



AGENDA COVER MEMO

Memorandum Date: May 14, 2024

Order Date: June 4, 2024

TO: Board of Health

DEPARTMENT: Public Works

PRESENTED BY: Melanie O'Hara, Natural Resource Specialist, Road
Maintenance Division

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: REPORT/ In the Matter of the Lane County 2023 Integrated
Vegetation Management Program Annual Report

I. MOTION

None. Discussion only.

II. AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

This is an update on and discussion of the 2023 Integrated Vegetation Management Program Annual Report in accordance with Lane Code 15.500 Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy, Ordinance 16-07.

III. BACKGROUND/IMPLICATIONS OF ACTION

A. Board Action and Other History

In October of 2016, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance 16-07, the Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy (RIVMP), which was developed from recommendations of the Vegetation Management Task Force for limited herbicide use within Lane County road rights-of-way. Herbicide application areas are limited to overgrown guardrails, noxious weed management and control, as well as direct stump applications for "stump-sprouting" tree species and special management areas. Any herbicide product used is derived from a Permitted Product List approved by the Board of Health according to the criteria expressed in Lane Code 15.511(5) Permitted Product List Criteria as safeguards to minimize risks to public and environmental health.

Prior to the adoption of Ordinance 16-07, the Department of Public Works

managed roadside vegetation in accordance with The Last Resort Policy, Ordinance 12-03, where Lane County existed under a moratorium on the use of herbicides for roadside vegetation management since August 2003. In 2008, the Lane County Board of Commissioners, acting as the Board of Health, voted to maintain an indefinite moratorium on the use of herbicides for roadside vegetation management.

During this time, the Road Maintenance Division was presented with challenges in efficiently maintaining roadside vegetation after experiencing a significant reduction in available resources. In 2015, a group of concerned citizens provided comment at a Transportation Advisory Committee meeting, criticizing the County's efforts at combating the spread of invasive species, managing fire issues and maintaining road safety, all relating to vegetation control without the use of herbicides. The Board of County Commissioners then directed the development of the Vegetation Management Task Force, a group of diverse committee members who reviewed current vegetation management options and developed a plan that led to the creation of the Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy in 2016. This policy requires presentation of the Annual Report to the Board of Health and annual review of the Permitted Products List by the Public Health Advisory Committee.

B. Policy Issues

In accordance with the requirements of Lane Code 15.530 Annual Report (Reporting), the Department of Public Works will annually present for discussion at a public meeting to the Board of Health, a report comprised of details on the quantity and concentrations of herbicide products used, the costs of those applications and any alternative control methods utilized for the reporting period.

C. Board Goals

The current County Strategic Plan 2022-2024 asks that goals and priorities be viewed through strategic lenses in order to ensure thoughtful, consistent and intentional processes for evaluation. When using the Stewardship of Resources Lens, the RIVMP can be viewed as assisting the County in balancing economic, environmental and social needs associated with vegetation management and public infrastructure by using sound practices to promote safety of the traveling public and environmental stewardship.

Our program assists in meeting the goal of Strategic Priority 3: Robust Infrastructure to “maintain and invest in resilient infrastructure that creates the highest return for safety, community connectivity, enjoyment of life and local economic success” by utilizing objective E to “invest in our infrastructure and utilize our County-owned facilities to the highest and best use in order to have safe, usable infrastructure for years to come.”

Lane County can meet these goals and objectives using appropriate Best Management Practices in vegetation control and adaptive management

approaches. These approaches build on existing data, continued monitoring and continued learning through information sharing and public feedback to ensure stewardship of resources in the areas of transportation planning.

The Annual Report provides information regarding planned herbicide and non-herbicide activities by the Department of Public Works, Road Maintenance Division necessary to maintain a safe and efficient road system in conjunction with managing roadside vegetation to promote public safety and environmental health for all Lane County residents.

D. Financial and/or Resource Considerations

The continued implementation of the Integrated Vegetation Management Program assists in conserving county resources through the control of noxious weeds under a limited use program of herbicide applications. A cost management comparison between the use of mechanical and manual resources and the use of herbicide applications for vegetation management of guardrails and noxious weeds can be expressed as a reduction in staff and labor hours, as well as the need for less equipment and their associated costs over time.

