

## Appendix 3

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# ***Federal Noxious Weed Laws, Lists, Regulations and Policies***

### **I. Federal Agency Contacts**

#### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)**

##### **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**

Below is a list of federal agency contacts. Please contact the appropriate agency office for the most current federal laws, regulations, and guidelines for your area.

#### **USDA General 202-720-USDA**

USDA, Exotic & Invasive Weed Research  
Western Regional Research Center  
USDA, ARS  
800 Buchanan Street  
Albany, CA 94710  
510-559-6127

USDA, ARS, National Program Staff  
Weed Science  
10300 Baltimore Blvd  
Room 218, Building 005  
BARC-WEST  
Beltsville, MD 20705-2350  
301-504-6470

Biological Control of Weeds  
Grassland/Soil/Water Research Lab  
USDA, ARS  
808 East Blackland Road  
Temple, TX 76502  
254-770-6531

Remote Sensing Research Unit  
USDA, ARS  
2413 East Highway 83  
Weslaco, TX 78596-8344  
956-969-4824

USDA, ARS  
Room 3  
920 Valley Road  
Reno, NV 89512  
775-784-6057

USDA, ARS-NPA  
P.O. Box 1109  
1500 N. Central Ave  
Sidney, MT 59270  
406-482-2020  
406-482-5038 Fax

## Appendix 3

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### **Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**

USDA-ARS-EBCL  
European Biological Control Laboratory  
Parc Scientifique Agropolis II  
Montpellier, France 34397  
04.67.41.67.30 (phone)  
04.67.04.56.20 (fax)

USDA, APHIS  
Plaza Office Building, A  
1629 Avenue D, Suite 5  
Billings, MT 59102  
406-657-6282

Western Region  
USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
9580 Micron Avenue, Suite I  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
916-857-6102

USDA, APHIS, Plant Health Director  
6200 Jefferson Street NE, Suite 130  
Albuquerque, NM 87109-3434  
505-761-3189

Phoenix Plant Protection Center  
USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
4125 East Broadway Road  
Phoenix, AZ 85040  
602-379-6014

USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
4700 River Road  
Room 4A09, Unit 133  
Riverdale, MD 20737-1236  
301-734-7839

USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
Mission Plant Protection Center  
Moore Field, PO Box 2140  
Mission, TX 78572  
210-580-7301

## Appendix 3

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USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
504 West 17th Street, Suite 200  
Cheyenne, WY 82001-4348  
307-772-2323

### **Natural Resource Conservation Service**

Plant Material Center, USDA, NRCS  
1036 Miller Street SW  
Los Lunas, NM 87031  
505-865-4684

### **Forest Service**

USDA Forest Service  
Range Management Staff  
Natural Resource Specialist  
PO Box 96090  
Washington, DC 20090-6090  
202-205-0847

#### **Washington Office**

Forestry Services Laboratory, USDA, FS  
2205 Columbia SE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106  
505-766-2384

#### **Field Offices**

Forest Service, USDA  
Northern Region (R-1)  
Federal Building  
200 Broadway, PO Box 7669  
Missoula, MT 59807-7669  
406-329-3511

Forest Service, USDA  
Rocky Mountain Region (R-2)  
740 Simms Street  
PO Box 25127  
Lakewood, CO 80225  
303-275-5350

Forest Service, USDA  
Southwestern Region (R-3)  
Federal Building  
517 Gold Avenue, SW  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
505-842-3292

## Appendix 3

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Forest Service, USDA  
Intermountain Region (R-4)  
Federal Building  
324 25th Street  
Ogden, UT 84401-2310  
801-625-5352

Forest Service, USDA  
Pacific Southwest Region (R-5)  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
415-705-2874

Forest Service, USDA  
Pacific Northwest Region (R-6)  
333 SW 1st Avenue  
PO Box 3623  
Portland, OR 97208  
503-808-2636

Forest Service, USDA  
Southern Region (R-8)  
1720 Peachtree Road, NW  
Atlanta, GA 30367  
404-347-2384

Forest Service, USDA  
Eastern Region (R-9)  
310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Room 500  
Milwaukee, WI 53203  
414-297-3693

