collection or selling of nursery stock must obtain a license from the Director, except:

(a) Retail florists or other persons who sell potted, ornamental plants intended for indoor decorative purposes.

(b) A person not engaged in the nursery or landscaping business who raises nursery stock as a hobby in this State from which he makes occasional sales, if the person does not advertise or solicit for the sale of that nursery stock.

(c) Persons engaged in agriculture and field-growing vegetable plants intended for sale for use in agricultural production.

(d) At the discretion of the Director, persons selling vegetable bulbs or flower bulbs, including, without limitation, onion sets, tulip bulbs and similar bulbs.

(e) A business licensed by another state that sells nursery stock only to:

(1) A licensed dealer of nursery stock in this State; or

(2) The public exclusively by catalog.

(f) A garden club or charitable nonprofit association conducting sales of nursery stock, provided that the garden club or nonprofit association has applied for and received a permit from the Director to conduct such sales. The Department shall not charge a fee for such a permit.

(g) A state or local governmental entity, including a conservation district. The Department may inspect any plant materials held, distributed, collected or sold by such an entity.

2. The Director may waive the requirements relating to licensing set forth in NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, for a person otherwise required to obtain a license pursuant to this section if the person only has occasional sales of nursery stock to the ultimate customer. To obtain a waiver pursuant to this subsection, the person must:

(a) Submit to the Department a completed application for a license to engage in the business of a dealer of nursery stock that includes sufficient information to demonstrate that the person qualifies for a waiver pursuant to this subsection; and

(b) Submit to the Director a notarized affidavit on a form provided by the Department attesting that all information furnished in the completed application is true.

➥ A completed application submitted to the Department pursuant to this section need not be accompanied by the fee required by NRS 555.238. A waiver issued pursuant to this subsection may be revoked at any time and must be renewed annually.

3. Persons, state agencies or political subdivisions exempt from the licensing requirements:

(a) Shall conduct their businesses in accordance with pest regulations and grades and standards for nursery stock as established by the Director.

(b) Shall register annually, on or before July 1, with the Department, the location, size and type of nursery stock being sold or produced.

4. As used in this section, "occasional sales" means sales of nursery stock in a gross annual amount that is less than $1,000.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 564; A 1961, 527; 1973, 283; 1993, 1712; 1999, 709, 3643, 3742; 2003, 534)

NRS 555.237 Application for license; transfer of license prohibited; display of license.

1. Any person applying for a license must do so on the application form and in the manner prescribed by the Director.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 555.236, an application for a license must be accompanied by the fee established pursuant to NRS 555.238 and by evidence of the good faith and character of the applicant.

3. A license is not transferable. If a licensee changes its business name or the ownership of the licensee changes, the licensee must obtain a new license. A licensee shall not engage in the business of a dealer of nursery stock until a new license is issued.

4. A licensee shall prominently display his license at his business location.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 564; A 1961, 527; 1993, 1713; 1999, 3643; 2003, 536)

NRS 555.238 Schedule of annual fees for licenses. The State Board of Agriculture may establish by regulation a schedule of annual fees for licenses.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 564; A 1961, 527; 1983, 1101; 1999, 710, 3598; 2003, 536)

NRS 555.239 Renewal of license; fee.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 555.237, a license expires on June 30 of each year. A licensee must apply for the renewal of his nursery license annually on or before July 1. It is unlawful to conduct business without a current license.

2. The fee for the renewal of a license is ascertained in accordance with the schedule of fees established pursuant to NRS 555.238.

3. Any license may be renewed after July 1 upon payment of a penalty fee established by regulation of the State Board of Agriculture. Such a penalty fee must not exceed $200.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 565; A 1983, 1101; 2003, 536)

NRS 555.241 Revocation or suspension of or refusal to issue or renew license; notice and hearing. The Director may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke, a license for violation of any provision of NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, or any rule or regulation adopted under NRS 555.243, but no license may be refused, suspended or revoked pursuant to this section until the applicant or licensee has been given the opportunity to appear at a hearing. Offenders must be given 15 days' notice in writing. The notice must indicate the offense and the place of hearing.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 565; A 1961, 527; 1993, 1713; 1999, 3644; 2003, 537)

NRS 555.242 Terminal inspection of nursery stock. The Director may order any nursery stock to be held for terminal inspection.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 565; A 1961, 528; 1993, 1713; 1999, 3644)

NRS 555.243 Regulations; standards. The Director may adopt such regulations as he may deem necessary to:

1. Carry out the intent of NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive.

2. Establish sanitary standards relating to pest conditions of nurseries.

3. Establish mandatory and permissive grades for nursery stock. When mandatory grades are established for nursery stock, all nursery stock sold or offered for sale must be graded and labeled in accordance with those standards.

4. Establish standards relating to conditions that interfere with the proper development of nursery stock after planting.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 565; A 1961, 528; 1981, 89; 1993, 1713; 1999, 3644)

NRS 555.244 Inspection of businesses, invoices and applicable certificates.

1. The Director or any inspecting officer may enter any business during regular business hours to ascertain compliance with NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

2. Invoices and applicable inspection certificates, quarantine certificates and phytosanitary certificates must be made available to the Director or inspecting officer upon request.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 565; A 1961, 528; 1993, 1713; 1999, 3644; 2003, 537)

NRS 555.245 Certification of pest conditions or quality of nursery stock for shipment; fees.

1. Any person may request the Director to certify to pest conditions, quality, viability or grade of nursery stock intended for shipment to comply with the requirements for plant pests established by any state, territory or foreign country or by contract.

2. The Director may establish a schedule of reasonable fees for those requests for certification.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 565; A 1961, 528; 1973, 285; 1993, 1714; 1999, 3644)

NRS 555.246 Certificates required for shipments of nursery stock; carrier prohibited from delivering nursery stock without appropriate certificate; exemption.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, nursery stock that is shipped from other states to points within this State and all nursery stock shipped intrastate must be accompanied by an inspection certificate which:

(a) Is dated within a reasonable time before shipment;

(b) Is issued by an authorized state plant regulatory officer; and

(c) Affirms, declares or verifies that the nursery stock, nursery or premises from which the nursery stock originated has been inspected and found free of dangerously injurious plant pests, pests and disease symptoms.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, nursery stock that is shipped from other states to points within this State, and nursery stock that is shipped intrastate, for which a quarantine has been issued pursuant to chapter 554 of NRS or to which a federal quarantine applies, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a corporation, company or natural person engaged in the transportation of freight or express shall not make delivery of any nursery stock in this State without the inspection certificate or phytosanitary certificate, as appropriate, required by subsections 1 and 2.

4. A shipment of nursery stock which is in the possession of an in-state dealer of nursery stock licensed with the Department and which is being delivered to an in-state customer need not be accompanied by the inspection certificate or phytosanitary certificate, as appropriate, required by subsections 1 and 2, except that the dealer of nursery stock must provide such documents to the Department upon request.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 566; A 1961, 528; 1999, 710; 2003, 537)

NRS 555.247 Labeling of containers of nursery stock; bulk shipments.

1. All nursery stock shipped from other states to points within this State and all nursery stock shipped intrastate must bear a label on or attached to:

(a) The outside of the container in which the nursery stock was packed for shipment that indicates the name and address of the consignee and consignor and contains a statement describing plainly and legibly the correct botanical or commonly accepted name, or both, for each kind of nursery stock in the container.

