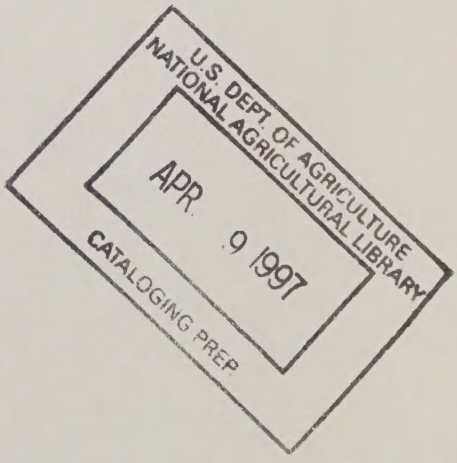
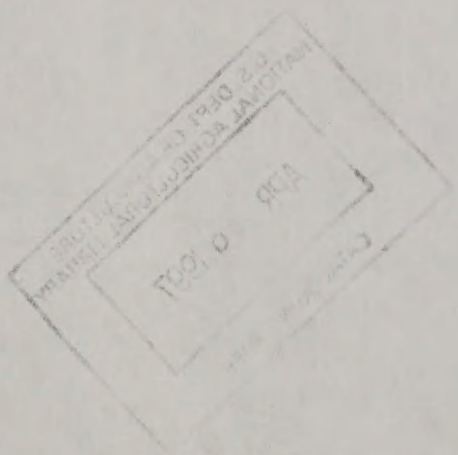
RECORD OF DECISION

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL PROJECT
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PRIEST LAKE RANGER DISTRICT
IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS
BONNER COUNTY, IDAHO
BOUNDARY COUNTY, IDAHO
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

February 1997





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THE DECISION

This Record of Decision documents my decision and reasons for implementing Alternative C (manual, cultural, biological, and chemical noxious weed control) on 128 sites, all within the Priest Lake Ranger District of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF). The noxious weeds on these sites are scattered over about 2,636 acres. Total treatment would be approximately 320 acres.

Appendix A of this Record of Decision lists the selected treatment for each of these 128 sites. This list is based on an extensive inventory of sites conducted over the past seven years and represents key sites within the Priest River Basin where control of noxious weeds is an important element of ecosystem management for this ecosystem. There is the possibility that some new smaller sites will be discovered in the future while implementing this project. Therefore this Record of Decision will allow for treatment of new weed infestations within the project area. This treatment would be based on an analysis of site characteristics to ensure that the treatment would not add significantly to effects described in the FEIS.

My decision to control noxious weeds on the Forest is guided by the IPNF Forest Plan signed in 1987 and the evaluation of the environmental consequences of proposed treatments in the Noxious Weed Management Project's Environmental Impact Statement. The decision includes specific requirements that apply to each treatment site.

My decision was made after fully considering the physical, biological, economic and other social effects of the various alternatives for each site fully analyzed in the FEIS.

RATIONALE FOR THE DECISION

My decision is based on an evaluation of applicable laws, regulations, and Forest Service policies and an assessment of environmental issues and consequences. Three alternatives were considered: a "No Action" Alternative (Alternative A) and 2 action alternatives. The action alternatives included "Manual, Cultural, and Biological Control" (Alternative B), and "Manual, Cultural, Biological, and Chemical Control (Alternative C, the selected alternative). I have also reviewed the literature relating to management of noxious weeds as well as weed management plans for State and local agencies. From this evaluation I determined that measures to control noxious weeds are necessary and consistent with State and County weed management plans.

We know a great deal about the aggressiveness of noxious weeds that threaten the biological integrity of the Priest River Ecosystem. It is important and timely that control efforts occur as soon as possible to prevent noxious weeds from severely altering the natural composition of the species present in this ecosystem. A timely response, not to mention State law, precludes the selection of Alternative A, the No Action Alternative.

Alternative B, manual, cultural, and biological control of noxious weeds, is the most environmentally "friendly", but it is limited in its effectiveness. Manual or cultural control has limited application. For some species of noxious weeds such as Canada thistle and the hawkweeds, the root systems re-sprout from segments left in the soil. In addition, the degree of soil disturbance involved with alternative B, would at times, be in contradiction to its environmental appeal. Biological control, by itself, is not always an effective method of noxious weed control. Experience on the Priest Lake Ranger District has shown that many of the weed infestations cannot be controlled by the use of biocontrol methods exclusively. For many noxious weed infestations, the weed population may increase in density and area at a faster rate than the biocontrol agents, therefore, other control methods must be used in conjuction with the biocontrol. In the case of meadow and orange hawkweed, there are no known biological control agents at this time. Meadow hawkweed is the greatest existing threat to the biological diversity of the Priest River Ecosystem.