Forest Service, USDA  
Alaska Region (R-10)  
709 W. 9th Street  
PO Box 21628  
Juneau, AK 99802-1628  
907-586-8863

Forest Service, USDA  
Northeastern Area - S&PF  
5 Radnor Corporate Center, Suite 200  
PO Box 6775  
Radnor, PA 19087-4585  
610-975-4111

## Appendix 3

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North Central Forest Experiment Station  
1992 Folwell Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55108  
612-649-5000

Northeastern Forest Experiment Station  
5 Radnor Corporate Center, Suite 200  
PO Box 6775  
Radnor, PA 19087-4585  
610-975-4222

Pacific Northwest Research Station  
333 SW 1st Avenue  
PO Box 3890  
Portland, OR 97208  
503-808-2592

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station  
800 Buchanan Street, West Bldg  
Albany, CA 94710-0011  
PO Box 245  
Berkeley, CA 94701-0245  
510-559-6300

Rocky Mountain Research Station  
240 West Prospect Road  
Fort Collins, CO 80526-2098  
970-498-1100

Southern Research Station  
200 Weaver Blvd  
PO Box 2680  
Asheville, NC 28802  
704-257-4300

Forest Products Laboratory  
One Gifford Pinchot Drive  
Madison, WI 53705-2398  
608-231-9200

International Institute of Tropical Forestry  
Call Box 25000  
Rio Piedras, PR 00928-5000

UPR Experimental Station Grounds Botanical Garden  
Rio Piedras, PR 00928  
787-766-5335

## Appendix 3

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### US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Aberdeen Area Office  
115 4th Ave SE  
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Albuquerque Area Office  
PO Box 26567, Mail Stop 300  
Albuquerque, NM 87125-6567

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Anadarko Area Office  
PO Box 368, US Hwy 281  
Anadarko, OK 73005

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Billings Area Office  
316 N 26th St.  
Billings, MT 59101

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Muskogee Area Office  
101 N 5th St  
Muskogee, OK 74401-6202

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Navajo Area Office  
PO Box 1060, Code 350  
Gallup, NM 87305

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Phoenix Area Office  
PO Box 10  
Phoenix, AZ 85001

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Portland Area Office  
911 NE 11th Ave  
Portland, OR 97232-4169

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Sacramento Area Office  
2800 Cottage Way, Room West 2550  
Sacramento, CA 95825

## Appendix 3

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### Bureau of Land Management

National Weed Team Leader (WO-220)  
BLM Montana State office  
5001 Southgate Drive  
PO Box 36800  
Billings, MT 59107-800  
406-896-5279  
406-896-5300 Fax

Washington Office Weed Control  
BLM/WO 220, LS-314  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240  
202-452-5053  
202-452-5279 Fax

BLM, Alaska State Office  
222 West 7th Avenue, Box 13  
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599  
907-271-3160

BLM, Arizona State Office  
222 North Central Avenue  
PO Box 555  
Phoenix, AZ 85001-0555  
602-417-9246

BLM, California State Office  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
916-978-4645

BLM, Colorado State Office  
2850 Youngfield Street  
Lakewood, CO 80215-7076  
303-239-3725

BLM, Eastern States Office  
7450 Boston Boulevard  
Springfield, VA 22153  
703-440-1667

BLM, Idaho State Office  
1387 South Vinnell Way  
Boise, ID 83709-1657  
208-373-3824

## Appendix 3

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BLM, Montana State Office  
5001 Southgate Drive  
PO Box 36800  
Billings, MT 59107-6800  
406-896-5043

BLM, Nevada State Office  
1340 Financial Boulevard  
PO Box 12000  
Reno, NV 89520-0006  
775-861-6645

BLM, New Mexico State Office  
PO Box 27115  
Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115  
505-438-7668

BLM, Lakeview District Office  
HC 10 - Box 337  
Lakeview, OR 97630-0055  
541-947-6114

BLM, Utah State Office  
324 South State Street, Suite 301  
PO Box 45155  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155  
801-539-4059

BLM, Wyoming State Office  
5353 Yellowstone Road  
PO Box 1828  
Cheyenne, WY 82003-1828  
307-775-6093

