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Links to State legislative webpages are embedded, below (select State name that is underlined). In a few cases, it was challenging, or impossible, to locate the dates when laws were implemented, based on the available public legislative webpages.

For State lists of noxious weed-seed restrictions, refer online to:
[State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act](#)

State	Law Title, & Years (when enacted, and most recent amendments, if available on State legislative website)	Description	Can native plants be designated as “noxious weeds” or “invasive species”?
<u>Alaska</u>	Alaska Statutes 2019: Title 3: Agriculture, Animals, & Food: Chapter 5: Powers & duties of Commissioners of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation. Section 10: 5 & 6 (effective date unclear, but at least by 1993). Section 27: Noxious weed, invasive plant, & agricultural pest management & education (effective date, 2008).	Section 10: The Commissioners will “regulate and control the entry into the state & the transportation, sale, or use... of plants, seeds, etc., in order to prevent the spread of pests, diseases, or toxic substances...; examination of commodities carrying pests; establishment of quarantines...; establishment of standards.. pertaining to the sale of agricultural & vegetable seeds.” Section 27: The Commissioner of DNR shall appoint a coordinator to oversee the enforcement of State statutes & regulations related to noxious weeds, invasive plants, & agricultural pests management & education. Coordinator will cooperate with other state agencies, including Cooperative Extension Service & Conservation Districts.	
Alaska	Title 44: State Government; Chapter 37: Dept. of Natural Resources: Section 10: Commissioner of Natural Resources (effective date unclear, but at least by 1993). Section 30: Duties of Department with respect to Agriculture (effective date unclear, but at least by 1993).	Section 10: “The principal executive officer of the Department of Natural Resources is the commissioner of natural resources.” Section 30: The DNR shall “control & eradicate the spread of pests... Experiment & determine practical methods of... eradication of obnoxious weeds.”	Yes, but no native plants are currently listed. By law, “noxious weeds” are “any species... which when established is or may become destructive & difficult to control.”
<u>Alaska</u>	Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) Title 11, Chapter 34: Plant Health & Quarantine. 11 AAC 34.045: Duties & authority of the Director of the	45: Authority of the Director includes “inspect... seed.” 34.075: No person may plant... any seed containing any prohibited noxious weeds... or restricted	

	<p>Division of Agriculture. <u>History</u>: Eff. 10/28/83, Register 88</p> <p>11 AAC 34.075: Prohibited Acts. <u>History</u>: Eff. 10/28/83, Register 88; am 10/28/87, Register 104</p> <p>11 ACC 34.125: Inspection Stations. <u>History</u>: In effect before 7/28/59</p>	<p>noxious weeds in excess of the maximum allowable tolerances.”</p> <p>34.125: Allows the Director to destroy or treat any plants brought into the state that are infested... with any pest.”</p>	
Alaska	<p>11 AAC 34.020: Prohibited & Restricted Noxious Weeds. <u>History</u>: In effect before 7/28/59; 3/2/78, Register 65; 10/28/83, Register 88; 7/28/2007, Register 183</p>	<p>Provides the list of “noxious weeds.”</p>	
Alaska	<p>11 AAC 34.010: Seed regulations: Labeling.</p> <p>11 AAC 34.030: Weed Seed. <u>History</u>: In effect before 7/28/59; 3/2/78, Register 65; 10/28/83, Register 88</p>	<p>34.010: Agricultural seed labels require listing of percentage of “weed seeds”; & the number of “restricted noxious weed seeds” per pound. Establishes limits on number of restricted weed seed per pound.</p> <p>34.030: Provides a list of “weed seeds” (some are native species, and some are cultivated species).</p> <p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “Alaska law prohibits the shipment of agricultural seed containing any prohibited noxious-weed seeds. Agricultural seed sold or offered for sale within the State of Alaska shall be labeled to show the name and approximate number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seeds.”</p>	
Arizona	<p>SB 1270, Pest Management Division, 2016.</p>	<p>Converted the Office of Pest Management (which was under the Plant Services Division of the Dept. of Agriculture) to the Pest Management Division of the Dept. of Agriculture. The Director of the Division establishes a Pest Management Council. The Director of the Division enforces pest management law and regulates and provide licenses for pesticide/herbicide application.</p>	
<u>Arizona</u>	<p>AZ Revised Statutes 2019, Title 3, Agriculture, Chapter 2, Regulatory Provisions. Article 1, Dangerous Plant Pests and Diseases, 2005.</p>	<p>Authorizes the Director & Associate Director of the Plant Services Division, to enforce the law. The Director can create quarantines to control weeds, & regulate plant products, such as agricultural seed, soil, to prevent introduction of noxious weeds into the State. The Director shall adopt a “noxious weed list.”</p>	<p>Yes. By law, “Noxious weed’ means any species of plant that is, or is liable to be, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate and shall include any species that the</p>

			director, after investigation and hearing, shall determine to be a noxious weed.”
Arizona	Title 3, Chapter 2, Article 2, Seeds, 2005.	Requires reporting the noxious weed seed content of agricultural seeds, classifying weed seed as either Prohibited or Restricted. The Director of the Division establishes tolerances. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “Arizona law prohibits the sale of agricultural, vegetable or ornamental plant seed containing any prohibited noxious-weed seed. Arizona law prohibits the sale of agricultural, vegetable or ornamental plant seed containing restricted noxious-weed seeds, singly in excess of limitations, as stated per pound, or in combination of 50 per pound. The label shall show the name and rate of occurrence per pound of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seed present.”	
Arizona	Title 3, Chapter 2, Article 5, Pesticides; Article 6, Pesticide Control, 2005.	Regulates pesticides.	
Arizona	Title 3, Chapter 2, Article 6.1, Integrated Pest Management Program, 2005.	Authorizes funds for research on pest management technologies.	
Arizona	Title 3, Chapter 7, Arizona Native Plants, 2004, amended 2008.	Regulates removal of “highly safeguarded or protected native plants,” on private and public lands. Fees are assessed for permitted removal of native plants.	
Arizona	Title 3, Chapter 15, Animal & Bird Feeds, Article 1, Section 3-2611, Adulteration, 2005.	Prohibits distribution of commercial feed containing noxious weed seed, with tolerances established by the Director of Agriculture.	
California		Note: The “California Code” encompasses the laws or statutes passed by the State legislature. <u>California Food & Agricultural Code (FAC)</u> encompasses the laws related to the Department of Food & Agriculture. The “California Code of Regulations (CCR)” encompasses the rules and regulations that stem from the laws. In other States, these are often titled Administrative Rules.	
California	The first CA noxious weed law focused on Scotch thistle and Canada thistle, 1872. Counties were given authority to control weeds, 1883.		