E. Health Implications

Implementation of the Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy (RIVMP), Ordinance 16-07, focuses on meeting the needs of residents using objectives associated with public safety and environmental quality measures. The RIVMP prioritizes the pursuit of programs and practices that protect and enhance the safety and health of County residents while reducing impacts on the natural environment. This program was built on safe-guards and developed with protective measures at the forefront. This is a targeted program, focusing on the limited use of specific herbicides approved by the Public Health Advisory Committee and reviewed by the Board of Health.

The RIVMP incorporates public choice through components like our No Spray Area program, which includes buffer zones for schools and bus stops, and website and roadside advance public notifications. Additional safe guards include guidelines for establishing protections and treatment buffers which incorporate considerations for pollinators, amphibians and salmon that help ensure the overall reduction of environmental impacts. Through this integrated approach, roadside and community safety is prioritized for all residents.

F. Analysis

This annual report is intended to summarize the achievements of the Integrated Vegetation Management Program for 2023 and allow for the Board and the public to discuss County methods and vegetation management prescriptions. As required by Lane Code 15.530, the Annual Report is comprised of details on the quantity and concentrations of herbicide products used, the costs of applications and any alternative control methods used. This report must be presented to the Board of

Health on an annual basis at a public meeting to facilitate transparency of program processes. Presentation of the Annual Report provides the Department of Public Works with the ability to review the Integrated Vegetation Management Program and allow for guidance in the direction of short- and long-term strategies involving Lane County's roadside vegetation management.

G. Alternatives/Options

There are no alternatives or options pertinent to this discussion.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

None at this time.

V. TIMING/IMPLEMENTATION

Discussion of the 2023 Annual Report is required for compliance with the Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy, Lane Code 15.530 Annual Report (Reporting). The Lane County Public Works Department will continue with implementation of the RIVMP for the reporting period January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024.

VI. FOLLOW-UP

The Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy will continue to be implemented, monitored, and evaluated by the Natural Resource Specialist and Public Works staff. The 2023 Annual Report will be made available in hardcopy at the Public Works Department, 3040 N. Delta Hwy, Eugene, and will be posted on the Lane County website – www.lanecountyor.gov/vegetation

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 -- Annual Report, Lane County 2023 - Integrated Vegetation Management Program, dated May 2024.

Attachment 2 -- Annual Herbicide Spray Report 2023

ANNUAL REPORT

Lane County Integrated Vegetation Management Program 2023

Prepared for:

LANE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

Prepared by:

**Lane County Department of Public Works
Road Maintenance Division
3040 N. Delta Highway
Eugene, OR. 97408-1696**

Melanie O'Hara
Natural Resource Specialist

March 2024



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Lane County Department of Public Works has prepared this annual report to comply with the requirements of Lane Code 15.530

I. Integrated Vegetation Management

Lane County Road Maintenance Division responsibilities include vegetation maintenance along our 1400 miles of county roadways, including nearly 80 miles of guardrails, spanning from the Pacific Coast to the Cascade Mountains. The Lane County Integrated Vegetation Management Program (IVMP) uses an adaptive management approach to vegetation control within the County road rights-of-way (ROW). Primary goals of the program are to ensure the safety of road users, including motorists, cyclists and pedestrians, as well as the protection of public infrastructure and the promotion of environmental stewardship through appropriate vegetation control methods. Lane County utilizes five control methods within the IVMP:

- Manual Controls
 - maintenance includes hand pulling and grubbing of small, outlier or new infestations with the proper disposal of noxious weeds to prevent further spread
- Mechanical Controls
 - maintenance includes mowing, brushing, weed eating, tree trimming and chippers for safety clearances and increased visibility
- Biological Controls
 - involves the release of approved insects and pathogens that target specific noxious weed species to aid in population control
- Cultural Controls
 - involves the use of native and preferred species mixes to assist in out-competing unwanted vegetation
- Chemical Controls
 - includes the use of herbicide applications performed by licensed applicators according to state and federal requirements, while strictly adhering to product label guidelines and specifications for target species;
 - includes the use of backpack sprayers for smaller localized infestations and use of a spray truck with a hand held nozzle for roadside guardrails