If we could effectively control noxious weeds without the use of pesticides, I would have chosen Alternative B. Unfortunately, these methods individually or in combination, as previously stated, are not practical without the aid of chemical treatments. Alternative C provides tools that are practical, effective, and safe. Significant portions of forested ecosystems should retain the broadest spectrum of native species with the use of herbicides as well as manual, cultural, and biological control. I reasonably expect the potential human health impacts from herbicide applications on these sites to be insignificant.

The direct impact to Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive plant and animal species from the application of these herbicides on these sites will be negligible. Specific reference to the potential impacts on Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species are contained in the Biological Evaluations and Assessments in Appendix F of the FEIS.

Our evaluation of herbicide use on the proposed project sites indicates that cumulative impacts on surface water quality will be minimal.

Picloram or clopyralid are selected for sites with low risk of herbicide movement. These chemicals have the advantage of providing relatively selective, long term control of weeds such as hawkweed and knapweed which have seeds that can remain viable in the soil for many years providing a source for reinfestation of these sites.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The NEPA scoping process identified the significant issues to be documented and analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Public involvement began in March, 1996 with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register, the mailing of a Scoping Notice to 112 interested individuals, and articles and news features in local papers and other publications. Scoping for the DEIS was also announced through the March and July 1996 Schedule of Proposed Actions for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Chapter II of the FEIS discusses in detail the public involvement process. Four issues were identified through comments and discussions with the public and through an evaluation by the ID Team of resource needs, legal requirements and Forest Plan standards. These issues are 1) Current and potential impacts of the spread of noxious weeds on the physical, biological, and social environment within the Priest Lake Ranger District; 2) Potential impacts, effectiveness and economics of various weed control methods; 3) Potential effects upon human health from the application of herbicides; and 4) The spread of noxious weeds on the right-of-way for State and County roads within the National Forest boundaries. (See Chapter II of the FEIS for a detailed discussion of the issues.)

The DEIS was released in August, 1996. The Priest Lake Ranger District received 9 responses to the DEIS. The responses came from individuals, organizations, and State and Federal agencies.

There were no new significant issues raised in comments to the Draft EIS. All respondents supported a program to control noxious weeds. Most supported Alternative C. The EIS was revised, where appropriate, to reflect comments received from the public. Few substantative changes have been made to clarify issues raised in comments on the DEIS. These changes are noted in the responses to individual comment letters located in Chapter VI.

ALTERNATIVES

Three alternatives were considered for managing noxious weeds on the 128 sites. The alternatives were developed based on existing information and on concerns expressed by the public during the scoping process.

Following is a brief description of each alternative considered along with the mitigating measures for each. For more detailed descriptions, refer to pages II-9 to II-25 in the FEIS.

Alternative A - No Action

This alternative would continue using the current noxious weed control activities on the Priest Lake Ranger District. Essentially, only timber sale areas where funding would cover weed treatments, and administrative sites such as the Priest Lake airstrip would be treated. Aggressive control of the existing noxious weed infestation would not occur and noxious weeds would become an established part of the ecosystem.

Alternative B - Manual, Cultural, and Biological Control

This alternative would include treatments such as hand-pulling, clipping and mowing, and the release of biological agents. These agents could include parasites, predators or pathogens that have shown promise in reducing weed infestations.

Alternative C - Manual, Cultural, Biological, and Chemical Control

This alternative would include the methods of Alternative B plus application of the herbicides Clopyralid, 2,4-D, Dicamba, Glyphosate, Metsulfuron methyl, triclopyr, and picloram. Herbicides would be applied as per guidelines included in the FEIS. These guidelines include manufacturer's instructions, use precautions contained on the pesticide label, and would be applied under the supervision of State certified applicators.

Of these alternatives, only Alternative C will likely meet the objectives identified in the Purpose and Need section of Chapter I. Alternative A would not meet these objectives. Alternative B would partially meet the objectives, but it would be much more costly and require more resources and personnel than Alternative C.

The same prognosis holds for the ability of each alternative to meet the first of the four issues raised for this project. The first issue is the potential impact of the spread of noxious weeds to the physical, biological and social environments. Alternative A would be extremely limited in its effectiveness to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, Alternative B would be more effective than Alternative A but still limited in its ability to significantly reduce the spread of identified weed populations. Alternative C would be the most effective at reducing the spread, especially in the long term.

