

Noxious Weeds of Minnesota 2023

Eradicate

Eradicate entire plant including roots

Black Swallow-wort
Brown Knapweed
Common Teasel
Cutleaf Teasel
Dalmatian Toadflax
Diffuse Knapweed
Giant Hogweed
Grecian Foxglove
Japanese Honeysuckle
Japanese Hops
Johnsongrass **(2023)**
Pale Swallow-wort **(2023)**
Palmer Amaranth
Red Hailstone **(2023)**
Tree of Heaven
Yellow Starthistle

Restricted

Must not be sold, transported or planted in Minnesota

Amur Honeysuckle
Amur Silvergrass (2023)
Bell's Honeysuckle
Black Locust
Common or European Buckthorn
Crown Vetch
European Alder
Garlic Mustard
Glossy Buckthorn
Japanese Barberry
Lesser Celandine **(2023)**
Morrow's Honeysuckle
Multiflora Rose
Porcelain Berry
Saltcedar **(2023)**
Siberian Peashrub
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Wild Carrot
Winged Burning Bush

Control

Make effort to control spreading

Bohemian Knotweed
Canada Thistle
Common Barberry
Common Tansy
Giant Knotweed
Japanese Knotweed
Leafy Spurge
Meadow Knapweed
Narrowleaf Bittercress
Non-native Pragmites
Plumeless Thistle
Poison Hemlock
Purple Loosestrife
Round Leaf Bittersweet
Spotted Knapweed
Wild Parsnip

Specially Regulated

Control or eradicate according to regulations

Amur Corktree **(2023)**
Amur Maple
Callery Pear **(2023)**
Norway Maple
Poison Ivy
Tatarian Maple **(2023)**

Green colored text = Found in Kandiyohi County

January 31, 2023

Noxious Weed List Updates

Plants are placed on the Noxious Weed List because they may be harmful

[Emilie Justen](#), Minnesota Department of Agriculture

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) added nine new weeds to the state's Noxious Weed List on January 1, 2023. The Noxious Weed List places weeds into four categories: Prohibited Eradicate, Prohibited Control, Restricted, and Specially Regulated. These categories define how the plants must be managed. Four weeds on the list also changed categories.

Prohibited Eradicate	Prohibited Control	Restricted	Specially Regulated
All parts of the plants must be destroyed.	Efforts must be made to stop the plant from spreading.	Landowners are encouraged to manage the plant's spread.	Plants have special management plans to minimize harm.

Noxious weeds are classified into one of four categories.

As the lead agency for noxious weed regulation, the MDA, with recommendations from the Noxious Weed Advisory Committee, updates the state's Noxious Weed List every three years. Plants are placed on the Noxious Weed List because they may be harmful to public health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock, or other property. There are restrictions on the weed's sale, transport, growth, or spread.

The nine new species added to the list are:

- [Johnsongrass](#) (*Sorghum halepense*) as Prohibited Eradicate
- [Pale swallow-wort](#) (*Cynanchum rossicum*) as Prohibited Eradicate
- [Red hailstone/ goldencreeper](#) (*Thladiantha dubia*) as Prohibited Eradicate
- [Amur silvergrass](#) (*Miscanthus sacchariflorus*) as Restricted
- [Lesser celandine](#) (*Ficaria verna*) as Restricted
- [Saltcedar](#) (*Tamarix ramoissima*) as Restricted
- [Amur corktree](#) (*Phellodendron amurense*) as Specially Regulated
Only sales of named male cultivars are permitted. Sales of all other *Phellodendron*

amurense are prohibited. All existing planted and escaped fruit producing trees must be controlled, by tree removal or other means, such that no seed is disseminated.

- [Callery pear](#) (*Pyrus calleryana*) as Specially Regulated
Three-year production phase-out period, after which sale of this species will be prohibited and the species will be designated as Restricted in 2026.
- [Tatarian maple](#) (*Acer tataricum*) as Specially Regulated
Sellers shall affix a label that advises "Tatarian maple should only be planted in areas where the seedlings will be controlled or eradicated by mowing or other means. Tatarian maple seed is wind dispersed so trees should not be planted closer than 100 yards from natural areas."

The four species that changed category are:

- [Meadow knapweed](#) (*Centaurea x moncktonii*) from Prohibited Eradicate to Prohibited Control
- [Poison hemlock](#) (*Conium maculatum*) from Prohibited Eradicate to Prohibited Control
- [Round leaf bittersweet](#) (formerly oriental bittersweet) (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) from Prohibited Eradicate to Prohibited Control
- [Winged burning bush](#) (*Euonymus alatus*) from Specially Regulated to Restricted

Prohibited Eradicate species are considered a serious threat and are the state's highest priority noxious weeds. These species must have all above and below ground parts of the plant destroyed.

Prohibited Control weeds are found in higher populations than those on the Eradicate species list, and they must be stopped before the weeds mature and spread through seeds, cuttings, and other plant parts.

Restricted noxious weeds are widely found throughout Minnesota. Landowners with Restricted weeds on their property are encouraged to manage these species but cannot be forced to do so under the Noxious Weed Law.

Specially Regulated plants are native or have the potential to cause harm in non-managed landscapes. These weeds have specific management plans developed by the MDA, and measures must be taken to minimize their potential harm.

To view the updated Noxious Weed List and to learn more about the category definitions, go to www.mda.state.mn.us/noxiousweedlist.

MEDIA: For more information on Weed of the Month, contact Brittany Raveill, MDA Communications, at brittany.raveill@state.mn.us or 651-201-6131

Noxious Weed List

The Minnesota Noxious Weed Law (Minnesota Statutes 18.75-18.91) defines a noxious weed as an annual, biennial, or perennial plant that the Commissioner of Agriculture designates to be injurious to public health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock, or other property. The law protects residents of the state from the injurious effects of noxious weeds. Links to the online lists and species pages can be found at this link: [Minnesota Noxious Weed List](#)

Prohibited Noxious Weeds

Attempts must be made by all landowners to control or eradicate species on these lists. These species cannot be transported illegally, propagated, or sold in Minnesota. There are two Prohibited categories: Eradicate and Control.

Prohibited Eradicate – Must be eradicated by killing the above and below-ground parts of the plant.

	Common name	Scientific name	Year added
1.	Black swallow-wort	<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> Kartesz & Gandhi	2013
2.	Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L.	2013
3.	Common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> L.	2012
4.	Cutleaf teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> L.	2012
5.	Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (L.) Mill.	2012
6.	Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> L.	2017
7.	Giant hogweed*	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> Sommier & Levier	2012
8.	Grecian foxglove	<i>Digitalis lanata</i> Ehrh.	2010
9.	Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	2020
10.	Japanese hops	<i>Humulus japonicus</i> Siebold & Zucc.	2012
11.	Johnsongrass*	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> L.	2023
12.	Pale swallow-wort	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> Kleopow	2023
13.	Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S. Watson	2015
14.	Red hailstone/goldencreeper	<i>Thladiantha dubia</i> Bunge	2023
15.	Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	2017
16.	Yellow starthistle*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	2010

*Species not known to be in Minnesota but have been determined to be a threat to invade the state.

Prohibited Control – Must be controlled to prevent the maturation and spread of propagating parts.

1.	Bohemian knotweed	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i> (J. Chrték & Chrtkova) Zika & Jacobson	2020
2.	Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	1872
3.	Common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	2017
4.	Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	2010
5.	Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> F. Schmidt ex Maxim	2014
6.	Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Seibold & Zucc.	2014
7.	Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> L.	1992
8.	Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i> C.E. Britton	2013
9.	Narrowleaf bittercress	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> L.	2012
10.	Non-native phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin ex Steud. ssp. <i>australis</i>	2013
11.	Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> L.	1975
12.	Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	2018
13.	Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (L.)	1992
14.	Round leaf bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	2011

15.	Spotted knapweed	<i>Centurea stoebe</i> L. ssp. <i>micranthos</i> (Gugler) Hayek	2001
16.	Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L. (except for non-wild cultivated varieties)	2010

Restricted Noxious Weeds – May not be sold or transported illegally in Minnesota.

1.	Amur honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Herder	2017
2.	Amur silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i> (Maxim.) Franch.	2023
3.	Bell's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x bella</i> Zabel	2017
4.	Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	2017
5.	Common or European buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	1999
6.	Crown vetch	<i>Securigera varia</i> (L.) Lassen – Formerly named <i>Coronilla varia</i> L.	2017
7.	European alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	2020
8.	Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	2013
9.	Glossy buckthorn (all cultivars)	<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	1999
10.	Japanese barberry cultivars**	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	2015
11.	Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i> L.	2023
12.	Morrow's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> A. Gray	2017
13.	Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.	2012
14.	Porcelain berry	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Trautv.	2017
15.	Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramoissima</i> Ledeb.	2023
16.	Siberian peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam. (exemption for Green Spires® <i>Caragana</i> - <i>Caragana</i> 'Jefarb')	2020
17.	Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.	2017
18.	Wild carrot/Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	2017
19.	Winged burning bush (and all cultivars)	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> Thunb.	2020

**Japanese Barberry Cultivars Regulated as Restricted Noxious Weeds in Minnesota. Please visit the [Japanese barberry species page](#) for a list of the restricted cultivars.

Specially Regulated Plants – Shall be handled, controlled or eradicated according to specified regulations.

1. Amur corktree (*Phellodendron amurense* Rupr.) 2023. Only sales of named male cultivars permitted. Sales of all other *Phellodendron amurense* are prohibited. All existing planted and escaped fruit producing trees must be controlled, by tree removal or other means, such that no seed is disseminated.
2. Amur maple (*Acer ginnala* Maxim.) 2017. Sellers shall affix a label directly to the plant or container packaging that is being sold that advises buyers to only plant Amur maple and its cultivars in landscapes where the seedlings will be controlled by mowing or other means. Amur maple seed is wind dispersed and trees should be planted at least 100 yards from natural areas.
3. Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana* Decne.) 2023. Three-year production phase-out period, after which sale of this species will be prohibited and the species will be designated as Restricted in 2026.
4. Norway maple (and all cultivars) (*Acer platanoides* L.) 2020. Sellers shall affix a label directly to the plant or container packaging that is being sold that advises buyers to only plant Norway maple and its cultivars in landscapes where the seedlings will be controlled by mowing or other means. Norway maple seed is wind dispersed and trees should be planted at least 100 yards from natural areas.
5. Poison ivy including eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans* L.Kuntze) and western poison ivy (*T. rydbergii* Small ex Rhdb Greene) 2010. Must be eradicated or controlled for public safety along rights-of-ways, trails, public accesses, business properties open to the public or on parts of lands where public access for business or commerce is granted. Must also be eradicated or controlled along property borders when requested by adjoining landowners.
6. Tatarian maple (*Acer tataricum* L.) 2023. Sellers shall affix a label that advises "Tatarian maple should only be planted in areas where the seedlings will be controlled or eradicated by mowing or other means. Tatarian maple seed is wind dispersed so trees should not be planted closer than 100 yards from natural areas".

County Noxious Weeds

M.S. 18.771(e.) County Noxious Weeds are plants designated by county boards to be enforced as prohibited control noxious weeds within the county's jurisdiction and must be approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Counties are solely responsible for enforcement. Contact your local County Agricultural Inspector or Designated Employee for more information on County Noxious Weeds and the process for adding species to a County Noxious Weed List. Please visit the County Approved Noxious Weeds page for a list of counties with designated county noxious weeds.

Local Ordinances

Townships and municipalities can also use their local ordinance process to regulate plant species that are not listed by the county or state. Enforcement of species listed via a municipal ordinance is the responsibility of municipal authorities and cannot be regulated under or associated with the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law M.S. 18.75 – 18.91.

Additional resources

MDA Website - www.mda.state.mn.us/plants-insects/noxious-and-invasive-weed-program

MN DOT Website - www.dot.state.mn.us/roadsides/vegetation/pdf/noxiousweeds.pdf

MN DNR Website - www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/terrestrialplants/index.html

MN BWSR Cooperative Weed Management Areas - <http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/grants/cwma/CWMA.html>

ERADICATE LIST



Black Swallow-wort

Found in the Metro Area. NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.
Perennial twining vine grows in patches.



Brown Knapweed

Found in Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.
Perennial growing 2 to 4 feet.



Common Teasel

Found in the Metro and some southern counties but NOT in Kandiyohi County. Rosettes develop from seed and exist for many years before developing seed head. Thick prickly stems grow 5-7 feet.



Cut-leaved Teasel

Found in east & southeast Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County. Rosettes develop from seed and exist for many years before developing seed head. Thick prickly stems grow 6-8 feet.



Dalmatian Toadflax (Butter & Eggs)

NOT found in Kandiyohi County. Grows in dry areas and roadsides-resembles a large yellow snapdragon. Thick woody stems that grow 2-4 feet. Yellow Toadflax is very similar and common in Kandiyohi County.



Diffuse Knapweed

Found in Minnesota near Duluth. Plant forms basal rosette then bolts growing up to 3 ½ feet tall. Leaves are grayish green and the flowers are mostly white. NOT found in Kandiyohi County.



Giant Hogweed

NOT found in Minnesota. Flower heads grow 2-3 feet in diameter. Reaches 10-15 feet. Giant Hogweed can outcompete species for habitat, especially in riparian zones, and it may cause increased soil erosion. This plant is on the federal noxious weed list because of its poisonous sap. This sap makes the skin very sensitive to UV radiation, causing blistering and severe burns. Caution should be taken when handling this weed. Removing it manually becomes very difficult because of the danger caused by its sap.



Grecian Foxglove

Found in the Metro and Southeast Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County. Perennial – 2-5 feet tall with reddish stems. Toxic to humans and livestock if ingested.



Japanese Honeysuckle

Along with many other varieties of Honeysuckle, they are common ornamental shrubs. This species of Honeysuckle is a vine and is fast growing. It can spread engulfing native species of small trees and shrubs. It is documented to occur and reported to be invasive throughout the eastern U.S. from Maine to Florida and west to Wisconsin and Texas, with scattered occurrences in the Southwest. It has NOT been reported in Kandiyohi County.



