

**ROCKY FLATS RESTORATION
ENHANCEMENT
Component 1—Coordination of Weed Control**

2009 Annual Report



Prepared for:
The Trustee Council for Natural Resources at Rocky Flats

Submitted to:
**Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment
under PO FEA HAZ 104960**

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This is the year-end report for the first year of the Weed Control Coordination Program, which did not commence until 21 September, 2009, when the contract was signed. The report is designed so that the total document can be submitted to the Natural Resource Damage (NRD) trustees, but each owner/manager will be sent the Introduction and Summary sections, and only the portion of the Owner/Manager Report section that pertains to his area.

A. INTRODUCTION

The former Rocky Flats nuclear power site, now jointly administered by the USFWS and Legacy Management of the DOE and referred to as the “Refuge” in this report, has a serious noxious weed problem. The near hurricane strength winds, mainly from the west and northwest, blow noxious weed seeds from surrounding areas onto the Refuge and result in establishment of noxious weeds in newly revegetated areas, as well as in the existing grassland. In order to reduce the noxious weed problem, JCNA received a grant from NRD to coordinate the weed control activities of surrounding landowners/managers. Each year JCNA must document our coordination efforts and the weed control activities by owners/managers, and provide the Trustees with an assessment of the year’s efforts. This report provides the required documentation and assessment for the latter part of 2009.

JCNA’s first activity was identification of owners/managers in the surrounding area that affect weed presence at the Refuge. The 13 owners/managers identified to date are shown on the attached map entitled “Owners/Managers . . .” (Appendix 1).

After identifying the neighboring owners/managers with potential weed sources that could affect the Refuge, JCNA submitted a letter to the appropriate contact person for each and requested a positive response (Appendix 2). To date only six owners/managers have responded, although ten of the 13 have accompanied us on visits to their sites and have shown readiness to cooperate. One of the remaining three owners/managers, Provide Energy, has its office in Las Vegas and we have not visited the site with them. However, since their operation is in Section 16, we have examined and photographed the site, and we have also visited their site with them and discussed its condition as part of a separate program. Two owners/managers have not allowed visitation as part of this weed control coordination program. These are TXI with property near the Boulder County line on the east side of Highway 93 and somewhat removed from Rocky Flats; and the State Land Board with Section 16 just west of the Refuge. The east boundary of Section 16 adjoins Refuge land and control of the weeds on this section is highly important.

Discussions with the owner/manager representatives during the ten site visits indicated an awareness of the weed problem on nearly all properties and most have programs to reduce noxious weeds. Not all have done high quality weed control, however, and for many properties this could be improved. All ten of the cooperating contacts have indicated that JCNA would be welcomed to visit their sites in 2010 during their spray program if schedules can allow. Further, all ten have been receptive to collaborating with others, sharing their experience regarding weed control, and trying to improve the noxious weed situation in the Rocky Flats area.

Photographs were taken at each site visited and are on file in JCNA's office, where they are readily available to Trustees. Pertinent photos are also available to any owners who wish to see them.

In addition to the 13 properties discussed below, both Legacy Management and the USFWS have stewardship responsibilities for the lands they respectively manage within the Refuge boundary. We use the term "Refuge" as a simplification for both properties.

- The central core, managed by Legacy Management, contains most of the disturbed land on the Refuge and has active and ongoing reclamation, restoration, and weed control programs.
- The USFWS manages all but the central core of the Refuge. Weeds have crept into these less disturbed lands, especially along roads, in areas with small mammal activity, and in the southeast corner where agriculture occurred decades ago. The USFWS does not currently have an active weed control program for the Refuge due to budget constraints, but is very aware of their weed problem and will give it high priority when funds become available.

B. OWNER/MANAGER REPORTS

The reports on individual properties surrounding the Refuge follow and are organized below by the numbering system used on the map in Appendix 1.

I. CDOT. The Colorado Department of Transportation performs weed control on three highways around Rocky Flats: #72, #93 and #128. Jim Walker, State Weed Coordinator, took us on a trip along all highways to assess noxious weed presence.

CDOT has had a spray program for about 10 years and expends considerable funds on weed control. Walker has 31 people on his staff and also contracts out a lot of work to counties and subcontractors.

Walker indicated they usually spray 2-3 times annually; although last year they did not spray because their budget was cut, and weed control takes second place to snow removal. This will probably be the situation this year and possibly next year as well.

CDOT's procedure is to use equipment and spray as needed; in this area they look for knapweed in particular. CDOT formerly used Tordon but have switched to Milestone, as it does less damage to other forbs.

In summary CDOT was very cooperative to JCNA visitation and gave a positive reply to JCNA letter. They have prepared a weed map of weed locations in rights-of-way along Highways 72, 93 and 128. Major potential weed source to Refuge is along eastern segment of Highway 128, but there is good weed control in that area. They have an

active herbicide (Milestone) spray program with good noxious weed control, but may have budget constraints in 2010 that could reduce the effectiveness of their program. We rate their weed program as good.