### **Fish & Wildlife Service**

Division of Endangered Species  
USDI, FWS  
PO Box 1306  
Albuquerque, NM 87103-1306  
703-358-2106

Ecological Services Office  
USDI, FWS  
315 Houston Street, Suite E  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-539-3474

## Appendix 3

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USFWS  
2233 Watt Avenue, Suite 120  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
916-979-2034

USFWS, Southern NV Office  
1510 North Decatur Boulevard  
Las Vegas, NV 89108  
702-646-3499

Region 1 Integr. Pest and Weed Management  
Coordin-Refuges and Wildlife  
USDI, FWS (ARW-OPR)  
911 NE 11th Avenue  
Portland, OR 87232-4181  
503-231-6172

### **Bureau of Reclamation**

USDI Bureau of Reclamation  
Denver Federal Center  
PO Box 25007 (D-8220)  
Denver, CO 80225-0007  
303-445-2217

### **Geological Service - BRD**

USGS-Biological Resources Division  
6000 J St., Placer Hall  
Sacramento, CA 95819  
916-278-3261

USGS-Biological Resources Division  
Building 24, Room 101  
PO Box 5614  
Flagstaff, AZ 86011  
520-556-7311

USGS-Biological Resources Division  
San Diego State University  
San Diego, CA 92182-4614  
619-594-4357

USGS-Biological Resources division  
Department of Biology  
University California  
Riverside, CA 92521-0427  
909-787-4719

## Appendix 3

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### National Park Service

USDI, National Park Service  
2101 Oakridge Drive, Suite 350  
Ft. Collins, CO 80525-5596  
970-225-3542

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army  
Waterways Experiment Station  
Attn: CEWES-ER-A  
3909 Halls Ferry Road  
Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199  
601-634-3182

Natural Water Resources  
49 CES/CEV  
550 Tabosa Avenue  
Holloman AFB, NM 88330  
505-475-3931

Commander  
Building 331  
Ft. Hunter Liggett, CA 93928-7111  
831-386-2305

Natural Resources Manager  
49 CES/CEV  
550 Tabosa Avenue  
Holloman Air Force Base, NM 88330  
505-475-3931

## Appendix 3

### II. Federal Noxious Weed Act

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The following plants, seeds, or other parts capable of propagation are within the definition of a “noxious weed” under the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 USC 2802(c)). Listed noxious weeds maybe moved into or through the United States only under penflit from the USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine programs, and under conditions that would not involve a danger of disseminating the weeds.

#### A. Aquatic Weeds:

<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>
<i>Hydrilla veflicillata</i>	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	<i>Salvinia biloba</i>
<i>Lagarosiphon malor</i>	<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>

#### B. Parasitic Weeds:

*Aeginetia ssp.*  
*Alectra ssp.*  
*Cuscuta spp.* (See 7 CFR 360.200 for i3 exceptions)  
*Orobanche spp.* (See 7 CFR 360.200 for 13 exceptions)  
*Striga spp.*

#### C. Terrestrial Weeds:

<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	<i>Impernia brasiliensis</i>
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	<i>Imperata cylndrica</i>
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>
(including <i>A. ludoviciana</i> )	<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>
<i>Borreria alata</i>	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	<i>Mikania cordata</i>
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>
<i>Digitara scalarum</i>	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	<i>Mimosa pigra var. pigra</i>
<i>Drynana arenarioiaes</i>	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
<i>Emex australis</i>	<i>Opuntia aurantaca</i>
<i>Emiex spinosa</i>	<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	<i>Oryza punctata</i>
<i>Herncteam mantegazzianum</i>	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>

## Appendix 3

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<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	<i>Prosopis pallida</i>
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	<i>Prosopis reptans</i>
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>
<i>Prosopis alpataco</i>	<i>Prosopis ruizleali</i>
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	<i>Prosopis stombulifera</i>
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	<i>Prosopis torquata</i>
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
<i>Prosopis castellanosii</i>	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	<i>Solanum torvum</i>
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>

### III. Agency Policies

#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Forest Service

##### Definition:

**Integrated Pest Management** (IPM) is the consideration, evaluation, and use of alternatives available in resource management to prevent, eradicate, or mitigate noxious weeds and their impact.