	CA created the Bureau of Rodents & Weeds, Weed Free Area Act, 1919.	1919: Provides funding for Counties to control weeds, conduct weed surveys.	
California	CA Code, Title 3, <u>Food & Agricultural Code (FAC)</u> , Division 1, State Administration, Part 1, The Dept. of Food & Agriculture, Chapter 4, Other Powers & Duties, Article 1, Section 403, 1967	"The department shall prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insect or animal pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds."	
California	FAC, Division 4, Plant Quarantine & Pest Control, 1967, amended through 2018. Part 4, Weeds & Pest Seeds, 1967, amended through 2018.	1967: Establishes regulations for quarantine locations & eradication methods, for several specific weed species. Defines "pest" to include "any form of vegetable life." Regulates "pest seed." Establishes the CA Dept. of Food & Agriculture as the lead in management & implementation of integrated weed management plans. The Dept. Secretary or County Agricultural Commissioners can establish quarantines. The Dept. designates species as "noxious and invasive weeds." County Commissioners responsible for enacting the laws. Counties or regional groups can request funds from the Department to control weeds in a weed management area. Includes funds for herbicides and research, including on biocontrol. "Weed management areas" can be formed by a County or "other geographic area." Part 4: Weeds & Pest Seeds. Chapter 1: 1967, Establishes regulations for designating areas "weed-free" for specific plant species. 2000: process for Counties to apply for funds from the State. 2003: Defines "noxious weeds & invasive species" & "integrated weed management plan." 2018: Updates regulations for weed management funds. Designates the Dept. as responsible for weed management. Dept. appoints a Noxious Weed Coordinator. Chapter 2: 1967: Establishes regulations for weed-free seed: <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> "seed found in commercial agricultural or vegetable seed. The law allows for the designation of seeds from species of noxious weeds into two categories	Yes. By law, "'Noxious and invasive weeds' refers to weeds that the department has determined to be either noxious or invasive weed species."

		<p>when present in planting seed; ‘prohibited noxious weed seed’ and ‘restricted noxious weed seed’ (Title 3, CCR 3854 and 3855). There are no tolerance levels for prohibited noxious seeds found in planting seed; however restricted noxious weed seeds are subject to tolerance standards when properly noted on the label of the planting seed container.”</p> <p>1990: The Dept. works with the University of California & scientific researchers and the USDA, to study exotic species.</p> <p>1992: Defines “noxious weed.”</p> <p>2004: The Dept. works with the CA Dept. of Health Services to notify communities about pesticide applications, and to research impacts of pesticides.</p>	
California	<p>CA Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 3 Food & Agricultural Code, Division 4, Plant Industry, Chapter 6, Weed Free Areas & Weed Eradication Areas, 1962, amended through 2016.</p> <p>Subchapter 6: Noxious Weed Species, § 4500, 1973, amended through 2015.</p>	<p>Establishes regulations for quarantine locations & eradication methods, for several specific weed species. Several eradication areas were repealed in 1977-1983.</p> <p>Subchapter 6 lists the official California “Noxious Weed Species.” Other species may be designated a “weed pest,” as needed.</p>	
California	<p>CCR 3, 4, Chapter 3, Entomology & Plant Quarantine, Subchapter 2, Nursery Stock, 1968, amended through 2008.</p> <p>CCR 3, 4, 3, Subchapter 4, Plant Quarantine, Pest Ratings & Mitigating Action, § 3162, 2014.</p>	<p><u>Nursery Stock</u>: Establishes that noxious weeds are also plants that are “pests.” Regulations for inspecting pest plants and seeds.</p> <p><u>Pest Ratings</u>: Establishes the criteria for rating pests, and to assist land managers in methods for controlling noxious weeds, including quarantines.</p>	
California	FAC, Division 4, Part 4.5, 2018.	2018: Establishes Invasive Species Council of California.	
California	<p><u>FAC, Division 18, Field Crops</u>, etc., Chapter 2, California Seed Law, 1967, amended through 2017.</p> <p>CA Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 3 Food & Agricultural Code, Division 4, Plant Industry, Chapter 5, Rodent & Weed Control & Seed Inspection, subchapter, Seed Inspection. § 3853. Weed Seeds. 1962, amended through 2017.</p>	<p>FAC: Regulations for agricultural seed & vegetable seed.</p> <p>1977: Defines noxious weed seed; regulations for classifying seed as Prohibited or Restricted.</p> <p>2016: Requires agricultural seed labels to list weed seed.</p> <p>Does not require vegetable seed labels to list weed seed.</p> <p>CCR: Lists which species are classified as Prohibited or Restricted noxious weed seeds.</p>	
California		Weed-free forage & straw certification is available but voluntary.	

California	<p>FAC: Division 6, Pest Control Operations, 1967, amended through 2018.</p> <p>Division 7, Agricultural Chemicals, Livestock Remedies, and Commercial Feed, 1967, amended through 2014.</p> <p>CCR 3, Division 6, Pesticides & Pest Control Operations: § 6000. 1978, amended through 2020.</p>	Pesticide regulations, with specific reference to herbicides. Includes regulations on monitoring environmental quality, & for research on impacts of pesticides.	
California	California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (CA Water Code §§ 1300 et seq.), Water Code Division 7, 1943, amended through 2018.	Includes regulations designed to restrict ships from expelling ballast water that has aquatic invasive species.	
California	Harbors & Navigation Code, Division 1, Chapter 2, Dept of Boating & Waterways, Article 2, Section 64, 1966, amended through 2012.	Authorizes the Department of Boating and Waterways to manage aquatic weeds affecting the navigation and use of the State’s waterways.	
California	<p>Ballast Management for Control of Nonindigenous Species Act (AB 703), 1999.</p> <p>Public Resources Code, Sections 71200-71271, Marine Invasive Species Act (AB 433), 1999, amended through 2019.</p> <p>Public Resources Code, Sections 72400 – 72423, California Clean Coast Act, 2003, amended through 2013.</p>	Designed to prevent nonindigenous species (NIS) introductions through the discharge of ballast water from commercial vessels.	
<u>Colorado</u>	<p>CO Revised Statutes Annotated, 2020. Title 35, Agriculture, Pest & Weed Control, Article 5.5. Colorado Noxious Weed Act, 1990, amended through 2016.</p> <p><u>Code of CO Regulations: Rules Pertaining to the Admin. & Enforcement of the CO Noxious Weeds Act: Moved to the Conservation Services Division, & recodified as CCR 1206-2 in 2006.</u></p>	Establishes State, County, and Municipal roles for managing noxious weeds & forming County Pest Control Districts. Commissioner of Dept. of Agriculture designates a State Weed Coordinator, to develop plans for State-owned lands, facilitate cooperation between, Federal, State, and local land managers, & provide guidance for local weed managers. Commissioner designates species as noxious weeds & classifies them. Commissioner appoints members to CO Noxious Weed Advisory Committee. The Committee makes recommendations to the Department regarding which species to be designated as noxious weeds. Counties or groups of Counties, & Municipalities develop management plans for their localities, under the guidance of a Local Advisory Board. Local Advisory Boards can declare additional species as noxious weeds, upon review by the State Weed	No. By law, “Noxious weed” is an alien plant. “Alien plant” is a plant species that is not indigenous to Colorado.

