

**Best Management Practices  
For  
Noxious Weed Prevention and Management  
Port-Orford-cedar Root Disease Prevention and Management  
Sudden Oak Death Prevention and Management  
--Interim Direction for the ROR/SIS National Forests--  
February 15, 2002**

**Current Direction**

Direction for the development of noxious weed prevention and management practices is provided in National Policy FSM 2080 Noxious Weed Management, Executive Order on Invasive Species (Feb. 3, 1999) and Stemming the Invasive Tide, Forest Service Strategy for Noxious and Nonnative Invasive Plant Management.

National Policy outlines that preventing the introduction and establishment of noxious weed infestations is a high priority for the agency. It also directs the Forest Service to determine the factors, which favor the establishment and spread of noxious weeds and design management practices to reduce the risk of spread.

Forest Service National Strategy identifies, among other elements, the development of prevention and mitigation BMP's for all ground-disturbing activities as one of the agency's long-term emphasis items.

The Executive Order on Invasive Species, signed by the President on February 3, 1999 states that, federal agencies will use relevant programs and authorities to prevent the introduction of invasive species, and not authorize or carry out actions that are likely to cause the introduction or spread of invasive species unless the agency has determined and made public documentation that shows that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm and all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

The following practices have been developed to meet the intent of direction set forth in policy and executive order. Many of the specific practices, such as the use of certified noxious weed-free hay and straw are already required by policy. The appropriate directive is stated at end of the practice description. Many practices have already been integrated into projects and programs and are currently being implemented.

Best Management Practices (BMP's) are goal statements and related practices that will help meet our need to reduce spread of noxious weeds, Port-Orford-cedar root disease, and Sudden Oak Death. BMP's are a good first attempt to control these invasive organisms, but not all may be applicable for any one project. Also, as they are implemented and monitored, they may be modified to make them effective.

The *objectives* of the Best Management Practices (BMP's) are to: 1) reduce the risk of spreading noxious weeds; 2) prevent the establishment of new invaders; 3) integrate weed management practices into resource programs; 4) conduct research and monitoring to evaluate effectiveness and identify emerging issues; 5) reduce spread and integrate management practices for POC Root Disease and SOD, and 6) build awareness within the agency. These practices would apply to those noxious weeds identified by federal, state and county noxious weed lists and to the two introduced pathogens.

The Best Management Practices are formatted by program function. The intent of this format is to provide easy reference of the practices for each program function without the necessity to review multiple sections. As a result of the formatting, many practices repeat throughout the document. Noxious weed BMPs are in black type, Port-Orford-cedar root disease control BMPs are in blue type, and Sudden Oak Death BMPs are in red type.

<b><i>Required Practices</i></b>	Required means this practice <b>must</b> be integrated and implemented.
<b><i>Recommended Practice</i></b>	All other practices are recommended and not required, but <b>represent effective measures to reduce the risk of spreading noxious weeds and should be integrated where appropriate.</b>

The Required Practices are so designated after each BMP, the remaining BMPs are Recommended.

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<i>New Construction Only (Classified and Temporary Roads)</i>	
<b>“Objectives”</b>	<b>“How To Statements”</b>
<p><b>1)</b> Incorporate noxious weed prevention and <b>POC Root Disease control</b> into road layout, design, and alternative evaluation.</p>	<p><b>1.1)</b> Environmental analysis for road construction and reconstruction shall include noxious weed risk assessment<sup>1</sup>. <i>(Required, FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p>1.1A) Environmental analysis for road construction and reconstruction will include Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy.</p>
<i>New and Reconstruction (Classified, Unclassified, and Temporary Roads)</i>	
<p><b>2)</b> Remove seed source that could be picked up by passing vehicles and limit seed transport.</p> <p>2A) Reduce the amount of disease spores that could be picked up by passing vehicles and limit their transport.</p>	<p><b>2.1)</b> Before construction equipment moves into project area, evaluate and prioritize noxious weeds along existing Forest Service access roads leading to project area and treat as necessary.</p> <p>2.1A) E-1 Road locations should be made, when possible, below cedar areas or on opposite sides of ridges.</p> <p>2.1B) E-2 Where POC is widely distributed in stands near the road, drainage should be designed to concentrate runoff into existing stream courses to protect POC on the slopes. Where POC is concentrated within stream courses, road drainage should be designed to disperse water away from streams.</p> <p>2.1C) E-3 Locate and design waste areas so they do not spread infection spores. Use only approved waste areas if material must be transported.</p> <p>2.1D) E-4 Limit road construction and maintenance to the dry season (Approximately June 1 – September 30). Minimize operations during periods of heavy rain regardless of time of season. However, this will not prevent the opening of plugged culverts or ditches or other FERM maintenance when the need arises during periods of heavy rain.</p> <p>2.1E) E-11 Access to the project area should be along routes with least occurrence of infection sites.</p> <p><b>2.2)</b> New road construction must be revegetated as described BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3.</p> <p><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p> <p><b>2.3)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the existing roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)</p> <p>2.3A) E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</p> <p>2.3B) E-17 Minimize management entries during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). Pressure wash vehicles to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts and clean boots when such entries are made.</p>

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	<p><b>2.4)</b> All equipment must be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in infested areas (as instructed by a designated government representative. F.S. Reps. Include COR/ER/FSR/SA, etc. Above F.S. Reps. will coordinate with Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator).</p> <p>2.4A) E-6 Pressure wash equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts at a designated location and from designated water source before leaving infested areas when going to an uninfested area. If necessary, treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</p>
<p><b>3)</b> Retain shade to suppress noxious weeds.</p>	<p><b>3.1)</b> Minimize the removal of trees and other roadside vegetation during construction, reconstruction, and maintenance, particularly on southerly aspects.</p>
<p><b>4)</b> Re-establish vegetation on bare ground due to construction and reconstruction activity to minimize noxious weed spread.</p>	<p><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p>
<p><b>5)</b> Minimize the movement of existing and new noxious weed species caused by moving infested gravel and fill material.</p>	<p><b>5.1)</b> All gravel and borrow sources should be inspected and approved before use and transport. If noxious weeds are present and unavoidable and unless otherwise advised by Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator, strip at least the top 8" of native or stockpiled material and bury or quarantine the contaminated material. The quarantined site must be documented and identified in GIS. Treat noxious weeds at new pits where widespread noxious weeds are present.</p> <p><b>5.2)</b> It is desirable to maintain stockpiled material in a noxious weed free condition.</p>
<p><b>6)</b> Minimize sources of noxious weed seed in areas not yet revegetated.</p> <p>Minimize spread of POC root disease to areas not infested.</p>	<p><b>6.1)</b> If straw is used for road stabilization and erosion control, it must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p>6.1A) E-8 Avoid use of water (dust abatement, compaction, excavation, seeding, fire suppression, etc.) with potentially infected water or treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</p>

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<i>Maintenance</i>	
<p><b>7) Minimize roadside sources of noxious weed seed that could be transported to other areas.</b></p> <p>Minimize roadside sources and transport of POC Root Disease</p>	<p><b>7.1)</b> Road maintenance personnel should report noxious weed sites to Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator to inventory and schedule for treatment.</p> <p><b>7.1A) E-7</b> When closing roads, recommend using gates, native materials to construct physical blockades, or “putting to bed”. Maintenance and enforcement of road closures are included in road management objectives.</p> <p><b>7.2)</b> Annual road maintenance plans to be developed by road manager including input from district staff and internal scoping with IDT. Fertilization use should be incorporated as recommended by Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator thru internal scoping.</p> <p><b>7.3)</b> Inventoried noxious weed sites along roadways should be by-passed or mitigated according to Noxious Weed Coordinator input during internal scoping with IDT.</p> <p><b>7.3A) E-9</b> <u>Where conditions permit and maintenance will be accomplished,</u> establish and maintain an insloped road template and site-specific berms on the outside edge of road to prevent downslope flow of contaminated water.</p> <p><b>7.3B) E-10</b> Establish road rules to prevent timber haul during periods when spores will be spread widely. Associated with formal road closure, be consistent with requirements for sale purchasers, public, and Forest personnel.</p> <p><b>7.3C) E-12)</b> When funding is available, areas of unsurfaced roads and moisture sensitive soils should be paved or uninfected aggregate added to a thickness sufficient to support traffic without rutting. Shape surface to avoid ponding and positively drain surface water.</p> <p><b>7.3D) E-13</b> When water is added to aggregate surfacing for compaction, add water to the rock at a rate which will minimize creation of rutted road conditions.</p> <p><b>7.3E) E-14</b> When required or necessary, the use of manufactured dust abatement products such as dust oil, lignin sulfonate, magnesium chloride, etc. are preferred to the use water. These will help avoid dusty road conditions and poor visibility during haul.</p> <p><b>7.3F) E-15</b> When possible in areas of flat grade (less than 5%), exaggerate in-sloping, out-sloping, crown, or super of roadway surfaces to increase the flow of water off the road surface and to reduce the potential for pot holes.</p> <p><b>7.3G) E-16</b> Storm proofing, by installing drainage dips, especially adjacent to stream crossings, should be designed to maintain a dry road surface and discourage puddle formation during the road use period. If the roadside is already infested, place drainage devices where uninfected POC will not be affected where possible.</p> <p><b>7.4)</b> Maintain desirable roadside vegetation if possible. If desirable vegetation is removed during blading or other ground disturbing activities, area should be revegetated according to #4.1, 4.2, 4.3 unless there is a conflict with necessary drainage structures/devices or safety features on the travelway.</p> <p><b>7.5)</b> In areas of known noxious weeds, remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the existing roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)</p>