The second significant issue is the potential impacts, effectiveness and economics of various weed control methods. There would be no impact, effectiveness and minimal cost ($24,000 over the next three years) from the No Action Alternative. Under Alternative B, the greatest impact would be the amount of exposed earth produced in manually or mechanically removing the root systems of some of the noxious weed species. Effectiveness of Alternative B would consist of eliminating or greatly reducing populations on about 28% of the project area. The cost would be the highest of all the alternatives ($1,130,000 for three years). Alternative C would have minimal impacts to the environment from chemical control. The impacts to any resource was not found to be significant other than the potential benefit to vegetative diversity. Effectiveness of Alternative C would consist of eliminating or greatly reducing populations on about 94% of the project area. The cost of this alternative would be significantly less than Alternative B ($86,500).

The third issue focused primarily on the effects to human health from herbicide application. A thorough review of this subject was conducted and well documented in Chapter IV of the EIS. The basic conclusion of this analysis was that human health impacts from herbicide application would be insignificantly small.

The fourth issue has to do with the spread of noxious weeds on State and County road rights-of-way within the National Forest. Alternative A would do nothing to decrease the spread of weeds. Alternative B would be somewhat effective at reducing the spread of weeds on these roads, but would not be as effective as Alternative C, and would cost almost thirteen times as much.

MONITORING

Monitoring requirements are discussed in Chapter II of the FEIS. Monitoring is important to ensure that implementation of the selected alternative occurs as planned. Monitoring is gathering information and observing activities to provide a basis for periodic evaluation of project goals and objectives. Monitoring can be divided into the following categories:

Implementation Monitoring

The administration of each weed control project will be monitored to determine if the project was carried out as planned. For example, was the site sprayed or pulled at the planned time of year, was the correct amount of chemical applied and were safety precautions followed.

Effectiveness Monitoring

Representative sites will be measured before and after treatment to determine if the goals and objectives for that particular project were met.

FINDINGS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAWS

Lack of weed control with a No Action Alternative (Alternative A) could conflict with State law (Idaho Noxious Weed Law, Idaho Code 22 Chapter 24) and State, County and adjacent landowners' weed control plans. The State law directs district (County) weed boards to develop weed control districts to plan and implement weed control efforts.

The National Forest Management Act and accompanying regulations require that "All resource plans...must be consistent with the Forest Plan" [16 U.S.C. 1604 (i)]. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests Plan chose Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles in managing various pests. In keeping with its management responsibilities, the Forest Service must consider methods to prevent the introduction and spread of non-native vegetation that might severely disrupt sensitive resources of the National Forest. Prevention strategies regarding the use of weed-free seed forage are currently being developed. Inventory, seeding roadsides and trailheads, and promoting public education on recognizing and preventing noxious weeds will continue to be an important aspect of the District noxious weed program.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

Alternative B, manual, biological and cultural control, is the alternative that is *environmentally* preferred for all sites.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

Implementation of the Selected Alternative will begin no earlier than 45 days after legal notice of this decision is published in the *Spokesman-Review* newspaper, Spokane, Washington.

APPEAL RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES

The decision is subject to administrative appeal pursuant to 36 CFR Part 215.7. Appeals must be postmarked or received within 45 days of publication of the legal notice in the *Spokesman-Review*. The notice of appeal must be sent to the following Reviewing Officer:

USDA Forest Service, Northern Region
ATTN: Appeals Deciding Officer
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 58807

The notice of appeal must be fully consistent with 36 CFR 215.14 (Contents of the Notice of Appeal) and must provide sufficient evidence to the reviewing officer to show why the decision should be changed.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION

For additional information or questions concerning this decision or the appeal process, please contact:

Kent Dunstan
District Ranger
Priest Lake Ranger District
HCR 5 Box 207
Priest River, ID 83856
(208) 443-2512

Copies of the Noxious Weeds Management Projects FEIS can be obtained at the Priest Lake Ranger District Office in Priest Lake, Idaho.