		Coordinator. Counties can levy taxes up to 5 mills for control activities. References biocontrol as part of integrated management.	
Colorado	CRS, Title 35 Agriculture, Agricultural Products – Standards & Regulations, Article 27, Colorado Seed Act, 1963, revised 1993, amended through 2018. CCR 1203-6: Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Administration and Enforcement of the Colorado Seed Act.	Regulates % of weed seed allowed within commercial seed. Classification of noxious weed seed as Prohibited or Restricted, as determined by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Tolerances are defined in the Federal Seed Act. "Prohibited noxious weed seed" means the seed of perennial, biennial, and annual weeds which are highly detrimental and especially difficult to control." <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> "Colorado law prohibits sale of agricultural seeds containing prohibited noxious-weed seeds." "Restricted noxious weed seed" means the seed of weeds which are very objectionable in fields, lawns, and gardens but which can be controlled by good cultural practices." "No one lot of seed shall have more than five restricted weed [species] in the lot. Colorado law prohibits the sale of agricultural seed if it contains more than 2 percent of weed seed by weight."	
Colorado	CRS, Title 35, Agricultural Products – Standards & Regulations, Article 27.5, Forage Crop Certification, 1993, amended through 2018.	"Weed Free Forage Crop Certification Act": Commissioner determines weed seed tolerances for forage.	
Colorado	Title 35, Agricultural Products – Standards & Regulations Continued, Article 60, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, 1963, repealed & amended 1979 & 1999, amended through 2012. CCR 1202-6 & 1202-7, Rules for Commercial Feed under the CO Feed Law.	"Colorado Feed Law" regulates weed-free commercial feed.	
Colorado	Title 35, Agriculture, Pest & Weed Control, Articles 9-11, Pesticide Acts, 1963, repealed & revised 1990, amended through 2018. CCR 1203-8 & 1203-1 & 1203-2 provide rules on administration of these Acts.	Regulation of pesticides.	

Hawaii	HI 2019 Revised Statutes, Chapter 152, Noxious Weed Control, 1957, 2002, amended through 2015.	Department of Agriculture designates species as noxious weeds, and can form cooperative agreement with landowners to control noxious weeds. If such control will not benefit the landowner, of the land is state-owned, the Dept. will pay for control.	Unclear. By law, “noxious weed” is any plant species which is, or likely to become, injurious, harmful, or deleterious”
Hawaii	HI 2019 Revised Statutes, Chapter 194: Invasive Species Council, 2003, updated through 2016.	Creates Invasive Species Council for providing cabinet-level policy direction & coordination and planning among various local, State, Federal, & international agencies. The Council advises the governor and legislature. Establishes regulatory authority in each relevant Dept or County. If a land or business owner knowingly introduces invasive species, the relevant agency can charge expenses for control.	No. Hawaii uses the Federal definition, “invasive species” are alien species.
Hawaii	Chapter 150A, Quarantines	Describes plant and animal quarantine mandates.	
Hawaii	Admin. Rules, Title 4: Agriculture. Subtitle 4: Division of Marketing & Consumer Services. Chapter 68: Noxious Weed Rules, 1951, updated through 1992.	Dept of Ag. designates noxious weeds. Dept. provides herbicides, and consultative and supervisory services for landowners. Some agreements require cost-sharing with landowner. Defines projects as “Eradication” or “Control.” Lists “noxious weed” species that can be controlled.	Hawaii does not have an official designated list of invasive species.
Hawaii	Admin. Rules, Title 4, Chapter 67: Seed Rules, 1946, updated through 1992. Chapter 45: Feed, 1981, updated through 2002.	Chapter 67: Regulates seed labeling, and restricts noxious weed seed to 32 seeds per pound. Identifies weed species for regulation. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “No person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale within the State, for planting purposes, agricultural or vegetable seed: A. Consisting of or containing prohibited noxious-weed seed; or B. Consisting of or containing more than 32 seeds of restricted noxious-weed seed singly or collectively per pound.” Chapter 45: 1981: Regulates pineapple hay & sugar cane hay to be “reasonably free” of weeds. 1982: Regulates tolerance of <i>Crotalaria</i> seed in grains and feeds, but does not mention other weed seed. Regulates animal wastes.	
Hawaii	HI 2019 Revised Statutes, Chapter 149A, Hawaii Pesticides Law, 1972, amended through 2021. Admin. Rules, Title 4, Chapter 66: Pesticides, 1974, updated through 2019.	Regulates pesticides.	

Hawaii	Admin. Rules, Title 4, Chapters 71-73, Plant and Non-Domestic Animal Quarantine. Ch 71: 1941, amended through 2012. Ch 72: 1941, amended through 2012. Ch 73: 1981.	Describes process for importation, exportation, and quarantine of plants and non-domestic animals. Relates to pests and diseases of agricultural products. Regulates infested manure, soil, and sand.	
Hawaii	Biological control agents	Administered by the Biological Control Section of the Plant Pest Control Branch	
Hawaii	State of Hawaii Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan, 2003 Admin. Rules: Title 13, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Chapter 76, Non-indigenous Aquatic Species, effective 2007. Ch 76, Subchapter 2, Ballast Water Management, effective 2007. Aquatic invasive Species Strategic Plan 2019-2024.	Invasive Species Council is charged with coordinating efforts between agencies to manage Aquatic invasive species. Ballast Water and Hull Fouling Prevention Program; aquaculture programs	
<u>Idaho</u>	ID Code 2020, Title 22, Agriculture & Horticulture, Chapter 19, The Idaho Invasive Species Act of 2008, amended through 2010. ID Administrative Code 2019, 02 Dept. of Agriculture, 02.06.22: Noxious Weed Rules. 02.06.09.: Rules Governing Invasive Species.	Director of Agriculture designates species as noxious weeds, & carries out the provisions of the law. 02.06.22: Includes the list of noxious weeds, with their classifications. 02.06.09: Regulates shipping, importation, or transportation of invasive species.	No. By law, "Invasive species' means species not native to Idaho, ...that cause economic or environmental harm and are capable of spreading in the state."
Idaho	Title 22, Chapter 24, Noxious Weeds, 1970, amended through 2016. Idaho Association of Weed Control Superintendents (IAWCS), formed 1982, policies updated in 2014.	Establishes programs for management of noxious weeds, executed by the Director of Agriculture, who appoints a State Noxious Weed Advisory Committee. The Director works with Counties, to carry out management programs. The law assigns County Commissioners with responsibility for weed control, & establishes County Weed Control Advisory Committees, & enables the hiring of County Weed Superintendent. County can bill the landowner for control expenses, & can enforce quarantines, & create a levy up to 0.06%. County can designate additional weeds specific to the County. 1999 amendment: Authorizes control of aquatic noxious weeds.	