Japanese Hops

Found in Southeast Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County
Climbing annual vine that rapidly grows 8-35 feet.



Johnsongrass

Johnsongrass is a tall (up to 8 feet) perennial grass native to Europe & Asia. Originally introduced as a forage crop. It is NOT known to be in Minnesota.



Pale Swallow-wort

A vining plant in the milkweed family growing up to 7 feet in length originating from Russia and Ukraine. Two populations are found in Scott County but nowhere else in Minnesota. There is concern that pale swallow-wort has a negative impact on monarch butterflies.



Palmer Amaranth

Palmer Amaranth is also known as Palmer pigweed. It is very aggressive and has become a serious problem in vegetable and row crops in the southern half of the US. Palmer Amaranth was found in Southwest Minnesota in 2016 and is now in 10 counties. It is NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Red Hailstone

An attractive vine native to Asia, Russia, China, and Korea. Introduced as an ornamental. Fast growing vines can grow 20 feet up into trees smothering the vegetation below them. Found in 5 Minnesota counties but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Tree of Heaven

This plant is invasive and has caused problems in other parts of the United States. It is found in Minnesota but in a controlled environment. It is unlikely that this species can currently grow well enough in MN for it to be very aggressive. It is NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Yellow Star Thistle

NOT known to be in Minnesota

Annual - 1 to 3 feet tall

Yellow flowers with distinct sharp spines

Highly invasive! Contact MN Dept. of Agriculture if found.

CONTROL LIST



Bohemian Knotweed

Bohemian Knotweed is a hybrid of Japanese Knotweed and Giant Knotweed. It is found scattered throughout Minnesota but NOT in Kandiyohi County.



Canada Thistle

Perennial grows 2-5 feet tall. Found throughout Kandiyohi County and is everyone's favorite wildflower! First weed listed as a noxious weed in 1872.



Common Barberry

A shrub that can reach 13 feet. Arching branches that come in contact with soil can produce new plants. It is shade tolerant and can invade woodlands. It is also an alternate host for wheat rust. Found in Minnesota but NOT Kandiyohi County.



Common Tansy

Found throughout Minnesota along road ditches and dry non-crop areas including the northern part of Kandiyohi County. Perennial grows 2-5 feet tall.

Plant has fern-like leaves and yellow button-like flowers in flat topped clusters. The common tansy is poisonous to livestock and humans. However, poisoning cases are rare since the weed is unpalatable to livestock. The weed forms large, dense stocks that can compete with native species or crops.



Giant Knotweed

Similar to Japanese Knotweed. Grows to 16 feet. Leaves are 6 to 16 inches long. There is one report of this plant in Ramsey County but nowhere else in Minnesota.



Japanese Knotweed

Imported as an ornamental. Grows in multi-stem cane-like thickets up to 10 feet. Small white flowers in plume-like clusters. Produces shiny 3-sided black seeds. Found Throughout Minnesota but NOT Kandiyohi County.



Leafy Spurge

Found throughout Minnesota including Kandiyohi County along road ditches and dry non-crop areas. Perennial grows 2-3 feet tall. Leaves and stems have a white sap when cut. It can invade pastures, prairie and non-cultivated areas.



Meadow Knapweed

Found in Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County. Perennial growing 1 to 4 feet tall. This plant contains carcinogens, always wear gloves and use caution when handling these plants.



Narrowleaf Bittercress

Found in Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County. Annual or biennial growing 6-36 inches tall. Found along rivers and streams. It can form dense stands invading woodland habitats, and outcompete native species.



Non-native phragmites (Common Reed)

Perennial Wetland Grass growing up to 12 feet.

The subspecies is not native. It is found throughout Minnesota including Kandiyohi County. Stems of native species are smooth and spotted; stems of invasive are ribbed. Leaf color of native species is yellow-green and dark green for invasive.

Native plants are shorter and less dense stands; invasive is taller and dense.



Plumeless Thistle

Biennial-Rosette the first year and bolted the 2nd year.

Grows 2-7 feet tall - found in Kandiyohi County in pastures and dry non-crop areas.



Poison Hemlock

Poison Hemlock can grow 3-10 feet tall. It is found on roadsides, field edges, along stream banks, and hiking trails. It was introduced to North America in the 1800's as an ornamental. It is found in southern MN but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County. Avoid contact and can be deadly if ingested.



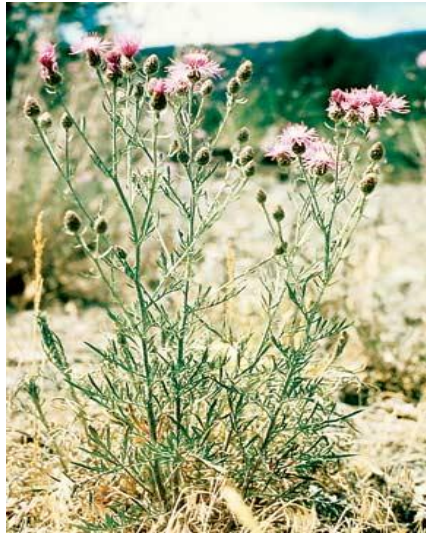
Purple Loosestrife

Found throughout Minnesota including Kandiyohi County in wet areas often among cattails. Perennial grows 3-7 feet. It can quickly form dense stands that completely dominate the area excluding native vegetation. This plant can spread very rapidly due to its prolific seed production; each plant can produce up to 2.5 million seeds per year.



Round Leaf Bittersweet (similar to non-threatening American Bittersweet)

Found in throughout Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County. Perennial woody vine will grow 70 feet. It can cover, shade, and outcompete other vegetation. Flowers produce green fruits that turn red in fall. Fruit capsules are yellow. Capsules are orange on American Bittersweet.



Spotted Knapweed

Found throughout Minnesota including Kandiyohi County along road shoulders and dry non-crop areas. Biennial grows 3-5 feet tall. Looks like Canada thistle from a distance. It displaces native vegetation and reduces the forage potential for wildlife and livestock. It is native to Europe and western Asia. It was accidentally introduced into North America in contaminated alfalfa and clover seed in the late 1800s.



Wild Parsnip

Found all across Minnesota along road ditches and dry non-crop areas. Biennial grows 3-5 feet tall. Juice in plant can cause severe skin blistering similar to poison ivy.

RESTRICTED LIST



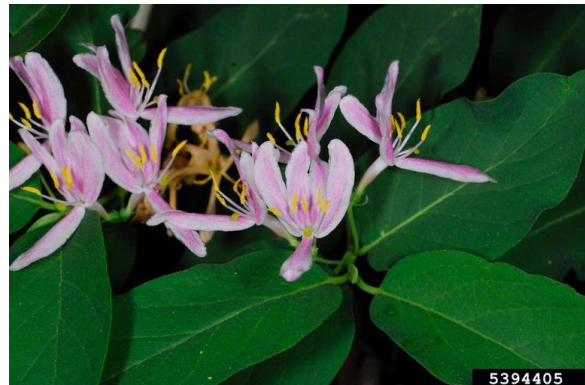
Amur Honeysuckle

Imported as an ornamental in 1898. It has been widely planted for wildlife cover and soil erosion control. It is one of the most common and most invasive honeysuckle. It can out compete native species when left to grow wild. It is NOT found in Minnesota.



Amur Silvergrass

Amur Silvergrass was first introduced to the United States in the late 1800's and has been used as an ornamental landscape species. It is a perennial warm season grass that turns reddish orange with showy white flower heads in the fall. It can crowd out native plants when it escapes from controlled areas. It is found in Minnesota including one report from Kandiyohi County.



Bell's Honeysuckle

Bell's Honeysuckle is a hybrid of Morrow's honeysuckle. It grows upright to 20 feet. It thrives in a variety of conditions. It is found in much of Minnesota but NOT in Kandiyohi County.



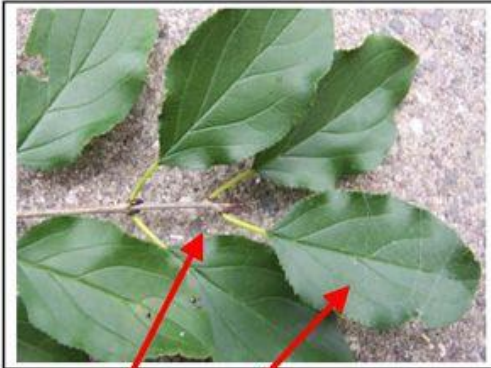
Black Locust

Black Locust tree is a fast growing tree that can reach 40 to 100 feet. Bark is dark and deeply furrowed. Black Locust poses a serious threat to native vegetation in dry and sand prairies, oak savannas and forest edges outside of its historic range. Black Locust trees grow well in Minnesota and it has been reported in Kandiyohi County.



Common Buckthorn
(most common)

Glossy Buckthorn
(wet areas)



Glossy leaves with deep, prominent leaf veins. Leaf edged with small teeth

Leaves almost directly across from each other, thorn at tip of twig

Similar to Common Buckthorn, leaves extremely glossy with deep veins and leaf margin is smooth, without teeth

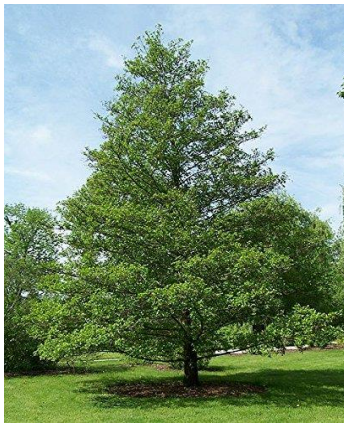
Common or European Buckthorn

Found in wooded areas and fencelines throughout the entire state of Minnesota including Kandiyohi County. It grows up to 25 feet tall and form dense thickets crowding out native Shrubs and understory plants. Leaves are dark glossy green. Develops “black” berries in fall. Birds and other wildlife eat the fruit and disperse the seeds. Cut stumps will re-sprout if not treated.



Crown Vetch

Crown Vetch is a perennial in the legume family. It will grow 2-6 feet long in a creeping growth pattern. It has been used extensively along roads and is common in Kandiyohi County. It forms dense thickets in open, disturbed areas such as fields and roadsides. Once established it is difficult to remove. It is native to Europe, Asia, and Africa. It was first introduced into North America around the 1950s and has been widely planted for erosion control.



European Alder

A tall ornamental tree that can spread aggressively if uncontrolled. It can invade woodlands and wetlands. It is found in the Metro area but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



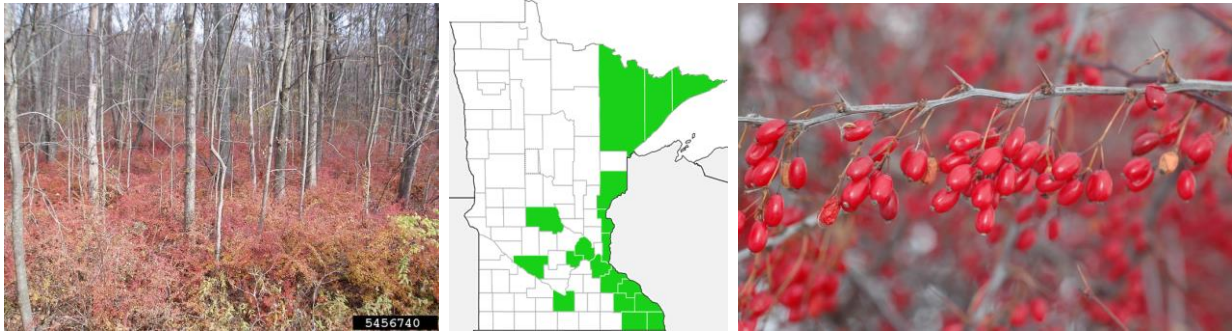
Garlic Mustard

Found throughout the State and is common in Kandiyohi County in wooded areas. Biennial grows 12-36 inches. It has strong garlic odor. A high shade tolerance allows this plant to invade high-quality, mature woodlands, where it can form dense stands.



Glossy Buckthorn

Found in wooded areas and fencelines throughout the State including Kandiyohi County. Grows up to 25 feet tall. Leaves are dark glossy green. Develops “black-red” berries in fall. Its rapid growth and prolific seed production make this plant an aggressive invader that can form dense thickets which shade and displace native understory plants, shrubs, and tree seedlings. Cut stumps will re-sprout if not treated.



Japanese Barberry

Japanese Barberry is a small deciduous shrub from 2-8 feet tall. The thin, grooved branches have thin, straight spines. It is very shade-tolerant and can form dense stands which shade out native species. There are 26 cultivars! It is NOT known to exist in Kandiyohi County.