Kent Dunstan
KENT L. DUNSTAN
District Ranger

2/12/97
Date

ALTERNATIVE C

SITE	ROAD NUMBER	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	PROPOSED TREATMENT	ROAD LENGTH	TREAT ACRES	CONTROL ACRES	RESOURCE CONCERNS
1		SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS AREA	T40N R46E, T39N R46E, T38N R46E	Herbicide/Manual Control		88.79	4.45	Wilderness, Research natural Areas
2	1013	0 5 Mi E OF HUGHES FK TO CONTINENTAL GATE	T63N, R5W; T64N,R5W,T65N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.3	49.31	5.81	Major Corridor
3	1388	1388 ROAD BEHIND LIME CREEK GATE	T64N, R5W, SEC 1, 2, 12	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.5	6.55	0.24	Access to Roadless Area
4	2764	2764 ROAD SYSTEM	T64N, R5W, Sec 25, 26, 36	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.4	12.22	1.09	Unique habitats
5	1014	BOULDER MEADOWS ROAD	T62N, R5W, Sec 3 and 4	Manual Control		5.53	0.12	Unique habitats
6	1327, 1327A, 1327C	1327 ROAD SYSTEM	T63N R5W S 10,14,15	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.9	7.12	2.04	Access to Scenic Area
7	656, 656A, 656C	656 ROAD SYSTEM	T38N R45E S 1,2,3,11,12,13 T63N R5W S 17,18	Herbicide/Manual Control	9.25	17.97	1.77	Access to Wilderness
8	1127, 1127A	HEMLOCK LOOP ROAD AND SPUR A	T38N R45E S 2,10,11,12,14	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.1	9.81	0.29	Access to Wilderness
9	1382, 1382A, 1382B, 1382C	1382 ROAD SYSTEM	T63N R5W 16,17,21	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.1	13.78	0.41	Access to Roadless Area
10	1343, 1343C	HUGHES ROAD TO CABINET PASS	T63N R5W S 4,9 T64N R5W S9,16,22,27,28,33,34	Herbicide/Manual Control	11.7	17.02	2.88	Access to Wilderness, Unique Habitats
11		LEDGE CREEK SALE UNITS	T63N R5W S 4,5,8,9,16 17	Herbicide/Manual Control		60	20	Major weed source near wilderness
12		GRAVEL PIT OFF ROAD 656	T63N R5W S17	Herbicide		7	3.5	Major weed source
13	1013	GRANITE PASS TO 0.5 Mi E OF HUGHES FK	T38N R45E S 11 T63N R5W S 9,10,16,17,19,20	Herbicide/Manual Control	12	6.58	0.37	Major Corridor
14	401, 401A, 401B, 1015	401 AND 1015 ROAD SYSTEM	T38N R45E S 13 T63N R5W S 19,20,21,28,29 33,34 T62N R5W S 2,3	Herbicide/Manual Control	14.47	29.46	0.73	Access to Roadless Areas
15	302	STATELINE TO GRANITE PASS	T62N R45E S 2,11,12,13 T38N R45E 24,25,26,35	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.1	17	1.07	Weed corridor
16	302	NORDMAN TO STATELINE	T61N R5W S 2,3,11,12 T62N R5W S 28,29,30,33,34	Herbicide/Manual Control	6.9	16.94	1.07	Weed corridor
17		HARVEST UNIT ALONG RD 302 W OF GRANITE PASS	T38N R45E S 13,24	Herbicide		25	15	Major weed source
18	302, 302B, 302C	GRANITE PASS TO PASS CREEK PASS	T38N R45E S 13,14,15,16,23	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.6	13.29	2.16	Major corridor, Access to Wilderness
19	311	FROM RD 302 TO 308	T62N R5W, T37N R45E, T36N R45E	Manual Control	8.6	16.68	0.24	Access to Roadless, Unique habitats
20	1122, 1122A, 1122B, 1122C 1122D, 1124 1124A, 1124B	1122 AND 1124 ROAD STYSTEM, AND KGB TEMP ROADS	T38N R45E S 15,16,17,21,22,28	Manual Control/Herbicide	32.39	54.36	3.68	Access to Roadless Area
21	1362	FROM RD 302 TO INDIAN MOUNTAIN / REEDER MOUNTAIN SADDLE	T61N R5W S5, T62N R5W S 32,33	Herbicide/Manual Control	6.5	15.76	1.21	Major Corridor
22	319, 1104	CACHE CK AND HARVEY GRANITE ROADS	T37N R45E S 14,20,21,22,23,27	Manual Control	13	18.91	0.29	Access to Roadless Areas
23	1341, 1341A	1341A AND 1341 ROADS FROM 302 TO BEAVER PASS	T62N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	6.9	15.34	3.49	Weed corridor
24	1373	ROAD 1373 AND 1373A	T62N R5W S 9,10,15,16,21,22	Herbicide/Manual Control	6.8	8.24	0.48	Weed corridor
25		GRAVEL PIT ALONG ROAD 638	T62N R5W S 24	Herbicide		5	1.5	Weed source
26	1347, 1347A	MEDIA CK ROAD SYSTEM	T61N R5W, T61N R4W, T62N R5W, T62N R4W	Herbicide/Biological	8.4	16.29	0.78	Weed corridor