(b) Each individual piece of one kind and variety of nursery stock or subcontainer or lot containing one kind and variety of nursery stock in each container, that contains a legible statement of the correct botanical or commonly accepted name, or both, of the nursery stock.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of NRS 555.246, bulk shipments of nursery stock not packed in containers must:

(a) Be accompanied by the appropriate certificate required pursuant to NRS 555.246.

(b) Be accompanied by a manifest which must:

(1) State the name and address of the consignor and consignee; and

(2) List and describe plainly and legibly the correct botanical or commonly accepted name, or both, for each kind of nursery stock in the bulk shipment.

(c) Be labeled in accordance with the requirements of subsection 1.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 566; A 1999, 711; 2003, 538)

NRS 555.248 Infected or infested nursery stock: Shipment from State; destruction; treatment. Any nursery stock brought into this State which the Director or inspecting officer finds or has reasonable cause to believe to be infested or infected with any pest must be destroyed immediately, at the expense of the owner or bailee, under the supervision of the Director or the inspecting officer, unless:

1. The nature of the pest is such that no detriment can be caused to the public, the nursery, agricultural, forestry or horticultural industry in this State or the general environmental quality of

this State by shipping the nursery stock out of this State. In that case, the Director or inspecting officer:

(a) May affix a warning tag or notice to the nursery stock.

(b) Shall notify the owner or bailee to ship the nursery stock out of this State within 48 hours.

(c) Shall keep the nursery stock under his control at the expense of the owner or bailee.

(d) Shall destroy the nursery stock at the expiration of 48 hours if the owner or bailee has not shipped the nursery stock out of this State.

2. The Director determines that the pest can be exterminated by a treatment prescribed by the Director with the result that no detriment will be caused to the public, the nursery, agricultural, forestry or horticultural industry in this State or the general environmental quality of this State. In that case, nursery stock will be released if the nursery stock is:

(a) Treated in the manner prescribed by the Director;

(b) Treated within the time specified by the Director or inspecting officer;

(c) Treated under the supervision of the inspecting officer; and

(d) Found to be free from pests.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 566; A 1961, 529; 1993, 1714; 1999, 712, 3644, 3742)

NRS 555.2485 Enforcement by Director: Administrative fine; order to correct violation; request for action by district attorney; regulations.

1. The Director shall adopt regulations specifying a schedule of administrative fines which may be imposed, upon notice and a hearing, for each violation of the provisions of NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. The maximum fine that the Director may impose for each violation may not exceed:

(a) For the first violation, $250;

(b) For the second violation, $500; and

(c) For each subsequent violation, $1,000.

➥ All fines collected by the Director pursuant to this section must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the State General Fund.

2. The Director may:

(a) In addition to imposing an administrative fine pursuant to this section, issue an order requiring a violator to take appropriate action to correct the violation. The violator shall pay the cost of any appropriate action so ordered.

(b) Request the district attorney of the appropriate county to investigate or file a criminal complaint against any person who the Director suspects may have committed flagrant or repeated violations of any provision of NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 82; A 1999, 3645; 2003, 538)

NRS 555.249 Penalties. Any person violating the provisions of NRS 555.235 to 555.249, inclusive, or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment. The prosecuting attorney and the Department may recover the costs of the proceeding, including investigative costs and attorney's fees, against a person convicted of a misdemeanor pursuant to this section.

(Added to NRS by 1959, 567; A 1997, 83; 1999, 3645; 2003, 539)

CUSTOM APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES

NRS 555.2605 Definitions. As used in NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 555.261 to 555.2695, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252; A 1975, 595; 1997, 2092; 1999, 520, 542; 2003, 539; 2007, 984)

NRS 555.261 "Agent" defined. "Agent" means any person who solicits business in behalf of a custom pest control licensee.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252; A 1975, 358)

NRS 555.2615 "Aircraft" defined. "Aircraft" means any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used or designed for navigation of, or flight in, the air.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.2617 "Certificate" defined. "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the Director to a commercial applicator or private applicator authorizing that person to make application of or to supervise the application of a restricted-use pesticide.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593; A 1993, 1714; 1999, 3645)

NRS 555.2618 "Certified applicator" defined. "Certified applicator" means any person who is certified by the Director as qualified to use or to supervise the use of any restricted-use pesticide.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593; A 1977, 311; 1993, 1714; 1999, 3646)

NRS 555.2619 "Commercial applicator" defined. "Commercial applicator" means a certified applicator who applies or supervises the application of any restricted-use pesticide and does not qualify as a private applicator under NRS 555.2681.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593)

NRS 555.2625 "Defoliant" defined. "Defoliant" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to cause the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant with or without causing abscission.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.263 "Desiccant" defined. "Desiccant" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to accelerate the drying of plant tissues artificially.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.2634 "Environment" defined. "Environment" includes the water, air, land and all plants and man and other animals living therein and the interrelationships which exist among these.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593)

NRS 555.264 "Fungi" defined. "Fungi" means all non-chlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (that is, all non-chlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts) as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.2645 "Ground equipment" defined. "Ground equipment" means any machine or device (other than aircraft) for use on land or water, designed for, or adaptable to, use in applying pesticides as sprays, dusts, aerosols or fogs, or in other forms.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.265 "Insect" defined. "Insect" means any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as for example beetles, bugs, wasps and flies, and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are

wingless and usually have more than six legs, as for example spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes and wood lice.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.2655 "Nematode" defined. "Nematode" means invertebrate animals of the phylum nemathelminthes and class nematoda, that is, unsegmented round worms with elongated, fusiform, or sac-like bodies covered with cuticle, and inhabiting soil, water, plants or plant parts, also called nemas or eelworms.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1252)

NRS 555.266 "Person" defined. "Person" includes a government, a governmental agency and a political subdivision of a government.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253; A 1985, 526)

NRS 555.2665 "Pest" defined. "Pest" includes, but is not limited to, any insect, fungus, rodent, nematode, snail, slug and weed and any form of plant or animal life or virus, except any virus on or in a living human or other animal, which is normally considered to be a pest or which the Director declares to be a pest.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253; A 1993, 1714; 1999, 3646)

NRS 555.2667 "Pest control" defined. "Pest control" means the business of engaging in, advertising or soliciting for:

1. The use for hire of pesticides or mechanical devices for the extermination, control or prevention of infestations of pests.

2. The inspection for hire of households or other structures and the submission of reports of inspection, estimates or bids, written or oral, for the inspection, extermination, control or prevention of wood-destroying pests.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1506; A 1981, 610)

NRS 555.267 "Pesticide" defined. "Pesticide" means:

1. Any substance or mixture of substances, including any living organisms or any product derived therefrom or any fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematocide or rodenticide, intended to prevent, destroy, control, repel, attract or mitigate any insect, rodent, nematode, snail, slug, fungus and weed and any other form of plant or animal life or virus, except virus on or in a living human or other animal, which is normally considered to be a pest or which the Director declares to be a pest.