Idaho	Title 22, Chapter 4, Pure Seed Law, 1951, amended through 2015. ID Administrative Code 2019, 02 Dept. of Agriculture, 02.06.01, Rules Governing the Pure Seed Law.	Regulates % of noxious weed seed within commercial seed. Director of Agriculture determines the tolerance levels. Weed seed is classified as Prohibited or Restricted. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> "Idaho law prohibits sale of agricultural or vegetable seed containing prohibited noxious-weed seeds. The label shall show the name and approximate number of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seed per pound. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or deliver under contract any agricultural or vegetable seed containing restricted noxious-weed seeds singly or collectively in excess of" tolerance levels established per species, by the Director.	
Idaho	Title 22, Chapter 34, Pesticides & Chemigation, 1976, amended through 2010.	Regulates pesticides.	
<u>Idaho</u>	Title 25: Animals, Chapter 27, Idaho Commercial Feed Law, 1953, amended through 2015. ID Administrative Code 2019, 02 Dept. of Agriculture, 02.06.02: Rules Pertaining to the Idaho Commercial Feed Law.	02.06.02: Regulations related to noxious weed seed within commercial feed.	
Idaho	02.06.31: Noxious Weed Free Forage & Straw Certification Rules.	Forage and straw inspected for noxious weeds, as designated by Idaho Director of Agriculture, & determined to be free of such weeds, can be certified as "Idaho State Noxious Weed Free."	
<u>Kansas</u>	Kansas Statutes 2021, Chapter 2, Agriculture; Article 13: Weeds: Kansas Noxious Weed Law, 1937, updated through 2018. Biocontrol section implemented 1992, amended 2000.	Requires every individual and organization to control and eradicate species declared by the legislature to be noxious. Authorizes state officials to inspect plant products to determine whether to certify them "Weed Free." Creates a statewide Noxious Weed Advisory Committee. Sec. of Ag. can create up to 5 Weed Control Districts. Secretary of Agriculture declares which species are weeds, based on advice of the Committee. Creates position of County or City Weed Supervisor. County or City can assess tax levy for expenses. County Board can add species to the County list, upon approval by the Sec. of Ag. State provides chemicals. 1945: Restrictions on weed seed in nursery stock seed or in livestock feed.	Yes.

		<p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale any agricultural seed for seeding purposes which contains: A. Prohibited noxious-weed seed; B. Restricted weed seeds in excess of... limitations set by the Dept.; or C. More than 1 percent of weed seeds by weight, except smooth bromegrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, wheatgrasses and lespedeza which contain more than 2 percent weed seed by weight and chaffy range grasses which contain more than 4 percent weed seed by weight.”</p>	
Montana	<p>MT Code Annotated 2021, Title 80, Agriculture, Chapter 7, Disease Pest & Weed Control, Parts 7-12. Weed Control, 1939, amended through 2019.</p> <p>Title 7, Local Government, Chapter 22, Weed & Pest Control, 1939, amended through 2019.</p> <p>MT Administrative Rules, Agriculture, <u>Chapter 4.5 Noxious Weed Management</u>, 1986, amended through 2019.</p>	<p>Dept. of Agriculture provides funds & technical assistance to Counties & producers. Establishes State-wide Noxious Weed Management Advisory Council appointed by the Director of the Dept. of Agriculture.</p> <p>Counties can form Weed Management Districts, with a District Weed Board, to develop and carry out plans for noxious weed control, & may assess a levy of 1.6 mills, & may assess landowners for the cost of weed control. County Commissioner may appoint Weed District Coordinator. With approval of the Dept of Ag, District Weed Board can identify additional species as noxious weeds for control. MT Dept. of Ag. can hire a State Noxious Weed Coordinator.</p> <p>MT Dept. of Ag. administers grants funded by the MT Noxious Weed Trust Fund. Funds can go to Counties, Tribes, Conservation Districts, Extension Offices, Universities, or non-profit organizations, for weed management, research, or education.</p>	No. By law, “noxious weeds” refers to exotic (non-native) plants.
Montana	<p>Title 80, Chapter 7, Part 10, Aquatic Invasive Species, 2009 amended through 2019.</p> <p>ARM Rule 12.5.706 & 707</p>	Regulates control of aquatic invasive species.	No. “Invasive species” refers to a non-native species.
Montana	Title 80, Chapter 7, Control of Diseases & Insects in Nurseries, 1921, 1943, amended through 2019. Many sections repealed after “Weed Control” laws were added.	"Plant pest" means an insect, weed, fungus, virus, bacteria, or other organism that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage in a plant or a product of a plant." "Noxious weeds or other exotic weeds are defined as plant pests."	
Montana	Title 80, Chapter 7, Part 7, Weed Control, Section 701, Regulation of importation or sale of noxious weeds, 1939, amended through 2003.	<p>Dept. of Agriculture can create regulations to restrict noxious weed <u>seeds</u> in nursery stock, including in commercial seed.</p> <p>1987 amendments added authorization for using biological agents for weed control.</p>	

		<p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “Labeling for agricultural, vegetable, and flower seed must show the name and approximate number of restricted noxious-weed seeds per pound. Montana law prohibits the sale or transportation of agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds containing ‘prohibited’ noxious-weed seeds. Montana law prohibits the sale of agricultural, vegetable, and flower seed containing: A. Restricted noxious-weed seeds in excess of the indicated limitation; B. In excess of 2 percent by weight of weed seed.”</p>	
Montana	Title 80, Chapter 7, Part 9, Noxious Weed Seed Free Forage Act, 1995, amended through 2019.	Establishes regulations to restrict noxious weed seeds in forage. Forage must have “an absence of noxious weed seeds within a standardized range of variances or tolerances established by department rule.”	
Montana	Title 80, Chapter 8, Pesticides, 1947, amended through 2019.	Regulations for pesticides.	
Montana	Executive order 13-2014 formed Governor-appointed MT Invasive Species Advisory Council.	The Council provides grants to assist localities in managing aquatic invasive species.	
<u>Nebraska</u>	Nebraska Revised Statutes: 2-945.01 – 2-970: Noxious Weed Control Act, 1965, updated through 2016. 2-946.02: Noxious weed control, 1945, updated through 1989.	<p>945: Each individual must control noxious weeds on their land. Director of Ag is responsible for establishing control methods, designating noxious weeds. State Noxious Weed Advisory Committee advises the Director. Establishes County Weed District Boards, that can hire County Weed Superintendent.</p> <p>946: Cities & villages are responsible for weed control and may appropriate funds.</p> <p>In 1988, Nebraska implements a biological control program.</p>	No. The law does not clarify, but other documentation says noxious weeds are “not native to the state.”
Nebraska	Nebraska Revised Statutes: Sections 81-2,147 through 81-2,147.12, Nebraska Seed Law, 1969, amended through 2015. Nebraska Administrative Code: Title 25, Chapter 7, Nebraska Seed Law Regulations, amended through 2017.	<p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “Nebraska law prohibits the sale of agricultural seed consisting of or containing primary noxious-weed seeds, with no tolerance allowed. Nebraska law prohibits the sale of agricultural seed consisting of or containing prohibited noxious-weed seeds, subject to recognized tolerances. The label shall show the name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seed for all agricultural seed, vegetable seed, and flower seed... Nebraska law prohibits the sale of</p>	