2. BCOS. The City of Boulder City Open Space and Mountain Parks has two weed coordinators. Laurie Deiter has been with BCOS for many years and has been their weed coordinator on lands west of Highway 93 for several years. For BCOS land east of Highway 93, Eric Fairlee has been weed coordinator for four years. We visited both areas in the company of their respective coordinators.

BCOS West of Highway 93

For the area west of Highway 93, Deiter showed JCNA a weed map on which major locations and concentrations of knapweed and toadflax are shown. Another common weed in this area is sulfur cinquefoil, which is sometimes co-abundant with knapweed. Toadflax is scattered throughout the area; knapweed has its highest concentrations on disturbed areas beside 4' ditches that run east/west throughout the area. These are former water ditches and dirt was thrown up on their sides many years ago. Outside these disturbed areas, the ancient intact soils are covered with dense prairie vegetation and are resistant to knapweed invasion.

The map also shows locations where insects, particularly the species that attacks toadflax, have been released. They are assessing the impact of these insects on toadflax. Although they have no data or conclusions as yet, BCOS considers insect release a very positive method of limiting these plants.

BCOS used chemical weed control (Milestone) near Highways 72 and 93, for a short distance where they spot sprayed their property adjacent to the roads, where knapweed was getting a foothold. After spraying again this fall they expect to apply native grass seed to revegetate and prevent further knapweed invasion.

The BCOS program is an intelligent one. They have mapped the locations of the two major weed species they want to eliminate in the native grassland and are actively attacking them biologically. However, they may be forced to use herbicides in some areas to effect greater control.

In summary, west of Highway 93, BCOS has only a moderate noxious weed problem and they have a person designated to eliminate, or at least reduce, noxious weeds which form a minor part of the xeric tallgrass prairie. Their primary noxious weed targets are knapweed, toadflax, and sulfur cinquefoil.

BCOS East of Highway 93

JCNA discussed various aspects of the BCOS program administered by Fairlee in late November. His responsibility includes all 4,000 acres of their property east of Highway 93. We then took a brief field trip to see some of the plants and weeds in this area. The total area managed by BCOS includes 18,000 acres of grassland alone, and much more timbered land at higher elevations.

Fairlee feels that in high quality, undisturbed native grassland there is scarcely a weed problem, as weeds are unable to gain a foothold in well developed soils and well established plant communities. On slopes that have little vegetation and much exposed soil, weeds invade in abundance. BCOS uses herbicides sparingly to avoid affecting other forbs, even though the non-target forbs may recover in time if they are not totally killed. In addition, because of the BCOS concern for impacts to non-target forbs, the City process makes it difficult to obtain permission to use herbicides.

Fairlee emailed a weed map to JCNA after the site visit (Appendix 3) The map was prepared in 2003 and shows major infestations of major weeds: diffuse knapweed, chicory, Dalmation toadflax, and sulfur cinquefoil. BCOS has had an ongoing program of weed control for several years, even before Fairlee began managing the area. They have not used pesticides here since 2006, although they have released several insect species that have reduced the knapweed invasion.

Knapweed can be found throughout the area in limited amounts where prairie is in abundance on disturbed slopes. It is abundant on the south slopes overlooking Highway 93 although BCOS control efforts have markedly reduced it atop the plateau adjacent to NREL's property line. For control, BCOS formerly used Tordon but they now use Milestone, which is a less toxic herbicide than Tordon. Fairlee is hoping insect control will control this plant, as shown in Tim Seastedt's studies. Seastedt has transects on BCOS lands that show 90% reduction of knapweed over a few years in some transects although in disturbed areas and along roads and trails knapweed continues to be very aggressive. The Seastedt transects will be analyzed again this year to assess the results.

Chicory is a major problem in some areas. It is very common along the north side of Highway 128, the hillside turns totally blue during chicory flowering season.

Toadflax is abundant in some areas, especially on the plateau adjacent to NREL. BCOS finds that spraying with Telar in the fall after most forb species go dormant provides good results. In the fall Toadflax new growth is sprouting and can be killed with minimal harm to other plant.

BCOS is also concerned w/sulfur cinquefoil, but we did not discuss their approach to control of this plant.

In summary BCOS has been very cooperative to JCNA visitation and provided a positive reply to the JCNA letter. They have an excellent understanding of noxious weeds on their properties. They have maps of weed locations on Open Space lands. Their major potential weed source to the Refuge is in the area adjacent to NW portion of Refuge, along Highway 128 as here their property is adjacent to the Refuge. They have released insects to control knapweed, and Milestone once along Highways 93 and 72, but they are averse to using herbicide to eliminate many of these weeds. We rate their program as good.