2. Any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant, and any other substances intended for that use as are named by the Director by regulation.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253; A 1981, 610; 1993, 1715; 1999, 3646)

NRS 555.2675 "Plant regulator" defined. "Plant regulator" means any substance or mixture of substances intended through physiological action to accelerate or retard the rate of growth or maturation, or otherwise to alter the behavior of plants, but does not include substances insofar as they are intended to be used as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants or soil amendments.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253)

NRS 555.2681 "Private applicator" defined. "Private applicator" means a certified applicator who uses or supervises the use of any restricted-use pesticide for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by him or his employer or on the property of his neighbors if applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593)

NRS 555.2683 "Restricted-use pesticide" defined. "Restricted-use pesticide" means any pesticide, including any highly toxic pesticide, which:

1. The Director has found and determined, after a hearing, to be:

(a) Injurious to persons, pollinating insects, bees, animals, crops or land, other than pests or vegetation it is intended to prevent, destroy, control or mitigate; or

(b) Detrimental to:

(1) Vegetation, except weeds;

(2) Wildlife; or

(3) Public health and safety; or

2. Has been classified for restricted use by or under the supervision of a certified applicator in accordance with the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 136 et seq.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593; A 1993, 1715; 1999, 3646)

NRS 555.2685 "Snails or slugs" defined. "Snails or slugs" include all harmful mollusks.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253)

NRS 555.2687 "Supervision" defined. "Supervision" of the application of a restricted-use pesticide by a certified applicator must be defined by regulation of the Director.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593; A 1993, 1715; 1999, 3646)

NRS 555.269 "Weed" defined. "Weed" means any plant or part thereof which grows where not wanted.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253)

NRS 555.2695 "Wildlife" defined. "Wildlife" means all living things that are neither human, domesticated, nor, as defined in NRS 555.2665, pests, including but not limited to mammals, birds and aquatic life.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253)

NRS 555.270 Policy of this State; purpose of provisions. It is the policy of this State and the purpose of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, to regulate, in the public interest, the application of pesticides which, although valuable for the control of pests, may seriously injure man, animals and crops over wide areas if not properly applied.

[1:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 243; 1967, 368; 1971, 1254; 1973, 285; 1975, 595; 2003, 539)

NRS 555.273 Provisions concerning restricted-use pesticides applicable to governmental agencies and public utilities. All state agencies, municipal corporations and public utilities or any other governmental agency shall be subject to the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, and rules adopted thereunder concerning the application of restricted-use pesticides by any person.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253; A 1975, 595)

NRS 555.277 Exemption of farmer-owners and gardeners.

1. The provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, relating to licenses and requirements for their issuance, except a certificate or permit to use a restricted-use pesticide, do not apply to any farmer-owner of ground equipment applying pesticides for himself or his neighbors, if:

(a) He operates farm property and operates and maintains equipment for applying pesticides primarily for his own use.

(b) He is not regularly engaged in the business of applying pesticides for hire as a principal or regular occupation, and he does not publicly hold himself out as a pesticide applicator.

(c) He operates his equipment for applying pesticides only in the vicinity of his own property and for the accommodation of his neighbors for agricultural purposes only.

2. The provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, except those provisions relating to a certificate or permit to use a restricted-use pesticide, do not apply to any person using hand-powered equipment, devices or contrivances to apply pesticides to lawns or to ornamental shrubs and trees as an incidental part of his business of taking care of lawns and yards for remuneration, if that person does not publicly hold himself out as being in the business of applying pesticides and the cost of applying the pesticides does not exceed 20 percent of the total remuneration received.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1253; A 1981, 611; 1983, 230; 2003, 539)

NRS 555.280 License required to engage in pest control. A person shall not engage in pest control or serve as an agent, operator or pilot for that purpose within this State at any time without a license issued by the Director.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 243; 1961, 530; 1965, 65; 1967, 368; 1971, 1254; 1973, 1505; 1981, 611; 1985, 346; 1993, 1715; 1999, 3646)

NRS 555.285 License required to engage in activities concerning control of wood-destroying pests or organisms. [Effective through December 31, 2007.] A person shall not, for hire, engage in, offer to engage in, advertise or solicit to perform any of the following pest control activities concerning wood-destroying pests or organisms without a license issued by the Director:

1. Making an inspection to identify or to attempt to identify infestations or infections of households or other structures by those pests or organisms.

2. Making inspection reports concerning the infestations or infections.

3. Making estimates or bids, whether written or oral, concerning the infestations or infections.

4. Submitting bids to perform any work involving the application of pesticides for the elimination, extermination, control or prevention of infestations or infections of those pests.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1506; A 1985, 346; 1993, 1715; 1999, 3647)

NRS 555.285 License required to engage in activities concerning control of wood-destroying pests or organisms. [Effective January 1, 2008.] A person shall not, for hire, engage in, offer to engage in, advertise or solicit to perform any of the following pest control activities concerning wood-destroying pests or organisms without a license issued by the Director:

1. Making an inspection to identify or to attempt to identify infestations or infections of households or other structures by those pests or organisms.

2. Making or altering inspection reports concerning the infestations or infections.

3. Making estimates or bids, whether written or oral, concerning the infestations or infections.

4. Submitting bids to perform any work involving the application of pesticides for the elimination, extermination, control or prevention of infestations or infections of those pests.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1506; A 1985, 346; 1993, 1715; 1999, 3647; 2007, 984, effective January 1, 2008)

NRS 555.290 Application for license. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

1. An application for a license must be submitted to the Director and must set forth such information regarding the applicant's qualifications and proposed operations and other relevant matters as required pursuant to regulations adopted by the Director. If the applicant is a natural person, the application must include the social security number of the applicant.

2. If an applicant fails to complete the licensing requirements within 30 days after the date on which he submits his application, he forfeits all fees he has tendered. Thereafter he may reinitiate the application process upon payment of the appropriate fees.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 530; 1973, 285; 1993, 1716; 1997, 2092; 1999, 3647)

NRS 555.290 Application for license. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

1. Application for a license must be made to the Director and must set forth such information regarding the applicant's qualifications and proposed operations and other relevant matters as required pursuant to regulations adopted by the Director.

2. If an applicant fails to complete the licensing requirements within 30 days after the date on which he submits his application, he forfeits all fees he has tendered. Thereafter he may reinitiate the application process upon payment of the appropriate fees.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 530; 1973, 285; 1993, 1716; 1997, 2092; 1999, 3647, effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings)

NRS 555.300 Examination and qualifications of applicant.

1. The Director may require the applicant to show, upon examination, that he possesses adequate knowledge concerning the proper use and application of pesticides and the dangers involved and precautions to be taken in connection with their application.

2. If the applicant is not a natural person, the applicant shall designate an officer, member or technician of the organization to take the examination. The person so designated is subject to the approval of the director. If the extent of the applicant's operations require it, the Director may require more than one officer, member or technician to take the examination.

3. The applicant or the person designated by the applicant in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2 must have attained the age of majority and have:

(a) Not less than 2 years' practical experience in pest control; or

(b) Possess university credits of not less than 16 credit hours in biological sciences of which not less than 8 credit hours must be in subjects directly related to the categories of pest control in which the applicant wishes to be licensed and have 6 or more months of practical experience in pesticide application or related pest control.

4. The requirements of subsection 3 do not apply to persons holding a license issued by the Director before July 1, 1973, or to the renewal of the license of any such person.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 243; 1961, 530; 1967, 368; 1971, 1254; 1973, 1505; 1993, 1716; 1999, 3647)

NRS 555.310 Fees established by regulation.

1. The Director shall collect from each person applying for the examination or reexamination a testing fee established by regulation of the State Board of Agriculture.

