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Appendix A Integrated Vegetation Management Prescriptions
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Summary

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) manages approximately 850 miles of roadside right-of-way throughout Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens’ counties. This right-of-way is part of the state highway system including US-395, SR-20, SR-31 as well as a number of other state routes in the area. A map of state highways and routes in this area is attached on the following page.

As a landowner in this area WSDOT is required to control all designated noxious weeds that occur on this right-of-way by state law (RCW 17.10 and 15.15.010). It is important to WSDOT to not only meet the legal requirements, but also to consider the needs and concerns of adjacent landowners in this area.

In order to better manage these roadsides WSDOT has developed an Integrated Vegetation Management Plan (IVM) for this area. This plan serves as the primary guidance document for maintenance of roadsides in this area and will provide detailed weed control and planting guidance as well as overall policy and procedures. This plan supports WSDOT’s long-range goals of managing these roadsides to:

- Reduce maintenance costs
- Improve weed control
- Enhance roadside vegetation by providing stable, sustainable plant communities

The attached plan consists of four main sections:

1. **Introduction**: This section provides a background that has lead to the development of the plan as well as references to other pertinent guidance documents.
2. **Description**: This portion of the plan deals with roadside character and maintenance considerations and gives the reader an overall understanding of the WSDOT roadside program.
3. **Plan**: This is the main body of the document which includes detailed descriptions of specific maintenance activities, policies and objectives.
4. **Appendices**: This section contains prescriptions for weed control and revegetation, locations of special maintenance areas, forms and records, and a list of local public and private stakeholders.

This plan is a dynamic document that will be developed and updated over time with input from a variety of sources. WSDOT will be requesting comments and suggestions from local private and public entities during 2010-2011 by public notifications, letters and personal communications. A working draft version of the IVM plan will be accessible in an electronic form at: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/maintenance/vegetation/default.htm or available in hard copy upon request. Please contact Keith Walker or James Morin at the numbers listed below for questions or comments.

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Vicinity Map

Figure 1
Program Goals

The purpose of this section is to identify the short and long term operational goals within Eastern Region, Area 4. These goals will help direct decisions that affect roadside management and the construction of roadside. These goals will be updated and evaluated on a yearly basis during the annual Winter Planning Meeting.

Long-Term Goals (2009-2013)
Long-term goals should be achievable within a 5 year period of time and have clearly stated objectives. Long-term goals may be general in nature and should provide direction for short term operational goals.

- **General Weed Control**
  1. Continue to provide consistency and predictability in Vegetation Management (VM) program.
  2. Maintain good communication with Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens’ counties.

- **Noxious Weed Control 3A2  Map Target: B**
  1. Eliminate persistent noxious weeds infestations in sensitive areas
  2. Increase focus on fall applications particularly with Dalmatian Toadflax, Canada Thistle and Rush Skeletonweed.

- **Nuisance Weed Control 3A3  Map Target: B-**
  1. Nuisance weeds will only be controlled incidental to noxious weed control
  2. Continue to encourage desirable vegetation to establish on ROW as primary nuisance weed control method.

- **Obstructions 3A4- Map Target: B-**
  1. Maintain hardware, intersections and low site distance locations to be free of vegetation obstructions at all times.

Short-Term Goals (2009)
Short-term goals are planned for implementation during the 2009 season. Short-term goals should be specific goals with clear objectives that can be measured and reported.

- **Noxious Weed Control 3A2- Map Target: B**
  1. Treat an estimated 1200 acres of roadside with selective herbicides for noxious weed control
  2. Mow approximately 150 acres of noxious weeds on roadsides and gore areas.

- **Nuisance Weed Control 3A3- Map Target: B-**
  1. Nuisance weeds will only be controlled incidentally to noxious weed control
  2. Continue to encourage desirable vegetation to establish on ROW as primary nuisance weed control method.

- **Obstructions 3A4- Map Target: B-**
  1. Apply approximately 40-60 acres of Bare-ground
  2. Mow approximately 250 acres for obstructions
  3. Hand trim approximately 5 acres of obstructions
  4. Remove approximately 50 danger trees
Roadside Maintenance Considerations

The primary objectives for maintenance of roadside vegetation:

- Provide safe highway operation
- Comply with legal regulations for control of noxious weeds
- Protection of the environment

Overall WSDOT maintenance policy and procedures are defined in Chapter 6 of the WSDOT Maintenance Manual (M51-01, March 2002)

Visual Quality
All maintenance activities should be conducted in a way that minimizes visual impacts such as wide spread "brown-out" from herbicides or shattered limbs from side trimming. Roadsides should look as natural as possible throughout the year. Appropriate visual quality for roadsides throughout the state is defined in the WSDOT Roadside Classification Plan (June 1996)
www.wsdot.wa.gov/fasc/EngineeringPublications/Manuals/RCP.pdf

Operational Zones
WSDOT roadsides are divided into several zones for the purposes of assigning management objectives, maintenance intensities, and thresholds for triggering vegetation maintenance actions. Noxious weed species designated for control by state and county law are controlled throughout all zones. Not all maintenance zones will occur along state highways in Eastern Region, Area 4. In many cases the narrow width of the right-of-way or adjoining land-use, limits the operational zones to Zone 1 and a narrow Zone 2 only. Roadside vegetation management zones are as follows:

Zone 1 – Where necessary, a vegetation free gravel shoulder is maintained to provide for key operational and safety needs.

Zone 2 – The operational zone extends from the edge of Zone 1, or the pavement edge, to a width necessary to provide for safe errant vehicular recovery, maintain sight distance at corners and intersections, and provide for other operational, safety, and environmental functions. This zone must be free of vegetation with trunk diameter greater than 6". Where guardrail exists there is no requirement to maintain the vehicle recovery zone. The goal of vegetation management in Zone 2 is to:

- Encourage the growth of stable low growing desirable plant communities
- Control noxious weeds
- Reduce routine maintenance costs
- Reduce erosion and stabilize the roadway shoulder
- Support roadside operational and safety needs

Zone 3 – In areas with sufficient right-of-way width, a buffer or transition zone extends from Zone 2 to the right-of-way line to provide a buffer or transitional area between the highway facility and adjacent land uses. This area is maintained selectively, and to the greatest degree possible as a self-sustaining plant community, to minimize erosion as well as the growth of weeds and undesirable trees and brush.
**Pavement Edge Zone**
Low Growing or Routinely Mowed Vegetation and/or Vegetation-Free Strip
Maintained using mechanical and/or chemical methods for sight distance, stormwater drainage and filtration, noxious weed control, pavement preservation and roadside hardware maintenance.

**Operational Zone**
No Vegetation with Stem Diameter Greater than 4" Maintained using IVM techniques for sign visibility, sight distance, errant vehicle recovery and weed control.

**Buffer Zone**
Native or Naturally Occurring Vegetation
Where adequate right of way exists, maintained using IVM techniques to encourage desirable, self-sustaining plant communities.

Typical Roadside Vegetation Management Zones
Figure 2
Special Considerations

Herbicide Sensitive Areas
An Herbicide Sensitive Areas consist of all locations within 60’ of jurisdictional water bodies. WSDOT limits the use of herbicides in these areas to reduce the potential risk of environmental impact to these sensitive resources. Only products that have successfully undergone an internal risk assessment process will be used in these areas (See Herbicide Safety below).

Special Maintenance Areas
This plan also defines and identifies areas with unique roadside maintenance requirements or where arrangements exist due to the surrounding land use, neighbor concerns or specific highway related functions. Special maintenance areas in highway roadsides sections with agreements for maintenance by neighbors are further defined in Special Maintenance Areas, Section 3.