In October 2016, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance 16-07, the Roadside Integrated Vegetation Management Policy (RIVMP), which can be found in Lane Code Chapter 15.500. This policy was developed from consensus-based recommendations of the Vegetation Management Task Force for limited, data-driven herbicide use within our Lane County road rights-of-way. Per the ordinance, mechanical and manual control methods continue to be the primary tools used within the Integrated Vegetation Management Program. All herbicide applications focus on the maintenance of overgrown guardrails, site specific noxious weed control, and direct stump applications for “stump-sprouting” tree species, including use as an alternative management practice for safety sensitive areas. Due to the limited nature of qualifying stump-sprouting tree species, not all trees removed from the ROW are candidates for herbicide stump treatments. All herbicide products used within these priority areas derive from a Permitted Product List, reviewed and approved by the Board of Health for use by the Department of Public Works Road Maintenance Division. The approved products meet specific criteria in accordance with Lane Code 15.511(5). These important steps help highlight Lane

County Public Works' commitment to using vegetation control methods that promote environmental health and public safety.

Three herbicide products have been annually reviewed by the Public Health Advisory Committee and approved by the Board of Health for targeted control of roadside vegetation in accordance with the RIVMP within Lane County rights-of-way:

- Vastlan – active ingredient triclopyr
- Milestone – active ingredient aminopyralid
- Ecomazapyr 2SL – active ingredient imazapyr

Table 1 displays the concentrations and quantities of herbicide product applied to County roadways for roadside vegetation management during the reporting period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023. Due to difficulties experienced in staff hiring and retention and program logistics, the herbicide component of the 2023 Lane County IVMP was limited to one application. Typically, these applications would focus on target species under specific conditions for each approved product - the use of Vastlan for overgrown guardrail maintenance, Milestone for control of the knapweed species complex, and Ecomazapyr 2SL for control measures associated with the knotweed species complex and puncturevine.

Table 1 - 2023 Herbicide use by treatment type & rate per acre

Product used	Active Ingredient	Concentration/Rate per acre	Treatment type	Amount used per treatment type	Total used
Milestone	aminopyralid	@5oz/ac	Noxious weed	0.00oz	0.00oz
Ecomazapyr 2SL	imazapyr	@64oz/ac	Noxious weed	0.00oz	2.75oz
Vastlan	triclopyr	@64oz/ac	Noxious weed	0.00oz	0.00oz
		@64oz/ac	Guardrails	0.00oz*	
Total					2.75 oz. =
*0.00 gallons of product used over 0.00 miles of guardrails					0.02 gallons

As a reminder, the 2020-2022 herbicide programs were also impacted by both the COVID-19 pandemic and the Holiday Farm Fire, reducing total herbicide treatment applications over those years.

II. Proposed Non-Listed Herbicide Use

No non-listed herbicides are proposed for use during the 2024 reporting period. During the upcoming reporting period, use of any non-listed herbicide products would only occur by specific authorization from the Board of Health after the Director of Public Works has determined that a specific condition or emergency exists warranting its use in accordance with Lane Code 15.510(3)(c,d).

III. Proposed Herbicide Use

Proposed herbicide uses for the 2024 reporting period will be in accordance with the Lane County Right-of-Way Management Prescription Plan, limiting uses to priority noxious and invasive plant control, management of overgrown guardrail vegetation and any necessary stump treatments within the right-of-way, including use as an alternative management practice for safety sensitive areas. Guardrail maintenance, typically the control of aggressive growth and encroachment into the roadway of Himalayan blackberries, proves to be the number one issue in vegetation control faced by the Road Maintenance Division. Control efforts are anticipated to show an initial increase of guardrail treatments over the early years of the program before seeing an annual decline in needed treatments as increased vegetation control is achieved through improved management associated with herbicide use. Proposed noxious and invasive weed control will focus on areas defined through working partnerships and priority species control found within Lane County rights-of-way.

IV. Cost of Herbicide Application

Lane County Department of Public Works has incurred costs stemming from labor, equipment and product use associated with the herbicide portion of the Integrated Vegetation Management Program. These costs include tasks related to the herbicide applications themselves, as well as all efforts in road sign placement and removal for advance public notice.

Table 2 on page 5, breaks down cost descriptions into:

- personnel costs - including labor and benefits for individual staff
- operation overhead - including costs per employee to run Lane County herbicide program operations
- additional equipment costs - including hardware and supplies, vehicle use and fuels

Costs associated with the actual amount of herbicide product applied have been tallied separately and displayed in Table 3, found on page 5. These costs have been broken down into dollar amounts per ounce of product used and the total costs associated with each product.