3. BCntyOS. Boulder County Open Space lands on the north side of Highway 128 form the north boundary of the Refuge and occur east of property managed by BCOS (but jointly owned with BCntyOS). Steve Sauer, weed coordinator for BCntyOS, took us on an early November tour of their land where noxious weeds have been recorded. In this area they have some diffuse knapweed, but no spotted knapweed which is more aggressive and found on other properties. BCntyOS also has some toadflax, thistle and St. Johnswort. These are the major weeds of concern to them.

BCntyOS has an active weed control program. They use both herbicides and insects. On this property Tim Seastedt has done a lot of insect control research, but in this year of high rainfall his results were not good. Sauer has released insects in several areas and he feels they are one more control tool, especially when plants are subject to drought or other stressors. However, Sauer does not think insects alone will eliminate the weed problem. BCntyOS has used both *Cyphocleonus* (which attacks the knapweed seedhead) and *Lorinus* (which attacks the roots). They have pretty much switched from spraying Tordon to spraying Milestone at a rate of 5 oz/acre for control of knapweed and thistle. The Milestone persists through the year, can be used up to water's edge, and is much kinder to other forbs. To spray large areas, they use a "floater," a vehicle with very wide tires that cause minimal surface damage and is equipped with a 60 foot boom. For toadflax (which Sauer says can't be dug out as that only causes it to proliferate) and St. Johnswort, they spot spray, usually with Telar (2 oz/acre) now, though they used Tordon in the past. Sauer has three full time staff members, who are supplemented by 6 seasonal employees. Generally, they selectively spray small areas of a few acres by themselves; for large areas they use contractors. BCntyOS tries to begin spraying in late May, and continue until the spray work is done, although later spraying (mid-July to August) is less effective. Then in the fall, they embark on a spraying program to attack new knapweed and thistle rosettes.

BCntyOS maps areas where they have had past weed problems and have periodically sprayed these areas. They also take note when they observe noxious weeds in other places and try to periodically check places they haven't seen for a while, as well as look over new areas.

Boulder County grazes their various pastures with cattle and feel that grazing, as they manage it, has little effect on the weed problem. They are careful to prevent overgrazing and limit the time cattle are on each pasture. Sauer believes well managed grazing can benefit the grassland.

In summary BCntyOS has been very cooperative to JCNA visitation and provided a positive reply to the JCNA letter. Their major potential weed source to the Refuge is the area adjacent to Highway 128 on the north side. They have good weed control in that area. We rate their program as good.

4. NREL. National Renewable Energy lands occupy 302 acres in the northwest corner of the Refuge. This area was set aside by DOE as a wind farm many years ago. Nearly

all of the undisturbed portions of their site are covered with good to high quality xeric tallgrass prairie.

JCNA, Joe Amidai, and Bob Fiehweg toured the site in mid-October by driving the perimeter of the property. We saw both NREL property and lands outside as well.

Only isolated occurrences of knapweed and toadflax occur on NREL property, except along the west fence which abuts TXI property. The latter has a great deal of knapweed growing on their property and much of it blows like tumbleweed from TXI property to the west fence, where it readily invades NREL land.

The soil along the west fence has been covered with particles blowing over from the TXI plant. Here the native grassland has been eliminated and replaced with sunflowers (*Helianthus sp*), not a noxious weed, but one that has adapted to this constant influx of new soil particles.

Amidai is the maintenance technician and has had a spray program for 4 years. Before that NREL used a consultant, but they prefer to control weeds in-house so they can see results immediately and redo bad kill areas promptly. Amidai spends a couple of weeks driving the property and spot spraying with an NREL truck and boom. He also mows some places, and therefore uses a combination of chemicals (Tordon to date) and mechanical mowing, although mowing in this rocky area takes care and time. They have no biological program to date but are interested in starting one.

In summary NREL was very cooperative to JCNA visitation and provided a positive reply to the JCNA letter. Their property is a major potential weed source to the Refuge as they are adjacent to the northwest corner, but they have eliminated nearly all noxious weeds in that area. We rate their program as very good.

5. LaFarge. Lafarge Corporation is mining/gravelling west of the Refuge. They have a large active and permitted area west of the Bestway Concrete operation and just south of NREL. In the northern part of their lease property there are several old mines that have been revegetated. Farther south, they are mining actively, although at the present time the mine has been shut down.

In late October, Sean Frisch, LaFarge Colorado Land Coordinator, drove JCNA around the property in Section 4 where they, and their predecessors, have done a great deal of gravel mining. Some of the pits are completely revegetated, having been abandoned for several years. The pounds per acre of their reclamation seed mix is as follows: western wheatgrass, 6; thickspike wheatgrass, 3; little bluestem, 2; green needlegrass, 2; and fringed sagebrush, 0.1. In one pit, water remains as a lake, surrounded by a wetland. A few of the outer areas, especially the east side along the DOE fence, have a native grass cover with few weeds.