ALTERNATIVE C

SITE	ROAD NUMBER	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	PROPOSED TREATMENT	ROAD LENGTH	TREAT ACRES	CONTROL ACRES	RESOURCE CONCERNS
27	1340, 1340A, 1340B, 1340C, 1340D, 1340E, 1340F	1340 ROAD SYSTEM	T61N R5W S1, T62N R5W S36	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.2	11.58	5.36	Weed corridor
28	638	FROM ROAD 302 TO TANGO PASS	T62N R5W S24,25,26,27,34	Herbicide/Manual Control	5.4	10.47	1.21	Access to Roadless Area
29		TRAIL IN ROOSEVELT GROVE	T38N R45E S 23,26	Manual Control		2	0.25	Major Recreation site
30	1341	FROM BEAVER CREEK CAMPGROUND TO BEAVER PASS	T62N R4W, T62N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.4	12.22	1.94	Access to Roadless Area
31		BEAVER CREEK RECREATION SITE	T62N R4W S9	Herbicide/Manual Control		0	0	Major Recreation Site
32	638	ROAD 2512 TO TANGO PASS	T62N R4W S 19,20,21,30 T62N R5W S 24	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	7.76	0.24	Access to Roadless Area
33		AIRSTRIP IN FRONT OF PRIEST LAKE RANGER STATION	T60N R5W S 2,11	Herbicide/Biological		50	25	Major Weed source
34		HANNA PIT REFUSE SITE GRAVEL PIT	T60N R5W S 3	Herbicide		20	10	Major weed source
35		FROM NORDMAN TO MILE POST 30	T61N R5W, T60N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	24.24	2.42	
36		NORTHERN LIGHTS POWERLINE RIGHT OF WAY WITHIN KALISPELL CREEK DRAINAGE AND KGB TEMP ROADS WITHIN KALISPELL CREEK DRAINAGE	T60N R5W, T61N R5W	Herbicide	25	82.12	2.4	Major Weed source
37	1338	KALISPELL BAY ROAD	T60N R5W S 11,12	Herbicide/Manual Control	1.5	5.45	0.73	Weed corridor
38	1345	ROAD 1345 FROM HANNA FLATS ROAD TO LAMB CREEK ROAD	T60N R5W S9,16,21	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	5.82	1.45	Weed corridor
39	502, 1355	ROAD 502 AND 1355	T60N R5W, T61N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	3	8.72	2.9	Weed corridor
40	1362 & SPURS	ROAD 1362 FROM ROAD 308 TO REEDER MTN/INDIAN MTN SADDLE INCLUDING SPURS TO INDIAN MTN LOOKOUT	T61N R5W, T36N R46E, T37N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	16.5	35.16	2.37	Major corridor
41		GRAVEL PIT ALONG ROAD 1362	T61N R5W S20	Herbicide		4	2	Major weed source
42	308	KALISPELL CK ROAD FROM HIGHWAY TO DISTRICT BOUNDARY	T61N R5W, T36N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	12.5	22.4	1.21	Access to roadless Areas
43	337, 2119,2120	HUNGRY AND RAPID CREEK ROADS	T36N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	5.1	10.96	1.72	Access to Roadless Area, unique habitat
44	657, 657B, 657C, 1110, 1110A	DIAMOND PEAK ROADS	T36N R45E, T36N R46E, T61N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	11.9	22	3.45	Weed corridor
45	1351	BATH CREEK ROAD AND SALE UNITS	T60N R5W S 5,6, T61N R5W S 29,32	Herbicide/Manual Control		60	10	Unique habitats
46	1395	REYNOLDS CREEK ROAD SYSTEM	T60N R5W S 11,13,14,23	Herbicide/Manual Control	3.5	5.09	0.39	Weed corridor
47		GRAVEL PIT OFF ROAD 308	T61N R5W S 34	Herbicide		4	2	Major weed source
48		OLD GRAVEL PIT AT KALISPELL BAY ROAD AND JUNCTION WITH HIGHWAY 57	T60N R5W S 11	Herbicide		15	14	Major weed source
49	308B	ROADS 308B &308C AS WELL AS OLD CCC CAMP MEADOW	T36N R46E S19, T36N R45E S24	Herbicide/Manual Control	0.3	10.44	0.69	Unique habitats
50		TRAIL TO KALISPELL ROCK	T36N R45E S 8,9,10	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	5.82	0.24	Recreation site
51		PORTIONS OF BARTOO ISLAND	T60N R4W S 16,17,20			1	0.5	Recreation site
52	313, 313A,	ROAD 313 SYSTEM	T60N R5W, T61N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	12.55	17.11	2.12	Weed corridor