Table 2 - 2023 Total costs associated with herbicide program

Herbicide Application Type	Personnel Costs	Operation Overhead	Equipment Costs	Totals	Labor Hours	Cost per Hour
Guardrail	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
Noxious Weed	\$492.33	\$379.30	\$198.70	\$1070.33	10	\$107.00
Applicator license costs			\$1450.00	\$1450.00		
Herbicide product						
Totals			\$1,648.70	\$2520.33	10	\$252.00

Table 3 - 2023 Cost per ounce of herbicide product used

Product	Cost per Ounce (oz)	Ounces Used (oz)	Total Cost
Vastlan	--	0.0	\$0.00
Ecomazapyr	\$0.36	2.75	\$0.99
Milestone	--	0.0	\$0.00
Total		0.0 oz.	\$0.99

V. Non-herbicide Control Methods

Routine roadside vegetation maintenance activities such as mechanical mowing and brushing, comprise the majority of non-herbicide vegetation management accomplishments performed throughout the 2023 reporting period. Table 4 provides the major mechanical control methods utilized and the roadside mile accomplishments associated with each.

Table 4 - 2023 Non-herbicide routine maintenance activities

Routine Maintenance Activities	Roadside Miles
Mechanical Brushing	808
Safety Strip Mowing	2414
Full Width Mowing	2383
Top-trimming Activities	106

Over the years, several alternative management techniques and methods outside the scope of routine vegetation maintenance have been explored by the Lane County Road Maintenance Division with varied results. These included excavation projects (noxious weed vegetation/soil removal and disposal), hot foam applications, textile fabrics and even an attempt at seed bank removal by vacuuming. The overall success of control methods was ultimately driven by scale, with large scale control projects proving costly and logistically ineffective, while some methods just simply did not work.

Small scale methods utilizing manual controls, grubbing and textile fabrics proved feasible but were dependent on project logistics and targeted species present. Lane County continues to monitor and review the long-term effectiveness of past projects while remaining knowledgeable on current control methods through ongoing educational opportunities. Table 5 provides an overview of both successful and unsuccessful non-herbicide control methods utilized by the IVMP.

Table 5 -- Projects in review

Non-herbicide Control Methods	
<u>Successful</u>	
Seeding Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of native and preferred seed types following shoulder construction and restoration, culvert installations
Public Outreach & Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website expansion and development • Partnerships for noxious weed control and management • Staff training and education
Management Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale, limited use alternative control methods -- manual control, use of textile fabrics
<u>Unsuccessful</u>	
Exclusive Mechanical/Manual Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term, large-scale use for control of specific noxious weed species such as knapweed complex, knotweed complex, blackberry and false brome proved ineffective in halting their spread during county herbicide moratorium • Necessary mowing frequencies and timings in hot spot areas are difficult to achieve at a county-wide scale • Many species will still set flower/seed even with repeated mowing
Management Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale textile fabric control • Large scale excavation and disposal • Mulching for noxious weed control • Seed bank vacuuming

Because herbicide use is only one small part of the IVMP, focus remains on the use of vegetation management practices that emphasize safeguards that reduce impacts to public health and the environment. The overall end result to provide an overall reduction in future maintenance activities. These goals can be achieved with appropriate management objectives, prevention measures and treatment thresholds developed through continued monitoring and education.

VI. Planned Non-herbicide Control Methods

For the upcoming reporting period in 2024, Lane County Department of Public Works will continue to utilize mechanical tools as the primary method to manage roadside vegetation concerns. The County will continue to investigate new tools that become available over the next twelve-month period and continue with testing and evaluation of other non-herbicide control methods as they become available. Prioritization of management needs will determine what projects occur over the next twelve-month reporting period.