Public Notification of Herbicide Applications
WSDOT is required by law to notify chemically sensitive individuals on file with Washington State Department of Agriculture, where the residing property abuts the highway right of way and the residence is within ½ mile of the property line. Notification to chemically sensitive individuals is accomplished by letter and/or phone conversation prior to each application. For specific herbicide application schedules, the roadside vegetation maintenance personnel can be reached at 509.577.1908.

Herbicide Safety
When applying herbicides WSDOT takes precaution to avoid any impact on human and environmental health, and to ensure herbicides do not move off target. Applications are made only by trained and licensed employees following all state and federal regulations as well as all recommendations and restrictions given on the individual product labels as approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

WSDOT has also conducted a risk assessment for the herbicide products and application methods used on state highways. Toxicological impacts of WSDOT practices were evaluated for human health in both operators and the general public, for aquatic ecosystems, and terrestrial wildlife. The findings of this assessment are summarized in a series of fact sheets for the individual herbicides used by WSDOT. These fact sheets can be viewed and downloaded through the Internet at: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Maintenance/Roadside/herbicide_use.htm or copies may be obtained by calling the WSDOT Headquarters Maintenance Office at 360.705.7850.

WSDOT Employee Training and Education
Perhaps the most important key to success in the implementation of this plan is the education and training of the maintenance employees responsible for delivery of the program on a day-to-day basis. This plan and the information resources it provides is intended to supplement and enhance existing training and education opportunities already in place. Training and education for employees engaged in the delivery of the roadside vegetation management will include:

- Participation in an annual one-day Spring review of vegetation management needs and activities from the previous year, and planning for the coming year, including the maintenance crew(s), supervisor, and area maintenance superintendent and/or assistant superintendent.
- Development of a field guide using representative photographs taken along the highway to illustrate key aspects of IVM treatment. This will be developed over the first several years of plan implementation.
- Attendance at the annual statewide WSDOT Roadside Vegetation Management Workshops, where there is a focus on IVM tools and procedures, proper and safe use of herbicides, and lessons learned from around the state.
• Ongoing participation and communication with the public and private sector. This includes involvement in local weed board meetings, public events as well as communication with neighboring landowners and municipalities.
• Annual Winter Planning Meeting held in each Maintenance Area
**Roadside Design and Construction Considerations**

Highway and utility construction in many cases has a significant impact on drainage, soils and vegetation adjacent to the paved roadway. WSDOT policy and practice for restoring the operational, environmental and visual functions disturbed by construction is based on the guidelines found in the Roadside Classification Plan (RCP) (WSDOT 1996), and the Roadside Manual (WSDOT M25-30, July 2002).

Internal agency coordination between the Design, Construction, and Maintenance programs is imperative to a comprehensive roadside vegetation management plan. A commitment to increasing communication in these areas is an important component in an ongoing effort to reduced lifecycle costs and improves roadside vegetation. This commitment has been recognized and agreed to by the regional management team.

_Below is a list of design/construction projects that may have impacts to roadsides in the next 2-4 years:_

- There are currently no contracts planned that will likely impact roadside operations.
- **WSDOT Eastern Region Projects Link:** [http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Regions/Eastern/Projects/](http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Regions/Eastern/Projects/)

_Below is a list of permitted utility projects that are scheduled for construction within the next 2-4 years._

- No utility projects are scheduled in this area at this time.
Continuously Monitor Roadside Vegetation

Identify Problem Areas

Evaluate treatment options including Chemical-Mechanical-Biological-Cultural

Establish Treatment Plan

Treat Problem Area

Monitor Treatments

The IVM Decision-Making Process
Figure 3
1. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
Roadside maintenance activities are considered routine when regular annual treatment is required because vegetative growth annually or regularly exceeds action thresholds. Typical routine maintenance activities include maintenance of Zone 1 and certain types of mowing and trimming.

1.1. Routine Shoulder Maintenance (Zone 1)

1.1.1. Policy and Objectives
Historically the edge of pavement, or zone 1 was maintained to be free of vegetation to a typical width of 2-4’. In recent years ER Area 4 has transitioned away from the area-wide bare ground policy in favor of encouraging desirable vegetation in zone 1. Bare ground applications may be made in certain instances due to site-specific conditions such as sight distance or edge build-up.

Guardrail sections will be maintained to be free of vegetation unless otherwise identified in this plan.

1.1.2. Action Thresholds (Zone 1):
An action threshold refers to the point at which action must be taken to control an infestation of weeds. The action thresholds for treatment of Zone 1 bare ground are listed below.

- Presence of vegetation within 2’ of edge of pavement in guardrail sections.
- Sight distance limited by vegetation at or near the edge of pavement.

1.1.3. Methods (timing and procedures)
Zone 1 residual applications, where needed, will occur in the spring, typically beginning in early/mid March. Herbicide Sensitive Areas will be maintained with a chemical that has been approved for use within this 60-foot buffer or by alternative mechanical applications. Special care will be given to these sensitive areas to insure that there are no impacts to the aquatic environment.

1.1.4. Prescriptions
See Appendix A, Zone 1 Maintenance Prescriptions

1.2. Hazard Tree Removal

1.2.1. Policy and Practices
Trees within the right-of-way are routinely monitored by maintenance staff. Hazard trees may be:

- Dead
- Diseased
- Leaning or
- Structurally damaged or unsound
- Shading, in some cases may create excessive frost problems on the roadway. In these cases canopy thinning or removal may take place to mitigate the risk.
Trees that are identified as an imminent threat to the highway or traffic will be evaluated using best horticultural judgment and removed as soon as possible.

2. INTEGRATED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
For all vegetation management needs not addressed through routine maintenance as described above, activities are planned and carried out using the principles of Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) and the decision making process described in Figure 3 (page 12). The goals of the IVM program are to:

- Provide effective control of noxious weeds
- Reduce maintenance life cycle costs
- Establish stable roadsides with desirable vegetation
- Preserve and enhance environmental quality

2.1. Integrated Vegetation Management Planning and Tracking Database

2.1.1. Description
One of the keys to the successful use of IVM is carrying out activities in accordance with a long-range plan and to follow up with monitoring and evaluation of treatment results. To facilitate this, IVM forms and a database have been created for statewide use by WSDOT maintenance. This system is being tested as part of the initial development of Roadside Vegetation Management Plans and will be modified and refined as technology in this area continues to develop over the coming years.

2.1.2. Sample forms
A copy of the Integrated Vegetation Management Form and Application Record are included in Appendix E, Forms and Records.

2.1.3. Instructions for use
Maintenance supervisors and technicians can access the IVM Record through the existing pesticide application record keeping system available from the area office. The IVM form should be used whenever evaluation of a method or product is desired. Entries should include future evaluation dates as well as a description of the site and current conditions.

2.2. Mowing Operations

2.2.1. Policy and Objectives
Mowing will be accomplished throughout the Eastern Region, Area 4 on an as needed basis. Mowing needs and prescriptions will vary by location. Mowing can be an effective form of weed control, but done incorrectly can cause damage to desirable vegetation and enhance the growing environment for unwanted weeds. It's important when conducting a mowing operation to consider a number of factors including goals, timing, target species, deck height and frequency.