2. Upon the successful completion of the testing, the Director shall, before the license is issued, collect from each person applying for a license for pest control an annual fee established by regulation of the State Board of Agriculture. Any company or person employing operators, pilots or agents shall pay to the Director a fee established by regulation of the Board for each operator, pilot or agent licensed.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 530; 1965, 65; 1973, 286; 1981, 611; 1983, 1101; 1993, 1716; 1999, 3599, 3648)

NRS 555.320 Issuance, expiration and renewal of license. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

1. If the Director finds the applicant qualified, and upon the applicant's appointing the Director agent for service of process and finding that the applicant has satisfied the requirements of NRS 555.325 and 555.330, the Director shall issue a license to perform pest control within this State.

2. The license period is the calendar year. All licenses expire on December 31 of each year. The license may be renewed annually upon application to the Director and payment of the license fee on or before December 31 of each year. If the holder of the license is a natural person, he must submit with his application for renewal the statement required pursuant to NRS 555.325.

3. The license may restrict the licensee to the use of a certain type or types of equipment or materials if the Director finds that the applicant is qualified to use only a certain type or types.

4. If a license is not issued as applied for, the Director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1957, 753; 1959, 243; 1961, 531; 1967, 368; 1971, 1254; 1973, 286; 1981, 611; 1993, 1717; 1997, 2093; 1999, 3648; 2003, 540)

NRS 555.320 Issuance, expiration and renewal of license. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

1. If the Director finds the applicant qualified, and upon the applicant's appointing the Director agent for service of process and finding that the applicant has satisfied the requirements of NRS 555.330, the Director shall issue a license to perform pest control within this State.

2. The license period is the calendar year. All licenses expire on December 31 of each year. The license may be renewed annually upon application to the Director and payment of the license fee on or before December 31 of each year.

3. The license may restrict the licensee to the use of a certain type or types of equipment or materials if the Director finds that the applicant is qualified to use only a certain type or types.

4. If a license is not issued as applied for, the Director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1957, 753; 1959, 243; 1961, 531; 1967, 368; 1971, 1254; 1973, 286; 1981, 611; 1993, 1717; 1997, 2093; 1999, 3648; 2003, 540, effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings)

NRS 555.325 Application for license: Statement by applicant concerning payment of child support; grounds for denial; duty of Director. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

1. A natural person who applies for the issuance or renewal of a license to perform pest control shall submit to the Director the statement prescribed by the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to NRS 425.520. The statement must be completed and signed by the applicant.

2. The Director shall include the statement required pursuant to subsection 1 in:

(a) The application or any other forms that must be submitted for the issuance or renewal of the license; or

(b) A separate form prescribed by the Director.

3. A license to perform pest control may not be issued or renewed by the Director if the applicant is a natural person who:

(a) Fails to submit the statement required pursuant to subsection 1; or

(b) Indicates on the statement submitted pursuant to subsection 1 that he is subject to a court order for the support of a child and is not in compliance with the order or a plan approved by the district attorney or other public agency enforcing the order for the repayment of the amount owed pursuant to the order.

4. If an applicant indicates on the statement submitted pursuant to subsection 1 that he is subject to a court order for the support of a child and is not in compliance with the order or a plan approved by the district attorney or other public agency enforcing the order for the repayment of the amount owed pursuant to the order, the Director shall advise the applicant to contact the district attorney or other public agency enforcing the order to determine the actions that the applicant may take to satisfy the arrearage.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 2091; A 1999, 3648)

NRS 555.330 Proof of insurance required of applicant for license; actions by injured persons; limitation of actions; investigations by Director.

1. The Director shall require from each applicant for a pest control license proof of public liability and property damage insurance in an amount of:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), not less than $10,000.

(b) If the license would authorize the application of pesticides by aircraft:

(1) Not less than $100,000 for bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident;

(2) Subject to the limit for one person, not less than $300,000 for bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident; and

(3) Not less than $100,000 for each occurrence of damage to property in any one accident.

➥ The Director may accept a liability insurance policy or surety bond in the proper amount.

2. The Director may require drift insurance for the use of pesticides or other materials declared hazardous or dangerous to man, livestock, wildlife, crops or plantlife.

3. Any person injured by the breach of any such obligation is entitled to sue in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages he sustained by that breach, if each claim is made within 6 months after the alleged injury.

4. The Director on his own motion may, or upon receipt of a verified complaint of an interested person shall, investigate, as he deems necessary, any loss or damage resulting from the application of any pesticide by a licensed pest control operator. A verified complaint of loss or damage must be filed within 60 days after the time that the occurrence of the loss or damage becomes known except that, if a growing crop is alleged to have been damaged, the verified complaint must be filed before 50 percent of the crop has been harvested. A report of investigations resulting from a verified complaint must be furnished to the person who filed the complaint.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1957, 753; 1961, 531; 1965, 65; 1967, 369; 1969, 353; 1971, 1255; 1981, 612; 1983, 231; 1987, 170; 1993, 1717; 1999, 3649; 2001, 469)

NRS 555.345 Refusal to issue license to perform pest control; submission of fingerprints. [Effective January 1, 2008.]

1. The Director may refuse to issue a license to perform pest control to any person who:

(a) Is a primary principal or intends to act as a primary principal for a pest control business pursuant to NRS 555.3507; and

(b) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States or any other country.

2. In addition to any other requirements set forth in this chapter, each applicant for a license to perform pest control specified in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 shall submit with his application a complete set of his fingerprints and written permission authorizing the Director to

forward the fingerprints to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its report.

3. A suspension or revocation of a license to perform pest control pursuant to NRS 555.350 or any previous revocation or current suspension of such a license in this or any other state, district or territory of the United States or any foreign country is grounds for refusal to issue the license.

(Added to NRS by 2007, 983, effective January 1, 2008)

NRS 555.350 Suspension, revocation or modification of license. [Effective through December 31, 2007.]

1. The Director may suspend, pending inquiry, for not longer than 10 days, and, after opportunity for a hearing, may revoke, suspend or modify any license issued under NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, if he finds that:

(a) The licensee is no longer qualified;

(b) The licensee has engaged in fraudulent business practices in pest control;

(c) The licensee has made false or fraudulent claims through any media by misrepresenting the effect of materials or methods to be used;

(d) The licensee has applied known ineffective or improper materials;

(e) The licensee operated faulty or unsafe equipment;

(f) The licensee has made any application in a faulty, careless or negligent manner;

(g) The licensee has violated any of the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

(h) The licensee engaged in the business of pest control without having a licensed applicator or operator in direct on-the-job supervision;

(i) The licensee aided or abetted a licensed or an unlicensed person to evade the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, combined or conspired with such a licensee or an unlicensed person to evade the provisions, or allowed one's license to be used by an unlicensed person;

(j) The licensee was intentionally guilty of fraud or deception in the procurement of his license; or

(k) The licensee was intentionally guilty of fraud or deception in the issuance of an inspection report on wood-destroying pests or other report required by regulation.

2. A license is suspended automatically, without action of the Director, if the proof of public liability and property damage or drift insurance filed pursuant to NRS 555.330, is cancelled, and the license remains suspended until the insurance is reestablished.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 244; 1961, 531; 1965, 66; 1967, 369; 1969, 353; 1971, 1255; 1975, 358; 1981, 612; 1993, 1717; 1999, 3649; 2003, 540)

NRS 555.350 Suspension, revocation or modification of license. [Effective January 1, 2008.]