Planned Routine Non-Herbicide Control Methods:

- **Mechanical Control:** This involves using brush mowers, grass mowers and the aerial lift truck to manage roadside vegetation, including noxious weed management and roadside tree care/management.
- **Manual Control:** This involves using County crews to manage roadside vegetation using manual tools and methods and includes small weed site management, Threatened and Endangered plant site preservation and other roadside vegetation management needs.
- **Seeding:** Lane County Public Works has continued to experiment with seeding efforts to minimize weed infestations and restore project areas after construction projects. The efforts to establish preferred community types will continue over the coming annual reporting period.
- **Plantings and Restoration:** Lane County Public Works continues to plant and restore project areas after construction and large culvert installments. These efforts will continue over the coming annual reporting period.
- **Training and Education:** Lane County Public Works continues to utilize training and educational opportunities for staff members that work under the Integrated Vegetation Management program. These efforts will continue over the coming annual reporting period.
- **Biological Control:** This method employs biological control agents to manage weed populations that have established in areas within Lane County rights-of-way. There have been no new releases for several years but new agents are up for release on some high priority noxious weed species in the near future. Periodic monitoring of past agent

releases (as it may take 10-20 years for a biocontrol agent to show control at a regional scale) and continuing education on future biocontrol opportunities will continue over the next annual reporting period.

- **Education & Public Outreach:** Lane County is working to improve and move forward with efforts involving public education and outreach. We are developing strategies to educate the public about the County's worst weed invaders and develop projects to assist in management of these plant species County wide. These efforts include the development and expansion of the website as a public resource and to increase transparency through public notices and access to herbicide application data.
- **Partnerships:** Lane County Public Works has maintained both large and small partnerships over the years to assist in our County wide management efforts. These efforts will continue to develop and expand over the coming annual reporting period.

VII. Program Elements

Although there has been no further testing of non-herbicide control methods during 2023, County staff keeps up to date on current Best Management Practices (BMPs) and species-specific control methods for noxious weed management. Continued efforts focus on expanding species monitoring and the enhancement of resources such as our GIS database to meet Vegetation Task Force recommendations. Opportunities for partnerships and outreach endeavors in weed management are regularly explored to assist in prioritizing County control efforts for mutually beneficial outcomes. This includes providing publicly accessible data to improve transparency of accurate information for interested residents through our website. County staff has focused continuing education efforts on relevant issues based on concerns raised through public feedback, including important topics such as pollinator protection measures. With these inputs, the County continues to utilize the adaptive management approach inherent to the IVMP by making changes that consistently better County practices.

As described in Table 6, found on page 9, the IVMP has implemented several programs and strategies that facilitate accuracy and accountability at the benefit of both county staff and the public. The continuation of the No Spray Area Program provides residents on County roadways with a voice in proposed herbicide applications adjacent to their property. By reaching out annually to County school districts, this same option has been given to parents of Lane County school bus riders to provide buffers to their children's bus stop from any adjacent herbicide applications.

No Spray Areas are based on individual tax lots, must be submitted by the parcel owner and apply only to Lane County roadways. No road signs are necessary as all No Spray Area enrolled parcels are mapped and locations readily available to road crews through our GPS enabled mobile devices. Data collection is facilitated through real time uploads and offline syncing, providing accurate reflections of treatments and species inventories to publicly accessible

mapped databases. The IVMP website is still a work in progress, but currently provides the public with access to posted notices for proposed treatment areas and monthly reports detailing previous applications.

The No Spray Area Program renews on a three-year cycle, with 2024 being the most recent. Program staff mail renewal reminders and applications to all current program participants requesting they renew their application at that time. An online enrollment/renewal application is also available on the IVMP website, including information regarding bus stop enrollment into the program.

Table 6 -- Continued implementation of IVMP projects

2023 Continued IVM Projects	
Survey & Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County wide GIS mapping of noxious weed and protected species at 3-year intervals Partnerships with agencies and local non-profits
Public Outreach & Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website expansion and development Increase in transparency -- public notices and herbicide spray reports No Spray Area Program for County school bus stops and ROWs of adjacent homeowner parcels Public input and feedback

To provide continued support for County noxious weed management efforts, Lane County Public Works is currently exploring potential options for reproducing efforts at the County level associated with the Oregon Department of Transportation's (ODOT) Adopt-a-Highway program component focusing on noxious weed removal within the right-of-way. There has been strong public feedback concerning management of vegetation behind guardrails by local residents to avoid scheduled County herbicide treatments in various locations. The legality and logistics behind such a program are currently in the early stages of exploration and holds the hope that this may be an avenue for public outreach and participation in future control measures.