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	<p><b>7.5A)</b> E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</p> <p><b>7.6)</b> All equipment should be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in infested areas (as instructed by a designated government representative. F.S. Reps. Include COR/ER/FSR/SA, etc. Above F.S. Reps. will coordinate with Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator).</p> <p><b>7.6A)</b> E-6 Pressure wash equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts at a designated location and from designated water source before leaving infested areas when going to an uninfested area. If necessary, treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</p> <p><b>7.7)</b> If straw is used for road stabilization and erosion control, it must be approved by the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p><b>7.8)</b> If materials need to be moved offsite from known noxious weed infested areas, mitigation measures should be developed with the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator.</p> <p><b>7.8A)</b> E-3 Locate and design waste areas so they do not spread infection spores. Use only approved waste areas if material must be transported.</p>
<p><b>8)</b> Ensure that noxious weed prevention, <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease control</a>, and related resource protection are considered in travel management.</p>	<p><b>8.1)</b> Consider noxious weed risk and spread factors in travel plan (road closure) decisions.</p> <p><b>8.1A)</b> O-1 Administrative closure orders. (CFR CLOSURE; SIGN PLAN) Establish road rules to prevent timber haul during periods when spores will be spread widely. Associated with formal road closure, be consistent with requirements for sale purchasers, public, and Forest personnel.</p> <p><b>8.2)</b> Roads with large, isolated population(s) of noxious weed species or with a species that is new to the forest and known to be invasive should be reviewed to determine whether a seasonal closure would be appropriate during periods of flowering and seed production. This decision will be made in conjunction with the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator and forest road analysis (if available).</p>
<p><b>9)</b> Ensure road blading and roadside herbicide application are coordinated chronologically to minimize herbicide use and increase effectiveness.</p>	<p><b>9.1)</b> When possible, annually coordinate road maintenance activities with herbicide applications to maximize effectiveness.</p>
<b><i>Decommissioning</i></b>	
<p><b>10)</b> Reduce noxious weed establishment in road obliteration / reclamation projects.</p>	<p><b>10.1)</b> Incorporate noxious weeds treatments in road decommissioning projects (classified, unclassified and temporary roads) before roads are made undriveable.</p> <p><b>10.2)</b> Revegetate according to #4.1, 4.2, 4.3.</p>
<b><i>All Road Activities</i></b>	
<p><b>11)</b> Ensure all road activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>11.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>

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<p><b>12)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, Port-Orford-cedar root disease, and Sudden Oak Death.</p>	<p><b>12.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>12.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>12.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, Port-Orford-cedar root disease, and Sudden Oak Death management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>13)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>13.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p>13.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p>13.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>14)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>14.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>14.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>14.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>15)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>15.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p><b>16)</b> Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>16.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>16.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>16.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>16.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>16.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>16.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p>

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	<p>16.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>16.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>
<p><b>17)</b> Minimize transport and establishment of noxious weeds and Port-Orford-cedar root disease on NFS lands.</p>	<p><b>17.1)</b> Environmental analysis for recreation and trail projects shall include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p>17.1A) Environmental analysis for recreation and trail projects will include Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy.</p> <p><b>17.2)</b> Backcountry pack and saddle stock users feed only noxious weed-free feed for several days prior to traveling off roads in the Forest. Before entering NFS land, animals should be brushed to remove any noxious weed seed.</p> <p><b>17.3)</b> Stock is tied and/or held in the backcountry in such a way as to minimize soil disturbance and avoid loss of native / desirable vegetation.</p> <p><b>17.4)</b> Monitor and maintain trailheads, boat launches, outfitter and public camps, airstrips, roads leading to trailheads and other areas of concentrated public use in a noxious weed-free condition.</p> <p><b>17.5)</b> Only seed when necessary at backcountry sites to minimize introduction of non-native species and noxious weeds. Reseed according to BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and inventory sites.</p> <p><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p> <p><b>17.6)</b> Motorized and/or mechanized (e.g. mountain bikes) trail users inspect and clean their vehicles prior to using NFS lands. Incorporate this information in existing recreation pamphlets.</p> <p><b>17.7)</b> Inventory all ORV trails for noxious weeds or new invaders.</p>
<p><b>18)</b> Increase noxious weed awareness and prevention efforts among forest users.</p>	<p><b>18.1)</b> Use education programs to increase noxious weed awareness and prevent noxious weed spread by recreationists.</p> <p><b>18.2)</b> Post noxious weed and POC root disease awareness messages at strategic locations such as trailheads, roads, boat launches, and forest portals.</p>
<p><b>19)</b> Reduce noxious weed establishment and spread from activities covered by Recreation Special Use Permits.</p>	<p><b>19.1) SPECIAL USE CLAUSE:</b></p> <p>Use the following clause in all authorizations involving ground disturbance that could result in the introduction or spread of noxious weeds or exotic plants. This clause may also be used where cooperative agreements for noxious weed control are in place with State and local governments.</p> <p><b><u>Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant Prevention and Control</u></b></p> <p>The holder shall be responsible for the prevention and control of noxious weeds and/or</p>

## *Recreation, Wilderness, Roadless Areas*

	<p>exotic plants of concern on the area authorized by this authorization and shall provide prevention and control measures prescribed by the Forest Service. Noxious weeds and exotic plants of concern are defined as those species recognized by (insert county noxious weed authority and/or national forest) in which the authorized use is located.</p> <p>The holder shall also be responsible for prevention and control of noxious weed and exotic plant infestations which are not within the authorized area, but which are determined by the Forest Service to have originated with the authorized area.</p> <p>When determined to be necessary by the authorized officer, the holder shall develop a site-specific plan for noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control. Such plan shall be subject to Forest Service approval. Upon Forest Service approval, the noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control plan shall become a part of this authorization, and its provisions shall be enforceable under the terms of this authorization.</p> <p><b>19.2)</b> Revegetate bare soil resulting from special use activity according to BMP 17.5.</p>
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<p><b>20)</b> Prevent noxious weed establishment resulting from land and float trail (river or waterway) use, construction, reconstruction and maintenance activities.</p>	<p><b>20.1)</b> All trail crews should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment. Disposal will consist of knocking-off seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment on a designated spot, and marking the site for monitoring and future control.</p> <p><b>20.2)</b> All equipment should be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with noxious weeds.</p> <p><b>20.3) )</b> Revegetate disturbed soil according to BMP 17.5.</p> <p><b>20.4)</b> All gravel and borrow sources should be inspected and approved before use and transport. If noxious weeds are present and unavoidable and unless otherwise advised by Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator, strip at least the top 8" of native or stockpiled material and bury or quarantine the contaminated material. The quarantined site must be documented and identified in GIS. Treat noxious weeds at new pits where widespread noxious weeds are present.</p>
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### All Recreation, Wilderness, and Roadless Activities

<p><b>21)</b> Ensure all recreation, wilderness, and roadless area activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>21.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>22)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, Port-Orford-cedar root disease, and Sudden Oak Death.</p>	<p><b>22.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>22.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>22.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>23)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>23.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><a href="#">23.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</a></p>

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	<p>23.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>24)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>24.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>24.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>24.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>25)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>25.1)</b>Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p><b>26)</b> Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>26.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>26.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>26.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>26.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>26.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>26.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>26.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>26.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>