		agricultural seed containing more than 0.5 percent by weight of restricted noxious-weed seeds.”	
<u>Nevada</u>	Nevada Revised Statutes 2019, Title 49, Agriculture, Chapter 555, Control of Insects, Pests, & Noxious Weeds, 1917, amended through 2015.	<p>Director of Agriculture determines classification of noxious weeds, & tolerances for weed seed in commercial seed and forage. Director enforces regulations and carries out management programs. State Quarantine Office can make a temporary emergency declaration of a noxious weed not already so-designated.</p> <p>1929: SQO enforces landowners’ responsibility to control weeds by notifying County Commissioners, who then carry out the control work, using County funds. The County bills the landowner through annual taxes. Cities reimburse County for any weed control expenses.</p> <p>SQO can carry out control on Federal lands, if Federal Agency does not comply. Federal Agency must reimburse State.</p>	Yes. By law, “Noxious weed’ means any species of plant which is, or is likely to be, a public nuisance, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control.”
Nevada	Title 49, Agriculture, Chapter 555, NRS 555.130-201, Inspection & Control of Noxious Weeds, 1941, amended through 2015.	<p>Role of the SQO in controlling noxious weeds.</p> <p>1997 amendments: “a weed must not be designated as noxious which is already introduced and established in the State to such an extent as to make its control impracticable.”</p> <p>1961 amendments: County Treasurer can bill the landowner for expenses.</p>	
Nevada	Title 49, Chapter 555, NRS 555.202-220, Weed Control Districts, 1969, amended through 2015.	<p>Establishes Weed Control Districts. County Commissioners may form one or more districts in portions of County outside municipalities. Each District has a board of directors, that sets the regulations for control of weeds. Regulations are approved by SQO.</p> <p>1959: County can assess a levy on lands to pay for weed control.</p>	
Nevada	<p>Title 49, Chapter 555, NRS 555.2605-470 Custom Application of Pesticides, 1971, amended through 2019.</p> <p>Title 51, Chapter 586, Nevada Pesticide Act, 1955, amended through 2015.</p>	Regulation of pesticides.	Yes. By law, “Weed’ means any plant or part thereof which grows where not wanted.”
Nevada	Title 49, Chapters 554, Quarantines of Agricultural Commodities, 1913, amended through 2015.	1957 amendments: Includes regulations for noxious weed seed in agricultural products.	
Nevada	Title 51, Chapter 587, Agricultural Products & Seeds: NRS 587.015-587.123: Seeds, 1969, amended through 1999.	<p>Regulations for % of noxious weed seeds within commercial seed. Tolerances are set, and laws enforced, by the SQO.</p> <p>587.889: Regulations for noxious weed seed in commercial seed.</p>	

	587.889: Adulteration unlawful, 1985, amended through 2015.	<p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i></p> <p>“Nevada law prohibits the sale of agricultural, flower, vegetable, or tree and shrub seeds consisting of or containing any of the seeds of Prohibited noxious-weeds.</p> <p>Agricultural seed, including lawn or turf seed mixtures, shall be labeled to show the name and number per pound of each Restricted noxious-weed seed present. Agricultural, flower, vegetable, or tree and shrub seed containing in excess of 27 per pound of Restricted noxious-weed seeds, singly or collectively, is prohibited from sale.”</p>	
Nevada	<p>Title 51, Chapter 587, Agricultural Products & Seeds: NRS 587.841-899: Commercial Feed, 2015.</p> <p>587.889: Adulteration unlawful, 2015.</p>	587.889: Regulates noxious weed seed in commercial feed.	
Nevada	Nevada Noxious Weed Free Certification Program	Voluntary program. Forage, hay or straw can be certified weed free if it contains no seeds of plants from NAISMA list of prohibited weeds and from Nevada’s noxious weed list, of if the field has been treated for weeds. Gravel pits/borrow areas can also be certified weed free.	
Nevada	Assembly Bill 167, Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention, 2011.	Nevada Dept of Wildlife was provided authority to implement an Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention Program.	No. AIS are alien species.
<u>New Mexico</u>	Current NM Statutes, Chapter 76, Agriculture, Article 7, Noxious Weed Control Act, 1953, 1963, amended through 2003.	<p>1953: Establishes Noxious Weed Control Districts. District can include an entire County, or sections of it, or can include up to three Counties. The governing body for the District is the Board of County Commissioners, of the County represented in the District that has the largest included land. The District Board declares which species are noxious, & decides which noxious weeds to focus on for control. The County Commissioner can levy an assessment up to \$.05 per acre. The landowner is responsible for complying with control measures.</p> <p>1963 amendments: Board of Regents of NM State University given authority to administer the Act, through the NW Dept of Ag. The Board designates species as noxious weeds.</p>	Yes. County Boards declares which species are noxious weeds.
New Mexico	Chapter 76, Article 7D, Noxious Weed Management Act, 1998.	Gives the Director of the Dept. of Agriculture the authority to coordinate noxious weed management programs statewide. The Director selects the weeds targeted to be controlled. He/she works directly with landowners and Districts to develop management plans.	No. By law, “noxious weed’ means a plant species that is not indigenous to New Mexico and that has

			been targeted ... for management or control because of its negative impact on the economy or the environment.”
New Mexico	Chapter 76, Article 7A, Harmful Plants, 1978.	The Board of Regents administers this Act. The Department may designate a plant to be a “harmful plant” if it finds that the plant is not known to occur in, is new to or not widely distributed in the state, but must hold a public hearing to approve the designation. The Board can quarantine an area infested, or likely to become infested, with harmful plants. In an emergency, the Dept. of Agriculture can impose a temporary quarantine. Livestock or captive wildlife can be quarantined for 96 hours, until harmful plant has likely been expelled.	No. This Act refers to “any plant, seeds or other parts of a plant the board declares by regulation to be a harmful plant,” but it does refer to plants new to the State.
New Mexico	Chapter 76, Article 7B, Rangeland Protection, 1985.	Gives the Dept. of Agriculture the authority to manage rangeland, to control brush & weeds, restore forage production for livestock & wildlife, conserve soil & water. The Dept. coordinates with ranchers, tribes, pueblos, & conservation districts.	
New Mexico	Chapter 76, Article 10, Seeds, 1953, amended 1967.	Regulations to restrict noxious weed seed. Weed seed species are designated as either prohibited or restricted. Agricultural or vegetable seed cannot contain more than 2.5% by weight of all weed seed. This law is enforced by the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “New Mexico law prohibits the sale of agricultural or vegetable seed that consists of or contains: A. Prohibited noxious-weed seed; B. Restricted noxious-weed seed in excess of the maximum amount [per species]; C. In excess of 2.5 percent by weight of all weed seeds. The label shall show the name and number per pound of each Restricted noxious-weed seed present.”	
New Mexico	Chapter 76, Article 19A, Commercial Feed, 2013.	Regulates commercial feed to limit the amount of weed seed present. The acceptable amount is established by the Board of Regents.	
New Mexico	Chapter 76, Article 4, Pesticide Control, 1953, amended through 2009.	Pesticide regulations.	
<u>North Dakota</u>	ND Century Code 2019, Title 4.1, Agriculture, Chapter 4.1-23, Plant Pests.	Gives the Agricultural Commissioner authority to control “plant pests,” including authority to quarantine areas of the State. Local governments can establish local management programs. The Board of County Commissioners can levy	