Roadside noxious weed inventories were included in the Vegetation Management Task Force recommendations and written into the IVMP requirements to be conducted every three years. During the 2019 reporting period, presence/absence surveys based on priority weed densities were performed along County road rights-of-way during July and August to assist in complementing and expanding the County noxious weed database for support in future management decisions. Due to the overall difficulties and uncertainties associated with priority workloads and recent hiring and staff retention, the Roads Division has made the decision to postpone the surveys until the spring/summer of 2025.

Lane County is regularly exploring opportunities for cooperative efforts in noxious weed management.

- Efforts associated with federal, city and county natural areas and non-profit partners to develop management plans, control measures and best management practices that will assist in limiting the spread of noxious weeds into adjacent natural areas.
 - Lane County partnered with the McKenzie River Trust in facilitating knapweed treatments within the right-of-way adjacent to their large-scale restoration efforts of the Coyote-Spencer Wetlands on Crow Road
 - Lane County partnered with the Pure Water Partners in facilitating Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) noxious weed control treatments within the rights-of-way adjacent to participating parcels located within the Holiday Farm Fire burn area.

Guardrail herbicide applications are performed on rails which meet certain criteria when surveyed prior to application. They will fall into one of three ranked categories: treated high, treated medium or untreated guardrails. A high or medium vegetation ranking describes conditions behind the guardrail which exhibits aggressive or weedy vegetation that is either overgrowing the rail or encroaching within three to four feet of the rail feature. These two classifications receive an herbicide application. Those marked as untreated exhibit low growing, non-aggressive or native vegetation, or fall within a right-of-way enrolled in the No Spray Area Program and receives no herbicide application.

The use of herbicides within the IVMP is guided by numerous factors and, although a small part of the overall vegetation program, is the most regulated portion, deserving the most transparency regarding accessible information and resulting management prescriptions. Decision matrixes for each treatment type can be found within the Lane County Rights-of-Way Management Prescription Plan. Lane County will continue to present accessible and accurate information to provide insight on our vegetation management processes from planning and implementation through monitoring and review.

VIII. Program Constraints

Lane County Road Maintenance Division is reprioritizing duties due to staff hiring and retention issues that have continued to hamper the IVMP over the past three years. As a result, annual herbicide guardrail maintenance and noxious weed control efforts have been impacted. No herbicide applications were made during the 2021 and 2022 seasons, with a single application in 2023. We have seen marked improvements over the past six months but have been unable to overcome additional logistical constraints associated with specific program requirements, most likely keeping us from reinitiating the guardrail program again in 2024.

Constraints associated with specific program requirements result in inefficiencies and ineffectiveness when combating noxious weeds at a countywide scale. Noxious weed control was the underlying issue for initiation of the Vegetation Task Force and in establishing an

adaptively managed integrated vegetation program. The adaptive management approach promotes flexibility in program responses to uncertainties and inefficiencies through monitoring and assessment. Lane County maintenance operations tend to be complaint driven and reactive in nature and scheduled operations can change from day to day. Noxious weed control falls to the lowest rung when prioritized against routine vegetation maintenance operations, as all licensed applicators hold other duties.

Program requirements regarding placing signs with seven-day advanced notice on all roads scheduled for herbicide applications is currently our biggest hurdle. Logistics around sign placement act as an obstacle to effective noxious weed control when following individual species best management practices (BMPs).

Constraints associated with this task include:

- Costs/hours associated with planning sign locations to encompass all sites, placing signs roadside seven days ahead of treatments and again for removal of signs three days after treatment
- the 48" orange road signs are stolen or vandalized each year
- Signs remain on location until an application can be made, sometimes several weeks after placement due to changing weather patterns, shifting priorities and workloads
- Signs trigger calls by angry constituents believing they can halt the spray program and any scheduled treatments
- Road sign requirements restrict the flexibility needed to plan for control of state listed county noxious weed sites as treatments must account for timing of varying species treatment windows, site locations occurring throughout the county, changing weather conditions and routine vegetation maintenance needs

Lane County Road Maintenance Division initiated discussions with several Board of County Commissioners on alternatives to the placement of roadside signs for advance notice requirements of the IVMP and are currently continuing the discussion with other stakeholders. By incorporating alternatives to roadside sign placement, we can anticipate increased flexibility in timing herbicide applications based on workloads, appropriate weather conditions and best management practices. Advance notices on the IVM website, on-site post treatment notices and continued use of blue dye will remain constants of the program. Greater flexibility allows for prevention of new infestations and increased control of the spread of already established weed populations.