## *Cultural Resources*

<p><b>27)</b> Reduce noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease establishment and spread at archeological excavations.</p>	<p><b>27.1)</b> Revegetate bare soil resulting from cultural resource excavation activity according to BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3.</p> <p><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p> <p><b>27.2)</b> Passports In Time programs and other Cultural Resource workers should be given noxious weed briefings and should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment. Disposal will consist of knocking-off seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment on a designated spot, and marking the site for monitoring and future control.</p> <p><b>27.2A) O-5</b> All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p>Cultural Resources Administratin</p>	
<p><b>28)</b> Ensure all cultural resource activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>28.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>29)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, Port-Orford-cedar (POC) root disease, and Sudden Oak Death (SOD).</p>	<p><b>29.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>29.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>29.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>30)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and Port-Orford-cedar root disease.</p>	<p><b>30.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><b>30.1A) O-4</b> Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p><b>30.1B) O-5</b> All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>31)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>31.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>31.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p>

## *Cultural Resources*

	<p><b>31.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>32)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>32.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p>33) Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>33.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>33.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>33.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>33.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>33.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>33.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>33.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>33.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>

# *Wildlife, Fisheries and Botany*

<p><b>34)</b> Incorporate noxious weed prevention and Port-Orford-cedar root disease control into wildlife, fisheries and botany project design.</p>	<p><b>34.1)</b> Environmental analysis for wildlife, fish and botany projects with ground disturbing actions shall include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p>34.1A) Environmental analysis for wildlife, fish, and botany projects will include Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy.</p> <p><b>34.2)</b> Revegetate bare soil resulting from wildlife and fish project activity according to BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3.</p> <p><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p> <p><b>34.3)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)</p> <p>34.3A) E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</p> <p><b>34.4)</b> All equipment should be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with noxious weeds</p> <p>34.4A) E-6 Pressure wash equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts at a designated location and from designated water source before leaving infected areas when going to an uninfected area. If necessary, treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</p> <p>34.4B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fisheries, Botany Administration</b></p>	
<p><b>35)</b> Ensure all wildlife, fisheries, and botony activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>35.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>36)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>36.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>36.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>36.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>

## *Wildlife, Fisheries and Botany*

<p><b>37)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and Port-Orford-cedar root disease.</p>	<p><b>37.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p>37.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p>37.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>38)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>38.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>38.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>38.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>39)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>39.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p><b>40)</b> Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>40.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>40.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>40.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>40.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>40.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>40.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>40.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>40.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>

# Range

<b><i>Grazing Allotment Management</i></b>	
<p><b>41)</b> Ensure noxious weed prevention and control, and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease control</a> are considered in management of all grazing allotments.</p>	<p><b>41.1)</b> Environmental analysis for rangeland projects shall include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p><a href="#">41.1A) Environmental analysis for rangeland projects will include Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy.</a></p> <p><b>41.2)</b> When other plans do not already address noxious weeds, include practices and control measures in Annual Operating Plans.</p>
<p><b>42)</b> Minimize ground disturbance and bare soil.</p>	<p><b>42.1)</b> Adjust grazing activities to prevent resource damage to soil and vegetation.</p> <p><b>42.2)</b> Revegetate bare soil according to BMPs #4 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p> <p><b>42.3)</b> Perform scheduled monitoring of all allotments and areas of concentrated livestock use for noxious weed establishment. Treat new infestations, as needed.</p>
<p><b>43)</b> Minimize the introduction and movement of noxious weed seed and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a> into and within allotments.</p>	<p><b>43.1)</b> Avoid driving vehicles through off-road noxious weed infestations.</p> <p><b>43.2)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)</p> <p><a href="#">43.2A) E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</a></p> <p><b>43.3)</b> All equipment should be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with noxious weeds.</p> <p><a href="#">43.3A) E-6 Pressure wash equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts at a designated location and from designated water source before leaving infested areas when going to an uninfected area. If necessary, treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</a></p> <p><b>43.4)</b> If hay or straw is used on the permitted area, it must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free. <i>(FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p><b>43.5)</b> Feed noxious weed-free feed to livestock for several days prior to moving them onto the allotment to reduce the introduction of new invaders and spread of existing noxious weed species. Consider using transitional pastures when moving animals from noxious weed infested areas to the N.F. (Transitional pastures are designated fenced areas that can be logistically and economically maintained.)</p>

## *Range*

<p><b>44)</b> Maintain healthy desirable vegetation that is resistant to noxious weed establishment</p>	<p><b>44.1)</b> Manage forage utilization to maintain the vigor of desirable plant species as described in the AMP.</p> <p><b>44.2)</b> Exclude grazing on restoration areas until vegetation is well established and objectives have been met</p> <p><b>44.3)</b> Exclude livestock from sites under treatment for noxious weeds or new invaders.</p>
<p><b>45)</b> Promote noxious weed awareness and prevention efforts among range permittees</p>	<p><b>45.1)</b> Discuss noxious weed awareness and prevention practices at annual permittee meetings.</p>
<p>Range Administration</p>	
<p><b>46)</b> Ensure all range activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>46.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>47)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>47.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>47.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>47.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>48)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>48.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><a href="#">48.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</a></p> <p><a href="#">48.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff brush to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</a></p>
<p><b>49)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>49.1)</b> Each unit should have access to noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor's Office.</p> <p><b>49.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>49.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>50)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>50.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>

## *Range*

<p>51) Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>51.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>51.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>51.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>51.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>51.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>51.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>51.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>51.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>
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# Timber

<i>Pre Harvest</i>	
<p><b>52)</b> Ensure that noxious weed prevention is considered in all timber management projects.</p> <p>Ensure that Port-Orford-cedar root disease prevention is considered in all timber management projects</p>	<p><b>52.1)</b> Environmental analysis for timber management projects (including TSI) shall include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p>52.1A) Environmental analysis for timber management projects (including TSI) will include Port-Orford-cedar Root Disease Control Strategy.</p> <p>52.1B) T-1 Limit the timber-sale operating season to the dry season (approximately June 1 to September 30) which includes any unseasonable dry weather that may occur outside the normal operating season. Discontinue operations during periods of rain or wet weather regardless of time of season.</p> <p><b>52.2)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.) Reference R-6, CT6.343 (Option 2) <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>52.2A) T-7 Pressure wash logging equipment prior to entering National Forest land to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts. Equipment inspection will occur at designated location before entering National Forest.</p> <p><b>52.3)</b> If the NEPA decision requires the Purchaser to treat noxious weeds along the roads used for the timber sale, include an equivalent provision to R-1, CT6.27. <b>This provision must be proposed to and approved by the Regional Office before use in our contracts..</b></p> <p><b>52.4)</b> All equipment must be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with noxious weeds. Reference R-1, CT6.261 or equivalent provision. <b>This provision must be proposed to and approved by the Regional Office before use in our contracts..</b> <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>52.4A) T-6 Pressure wash logging trucks and other equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when moving from infested to uninfested areas or subdivisions at a designated water source and location.</p> <p><b>52.5)</b> Treat noxious weeds on landings, skid trails and helibases that are noxious weed infested before logging activities. Coordinate with the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator.</p> <p><b>52.6)</b> In lieu of using R6, CT6.343 (Option 2) as in 48.2 and the R-1, CT6.261 as in 48.4, propose using the R-1, CT6.361# - Washing Equipment. This provision requires washing of equipment both before moving onto the sale area, and before moving off. <b>This provision must be proposed to and approved by the Regional Office before use in our contracts.</b> <i>(Required)</i></p>
<i>Harvest</i>	
<p><b>53)</b> Minimize the creation of sites suitable for noxious weed establishment.</p> <p>Minimize the spread of Port-Orford-cedar root disease</p>	<p><b>53.1)</b> Minimize soil disturbance to no more than needed to meet project objectives.</p> <p>53.1A) T-2 Harvest the units in priority order to minimize the spread of spores to uninfested areas. Infested units may be harvested after uninfested units.</p> <p>53.1B) T-3 When feasible, plan downhill logging to avoid road construction above an uninfested stand.</p> <p>53.1C) T-4 Use helicopter logging to protect high value cedar stands.</p> <p>53.1D) T-5 Use service contracts to harvest timber when more control of activities is required.</p>