The portion of the property visited revealed very few noxious weeds; there was some knapweed here and there, but none in quantity. They have a weed control program and

use an outside consultant, who spends several days on initial control, and returns as necessary. They expect to use the same program next year. Many areas have been sprayed in the past using the herbicides triclopyr, picloram, aminopyralid, metasulfuron, clopyralid and glyphosate.

In summary LaFarge Corporation was very cooperative to JCNA visitation, though they did not given a reply to the JCNA letter. They are a major potential weed source to the Refuge as part of their eastern boundary abuts the Refuge, but they have good weed control in that area. We rate their program as good.

6. Bestway. Bestway Concrete is a new operator on the large clay and gravel mining area just west of the Refuge. The clay is used by Lakewood Brick and the gravel is processed on site and used, at least in part, by the Bestway Concrete batch plant. This area has been the main source of noxious weed seeds, especially knapweed, as the prevailing winds blow plants and seeds east onto the Refuge. Bestway is the new operator of property owned by Charlie McKay.

JCNA had a mid-October meeting with three people from Bestway (Charlie McKay, owner; Myron Moorhead, Area Manager; and Dennis Wood, Superintendent), and one person from Lakewood Brick (Vince Eisenhand). McKay holds an annual meeting with site staff where a variety of issues and concerns are discussed, including weed control. He emphasized that their spraying and mowing program on the Bestway property has been operational for some time. They carry out both spot and roadside spraying, usually starting in June. They try to run their program in-house for security and consistency reasons and because of this type of program facilitates rechecks of treated areas and follow up when necessary.

After discussing operations and ideas, McKay and Eisenhand took JCNA on a tour of the site. Most of their mining, crushing, and washing operations are well below ground level or on low terrain and out of sight from Highway 93. These areas are pretty much weed free. Their major weed problems, especially knapweed, have occurred on the east-west and north-south berms surrounding their mining area. They applied herbicides heavily and frequently to these areas last year, which did a lot to curb weed growth. The berms remain from the previous mine operator, and they will need much continued effort to clean up completely. McKay suggested the top of each berm be flattened so that a truck could drive along it and spray herbicide more effectively.

On the remainder of the property, there were many small weedy spots, particularly on recently disturbed areas, but the weed control program carried out here during the past year has been moderately effective. In the summer of 2009, their crew spent over two weeks spraying and cutting vegetation on the berms, and also mowed much of the vegetation along their boundary with the Refuge. Bestway is using Trimec for broadleaved weed killing, and Kill-zall for total plant kill. At one time they used Overdrive, but that herbicide did not give good results.

In summary Best Way Concrete was very cooperative to JCNA visitation and gave a positive reply to the JCNA letter. Their lands are a major potential weed source to the Refuge, as their property abuts the western edge of the Refuge. In the past their lands have been a major weed source, as weeds have gotten ahead of them in some areas. They did have an active spray program in 2009, their first year of operation. We rate their program as fair.

7. Candelas. Candelas is located between the Refuge and Section 16 on the north and Highway 72 on the south. It occupies several thousand acres. This area is within the City of Arvada and is undergoing extensive development. We did not visit the property this fall, but did discuss Candelas with owner Charlie McKay. When JCNA went through Section 21, the westernmost section, on the Union Pacific (UP) railroad, he noted active cattle grazing on the native prairie and very few weeds. This trip along the UP railroad also revealed weedless native prairie in the property adjacent to the southern fence of the Refuge. It would appear that very few weed seeds enter the Refuge from Candelas because it contains few weeds and is downwind from the Refuge. Actual visitation of Candelas will be welcomed by McKay in 2010.

In summary Candelas had been very cooperative and gave a positive response to the JCNA letter. Their land is a minor potential weed source to the Refuge as their lands are south of the Refuge and in the lee of most winds. In that area very few weeds were observed, as the prairie is unbroken and native species dominate. We rate their program as good.

8. State Land Board. The Colorado State Land Board owns Section 16 immediately west of the Refuge. The northern portion of this section contains the United Power substation and the Provide Energy drill pad, the Denver Water ditch and the McKay water pipeline which traverses the section from north to south. The section is used for grazing throughout. There is also an active lease on the minerals in most of the remainder of the section. All of this development reflects the State Land Board's frequent interpretation of their mandate as the maximizing of the economic benefit from their lands. It has also resulted in extensive disturbance in the northern portion of the section and the presence of numerous weeds there, including several patches of knapweed and considerable toadflax are present. These weeds and their seeds blow onto the Refuge whose western fence has become heavily infested with knapweed, which clings to the fence like tumbleweed and drops seeds there. The SLB did not respond to our letter request which was sent to Director Brownell Bailey, Beverly Rave and Dave Rodenberg.