2.2.2. Methods (Timing and Procedures)
Prior to conducting a mowing operation consider the following elements. Review items 1-7 below, then review and follow the appropriate prescriptions in Appendix A. There will be no mowing of desirable vegetation including grass, forbs, shrubs or woody species without prior authorization of the Maintenance Area Superintendent.

1. **Identify Goals Of Mowing Operation**: Before prescribing mowing as a preferred alternative, it is important to clearly understand what the goals are of this operation. These goals should not only be understood by the manager or decision maker, but also must be clearly communicated and understood by the operator as well. Goals may include; control of seed production, maintenance of sight distance, control of vegetation around hardware features, control of noxious or nuisance weeds in an environmental or crop sensitive area or the removal of weed skeletons for the control of newly emerging weeds.

2. **Identify Appropriate Timing**: When mowing in a stand of established dry land perennial grass, particularly native varieties, it is important to consider timing. Mowing shall not occur until after desirable grasses have reached dormancy or set seed, typically in July-August. If the goal is to control seed production of undesirable plants in an area where no desirable vegetation is present, mowing should take place as late as possible and prior to seed development. This will increase the likelihood that the target plant will not produce seed.

3. **Identify Target**: Identify target plant or plants to be controlled and ensure that the mowing operation will not spread these weed or exacerbate the existing problem. Some weeds, such as Japanese knotweed, can be easily spread through mowing. Ensure that the operator understands the target species and any desirable species in the area.

4. **Deck Height**: The mower deck height must be maintained at least 6-8 inches from the ground to reduce the likelihood of exposing bare soil. It is also important to maintain this deck height if the mowing operation will include desirable grasses. Close mowing may be allowed in special cases where no desirable species occurs and restoration work will immediately follow.

5. **Clean Mower**: Mowing can easily spread weed seed from infested areas to uninfested areas. It is important to clean the mower after each operation to ensure that mowing operation is not contributing to the spread of noxious and nuisance weeds.

6. **Consider Alternatives**: As with all IVM operations it is important to consider alternative methods. Mowing in Eastern Region, Area 4 is not a routine maintenance activity. It is a secondary form of weed control to be used on an as needed basis.

7. **Communicate**: Communication with the mower operator is critical to a successful mowing operation. The operator must understand the goals, timing, target species and desirable species before the mowing operation begins.
2.2.3. Prescriptions
See Appendix A, IVM Mowing Prescriptions

2.3. Noxious Weed Control

2.3.1. Policy and objectives
WSDOT is required to control and prevent the spread of all noxious weeds on lands owned or managed by the agency. Noxious weed control is a high priority for WSDOT as a result of this legal mandate as well as the fact that if they are left unchecked, levels of infestation can begin to spread at exponential rates from year to year. Noxious weeds are invasive, non-native plant species that can quickly dominate native plant communities and spread to other areas or regions. New infestations of noxious weeds often appear first in highway corridors after being transported from other areas by vehicles or transportation of agricultural products. Without timely control, new infestations can further spread along transportation corridors and to adjacent property. The overall cost and economic impact to the agricultural community and the health of native ecosystems can be significant.

WSDOT prioritizes weed control based on three legally defined weed species classification categories. Chapter 16-750 of the Washington Administrative Code lists weed species in classes A, B, and C. Noxious weeds include all plants listed as class A, and those in classes B and C that are designated for control within each individual county.

Class A
Class A noxious weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in the state. Immediate treatment of these new infestations is required by state law and is the top weed control priority to prevent spread into adjacent areas. Eastern Region, Area 4 is located primarily within Noxious Weed Region 4. http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weed_list/weed_regions.htm

Currently there are no known Class A weeds identified within the WSDOT operating right of way in Eastern Region, Area 4.

Class B and C Designate Weeds
Class B and C weeds are more widespread than Class A, with control mandated by law only if infestations are generally limited and the species are designated within the individual counties by the County Noxious Weed Control Boards. Containment, gradual reduction, and prevention of further spread are the chief management concerns of Designate species. Class B and C noxious weeds designated for control within Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties and currently present within WSDOT right-of-way include:

**Ferry County:**
- Blueweed (Echium vulgare)
- Buffalobur (Buffalobur)
- Bugloss, Annual (Anchusa officinalis)
- Bugloss, Common(Anchusa officinalis)
- Camelthorn (Alhagi maurorum)
- Common Catsear (Hypochaeris radicata)
- Dyers woad (Isatis tinctoria)
- Hawkweed, European (Hieracium sabaudum)
- Hawkweed, Orange (Hieracium aurantiacum)
- Herb Robert (Geranium robertianum)
- Hoary Alyssum (Berteroa incana)
- Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)
- Knapweed, Diffuse (Centaurea diffusa)
- Knapweed, Meadow (Centaurea jacea x nigra)
- Knapweed, Russian (Acroptilon repens)
- Knapweed, Spotted (Centaurea biebersteinii)
- Knotweed, Giant (Polygonum sachalinesense)
- Knotweed, Himalayan (Polygonum polystachyim)
- Knotweed, Japanese (Polygonum cupidatum)
- Kochia, (Kochia scoparia)
- Longspine Sandbur (Cenchrus longispinus)
- Oxeye Daisy, (Leucanthemum vulgare)
- Perennial Pepperweed, (Lepidium latifolium)
- Policeman's Helmet (Impatiens glandulifera)
- Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris)
- Rush Skeletonweed, (Chondrilla juncea)
- Saltcedar (Tamarix ramosissima)
- Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)
- Spurge, Leafy (Euphorbia esula)
- Sulfur Cinquefoil (Potentilla recta)
- Swainsonsspea (Sphaerophyllum salsula)
- Tansy Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)
- Thistle, Musk (Carduus nutans)
- Thistle, Plumeless (Carduus acanthoides)
- Thistle, Scotch (Onopordum acanthium)
- Toadflax, Dalmatian (Linaria dalmatica spp dalmatica)
- Wild Carrot, (Daucus carota)
- Wild four oclock (Mirabilis nyctaginea)
- Yellow Starthistle, (Centaurea solstitialis)

**Pend Oreille County**
- Bluweed (Echium vulgare)
- Buffalobur (Buffalobur)
- Bugloss, Annual (Anchusa officinalis)
- Bugloss, Common (Anchusa officinalis)
- Camelthorn (Alhagi maurorum)
- Common Catsear (Hypochaeris radicata)
- Common fennel (Foeniculum vulgare)
- Common reed (Phragmites australis)
- Dyers woad (Isatis tinctoria)
- Hawkweed, European (Hieracium sabaumd)
- Herb Robert (Geranium robertianum)
- Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)
- Knapweed, Diffuse (Centaurea diffusa)
- Knapweed, Meadow (Centaurea jacea x nigra)
- Knapweed, Russian (Acroptilon repens)
- Knapweed, Spotted (Centaurea biebersteinii)
- Knotweed, Giant (Polygonum sachalinesense)
- Knotweed, Himalayan (Polygonum polystachyim)
- Knotweed, Japanese (Polygonum cupidatum)
- Kochia, (Kochia scoparia)
- Longspine Sandbur (Cenchrus longispinus)
- Perennial Pepperweed, (Lepidium latifolium)
• Perennial Sowthistle (Sonchus arvensis ssp. Arvensis)
• Poison Hemlock (Conium maculatum)
• Policeman’s Helmet (Impatiens glandulifera)
• Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris)
• Rush Skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea)
• Saltcedar (Tamarix ramosissima)
• Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)
• Spurge, Leafy (Euphorbia esula)
• Swainsonspea (Sphaerophysa salsula)
• Tansy Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)
• Thistle, Musk (Carduus nutans)
• Thistle, Plumeless (Carduus acanthoides)
• Thistle, Scotch (Onopordum acanthium)
• White Bryony (Bryonia alba)
• Wild four oclock (Mirabilis nyctaginea)
• Yellow Starthistle, (Centaurea solstitialis)
• Thistle, Scotch (Onopordum acanthium)