		assessments for pest control, & can hire a County Pest Coordinator. "Pest" means any invertebrate animal, pathogen, parasitic plant, or similar organism that can cause damage to a plant or part of a plant or any processed, manufactured, or other product of plants."	
North Dakota	Title 4.1, Chapter 4.1-47, Noxious Weed Control, 2009, amended 2015. Title 57, Taxation, Chapter 57-15-06.7: Additional levies - Exceptions to tax levies in Counties.	Establishes the authority of the State Commissioner, & County & City Weed Boards to designate plants as noxious weeds, and to manage noxious weeds. County Board can assess a levy, and can hire a County Weed Control Officer. State Commissioner consults with North Dakota State Extension Service to develop State List of Noxious Weeds. City & County Boards can add to that list. Chapter 57-15-06.7: County levy for weed control limited to 4 mills.	Yes. "Noxious weed" means a plant propagated by either seed or vegetative parts and determined to be injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property by: The commissioner, A county weed board, or a city weed board.
North Dakota	Title 4.1, Chapter 4.1-53, Seeds, amended through 2015. Admin. Code: Title 74, Article 3, Chapter 1: General Seed Certification Requirements, 1986, amended through 2020.	Regulates number of noxious weed seeds, within agricultural seed; depending on the type of seed, limited to 13 seeds per pound, or 5 seeds per pound. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> "The sale of seed that contains any of the prohibited noxious-weed seeds is unlawful. The label for agricultural or vegetable seeds shall show the name of each restricted weed seed present and its rate of occurrence per pound [453.59grams] if: A. In seeds of grasses and small seeded legumes, the rate of occurrence exceeds thirteen seeds per pound [453.59 grams]; or B. In any other agricultural seeds, the rate of occurrence exceeds five seeds per pound [453.59 grams] A person may not offer for sale or sell any seed that: 1. Contains restricted weed seeds in excess of twenty-five seeds per pound [453.59 grams] 2. Contains weed seeds in excess of one percent by weight."	
North Dakota	Title 4.1, Chapters 4.1-33-36, Pesticide Control; Pesticide Regulation; Chemigation Regulation; Pesticide & Pesticide Container Disposal Program.	Regulations for pesticides.	"Weed" means any plant that grows where not wanted."

	Admin. Code: Title 60: Pesticide Control Board, 1982, amended through 2013.		
North Dakota	Title 4.1, Chapter 4.1-14, Forage Certification.	Regulations to prevent weeds from being included in livestock forage.	
North Dakota	Title 4.1, Chapter 4.1-41, Commercial Feed. Admin. Code: Title 7, Article 7-16, Commercial Feed, 2020.	Restricts the amount of weed seeds in commercial feed to 4.5 “viable restricted seeds per pound.”	
<u>North Dakota</u>	ND Administrative Code, Title 30, Game & Fish Dept. Article 30-03, Fishery Management. 30-03-06: Aquatic Nuisance Species, 2008, amended through 2020.	Authorizes the ND Game & Fish Dept. to prevent the introduction of Aquatic Nuisance Species into ND waterways.	
<u>Oklahoma</u>	OK Noxious Weed Law, Title 2, Agricultural Code, 3-220, Noxious Weeds Eradication, 2000. Administrative Rules: Title 35, Agriculture, Chapter 30: Plant Industry Subchapter 34: Noxious Weeds, 2000.	Every landowner is responsible for controlling noxious weeds. No state funds are made available to landowners. Lists only 3 noxious species. Extension agents or the Dept. of Ag. can assess the degree of infestation & recommend control methods. Defines light, medium, & severe infestations. Dept. of Transportation responsible for controlling weeds along highways. Law mentions weed seed but does not offer certification for weed-free seed. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “Sum total noxious weeds (subject to limitations [per species]) shall not exceed 200 per pound (except in Yellow bluestem, Caucasian bluestem, and chaffy grasses. The sum total noxious weeds shall not exceed 500 per pound). The name and number of noxious-weed seeds per pound must be shown on the label when present in any amount... Oklahoma law prohibits the sale of agricultural seed containing in excess of 2 percent weed seeds, except for certain grasses and special seeds.”	Law does not specify. Noxious weeds and seeds are any designated by the Board of Ag.
Oklahoma	Title 35: Chapter 30: Subchapter 36: Weed free hay certification	Agriculture, Food & Forestry Dept. offers voluntary weed-free forage, hay, and mulch certification. Uses the North American noxious weed list as the basis for certification.	
<u>Oregon</u>	Oregon Revised Statutes 2021, Volume 15, Title 46, Agriculture, Chapter 569: Weed Control, 1937, 1953, amended through 2017.	Establishes Oregon State Weed Board to coordinate with the Dept of Agriculture to enforce the law, designate noxious weeds, regulate sale of hay, straw, seed, etc. to prevent spread of noxious weeds. Board can establish advisory committees.	No. By policy, noxious weeds are not native to Oregon. However, the official list of noxious weeds

		Authorizes Oregon State University to conduct research on control of weeds, rear & release biological control agents (2011 amendments). Authorizes Counties to create Weed Control Districts, appoint Weed Inspectors, levy assessments for weed control, bill landowners for unpaid control expenses. County Board may designate additional species, not on the State list, as noxious weeds. Individuals may petition for the creation of a special weed control district, if the County does not create a County District or does not include species the individual believes needs to be controlled.	includes several native species.
Oregon	Volume 15, Title 46, Chapter 570, Plant Pests: Invasive Species, 1971, 2009, amended through 2019.	Establishes regulations for County Horticultural Inspectors & quarantines for plant pests, including noxious weeds. 2009 amendments: Establishes an Invasive Species Council, to develop and implement statewide plans for control of invasive species. Members of the Council come from various agencies that deal with both terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.	No. By law, invasive species are nonnative.
Oregon	Volume 15, Title 46, Chapter 568: Soil & Water Conservation; Water Quality Management, 1955, amended through 2009.	Addresses issues related to aquatic invasive species.	
Oregon	Volume 15, Title 49, Food & Other Commodities, Chapter 633: Grades, Standards, & Labels for Feeds, Soil Enhancers, & Seeds, 1955, amended through 2017.	Regulates tolerances of noxious weed seed in wild bird seed and in agricultural seed. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> "Oregon law prohibits the sale of agricultural or vegetable seeds containing any prohibited noxious-weed seeds. The label for agricultural and vegetable seed shall show the name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seed. Oregon law prohibits the sale of agricultural or vegetable seeds containing restricted noxious-weed seeds in excess of the amounts [established]."	
Oregon	Administrative Rule 603-052-1200: Noxious weed quarantine, 1999, amended through 2019.	Establishes statewide quarantine against noxious weeds.	
Oregon	Weed Free Forage Program	The Oregon Dept. of Agriculture's Weed Free Forage & Gravel Program certifies weed free forage, mulch, & gravel. It is voluntary.	
<u>South Dakota</u>	SD Codified Laws, Title 38, Agriculture & Horticulture, Chapter 38-22, Weed & Pest Control, 1945, amended through 2021.	1945: Establishes State Weed & Pest Coordinator appointed by Secretary of Agriculture. 1973: Establishes SD Weed & Pest Control Commission. The Commission is administered	Yes. By law, a weed is "any plant which the commission has found to be detrimental to the production of crops