# *Timber*

	<p>53.1E) T-8 Minimize management entries during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). Pressure wash vehicles to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts and clean boots when such entries are made.</p> <p>53.1F) O-2 Coordinate other products utilization with POC root disease control needs and road closures. Restrict product utilization and management activities to the dry season (approximately June 1 through September 30). Examples: fuelwood cutting, cedar bough cutting.</p> <p><b>53.2) Revegetate bare soil as described in BMPs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3:</b></p> <p><b>4.1) Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</b></p> <p><b>4.2) Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</b></p> <p><b>4.3) Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</b></p>
<b><i>Post Harvest</i></b>	
<p><b>54) Monitor for noxious weeds and Port-Orford-cedar root disease after sale activity and treat noxious weeds as needed.</b></p>	<p><b>54.1) Consider trust, stewardship or other funds to treat soil disturbance or noxious weeds as needed after timber harvest and regeneration activities.</b></p> <p><b>54.2) Monitor and treat noxious weed infestations at landings and on skid trails after harvest.</b></p> <p>54.2A) S-13 Post-activity monitoring (BIANNUAL FIELD MONITORING CHECKLIST; ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT – Due December 1<sup>st</sup>).</p>
<b><i>Stand Management</i></b>	
<p>55) Integrate Port-Orford-cedar root disease prevention and management in all stand management projects.</p>	<p><b>55.1) Environmental analysis for stand management projects will include Port-Orford-cedar Root Disease Control Strategy.</b></p> <p><b>55.2) The following control measures should be used to help prevent the spread of the disease:</b></p> <p>S-1) Identify low risk areas and emphasize maintaining and/or introducing Port-Orford-cedar into the species mix.</p> <p>S-2) In low risk sites, plant POC singly at 17 ft. spacing or in groups of 10-20 trees at 100 ft. spacing, independent of other stocking.</p> <p>S-3) Avoid planting POC within 50 feet of roads, streams or wet areas.</p> <p>S-4) During precommercial thinning (PCT) in low risk areas, thin POC at a 17 foot spacing, independent of other crop trees, or space POC in groups 100 feet apart when possible.</p> <p>S-5) As part of PCT, remove POC from areas adjacent to roads, streams or other high-risk areas.</p> <p>S-6) To insure the presence of POC through the rotation, leave thrifty cedar during commercial thinning.</p> <p>S-7) Manage the cedar component of the stand on a longer rotation than the other associated conifers. Example: Carry POC through two or three Douglas-fir rotations.</p>

# *Timber*

	<p>S-8) Plant container grown POC until bare-root stock can be certified disease free at the Nursery.</p> <p>S-9) Indicate in stand records (GIS, etc) that POC protection measures have been implemented.</p> <p>S-10) Minimize management entries during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). Pressure wash vehicles to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts and clean boots when such entries are made.</p> <p>S-11) Where possible coordinate prevention/control activities with adjacent private landowners.</p> <p>S-12) Remove/Sanitize POC from high-risk portions of roadsides. Accomplish work during the dry season (approximately June 1 through September 30).</p> <p>S-13) Post-activity monitoring (BIANNUAL FIELD MONITORING CHECKLIST; ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT – Due December 1<sup>st</sup>).</p>
<p>All Timber Activities</p>	
<p><b>56)</b> Ensure all timber management activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>56.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>57)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>57.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>57.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>57.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>58)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>58.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p>58.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p>58.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>59)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>59.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>59.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>59.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>

# *Timber*

<p><b>60) Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</b></p>	<p><b>60.1) Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</b></p>
<p>61) Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>61.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>61.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>61.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>61.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>61.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>61.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>61.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>61.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>

# *Minerals*

<p><b>62)</b> Minimize noxious weed establishment and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a> in mining and oil and gas operations and reclamation.</p>	<p><b>62.1)</b> Environmental analysis for minerals and oil and gas projects shall include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p><a href="#">62.1A) Environmental analysis minerals and oil and gas projects will include Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy.</a></p> <p><b>62.2)</b> Operation and/or reclamation plans should include noxious weed prevention measures.</p> <p><b>62.3)</b> Retain bonds until reclamation requirements are completed.</p> <p><b>62.4)</b> Revegetate bare soil as described in BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p>
<p><b>63)</b> Remove seed source and limit seed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease transport into new or existing mining and oil and gas operations.</p>	<p><b>63.1)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)</p> <p><a href="#">63.1A) E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</a></p> <p><b>63.2)</b> Where applicable, treat noxious weeds on project access routes.</p>
<p><b>64)</b> Minimize noxious weed spread caused by moving infested gravel and fill material.</p>	<p><b>64.1)</b> All gravel and borrow sources (public and private) should be inspected and approved before use and transport. The source may not be used on NF lands, if noxious weeds are present at the pit or quarry. If noxious weeds are present, develop a mitigation plan with the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator and oversee its implementation before the source can be used.</p> <p><b>64.2)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from heavy equipment used in gravel pit operations before entering NFS lands. Cleaning must occur off NFS lands.</p> <p><b>64.3)</b> All gravel and borrow sources should be inspected and approved before use and transport. If noxious weeds are present and unavoidable and unless otherwise advised by Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator, strip at least the top 8" of native or stockpiled material and bury or quarantine the contaminated material. The quarantined site must be documented and identified in GIS. Treat noxious weeds at new pits where widespread noxious weeds are present.</p> <p><b>64.4)</b> It is desirable to maintain stockpiled material in a noxious weed free condition.</p>
<p><b>Minerals Administration</b></p>	
<p><b>65)</b> Ensure all mining and mineral activities have the intent to reduce noxious weed in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>65.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>

## *Minerals*

<p><b>66)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>66.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>66.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>66.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>67)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>67.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><a href="#">67.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</a></p> <p><a href="#">67.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</a></p>
<p><b>68)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>68.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>68.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>68.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>69)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>69.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>

# Minerals

<p>70) Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>70.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>70.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>70.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>70.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>70.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>70.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>70.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>70.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>
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## *Soil and Water*

<p><b>71)</b> Integrate noxious weed prevention and management and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease control</a> in all soil and watershed and stream restoration projects.</p>	<p><b>71.1)</b> Environmental analysis for soil, watershed and stream restoration projects with ground disturbing actions will include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p><a href="#">71.1A)</a> Environmental analysis for soil, watershed and stream restoration projects will include <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy</a>.</p> <p><b>71.2)</b> Treat noxious weeds in road decommissioning projects before roads are made undriveable. Check and retreat as necessary.</p> <p><b>71.3)</b> Revegetate bare soil as described in BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p> <p><b>71.4)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off-road equipment before moving into project area. Cleaning must occur off National Forest lands. (This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)</p> <p><a href="#">71.4A)</a> <a href="#">E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</a></p> <p><b>71.5)</b> All equipment should be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with noxious weeds.</p> <p><a href="#">71.5A)</a> <a href="#">E-6 Pressure wash equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts at a designated location and from designated water source before leaving infested areas when going to an uninfected area. If necessary, treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</a></p> <p><b>71.6)</b> If straw is used for road stabilization and erosion control, it must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i>.</p> <p><b>71.7)</b> Collaborate with watershed councils, State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p> <p><b>71.8)</b> Ensure that contracts and permits contain appropriate clauses concerning the prevention or spread of noxious weeds.</p>
<p>Soil and Water Administration</p>	
<p><b>72)</b> Ensure all soil and water activities have the intent to reduce noxious weeds in the Forests</p>	<p><b>72.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>

## *Soil and Water*

<p><b>73)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>73.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>73.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>73.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>74)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>74.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><b>74.1A)</b> O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p><b>74.1B)</b> O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to <a href="#">remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas</a>.</p>
<p><b>75)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>75.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>75.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>75.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>76)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>76.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p><b>77)</b> Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p><b>77.1)</b> Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p><b>77.2)</b> SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p><b>77.3)</b> SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p><b>77.4)</b> Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p><b>77.5)</b> Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p><b>77.6)</b> Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p><b>77.7)</b> Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p><b>77.8)</b> SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>

## *Lands and Special Uses*

**78)** Incorporate noxious weed prevention and [Port-Orford-cedar root disease](#) in all special use permits, road use permits and easements.

**78.1)** Environmental analysis for lands projects with ground disturbing actions shall include noxious weed risk assessment. *(Required; FSM 2081.03)*

**78.1A)** Environmental analysis lands projects with ground disturbing actions will include [Port-Orford-cedar \(POC\) Root Disease Control Strategy](#).

**78.2)** As a condition of the authorization, revegetate bare soil as described in BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3:

**4.1)** Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.

**4.2)** Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.

**4.3)** Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.

**78.3) SPECIAL USE CLAUSE:**

Use the following clause in all authorizations involving ground disturbance that could result in the introduction or spread of noxious weeds or exotic plants. This clause may also be used where cooperative agreements for noxious weed control are in place with State and local governments.