In summary the State Land Board gave no cooperation and did not reply to the JCNA letter.

9. Denver Water. Tony Stengel, Assistant District Foreman of Denver Water, guided JCNA on the Denver Water canal going through Sections 16 and 9. Denver Water is converting the ditch into an underground concrete tunnel. They have completed the S ½ of Sec 16 to date and have paused until they get sufficient funds to continue on northward. Covering the ditch provides water savings from reduced evaporation and

ground seepage and greatly eases maintenance. Thus their property is now divided in to three parts: the southern half of Section 16 that is now covered and will be planted next spring with a native seed mix recommended by the SLB; the northern half of Section 16, where the ditch is open and has good weed control. Only a few knapweed plants were visible during our trip. The third part consists of about one-half mile of open ditch north of the former West Entrance Road and in Section 9, where knapweed is abundant. This area did not receive spraying this year and is heavily infested.

Denver Water uses in-house personnel for spraying. They now use Tremic exclusively, as their Water Quality Department recommends it for spraying near a drinking water ditch. To spray down at the water's edge they must drain the ditch, spray, and then wait for two days while chemical disperses before refilling the ditch. Adding to the difficulty is the fact they spray only when wind velocity is less than 10 mph.

Denver Water's spraying program was a bit deficient this year; no rosette killing this fall and no spraying north of the former West Entrance Road in Section 9, which is why the knapweed is so abundant there. Their best kills in the past have been of fall rosettes, although they also have a spray program in May-June to get young growth and prevent seed maturation. Where the ditch has recently been placed underground, Denver Water expects to seed this new surface next spring but will wait a year before applying herbicides, as new growth is sensitive to herbicides. Maintaining weed control will be much facilitated by having a strip of level grassland through the sections.

In summary Denver Water was very cooperative to visitation but gave no reply to the JCNA letter. They have a moderate potential weed source to the Refuge, especially the portion of the ditch going through Section 16. There is good weed control on this portion, but not good to the north of the former West Entrance Road. We rate their program as fair.

10. UPRR. The Union Pacific Railroad spur line goes about 3 miles north from its junction with their main line to the south of Highway 72. The spur passes through Sections 21, 16 and 9. They have regular weed management along this line. JCNA visited the site in late November with Dan Thompson, manager of this portion of the railroad. We drove the entire spur line north of Highway 72 on the lowered wheels of his HyRail truck to directly assess the vegetation in the right-of-way (ROW) and examine it for noxious weeds.. The right-of-way has few noxious weeds that were noticeable at this late date. There was some knapweed, but many stretches had noor thistles or other noxious weeds. Their spray program is working.

The UPRR generally does a single late spring or early summer herbicide spray application from behind a locomotive. D'Angelo Brothers, their subcontractor, does all spraying in this area.

During this tour, some bad weedy areas were noted on neighboring properties beyond the UPRR right-of-way, including several patches in Sections 16 and 9.

In summary UPRR was very cooperative to our visitation though they gave no reply to the JCNA letter. Their right-of-way is a moderate potential weed source to the Refuge, but they have eliminated nearly all noxious weeds. We rate their program as good.

11. Provide Energy. Much of this four acre drill site in Section 16 is used for roads and storage and is free of any vegetation. We have not been able to meet with Provide personnel at the site as their offices are in Las Vegas and they visit the site infrequently. However, since their operation is in Section 16, we have with their permission examined and photographed the site, and had telephone discussions with them. There are two disturbed sites covering about an acre that are not necessary to the project and are ready for replanting with native grass seed.

In our inspection of the site we observed some chicory and some knapweed. Few other noxious weeds were noted. The border of the pad to the south and east is about 50' wide, totally weedy (not noxious) and should be planted with native grass seed. The border to the east is about 100' wide and is in similar condition. All of these areas will be prime seed beds for noxious weeds if they are not planted soon. Provide Energy does not appear to have a weed management program at this time.

In summary Provide Energy has been very cooperative, but unable to meet us on site as their offices are in Las Vegas. They gave a positive response to the JCNA letter but have not discussed their weed control program with us. Their small size makes them only a moderate potential weed source to Refuge. We can only rate their program as poor, inasmuch as we have not discussed their program with them.

12. United Power. In mid-December JCNA visited the United Power sub-station with managers Jay Mendoza and Bryant Robbins. The actual fenced area of about an acre is completely devoid of vegetation because of past herbicide spraying and the presence of deep crushed rock fill. No herbicides have been applied since 2006.