**Stevens County**
• Blueweed (Echium vulgare)
• Buffalobur (Buffalobur)
• Bugloss, Annual (Anchusa officinalis)
• Bugloss, Common (Anchusa officinalis)
• Camelthorn (Alhagi maurorum)
• Dyers woad (Isatis tinctoria)
• Hawkweed, European (Hieracium sabaudum)
• Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)
• Knapweed, Diffuse (Centaurea diffusa)
• Knapweed, Russian (Acroptilon repens)
• Knapweed, Spotted (Centaurea biebersteinii)
• Kochia, (Kochia scoparia)
• Longspine Sandbur (Cenchrus longispinus)
• Perennial Pepperweed, (Lepidium latifolium)
• Perennial Sowthistle (Sonchus arvensis ssp. Arvensis)
• Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris)
• Rush Skeletonweed, (Chondrilla juncea)
• Saltcedar (Tamarix ramosissima)
• Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)
• Tansy Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)
• Thistle, Musk (Carduus nutans)
• Thistle, Plumeless (Carduus acanthoides)
• Thistle, Scotch (Onopordum acanthium)
• Wild four oclock (Mirabilis nyctaginea)
• Yellow Starthistle, (Centaurea solstitialis)

### 2.3.2. Methods

Control of noxious weed species can be very difficult; therefore it is important to incorporate the concepts of IVM. Regardless of the specific method used to control noxious weeds it is important to fully understand the life cycle of the weeds that are being controlled.
• **Chemical**: In many cases herbicides are used as a means of early control due to levels of infestations and within areas requiring control. Timing of herbicide treatments within the growth stage of the weed species is critical to achieving complete control of perennial species.

• **Mechanical**: Mowing, blading, diskng and hand pulling are often used in conjunction with other control methods. Mowing considerations are covered in section 2.2 of this document.

• **Biological**: Biological controls are being used widely throughout WSDOT within the operating right of way. It is important to consider climate, level of infestation and available control species when selecting an appropriate biological control. It is also imperative that bio-controls be placed in an area that won’t be adversely affected by mechanical or chemical control methods.

• **Revegetation/Enhancement**: A variety of other measures may be taken to promote natural vegetative competition through seeding, planting, and soil enhancement. Documentation of these methods and related success is essential to the success of long-term control measures. IVM forms will be completed for each of these sites and are located in Appendix E.

2.3.3. **Action Thresholds:**
The action threshold for noxious weed control is met whenever seed production of a noxious weed is imminent. WSDOT is required by state law to control and prevent the spread of all noxious weeds on WSDOT right-of-way (RCW 17.10.040). Control efforts will be initiated prior to the noxious weed producing seed.

2.3.4. **Prescriptions**
See Appendix A, IVM Prescriptions, Noxious Weed Control

2.4. **Nuisance Weed Control**

2.4.1. **Policy and objectives**
Nuisance weed control, while not required by state law, provides many positive benefits to the overall condition of the roadside including:

- Stabilization of shoulders and banks
- Improved storm water treatment
- Protection and enhancement of native plant communities
- Reduces spread of weeds
- Enhances visual quality

Depending on crew availability and budget, nuisance weeds will be controlled throughout the roadsides of Eastern Region, Area 4 as part of the overall Integrated Vegetation Management process. Priority control measures will be given to new infestations or those infestations that threaten desirable roadside vegetation. In some cases, where practical, nuisance weed infestations may be treated in conjunction with noxious weed.

For established infestations currently identified in this plan, weed populations will be contained and gradually reduced by applying appropriate vegetation management prescriptions as funds and resources are available. Control options range from manual cutting, mechanical removal, revegetation and biological control, to targeted selective herbicide application, or combinations thereof.
2.4.2. **List of species currently present**
Numerous Class C nuisance weeds occur throughout Eastern Region, Area 4 within WSDOT right of way that are not targeted for control. In some cases they are controlled incidentally or for site-specific reasons.

Common nuisance weed species that occur on WSDOT right of way within Eastern Region, Area 4 include:
- Babies Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*)
- Common Mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*)
- China Lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)
- Marestail (*Conyza canadensis*)
- Mustard Species
- Russian Thistle (*Salsola iberica sennen*)
- Teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*)

2.4.3. **Methods**
Control measures for nuisance weeds are very similar to those of noxious weeds, see Section 2.3.2 and are dependent on available resources. Species that are wide spread are treated routinely throughout the season, often controlled incidental to noxious weeds.

2.4.4. **Action Threshold For Nuisance Weed Control**
Action will be taken at the discretion of the area superintendent. WSDOT is not required to control nuisance weeds, however, action is advised where funding is available and one or more of the following instances occur as a result of a nuisance weed infestation.

- Impact to desirable vegetation
- Nuisance weed presence reduces effectiveness of noxious weed control due to height or density
- New infestation where local control is achievable

2.4.5. **Prescriptions**
See Appendix A, IVM Prescriptions, Nuisance Weed Control

2.5. **Tree and Brush Control**

2.5.1. **Policy and Practice**
Trees and brush are controlled for safety reasons including preservation of sight distance at curves and intersections, and for visibility of signs, and preventing trees with large trunk diameter from growing too close to traffic lanes.

- Native large shrub and small tree species should be allowed to grow and mature in Zones 2 and 3 and side trimmed if they encroach on site distance or other traffic operational requirements.
- Large coniferous or deciduous tree species such as ponderosa pine, fir or cottonwood left to grow in Zone 2, can reach substantial size over a relatively short period of time and should be removed when young.

2.5.2. **Methods**
Removal of undesirable tree and brush species can be accomplished in a variety of manners including hand cutting, herbicide applications, hand pulling, mowing or combinations thereof. A thorough understanding of the species to be controlled and consideration of proper timing is important with any of these control methods to reduce damage, minimize visual impact and be cost effective. Below are specific considerations for the various control methods:

- **Mowing**: In many cases it is effective to mow back the majority of the existing vegetation to the outside edge of zone 2, then follow with spot mowing or herbicide treatments of undesirable species as needed, leaving desirable species to form a competitive cover.
- **Hand Cutting**: When possible, hand cuttings can be chipped in place and applied to the roadside as mulch where needed. In many cases this can be used to improve soils, reduce erosion and improve vegetation.
- **Trimming**: Consideration should be given to the visual impact of trimming as well as the effectiveness of this operation. Chemical control will not be used on deciduous trees and shrubs until after the first of September, except for cut stump treatments.
- **Chemical Control**: Chemical control will not be used on conifers greater than 2' in height.
- **Transplanting**: Whenever possible, safe and practical, seedling trees will be dug or pulled by hand and transplanted to areas where there growth will be beneficial and appropriate. Agreements may be signed to allow private citizens or groups to collect seedlings for use as transplants.
- **Prescriptions**: See Appendix A, IVM Prescriptions, Tree and Brush Control

3. **SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

   Special Maintenance Areas include any sections of roadside where there are unique maintenance requirements or existing arrangements with any external organizations. Special Maintenance Areas may include interchanges, community entrances or enhancement areas, areas maintained by cities, bicycle paths, storm water retention ponds, state parks, wellheads, environmentally sensitive areas, school zones, and roadsides adjacent to individual properties with current or annual no-spray agreements and new technologies.