**Noxious Weed/Exotic Plant Prevention and Control**

The holder shall be responsible for the prevention and control of noxious weeds and/or exotic plants of concern on the area authorized by this authorization and shall provide prevention and control measures prescribed by the Forest Service. Noxious weeds and exotic plants of concern are defined as those species recognized by (insert county noxious weed authority and/or national forest) in which the authorized use is located.

The holder shall also be responsible for prevention and control of noxious weed and exotic plant infestations which are not within the authorized area, but which are determined by the Forest Service to have originated with the authorized area.

When determined to be necessary by the authorized officer, the holder shall develop a site-specific plan for noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control. Such plan shall be subject to Forest Service approval. Upon Forest Service approval, the noxious weed and exotic plant prevention and control plan shall become a part of this authorization, and its provisions shall be enforceable under the terms of this authorization.

**78.4)** Include noxious weed prevention and control measures, as specified above, in new or reissued road permits or easements granted pursuant to FLPMA (P.L. 94-579 10/21/76), FRTA (P.L. 88-657 10/13/64) or subsequent authority(ies). This includes FLPMA Private and Forest Road Permits and Easements; FRTA Private and Forest Road Easements; Cost Share Easements; and Road Use (commercial haul) Permits (7730).

Include this provision by amending existing ground disturbing authorizations when determined to be necessary by the authorized officer. (While the approved terms and conditions of certain permits or easements may not provide for modification, the necessary noxious weed prevention and control provisions may be included in written plans, specifications, stipulations and/or operation and maintenance plans attached to and made a part of the authorization.)

## *Lands and Special Uses*

	<p><b>78.5)</b> All equipment should be cleaned, prior to leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with noxious weeds in accordance with noxious weed plan..</p>
<p><b>79)</b> Minimize noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease spread caused by moving infested gravel and fill material and infested water and soil.</p>	<p><b>79.1)</b> All gravel and borrow sources should be inspected and approved before use and transport. If noxious weeds are present and unavoidable and unless otherwise advised by Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator, strip at least the top 8" of native or stockpiled material and bury or quarantine the contaminated material. The quarantined site must be documented and identified in GIS. Treat noxious weeds at new pits where widespread noxious weeds are present.</p> <p>79.1A) E-8 Avoid use of water (dust abatement, compaction, excavation, seeding, fire suppression, etc.) with potentially infected water or treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control.</p> <p><b>79.2)</b> Maintain stockpiled material in a noxious weed free condition.</p> <p><b>79.3)</b> Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from heavy equipment used in gravel pit operations before entering NFS lands. Cleaning must occur off NFS lands.</p> <p>79.3A) E-5 Machinery and equipment working and traveling on road need to be pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before entering National Forest land. Equipment inspection will occur at a designated location before entering National Forest land.</p>
Lands and Special Uses Administration	
<p><b>80)</b> Ensure all lands and special uses activities have the intent to reduce noxious weeds in the Forests.</p>	<p><b>80.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, roads, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>81)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>81.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>81.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>81.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>82)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and Port-Orford-cedar root disease.</p>	<p><b>82.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p>82.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p>82.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<p><b>83)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>83.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>83.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p>

## *Lands and Special Uses*

	<p><b>83.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>84)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>84.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p>85) Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>85.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>85.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>85.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>85.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>85.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>85.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>85.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>85.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>

# Fire

<i>Pre-fire, Pre-incident training</i>	
<p><b>86)</b> Increase noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease awareness among all fire personnel.</p>	<p><b>86.1)</b> Emphasize noxious weed awareness and noxious weed prevention in fire training. (Especially fire training designed for resource advisors, fire management teams, guard school and district orientation.)</p> <p>86.1A) Emphasize Port-Orford-cedar root disease awareness and prevention in all fire training (especially resource advisors, fire management teams, guard school, and district orientation) and other general management activities.</p> <p><b>86.2)</b> Include noxious weed risk factors and noxious weed prevention considerations in the Resource Advisor duties on all Incident Management Teams and Fire Rehabilitation Teams. Prevention awareness information and operational practices should be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan (I.A.P.)</p> <p>86.2A) O-3 Avoid use of water (dust abatement, compaction, excavation, seeding, fire suppression, etc.) with potentially infected water or treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control. (1 gal./1000 gallons of water).</p> <p>86.2B) O-6 Include POC root disease control considerations in the Resource Advisor duties on all Incident Management Teams and Fire Rehabilitation Teams. Resource Advisors should provide briefing to identify operational practices to reduce root disease spread. Prevention awareness information and operational practices should be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan (I.A.P.)</p>
<i>Wildfires General</i>	
<p><b>87)</b> Mitigate and reduce noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease spread during fire activities</p>	<p><b>87.1)</b> Initiate establishment of a network of helibases, camps and staging areas that should be maintained in a noxious weed-free condition.</p> <p><b>87.2)</b> Minimize noxious weed spread in camps by incorporating noxious weed prevention and containment practices such as mowing, flagging or fencing noxious weed patches, designating noxious weed free travel routes and washing equipment.</p> <p><b>87.3)</b> Monitor and treat noxious weeds that establish at cleaning sites after fire incidents.</p> <p><b>87.4)</b> Avoid or minimize travel through noxious weed infested areas.</p> <p><b>87.5)</b> Fire crews should be given noxious weed briefings and should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment. Disposal will consist of knocking-off seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment on a designated spot, and marking the site for monitoring and future control.</p> <p>87.5A) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p> <p><b>87.6)</b> All fire going vehicles should be regularly inspected to assure that undercarriages and grill works are kept noxious weed seed free. All vehicles sent off Forest for fire assistance should be cleaned before they return home.</p> <p><b>87.7)</b> Emphasize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to reduce soil and vegetation disturbance.</p>
<p><b>88)</b> Minimize noxious weed spread during rappel and smokejumper operations.</p>	<p><b>88.1)</b> Avoid or minimize travel through noxious weed infested areas.</p> <p><b>88.2)</b> Fire crews should be given noxious weed briefings and should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment. Disposal will consist of knocking-off seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment on a designated spot, and marking the site for monitoring and future control</p>

# *Fire*

	<b>88.3)</b> Coordinate with Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator to locate and/or treat practice rappel and/or smokejumper areas.
<b><i>Air Operations</i></b>	
<b>89)</b> Mitigate and reduce noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease spread in Air Operations.	<p><b>89.1)</b> Give helicopter managers training in noxious weed prevention and mitigation measures.</p> <p><b>89.2)</b> Initiate establishment of a network of helibases that should be maintained in a noxious weed-free condition.</p> <p><b>89.3)</b> Minimize noxious weed spread at helibases by incorporating noxious weed prevention and containment practices such as mowing, flagging or fencing noxious weed patches, designating noxious weed free travel routes and washing equipment.</p> <p>89.3A) O-3 Avoid use of water (dust abatement, compaction, excavation, seeding, fire suppression, etc.) with potentially infected water or treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control. (1 gal./1000 gallons of water).</p> <p><b>89.4)</b> Provide noxious weed prevention briefings for helibase staff.</p> <p><b>89.5)</b> Inspect and if necessary clean contract fuel and support vehicles before and after each incident when traveling off road or through noxious weed infestations.</p> <p><b>89.6)</b> Inspect and remove noxious weed seed and plant parts from all cargo nets</p>

<b><i>Logistics</i></b>	
<b>90)</b> Mitigate and reduce noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease spread from Operations activities.	<p><b>90.1)</b> Look for noxious weed free camps, staging, drop points and parking areas.</p> <p><b>90.2)</b> Route traffic through camps to avoid noxious weed infested areas.</p> <p><b>90.3)</b> Fire vehicles should be regularly inspected and cleaned as necessary to assure that undercarriages and grill works are kept noxious weed seed free.</p> <p>90.3A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p>

<b><i>Plans</i></b>	
<b>91)</b> Address noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease issues with Planning Section.	<p><b>91.1)</b> Resource Advisors should provide briefings to identify operational practices to reduce noxious weed spread. Prevention awareness information and operational practices should be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan (I.A.P.)</p> <p>91.1A) O-6 Include POC root disease control considerations in the Resource Advisor duties on all Incident Management Teams and Fire Rehabilitation Teams. Resource Advisors should provide briefing to identify operational practices to reduce root disease spread. Prevention awareness information and operational practices should be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan (I.A.P.)</p> <p><b>91.2)</b> Provide Plans Section with noxious weed control contact familiar with noxious weeds in the fire area.</p> <p>91.2A) O-7 Provide Plans Section with POC disease control contact familiar with POC in the fire area.</p> <p><b>91.3)</b> Provide Field Observer with noxious weed identification aids and avoid noxious weed infestations in fire line location. (Do NOT compromise safety or holding ability when relocating firelines to avoid noxious weed infestations.)</p>