A map of their property reveals that their leased area stretches from Hiway 93 on the west, to the Denver Water ditch on the east, encompassing about five acres of mostly native prairie. Current United Power staff had not realized their lease was so large until they got out the property map in preparation for the site visit. They will include this area in their weed control program in the future. Their weed control contractor is Prime Vegetation (Josh) and United Power has provided JCNA a copy of their map of the boundaries of their site.

In summary United Power was very cooperative though they have given no reply to the JCNA letter. Owing to the small size of their lease they represent only a moderate potential weed source to the Refuge. There are some weeds on their leased property outside the substation. We rate their program as fair.

13. TXI-Boulder. JCNA did talk with Randy Moulton, Manager of the TXI mine and plant. He has weed control responsibility for both the mine west of Highway 93, and

about 35 acres east of the highway where the plant is located. Moulton told JCNA that he was unable to allow them access to the property without permission from TXI headquarters in Texas. To date that permission has not been forthcoming.

TXI property is immediately west of the NREL site and it can be seen from NREL. TXI has abundant noxious weeds on the east side of the property,. Dead knapweed plants blow against the fence, spreading their seed onto NREL property and making knapweed control difficult for NREL.

In summary, TXI. provided minimal cooperation and gave no reply to the JCNA letter. They are only a moderate potential weed source to the Refuge, as they are well to the west. They do have many noxious weeds on their property. We were unable to observe or discuss their weed control program and rate it poor.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 2010 PROGRAM

- Conduct a one day free weed symposium (Appendix 4), to which all owners/managers have been invited, along with any assistant they choose. Invitations have also been sent to seed picking crew leaders and weed control people in Golden, Arvada, Westminster, Broomfield, Superior and Boulder.
- Visit all sites that can be accessed during the growing season to better assess noxious weed location and abundance.
- Observe sites when actual weed control is taking place whether spraying, mowing or insect release.
- Prepare a year-end report.

Summary Table

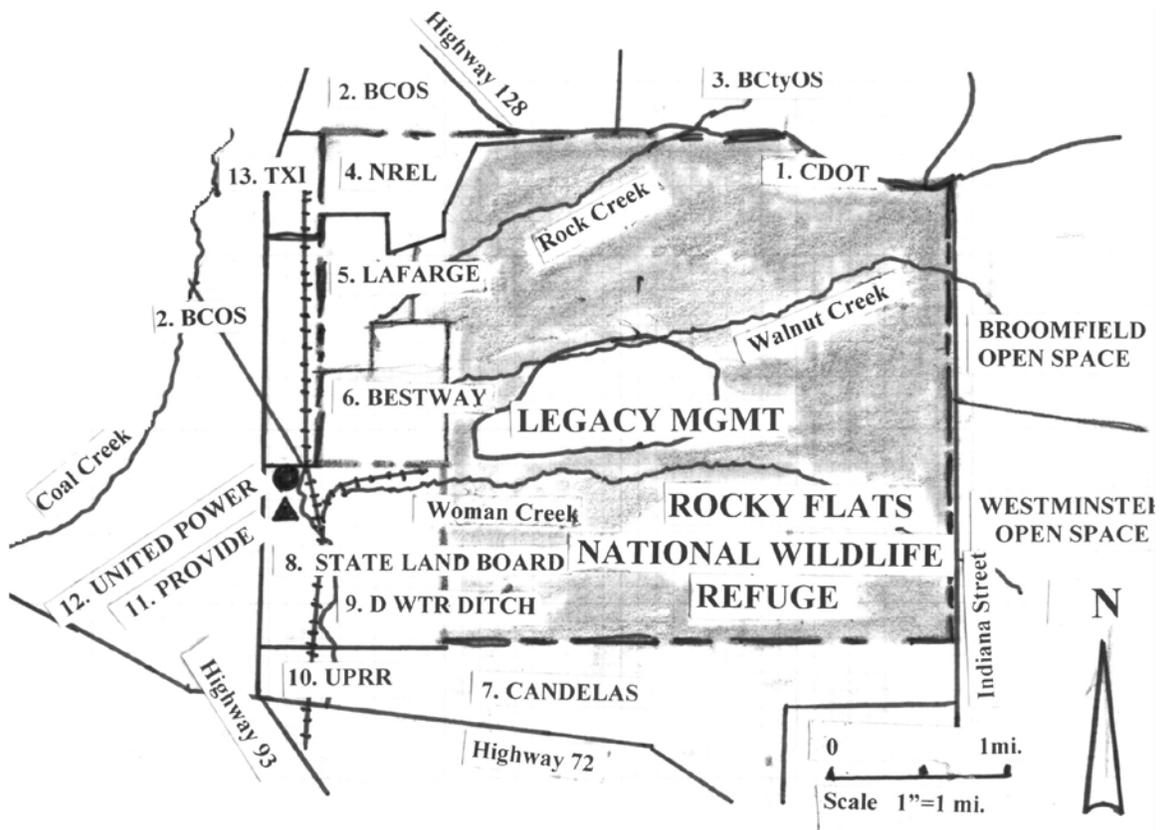
Owner/Lessee	Danger to Refuge	Response to Letter	Cooperativeness	Noxious Weed Presence	Weed Control Program	Weed Map
1. CDOT	HIGH	YES	HIGH	FEW	GOOD	Yes
2. BCOS	MEDIUM	NO	HIGH	Few	GOOD	Yes
3. BCtyOS	HIGH	YES	HIGH	Few	GOOD	NO
4. NREL	HIGH	YES	HIGH	Very Few	VERY GOOD	NO
5. LAFARGE	HIGH	NO	HIGH	FEW	GOOD	NO
6. BESTWAY	HIGH	YES	HIGH	MEDIUM	FAIR	NO
7. CANDELAS	LOW	YES	HIGH	NONE	GOOD	NO
8. SLB	HIGH	NO	NONE	HIGH	POOR	NO
9. DWATER	MEDIUM	NO	HIGH	MEDIUM	FAIR	NO
10. UPRR	MEDIUM	NO	HIGH	FEW	GOOD	NO
11. PROVIDE	LOW	YES	NONE	FEW	NONE	NO
12. UPOWER	MEDIUM	NO	HIGH	FEW	FAIR	NO
13. TXI	MEDIUM	NO	NONE	HIGH	POOR	NO