1. The Director may suspend, pending inquiry, for not longer than 10 days, and, after opportunity for a hearing, may revoke, suspend or modify any license issued under NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, if he finds that:

(a) The licensee is no longer qualified;

(b) The licensee has engaged in fraudulent business practices in pest control;

(c) The licensee has made false or fraudulent claims through any media by misrepresenting the effect of materials or methods to be used;

(d) The licensee has applied known ineffective or improper materials;

(e) The licensee operated faulty or unsafe equipment;

(f) The licensee has made any application in a faulty, careless or negligent manner;

(g) The licensee has violated any of the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

(h) The licensee engaged in the business of pest control without having a licensed applicator or operator in direct on-the-job supervision;

(i) The licensee aided or abetted a licensed or an unlicensed person to evade the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, combined or conspired with such a licensee or an unlicensed person to evade the provisions, or allowed one's license to be used by an unlicensed person;

(j) The licensee was intentionally guilty of fraud or deception in the procurement of his license;

(k) The licensee was intentionally guilty of fraud or deception in the issuance of an inspection report on wood-destroying pests or other report required by regulation; or

(l) The licensee has been convicted of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States or any other country.

2. A license is suspended automatically, without action of the Director, if the proof of public liability and property damage or drift insurance filed pursuant to NRS 555.330 is cancelled, and the license remains suspended until the insurance is reestablished.

3. A licensee against whom the Director initiates disciplinary action to revoke, suspend or modify the license of the licensee pursuant to this section shall, within 30 days after receiving written notice of the disciplinary action from the Director, submit to the Director a complete set of his fingerprints and written permission authorizing the Director to forward the fingerprints to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its report.

4. A willful failure of a licensee to comply with the requirements of subsection 3 constitutes an additional ground for the revocation, suspension or modification of the license of the licensee pursuant to this section.

5. The Director has additional grounds to revoke, suspend or modify a license pursuant to this section if the report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicates that the licensee has been convicted of a felony or crime specified in paragraph (l) of subsection 1.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 244; 1961, 531; 1965, 66; 1967, 369; 1969, 353; 1971, 1255; 1975, 358; 1981, 612; 1993, 1717; 1999, 3649; 2003, 540; 2007, 984, effective January 1, 2008)

NRS 555.3505 Suspension of license for failure to pay child support or comply with certain subpoenas or warrants; reinstatement of license. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.]

1. If the Director receives a copy of a court order issued pursuant to NRS 425.540 that provides for the suspension of all professional, occupational and recreational licenses, certificates and permits issued to a person who is the holder of a license to perform pest control, the Director shall deem the license issued to that person to be suspended at the end of the 30th day after the date on which the court order was issued unless the Director receives a letter issued to the holder of the license by the district attorney or other public agency pursuant to NRS 425.550 stating that the holder of the license has complied with the subpoena or warrant or has satisfied the arrearage pursuant to NRS 425.560.

2. The Director shall reinstate a license to perform pest control that has been suspended by a district court pursuant to NRS 425.540 if the Director receives a letter issued by the district attorney or other public agency pursuant to NRS 425.550 to the person whose license was suspended stating that the person whose license was suspended has complied with the subpoena or warrant or has satisfied the arrearage pursuant to NRS 425.560.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 2092; A 1999, 3650)

NRS 555.3507 Primary principal required at each business location; suspension of license for failure to comply.

1. A person licensed to engage in pest control shall ensure that each of his business locations in this State has a primary principal who is licensed in the appropriate category or categories of pest control.

2. If a licensee ceases to have a primary principal at each of his business locations in this State for 30 consecutive calendar days, his license for pest control is automatically suspended, without action of the Director, and remains suspended until such time as the licensee obtains a primary principal for each business location.

3. As used in this section, "primary principal" means an owner, officer, partner, member or technician of a pest control business who has qualified by examination in one or more of the categories of pest control and who has been designated by the pest control business as the person responsible for the daily supervision of the category or categories of pest control performed by a business location of the pest control business within this State.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 532)

NRS 555.351 Restricted-use pesticides: Certificate and permits required for use.

1. A person shall not use any restricted-use pesticide within this State at any time without a certificate issued by the Director except a person using any restricted-use pesticide under the supervision of a certified applicator.

2. If the Director has adopted regulations requiring:

(a) A permit pursuant to NRS 586.403; or

(b) A special use permit pursuant to NRS 586.405,

➥ for a restricted-use pesticide, a person shall not use that pesticide without obtaining the required permit.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 593; A 1993, 1718; 1999, 3650)

NRS 555.353 Restricted-use pesticides: Application for certificate. Application for a certificate must be made to the Director and contain such information regarding the applicant's qualifications and proposed operations and other relevant matters as required pursuant to the regulations adopted by the Director.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 594; A 1993, 1718; 1999, 3651)

NRS 555.355 Restricted-use pesticides: Qualifications and examination of applicant for certificate; fees established by regulation.

1. The Director may require the applicant to show, upon examination, that he possesses adequate knowledge concerning the proper use and application of restricted-use pesticides and the dangers involved and precautions to be taken in connection with the application of those pesticides, including, but not limited to, the following areas:

(a) Label and labeling comprehension.

(b) Environmental consequences of pesticide use and misuse.

(c) Pests.

(d) Pesticides.

(e) Equipment.

(f) Application techniques.

(g) Laws and regulations.

(h) Safety.

2. In addition, the Director may require the applicant to meet special qualifications of competency to meet the special needs of a given locality regarding the use or application of a specific restricted-use pesticide.

3. The Director shall collect from each person applying for an examination or reexamination, in connection with the issuance of a certificate, a testing fee established by regulation of the State Board of Agriculture for any one examination period.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 594; A 1993, 1718; 1999, 3599, 3651)

NRS 555.357 Restricted-use pesticides: Issuance, expiration and renewal of certificates; regulations concerning renewal.

1. If the Director finds that the applicant is qualified, he shall issue a certificate to make application of or to supervise the application of restricted-use pesticides within this State.

2. A certificate is valid for 4 calendar years and expires on December 31. The certificate may be renewed upon completion of the requirements established by the regulations of the Director.

3. The Director shall adopt regulations concerning the requirements for renewal of a certificate.

4. The certificate may limit the applicant to the use of a certain type or types of equipment or material if the Director finds that the applicant is qualified to use only that type or types.

5. If a certificate is not issued as applied for, the Director shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 594; A 1983, 231; 1993, 1719; 1999, 3651)

NRS 555.359 Restricted-use pesticides: Denial, suspension, revocation or modification of certificate. The Director may deny or suspend, pending inquiry, for not longer than 10 days, and, after opportunity for a hearing, may deny, revoke, suspend or modify any certificate issued under the provisions of NRS 555.351 to 555.357, inclusive, if he finds that the applicant or the certified applicator:

1. Is no longer qualified;

2. Has applied known ineffective or improper materials;

3. Has applied materials inconsistent with labeling or other restrictions imposed by the Director;

4. Has operated faulty or unsafe equipment;

5. Has made any application in a faulty, careless or negligent manner;

6. Aided or abetted an uncertified person to evade the provisions of NRS 555.351 to 555.357, inclusive, combined or conspired with an uncertified person to evade those provisions, or allowed one's certificate to be used by an uncertified person;

7. Was guilty of fraud or deception in the procurement of his certificate;

8. Has deliberately falsified any record or report;

9. Has violated any of the provisions of NRS 555.351 to 555.357, inclusive, 555.390 or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto; or

10. Has failed or neglected to give adequate instruction or direction to an uncertified person working under his supervision.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 595; A 1993, 1719; 1999, 3651)

NRS 555.360 Judicial review of action of Director.

1. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Director may obtain a review thereof by filing in the district court of the county in which the person resides, within 30 days after notice of the action, a written petition praying that the action of the Director be set aside.

2. A copy of the petition must forthwith be delivered to the Director, and within 20 days thereafter, the Director shall certify and file in the court a transcript of any record pertaining thereto, including a transcript of evidence received.

3. Upon compliance with the provisions of subsections 1 and 2, the court has jurisdiction to affirm, set aside or modify the action of the Director, except that the findings of the Director concerning the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, are conclusive.

[Part 3:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 531; 1993, 1720; 1999, 3652)

NRS 555.370 Inspection of equipment; repairs. The Director may provide for the inspection of any ground equipment or of any device or apparatus used for application of pesticides by aircraft, and may require proper repairs or other changes before its further use.

[4:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 244; 1961, 532; 1967, 370; 1971, 1256; 1973, 286; 1993, 1720; 1999, 3652)

NRS 555.380 Regulations of Director: Materials and methods for application.

1. The Director may, by regulation, prescribe materials or methods to be used and prohibit the use of materials or methods in custom application of pesticides, to the extent necessary to protect health or to prevent injury because of the drifting, washing or application of those materials to desired plants or animals, including pollinating insects and aquatic life.

2. In adopting the regulations, the Director shall give consideration to relevant research findings and recommendations of other agencies of this State or of the Federal Government.

[5:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 244; 1961, 532; 1967, 370; 1971, 1256; 1975, 359; 1993, 1720; 1999, 3652)

NRS 555.390 Regulations of Director: Records and reports of licensees and certified applicators.

1. The Director may, by regulation, require any licensee to maintain such records and furnish reports giving such information with respect to particular applications of pesticides and such other relevant information as he may deem necessary.

2. The Director may, by regulation, require any certified applicator to maintain such records and furnish reports giving such information with respect to application of restricted-use pesticides and such other relevant information as he may deem necessary.

[6:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 244; 1961, 532; 1967, 370; 1975, 359, 595; 1993, 1720; 1999, 3653)

NRS 555.400 Regulations of Director: General authority; limitations. [Effective through December 31, 2007.]

1. The Director may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, but the regulations must not be inconsistent with regulations issued by this State or by the Federal Government relating to safety in air navigation or operation of aircraft.

2. Before issuing regulations directly relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of any other officer of this State, the Director shall consult with that officer with reference thereto.

[7:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 532; 1971, 1256; 1975, 596; 1993, 1720; 1999, 3653)

NRS 555.400 Regulations of Director: General authority; limitations. [Effective January 1, 2008.]

1. The Director may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive. The regulations must not be inconsistent with any regulations issued by this State or by the Federal Government relating to safety in air navigation or the operation of aircraft.

2. Before adopting regulations directly relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of any other officer of this State, the Director shall consult with that officer concerning those regulations.

[7:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 532; 1971, 1256; 1975, 596; 1993, 1720; 1999, 3653; 2007, 985, effective January 1, 2008)

NRS 555.410 Publication of information regarding injuries from improper application and prevention of injuries. The Director may, in cooperation with the Nevada System of Higher Education, publish information regarding injury which may result from improper application or handling of pesticides and methods and precautions designed to prevent such an injury.

[8:215:1955]—(NRS A 1959, 244; 1961, 532; 1967, 370; 1969, 1446; 1971, 1257; 1993, 416, 1721; 1995, 579; 1999, 3653)

NRS 555.420 Authority of Director and inspectors to enter and inspect public or private premises. To carry out the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, the Director and his appointed inspectors may enter upon any public or private premises at reasonable times to inspect, audit, sample or monitor any aircraft, ground equipment, records, storage, pesticides, pesticide sprays, disposal operations or other operations which are subject to NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

[11:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 533; 1971, 1257; 1975, 359, 596; 1977, 312; 1993, 1721; 1999, 3653)

NRS 555.460 Violation of provisions: Criminal penalty; administrative fine. Any person violating the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.420, inclusive, or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to any criminal penalty, shall pay to the Department an administrative fine of not more than $5,000 per violation. If an administrative

fine is imposed pursuant to this section, the costs of the proceeding, including investigative costs and attorney's fees, may be recovered by the Department.

[9:215:1955]—(NRS A 1961, 533; 1971, 1257; 1975, 596; 1993, 899; 1995, 548; 1999, 3653; 2003, 541; 2007, 985)

NRS 555.470 Enforcement by Director: Administrative fine; order to correct violation; request for action by district attorney; regulations.

1. The Director shall adopt regulations specifying a schedule of fines which may be imposed, upon notice and a hearing, for each violation of the provisions of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive. The maximum fine that may be imposed by the Director for each violation must not exceed $5,000 per day. All fines collected by the Director pursuant to this subsection must be remitted to the county treasurer of the county in which the violation occurred for credit to the county school district fund.

2. The Director may:

(a) In addition to imposing a fine pursuant to subsection 1, issue an order requiring a violator to take appropriate action to correct the violation; or

(b) Request the district attorney of the appropriate county to investigate or file a criminal complaint against any person that the State Board of Agriculture suspects may have violated any provision of NRS 555.2605 to 555.460, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 1193; A 1995, 556; 1999, 3653; 2003, 541; 2007, 986)

RODENT CONTROL DISTRICTS

NRS 555.500 Legislative declaration. The Legislature declares that it is primarily the responsibility of each owner or occupier of land in this State to control rodents on his own land, but finds that in certain areas this responsibility can best be discharged through cooperation in organized districts.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 480)

NRS 555.510 Creation of district: Petition; notice and hearing; exclusion of land.

1. The board of county commissioners of any county shall create one or more rodent control districts in that portion of the county which lies outside any incorporated city if there is filed a petition which:

(a) Designates the area to be included in the rodent control district, either as the entire unincorporated area of the county or by sections or parts of sections with appropriate township and range references; and

(b) Is signed by the owners of more than 50 percent in assessed valuation, as shown by the current assessment roll of the county, of the lands to be included in the rodent control district.

2. Before creating a rodent control district, the board of county commissioners shall hold at least one public hearing, of which they shall give notice by publication, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, of at least one notice published not less than 10 days before the date of the hearing. At this hearing, the board of county commissioners shall entertain applications for the exclusion of lands, designated by sections or parts of sections as prescribed in subsection 1, from the proposed district, if any such application is made. The board of county commissioners shall exclude any such lands as to which it is shown to their satisfaction that any rodents which exist on that land do not render substantially more difficult the control of rodents on other lands in the proposed district.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 480; A 1987, 1729)

NRS 555.520 Board of directors: Number; qualifications; appointment; terms; vacancies.

1. The board of county commissioners of any county in which a rodent control district has been created shall appoint a board of directors of the district composed of three persons who:

(a) Are landowners in the district, whether or not they signed the petition for its creation. For the purpose of this paragraph, if any corporation or partnership owns land in the district, a partner or a director, officer or beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the stock of the corporation shall be deemed a landowner.

(b) Fairly represent the agricultural economy of the district.

2. The initial appointments to the board of directors shall be for terms of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively. Each subsequent appointment shall be for a term of 3 years. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 480)

NRS 555.530 Board of directors: Powers. The board of directors of a rodent control district may:

1. With the approval of the Director, appoint a rodent control officer.

2. Receive and expend any money provided by assessment, voluntary contribution or otherwise for the control of rodents in the district.