# Fire

	<p><b>91.3A)</b> O-8 Provide Field Observers with POC and its root disease identification aids and where possible try to avoid fire line location that crosses in and out of diseased areas</p> <p><b>91.4)</b> Development of WFSA should include noxious weed prevention, control and containment. Needed actions would be incorporated into letter of delegation to incident team.</p> <p>91.4A) O-9 Development of WFSA should include POC root disease control. Needed actions would be incorporated into letter of delegation to incident team.</p>
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## *Prescribed Fire*

<p><b>92)</b> Integrate noxious weed prevention and management in all prescribed burning. Mitigate and reduce noxious weed and Port-Orford-cedar root disease spread during prescribed fire activities.</p>	<p><b>92.1)</b> Environmental analysis for prescribed fire projects shall include noxious weed risk assessment. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p>92.1A) Environmental analysis for prescribed fire projects will include Port-Orford-cedar (POC) Root Disease Control Strategy.</p> <p><b>92.2)</b> Treat high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) with noxious weed infestations (e.g. roads, disturbed ground) before burning and check and re-treat after burning if necessary.</p> <p>92.2A) O-3 Avoid use of water (dust abatement, compaction, excavation, seeding, fire suppression, etc.) with potentially infected water or treat water with Clorox that is EPA registered for POC root disease control. (1 gal./1000 gallons of water).</p> <p><b>92.3)</b> When possible, utilize helibases that are maintained in a noxious weed-free condition.</p> <p><b>92.4)</b> All crews should be given noxious weed briefings and should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment. Disposal will consist of knocking-off seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment on a designated spot, and marking the site for monitoring and future control.</p> <p>92.4A) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff brush to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p> <p><b>92.5)</b> Avoid ignition and burning in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p> <p><b>92.6)</b> Add noxious weed awareness and prevention education to Fire Effects and Prescribed Fire training.</p>
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## *Rehabilitation*

<p><b>93)</b> Encourage desirable vegetation during rehabilitation activities.</p>	<p><b>93.1)</b> Revegetate only erosion susceptible and high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) as described in BMPs #4.1, 4.2, 4.3:</p> <p><b>4.1)</b> Revegetate disturbed soil (except the travel way on native or surfaced roads) in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent noxious weed establishment. Use native material where appropriate and available. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early season species to provide quick, dense revegetation. To avoid noxious weed contaminated seed, each lot must be approved by the Unit's Noxious Weed Coordinator; or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free by an approved seed laboratory.</p> <p><b>4.2)</b> Use local seeding guidelines for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Revegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization and noxious weed free mulching as necessary.</p> <p><b>4.3)</b> Monitor and evaluate success of revegetation in relation to project plan.</p>
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# *Fire*

	<p><b>93.2)</b> Monitor and treat noxious weeds at cleaning sites and all disturbed staging areas</p> <p><b>93.3)</b> If straw is used for road stabilization and erosion control, it must be approved by the Unit’s Noxious Weed Coordinator or certified noxious weed-free or noxious weed-seed-free. <i>(Required; FSM 2081.03)</i></p> <p><b>93.4)</b> Treat noxious weeds within the burned area as part of rehabilitation plan to reduce noxious weed spread into burned areas.</p> <p><b>93.5)</b> Monitor for noxious weed spread resulting from fire and fire suppression activities.</p> <p><b>93.6)</b> Apply for restoration funding for treatment of noxious weed infestations within the fire area.</p>
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Fire/Fuels Administration	
<b>94 )</b> Ensure all fire and fuels activities have the intent to reduce noxious weeds in the Forests	<p><b>94.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<b>95)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.	<p><b>95.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>95.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>95.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<b>96)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a> .	<p><b>96.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><b>96.1A)</b> O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</p> <p><b>96.1B)</b> O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</p>
<b>97)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs	<p><b>97.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>97.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>97.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<b>98)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands	<p><b>98.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>

# Fire

<p>99) Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p>99.1) Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p>99.2) SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>99.3) SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p>99.4) Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p> <p>99.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>99.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>99.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>99.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>
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## *Administration/General*

<p><b>100)</b> Ensure all Forest Service administrative sites are noxious weed free.</p>	<p><b>100.1)</b> Inventory and apply, where needed, noxious weed treatment and prevention on all Forest Service administrative sites including Ranger Stations, trailheads, campgrounds, pastures, interpretive and historic sites.</p>
<p><b>101)</b> Ensure all Forest Service employees are aware of and knowledgeable about noxious weeds, POC root disease, and SOD.</p>	<p><b>101.1)</b> Require noxious weed awareness and education at orientation for both field and administrative work. Provide annual refresher for field going crews.</p> <p><b>101.2)</b> Consider a reward program for noxious weed awareness, reporting and locating new invaders.</p> <p><b>101.3)</b> Each Line Officer should be trained in noxious weed, POC root disease, and SOD management principles and practices.</p>
<p><b>102)</b> Ensure all field workers are reducing the chance of spreading noxious weeds and <a href="#">Port-Orford-cedar root disease</a>.</p>	<p><b>102.1)</b> All forest workers should inspect, remove, and properly dispose of noxious weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment including FS vehicles. Disposal will consist of knocking-off the seed and plant parts from clothing and equipment at a spot near the infestation, and marking the site for monitoring and future control. Do not park on known sites or drive over known sites of noxious weeds or POC root disease.</p> <p><a href="#">102.1A) O-4 Pressure wash all vehicles and equipment of all mud, dirt, and plant parts when management activities must be accomplished during the wet season (approximately October 1 through May 31). If possible, schedule to work in disease free areas first.</a></p> <p><a href="#">102.1B) O-5 All employees should inspect and clean boots with stiff bursh to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts after working in diseased areas.</a></p>
<p><b>103)</b> Ensure continuity in noxious weed management programs</p>	<p><b>103.1)</b> Each unit should have access to a noxious weed specialist at the Ranger District or Supervisor’s Office.</p> <p><b>103.2)</b> On each unit, the line officer should appoint a permanent employee as Unit Noxious Weed Coordinator for the noxious weed program.</p> <p><b>103.3)</b> Coordinate with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.</p>
<p><b>104)</b> Prevent the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands</p>	<p><b>104.1)</b> Avoid all ground disturbing activities in high risk areas (as defined in Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol) that cannot be treated before or after project implementation.</p>
<p><b>105)</b> Prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death (SOD)</p>	<p><b>105.1)</b> Employees are aware of the boundaries of the Oregon Department of Agriculture SOD regulated area, hosts affected, and the regulations regarding this disease. <i>(Required)</i></p> <p><b>105.2)</b> SOD regulations are incorporated into all projects when projects include working in or travelling through SOD regulated areas.</p> <p><b>105.3)</b> SOD host materials are not transported out of SOD regulated areas unless those host plant parts are treated according to ODA regulations. This includes bark, leaves, boughs, fruits, transplants, and soil.</p> <p><b>105.4)</b> Machinery and equipment working and traveling within SOD regulated areas are pressure washed to remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts before leaving the regulated area. This includes pickups as well as heavy equipment.</p>

## *Administration/General*

	<p>105.5) Hand tools used in project work within the regulated area are cleaned and then sprayed with a 10% bleach solution before those tools are used outside SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>105.6) Mud is removed from boots and boots are sprayed with a 10% bleach solution when personnel leave SOD regulated areas.</p> <p>105.7) Personal items and clothing are inspected for host plant parts. Leaves, twigs, etc. are removed from clothing before leaving regulated areas.</p> <p>105.8) SOD symptoms are reported to the Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center.</p>
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1/ Refer to attached Regional Risk Assessment Factors and Rating protocol.

### **Risk Assessment Rating Procedure**

*The Forest Noxious Weed Cadre will review and adapt this procedure for the Rogue and Siskiyou National Forests. A third factor will be considered that would address resistance to control specific to each noxious weed species.*

## Risk Assessment Factors and Rating

### **FACTOR 1: *Likelihood of Undesirable Plant Species, Including Noxious Weeds Species, Spreading to Project Area:***

- NONE (0): Undesirable plants, including noxious weed species not located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Project activity is not likely to result in the establishment of undesirable noxious weed species on the project area.
- LOW (1): Undesirable plant species present in areas adjacent to but not within the project area. Project activities can be implemented and prevent the spread of undesirable plants into the project area.
- MODERATE (5): Undesirable plant species located immediately adjacent to or within the project area. Project activities are likely to result in some areas becoming infested with undesirable plant species even when preventative management actions are followed. Control measures are essential to prevent the spread of undesirable plants or noxious weeds within the project area.
- HIGH (10): Heavy infestations of undesirable plants are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Project activities, even with preventative management actions, are likely to result in the establishment and spread of undesirable plants on disturbed sites throughout much of the project area.