SITE	ROAD NUMBER	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	PROPOSED TREATMENT	ROAD LENGTH	TREAT ACRES	CONTROL ACRES	RESOURCE CONCERNS
	313B, 313D, 313E, 313F							
53		NORTHERN LIGHTS POWERLINE CORRIDOR RIGHT OF WAY	T61N R5W, T61N R4W	Herbicide	8	38.78	0.97-	Weed corridor
54	238	ROAD TO BISMARK WORK CENTER	T61N R5W S 23	Herbicide/Manual Control	1.4	3.39	0.39	Weed corridor
55	1324, 1324A, 1324B	REEDER MOUNTAIN ROAD SYSTEM	T61N R5W S 4	Herbicide/Manual Control	3.8	5.53	0.33	Weed corridor
56	1339	REEDER BAY ROAD NORDMAN TO GRANITE CREEK	T61N R5W S 23,24, T61N R4W S 16,17,19,20	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	14.55	2.18	Weed corridor
57	2231	REEDER CREEK ROAD	T61N R5W S14,15,16,21	Herbicide/Manual Control	3	7.27	1.94	Weed corridor
58		PORTIONS OF KALISPELL ISLAND	T60N R4W S8,9	Biological/Manual Control	3 AC	3	1	Recreation site
59	2512	LAKESHORE ROAD GRANITE CREEK TO BEAVER CREEK	T61N R4W, T62N R4W	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.8	15.13	0.73	Weed corridor
60		NAVIGATION CAMPGROUND	T63N R4W S 19	Herbicide/Manual Control		5	1	Recreation site
61	TRAIL 365	TRAIL 365 ELKINS TO KALISPELL BAY	T60N R4W S 6, T61N R4W S 19,30,31	Herbicide/Manual Control		3	0.5	Recreation site
62	TRAIL	LAKESHORE TRAIL #294	T61N R4W, T62N R4W	Biological/Manual Control	10	14.85	1.62	Recreation site
63		KALISPELL BAY BOAT LAUNCH	T60N R5W S 12	Herbicide/Biological		5	1	Recreation Site
64	237	ROAD 237 OUTLET TO KALISPELL BAY	T59N R4W, T60N R4W, T60N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.8	12.8	0.24	
65	2249	DISTILLERY BAY TIMBER SALE ROAD SYSTEM	T 61N R4W S 5, T62N R4W S 29,30,31,32	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.5	6.55	0.73	Unique habitats
66		NORTHERN LIGHTS POWERLINE CORRIDOR RIGHT OF WAY	T60N R4W, T60N R5W	Herbicide	20	97.45	2.01	Major weed corridor
67		NORTHERN LIGHTS POWERLINE CORRIDOR RIGHT OF WAY	T59N R4W, T59N R5W, T60N R4W, T60N R5W	Herbicide	5	24.24	0.61	Major weed corridor
68	57	HIGHWAY 57 WITHIN THE LAMB CREEK DRAINAGE	T60N, R5W, S 23, 26, 25, 36; T60N, R4W ; T59N R4W, T59N R4W, T60N R4W, T60N R5W	Herbicide	3	18.18	2.42	major weed corridor
69	310	LAMB CREEK ROAD TO GLEASON MOUNTAIN	T60N R5W, T35N R46E, T35N R45E, T36N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	12	19.88	2.02	Weed corridor
70	219	LAMB CREEK CONNECTION ROAD WITHIN LAMB CREEK DRAINAGE	T60N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	6.5	5.09	0.19	Weed corridor
71	1048	WOODRAT MOUNTAIN ROAD HILLS TO OUTLET BAY	T59N R4W S 6, T60N R4W S 30,31, T60N R5W S 24,25	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.8	9.31	0.87	
72	659	SOLO CREEK ROAD	T34N R45E S 1,2,3,5,8,9,10	Herbicide/Manual Control	10.68			Weed corridor
73		NORHTERN LIGHTS POWERLINE CORRIDOR RIGHT OF WAY	T58N R5W, T59N R5W, T59N R4W	Herbicide	15	72.73	2.42	Weed corridor
74		CHIPMUNK RAPIDS SKI TRAILS	T59N R4W S 19,30,31, T59N R5W S 24,25	Herbicide/Manual Control		50	5	Recreation site
75		GOOSE CREEK MEADOWS	T59N R5W S30	Herbicide	40 AC	40	2	Prime rangelands
76		KANIKSU MARSH RNA	T59N R5W S25	Biological/Manual Control		30	5	Research natural Area
77		MEADOW SOUTH OF 1075 BRIDGE ALONG UPPER WEST BRANCH	T35N R45E S 25	Herbicide	5	10	1	Prime rangelands

