

**DECISION RECORD  
FOR THE  
NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE WEED TREATMENT  
BOISE DISTRICT AND JARBIDGE FIELD OFFICE  
EA# ID-100-2005-265**

**DECISION**

It is my decision to implement the proposed action of the Boise District and the Jarbidge Field Office Noxious and Invasive Weed Treatment EA. The proposed action was adequately analyzed in the attached Environmental Assessment EA# ID-100-2005-265. The Proposed Action, coupled with mitigation measures and the general and specific design features outlined in the EA, will ensure that all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm are adopted.

**RATIONALE FOR THE DECISION**

The proposed action facilitates the orderly and timely treatment of noxious and invasive weeds by delineating the procedures to be followed and treatments to be implemented.

The BLM's strategy for managing noxious and invasive weeds is as follows:

- Inventory and map noxious and invasive weed presence, distribution, and density;
- Detect and eradicate new infestations of noxious and invasive weeds; and
- Contain or control large scale infestations of noxious and invasive weeds.

Treatments would involve one or a combination of management approaches such as physical, biological, and chemical methods to treat and control noxious and invasive weeds. Determining which method(s) to use, when, and how often, would be based on (but not limited to) the following factors:

- 1) growth characteristics of target weeds (rhizomatous vs. tap-rooted, annual vs. perennial);
- 2) seed longevity and germination;
- 3) infestation size;
- 4) relationship of the site to other infestations;
- 5) relationship of the site to listed, proposed, candidate, and/or sensitive species;
- 6) distance to surface water;
- 7) accessibility for people and/or equipment;
- 8) use of the area by people;
- 9) effectiveness of treatment on the target weed; and
- 10) cost.

In the long term, the weed treatments proposed would improve soil stability, water quality, and wildlife habitat, increase biodiversity of native plants and animals, and return treated areas to a more ecologically functional sagebrush steppe habitat.

I did not choose the Continuation of Current Management alternative described and analyzed in the EA because this alternative does not meet the needs of the Boise District and the Jarbidge Field Office. The Proposed Action would include all components of the Continuation of Current Management alternative but would broaden the scope to address additional general design features for weed treatment, specific design features for special status plants, animal, and aquatic wildlife species, specific design features for riparian and aquatic habitats, and streamside, wetland, and riparian habitat herbicide restrictions and application methods.

## **PLAN CONFORMANCE**

I have considered the environmental affects described in the EA, and have determined the proposed action is in conformance and consistent with the Boise District and the Jarbidge Field Office land use plans listed below.

Owyhee Resource Management Plan, 1999.

Cascade Resource Management Plan, 1988.

Jarbidge Resource Management Plan, 1987 updated in 1993.

Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Management Plan, 1995

Bruneau-Kuna Management Framework Plan, 1983

The requirements for this program were established by the Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands Record of Decision (ROD) dated July 23, 1991 and supported by the Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) of May 1991.

### **Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities:**

Parties with standing may appeal this decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR 4. As defined in these regulations, to have standing, you must be “a party to a case and adversely affected” by this decision. “Party to a case” is defined in 43 CFR 4.410(b) as “one who has taken action that is the subject of the decision on appeal, is the object of that decision, or has otherwise participated in the process leading to the decision”. “Adversely affected” is defined in 4.410(d) to mean that “a party has a legally cognizable interest”, and the decision on appeal has caused, or will cause, injury to that interest. Your notice of appeal must be filed in this office in writing as a hard copy via United States Postal Service or other recognized letter carrier within 30 days of the date of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition pursuant to regulation 43 CFR 4.21 (58 FR 4939, January 19, 1993) or 43 CFR 2804.1 or 43 CFR 2884.1 for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on

the standards listed below. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

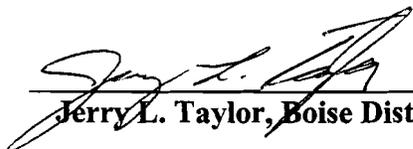
**Standards for Obtaining a Stay**

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (1) the relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- (2) the likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- (3) the likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and
- (4) whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

**SIGNATURES**

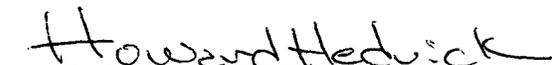
Approved by:

  
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Jerry L. Taylor, Boise District Manager

Date:

2/6/07

Approved by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Howard Hedrick, Twin Falls District Manager

Date:

1/25/07