Explanation:

1. Danger to Refuge: Rated on basis of wind direction, proximity and size of area relative to Refuge—high, medium, low.
2. Cooperativeness: Refers to responsiveness and allowing or providing a tour of property—high to none.
3. Noxious Weed Presence: Rated HIGH if many scattered patches, MEDIUM if less; and FEW if only a few scattered patches.
4. Weed Control Program: Rated VERY GOOD if little can be done to improve program; GOOD, if weed control is effective with an active program; MEDIUM if an active program but not as effective as it could be; FAIR if an active program but not effective in certain areas; POOR if no program.

Appendix 1

OWNERS/MANAGERS AT ROCKY FLATS



1. CDOT. Jim Walker, State Weed Coordinator, cp303/524-2607. Owns R of Ways on roads around RF.
2. BCOS. Bldr City Open Sp; Eric Fairlee, Weed Coord, 3/906-5478. OS west of 93 and N or NREL
3. BCtyOS. Bldr County OS, Steve Sauer, Weed Coord, 3/678-6110. OS north of 128, east ½
4. NREL. Wind Farm, Mike McGrady, Maint Spvr, 3/384-6850. NW corner of Buffer Zone.
5. LaFarge Corp. Sean Frisch, Area Prop Mgr, 3/657-4000x4336; Mine south of NREL.
6. Bestway Concrete. Vince Eisenhand, 3/489-3036; Large Mind just north of entry road.
7. Candelas. Charlie McKay 3/469-1873. Large property south of Buffer Zone, north of 72.
8. State Land Board. Dave Rodenberg 970/356-2013; mile sq Section 16 just west of Buffer Zone
9. Denver Water. Kevin Keefe, Land Mgr, 3/628-6355. Water Ditch going N thru Sect 16
10. UPRR. Union Pacific RR, Dan Thompson, Track Maint, 3/405-5036; spur going north abt 3mi.
11. Provide Energy, Mel Richards, Land Mgr, 702/650-2825; 4 acre petroleum drill site in Sec. 16
12. United Power, Jay Mendoza, Land Mg; 3/637-1275; 2 acre substation in Sec 16.
13. TXI-Boulder, Randy Moulton, Manager; 36 acre site on 93 just south of County Line

Appendix 2

**JEFFERSON COUNTY NATURE ASSOCIATION
6695 Terry Court
Arvada, CO 80007**

October 2009
Address

Dear Mr. xxx:

The Trustees in charge of Natural Resource Damage funds have awarded a contract to JCNA to coordinate the control of noxious weeds contaminating USFWS and DOE lands on the former Rocky Flats nuclear site. The Trustees, which include members from the DOE, USFWS, Colorado Attorney General, CDPHE, and the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety are most anxious to facilitate noxious weed control in the Rocky Flats area. Noxious weeds have become a major problem due to the strong winds which blow weed seeds into newly planted grassland, where they germinate and invade these grasslands.

You are a lessee in this area and have and are aware and have practiced noxious weed control. The Trustees have directed JCNA to contact your firm to assist in any way we can in the coordination of your efforts with others. We seek permission to visit your property with your representative, to assess the extent of the noxious weed problem, and discuss your management of this problem. Please tell us the person to contact in this matter and who could accompany us on visitation. We have been further requested to provide our analysis of the success of your weed control program and to submit a report on our evaluation to the Trustees. A copy will be provided to you as well.