IX. Report Availability

Copies of this report are available at the Lane County Department of Public Works office at 3040 N. Delta Highway, Eugene, Oregon, 97408. This report is also available from the Lane County website: <http://www.lanecountyor.gov/vegetation>

2023 Annual Summary Herbicide Report

Treatment				Treatment/Veg	Chemical Used (EPA		Spray	Acres	Spray	Max Rate	Total Product					
Date	Road Name	Treatment Type	Noxious Weed	Condition	Registration #)	Additives	Width (ft)	Sprayed	Length (ft)	per Acre (oz)	Used (oz)	Temp (F)	Wind	Weather	BMP	EMP
9/7/2023	CLEAR LAKE RD	Noxious Weed	Japanese knotweed		Ecomazapyr 2SL 81927-22	Liberate (1.28 oz per gallon)	8 ft	0.04	211	64	2.43	65	Calm	Clear	1.77	1.79
9/7/2023	CLEAR LAKE RD	Noxious Weed	Japanese knotweed		Ecomazapyr 2SL 81927-22	Liberate (1.28 oz per gallon)	8 ft	0.01	27	64	0.32	65	Calm	Clear	0.58	0.58
Totals								0.04	238		2.75					

0.04 acres	238 ft	2.75 oz used
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During the 2023 reporting year, Lane County's Integrated Vegetation Management Program annual herbicide guardrail maintenance and noxious weed control efforts were reprioritized and limited herbicide applications were made during the 2023 season.

NSA = adjacent parcel is a No Spray Area Program participant
T&E site = guardrail falls within a Threatened & Endangered plant protection site
BMP = beginning milepost
EMP = end milepost

Lane County Integrated Vegetation Management Program



2023 ANNUAL REPORT

**LANE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS
3040 N DELTA HWY
EUGENE, OR 97408**

2023 Annual Spray Summary



Attachment 2

2023 Annual Summary Herbicide Report

Treatment Date	Road Name	Treatment Type	Noxious Weed	Treatment/Veg Condition	Chemical Used (EPA Registration #)	Additives	Spray Width (ft)	Acres Sprayed	Spray Length (ft)	Max Rate per Acre (oz)	Total Product Used (oz)	Temp (F)	Wind	Weather	BMP	EMP
9/7/2023	CLEAR LAKE RD	Noxious Weed	Japanese knotweed		Ecomazapyr 2SL 81927-22	Liberate (1.28 oz per gallon)	8 ft	0.04	211	64	2.43	65	Calm	Clear	1.77	1.79
9/7/2023	CLEAR LAKE RD	Noxious Weed	Japanese knotweed		Ecomazapyr 2SL 81927-22	Liberate (1.28 oz per gallon)	8 ft	0.01	27	64	0.32	65	Calm	Clear	0.58	0.58
								0.04	238		2.75					
Totals								0.04	238		2.75					

0.04 acres 238 ft 2.75 oz used

During the 2023 reporting year, Lane County's Integrated Vegetation Management Program annual herbicide guardrail maintenance and noxious weed control efforts were reprioritized and limited herbicide applications were made during the 2023 season.

NSA = adjacent parcel is a No Spray Area Program participant
TSE site = guardrail falls within a Threatened & Endangered plant protection site
BMP = beginning milepost
EMP = end milepost

Integrated Vegetation Management



Lane County utilizes an adaptive management approach to vegetation control within the right-of-way through the use of Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) control methods

- Manual controls
- Mechanical controls
- Biological controls
- Cultural controls
- Chemical controls



Permitted Uses



Herbicide use within the ROW limited to

- Overgrown guardrails
- Noxious weed control
- Stump treatments

Permitted Products List



<u>Product name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>
Vastlan	triclopyr
Milestone	aminopyralid
Ecomazapyr 2SL	imazapyr

Guardrails



Noxious Weeds



Stump Treatments



Safeguards & Public Outreach



No Spray Area Program



Example of No Spray Area parcels and guardrail data accessible to both road crews and the public

2024 Planned Activities



- Continued mechanical & manual vegetation control as primary focus
- No product changes planned
- Anticipated increase in herbicide applications before a decrease is observed
- Focus on improvements and efficiencies