		<p>under the Dept & the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission designates species as noxious weeds.</p> <p>1980: State will bill the County for management expenses; County bills the landowner as annual taxes.</p> <p>1986: Community may vote to assess levy.</p> <p>1983: Each County elects Weed & Pest Board, to implement programs.</p> <p>1983: Penalty for transporting forage containing weed seed.</p>	<p>or livestock or to the welfare of persons residing within the state.”</p>
South Dakota	<p>SD Codified Laws, Title 38, Chapter 38-12A, Seed Standards & Labeling, 1988.</p>	<p>Designates weed seed as either Prohibited or Restricted in commercial seed. Tolerance standard for restricted weed seed is set by Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary determines which seeds are noxious.</p> <p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i></p> <p>“South Dakota prohibits the sale of agricultural or vegetable seed containing or consisting of prohibited noxious-weed seeds. Seed may not contain prohibited noxious-weed seed in any amount.</p> <p>Each label of agricultural seed shall show the name and rate of occurrence of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seed present.</p> <p>Agricultural and vegetable seed containing in excess of 1 percent by weight of [restricted] weed seed is prohibited from sale, except that the following grasses or mixtures thereof shall not contain more than 3 percent: bluestems, indiagrass, gramas, and prairie sandreed grasses.”</p>	
South Dakota	<p>SD Codified Laws, Title 41: Game, Fish, Parks, & Forestry, Chapter 13-A: Prevention of Aquatic Invasive Species Contamination in Public Waters, 2020.</p>	<p>Regulates Aquatic Invasive Species</p>	
South Dakota	<p>SD Codified Laws, Title 38, Chapter 20A, Pesticides, 1943, amended through 2020.</p> <p>Chapter 21. Agricultural Pesticide Application, 1949, 1974, amended through 2020.</p>	<p>Regulation of pesticides.</p>	
<u>Texas</u>	<p>TX Statutes 2021, Agriculture Code, Title 5, Production, Processing, & Sale of Horticultural Products, subtitle B, Horticultural Diseases & Pests,</p>	<p>Chapter 71: Requires Dept. of Ag. to develop standards, and publish list of noxious & invasive plants, in collaboration with other agencies & affected industries.</p>	

	<p>Chapter 71, General Control, subchapter D, Noxious & Invasive Plants, 2003, amended through 2021.</p> <p>Chapter 78, Noxious Weed Control Districts, 1981, amended through 1989.</p>	<p>Chapter 78: Establishes Noxious Weed Control Districts. Each district defines its own boundaries, as long as it is at least 32,000 acres, County must form a board of directors. The District can assess landowners at a rate of 6 cents per acre. District Board can hire an inspector or director and clerical personnel. The Board determines which noxious weeds to control & which methods to use.</p> <p>State Legislature can appropriate funds to disburse to Districts.</p>	
Texas	TX Administrative Code, Title 4, Agriculture, Part 1, Chapter 19, Quarantines & Noxious & Invasive Plants, Subchapter T, 2005, amended through 2015.	Provides list of noxious and invasive plants. Authorizes both the TX Dept. of Agriculture & the TX Parks & Wildlife Dept. to list and control invasive plants.	
Texas	TX Administrative Code, Title 31 Natural Resources & Conservation, Part 2 TX Parks & Wildlife Dept, Chapter 57 Fisheries, Subchapter A Harmful or Potentially Harmful Fish, Shellfish, & Aquatic Plants, 1997, amended through 2021.	TX Parks & Wildlife regulations relating to invasive aquatic plants, including permits and transportation regulations.	No. By law, invasive aquatic plants are nonindigenous.
Texas	Texas HB 865, 2009.	Establishes the Texas Invasive Species Coordinating Committee.	No. The law defines invasive species as “a species that is not native to an ecosystem.”
Texas	<p>TX Statutes, Agriculture Code, Title 5, Production, Processing, & Sale of Horticultural Products, subtitle A, Seed & Fertilizer, chapter 61, Inspection, Labeling, & Sale of Agricultural & Vegetable Seed, 1981, amended through 2017.</p> <p>TX Administrative Code, Title 4, Part 1, Chapter 9: Seed Quality. Subchapter E, Special provisions for labeling. Noxious Weed Seed, 1996, amended through 2016.</p> <p>Title 4,1, Chapter 10: Seed Certification Standards, 1981, amended through 2020.</p>	<p>Establishes tolerance levels for noxious weed seed in commercial seed.</p> <p>Ch 9: Seed quality & labeling & limitations for noxious weed seed. Lists noxious weed seed species.</p> <p>Ch 10: Standards of seed purity & identity may not be “inconsistent with Federal law.”</p> <p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “The label for agricultural seed, regardless of size of container, and vegetable seed in containers of one pound or more shall show the rate per pound of restricted noxious-weed seeds. If bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) or giant bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon</i> spp.) occurs in excess of 5 percent of the whole by weight, its presence therein must be indicated as an agricultural seed on the labeling of such seed. When either bermudagrass or giant bermudagrass is considered an agricultural seed, the seed of the other kind, if</p>	

		<p>present shall also be classified as an agricultural seed and must meet the requirements for labeling of agricultural seed.</p> <p>Johnsongrass includes sorghum alnum (<i>Sorghum alnum</i>) and all seeds indistinguishable from Johnsongrass. If Johnsongrass occurs in excess of 5 percent of the whole by weight, its presence therein must be indicated as an agricultural seed on the labeling of such seed.</p> <p>Texas law prohibits the sale of agricultural seed containing any prohibited noxious-weed seeds or tubers.</p> <p>Texas law prohibits the sale of agricultural seed containing any combination of restricted noxious-weed seeds in any combination in excess of 500 per pound except that annual bluegrass, bermudagrass, giant bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, and morningglory are exempt from the total count.”</p>	
Texas	TX Administrative Code, Title 4, 1, Chapter 7: Pesticides. Subchapter E: Regulated Herbicides, 1997, amended through 2015.	Pesticide regulations.	
<u>Utah</u>	Utah Code, Title 4, Utah Agricultural Code, Chapter 17, Utah Noxious Weed Act, 1941, 2016, amended through 2019.	Creates State Weed Committee. Authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to enforce law, coordinate with Counties, disburse funds to Counties. Commissioner designates plants as “noxious weeds.” Establishes County Weed Boards, which develop weed control plans, & may bill landowners for cost of weed control. County board may hire County Weed Supervisor, & designate County additions to State weed list.	
<u>Utah</u>	Administrative Code, R68 Agriculture & Food, Plant Industry. Rule R68-9, Utah Noxious Weed Act, 2020.	<p>Establishes categories of noxious weeds. Lists commercial seed, livestock feed, machinery, etc., as potential sources of the spread of noxious weeds. Prohibits sale of any seed for seeding purposes that “contain any seeds of those weeds declared noxious.” Livestock seed can contain “not more than six whole noxious weed seeds per pound.” The law prohibits hay, straw, or manure containing weed seeds. Livestock that have foraged on noxious weeds cannot be moved unless they have not eaten weeds for 72 hours.</p> <p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> “In agricultural seeds and in vegetable seeds in containers of more than 1 pound, the labels shall show the name and rate of occurrence per pound of each kind of Restricted noxious-weed seed, for which tolerance is permitted.</p>	No. By Rule, noxious weeds are “not native to the State.”