3. Exercise any other power necessary or proper to carry out the purposes for which the district exists.

4. Elect a chairman from among its members, and secretary who may be a member of the board.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 481; A 1975, 556; 1993, 1721; 1999, 3654)

NRS 555.540 Regulations. The State Board of Agriculture shall, after a hearing held in the county, promulgate regulations for each rodent control district, which shall include but are not limited to:

1. The species of rodents to be controlled in the district.

2. The means of control, including a designation of the types of rodenticides permitted and the movement from, to and within the district of agricultural products and other vectors capable of spreading the rodents designated for control.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 481)

NRS 555.550 Submission of plans by landowners after promulgation of regulations; performance of necessary work by rodent control officer on failure by landowner; charges as lien.

1. Within 60 days after regulations have been promulgated for any rodent control district, each landowner in the district shall file with the board of directors:

(a) A sketch of his land; and

(b) A plan for the control of rodents on his land.

2. If any landowner fails to submit the plan as required by subsection 1, the rodent control officer shall prepare such a plan.

3. The board of directors shall consider each plan submitted by a landowner or prepared by the rodent control officer and shall, consistently with the regulations for the district:

(a) Approve the plan; or

(b) Require specified changes in the plan.

4. If any landowner fails to carry out the plan of rodent control for his land as approved or modified by the board of directors, the rodent control officer may, after giving 10 days' notice in writing to the owner by registered or certified mail directed to his last known address, enter upon the land, perform any work necessary to carry out the plan, and charge such work against the landowner. Any such charge, until paid, is a lien against the land affected coequal with a lien for unpaid general taxes, and may be enforced in the same manner.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 481)

NRS 555.560 Assessments; liens; loans.

1. Upon the preparation and approval of a budget in the manner required by the Local Government Budget and Finance Act, the board of county commissioners shall, by resolution, levy an assessment upon all real property in the rodent control district.

2. Every assessment so levied shall be a lien against the property assessed.

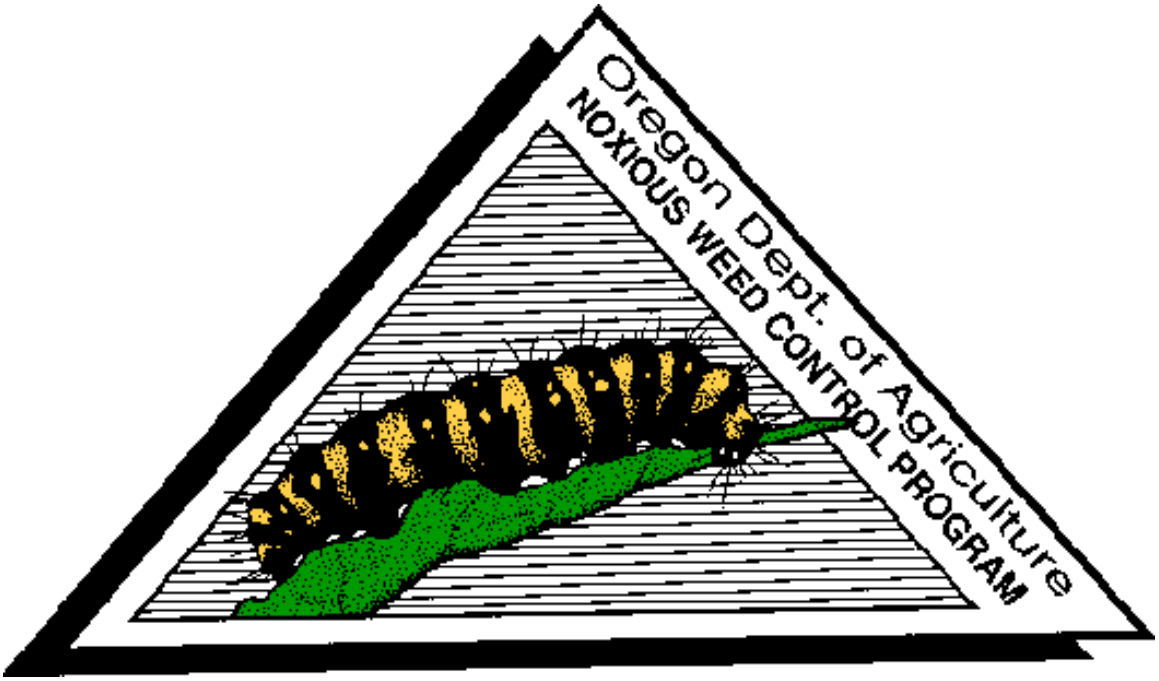
3. The county commissioners may obtain short-term loans of an amount of money not to exceed the total amount of such assessment, for the purpose of paying the expenses of controlling the rodents in a rodent control district. Such loans may be made only after such assessments are levied.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 481; A 2001, 1828)

NRS 555.570 Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of NRS 555.500 to 555.560, inclusive, or failing, refusing or neglecting to perform or observe any conditions or regulation prescribed by the State Board of Agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of NRS 555.500 to 555.540, inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 481)

Noxious Weed Policy
and
Classification System
2008



Oregon Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Control Program

635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-2532, Tel (503)-986-4621
http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Control Policy
and
Classification System
2008

Table of Contents

Noxious Weed Control Policy and Classification System

DEFINITION:

"Noxious Weed" means any plant classified by the Oregon State Weed Board that is injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

Noxious weeds have become so thoroughly established and are spreading so rapidly on private, state, county, and federally-owned lands, that they have been declared by ORS 570.505 to be a menace to public welfare. Steps leading to eradication, where possible, and intensive control are necessary. It is further recognized that the responsibility for eradication and intensive control rests not only on the private landowner and operator, but also on the county, state, and federal government.

WEED CONTROL POLICY

Therefore, it shall be the policy of the Oregon Department of Agriculture to:

1. Rate and classify weeds at the state level.
2. Prevent the establishment and spread of noxious weeds.
3. Encourage and implement the control or containment of infestations of designated weed species and, if possible, eradicate them.
4. Develop and manage a biological weed control program.
5. Increase awareness of potential economic losses and other undesirable effects of existing and newly invading noxious weeds, and to act as a resource center for the dissemination of information.
6. Encourage and assist in the organization and operation of noxious weed control programs with government agencies and other weed management entities.
7. Develop partnerships with county weed control officers, Oregon State University, and cooperators in the development of control methods.
8. Conduct statewide noxious weed surveys and weed control efficacy studies.

WEED CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The purpose of this Classification System is to:

1. Act as the Oregon Department of Agriculture's official guideline for prioritizing and implementing noxious weed control projects.
2. Assist the Oregon Department of Agriculture in the distribution of available funds for Oregon State Weed Board grants and county noxious weed control requests.
3. Serve as a model for the private and public sectors in developing noxious weed classification systems.

Criteria for Determining Economic and Environmental Significance of Noxious Weeds is Based Upon:

DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS

1. A plant species that causes or has the potential to cause severe production losses or increased control costs to the agricultural and/or horticultural industries of Oregon.
2. A plant species that has the potential to or does endanger native flora and fauna by its encroachment into forest, range, and conservation areas.
3. A plant species that has the potential or does hamper the full utilization and enjoyment of recreational areas.
4. A plant species that is poisonous, injurious, or otherwise harmful to humans and animals.

PLANT REPRODUCTION

1. A plant that reproduces by seeds capable of being dispersed over wide areas or that is long-lived, or produced in large numbers.
2. A plant species that reproduces and spreads by tubers, creeping roots, stolons, rhizomes or other natural vegetative means.