Lesser Celandine

Also known as fig buttercup, it is a short (up to 12 in.), herbaceous perennial that invades forests throughout the United States. It grows vigorously, creating dense mats that exclude all other vegetation. The plant is native to Europe and was first introduced into the United States as an ornamental. It is currently sold and widely planted as an ornamental. Found in Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Morrow's Honeysuckle

A multi-stemmed, upright, deciduous shrub that grows up to 8 ft. tall. The bark is light brown and often fuzzy on young stems. Stems are hollow. It has been widely planted for wildlife cover and soil erosion control. When left uncontrolled, it spreads rapidly. It is found throughout Minnesota but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



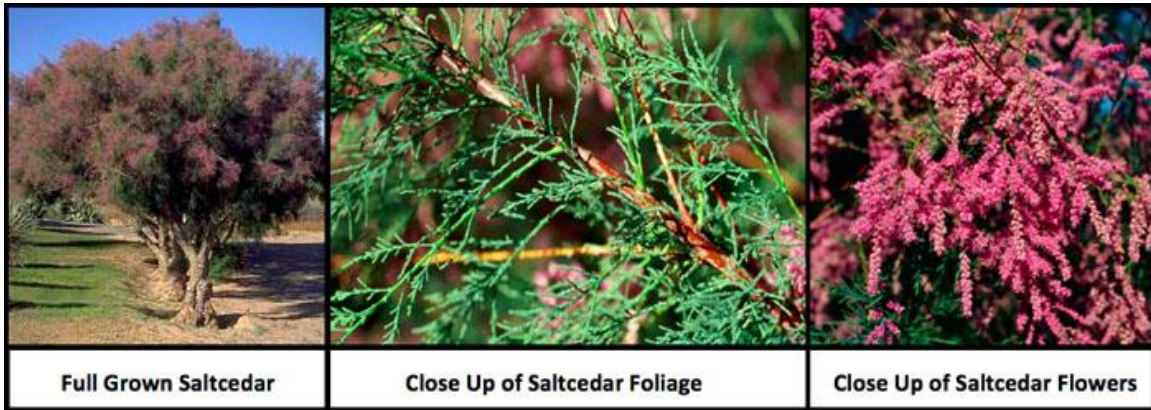
Multiflora Rose

A multi-stemmed, thorny, perennial shrub that grows to 15 feet and forms thickets. Fruits are bright red and ¼ inch in diameter. It is native to Asia and was first introduced to North America in 1866 as rootstock for ornamental roses. During the mid-1900s it was widely planted as a “living fence” for livestock control. Found in the east and southeast part Minnesota but is NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Porcelain Berry

A vigorous woody vine in the grape family. Plants climb and can reach 10 to 25 feet or more. It is a serious invader of the eastern United States and closely resembles native species of grape. It invades streambanks, forest edges and other disturbed areas. It spreads very quickly since birds and mammals eat and thus disperse the seeds. Native to Asia it was introduced in 1870 as a landscape plant. Found in the Metro area but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Full Grown Saltcedar

Close Up of Saltcedar Foliage

Close Up of Saltcedar Flowers

Saltcedar

A vigorous deciduous shrub that can grow up to 15-20 ft. in height. The bark is smooth and reddish on younger plants, turning brown and furrowed with age. It invades stream banks, sandbars, lake margins, wetlands, moist rangelands, and saline environments. It can crowd out native species, diminish early successional habitat, and reduce water tables and interferes with the hydrologic process. Rare in Minnesota but it has been reported in three counties but NOT Kandiyohi County.



Siberian Peashrub (Caragana)

A tall shrub or small tree that can grow up to 10-15 ft. tall. It is commonly planted in windbreaks throughout Kandiyohi County. A prolific seed producer, it can spread rapidly. Left unmanaged, it can push out native species.



Tatarian Honeysuckle

This species of Honeysuckle readily invades woodlands, fields and disturbed sites. It can spread rapidly due to birds and animals dispersing seeds. It grows up to 10 feet. Found throughout Minnesota with one report in Kandiyohi County.



Wild Carrot/Queen Anne's Lace

An herbaceous plant that grows from 1 to 2 feet tall. Commonly known as Queen Anne's Lace it is a biennial or short-lived perennial herb of the parsley family which produces a rosette of leaves in the first year of growth and in the second year dies after flowering and setting seed.

Queen Anne's Lace reproduces by seed only and the flowers are self-fertile, but can also be pollinated by insects. In the fall, the seed heads dry up and resemble miniature tumbleweeds. Some parts are edible but caution is advised as it resembles Poison Hemlock. Very common in Minnesota and it is *likely* to exist in Kandiyohi County.



Winged Burning Bush

A deciduous shrub growing up to 20 ft. in height which invades forests throughout the eastern United States. Two to four corky ridges often form along the length of young stems. As of 2023, the sale of this bush is prohibited. Birds and other wildlife eat and disperse the fruit.

Once established, it can form dense thickets, displacing native vegetation. It is native to northeastern Asia and was first introduced into North America in the 1860s for ornamental purposes. It can spread rapidly in wooded areas crowding out native species. It is found in Minnesota but NOT reported in Kandiyohi County.

SPECIALLY REGULATED PLANT



Photo Credit: Jean-Pol Grandmont



Photo Credit: Missouri Botanical Garden



Amur Corktree

A perennial tree that can grow from 35-45 ft. tall. The tree has a short trunk with spreading branches. The bark is thick and corky. This tree is demonstrating invasive characteristics in suburban and urban fringe forests. It escapes intended plantings to invade and displace native hardwood forests. Note: only female plants have the potential to become invasive.

It is native to eastern Asia and was introduced into the United States in 1856.

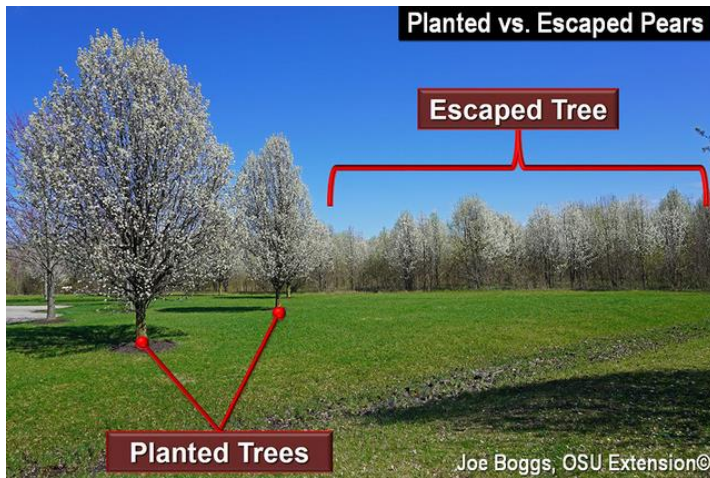
Trees prefer full sun and rich soils. A few reports of this tree from the Metro, southeast MN and St. Louis County but NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.



Amur Maple

A small tree that grows 15-20 ft. in height. The bark of the tree is smooth and gray and is native to Asia. It is a multi-stemmed tree but can be pruned to be single stem. This plant leafs out early in the spring. The fall color of the leaves is usually red, but some are bright yellow.

Popular as a small, multi-stemmed shrub commonly planted in windbreaks. A prolific seed producer it can spread rapidly. Left unmanaged, it can invade area and push out native species. It is *fairly common* in Minnesota including Kandiyohi County.



Callery Pear

Commonly known as Bradford pear, it is a deciduous tree that can grow up to 60 ft. in height and 2 ft. in diameter. 'Bradford', produces sterile fruits because they do not self-pollinate. They have been widely planted throughout the United States since the early 1960s as ornamental. New cultivars were bred to reduce the tree's tendency to split in snow or high winds. The Bradford pear cultivar, other cultivars, and Asian pear, can hybridize and produce fertile fruit. In addition to this, fertile pear varieties are commonly used as rootstock when grafting. If the grafted crown is damaged the fertile rootstock can dominate, producing fertile fruit. These factors and others may have contributed to the trees seeding out into natural areas and becoming an invasive problem. Reported once in Carver and St. Louis Counties. NOT known to exist in Kandiyohi County.



Norway Maple

A tall ornamental tree that is very common in Minnesota. It grows to 40-60 ft. in height, but can reach heights of 100 ft. The bark of the tree is grayish and regularly and shallowly grooved. It is able to shade out native understory vegetation such as spring ephemerals, and eventually out-competes native tree species in the forest canopy. Thus, it can reduce native species diversity and change the structure of forest habitats. It is suggested that it not be planted near natural areas and seedlings should be controlled. Commonly planted in Minnesota as an ornamental shade tree. It is found in Kandiyohi County.



Poison Ivy

Common in Minnesota and is found *throughout* Kandiyohi County in wooded and open areas.

Native Perennial grows 1-3 feet tall and sometimes as climbing vine

Must be eradicated along walking trails, parks and other areas for public safety

“Leaves of three-leave it be”



Tatarian Maple

A tall ornamental tree that is native to Europe and Asia. The plant grows as a multi-stemmed shrub or as a small tree with a dense crown reaching up to 30 feet tall. Its leaves change color to yellow in fall. It was introduced to the United States as an ornamental. Tatarian Maple can produce abundant seed, form dense monocultures, and outcompete other species if left uncontrolled. It is reported one time in St. Louis County but is NOT known to be in Kandiyohi County.

COUNTY NOXIOUS WEEDS

There are currently no special Kandiyohi County designated noxious weeds. The County Township Association can petition the County Board of Commissioners with specific weed species. The County Board of Commissioners may pass a resolution and submit the proposed list to the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for approval.

Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) contact:

Monika Chandler

651 201-6537

Monika.Chandler@state.mn.us

Protect Minnesota's Forests and Agriculture

Arrest *the* Pest



1 Take pictures

of the pest or disease and the immediate area on which it was found,

and notes

of the surroundings. Note the exact location of the pest.

Insects

Take pictures and notes of the plants on which the insect was found. Note any unique markings on the insect. If possible, place a coin or other easily recognizable object next to the insect to compare the size.

Plants

Take pictures of flowers and leaves.

Diseases

Note the species of plant (if known) on which you find the disease. Take pictures of the disease as well as any fruit, seeds, leaves or flowers of the host plant.



2 Capture

the insect, if possible, or take a sample of the plant.

TAKE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS BEFORE HANDLING ANY INSECTS OR PLANTS. Some organisms cause allergic reactions, skin irritation, or may sting or bite. Wear gloves when handling insects and plants.

Put the insect, disease, or plant sample in a sealed plastic bag and place in your freezer. It will not contaminate anything else in the freezer.



3 Report

findings to **Arrest the Pest** using any of the following methods:

Upload photos and attach them to an email.

Write a short description of what you saw and where you saw it. Make sure to include your contact information! Send to arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us.

Use our new user-friendly smartphone/tablet app.

Submit your discovery within minutes of finding the pest. Download this free Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) app from the Google Play Store or Apple AppStore.

Call Arrest the Pest at 1-888-545-6684.

Leave a detailed message that includes your name, location, contact number, and the type of pest that you want to report. The voicemail will be forwarded to the agency in charge of that pest.

Local Weed Inspectors Duties & Enforcement Procedures

2015 Minnesota Statutes

18.80 INSPECTORS.

Subd. 2. Local weed inspectors.

The supervisors of each town board and the mayor of each city shall act as local weed inspectors within their respective municipalities.

18.81 DUTIES OF INSPECTORS

Subd. 2. Local weed inspectors.

Local weed inspectors shall:

(1) examine all lands, including highways, roads, alleys, and public ground in the territory over which their jurisdiction extends to ascertain if section [18.78](#) and related rules have been complied with;

(2) see that the control or eradication of noxious weeds is carried out in accordance with section [18.83](#) and related rules;

Enforcement Procedures

A person owning land, a person occupying land, or a person responsible for the maintenance of public land shall control or eradicate all noxious weeds on the land at a time and in a manner ordered by the county agricultural inspector or a local weed inspector. (M.S.A. § 18.78, Subd. 1). The following are the steps to follow once a complaint is received.

STEP #1 – Inspect the area in question and complete the document labeled *Noxious Weed Inspection Report*.

STEPS #2 – If the area is determined to be infested with noxious weeds, estimate the acreage of the infestations, take photos and complete the document labeled *Inspector's Notice #1 - Notice to Control*. Then send copies of the *Noxious Weed Inspection Report* and the *Inspectors Notice #1* to the landowner by certified mail giving the owner ten working days to comply with the notice.

STEP #3 – After the ten days, re-inspect the area. If it is determined that the landowner has not complied with the first notice, estimate the acreage of the infestations again, take more photos and complete the document labeled *Inspectors Notice #2 - Authorization to Control*. Send a copy to the landowner.

STEP #4 - Hire a third party to control or eradicate the noxious weeds and complete the document labeled *Inspector's Notice #3 - Authorization to Control*. Pay the third party for his services and send copies of all documents and photos to the County Ag Inspector.

STEP #5 - The county auditor shall certify the total expense of controlling or eradicating noxious weeds, which may include the costs of serving notices and, unless an appeal is made, such costs will be entered on the tax roll as a tax upon the land and must be collected as other real estate taxes are collected. (M.S.A. § 18.83, Subd. 7).

Noxious Weed Law Enforcement Standard Operating Procedures

Revised March 2022

Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Program
625 Robert St. N
St Paul, MN 55155

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, this information is available in alternative forms of communication upon request by calling 651-201-6000. TTY users can call the Minnesota Relay Service at 711. The MDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

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Introduction

The purpose of the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law and Rules is to protect the state's residents from the harmful effects of noxious weeds. A noxious weed can be any plant designated by the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) that is harmful to public health, the environment, crops, livestock, public roads, and other property.

Standard operating procedures for the enforcement of this law have been in place and have evolved over the past 100 years. Improvements based upon experience and an occasional court challenge or other failure or inadequacy of the system have helped to shape the process and make it what it is today. Because of this, and based upon the success in the continuing use of the process, inspectors can use it with confidence.

Compliance with the Noxious Weed Law

Landowners, occupants (renters either resident or absentee), and managers of both public and private lands are responsible for controlling or eradicating noxious weeds on the land they own, lease, or manage. If they fail to carry out their duty to control or eradicate noxious weeds, County Agricultural Inspectors (CAI's) or County-Designated Employees (CDE's) and local weed inspectors (LWI's) are empowered to order the control or eradication. The order for control or eradication may specify the method and time period allowed.