**Management** of noxious weeds embodies those activities consistent with noxious weed objectives. Management activities may include education and efforts to prevent, eradicate, reduce, confine, or control noxious weeds through mechanical, biological, chemical, or cultural treatments, or other measures as appropriate.

**Noxious weeds** are those plant species designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Interior, or by state law or regulation. Generally, noxious weeds will possess one or more of the characteristics of being non-native, aggressive and difficult to manage, parasitic, or a carrier or host of serious insects or disease.

The **objectives** of the National Forest Service for noxious weed management include:

## Appendix 3

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1. Implement an integrated pest management approach in management of noxious weeds through cooperation, coordination, and communication among federal, state, and local agencies, organizations and individuals.
2. Provide, promote, and facilitate continuing research and technology developments for implementing integrated pest management approaches for managing noxious weeds.
3. Cooperate with other land management agencies in developing mutually compatible noxious weed management policies.
4. Provide leadership for partnerships with state and local weed control organizations.
5. Increase the general level of knowledge, awareness and commitment to noxious weed management.
6. Explore, promote, and encourage beneficial uses of noxious weeds.

The **policy** of National Forest Service noxious weed management is as follows:

1. All forest land management plans will address an interdisciplinary approach to noxious weed management through plan standards and guidelines.
2. Priority for treatment of noxious weeds shall be the prevention of potential invaders first, control of new and invading species second, followed by management efforts on established stands. Treatment efforts shall be cost-effective and coordinated with cooperators.
3. Emphasize preventing the establishment of noxious weeds in all land management projects and activities.
4. Within budgetary constraints, the Forest Service shall control, to the extent practical, noxious weeds on all National Forest System lands. All resources program areas of the National Forest System are responsible for noxious weed management, prevention, and control.
5. Seed planted on National Forest System lands shall be certified and be noxious weed seed-free under the guidelines set in the Secretary of Agriculture's Seed Certification Policy. Coordinate with state certification programs to meet state standards.
6. Encourage cooperative research, development and application programs that define the ecological requirements of noxious weeds and cost-effective management strategies.

## Appendix 3

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7. Cooperate with national and international agencies in the research and introduction of biological control agents for noxious weeds.
8. Encourage continuing education of integrated pest management approaches for noxious weeds through state extension services, state universities, and state Departments of Agriculture.
9. Encourage research, development, and the use of desirable plant species in revegetation and fire rehabilitation projects that are competitive with noxious weeds.
10. Emphasize human and environmental safety in carrying out all programs and activities relating to noxious weed control.
11. Assess all proposed control projects to determine the factors which favored the initial establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Design management to correct (where possible) those conditions to reduce the need for future treatment(s).
12. Cooperate in the development of state and federal interagency data bases, training, educational materials and handbooks for management of noxious weeds.
13. Support the USDA National Agricultural Pest Information System by providing National Forest System noxious weed data.
14. Cooperate in the development of an inter-agency system to inventory, monitor, and evaluate the management of noxious weeds.

### **Responsibility:**

The Forest Supervisor:

1. Prepare a noxious weed action plan, tied to the Forest Plan, that emphasizes integrated management, prevention, and includes inventory, treatment, monitoring, and public awareness and participation programs.
2. Monitor the intensity and extent of noxious weed infestations and provide an estimate on the current and potential impacts to all resources on National Forest System lands.

### **Authority:**

1. The authority for noxious weed management on National Forest System lands is in 36 CFR 222.8
2. USDA Departmental Regulation Number 9500-10
3. Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1952 [PL 93-629]
4. Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 [PL 90-583]

## Appendix 3

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5. Halogeton Golmeratus Control Act of 1952 [USC 1651-1656]
6. Federal Seed Act of 1939 [7 USC 1551-1611]
7. Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 [7 USC, Section 150aa-jj]
8. See FSM 2201 for additional legislative authorities.)

### **Funding:**

All resource program areas of the National Forest Service are responsible for noxious weed management, prevention, and control. Direct funding for noxious weed treatment programs is within the range management budget.