DISTRIBUTION

1. A weed of known economic importance which occurs in Oregon in small enough infestations to make eradication/containment possible; or not known to occur, but its presence in neighboring states makes future occurrence seem imminent.
2. A weed of economic or ecological importance and of limited distribution in Oregon.
3. A weed that has not infested the full extent of its potential habitat in Oregon.

DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL

A plant species that is not easily controlled with current management practices such as chemical, cultural, biological, and physical methods.

Noxious Weed Control Classification Definitions

Noxious weeds, for the purpose of this system, shall be designated “A” or “B” and may be given the additional designation of “T” according to the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Classification System.

- **“A” Designated Weed** – a weed of known economic importance which occurs in the state in small enough infestations to make eradication or containment possible; or is not known to occur, but its presence in neighboring states make future occurrence in Oregon seem imminent (Table 1).

  Recommended action: Infestations are subject to eradication or intensive control when and where found.

- **“B” Designated Weed** – a weed of economic importance which is regionally abundant, but which may have limited distribution in some counties (Table 2).

  Recommended action: Limited to intensive control at the state, county or regional level as determined on a case-by-case basis. Where implementation of a fully integrated statewide management plan is not feasible, biological control (when available) shall be the main control methods.

- **“T” Designated Weed** – a priority noxious weed designated by the Oregon State Weed Board as a target on which the Oregon Department of Agriculture will develop and implement a statewide management plan. “T” designated noxious weeds are species selected from either the “A” or “B” list (Table 3).

Table 1: "A" Designated weeds as determined by the Oregon Department of Agriculture

Common Name	Scientific Name
African rue	*Peganum harmala*
Camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*
Cordgrass	
Common	*Spartina anglica*
Dense-flowered	*Spartina densiflora*
Saltmeadow	*Spartina patens*
Smooth	*Spartina alterniflora*
European water chestnut	*Trapa natans*
Giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*
Goatgrass	
Barbed	*Aegilops triuncialis*
Ovate	*Aegilops ovata*
Goatsrue	*Galega officinalis*
Hawkweed	
King-devil	*Hieracium piloselloides*
Meadow	*Hieracium pratense*
Mouse-ear	*Hieracium pilosella*
Orange	*Hieracium aurantiacum*
Yellow	*Hieracium floribundum*
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*
Matgrass	*Nardus stricta*
Oblong spurge	*Euphorbia oblongata*
Paterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*
Purple nutsedge	*Cyperus rotundus*
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Skeletonleaf bursage	*Ambrosia tomentosa*
Squarrose knapweed	*Centaurea virgata*
Starthistle	
Iberian	*Centaurea iberica*
Purple	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
Syrian bean-caper	*Zygophyllum fabago*
Texas blueweed	*Helianthus ciliaris*
Thistle	
Plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*
Smooth distaff	*Carthamus baeticus*
Taurian	*Onopordum tauricum*
Woolly distaff	*Carthamus lanatus*
White bryonia	*Bryonia alba*
Yellow floating heart	*Nymphoides peltata*

Table 2: "B" designated weeds as determined by the Oregon Department of Agriculture
(* Indicates targeted for biological control)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Biddy-biddy	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*
Broom	
French*	*Genista monspessulana*
Portuguese	*Cytisus striatus*
Scotch*	*Cytisus scoparius*
Spanish	*Spartium junceum*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Butterfly bush	*Buddleja davidii (B. variabilis)*
Common bugloss	*Anchusa officinalis*
Common crupina (bearded creeper)	*Crupina vulgaris*
Creeping yellow cress	*Rorippa sylvestris*
Cutleaf teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*
Dodder	*Cuscuta spp.*
Dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
English ivy	*Hedera helix (H. hibernica)*
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
False brome	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*
Field bindweed*	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Giant horsetail	*Equisetum telmateia*
Gorse*	*Ulex europaeus*
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus aremeniacus (R. procerus, R. discolor)*
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrical*
Jubata grass	*Cortaderia jubata*
Knapweeds	
Diffuse*	*Centaurea diffusa*
Meadow*	*Centaurea pratensis (C. jacea x C. nigra)*
Russian*	*Acroptilon repens*
Spotted*	*Centaurea stoebe (C. maculosa)*
Knotweeds	
Giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis (Polyganum)*
Himalayan	*Fallopia polystachyum (Polyganum)*
Japanese (fleece flower)	*Fallopia japonica (Polyganum cuspidatum)*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lesser celandine	*Ranunculus ficaria*
Mediterranean sage*	*Salvia aethiopis*
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
Old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*
Parrots feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Perennial peavine	*Lathyrus latifolius*
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*

"B" Continuation

Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
Policeman's helmet	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Punctureveine*	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purple loosestrife*	*Lythrum salicaria*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Rush skeletonweed*	*Chondrilla juncea*
Saltcedar*	*Tamarix ramosissima*
Small broomrape	*Orobanche minor*
South American waterweed	*Egeria densa (Elodea)*
Spikeweed	*Memizonia pungens*
Spiny cocklebur	*Xanthium spinosum*
Spurge laurel	*Daphne laureola*
Spurge Leafy* Myrtle	 *Euphorbia esula* *Euphorbia myrsinites*
St. Johnswort (Klamath weed) *	*Hypericum perforatum*
Sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*
Swainsonpea (Austrian peaweed)	*Sphaerophysa salsula*
Tansy ragwort*	*Senecio jacobaea*
Thistles Bull* Canada* Italian* Milk* Musk* Scotch Slender-flowered*	 *Cirsium vulgare* *Cirsium arvense* *Carduus pycnocephalus* *Silybum marianum* *Carduus nutans* *Onopordum acanthium* *Carduus tenuiflorus*
Toadflax Dalmatian* Yellow*	 *Linaria dalmatica (L.genista)* *Linaria vulgaris*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Whitetop Hairy Lens-podded Whitetop (hoary cress)	 *Lepidium pubescens (Cardaria)* *Lepidium chalepensis (Cardaria)* *Lepidium draba (Cardaria)*
Yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
Yellow nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*
Yellow starthistle*	*Centaurea solstitialis*

Table 3: "T" or target weeds designated by the Oregon Department of Agriculture

The Oregon Department of Agriculture annually develops a target list of weed species that will be the focus for prevention and control by the Noxious Weed Control Program, sanctioned by the Oregon State Weed Board. Because of the economic threat to the state of Oregon, action against these weeds will receive priority.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barbed goatgrass	*Aegilops triuncialis*
Common bugloss	*Anchusa officinalis*
Cordgrass	
Common	*Spartina anglica*
Dense-flowered	*Spartina densiflora*
Saltmeadow	*Spartina patens*
Smooth	*Spartina alterniflora*
Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Hawkweed	
Meadow	*Hieracium pratense*
Orange	*Hieracium aurantiacum*
Yellow	*Hieracium floribundum*
Knapweed	
Spotted	*Centaurea stoebe (C. maculosa)*
Squarrose	*Centaurea virgata*
Knotweed	
Giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis (Polygonum)*
Himalayan	*Fallopia polystachyum (Polygonum)*
Japanese	*Fallopia japonica (Polygonum cuspidatum)*
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*
Leafy Spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
Paterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*
Plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*
Portuguese broom	*Cytisus striatus*
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*
Starthistle	
Iberian	*Centaurea iberica*
Purple	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
Yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Tansy ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*
Woolly distaff thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*