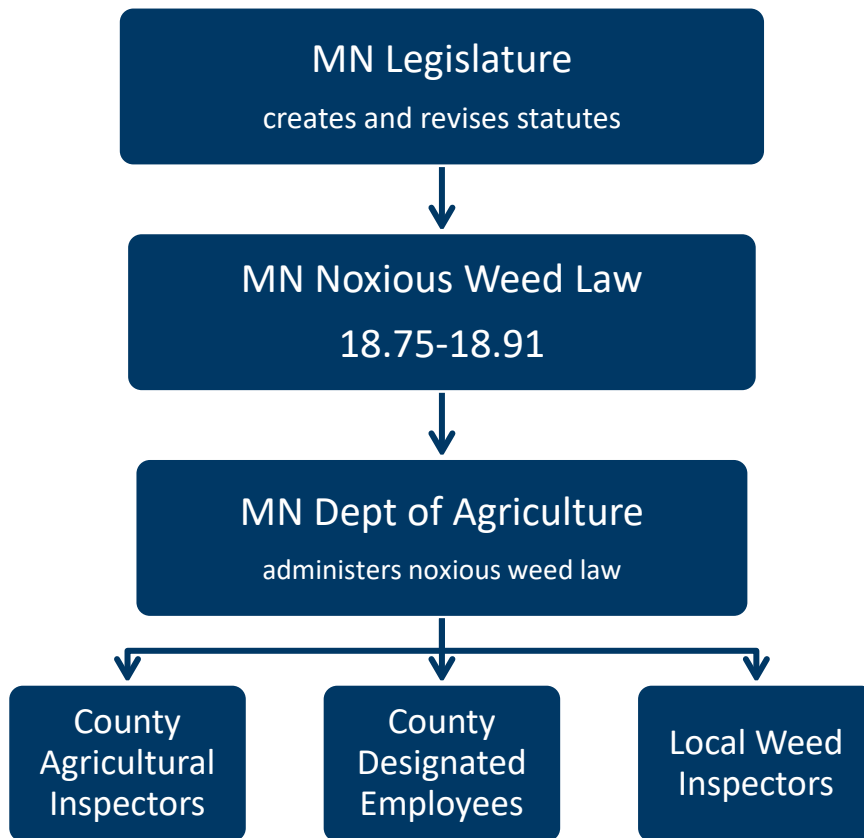
18.78 Control or Eradication of Noxious Weeds

Subdivision 1. A person owning land, a person occupying land, or a person responsible for the maintenance of public land shall control or eradicate all noxious weeds on the land at a time and in a manner ordered by an inspector or county-designated employee.

Enforcement and Officials

The Minnesota Noxious Weed Law is a function of state, county and local governments. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture is mandated by the state's Legislature to administer and oversee the noxious weed statutes. However, enforcement is ultimately the responsibility of county and municipal governments. County and municipal governments are also mandated by law to fund all activities pertaining to noxious weed enforcement within their jurisdictions.

Each level of government has a separate and distinct role to perform in the enforcement of this law. The roles are suited to the strengths of each. The MDA's role is to serve as a liaison between the MN Legislature and county and local governments, provide training to inspectors and county designated employees, and oversee the process for determining what plants are listed as noxious weeds. The county's role is to enforce and/or prosecute difficult cases and provide leadership and technical support to citizens and local inspectors. Local government's role is to inspect for noxious weed problems and make the first contact requesting voluntary compliance from the landowner. In addition, county and local levels have the same authority for making cooperation possible in order to avoid difficult enforcement cases.



Inspectors and County-Designated Employees

Inspector

As defined in the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law: “means the commissioner (Department of Agriculture), agent of the commissioner, county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee, local weed inspector, or assistant weed inspector.”

County Agricultural Inspector

The County Agricultural Inspector (CAI) position was established to provide leadership and supervision in the enforcement of the Noxious Weed Law in each county. By law they are responsible for seeing that the noxious weed law is carried-out within their jurisdiction. They serve as the primary technical support to local weed inspectors in the areas of enforcement procedures and public relations. Without their willing and able leadership, it is nearly impossible for local weed inspectors to fulfill their responsibilities.

County agricultural inspectors have other duties that they must carry out as well. Although they are often referred to as the "county weed inspector," the Noxious Weed Law enforcement responsibility is only about one

third to one half of the job. Their other duties are equally as important and they are not shared with county designated employees or local weed inspectors.

County Designated Employee

As defined in the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law: “means a person designated by a county board to oversee the responsibilities in section 18.81, Subdivision 1a.”

In 2009, the Minnesota Legislature, at the request of the Association of Minnesota Counties, added a new authorized agent category to the Noxious Weed Law. County-Designated Employees (CDE) are existing employees of the county that are given the same primary responsibilities of noxious weed enforcement granted to a CAI. Currently, the majority of MN counties have a CAI on staff, but with many counties undergoing severe budget cuts in recent years, a few counties have opted to cut costs by designating a current employee to handle weed enforcement issues. Although costs may be saved from a county budgeting perspective by simply designating an existing employee to serve as the county weed inspector, if the county does not adequately budget time and resources for this position, the citizens of the county will lose a wealth of information and services that CAIs have historically provided when it comes to noxious and invasive weed management and outreach. Counties opting to assign a CDE to serve as an inspector, must make the identity of that person available to the public.

Minnesota Statutes 18.80 Inspectors

Subdivision 1. County agricultural inspectors and county-designated employees. The county board shall either appoint at least one county agricultural inspector to carry out the duties specified under section 18.81, subdivisions 1a and 1 b, or a county-designated employee to carry out the duties specified under section 18.81, subdivision 1a. A notice of the appointment of either a county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee must be delivered to the commissioner within 30 days.

Subdivision 2. Local weed inspectors. The supervisors of each town board and the mayor of each city shall act as local weed inspectors within their respective municipalities

Subdivision 3. Assistant weed inspectors. A municipality may appoint one or more assistants to act on behalf of the appointing authority as a weed inspector for the municipality. The appointed assistant or assistants have the power, authority, and responsibility of the town board members or the city mayor in the capacity of weed inspector.

County and Local Government Funding

It is the responsibility of the county or municipality to provide funding for noxious weed enforcement from their general revenues or other funding when applicable. In recent years, this has been referred to as an “unfunded mandate” imposed by the state on county and local governments. However, in the mid-late 1960s, counties and municipalities lobbied the MN Legislature to provide more local control over the MN Noxious Weed Law. County and local governments believed that they could provide better enforcement and decision making than state officials who were not as familiar with their jurisdictions. This debate resulted in noxious weed enforcement

becoming primarily a county and municipality responsibility and strengthening the role of the county agricultural and local inspectors. With decreasing budgets at state, county, and local levels of government, it has become harder to fund programs like noxious weed control. However, the statute still reflects the will of counties and townships to maintain local control.

Minnesota Statutes 18.88 Noxious Weed Program Funding

Subdivision 1. County. The county board shall pay, from the general revenue or other fund for the county, the expenses for the county agricultural inspector position or county-designated employee, for noxious weed control or eradication on all land owned by the county or on land for which the county is responsible for its maintenance and for the expenses of the appeal committee. Use of funding from grants and other sources for the administration and enforcement of the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law must be approved by the county board.

Subdivision 2. Municipality. The municipality shall pay, from the general revenue or other fund for the municipality the necessary expenses of the local weed inspector in the performance of duties required for noxious weed control or eradication on land owned by the municipality or on land for which the municipality is responsible for its maintenance. Use of funding from grants and other sources for the administration and enforcement of the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law must be approved by the town board or city mayor.

Inspector Duties

The primary duties of CAIs, CDEs and Local Weed Inspectors (LWI) as outlined in the Noxious Weed Law are as follows:

Minnesota Statutes 18.81 Duties of Inspectors.

Subdivision 1a. Duties; county agricultural inspectors and county-designated employees. The county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee shall be responsible for:

- (1) the enforcement provisions under sections 18.78, 18.82, 18.83, 18.84, 18.86, and 18.87; and
- (2) providing a point of contact within the county for noxious weed issues.

Subdivision 1b. County agricultural inspectors. In addition to the mandatory duties specified in subdivision 1a, the county board must specify the responsibilities of the county agricultural inspector in the annual work plan. The responsibilities may include:

- (1) to see that sections 18.76 to 18.91 (Minnesota Noxious Weed Law) and rules adopted under those sections are carried out within the inspector's jurisdiction.
- (2) to see that sections 21.80 to 21.92 (Minnesota Seed Law) and rules adopted under those sections are carried out within their jurisdiction;

- (3) to see that sections 21.71 to 21.78 (Minnesota Screenings Act) and rules adopted under those sections are carried out within their jurisdiction;
- (4) to participate in the control programs for invasive plant species, feed, fertilizer, pesticide, and plant and insect pests when requested, in writing, to do so by the commissioner;
- (5) to participate in other agricultural programs under the control of the commissioner when requested, in writing, by the commissioner to do so;
- (6) to administer the distribution of funds allocated by the county board to the county agricultural inspector for noxious weed control and eradication within the county;
- (7) to submit reports and attend meetings that the commissioner requires;
- (8) to publish a general weed notice of the legal duty to control noxious weeds in one or more legal newspapers of general circulation throughout the county;
- (9) to be the primary contact in the county for all plant biological control agents.

Subdivision 2. Local Weed Inspectors. Local weed inspectors shall:

- (1) examine all lands, including highways, roads, alleys, and public ground in the territory over which their jurisdiction extends to ascertain if section 18.78 and related rules have been complied with;
- (2) see that the control or eradication of noxious weeds is carried out in accordance with section 18.83 and related rules.

If a local weed inspector fails to perform their duties as outlined in the noxious weed law, a CAI or CDE may pursue several options to address this nonperformance.

Subdivision 3. Nonperformance by inspectors; reimbursement for expenses.

If local weed inspectors neglect or fail to do their duty as prescribed in this section, the county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee, in consultation with the commissioner, may issue a notice to the inspector providing instructions on how and when to do their duty. If, after the time allowed in the notice, the local weed inspector has not complied as directed, the county agricultural inspector or county designated employee may consult with the commissioner to perform the duty for the local weed inspector. A claim for the expense of doing the local weed inspector's duty is a legal charge against the municipality in which the inspector has jurisdiction. The county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee overseeing the work may file an itemized statement of costs with the clerk of the municipality in which the work was performed. The municipality shall immediately issue proper warrants to the county for the work performed. If the municipality fails to issue the warrants, the county auditor may include the amount contained in the itemized statement of cost as part of the next annual tax levy in the municipality and withhold that amount from the municipality in making its next apportionment.

Enforcement Official's Authority

As authorized agents of the MDA commissioner, CAIs, CDEs and LWIs have authority to enter upon land to inspect and/or investigate noxious weeds and to order control or eradication of them. The commissioner and his or her authorized agents are also required to provide training and education opportunities for new inspectors.

Minnesota Statutes 18.79 Duties of the Commissioner.

Subdivision 3. Entry Upon Land. To administer and enforce sections 18.76 to 18.91, an inspector or county designated employee may enter upon land without consent of the owner and without being subject to an action for trespass or any damages.

Although the authority exists to enter upon land without consent of the landowner, it is highly recommended that an inspector always attempt to contact the landowner first and make them aware of the situation and that an inspection of their property is required. It is also advised that inspectors wear a high visibility safety vest and have proper identification on them at all times. Many counties supply their CAIs with safety vests clearly marked with "County Agricultural Inspector" on the back for easy identification.

If you experience a landowner who is belligerent or hostile, leave immediately and contact the county sheriff's office to request a deputy escort for future inspections. Make a record in your investigation file of the interaction as it may be beneficial evidence if the case has to be resolved through the legal system. Any law enforcement assistance should be recorded and an estimate of costs for their time determined. Such costs can be added to any liens placed on the property if the landowner fails to comply with a notice of violation and the control or eradication work needs to be hired done by the county.

Subdivision 5. Order for Control or Eradication of Noxious Weeds. An inspector or county-designated employee may order the control or eradication of noxious weeds on any land within the inspector's or county-designated employee's jurisdiction. A county must make the identity of a county-designated employee described by this subdivision available to the public.

Subdivision 6. Training for Control or Eradication of Noxious Weeds. The commissioner shall conduct initial training considered necessary for inspectors and county-designated employees in the enforcement of the noxious weed law. The director of the Minnesota extension service may conduct educational programs for the general public that will aid compliance with the Minnesota noxious weed law. Upon request, the commissioner may provide information and other technical assistance to the county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee to aid in the performance of responsibilities specified by the county board under section 18.81, subdivisions 1a and 1b.

Enforcement Policy

The Minnesota Noxious Weed Law establishes enforcement policy. To provide education to CAIs, CDEs and LWIs regarding enforcement, the MDA continues to host annual "New Inspector Training" in February and regularly

meets with county personnel and municipalities to discuss standard operating procedures for noxious weed enforcement and education. The MDA's overall policy of enforcement is to obtain the highest level of voluntary compliance possible. This is also the lowest cost option, and in the majority of situations, it is the most practical approach to actually solving the issue creating a noxious weed problem. Encouraging voluntary compliance speeds the enforcement effort and reduces the number of cases that need the legal process. This policy also allows the enforcement entities involved to save at least a portion of the funding available to deal with individuals who choose not to comply.

Although voluntary compliance is preferred, inspectors and county-designated employees need to be prepared to occasionally deal with difficult cases. Treat every case like it is going to court. Make sure that good records are kept regarding all aspects of an enforcement situation, whether or not you believe that voluntary compliance will eventually be reached. Records including digital photographs, details of the size and distribution of an infestation, and positive identifications of the noxious weed(s) in question are a must. An inspector should always investigate the site first to document noxious weed issues before making any assumptions. Keep records of any correspondence or verbal communication with anyone in violation of the law. Follow your county's policy for retention of any records pertaining to an individual case -issued forms, emails, recorded conversations, evidence, etc. If you are not sure what your county's retention schedule is, consult with your county attorney's office.

Over the years, statistics have shown that the majority of cases will result in voluntary compliance without any legal implications. But, when a case does have to become legally enforced, the more evidence you have, the better the end result will be. Proper retention of records is also important for multiple offenders. Evidence from past violations for a difficult landowner can be used to supplement future cases.