### **FACTOR 2: *Consequence of Undesirable Plant Establishment in Project Area***

- LOW (1): None. No cumulative effects expected.
- MODERATE (5): Possible adverse effects on site and possible expansion of infestation within project area. Cumulative effects on native plant community are likely, but limited.
- HIGH (10): Obvious adverse effects within the project area and probable expansion of undesirable plants, including noxious weed infestations to areas outside the project area. Adverse cumulative effects on native plant community are probable.

## RISK RATING PROCEDURE

Step 1. Identify level of likelihood and consequence of adverse effects and assign values according to the following:

None:	0
Low	1
Moderate	5
High	10

Step 2. Multiply level of likelihood times consequences.

Step 3. Use the value resulting in step 2 to determine Risk Rating and action as follows:

<b>Value</b>	<b>Risk Rating</b>	<b>Action</b>
0	NONE	Proceed as planned
1-10	LOW	Proceed as planned. Initiate control treatments on undesirable plant populations that get established in the area.
25	MODERATE	Develop preventative management measures for the proposed project to reduce the risk of introduction or spread of undesirable plants into the area. Monitor the area for at least 3 consecutive years and provide for control of new infestations.
50-100	HIGH	Modify project design <b>and</b> implement preventative management measures for the proposed project to reduce the risk of introduction or spread of undesirable plants into the area. Monitor the area for at least 5 consecutive years and provide for control of new infestations.

## Invasive Species Program Oversight Alternatives

**Role statement: Monitor, review, revise and disseminate semi-annually, the Forest BMP's. Facilitate noxious weed training with Unit Noxious Weed Coordinators. Coordinates with other Forest specialists, state, county and other partnerships.**

Alternative 1: The Forest Noxious Weed Cadre will be composed at a minimum to include the following positions: District Botanist, Licensed Herbicide Applicator, Transportation Manager, Rock Resource Manager, POC CZAR, and Forest Weed Coordinator. Prevention will be the Forests' working strategy as opposed to correction. 7 people.

How's it funded? Meets twice a year, as part of normal work duties.

Preferred Alternative 2: Unit Noxious Weed Coordinators meet semi-annually with the POC CZAR to do the above. Funded by NFVW. 8 people meet.

Alternative 3: Forest Noxious Weed CZAR collaborates with the POC CZAR. Meet semi-annually to accomplish the above. 2 people.

Nov 16<sup>th</sup> draft to committee.

Dec 3 feedback deadline.

Dec 10 BMP's to FLT.

FLT feedback deadline Jan 28<sup>th</sup>.

Presentation to Feb FLT.

Implementation. Feb 15, 2002

FOREST SERVICE MANUAL  
WASHINGTON

SERIES 2000 - NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 2000-95-5

Effective November 29, 1995

POSTING NOTICE. Amendments are numbered consecutively by Title and calendar year. Post by document name. Remove entire document and replace with this amendment. Retain this transmittal as the first page of this document. The last amendment to this Title was Amendment 2000-95-4 to FSM 2080 Contents.

This amendment supersedes Amendment 2000-95-3 to FSM 2080.

<u>Document Name</u>	<u>Superseded</u>	<u>New</u>
	<u>(Number of Sheets)</u>	
2080	10	9

Digest:

This amendment is based on interim policy issued in ID 2080-94-1, notice of which was published in the Federal Register on December 6, 1993 (58 FR 64289), with request for comment. ID 2080-94-1 was superseded by Amendment No. 2000-95-3 issued August 31, 1995. Having considered the comment received, the agency is now adopting final policy to govern management of the noxious weed program by issuance of this amendment. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 216, notice of issuance of this amendment will be published in the Federal Register, along with a response to the public comments received on ID 2080-94-1.

In addition to the changes noted by specific sections, the organization of the direction has been substantively revised from that in Amendment No. 2000-95-3 for clarity and better compliance to directive system requirements.

2080.1 - Expands descriptions of laws and regulations pertaining to noxious weeds management to more accurately and completely characterize key provisions. Adds examples of noxious weed activities likely to require NEPA documentation.

Digest--Continued:

2080.02 - Revises the overarching program objective to make clear that use of an integrated weed management approach is critical to accomplishment of specific noxious weed management objectives.

2080.03 - Establishes the policy that development and implementation of a noxious weed management program at each level of the Forest Service must be done in consultation with Federal, State, and local governments and the public. Also links noxious weed program management and activities to the goals and objectives of the forest plan.

2080.43 - Delegates to the Forest Supervisor the responsibilities for developing and implementing a noxious weed program consistent with the goals and objectives identified in Forest Land and Resource Management Plan and for providing information on the status of noxious weed infestation as part of the forest plan process.

2081.03 - Adds a new policy requiring projects with a moderate to high risk of noxious weed infestations to include identified noxious weed control measures in the project decision document.

2081.2 - Revises the direction for assigning management priorities for prevention and control measures from use of a Federal classification system to the use of State, county, or local classification systems.

JACK WARD THOMAS  
Chief

SERIES 2000 - NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
WO AMENDMENT 2000-95-5  
EFFECTIVE 11/29/95

ZERO CODE 2080 - NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT

2080.1 - Authority.

1. The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), requires cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies in the application and enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to management and control of noxious weeds. The Federal Noxious Weed Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to:

- a. Develop and coordinate a management program for control of undesirable plants which are noxious, harmful, injurious, poisonous, or toxic on Federal lands under the agency's jurisdiction,
- b. Establish and adequately fund the program,
- c. Complete and implement cooperative agreements and/or memorandums of understanding regarding the management of noxious weeds on Federal lands under the agency's jurisdiction, and
- d. Establish Integrated Weed Management to control or contain species identified and targeted under cooperative agreements and/or memorandums.

Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 222.8 acknowledges the Agency's obligation to work cooperatively in identifying noxious weed problems and developing control programs in areas where National Forest System lands are located.

2. The National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321-4346) and implementing regulations found at 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 (FSM 1950; FSH 1909.15) govern environmental analysis and disclosure requirements conducted by the Forest Service on National Forest System lands for proposed noxious weed control activities, such as ground disturbing activities, herbicide application, or changes in use of resources.

3. Departmental Regulation 9500-10 (DR 9500-10) sets forth Departmental policy for the management and coordination of noxious weed activities among agencies of the Department of Agriculture and other executive agencies, organizations, and individuals. DR 9500-10 specifically establishes Integrated Pest Management (FSM 2080.5) as the preferred approach to noxious weed prevention, control, and eradication.

2080.2 - Objectives. To use an integrated weed management approach to control and contain the spread of noxious weeds on National Forest System lands and from National Forest System lands to adjacent lands. Specific objectives to be achieved through noxious weed management include:

1. Prevention of the introduction and establishment of noxious weed infestations.
2. Containment and suppression of existing noxious weed infestations.
3. Formal and informal cooperation with State agencies, local landowners, weed control districts and boards, and other Federal agencies in the management and control of noxious weeds.
4. Education and awareness of employees, users of National Forest System lands, adjacent landowners, and State agencies about noxious weed threats to native plant communities and ecosystems.

2080.3 - Policy. In consultation with Federal, State, and local government entities and the public, develop and implement a program for noxious weed management on National Forest System lands. Activities implementing the noxious weed management program must be consistent with the goals and objectives identified in Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (FSM 1910, 1920, and 1930).

2080.4 - Responsibility.

2080.41 - Washington Office Director of Range Management. The Director of Range Management is responsible for:

1. Representing the Chief on national committees and ad hoc groups concerned with noxious weed management.
2. Maintaining contact with the Forest Service Research, Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) program managers, to review current noxious weed research programs, identify additional research needs, set priorities, and help coordinate research efforts for control or prevention of noxious weeds.
3. Coordinating with other Federal agencies in the establishment, application, and use of an Integrated Weed Management approach for the control and containment of noxious weeds.
4. Providing national program leadership for the noxious weed management program through the Forest Service budget process, national program directives, and input to the Resources Planning Act (RPA) program.
5. Determining national noxious weed information needs.
6. Monitoring and reporting on regional compliance with national policy.
7. Establishing standards for noxious weed management training and continuing education.