3.1. **Herbicide Sensitive Areas**

   3.1.1. **Policy and objectives**

   There are a number of herbicide sensitive areas located within the area where herbicide use will be limited or restricted in order to reduce the potential of environmental impact. In these locations vegetation will be managed using limited herbicides use or non-chemical alternatives.

   The Washington State Department of Agriculture maintains a list of individuals who have been diagnosed with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS). WSDOT is required by law to notify these individuals when making herbicide applications to roadside locations if the highway right of way is adjacent to their property or their principle residence is within one-half mile of the application. Concerned individuals can obtain further information by contacting the area maintenance office in Colville at 509.684.7434.
3.2. Restoration Projects and Test Plots

3.2.1. Policy and objectives
Test plots are established as part of an on-going effort to refine the Integrated Vegetation Management process. Test plots will be used to evaluate revegetation techniques, herbicide selection, species selection, evaluate soil amendments and other research activities as needed. Test plot goals, locations and duration are identified and recorded in Appendix C.

3.2.2. Locations by Milepost, See Appendix C, Test and Restoration Plots

3.3. Adopt-a-Highway and Owner Will Maintain Agreements

3.3.1. Policy and objectives
The Adopt-a-Highway program allows private citizens, volunteer groups, and businesses an opportunity to contribute to an enhanced roadside appearance through direct partnership with WSDOT. The program improves the overall appearance of the roadside primarily through litter control, although other activities that improve the visual and environmental condition of the roadside are permitted as well including limited planting and maintenance of specific areas. Other partnership opportunities are possible through general permits and agreements. Volunteer groups that do enhancement planting on WSDOT roadsides are typically required to establish and maintain the plantings. Communities may partner with WSDOT to develop and maintain selected Community Enhancement Areas as described in the Roadside Classification Plan.

Neighboring property owners may enter into an agreement with WSDOT where they take responsibility for the vegetation management activities along the area where their property abuts state right-of-way. These “owner will maintain” agreements are established through a General Permit and are required to be renewed on an annual basis. These agreements are typically implemented in cases where a neighboring property owner desires a higher level of care in front of their business or residence, or prefers maintaining the area to avoid WSDOT herbicide applications near their home or business.

3.3.2. Locations by Milepost
Locations where partnership agreements exist for accomplishment of roadside maintenance are listed in Appendix C, Special Maintenance Areas, Table 3.0.

3.4. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

3.4.1. Policy and Objectives
As a state agency, WSDOT is committed to conducting its activities in accordance with the dictates of sound environmental protection practices. This includes pollution prevention, avoid, minimize and appropriately mitigate adverse environmental impacts, and to comply with all environmental laws and regulations applicable to our business and activities.

Numerous environmentally sensitive areas occur within Eastern Region, Area 4, such as lakes, streams and wetlands. Special care will be taken to avoid and
minimize impacts to these resources. Herbicide applications in these areas will follow normal label requirements. Other IVM treatments that take place in these areas, such as mowing or revegetation efforts will be subject to the Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act Program Guidelines.

In compliance with the Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act Program Guidelines, as agreed upon with the National Marine Fisheries Service, WSDOT has identified, mapped and located in the field all highway sections within 300 feet of rivers, wetlands and water bodies.

3.4.2. Locations
Environmentally sensitive areas are identified in the field with green guideposts and identified in an area atlas. For more information on the Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines refer to: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/maintenance/roadside/esa.htm or contact Gregor Myhr at 360.705.7853.

3.5. Storm Water Management Facilities

3.5.1. Policy and Objectives
Storm water management facilities include bio-filtration, swales, retention ponds and infiltration ponds.

Storm water management facilities will be managed for noxious and nuisance weeds following the same guidelines mentioned in previous sections. The primary objectives, with regard to vegetation management within these facilities, are to maintain retention and detention functions to improve water quality.

3.5.2. Methods
Noxious weed control will be conducted at all storm water management facilities as necessary. Control of nuisance weeds will be coordinated with nuisance weed control along the adjacent roadside. Trees and brush should be cleared along both sides of the perimeter fencing for a width of approximately 8 feet as needed. Inlets and outfalls should be kept clear of unwanted vegetation and debris.

Refer to vegetation management prescriptions for specific weed, tree and brush species in Sections 1 and 2 of this document for timing and control methods.

3.6. Wetland Mitigation Sites

3.6.1. Policy and Objectives
Wetland mitigation results from unavoidable impacts to naturally occurring wetlands from highway construction. In these cases new wetlands are created on WSDOT right of way and vegetation is managed to provide environmental functions similar to those eliminated in other areas by the highway’s presence.

Wetland mitigation sites are carefully monitored for up to 10 years following their creation to ensure compliance with environmental regulation. In most cases vegetation in these sites are planted and established through the construction process so the maintenance actions are not required unless noxious weeds or hazardous trees become an issue. However, it is important that maintenance be
aware of the locations of wetland mitigation sites to avoid impacting the required environmental functions of the sites.

3.6.2. Locations by Milepost
See Appendix C, Special Maintenance Areas, Table 3.0
### Bareground Application

#### Zone 1 Maintenance - Annual Cycle (Option A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where needed on gravel shoulder or guardrail sections</td>
<td>1-3' area free of vegetation</td>
<td>Annual herbicide application</td>
<td>Spray truck w/ fixed nozzle mounted 18&quot; from ground</td>
<td>Non-selective residual herbicide Diuron 4L @ 256 ozl (8lbs) Oust XP @ 3 ozd</td>
<td>Spring March/April</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone 1 Maintenance - Annual Cycle (Option B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where needed on gravel shoulder or guardrail sections</td>
<td>1-3' area free of vegetation</td>
<td>Annual herbicide application</td>
<td>Spray truck w/ fixed nozzle mounted 18&quot; from ground</td>
<td>Non-selective residual herbicide with selective broadleaf herbicide Payload @ 8 ozd Oust XP @ 3 ozd</td>
<td>Spring March/April</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone 1 Maintenance - Annual Cycle (Option C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where needed on gravel shoulder or guardrail sections</td>
<td>1-3' area free of vegetation</td>
<td>Annual herbicide application</td>
<td>Spray truck w/ fixed nozzle mounted 18&quot; from ground</td>
<td>Non-selective residual herbicide with selective broadleaf herbicide Portfolio 4F @ 10 ozl Oust XP @ 3 ozd</td>
<td>Spring March/April</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Noxious Weed Control

### Noxious Weed Control - General Broadleaf Control (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Early season</td>
<td>Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot/Band</td>
<td>Truck mounted injection sprayer</td>
<td>Brox 2EC @ 32 ozl / Vista @ 16 ozl / WeedDestroy @ 32 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Early growing season</td>
<td>Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - General Broadleaf Control (B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Early season</td>
<td>Reduce seed production of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot/Band</td>
<td>Sprayer</td>
<td>WeedDestroy @ 64 ozl / Vanquish @ 16 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Late fall</td>
<td>Repeat as necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - General Broadleaf Control (C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Before seed</td>
<td>Reduce seed production of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot/Band</td>
<td>Truck mounted injection sprayer</td>
<td>Escalade @ 48 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Early growing season</td>
<td>Repeat as necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - General Broadleaf Control In Sensitive/Buffer Areas (D)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Before seed</td>
<td>Reduce seed production of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot/Band</td>
<td>Truck mounted injection sprayer or tank mix spot Spray</td>
<td>Vanquish @ 32 ozl / Milestone @ 7 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Early growing season</td>
<td>Repeat as necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - Kochia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Before seed</td>
<td>Reduce seed production of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot/Band</td>
<td>Truck mounted injection sprayer</td>
<td>Escalade @ 48 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Early growing season</td>
<td>Repeat as necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - Yellow starthistle - At Rosette Stage (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>As soon as plants appear</td>
<td>Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot treatment w/ herbicide</td>
<td>Backpack sprayer or spray bottle, pickup, etc.</td>
<td>Tordon 22k @ 32 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Early Season</td>
<td>Repeat as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - Yellow starthistle - At Bolting/Flowering Stage (B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>As soon as plants appear</td>
<td>Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot treatment w/ herbicide</td>
<td>Backpack sprayer or spray bottle, pickup, etc.</td>
<td>Tordon 22k @ 64 ozl / Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl / No Spray Within 60 ft of Water</td>
<td>Early Season</td>
<td>Repeat as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A