ALTERNATIVE C

SITE	ROAD NUMBER	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	PROPOSED TREATMENT	ROAD LENGTH	TREAT ACRES	CONTROL ACRES	RESOURCE CONCERNS
78		MEADOW ALONG UPPER WEST BRANCH AND ROAD 312 JUST NORTH OF GREENHOOD ROAD JUNCTION	T59N R5W S 17	Herbicide	7	7	1.5	Prime rangelands
79	57	HIGHWAY 57 WITHIN THE UPPER WEST BRANCH DRAINAGE	T58N R5W, T59N R4W, T59N R5W	Herbicide	5	30.3	2.42	Major corridor
80	219	ROAD 219 WITHIN THE UPPER WEST BRANCH DRAINAGE	T35N R45E S 13,24	Herbicide/Manual Control	3	4.36	0.15	Weed corridor
81	312	SQUAW VALLEY ROAD FROM HIGHWAY 57 TO PYRAMID PASS	T59N R5W, T34N R46E, T35N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	18.4	41.36	4	Weed corridor
82	333	CONSALUS ROAD GOOSE CREEK SADDLE TO SQUAW VALLEY ROAD	T59N R5W, T34N R46E, T34N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.5	12.36	1.45	Weed corridor
83	2730	GREENHOOD ROAD FROM SQUAW VALLEY ROAD TO GOOSE CREEK SADDLE	T59N R5W, T34N R46E, T34N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.75	11.3	0.48	Weed corridor
84	461	TOLA ROAD 461 SYSTEM	T35N R45E S25,36	Herbicide/Manual Control	2.7	4.58	1.82	Weed corridor
85	1094, 1108	PELKE DIVIDE ROAD FROM SQUAW VALLEY ROAD TO CONSALUS ROAD	T59N R5W, T34N R46E, T34N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	11.1	15.23	4.55	Weed corridor
86	1107	UPPER WEST BRANCH ROAD	T35N R45E S 9,10,14,15,24	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	5.82	0.44	Weed corridor
88	1308, 1308H	COOKS ROAD SYSTEM	T59N R5W S 8,9,10,13,14,15,24	Herbicide/Manual Control	10.7	20.75	6.98	Weed corridor
90	2244	2244 ROAD SYSTEM	T59N R4W S 31, T59N R5W S 24,25,35,	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.7	5.7	0.44	Weed corridor
91	461A, 461B 461C, 461D, 2292, 2292B, 2292C, 2292F, 2292G	TOLA ROAD SYSTEM	T59N R5W, T60N R5W, T35N R46E, T35N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	12.8	19.1	2.74	Weed corridor
92	336, 336C, 336D, 336E, 336F	336 ROAD SYSTEM	T35N R45E S 11,12,13,14,24	Herbicide/Manual Control	11.3	16.43	1.56	Weed corridor
93	TRAIL 178	PEE WEE RIDGE TRAIL	T57N R4W S 18, T57N R5W S12,13	Herbicide/Biological		7	1	Recreation site
94	1314, 1314 SPURS 1335	QUARTZ MOUNTAND ROAD 1314 SYSTEM	T57N R5W S 3,4,9,10,11,14,15	Herbicide/Manual Control	36	69.81	9.16	Important wildlife habitats
95	416	QUARTZ CREEK ROAD	T57N R4W S7, T57N R5W S1,2,12, T58N R5W S 25,36	Herbicide/Manual Control	608	13.19	1.94	Important wildlife habitats
96		HIGHWAY 57 WITHIN THE LOWER WEST BRANCH DRAINAGE	T57N R5W, T58N R5W	Herbicide	20	121.21	12.12	major weed corridor
97		HAMMOND RANCH MEADOWS	T58N R5W S 19,30	Herbicide		20	2.5	Prime rangelands
98		OLD CCC CAMP SITE OFF JOHNSON ROAD	T57N R5W S 8	Herbicide/Biological		15	10	Prime rangelands
99		MEADOW ALONG HIGHWAY 57 AND MOORES CREEK	T58N R5W S27	Herbicide		10	1	Prime rangelands
100		NORTHERN LIGHTS POWERLINE CORRIDOR RIGHT OF WAY	T57N R5W, T58N R5W, T58N R4W, T33N R45E, T33N R46E	Herbicide	60	290.91	6.06	Major weed corridor
101		TUNNEL CREEK MEADOWS IN SNOW VALLEY	T57N R6W S13	Herbicide		4	0.5	Prime rangelands
102		FOGGY BOTTOM WETLAND ALONG MOORES CREEK	T58N R5W S10	Biological		40	5	Unique habitats
103	318	BEAD LAKE ROAD FROM ROAD 305 TO	T33N R45E S 21,22,23,24,28	Herbicide/Manual Control	7.7	11.2	0.73	Unique habitats