This program is completely voluntary, yet has the beneficial goal of developing an effective and efficient noxious weed control program at Rocky Flats.

Your favorable response to this e-mail will indicate that your firm will cooperate with JCNA in the sound execution of this project, and that we can continue to contact you, or your representative, for site visitation.

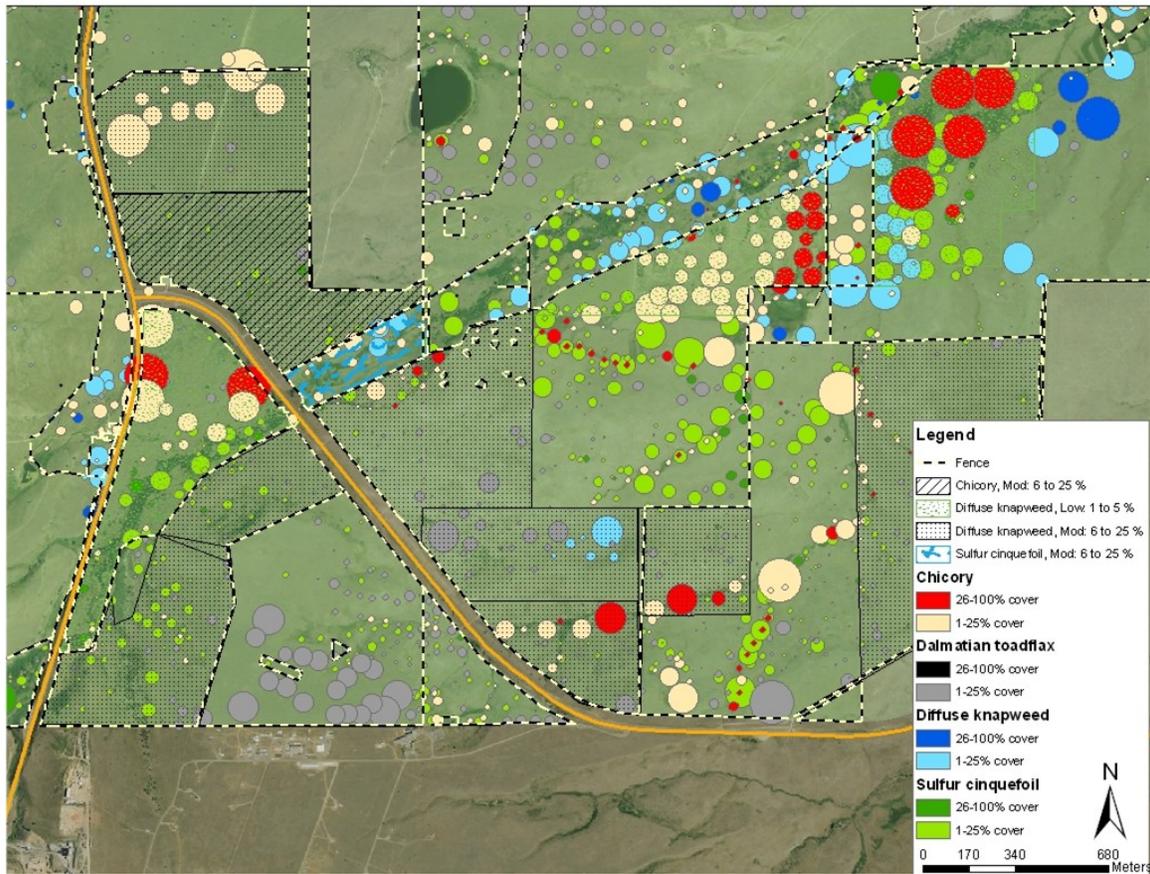
Sincerely,



Paul Kilburn, President

Appendix 3

BCOS Weed Map (East of Highway 93)



Appendix 4. Weed Symposium Flyer

Rocky Flats Weed Symposium Save the Date—5 March 2010!!

This flyer announces a weed symposium on 5 March 2010. This free all day event will be held at the Broomfield Library. A specific program will be sent out later, but the following provides an overview of our planned program.

The symposium has several purposes:

- Provide participants with the latest information on weed control by invited experts
- Allow people to interact and meet others handling weed control measures.
- Emphasize weed problems in Rocky Flats area
- Discuss weed control measures used in the area and their pros/cons

Expert presenters will address the following topics:

- Plant ecology and origin of local weeds
- Operational approach at Rocky Flats USFW/DOE property
- Insect control of Noxious Weeds
- Past, present and future of weed control
- Legal underpinning of Colorado weed control
- Current knowledge of herbicides in Colorado
- Panel discussion by local participants

Helpful materials, including a list of contractors, noxious weed booklets, and other appropriate handouts will be available in the foyer throughout the symposium.