**Eastern Region Area 4 - IVM Prescriptions**

### IVM Prescriptions

#### Noxious Weed Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All zones     | As soon as plants appear | Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds. | Spot treatment w/ herbicide | Backpack sprayer or spray bottle, pickup, etc. | Milestone VM @ 5 ozl
Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl | Early Season | Repeat as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition. |

**Noxous Weed Control - Yellow starthistle - At Bolting/Flowering Stage (C)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All zones     | As soon as plants appear | Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds. | Spot treatment w/ herbicide | Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc. | Telar XP @ .5 Ozd
Sly-Tac @ 4 ozl | Early growing season | Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition. |

**Noxious Weed Control - Yellow starthistle (Biological Control D)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>As soon as plants appear</td>
<td>Reduce/control host plant</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Eusthenopus vitosus</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Monitor and repeat or redeploy as needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Noxious Weed Control - Dalmation Toadflax (Plant Emergence A)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All zones     | As soon as plants appear | Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds. | Spot treatment w/ herbicide | Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc. | Tordon 22k @ 32 ozl
Telar XP @ .5 Ozd
Sly-Tac @ 4 ozl | No Spray Within 60’ of Water | Early growing season | Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition. |

**Noxious Weed Control - Dalmation Toadflax (Biological Control B)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>As soon as plants appear</td>
<td>Reduce/control host plant</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Macinus Jeninus</td>
<td>No Buffer Requirement</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Noxious Weed Control - Rush Skeletonweed - Rosette Stage (A)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All zones     | As soon as plants appear | Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds. | Spot treatment w/ herbicide | Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc. | Vanquish @ 16 ozl
WeedDestroy @ 32 ozl
Sup Spreader MSO @ 16 ozl | No Spray Within 60’ of Water | Early growing season | Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition. |

**Noxious Weed Control - Rush Skeletonweed - Bolting/Flowering Stage (B)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All zones     | As soon as plants appear | Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds. | Spot treatment w/ herbicide | Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc. | Tordon 22k @ 64ozl
Sup Spreader MSO @ 16 ozl | No Spray Within 60’ of Water | Early growing season | Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition. |

**Noxious Weed Control - Rush Skeletonweed - Bolting/Flowering Stage (C)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| All zones     | As soon as plants appear | Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds. | Spot treatment w/ herbicide | Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc. | Milestone VM @ 7 ozl
No Buffer Requirement | Early growing season | Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize to reduce weed competition. |

**Noxious Weed Control - Rush Skeletonweed - Biocontrol (D)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>As soon as plants appear</td>
<td>Reduce/control host plant</td>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Eriophyes chondrillae</td>
<td>No Buffer Requirement</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Noxious Weed Control

### Noxious Weed Control - Reseeded Areas - Weeds Under 2" (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>As soon as plants appear</td>
<td>Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot treatment w/ herbicide</td>
<td>Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc.</td>
<td>Brox 2EC @ 16 ozl or generic equivalent Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl No Spray Within 60' of Water</td>
<td>Early growing season</td>
<td>Reapply with Vista after grass reaches 2nd leaf stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - Reseeded Areas - Weeds over 2" (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>When weeds appear After 2nd leaf break on desirable grass</td>
<td>Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Spot treatment w/ herbicide</td>
<td>Backpack sprayer, pickup, etc.</td>
<td>Brox 2EC @ 20 ozl or generic equivalent Vista @12 ozl Super Spread 90 @ 16 ozl No Spray Within 60' of Water</td>
<td>Early growing season</td>
<td>Reapply as necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noxious Weed Control - Reseeded Areas - (Pre-Germination Treatment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revegetation Site</td>
<td>Apply immediately after fall planting for residual control of cheatgrass</td>
<td>Eradication and control of listed noxious weeds.</td>
<td>Broadcast application selective preemergence herbicide application</td>
<td>Boom or boomless broadcast application</td>
<td>Milestone @ 7 ozl No Buffer Requirement</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Reapply as necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tree and Brush Control

**Tree and Brush Control - Locust, Russian Olive, Tree of Paradise, Poplar. (trees over 6’ in height)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 2</td>
<td>Whenever trees are likely or have potential to grow and fall on the highway</td>
<td>Control of young trees that may impact roadside function if allowed to grow.</td>
<td>Hand cutting, treatment of cut surface w/herbicide chip debris in zone 2</td>
<td>Power saws, loppers, chipper, backpack or hand-held sprayer</td>
<td>Backpack sprayer-undiluted mix of Garlon 3A</td>
<td>Anytime</td>
<td>Seed and fertilize or plant to establish low growing native plant community.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nuisance Weed Control**

**Nuisance Weed Control - Russian Thistle, China Lettuce, Marestail**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Action Threshold</th>
<th>Management Goal</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>IVM Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All zones new or limited infestations</td>
<td>Wherever new infestations occur (dependent on available resources)</td>
<td>Minimize populations and prevent further spread of nuisance weeds</td>
<td>Foliar treatment w/herbicide</td>
<td>Truck mounted sprayer where possible, backpack sprayer where necessary</td>
<td>WeedDestroy @ 64 ozl Vanquish @ 16 ozl Super Spread 90 @ 32 ozl</td>
<td>Prior to seed</td>
<td>Reapply as necessary. Seed and fertilize or plant to restore native plant community.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mowing Prescriptions

**Note:** Mowing should be accomplished to meet specific goals and objectives specified in the “Management Goal” section below.