All CAIs and CDEs should develop a good working relationship with their county attorneys and consult with them regularly regarding noxious weed investigation and enforcement procedures within their jurisdiction. The county attorney should be briefed and supportive of any case that a CAI or CDE is proposing to enforce. If a case were to become difficult, the county attorney will need to be involved for further legal action to be carried out. It is also important for CAIs and CDEs to understand that they are the connection for local weed inspectors to the county board and attorney for difficult noxious weed cases that cannot be resolved at the local level or if a municipality lacks an attorney. CAIs and CDEs should emphasize this point to township supervisors and city weed inspectors during annual weed meetings. There needs to be a good working relationship between counties and municipalities for full enforcement to work. A local inspector who cannot obtain voluntary compliance from a landowner, should not proceed to issue a Notice of Violation unless they have the support of the CAI, CDE, County Board and/or County Attorney.

Minnesota Statutes 18.87 Penalty.

A violation of section 18.86 or a rule adopted under that section is a misdemeanor. Inspectors, county-designated employees, or their appointed assistants are not subject to the penalties of this section for failure, neglect, or refusal to perform duties imposed on them by sections 18.76-18.91.

Misdemeanor offenses in Minnesota are chargeable up to \$1,000.00 and 90 days in jail.

Standard Operating Procedures

General Weed Notice

The CAI or CDE must post a general weed notice on or before May 15th each year in a county designated legal newspaper (at a minimum, in the official newspaper of the county seat). The notice is deemed sufficient warning to landowners, occupants, and land managers that they are required to control or eradicate noxious weeds on their property. It is comparable to the posting of a speed limit sign. A violation can be prosecuted based on the notification provided by the general notice. If a county has elected to develop County Noxious Weed List approved by the county board in addition to the state noxious weed list, these locally approved noxious weeds shall be clearly listed in the annual posted general weed notice. It is not necessary to post the state listed noxious weeds in the general notice. Simply provide the web link to the MDA's website which is the official posting for current noxious weeds:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/noxiouslist/countynoxiousweeds>.

Although the general notice is only required to be posted in the official county designated newspaper, it can also be posted on the county, township and city web sites for that jurisdiction and at township halls, county and city administration buildings, nature centers, etc.

Minnesota Statutes 18.83 Controlling or Eradicating Noxious Weeds; Notices; Expenses.

Subdivision 1. General Weed Notice. A general notice for noxious weed control or eradication must be published on or before May 15 of each year and at other times the commissioner directs. Failure of the county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee to publish the general notice does not relieve a person from the necessity of full compliance with sections 18.76 to 18.91 and related rules. The published notice is legal and sufficient notice when an individual notice cannot be served.

Voluntary Compliance

- (1) Inspectors and CDEs should annually conduct routine inspections of their jurisdiction and investigate complaints. All inspectors within a jurisdiction should communicate with each other to ensure that everyone is aware of important weed issues and potential enforcement cases.
- (2) This inspection is to be conducted in late spring or early summer when noxious weeds are readily discernable. The inspection must be done early enough in the growing season to allow at least two weeks for the enforcement process before the noxious weeds have produced viable seed and are in danger of spreading.
- (3) Noxious weed Inspectors have broad authority to enter upon land to inspect for noxious weeds. This authority is limited if buildings, pastures, and other areas have visible signage present giving notice of quarantine for disease. Inspectors must use good judgment and not damage property or crops in the inspection process. With a good set of binoculars, an inspector may be able to determine from an adjacent road whether or not noxious weeds are present. A good way to avoid irritating the landowner, occupant, or land manager is to visit them first and invite them to accompany the inspector.

(a) Whenever meeting a landowner, occupant, or land manager about a noxious weed problem or to simply announce that the inspector(s) involved are going to inspect, the CAI, CDE, LWI, or MDA staff must present their identification card and explain the reason for the inspection. If asked, the inspectors involved must also explain their authority for entry upon the land. CAIs and CDEs are provided picture identification cards by the MDA. The landowner, occupant, or land manager generally knows the LWI. However, the LWIs need to be prepared to identify themselves and the purpose of their inspection if they are not known or they are requested to do so.

It is also advised that inspectors wear a high visibility safety vest when working on an investigation in the field. Many counties supply their CAIs with safety vests clearly marked with "County Agricultural Inspector" on the back for easy identification.

(b) If denied access to a site, discontinue the inspection. It may be necessary to request the accompaniment of a municipal police officer, a county sheriff, or a deputy if another attempt at an inspection is made.

(c) If threatened, leave the site and contact a municipal police officer, a county sheriff or deputy, and the county attorney's office. The inspector may need to file criminal charges against the landowner, occupant or land manager if it is felt the threats are serious.

(d) ALWAYS document and record all aspects of an investigation and interaction with a landowner. This information will be invaluable if a legal case develops (against the landowner by the county or municipality or against the county or municipality by the landowner). Digital photographs that clearly show the noxious weed infestation, its approximate size, and positive identification of the species in question are also important. Remember, even though an inspector or CDE has a broad authority for inspection on public and private lands, all landowners have the legal right to appeal any action by the state, county or municipality through any legal means they deem necessary. Therefore, treat each case as if it were going to be heard in court.

18.86 Unlawful Acts

No person may:

- (1) hinder or obstruct in any way an inspector or county-designated employee in the performance of their duties as provided in sections 18.76 to 18.91 or related rules;
- (2) neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with section 18.82 or related rules in the transportation and use of material or equipment infested with noxious weed propagating parts;
- (3) sell material containing noxious weed propagating parts to a person who does not have a permit to transport that material or to a person who does not have a screenings permit issued in accordance with section 21.74; or
- (4) neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with a general notice or an individual notice to control or eradicate noxious weeds.

- (4) If a noxious weed problem is observed, an inspection report form may be filled out by the inspector or CDE. This report is not an official noxious weed legal form, but can become evidentiary information if the legal process is executed for a particular case. The inspection form is also the basis for starting a case file maintained by the inspector or CDE. Any further activities regarding the case can also be noted in this file. The inspector or CDE will either stop and visit the landowner, occupant, or land manager or send a letter (sometimes a postcard is used) informing them of the problem and of their need to comply. On average, voluntary compliance is achieved in this way in about eighty to ninety percent of the cases. The County Noxious Weed Inspection Report form can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious and Invasive Weed Program web site: <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/caiist/caiforms>
- (5) This is also a great opportunity for the inspector or CDE to provide education and outreach regarding the noxious weed problem. In most cases, the landowner will not know what the issues are or how to properly address them. CAIs and CDEs should be familiar with appropriate control or eradication measures to provide the landowner with steps to address the weed problem properly so that it does not continue to persist or become a larger problem in future growing seasons. They should also annually update their local inspectors to inform them of the current noxious weed lists, key species to focus on for their region and appropriate management options. MDA Noxious and Invasive Weed Program staff and University of Extension personnel can be consulted to assist with landowner outreach and management suggestions.
- (6) Another option for voluntary compliance is to offer the opportunity for a cooperative weed control agreement. This document can be useful in getting landowners, occupants and/or land managers to commit to a suitable control or eradication program when circumstances dictate. It can be written to cover up to three years of control or eradication efforts. Depending on the severity of the situation, it is suggested to have the county attorney involved with the process. This way, the agreement becomes a binding contract between the county and the landowner or manager signing the agreement. If the landowner or manager fails to satisfactorily uphold their commitments outlined in the agreement, an individual notice can be served to start the legal process. Cooperative weed agreements are commonly used when growing crops are involved. These agreements can also be used with public land managers and their representatives.

Minnesota Statutes 18.78. Control or Eradication of Noxious Weeds.

Subdivision 3. Cooperative weed control agreement. The commissioner, municipality, or county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee may enter into a cooperative weed control agreement with a landowner of weed management area group to establish a mutually agreed-upon noxious weed management plan for up to three years duration, whereby a noxious weed problem will be controlled without additional enforcement action. If a property owner fails to comply with the noxious weed management plan, an individual notice may be served.

The Cooperative Weed Control Agreement form can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious Weed Program web site: <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/caiist/caiforms>

- (7) Develop a record/case file retention schedule that works for your county and adheres to the proper laws. All counties should have a retention schedule, but if you are in doubt, consult with your county attorney's office for their recommendation. Be careful what you say in emails or conversations to a landowner in violation as

it may be used against you. The best course of action is to be brief, succinct, and stick to the facts of the case.

Individual Notice of Violation

(1) A return visit should always be scheduled to see if voluntary compliance has been achieved and a second inspection report may be completed and added to the case file.

(2) If the landowner, occupant, and/or land manager has failed to comply, the inspector or CDE may proceed with enforcement.

It is advisable to contact your county attorney prior to issuance of an individual notice. The county attorney and/or county board will be responsible for action taken if the individual notice is not complied with. If the county attorney suggests that they will not be supportive of enforcing the individual notice, consult with the county board before proceeding. You should never issue a legal form that will not be enforced. Do not use the individual notice to threaten a landowner. Only issue an individual notice if (1) the county board and appeal board will support you with hiring the work done and charging it to the landowner's property taxes or (2) the county attorney will assist you with prosecuting the landowner or manager with a misdemeanor.

The inspector or CDE will issue an individual notice to the landowner (and occupant of the land if not the owner) giving them a deadline for compliance. This notice is comparable to a speeding ticket issued by a law enforcement officer. The notice is a legal document and a copy should go into the case file. The individual notice of violation or Inspector's Notice #1 (typically referred to as a Form 1) can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious Weed Program web site:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/caiist/caiforms>

- (a) List the correct name and address for the person(s) to whom the notice is being served. The landowner's address can be found in the tax records for the property. The occupant's address may also be available in this manner.
- (b) The legal description for the land must be complete and accurate. This information is available from county and city records.
- (c) List the correct names of all the noxious weed species found on the property that are to be controlled or eradicated.
- (d) It is not necessary to list specific control or eradication methods on the form, but the inspector or CDE may refer recipients of the notice to the county extension office or other plant management experts who are also aware of legal means of control and eradication under Minnesota Law.
- (e) The notice must be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action and there are several ways to do this. The first is by the inspector in person. It is advisable for two inspectors to work together so the service is witnessed. The second is by either certified or registered mail. If the landowner, occupant or land manager will not pick up the certified mail or cannot be contacted, the return receipt

will be evidence of the attempt. The third is by peace officer such as a municipal police officer, county sheriff or deputy.

If sending by certified or registered mail, it is also advisable to send a duplicate via regular U.S. mail to the legal address for the property, although this is not a requirement. Many times, a landowner is not available when a certified letter is delivered, but they will receive the letter when picking-up their daily mail.

(f) The notice must be dated and signed by the inspector or CDE serving the notice. At least five working days must be given as the time period for the control or eradication to be completed.

(g) If the notice cannot be served, an affidavit needs to be sworn stating the actions undertaken to attempt the service.

(3) A follow-up inspection is needed to verify compliance and another inspection report should be completed and placed in the case file. Digital photos should also be taken as evidence for compliance or if the individual notice was not complied with. In at least ninety-five percent of the cases initiated with Form 1s, compliance is achieved and the investigation can be closed.

Minnesota Statutes 18.83 Control; Eradication; Notices; Expenses.

Subdivision. 2. Individual Notice. An inspector or county-designated employee may find it necessary to secure more prompt or definite control or eradication of noxious weeds than is accomplished by the published general notice. In these special or individual instances, involving one or a limited number of persons, the inspector or county-designated employee having jurisdiction shall serve individual notices in writing upon the person who owns the land and the person who occupies the land, or the person responsible for or charged with the maintenance of public land, giving specific instructions on when and how named noxious weeds are to be controlled or eradicated. Individual notices provided for in this section must be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action in the district court or by certified mail. Service on a person living temporarily or permanently outside of the weed inspector's jurisdiction may be made by sending the notice by certified mail to the last known address of the person, to be ascertained, if necessary, from the last tax list in the county treasurer's office.

Appeal of the Individual Notice of Violation

(1) The individual notice of violation contains information describing how to appeal the notice along with a telephone number to call for more information about an appeal.

(a) When a growing crop is involved, an automatic review of the case must be made by the county appointed appeal board to make sure no enforcement proceeds without a review of the case.

(2) The landowner, occupant, or land manager may make an appeal in writing within two days of receiving the notice, to an appeal committee appointed annually by the county board.

(3) The appeal committee membership must include a county commissioner or a local government official and a landowner residing in the county. The county board may also make a resolution that the county zoning board of adjustment serve as the appeal committee.

(4) The committee must review the case to determine if the enforcement official has acted properly.

(a) If a standing crop is involved, the appeal board must discern if it is advisable to destroy the crop to effectively control or eradicate the noxious weeds present. The appeal board may deny the destruction of a standing crop and may order the CAI or CDE to develop a Cooperative Weed Control Agreement with the landowner, occupant, or manager.

(5) If the enforcement process has been followed properly, the case can proceed as ordered in the individual notice.

(6) If improper enforcement procedure has been used, the individual notice is waived and the process must start over by issuing a new individual notice.

(7) The Decision on the Appeal of Individual Notice to Control or Eradicate Noxious Weeds can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious Weed Program web site:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/cai/caiforms>. The CAI or CDE can also issue a copy of this form to the landowner, occupant or land manager when serving the individual notice. However, it is not required by law to do this.

Minnesota Statutes 18.83 Control; Eradication; Notices; Expenses.

Subdivision. 3. Appeal of individual notice; appeal committee.

(1) A recipient of an individual notice may appeal, in writing, the order for control or eradication of noxious weeds. This appeal must be filed with a member of the appeal committee in the county where the land is located within two working days of the time the notice is received. The committee must inspect the land specified in the notice and report back to the recipient and the inspector or county-designated employee who issued the notice within five working days, either agreeing, disagreeing, or revising the order. The decision may be appealed in district court. If the committee agrees or revises the order, the control or eradication specified in the order, as approved or revised by the committee, may be carried out.