		<p>It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer or expose for sale, or distribute in the State of Utah, any agricultural, vegetable, flower, tree, and shrub seeds for seeding purposes which:</p> <p>A. Contain any prohibited noxious-weed seeds, or</p> <p>B. Contain more than 27 seeds per pound of any of the Restricted weed seeds as a single species or in combination.</p> <p>The following maximum percentage of weed seeds by weight shall be allowed: 1. Two percent of Cheat (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>), Chess (<i>Bromus brizaformis</i>), (<i>B. commutatus</i>), (<i>B. mollis</i>), Japanese brome (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>), and downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) either as a single species or in combination in grass seeds.</p> <p>2. One percent of any weed seeds not listed above, in grass, flower, tree, and shrub seeds.</p> <p>3. One-half of 1 percent in all other kinds or types of seeds.”</p>	
Utah	<p>Utah Code, Title 23, Wildlife Resources, Chapter 27: Aquatic Invasive Species Interdiction Act, 2008, amended through 2020.</p> <p>Admin. Rule R657-60: Aquatic Invasive Species Interdiction, amended 2021</p>	<p>Law and rules to protect Utah waterways from aquatic invasive species.</p> <p>The only species listed is the <i>Dreissena</i> mussel.</p>	
Washington	<p>Washington’s first weed law was passed in 1881 for controlling Canada thistle.</p>		
Washington	<p>Revised Code of Washington 2019, Title 17, Weeds, Rodents, & Pests.</p> <p>Chapters 17-04: Weed districts, 17-06: Intercounty weed districts, 17-10, Noxious Weeds - Control Boards, 1921, amended through 2011.</p> <p>Chapter 16 includes the quarantine list.</p>	<p>Establishes WA Noxious Weed Control Board. Authorizes Counties, or combinations of Counties, to establish Weed Control Boards & hire a Weed Coordinator. Authorizes County to levy tax to support weed control. Establishes rules for State Board to designate species as noxious weeds. In addition to species identified by the State board for control in each County, each County Board can select additional species from the State Class B and C lists that they determine also need to be managed in that County. County can also conduct education, outreach, or other assistance on species not on the State list.</p> <p>Weed Districts established in 1929. Intercounty Districts allowed in 1959 amendments. Counties may form districts, only on or adjacent to cultivated lands, that encompass the County, parts of the County, or combined with other Counties. Indian reservation lands may be included. Districts are managed by board of directors. District boards can</p>	<p>No. By law, Class A & B noxious weeds are non-native, but the current lists include some native species.</p>

		<p>hire a Weed Inspector, and levy taxes on County & State lands. Cities & towns are also responsible for managing weeds.</p> <p>1969 amendments created regional noxious weed control boards, comprising two or more Counties, as needed.</p> <p>The law promotes the use of native forage plants and plants beneficial to pollinators, as part of the management to replace noxious weeds.</p>	
Washington	RCW Title 79A, Public Recreational Lands, Chapter 79A.25.310-370: Washington Invasive Species Council, 2006, amended through 2016.	Washington Invasive Species Council to provide policy level direction, planning, & coordination among various State & Federal agencies, and local and tribal organizations.	
Washington	RCW, Title 77, Fish & Wildlife, Chapter 77.135: Invasive Species, 2014, amended through 2017.	Authorizes the WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife to manage aquatic invasive species. 2017 amendments: aquatic invasive species permits; accounts for aquatic invasive species, ballast water, and biofouling management.	
Washington	<p>RCW, Title 15, Agriculture & Marketing. Chapter 15.49: Seeds, 1969, restrictions on weed seeds added in 1989, amended through 2018.</p> <p>WAC Chapter 16-752: Noxious Weed Seed & Plant Quarantine, 1992, amended though 2016.</p>	<p>Dept. of Agriculture determines standards for % of noxious weed seed, within commercial seed.</p> <p>Director of Agriculture can establish quarantines. Lists all species for which seeds & plants are quarantined.</p> <p><i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i> "Washington law prohibits the distribution of agricultural, vegetable, and flower seed containing prohibited seed. The label shall show the name and approximate number of each kind of restricted noxious-weed seed per pound. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute mislabeled seed. Seed shall be deemed to be mislabeled if it consists of or contains any of the restricted noxious-weed seeds in excess of the number declared on the label. Washington law prohibits the distribution of agricultural, vegetable, and flower seed if it contains a weed seed content in excess of 2 percent."</p>	
Washington	RCW, Title 15. Chapter 15.57, WA Pesticide Act, 1961, repealed in 1971.	Regulates pesticides.	

	Chapter 15.58, WA Pesticide Control Act, 1971, amended through 2020.		
Washington	RCW, Title 15. Chapter 15.53, Commercial Feed, 1965, amended through 2012.	Feed cannot contain more than one viable, prohibited noxious weed seed per pound, or 25 viable restricted noxious weed seeds per pound. Weed-free forage certification is voluntary (for hay, straw, mulch, & straw wattles)	
Washington	WA Administrative Code, Chapter 16-750, State Noxious Weed List & Schedule of Monetary Penalties, 1988, amended through 2020.	Lists the noxious weeds by class, describes process for designating species as noxious weeds. Provides details of how the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board will function. Based on proposed changes to the list from the community, followed up with research, the State Board adopts the state noxious weed list, with annual amendments, & coordinates education efforts of the County Boards & Weed Districts.	
Wyoming	WY Statutes, Title 11, Agriculture, Livestock, & Other Animals, Chapter 5: Weed and Pest Control: 1930, 1957, 1973, amended through 2021.	1957 amendments: Establishes State-wide Weed & Pest Council, which coordinates with Counties & the Dept. of Ag to create list of Designated Noxious Weeds. Programs are coordinated by Director of Dept of Agriculture or his designee (this has evolved into the position of WY Weed & Pest Coordinator). Establishes County Weed & Pest Control Districts, with a District Board of Directors. Board can hire a District Supervisor. Sets County levy at 1 mill per dollar of assessed valuation. Counties can designate Declared Noxious Weeds, for species of concern to the County. Cities with populations greater than 5000 can operate weed & pest control programs. Regulates pesticides & quarantines. 1973: Created the "Wyoming Weed & Pest Control Act."	Yes. The law does allow natives to be designated as "noxious weeds"
Wyoming	Russian Thistle and Canada Thistle Act of 1895.	First weed law in Wyoming.	
Wyoming	WY Statutes, Title 11, Chapter 12: Seeds, 1941, 1997, amended through 2018. Administrative Rules: Chapter 51: Regulations pertaining to seed law, 2017.	Weed-free seed law. Sets the tolerance level for prohibited noxious weed seed at zero, and restricts the amount of weed seed for Restricted & Regulated noxious weeds. Chapter 51 states that for prohibited noxious weeds, zero weed seeds may be present in commercial seed. It also sets the seed tolerance limits on Restricted & Regulated weeds. <i>State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act:</i>	

		<p>“Wyoming law prohibits the sale of agricultural or vegetable seed or screenings thereof containing any of the Prohibited noxious-weed seeds. The tolerance for Restricted noxious weeds, unless otherwise stated, shall be 50 seeds per pound in small seeded crops and five seeds per pound in large seeded crops. The limitation for Regulated weed seeds is specified for each species... These species are not required to be reported as noxious-weed seed unless exceeding the state limitation.”</p>	
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