SITE	ROAD NUMBER	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	PROPOSED TREATMENT	ROAD LENGTH	TREAT ACRES	CONTROL ACRES	RESOURCE CONCERNS
		DISTRICT BOUNDARY						
104	1312,1312A, 1312C, 2291A	ROAD 1312 AND 2291 ROAD SYSTEMS	T58N R5W S 8,9,16,17,20,21	Herbicide/Manual Control	12.1	20.09	0.85	Weed corridor
105	2250, 2250A	ROAD 2250 YSTEM	T58N R5W S 17,20	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.3	7.47	0.28	Weed corridor
106	1353, 1353A	ROAD 1353 SYSTEM	T33N R45E, T33N R46E, T34N R45E, T34N R46E	Herbicide/Manual Control	3.5	5.92	0.39	Weed corridor
108	1109	OJIBWAY RIDGE ROAD ALONG DISTRICT BOUNDARY	T33N R45E S8	Herbicide/Manual Control	0.9	1.31	0.02	Unique habitats
109	1042, 1042A, 1098A	MOORE-DUBIUS ROADS	T58N R5W S 3,4,5, T59N R5W S 32,33	Herbicide/Manual Control	10.3	14.97	0.32	Weed corridor
110	318F, 318G, 318H, 318J, 1092A, 1113	BEAD LAKE SPUR ROADS AND MOSQUITO POINT ROADS	T33N R45E S 22,23,24,25,26,27,28	Herbicide/Manual Control	11.6	16.87	3.03	Unique habitats
112	1041, 1041A, 1041B, 1041C, 1041E, 1041F, 1041H	ROAD 1041 SYSTEM	T58N R5W S 9,10	Herbicide/Manual Control	9.6	13.98	1.03	Weed corridor
113	2291, 2291B, 2291C, 2291D, 2291E, 2291F, 2291J	HAMMOND RANCH ROAD	T58N R5W S 20,28,29,30, T33N R46E S 18	Herbicide/Manual Control	8.2	13.67	1.45	Weed corridor, prime rangelands
114	1301	HIGHWAY 57 TO QUARTZ CREEK	T58N R5W S 33,34,35,36	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.7	4.6	0.55	Weed corridor
115	1334	PETERSON ROAD HIGHWAY 57 TO PENINSULA ROAD	T57N R5W S 14,15,23,24	Herbicide/Manual Control	4.5	10.91	0.97	Unique habitats, rangelands
117	1098	GLEASON BOSWELL ROAD	T33N R46E, T58N R5W, T59N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	11.7	17.46	1.14	Weed corridor
118	1084	OJIBWAY LOOP ROAD	T33N R45E S 10,11,13,14,15,22,23	Herbicide/Manual Control	6.4	10.86	1.45	Weed corridor
119		JOHNSON CUTOFF ROAD	T57N R5W S 5,8,17	Herbicide/Manual Control	2.5	6.1	1.1	Weed corridor
120	305	BEAR PAW ROAD TO DISTRICT BOUNDARY	T57N R5W, T58N R5W, T33N R 45E, T33N R46E, T34N R45E	Herbicide/Manual Control	18	29.09	5.82	Unique habitats
121		SCATTERED SITES ALONG LOWER PRIEST RIVER	T59N R4W S 19, T58N R4W S 5,6,8,21,33,34	Herbicide/Manual Control		40	5	Important wildlife habitats
122	334	McABEE FALLS ROAD 334 JUNCTION TO McABEE FALLS	T57N R4W, T58N R4W	Herbicide/Manual Control	10.7	12.97	0.97	Weed corridor
123	334	McABEE FALLS ROAD HIGHWAY 57 TO 334A JUNCTION	T58N R5W S 2,3,11,12	Herbicide/Manual Control	4	9.7	0.73	Weed corridor
124	DICK	DICKENSHEET JUNCTION TO DICKENSHEET BRIDGE	T59N R4W S 19	Herbicide/Manual Control	1.2	4.36	0.44	Weed corridor
125	1116, 639N	BINARCH CREEK ROADS 639N AND 1116	T59N R5W S 10,11,12,13	Herbicide/Manual Control	3.6	4.05	0.46	Access to Research Natural Area
126	2423	BINARCH RIDGE ROAD	T60N R5W S 33,34	Herbicide/Manual Control	3.5	5.09	0.36	Weed corridor
128	639 AND TEMP ROADS	ROAD FROM LAMB CREEK OVER BINARCH MOUNTAIN TO HIGHWAY 57	T59N R5W, T60N R5W	Herbicide/Manual Control	23.7	53.28	6.35	Weed corridor
129	984	ROAD 984 FROM HIGHWAY 57 TO STONE JOHNNY	T57N R5W S 31,32,33,34,35,36	Herbicide/Manual Control		17.45	3.27	Important wildlife habitats