(2) The county board shall appoint members of the appeal committee. The membership must include a county commissioner or municipal official and a landowner residing in the county. The expenses of the members may be reimbursed by the county upon submission of an itemized statement to the county auditor. At its option, the county board, by resolution may delegate the duties of the appeal committee to its board of adjustment established pursuant to section 394.27. When carrying out the duties of the appeal committee, the zoning board of adjustment shall comply with all of the procedural requirements of this section

Failure to Comply with an Individual Notice of Violation

If no appeal is made to the individual notice of violation and compliance is not achieved, or if the appeal board overturns a submitted appeal, the CAI/CDE would confer with the LWI to decide on the next course of action. Several options exist: (1) meeting with the landowner, occupant, or land manager and developing a Cooperative Weed Control Agreement that is signed by the CAI/CDE, LWI, county attorney (or county commissioner from the jurisdiction of the violation), and the Individual(s) being served; (2) hiring the control or eradication work done; or (3) misdemeanor prosecution of the individual(s) being served in District Court.

18.86 Unlawful Acts.

No person may:

- (4) neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with a general notice or an individual notice to control or eradicate noxious weeds.

Hiring the Control or Eradication Work Done

(1) If there is still time to control the noxious weeds to prevent the spread of viable seeds, inspectors and CDEs can request approval from the county board and appeal committee to hire someone to do the control or eradication work and assess the costs to the landowner.

(2) For the person hired to enter upon the land legally, the authority of the inspector must be given to that person. The MDA provides a form for this purpose. The Inspector's Notice #2 (Form 2) can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious Weed Program web site:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/caiist/caiforms>

The county in which the work was completed pays the person hired. A statement of the costs incurred, including the inspector's or CDE's time and other costs associated with the investigation, is submitted to the county auditor on a form prescribed by the MDA. This form (Inspector's Notice #3 -Form 3) can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious Weed Program web site:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/caiist/caiforms>

(3) After paying the person hired, the county enters the amount due on the tax roll as a tax upon the land and it must be collected as other real estate taxes are collected.

Minnesota Statues 18.83 Control; Eradication; Notices; Expenses

Subdivision 4. Control or eradication by inspector or county-designated employee. If a person does not comply with an individual notice served on the person or an individual notice cannot be served, the inspector or county-designated employee having jurisdiction shall have the noxious weeds controlled or eradicated within the time and in the manner the weed inspector or county-designated employee designates.

Subdivision 5. Control or eradication by inspector or county-designated employee in growing crop. An inspector or county designated employee may consider it necessary to control or eradicate noxious weeds along with all

or a part of a growing crop to prevent the maturation and spread of noxious weeds within the inspector or county-designated employee's jurisdiction. If this situation exists, the inspector or county-designated employee may have the noxious weeds controlled or eradicated together with the crop after the appeal committee has reviewed the matter as outlined in subdivision 3 and reported back agreement with the order.

Subdivision 6. Authorization for person hired to enter upon land. The inspector or county designated employee may hire a person to control or eradicate noxious weeds if the person who owns the land, the person who occupies the land, or the person responsible for the maintenance of public land has failed to comply with an individual notice or with the published general notice when an individual notice cannot be served. The person hired must have authorization, in writing, from the inspector or county-designated employee to enter upon the land.

Subdivision 7. Expenses; reimbursements. A claim for the expense of controlling or eradicating noxious weeds, which may include the costs of serving notices, is a legal charge against the county in which the land is located. The officers having the work done must file with the county auditor a verified and itemized statement of cost for all services rendered on each separate tract or lot of land. The county auditor shall immediately issue proper warrants to the persons named on the statement as having rendered services. To reimburse the county for its expenditure in this regard, the county auditor shall certify the total amount due and, unless an appeal is made in accordance with section 18.84, enter it on the tax roll as a tax upon the land and it must be collected as other real estate taxes are collected.

If public land is involved, the amount due must be paid from funds provided for maintenance of the land or from the general revenue or operating fund of the agency responsible for the land. Each claim for control or eradication of noxious weeds on public lands must first be approved by the commissioner of agriculture.

Prosecution

(1) Generally, if it is too late to control spread of noxious weed seeds, a case involving a growing crop, difficult to hire control or eradication efforts, or a repeat offender of the noxious weed law, the CAI or CDE may refer the case to the county attorney for prosecution.

(2) The CAI or CDE must collect evidence as proof the landowner, occupant, and/or land manager has not complied with the individual notice and is in violation of MS 18.86.

(3) Photographs of the infestation and noxious weeds, signed statements from witnesses, and samples of both the noxious weed plants and viable seeds are examples of evidence that should be a part of the case file. Records of written or verbal conversations with the landowner are also important to any case. When in doubt, contact the county attorney's office for recommendations on how to properly collect and store investigation data.

If collecting plant samples or seed, please make every effort possible to contain the materials so that propagating parts are not spread to new areas. Plant samples can be collected and preserved by placing into paper bags in the field, flattened and sealed with tape so that no seeds escape, and pressed using a plant press, heavy book or other method. In most cases, plant materials can be substituted with high resolution photos that show the key characteristics of the plant in question (flowers, leaves, stems, and other diagnostic characters).

(4) Laboratory analysis and testing may be needed to verify certain species or the viability of seeds or other propagating parts.

Minnesota Statutes 18.79 Duties of the Commissioner.

Subdivision 10. Prosecution. On finding that a person has violated sections 18.76 to 18.91, the county agricultural inspector or county-designated employee may start court proceedings in the locality in which the violation occurred. The county attorney may prosecute actions under sections 18.76 to 18.88 within the county attorney's jurisdiction.

Enforcement on Conservation Reserve Program Lands

If the noxious weed problem is on land enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the enforcement process is the same except for the availability of an additional penalty. Contracts for CRP acres require that the landowner must control noxious weeds in accordance with state law. If they are not controlled, the contract holder is in violation of the contract as well as in violation of the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law. Failure to honor the contract can result in a financial penalty and possible termination of the contract. The contract language itself contains procedures for termination. Part of the termination process is a requirement to return all payments received by the landowner under the contract. For proof of the violation, the federal Farm Service Agency (FSA) requests a copy of an individual notice or of a notice of violation letter from the CAI or CDE.

When dealing with weed problems on known CRP lands, always contact your local FSA agent first to inform them of any noxious weed violations. You do not need FSA's permission to pursue action under the MN Noxious Weed Law on CRP acres. You are providing a courtesy to FSA by letting them know that the landowner is also in violation of their FSA contract. Lands enrolled in federal programs are protected data and often require an official request from the local FSA office under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The process is outlined in more detail at this website: <https://ask.usda.gov/s/article/How-do-I-make-a-Freedom-of-Information-Act-request-and-who-do-I-send-my-request-to>

Get to know your local FSA and NRCS county staff. This will make things easier when you are trying to determine what properties in your county are under federal data protection. Because of FOIA protection of federal program lands, inspectors and CDEs may find it difficult to determine if a property they are investigating is also under federal regulations. Having open communication with local USDA staff and inviting them to annual weed meetings may help with this issue.

For Infestations Detected When Control or Eradication Is Not Possible, Public Lands, & Agency Contacts

(1) If, for some reason, an infestation is not detected early enough to initiate the enforcement process, the general notice can be deemed sufficient notice and prosecution could be considered. A notice of violation letter is to be used in this situation instead of the individual notice. The notice of violation letter contains language advising landowners how to control or eradicate the noxious weeds and thereby come into compliance. If the noxious weeds have already produced mature seed and/or spread by propagating parts, the landowner is

already in violation and control or eradication is generally not an option for that growing season. Because of this, an inspector or CDE may find that a cooperative weed agreement established with the landowner or manager for several years may be the best course of action.

(2) No case should go unresolved, but given the number of acres and landowners in a given county, some are missed every year. When a case is discovered that has eluded detection and enforcement early enough in the growing season, the landowner can be contacted about it during the off-season and the inspector or CDE can explain the issue and prompt the individual or organization responsible for the land to make an effort to control or eradicate the noxious weeds in question early in the upcoming growing season. This contact is also an opportunity to establish a management plan for the problem in the years to come.

(3) It is always advisable for inspectors and CDEs to meet with state and federal land managers in their jurisdictions every off-season to discuss noxious weed management issues. Effective and consistent communication between all parties has been proven to develop good relationships between inspectors and agency personnel. However, if agency personnel within an inspector's or CDE's jurisdiction are hard to communicate with, contacting their supervisors is advisable. If an inspector or CDE feels that they are still not achieving results, then the issue should be brought to the MDA's Noxious and Invasive Weed Program staff.

Below are key contacts for the largest public landowners in the state:

DNR (<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/aboutdnr/regions.html>)

Region 1: Northwestern

Theresa Ebbenga, Regional Director
Phone: 218-308-2700
2115 Birchmont Beach Rd NE
Bemidji, MN 56601

Region 3: Central

Grant Wilson, Regional Director
Phone: 651-772-7977
1200 Warner Road
St. Paul, MN 55106

Region 2: Northeastern

Patty Thielen, Regional Director
Phone: 218-328-8780
1201 East Highway 2
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

Region 4: Southern

Scott Roemhildt, Regional Director
Phone: 507-359-6018
21371 State Highway 15 South
New Ulm, MN 56073

DOT

MnDOT is divided into 8 Districts. To find which District your county is in visit

<http://www.dot.state.mn.us/maintenance/district.html>.

Weed control occurs at the local truck station level. The best way to communicate a weed control issue with MnDOT is to start with the Sub-Area Maintenance Supervisor. If the name of the Sub-Area Supervisor is not known, either call the local truck station or contact the Assistant District Engineer – Operations/Maintenance (aka Operations Manager). Names, phone numbers, and email for the Assistance District Engineer –

Operations/Maintenance can be found on District contact pages

<http://www.dot.state.mn.us/maintenance/district.html>.

If no response is given at the local level, contact Steve Lund, Office of Maintenance, steven.lund@state.mn.us , 651-366-3566.

US Fish and Wildlife Service Midwest Region

5600 American Blvd. West, Suite 990

Bloomington, MN 55437

612-713-5360

Remember that all local avenues of communication should be attempted prior to contacting the above individuals.

(4) Due to legislative inquiry regarding noxious weed compliance on state owned lands, MDA is asking inspectors and CDEs to keep a record of 1) any complaints regarding state and federal owned lands; 2) notice of violations issued to public land managers; 3) number of violations complied with by public land managers and 4) number of violations outstanding for public land managers in the inspector's jurisdiction. This information should be sent to the MDA Noxious and Invasive Weed Program at the end of each growing season. For all outstanding violations, inspectors and CDEs shall provide the individual notices issued, a brief summary of the case and the name and contact information for the public land manager in question. This information will allow MDA to deal directly with the agency responsible and will also provide data that can assist legislators when trying to determine the rate of noxious weed law compliance by public land managers statewide.

(5) To assist counties, townships and municipalities with communicating responsibilities regarding the noxious weed law to public land managers in Minnesota, the Commissioner of Agriculture will send an annual letter to all public landowners throughout the state informing them of their responsibilities regarding the noxious weed law on their lands. This letter will be sent out each year in late April to correspond with the General Weed Notice posting deadline for counties on May 15th.

Unlawful Transportation of Noxious Weed Propagating Parts

(1) Anyone wishing to transport noxious weed infested equipment or material along a public highway for any reason other than disposal or destruction of materials at an approved site/facility must have a permit to do so. This permit can be obtained from an inspector or CDE. The Permit to Transport Noxious Weeds Form can be downloaded from the MDA Noxious Weed Program web site:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/caiist/caiforms>

(2) The permit establishes the conditions that must be met for the recipient to legally transport, possess or research a listed noxious weed. It is valid for one year from the date of being issued. Noxious weed materials must be covered sufficiently to prevent spread during transport or processed in some way to destroy the viability of the noxious weed propagating parts. An inspector or CDE may want to make a visual inspection of the equipment or material to ensure that the transported materials are secure and that propagating parts will not escape during transport. Permits should require that the vehicle or equipment used for transport is inspected thoroughly after materials are off-loaded at their destination and cleaned before leaving the site .

(3) If no permit is obtained and viable noxious weed propagating parts are present, a notice of violation may be issued by the CAI or CDE to the person(s) responsible. The notice would be the basis for starting a case file. Evidence of non-compliance should be obtained for the case file such as photographs of the equipment and noxious weed propagating parts, signed statements from witnesses, and samples of the propagating parts. Laboratory analysis and testing may be needed to verify the species or viability of the seeds or other propagating parts. A case can then be referred to the county attorney for prosecution.

(4) It is legal for a person to transport noxious weeds without a permit as long as they have contained the load in such a way that propagating parts cannot escape during transport and they are taking the most direct route to a disposal facility that will receive and destroy the noxious weed materials. Generally, it is not advised to promote the transportation of noxious weed materials in the state. In university research, agricultural, construction, or timber harvest situations it may be necessary to provide a Permit to Transport to individuals presenting viable reasons and agreeing to strict conditions within the permit that will ensure noxious weed propagating parts are not dispersed during transport and are destroyed when off-loaded or research is completed. Those species being listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List or Minnesota's Prohibited Noxious Weed List under the Eradication category should not be transported into or within the state under any circumstances.

Minnesota Statutes 18.82 Transportation of Noxious Weed Propagating Parts in Infested Material or Equipment

Subdivision 1. Permits. Except as provided in section 21.74, if a person wants to transport along a public highway materials or equipment containing the propagating parts of weeds designated as noxious by the commissioner, the person must secure a written permit for transportation of the material or equipment from an inspector or county-designated employee. Inspectors or county-designated employees may issue permits to persons residing or operating within their jurisdiction. A permit is not required for the transport of noxious weeds for the purpose of destroying propagating parts at a Department of Agriculture-approved disposal site. Anyone transporting noxious weed propagating parts for the purpose of disposal at an approved site shall ensure that all materials are contained in a manner that prevents escape during transport.