#### Zone 2 Maintenance - Weed seed Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goals</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Planning and Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As needed in Zone 2 or 3</td>
<td>1) Limit noxious weed seed production 2) Improve roadside vegetation 3) Control of annual weeds 4) Eliminate potential risk of herbicide application 5) Improve conditions for desirable species</td>
<td>Mow single pass at 10-12 inches</td>
<td>Mower, attenuator</td>
<td>Mowing should take place late in the growth cycle of the target plant species but prior to seed development. This will limit regrowth and potential seed production.</td>
<td>1) Communicate goals with operator prior to undertaking operation 2) Inspect after operation is complete to ensure target species are controlled and seeds have not developed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone 2 Maintenance - Crop/Sensitive Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goals</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Planning and Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As needed in Zone 2 or 3</td>
<td>1) Limit noxious weed seed production 2) Improve roadside vegetation 3) Control of annual weeds 4) Control of annual weeds species but prior to seed development. 5) Improve conditions for desirable species</td>
<td>Mow single pass at 10-12 inches</td>
<td>Mower, attenuator</td>
<td>Mowing should take place late in the growth cycle of the target plant species but prior to seed development. This will limit regrowth and potential seed production.</td>
<td>1) Communicate goals with operator prior to undertaking operation 2) Inspect after operation is complete to ensure target species are controlled and seeds have not developed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone 2 Maintenance - Safety/Sight Distance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goals</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Planning and Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As needed in Zone 1, 2 or 3</td>
<td>1) Improve sight distance for safety 2) Incidental control of annual noxious weeds 3) Incidental control of seed production 4) Eliminate potential risk of herbicide application. 5) Improve conditions for desirable species</td>
<td>Mow single pass at 10-12 inches</td>
<td>Mower, attenuator</td>
<td>Mowing should take place as late in the growing season as possible while still maintaining good sight distance</td>
<td>1) Communicate goals with operator prior to undertaking operation 2) Monitor area for regrowth and adequate sight distance 3) Re-mow as necessary to provide safe sight distance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone 2 Maintenance - Remove Overstory (old weed debris)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goals</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Planning and Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As needed in Zone 2 or 3</td>
<td>1) Remove old vegetation debris in order to control emerging weeds 2) Remove old vegetation debris that may be restricting desirable grases 3) Improve conditions for desirable species</td>
<td>Mow single pass at 10-12 inches</td>
<td>Mower, attenuator</td>
<td>Mowing should take place late fall/winter after grass is dormant</td>
<td>1) Communicate goals with operator prior to undertaking operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone 2 Maintenance - New Seeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Management Goals</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Planning and Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As needed in Zone 1, 2 or 3</td>
<td>1) Reduce weed pressure 2) Improve roadside vegetation 3) Eliminate weed seed source</td>
<td>Mow single pass maintaining deck height above desirable grass</td>
<td>Mower, attenuator</td>
<td>Prior to seed set of weed species or when needed to reduce competition with desirable species</td>
<td>1) Communicate goals with operator prior to undertaking operation 2) Inspect after operation is complete to ensure target species are controlled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Chewelah North - South

### Planting Prescriptions

#### Compost Mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Variety of Seed in Mixture by Common Name and (Botanical name)</th>
<th>Pounds Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Wildrye &quot;Tucannon&quot; (<em>Elymus glaucus</em>)</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Brome &quot;Trout Lake&quot; (<em>Bromus marginatus</em>)</td>
<td>10.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested Wheatgrass &quot;Douglas or Hycrest&quot; (<em>Agropyron desertorum</em>)</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Junegrass (<em>Koeleria cristat</em>)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Hairgrass (<em>Deschampsia cespitosa</em>)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Timothy (<em>Phleum alpinum L.</em>)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Lbs PLS/Acre** 20.00
## Optional Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Variety of Seed in Mixture by Common Name and (Botanical name)</th>
<th>Pounds Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shrubs and Forb Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Planting Prescriptions

### Compost Mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Variety of Seed in Mixture by Common Name and (Botanical name)</th>
<th>Pounds Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Brome “Trout Lake” <em>(Bromus marginatus)</em></td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested Wheatgrass “Douglas or Hycrest” <em>(Agropyron desertorum)</em></td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Junegrass <em>(Koeleria cristata)</em></td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Fescue “Winchester” <em>(Festuca idahoensis)</em></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Lbs PLS/Acre** 20.00
## Appendix A

**IVM Prescriptions**

### Kettle Falls - Republic North/South

#### Planting Prescriptions

**Optional Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Variety of Seed in Mixture by Common Name and (Botanical name)</th>
<th>Pounds Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shrubs and Forb Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Herbicides Approved for Use on WSDOT Rights of Way

When making herbicide applications:

1. Always read and follow product labels
2. Always use personal protective equipment when mixing, loading, and applying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Where Used</th>
<th>How/Why Used</th>
<th>Cautions</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
<th>Special Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Foliar Master 84</td>
<td>Eastside</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Amine formulations cause irreversible eye damage and is highly toxic to rainbow trout, all 2,4-D products pose risks of off target damage when applied near grape and other sensitive crops. Amine formulations of 2,4-D are restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Brewer and acid formulations of 2,4-D may provide a good alternative to amine formulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminopyralid</td>
<td>Milestone</td>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromacil</td>
<td>Kropvay</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Bromacil is highly mobile in soil, high potential to leach into ground water.</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted for use</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromosyn</td>
<td>Buctri ZEC</td>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fresh water fish</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorfluoron</td>
<td>Interfer</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Product highly effective on Canadian thistle and Horse tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copiespray</td>
<td>Transline</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Cortis contains 2,4-D amine which causes irreversible eye damage and is highly toxic to rainbow trout. Cortis is restricted for use within 60' of all water because of 2,4-D amine content.</td>
<td>Eastside - Cortis is a chlorfluorpyr formulation without 2,4-D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>Vanquish</td>
<td>Eastside, Westside</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Veteran 720 contains 2,4-D amine which causes irreversible eye damage and is highly toxic to rainbow trout. Veteran 720 is restricted for use within 60' of all water because of 2,4-D amine content.</td>
<td>Vanquish is the dicamba formulation without 2,4-D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlobenil</td>
<td>Norcos 4G</td>
<td>Casoron</td>
<td>Ornamental planting beds</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in ground cover beds. Post-emergent control of grasses.</td>
<td>Highly effective for pre-emergent control of unwanted weeds in ornamentals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditfenolpyr</td>
<td>Oxadixyl</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duron</td>
<td>Karmex Clear 60 DF</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish.</td>
<td>Eastside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Cost effective weed control for Zone 1 in Eastern Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flamoxim</td>
<td>Payloid</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Highly toxic to earthworm invertebrates. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Second year of use in zone 1, still evaluating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorpyruv</td>
<td>Indal</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Highly toxic to Eastern Gylder, high surface runoff potential.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusimine</td>
<td>Klamite S</td>
<td>Fire and brush control Zones 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Effective broadleaf tree control without visual impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>Roundup Rodeo Aquamaster</td>
<td>Zone 1, spot spray around shrub and tree plantings, aquatic weed control (Rodeo, Aquamaster)</td>
<td>Selective weed control</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Acute version approved for use with NPDES permit for in or over water treatments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haupyeptic</td>
<td>Palaxuro</td>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Pre-emergent control of undesirable grasses in newly seeded areas</td>
<td>Moderate to high potential to leach into groundwater.</td>
<td>Eastside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Palaxuro is being evaluated for effectiveness particularly in former Zone 1 areas being re-established with native grasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imaizapyr</td>
<td>Arsenal Habit</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Pre and post-emergent non-selective control of all vegetation</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential, high potential to leach into ground water.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Habitat is an aquatic version of Arsenal - good alternative to glyphosate in certain cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabex</td>
<td>Gallery 75DF</td>
<td>Turf &amp; Ornamental</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in ground cover beds</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Works well by itself or with Ronstar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meflofenuron- methyl</td>
<td>Escort</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast and conifer treatment</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifurtazuron</td>
<td>Predicl</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Pre-emergent Weed control in Zone 1 and ground cover beds</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Good Zone 1 product but difficult to keep in suspension.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryzalin</td>
<td>Oryzalin</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Ornamental planting beds</td>
<td>Pre-emergent Weed control in Zone 1 and ground cover beds</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Product requires additional rinsing to thoroughly remove residues from empty container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxadiazon</td>
<td>Rostar 50 WSP</td>
<td>Turf &amp; Ornamental</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in ground cover beds</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Works well by itself or with Gallery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendimethalin</td>
<td>Pendulum</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Turf &amp; Ornamental</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish, high potential for loss on eroded soil.</td>
<td>Eastside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrelon</td>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Highly mobile in soil and plant tissue, readily absorbed through roots.</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Highly effective for conifer and broadleaf control in Eastern Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrifenfen</td>
<td>Edict</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>2,4-D substitute, effective on Kochia, Russian thistle</td>
<td>Irreversible eye damage, highly toxic to Rainbow Trout. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Effective with Roundup for Kochia control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfenatrazine</td>
<td>Pursulto</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential, high potential to leach into ground water.</td>
<td>Eastside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>New product available for use in 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfometuron- methyl</td>
<td>Octa</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tefbuturon</td>
<td>Ultra 80DF</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Highly surface runoff potential. High potential to leach into ground water.</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidlopy Amin</td>
<td>Garlon 3A</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Irreversible eye damage.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidlopy Ester</td>
<td>Garlon 4</td>
<td>Nuisance and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadcast treatment</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish. Restricted for use within 60' of all water.</td>
<td>Works well for inverte applications.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.0