## **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

#### **Definition:**

Although noxious weed management is not considered a historic trust responsibility, it fits within the realm of protection of the natural resources. A Ten-year Noxious Weed Management Plan was developed in the late 1980s. This plan requires a 100 percent match of the BIA dollars by each funded project at the reservation location. Currently, more detailed criteria for funding of projects are being developed. These criteria will revise/update the current plan.

#### **Responsibility:**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has the primary fiduciary (trust) responsibility on approximately 56 million acres of Indian owned lands. This involves protection of the resources along with oversight of the proper development and promotion of the monetary value of those resources. There are more than 500 federally-owned tribes including 200 village groups in Alaska. The number of Indian reservations is about 280. The BIA consists of three administrative levels - Central Office, 12 Regional Offices, and numerous Agency Offices (at the reservation locations).

#### **Funding:**

Currently, the BIA funding for Noxious Weed Management is 1.9 million dollars. This is divided among 11 of the 12 BIA Regions based upon request, proven need, and some basic funding criteria.

## Appendix 3

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### ***Federal Laws on Native American Religion: These laws affect all actions on Federal lands.***

1. Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, P.L. 96-95, as amended, P.L. 100-555, P.L. 100-588).
2. American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA, P.L. 95-341).
3. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, P.L. 89-665, as amended, P.L. 91-243, P.L. 93-54, P.L. 94-422, P.L. 94-458, P.L. 96-199, P.L. 96-244, P.L. 96-515).

### **Bureau of Land Management**

#### **Definition:**

**Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** is the consideration, evaluation, and use of alternatives available in resource management to prevent, eradicate, or mitigate noxious weeds and their impact.

**Management** of noxious weeds embodies those activities consistent with noxious weed objectives. Management activities may include education and efforts to prevent, eradicate, reduce, confine, or control noxious weeds through mechanical, biological, chemical, or cultural treatments, or other measures as appropriate.

**Noxious weeds** are those plant species designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Interior, or by state law or regulation. Generally, noxious weeds will possess one or more of the characteristics of being non-native, aggressive and difficult to manage, parasitic, or a carrier or host of serious insects or disease.

The **objectives** of the Bureau of Land Management for noxious weed management include:

1. Implement an integrated pest management approach in management of noxious weeds through cooperation, coordination, and communication among federal, state, and local agencies, organizations and individuals.
2. Provide, promote, and facilitate continuing research and technology developments for implementing integrated pest management approaches for managing noxious weeds.
3. Cooperate with other land management agencies in developing mutually compatible noxious weed management policies.
4. Provide leadership for partnerships with state and local weed control organizations.

## Appendix 3

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5. Increase the general level of knowledge, awareness and commitment to noxious weed management.
6. Explore, promote, and encourage beneficial uses of noxious weeds.

The **policy** of The Bureau of Land Management noxious weed management is as follows:

1. All the BLM land management plans will address an interdisciplinary approach to noxious weed management through plan standards and guidelines.
2. Priority for treatment of noxious weeds shall be the prevention of potential invaders first, control of new and invading species second, followed by management efforts on established stands. Treatment efforts shall be cost-effective and coordinated with cooperators.
3. Emphasize preventing the establishment of noxious weeds in all land management projects and activities.
4. Within budgetary constraints, the BLM shall control, to the extent practical, noxious weeds on all the BLM lands. All resources program areas of the BLM are responsible for noxious weed management, prevention, and control.
5. Seed planted on the BLM lands shall be certified and be noxious weed seed-free under the guidelines set in the Secretary of Interior's Seed Certification Policy. Coordinate with state certification programs to meet state standards.
6. Encourage cooperative research, development and application programs that define the ecological requirements of noxious weeds and cost-effective management strategies.
7. Cooperate with national and international agencies in the research and introduction of biological control agents for noxious weeds.
8. Encourage continuing education of integrated pest management approaches for noxious weeds through BLM, state extension services, state universities, and state Departments of Agriculture.
9. Encourage research, development, and the use of desirable plant species in revegetation and fire rehabilitation projects that are competitive with noxious weeds.
10. Emphasize human and environmental safety in carrying out all programs and activities relating to noxious weed management.