Subd. 2. Conditions of permit issuance. The following conditions must be met before a permit under subdivision 1 may be issued:

(1) any material or equipment containing noxious weed propagating parts that is about to be transported along a public highway must be in a container that is sufficiently tight and closed or otherwise covered to prevent the blowing or scattering of the material along the highway or on other lands or water; and

(2) the destination for unloading and the use of the material or equipment containing noxious weed propagating parts must be stated on the permit along with the method that will be used to destroy the viability of the propagating parts and thereby prevent their being dumped or scattered upon land or water.

Subd. 3. Duration of permit; revocation. A permit under subdivision 1 is valid for up to one year after the date it is issued unless otherwise specified by the inspector or county-designated employee issuing the permit. The permit may be revoked if an inspector or CDE determines that the applicant has not complied with this section.

Knowledge of Weed Management Basics

- (1) As an enforcement officer of the noxious weed law, it is imperative that you keep current with the most recent developments in weed management. Remember, you are the local contact for noxious weeds in the county and simply using the law to enforce noxious weed issues does not necessarily mean that those weed issues will be solved. Attending the annual Minnesota Association of County Agricultural Inspector's Short-Course is a great way to interact with other inspectors throughout the state and listen to presentations by a wide variety of professionals in the field.
- (2) When enforcing the law on an individual or organization, look at the problem and try to find solutions that not only provide compliance with the law, but also provide actual management solutions to the problem.

For example, if a complaint about thistles blowing seeds into a neighbor's field arises, try to express to the landowner that mowing the patch immediately will lay-down the thistles and prevent further "fluff" blowing into the neighbor's field. You should also express to them that cleaning their mowing equipment immediately after cutting the thistles will prevent the spread of seed to new areas. Finally, impress upon them that a follow-up fall and early spring herbicide application will significantly lessen the size of the stand for future growing seasons. Contact your local U of M extension agent for herbicide recommendations or refer the landowner to a reputable local resource that specializes in pest management, specifically plants. Many landowners will not be familiar with herbicide applications or other management techniques. The more information you can provide them on possibilities for managing their noxious weed problems, the better overall impact your local noxious weed program will have.

Remember, you are the local contact for noxious weed issues. Don't ask a landowner to do something that you yourself have no answer or solution for. If you need help with an issue, contact the MDA's Noxious and Invasive Weed program or your local U of M Extension Office for management advice.

- (3) Hold annual meetings and invite professional land managers, researchers, extension agents, local USDA staff, etc., to serve as guest speakers. These meetings can be open to the general public, but should be an annual requirement for at least your township supervisors, county board members, county attorney, and others impacted by noxious weed enforcement to attend. This is also your chance to showcase your noxious weed program and efforts and to allow everyone involved to learn about current trends, new management techniques, and enforcement challenges. The more communication you foster within your county regarding your noxious weed program, the better opportunities there will be for providing outreach to the community and sound enforcement when needed.

Noxious Weed Listing, Categories, and Petitions

Recent changes in the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law have made it possible for the MDA Commissioner to add or delete plant species from the noxious weed list on an annual basis. The commissioner consults with the MN Noxious Weed Advisory Committee (NWAC) to make the best scientific, ecological and economic decisions regarding the listing of potential species.

Minnesota Statutes 18.91 Advisory Committee; Membership

Subd. 1. Duties. The commissioner shall consult with the Noxious Weed Advisory Committee to advise the commissioner concerning responsibilities under the noxious weed control program. The committee shall evaluate species for invasiveness, difficulty of control, cost of control, benefits, and amount of injury caused by them. For each species evaluated, the committee shall recommend to the commissioner on which noxious weed list or lists, if any, the species should be placed. Species designated as prohibited or restricted noxious weeds or specially regulated plants must be reevaluated every three years for a recommendation on whether or not they need to remain on the noxious weed lists. The committee shall also advise the commissioner on the implementation of the Minnesota Noxious Weed law and assist the commissioner in the development of management criteria for each noxious weed category. Members of the committee are not entitled to reimbursement of expenses nor payment of per diem. Members shall serve two-year terms with subsequent reappointment by the commissioner.

Inspectors and CDEs can view the most current listed noxious weeds at the MDA Noxious and Invasive Weed Program's web site: <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants-insects/minnesota-noxious-weed-list> Inspectors and CDEs should check this web site each May to ensure that they are familiar with the most currently listed species for each category.

Noxious Weed Categories

The following provides legal definitions and descriptions of the noxious weed listing categories under the Noxious Weed Law.

Noxious weed lists can be viewed at: <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants-insects/minnesota-noxious-weed-list> and inspectors and CDEs should check this list at the beginning of each year to ensure that they always have the most current list for enforcement during the growing season.

Minnesota Statutes 18.771 Noxious Weed Categories

(a) For purposes of designation under section 18.79, subdivision 13, noxious weed category means each of the following categories.

(b) "Prohibited noxious weeds" includes noxious weeds that must be controlled or eradicated on all lands within the state. Transportation of prohibited noxious weed's propagating parts is restricted by permit except as allowed by section 18.82. Prohibited noxious weeds may not be sold or propagated in Minnesota. There are two regulatory listings for prohibited noxious weeds in Minnesota:

(1) the noxious weed eradicate list is established. Prohibited noxious weeds placed on the noxious weed eradicate list are plants that are not currently known to be present in Minnesota or are not widely established. These species must be eradicated; and

(2) the noxious weed control list is established. Prohibited noxious weeds placed on the noxious weed control list are plants that are already established throughout Minnesota or regions of the state. Species on this list must at least be controlled.

(c) “Restricted noxious weeds” includes noxious weeds that are widely distributed in Minnesota, but for which the only feasible means of control is to prevent their spread by prohibiting the importation, sale, and transportation of their propagating parts in the state, except as allowed section 18.82.

(d) “Specially regulated plants” includes noxious weeds that may be native species or have demonstrated economic value, but also have the potential to cause harm in non-controlled environments. Plants designated as specially regulated have been determined to pose ecological, economical, or human or animal health concerns. Species specific management plans and or rules that define the use and management requirements for these plants must be developed by the commissioner of agriculture for each plant designated as specially regulated. The commissioner must also take measures to minimize the potential for harm caused by these plants.

(e) “County noxious weeds” includes noxious weeds that are designated by individual county boards to be enforced as prohibited noxious weeds within the county’s jurisdiction and must be approved by the commissioner of agriculture, in consultation with the Noxious Weed Advisory Committee. Each county board must submit newly proposed County Noxious Weeds to the commissioner of agriculture for review. Approved county noxious weeds shall also be posted with the county’s general weed notice prior to May 15th each year. Counties are solely responsible for developing county noxious weed lists and their enforcement.

Noxious Weed Evaluation Process

The noxious weed law currently allows any Minnesota citizen, organization or association to petition the commissioner of agriculture and NWAC to consider listing a species as a noxious weed. NWAC has a petition process that must be followed in order for a species to be considered by the group. To petition a species visit the MDA Website at this link: <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/weedpetition>

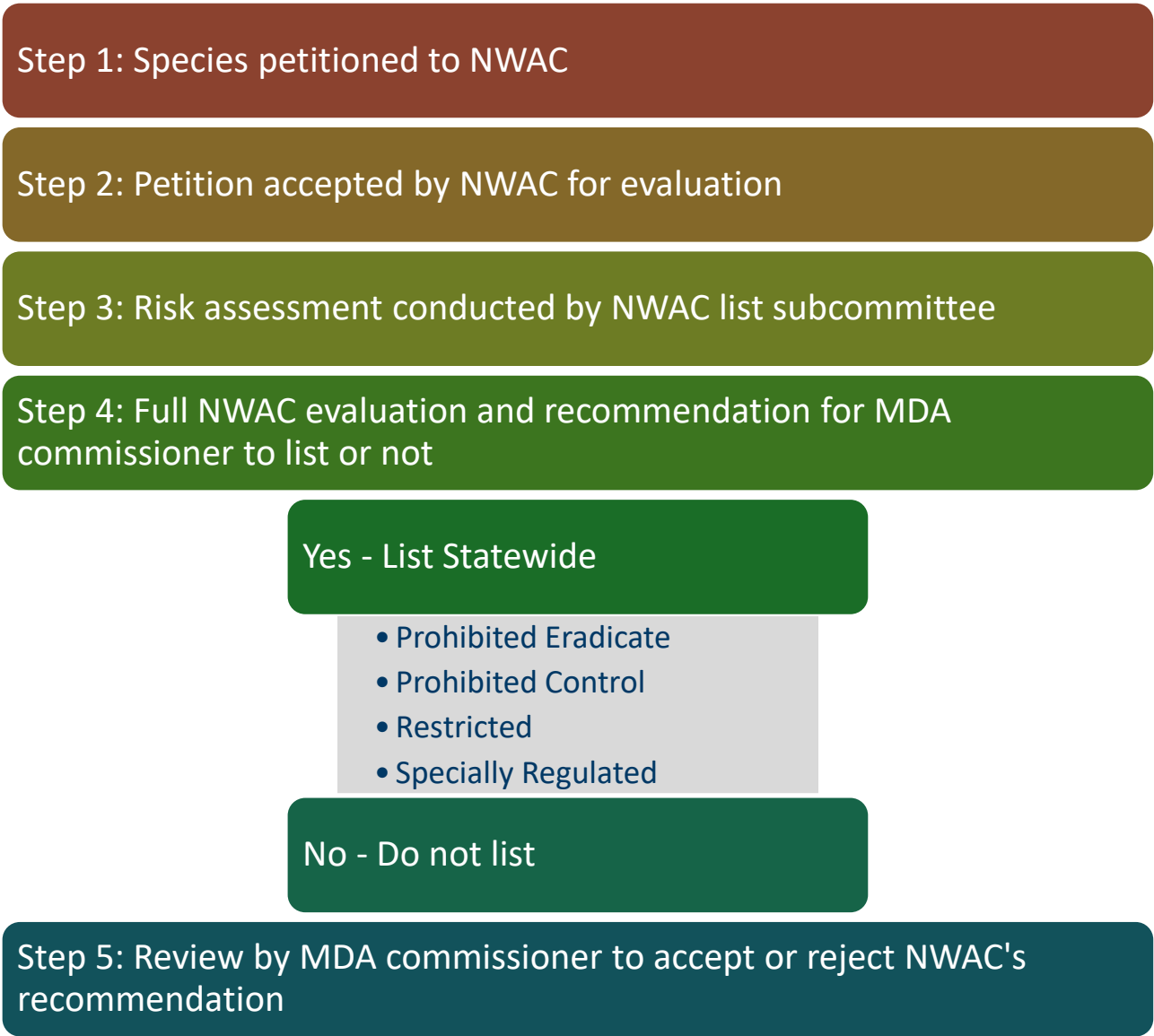
Once a plant has been officially petitioned to the NWAC, it may be reviewed through an extensive risk assessment process. The risk assessment process is intended to gather factual information about a species to assist the committee in determining if there is a need for it to be regulated as a noxious weed in the state. If NWAC determines that a species poses significant risk to the state of Minnesota, the committee may recommend that the commissioner of agriculture approves and lists the species under one of three regulatory categories: Prohibited Noxious Weeds (Eradicate and Control Lists), Restricted Noxious Weeds, or Specially Regulated Plants. If the commissioner approves NWAC’s recommendation, the species will be listed as a noxious weed in Minnesota and is subject to regulation under the Noxious Weed Law. Regardless of whether a species is listed as a noxious weed or not, all species risk assessments are kept in a database indefinitely in case a future assessment or review is required. Risk assessments for all noxious weeds and reviewed species can be viewed here: <https://www.mninvasives.org/risk-assessments>

Minnesota Statutes 18.79. Duties of the Commissioner.

Subdivision 13. Noxious weed designation. The Commissioner, in consultation with the Noxious Weed Advisory Committee, shall determine which plants are noxious weeds subject to control under sections 18.76-18.91. The commissioner shall prepare, publish, and revise as necessary, but at least once every three years, a list of noxious weeds and their designated classification. The list must be distributed to the public by the commissioner who may request the help of the University of Minnesota Extension, the county agricultural inspectors or county-designated employees, and any other organization the commissioner considers appropriate to assist in the distribution. The commissioner may, in consultation with the Noxious Weed Advisory Committee, accept

and consider noxious weed designation petitions from Minnesota citizens or Minnesota organizations or associations.

Subdivision 14. County Petition. A county may petition the commissioner to designate specific noxious weeds which are a control problem in the county.



Minnesota Department of Agriculture Seed, Weed, Hemp and Biotech Section Contacts

The MDA’s Noxious and Invasive Weed Program, part of the MDA’s Seed, Weed, Hemp and Biotech Section, is responsible for administering and overseeing the enforcement of Minnesota’s Noxious Weed Law (18.75-18.91). CAIs and CDEs also participate in seed sampling activities that are administered by the Seed Program and are enforced under the Minnesota Seed Law (21.80– 21.92) and the Minnesota Screenings Act (21.71 – 21.78).

Feel free to contact the staff listed on the following page for questions or clarifications regarding the weed and seed laws, enforcement and/or management.