**Definitions:** Locations area distinguishes between opposing sides of the highway by right shoulder (RS) and median shoulder (LS) in relation to direction of travel, indicated by increasing (INC) or decreasing (DEC) mile markers.

**Descriptions:** Brief explanation of special treatment required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR</th>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
<th>SHOULDER</th>
<th>BEG MP</th>
<th>END MP</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>301.92</td>
<td>303.34</td>
<td>City of Republic</td>
<td>Maintain by city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>309.60</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hall Creek Vic. Stockpile Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>313.92</td>
<td>335.49</td>
<td>National Forest</td>
<td>Maintain by city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>354.33</td>
<td>355.12</td>
<td>City of Colville</td>
<td>Maintain by city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>355.67</td>
<td>355.71</td>
<td>City of Colville</td>
<td>Maintain by city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>356.85</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gun Club Stockpile Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>361.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Washburn Creek Pit Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>368.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Little P.O. River Pit Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>379.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mill Cr. Stockpile Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Both</td>
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## Appendix C

### Special Maintenance Area

**Table 3.0**

**Definitions:** Locations area distinguishes between opposing sides of the highway by right shoulder (RS) and median shoulder (LS) in relation to direction of travel, indicated by increasing (INC) or decreasing (DEC) mile markers.

**Descriptions:** Brief explanation of special treatment required

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Appendix D:
Eastern Region Area 4
Bareground
Map 1 of 1

Legend

- Bareground
- State Route
- County Boundaries
- State Park
- City Limits
- Major Lakes
- National Forest
- Tribal Reservation
- Eastern Region, area 4
### Integrated Vegetation Management Record

**Org Code:** 455420  
**County:** guthrie/columbia  
**Date:** 6/25/2007  
**Vegetation Management Zone(s):** Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3

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**Check Appropriate Box:**  
- [x] Roadside  
- [ ] Landscaped Area  
- [ ] Interchange  
- [ ] Mitigation Site  
- [ ] Third Party Damage  
- [ ] Sensitive Sites  
- [ ] Yes  
- [ ] Aquatic  
- [ ] Wetlands

**Target:**  
- [x] Nonxious Weeds  
- [ ] Brush/Shrub  
- [ ] Other  
- [x] Noxious Weeds  
- [ ] Hazard Tree  

**Type Species:**  
**Yellow Star Thistle**

**Reason for Action:**  
- [x] Nonxious Weeds  
- [ ] Noxious Weeds  
- [ ] Fire Prevention  
- [ ] Restore Native Veg.  
- [ ] Zone 1 Pilot  
- [ ] Aesthetic  
- [ ] Site Distance  
- [ ] Hazard Vegetation  
- [ ] Customer Request  
- [ ] Enhance Vegetation  
- [ ] Slope Stabilization  
- [ ] Other

**Longterm IVM plan:**  
(Describe goals/objectives and a step-by-step approach over time)

**TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF YELLOWSTAR THISTEL:**

**Approximate Area to Accompish:**

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**#1 Evaluation and Date**

**#2 Evaluation and Date**

**#3 Evaluation and Date**
## Pesticide Application

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### Equipment Number

**1030-1**

- **LPP:** 43:29
- **OM:** 42229

### Remarks

- **Operator Name:** ARMSTRONG
- **Operator License No.:** 42229
- **Engine No.:** David Cabbage

- **Hours:**
  - **Start:** M.P. 230.1 at 9:00 a.m.
  - **Finish:** M.P. 233.7 at 10:00 a.m.

- **Weather:**
  - **Wind:** SE 1-3 70*
  - **Temp:** 73*
  - **Gust:** 10 mph
  - **Tank:** 3 12.8 acre

### Division of Emergency Management (1-800-251-5990)

**Additional Notes**
### Stakeholders List

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<th>Contact Person</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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| City of Colville | 404 W. Tenth  
Colville, WA 99114 | Terry LeCaire | (509) 684-8165 |
| City of Republic | 987 S. Clark Ave.  
Republic, WA 99166 | Casey Giddings | (509) 775-2812 |
| City of Chewelah | 301 East Clay St.  
Chewelah, WA 99109 | Gary Nussbaum | (509) 935-8313 |
| City of Kettle Falls | 580 Meyers St.  
Kettle Falls, WA 99141 | Ray Smith | (509) 738-6821 |
| City of Deer Park | E 316 Crawford  
Deer Creek, WA 99006 | Brian Ramsden | (509) 276-8801 |
| City of Ione | 207 Houghton  
Ione, WA 99139 | Ed Stambaugh | (509) 442-3611 |
| Town Metaline Falls | 203 E. 5th St.  
Metaline Falls, WA 99153 | David W. Myers | (509) 446-2211 |
| Town Metaline | 101 Housing Dr.  
Metaline, WA 99152 | Trent Hanson | (509) 446-4641 |
| City of Northport | 315 Summit Ave.  
Northport, WA 99157 | Joe N. Schwab | (509) 732-4450 |
| City of Springdale | 206 N. Second  
Springdale, WA 99173 | Mike Pammler | |
| Ferry County Noxious Weed Control Board | 350 E. Delaware Ave. #14  
Republic, WA 99166 | Jim Davison | (509) 775-5210 |
| Stevens County Noxious Weed Control Board | 230 Williams Lake Road  
Colville, WA 99114 | Sue Winterowd | (509) 684-7590 |
| Pend Oreille County Noxious Weed Control Board | 1432 Larch lane  
Cusick, WA 99119 | Sharon Sorby | (509) 447-6478 |
| Ferry County Public Works | 350 East Delaware  
Republic, WA 99166 | Larry Beardslee | (509) 775-5222 |
Appendix F

Stakeholders

Stevens County Public Works ........................................................... 185 E. Hawthorne
Colville, WA 99114
James Whitbread
(509) 684-7557

Pend Oreille County Public Works .................................................... P.O. Box 5066
Newport, WA 99156
Ron Curren (509) 447-4513

US Fish and Wildlife ................................................................. 11103 E Montgomery Dr,
Spokane Valley, WA 99206
(509) 921-0160

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife .......................... 315 N. Discovery Place
Spokane, WA 99216
(509) 892-1001

Washington State Department of Ecology ................................. N. 4601 Monroe
Spokane, WA 99205-1295
Dani Gilbert (509) 329-3400

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area ................................... 1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116
Park Headquarters
(509) 633-9441

Fort Spokane District Office
509-633-9441

Fort Spokane Visitor Center
509-725-2715 (summer)