## Appendix 3

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11. Assess all proposed control projects to determine the factors which favored the initial establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Design management to correct (where possible) those conditions to reduce the need for future treatment(s).
12. Cooperate in the development of state and federal interagency data bases, training, educational materials and handbooks for management of noxious weeds.
13. Cooperate in the development of an inter-agency system to inventory, monitor, and evaluate the management of noxious weeds.

### **Responsibility:**

The BLM director formulates noxious weed control policy within the confines of the Department of the Interior policy guidelines. The National Weed Team is responsible for the overall guidance in pest management programs for the BLM Partners Against Weed Action Plan, 1996, and Communications Plan, 1996. Each BLM state director then reviews the pest control programs for his/her area. The BLM State Weed/Pesticide Coordinator is responsible for compliance with label restrictions where pesticides are the chosen method. The actual planning and implementation of the pest control plans is the duty of each field office manager. The field office manager coordinates all plans with appropriate State agencies, other interested agencies, user groups and the general public.

### **Authority:**

1. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
2. Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978.
3. Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 [PL 90-583].
4. Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended by Sec. 15 - Management of Undesirable Plants on Federal Lands, 1990 [PL 93-629].
5. Halogeton Golmeratus Control Act of 1952, [USC 1651-1656].
6. Federal Seed Act of 1939 [7 USC 1551-1611].
7. Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 [7 USC, Section 150aa-jj].
8. Section 124 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 also known as the Wyden Amendment [PL 104-208].
9. Final Environmental Impact Statement Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in 13 Western States (1991).

## Appendix 3

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10. BLM final Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement (1985).
11. BLM Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Noxious Weeds (1987).
12. BLM Departmental Manual 517.
13. BLM Departmental Manual 609.
14. BLM Manual 9011 and Handbook H-9011-1.
15. BLM Manual 9014.
16. BLM Manual 9015.

### **Funding:**

Currently, funding for noxious weed control is derived either from the Range Management Division (special appropriations) or from Range Improvement funds, acquired through grazing fees. Additional funds can be derived from other subactivity funds or sources.

## **National Park Service**

### **Definition:**

The NPS defines nonnative species (all are exotic or alien and can be designated as noxious) as any plant or animal that occurs in a given location as a result of direct, indirect, deliberate or accidental actions by humans. This definition allows the NPS to recognize and distinguish between changes to park resources caused by natural processes of plants and animals, such as natural range expansions, and those changes caused by humans.

### **Responsibility:**

The National Park Service (NPS) is required by law to keep the parks as unaltered by human activities as possible. As early as 1933, the NPS policy recognized the harmful effects of nonnative plants and animals. Today the NPS has a strong and clear policy on managing nonnative species in the parks. IN addition to national, state, and local laws, parks are currently guided by three primary internal documents to manage nonnative species including: USDI NPS MANAGEMENT POLICIES (1988), NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE (NPS-77), and the individual parks NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN. Many parks also have a specific management plan which deals with management of nonnative species.

Invasive nonnative plants currently infest an estimated seven million acres of NPS lands. Managing invasions of nonnative

## Appendix 3

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species requires a coordinated strategy based on cooperation among all land managers and on the principles of integrated pest management (IPM). IPM managers must clearly understand the biology and ecology of the plant and its environment before developing management strategies. Armed with this scientifically sound information, resource managers choose the most effective, economical, environmentally safe, and socially acceptable method of management. IPM embraces the full range of management techniques, including cultural, physical (mechanical), chemical and biological control.

Program implementation rests with individual park staff, frequently involving staff from all divisions, but funded by park resource managers. park staff receives technical support from regional and national specialists that monitor program efficacy and approve the use of specific herbicides.

### **Funding:**

The NPS spends millions of dollars each year combating nonnative plants in an effort to preserve park resources, and still the problem is growing. Funding for nonnative plant control primarily comes from a parks general operating fund. Park superintendents and division chiefs allocate operating funds according to park priorities. Occasionally special programmatic funds [ie Federal Highways revegetation funds, Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP), Natural Resource Preservation, Restoration, and Mitigation Program (PRAM)] are available and have played a significant role in program development and continuity.

**NOTE: These are the only Federal Agencies that submitted information for this document.**