Noxious Weed, Seed and Biotechnology, and Hemp Units

Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection Division 625 Robert Street North
St. Paul, MN 55155-2538
651-201-6309
Fax 651-201-6108

Denise Thiede, Supervisor
Seed and Biotechnology Unit
651-201-6531
Denise.Thiede@state.mn.us

Robbin Lucker
Office Administrator
651-201-6309
Robbin.R.Lucker@state.mn.us

Anthony Cortilet
Weed Scientist, Supervisor
Noxious Weed Program
651-201-6538
Anthony.Cortilet@state.mn.us

Noxious Weed Program Staff

Monika Chandler	Cell: 612-327-3857 Monika.chandler@state.mn.us
Emilie Justen	Office: 651-201-6360 Cell: 651-707-4912 Emilie.justen@state.mn.us
Shane Blair	Cell: 507-884-2116 Shane.blair@state.mn.us

Seed Inspection Staff

Jeff Siira	Cell: 320-808-9376 Jeff.siira@state.mn.us
Mike Merriman	Office: 651-201-6386 Cell: 612-508-8270 michael.merriman@state.mn.us

Hemp Staff

Katy Mutschler	Office: 651-201-6245 Kathryne.mutschler@state.mn.us
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Noxious Weeds of Minnesota 2023

Eradicate

Eradicate entire plant including roots

Black Swallow-wort
Brown Knapweed
Common Teasel
Cutleaf Teasel
Dalmatian Toadflax
Diffuse Knapweed
Giant Hogweed
Grecian Foxglove
Japanese Honeysuckle
Japanese Hops
Johnsongrass **(2023)**
Pale Swallow-wort **(2023)**
Palmer Amaranth
Red Hailstone **(2023)**
Tree of Heaven
Yellow Starthistle

Restricted

Must not be sold, transported or planted in Minnesota

Amur Honeysuckle
Amur Silvergrass (2023)
Bell's Honeysuckle
Black Locust
Common or European Buckthorn
Crown Vetch
European Alder
Garlic Mustard
Glossy Buckthorn
Japanese Barberry
Lesser Celandine **(2023)**
Morrow's Honeysuckle
Multiflora Rose
Porcelain Berry
Saltcedar **(2023)**
Siberian Peashrub
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Wild Carrot
Winged Burning Bush

Control

Make effort to control spreading

Bohemian Knotweed
Canada Thistle
Common Barberry
Common Tansy
Giant Knotweed
Japanese Knotweed
Leafy Spurge
Meadow Knapweed
Narrowleaf Bittercress
Non-native Pragmites
Plumeless Thistle
Poison Hemlock
Purple Loosestrife
Round Leaf Bittersweet
Spotted Knapweed
Wild Parsnip

Specially Regulated

Control or eradicate according to regulations

Amur Corktree **(2023)**
Amur Maple
Callery Pear **(2023)**
Norway Maple
Poison Ivy
Tatarian Maple **(2023)**

Green colored text = Found in Kandiyohi County

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF:

PHONE:

County Noxious Weed Inspection Report

- ROUTINE INSPECTION
 COMPLAINT
 VIOLATION FOLLOW-UP
 OTHER (DESCRIBE)

Entry and inspection by authority of Minn.Stat. 18.79, subd. 2, 3, and 5 and 18.81, subd.1a.

COUNTY	
TOWNSHIP/CITY	DATE

Description of Noxious Weed Infested Land

SECTION/BLOCK	SUBDIVISION	RANGE/LOG
LANDOWNER'S NAME		OCCUPANT'S NAME
ADDRESS		ADDRESS
CITY/STATE/ZIP		CITY/STATE/ZIP

NOXIOUS WEEDS OBSERVED ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED LAND: (please specify)

ERADICATE	CONTROL
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

ACTION TAKEN (PLEASE CHECK ONLY IF STATEMENT IS TRUE):

- Noxious weeds are actively growing on the land described and control or eradication measures are not apparent.
- Noxious weed problem noted in this inspection was referred to county or local inspector for further action.
- Informal notice made for voluntary compliance (personal contact, letter, postcard, or telephone call).
- Noxious weeds have viable propagating parts and are capable of spreading to property of adjacent landowners.
- An individual notice served to enforce control or eradication of noxious weeds.
- Sample of viable noxious weed propagating parts obtained as evidence (describe sampling procedure in remarks section.)
- The material or equipment described below may be transported on a public road without a permit.
- The material or equipment described below is unlawful to transport on a public roads without a permit.
- Noxious weeds have been controlled or eradicated as required by an individual notice.
- Noxious weeds have not been controlled or eradicated as required by an individual notice.
- Other _____

REMARKS:

INSPECTOR'S NAME, TITLE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE
INSPECTOR'S NAME, TITLE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE
LANDOWNER'S SIGNATURE	OCCUPANT'S SIGNATURE

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF:

PHONE:

INSPECTOR'S * NOTICE * no.1

Individual Notice to Control or Eradicate Noxious Weeds

INSTRUCTIONS: Using black ink, please write/print legibly. Upon completion and appropriate signatures, copies should be distributed to those individuals noted at the bottom of this form.

Minnesota Statutes Section 18.83, subdivision 2 (2009), provides for an individual notice to be served to person(s) named below requiring control or eradication of noxious weeds within the time and in the manner indicated. An appeal of the notice may be made but it must be done so in writing, and filed with the appeal committee in the county where the land is located within two working days of receiving the notice. Failure to comply with the notice is a misdemeanor and upon conviction, a fine of \$1000 and imprisonment of 90 days is possible. In addition, failure to comply means the weed inspector(s) serving the notice may hire the control or eradication work done and the costs may be entered as a tax lien upon the land and collected as other real estate taxes. An appeal of a tax lien may be made to the county board of commissioners within 30 days of such lien being filed

For more information about making an appeal, please call _____.

DATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
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By authority of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 18, notice is hereby given to

OWNER	OCCUPANT OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL
OWNER ADDRESS	OCCUPANT OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL ADDRESS

to control or eradicate before _____, 20____, all noxious weeds in and upon the following described land in the manner indicated. After that date, the weed inspector having jurisdiction may hire the control or eradication work done.

KIND(S) OF NOXIOUS WEED(S):

HOW TO CONTROL OR ERADICATE: PULL, CUT, DISC, PLOW DOWN, BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OR TREAT WITH A HERBICIDE LABELED FOR THE SITE AND NOXIOUS WEED TO BE CONTROLLED OR ERADICATED, OR _____.

NOTE: Repeat control or eradication measures as necessary in order to prevent the ripening and scattering of noxious weed seed or other propagating parts.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

SUBDIVISION	SECTION/BLOCK	TOWNSHIP OR CITY	RANGE/LOT NUMBER
-------------	---------------	------------------	------------------

X	_____	_____	_____
	SIGNATURE	INSPECTOR FOR	PHONE
X	_____	_____	_____
	SIGNATURE	INSPECTOR FOR	PHONE
X	_____	_____	_____
	SIGNATURE	INSPECTOR FOR	PHONE

ONE COPY: OWNER • ONE COPY: INSPECTOR(S) • ONE COPY: APPEAL COMMITTEE • ONE COPY: FILE WITH STATEMENT OF COST

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF:

PHONE:

INSPECTOR'S * NOTICE * no.2

Individual Authorization to Control or Eradicate Noxious Weeds

INSTRUCTIONS: Using black ink, please write/print legibly. Upon completion and appropriate signatures, copies should be distributed to those individuals noted at the bottom of this form.

Minnesota Statutes Section 18.83, subdivision 6 (2009), authorizes the person hired to enter upon property under the authority granted to weed inspectors. When performing the work they are hired for, the person hired is not responsible for damages or subject to trespass.

DATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
As the weed inspector having jurisdiction, I hereby authorize the bearer,		
PERSON HIRED	ADDRESS	
to enter and control or eradicate noxious weeds on land owned and/or occupied by		
OWNER	OCCUPANT OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL	
OWNER ADDRESS	OCCUPANT OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL ADDRESS	
and who failed to comply with an individual notice served on _____, 20_____, requiring control or eradication of noxious weeds as indicated below.		
KIND(S) OF NOXIOUS WEED(S):		

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

SUBDIVISION	SECTION/BLOCK	TOWNSHIP OR CITY	RANGE/LOT NUMBER
CONTROL OR ERADICATE AS FOLLOWS: (SPECIFY EXACT CONTROL MEASURE)			
RATE OR PAY BASED UPON:			

X _____
INSPECTOR NAME (PRINT) SIGNATURE PHONE

ONE COPY: PERSON SERVED • ONE COPY: COUNTY INSPECTOR • ONE COPY: TOWNSHIP OR CITY CLERK

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF:

PHONE:

INSPECTOR'S * NOTICE * no.3

Individual Authorization to Control or Eradicate Noxious Weeds

INSTRUCTIONS: Using black ink, please write/print legibly. Upon completion and appropriate signatures, copies should be distributed to those individuals noted at the bottom of this form.

Minnesota Statutes Section 18.83, subdivision 7 (2009), provides for a statement to be filed with the county auditor before the person hired can be reimbursed. The statement of costs is for the control or eradication of noxious weeds required by an individual notice served to:

OWNER	OCCUPANT OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL
OWNER ADDRESS	OCCUPANT OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL ADDRESS

The person(s) served failed to control or eradicate noxious weeds as required in an individual notice served on _____, 20_____.

DATE	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
KIND(S) OF NOXIOUS WEED(S):		DATE DESTROYED:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

SUBDIVISION	SECTION/BLOCK	TOWNSHIP OR CITY	RANGE/LOT NUMBER
-------------	---------------	------------------	------------------

ITEMIZED COSTS

Labor Costs.....	
Material and Equipment Costs	
Inspector's Expense (_____ Miles @ _____ and _____ Hours @ _____).....	
Cost for Service.....	
TOTAL COST	\$ 0.00

VERIFICATION BY PERSON HIRED, WEED INSPECTOR, AND COUNTY AUDITOR

This is a true and correct statement of the services rendered and materials used.

PERSON HIRED SIGNATURE	PERSON HIRED ADDRESS	DATE
WEED INSPECTOR SIGNATURE	WEED INSPECTOR FOR:	DATE
COUNTY AUDITOR SIGNATURE	COUNTY AUDITOR FOR:	DATE

ONE COPY: COUNTY AUDITOR • ONE COPY: COUNTY INSPECTOR • ONE COPY: PERSON HIRED

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF:

PHONE:

Decision on the Appeal of Individual Notice to Control or Eradicate Noxious Weeds

INSTRUCTIONS: Using black ink, please write/print legibly. Upon completion and appropriate signatures, copies should be distributed to those individuals noted at the bottom of this form.

By authority of Minnesota Statutes Section 18.83, subdivision 3,:

OWNER, OCCUPANT, OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL)

ADDRESS

has appealed, within two working days of receipt, the attached individual notice for control or eradication of noxious weeds together with any crop involved. The appeal committee must meet, inspect the land, and decide within five working days from the date the appeal was filed, whether or not the weed inspector(s) may hire the control or eradication work done. The committee's decision may be appealed in the district court.

DATE NOTICE RECEIVED

DATE APPEAL FILED

APPEAL COMMITTEE MEETING SUMMARY

DATE	COUNTY	MEETING LOCATION

DECISION OF APPEAL COMMITTEE

- WE AGREE** that the order for control or eradication should be carried out.
- WE DISAGREE** with the order for control or eradication and it should not be carried out, or it should be revised as follows:

DATE REPORTED TO PERSON(S) APPEALING NOTICE

DATE REPORTED TO INSPECTOR(S)

X		
	APPEAL COMMITTEE MEMBER	TITLE
X		
	APPEAL COMMITTEE MEMBER	TITLE
X		
	APPEAL COMMITTEE MEMBER	TITLE

ONE COPY: APPEAL COMMITTEE • ONE COPY: INSPECTOR(S) • ONE COPY: PERSON(S) APPEALING

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF: _____

PHONE: _____

Permit to Transport Noxious Weed Infested Material or Equipment

INSTRUCTIONS: Using black ink, please write/print legibly. Upon completion and appropriate signatures, copies should be distributed to those individuals noted at the bottom of this form.

By authority of the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law, Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 18, Section 18.82, Subdivision 1,

_____ of _____
APPLICANT'S NAME APPLICANT'S ADDRESS

is authorized to transport _____
MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT

infested with _____
NAMES, NOXIOUS WEEDS

FROM _____ in _____
NAME OF SOURCE CITY OR TOWNSHIP

County of _____, Minnesota

TO _____ in _____
NAME OF DESTINATION CITY OR TOWNSHIP

County of _____, Minnesota

along highway _____ under the following conditions:
IDENTIFY HIGHWAY OR ROUTE

Destination of Materials _____

Method of Destroying Viability of Propagating Parts _____

This permit is valid for one year from the date it was issued. It may be cancelled whenever the weed inspector determines the applicant has not complied with all the provisions set forth herein.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20 _____ Permit Number _____

X _____
INSPECTOR'S NAME TITLE PHONE

ONE COPY: PERSON TRANSPORTING • ONE COPY: COUNTY INSPECTOR • ONE COPY: TOWNSHIP OR LOCAL WEED INSPECTOR

This form supplied by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for use by the

COUNTY OF:

PHONE:

Cooperative Weed Control Agreement

INSTRUCTIONS: *Using black ink, please write/print legibly. Upon completion and appropriate signatures, copies should be distributed to those individuals noted at the bottom of this form. This is a legally binding contract between all parties indicated on this form (MS 18.78, Subd. 3). The duration of this contract cannot exceed 3 years in duration. Failure to comply with this agreement will result in the issuance of an individual notice to control or eradicate noxious weeds.*

OWNER NAME	OWNER ADDRESS
OCCUPANT/PUBLIC OFFICIAL NAME	OCCUPANT/PUBLIC OFFICIAL ADDRESS
DATE	COUNTY

Legal Description of Land

SUBDIVISION	SECTION/BLOCK	TOWNSHIP/CITY	RANGE/LOG
CITY/STATE/ZIP		CITY/STATE/ZIP	

LOCATION OF THE NOXIOUS WEEDS AND APPROXIMATE LAND COVERAGE:

We recommend that you incorporate along with your 20___, 20___, and 20___ cropping plans the following control programs for the above stated noxious weeds. Keep in mind the importance of sowing or planting the proper crop and using the correct method of weed control.

OWNER SIGNATURE	LOCAL WEED INSPECTOR SIGNATURE
OCCUPANT/PUBLIC OFFICIAL SIGNATURE	LOCAL WEED INSPECTOR SIGNATURE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSPECTOR SIGNATURE	LOCAL WEED INSPECTOR SIGNATURE

ONE COPY: PERSON SERVED • ONE COPY: COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSPECTOR(S) • ONE COPY: TOWNSHIP OR CITY CLERK