2080.42 - Regional Forester. Regional Foresters are responsible for:

1. Appointing a Regional coordinator for the noxious weed program.
2. Maintaining a consolidated noxious weed inventory for the Region in accordance with section 2083 of this chapter.
3. Developing and implementing noxious weed management cooperative agreements or memorandums of understanding with other Federal and State agencies.
4. Offering a recurring noxious weed management regional training program.
5. Developing public information and education programs to improve awareness of noxious weeds and Integrated Weed Management.
6. Cooperating with State agencies to enforce State legislation requiring noxious weed-free forage or seed on National Forest System lands.

2080.43 - Forest Supervisor. Forest Supervisors are responsible for:

1. Appointing a Forest coordinator for the noxious weed program.
2. Developing and implementing a noxious weed management program that is consistent with the goals and objectives identified in Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (FSM 1910, 1920, and 1930).

3. Providing information on the status and threat of noxious weed infestation as part of the Forest planning process.
4. Maintaining a noxious weed inventory for the Forest in accordance with section 2083 of this chapter.
5. Offering training to employees to identify noxious weeds in and surrounding the Forest.
6. Cooperating with State agencies to enforce State legislation requiring noxious weed-free forage or seed on National Forest System lands.
7. If needed, issuing orders under the authority of 36 CFR Parts 261.50(a) and 261.58(t) to control the introduction of noxious weed seeds on National Forest System lands.
8. Enforcing closure or prohibition orders issued under 36 CFR Parts 261.50(a) and 261.58(t) and enforcing contract specifications intended to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds.
9. Coordinating with State and county agencies and landowners in prevention, control, containment, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.
10. Ensuring that contracts and permits contain appropriate clauses concerning the prevention or spread of noxious weeds.

2080.44 - District Ranger. District Rangers are responsible for:

1. Preventing the introduction and establishment, as well as providing for the containment and suppression, of noxious weeds.
2. Appointing a District coordinator for the noxious weed program.
3. Maintaining a noxious weed inventory for the District in accordance with section 2083 of this chapter.
4. Monitoring noxious weed infestations and estimating the current and potential impacts to all resources.
5. Training employees to identify noxious weeds in and surrounding the District.
6. Determining the risk of noxious weed introduction or spread as part of the NEPA process for proposed actions, especially for ground disturbing and site altering activities.
7. Cooperating with State agencies to enforce State legislation requiring noxious weed-free forage or seed on National Forest System lands.
8. Enforcing closure or prohibition orders issued under 36 CFR Parts 261.50(a) and 261.58(t) and enforcing contract specifications intended to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds.
9. Coordinating with State and county agencies and landowners in the prevention, control, and monitoring efforts involved with the management of noxious weeds.
10. Ensuring that contracts and permits contain appropriate clauses concerning the prevention or spread of noxious weeds.
11. Maintaining the day-to-day working relationship with the local weed district or board.

2080.5 - Definitions. The following special terms are used in this chapter:

Cooperative Agreement. A written agreement between the Forest Service and a county, State, or Federal agency entered into pursuant to the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended by section 1453 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, when there is an exchange of funds from one agency to another (FSM 1580).

Integrated Weed Management. An interdisciplinary pest management approach for selecting methods for preventing, containing, and controlling noxious weeds in coordination with other resource management activities to achieve optimum management goals and objectives. Methods include: education, preventive measures, herbicide, cultural, physical or mechanical methods, biological control agents, and general land management practices, such as manipulation of livestock or wildlife grazing strategies, that accomplish vegetation management objectives.

Memorandum of Understanding. A written agreement between the Forest Service and local, State, or Federal entities entered into pursuant to the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended by section 1453 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, when there is no exchange of funds from one agency to another (FSM 1580).

Noxious Weed. Those plant species designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. Noxious weeds generally possess one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insects or disease, and being native or new to or not common to the United States or parts thereof.

State Agency. A State department of agriculture, other State agency, or political subdivision thereof, responsible for the administration or implementation of State laws pertaining to noxious weeds, exotic, and undesirable plants.

Undesirable Plants. Plant species that are classified as undesirable, noxious, harmful, exotic, injurious, or poisonous pursuant to State or Federal laws. Species listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior according to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 are not classified as undesirable plants.

## 2081 - MANAGEMENT OF NOXIOUS WEEDS.

2081.03 - Policy. When any ground disturbing action or activity is proposed, determine the risk of introducing or spreading noxious weeds associated with the proposed action.

1. For projects having moderate to high risk of introducing or spreading noxious weeds, the project decision document must identify noxious weed control measures that must be undertaken during project implementation.

2. Make every effort to ensure that all seed, feed, hay, and straw used on National Forest System lands is free of noxious weed seeds.  
(FSH 6309.12, sec. 42 and 42.1).

3. Where States have enacted legislation and have an active program to make weed-free forage available, Forest Officers shall issue orders restricting the transport of feed, hay, straw, or mulch which is not declared as weed-free, as provided in 36 CFR 261.50(a) and 261.58(t).

4. Use contract and permit clauses to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds by contractors and permittees. For example, where determined to be appropriate, use clauses requiring contractors or permittees to clean their equipment prior to entering National Forest System lands.

2081.1 - Forest Planning. Manage noxious weeds on National Forest System lands to achieve the goals and objectives identified in Forest Land and Resource Management plans (FSM 1910, 1920, and 1930).

2081.2 - Prevention and Control Measures. Determine the factors which favor the establishment and spread of noxious weeds and design management practices or prescriptions to reduce the risk of infestation or spread of noxious weeds.

Where funds and other resources do not permit undertaking all desired measures, address and schedule noxious weed prevention and control in the following order:

1. First Priority: Prevent the introduction of new invaders,
2. Second Priority: Conduct early treatment of new infestations, and
3. Third Priority: Contain and control established infestations.

When assigning management priorities for prevention and control measures, utilize Noxious Weed Classification Systems developed at the State, county, or local level to provide a coordinated approach. Particular consideration should be given to emergency staging areas, trailheads, campgrounds, and gravel pits.

Ensure that environmental controls and objectives are met for threatened and endangered or other species, as specified in applicable laws, policy, and regulations for project-level noxious weed control actions, as provided in the National Environmental Policy Act process.

2082 - COOPERATION. Cooperate with State agencies, landowners, local governments, universities, and other Federal agencies to coordinate programs for the prevention and control of noxious weeds.

2082.1 - Memorandums of Understanding and Cooperative Agreements. Use a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or a cooperative agreement (FSM 1580) to outline ways of cooperating with State or other Federal agencies to prevent, contain, and control noxious weeds. Use a cooperative agreement when funds are exchanged.

Any project-level MOU or cooperative agreement must, as a minimum:

1. Describe the Integrated Weed Management System to be used to control or contain the targeted plant species or group of species,
2. Detail the means of implementing the Integrated Weed Management approach, including defining the duties of the cooperators,
3. Establish a timeframe for the initiation and completion of the tasks specified in the Integrated Weed Management approach, and
4. Specify in cooperative agreements the contributions to be made by each party.

2082.2 - Methods of Cooperation. Assist and promote cooperative efforts with other Federal, State, local, and international agencies, and universities in the following ways:

1. Assist in identifying, rearing, releasing, and distributing biological control agents in North America.
2. Formulate and implement Integrated Weed Management prescriptions and measures based on beneficial uses of noxious weeds.
3. Research and use desirable plant species that are competitive with noxious weeds.
4. Develop an interagency data base and share noxious weed inventory information.
5. Develop educational and public awareness material and handbooks.

Emphasize cooperative research that defines the ecological requirements of noxious weeds, cost-effective management strategies, and beneficial uses.

2083 - INFORMATION COLLECTION AND REPORTING. A current noxious weed inventory must be established and maintained in the Forest Service Range Management Information System (FSRAMIS), or other Nationally approved data base (FSM 2270). The inventory must include acres infested with noxious weeds, by species and location, and by Forest, Ranger District, State, and county. Report the level of infested acres as follows: low (5 percent or less canopy cover); moderate (6 - 25 percent canopy cover); and high (over 25 percent canopy cover).

Regions are to report annually to the Washington Office, the number of acres treated or retreated during the previous fiscal year using the Management Attainment Reporting (MAR) system (FSH 1909.13, sec. 38.3 and ch. 50). For acres treated biologically, report only those acres which had biological agents introduced on them during the reporting period (FSM 6550; FSH 6509.11k).