

Murray County Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention and Management Plan



July 7, 2015

*Drafted by:
Murray County Water Resources Department*

Murray County

Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Management Plan

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Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Plan for Murray County

Date: July 7, 2015

Guidelines for using Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Aid (MN Statute 477A.19)

INTRODUCTION

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) are threatening Minnesota waters. Aquatic Invasive Species (sometimes called exotic, invasive, nonindigenous or non-native) are defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as: “aquatic organisms that invade ecosystems beyond their natural, historic range. Their presence may harm native ecosystems or commercial, agricultural, or recreational activities, depending upon their ecosystems.” Their presence can be harmful to fish populations, water quality, as well as water recreation. Murray County currently does not have any aquatic invasive species.

Some prevalent examples of these species include curly-leaf pondweed, Eurasian water milfoil, purple loosestrife, bighead and silver carp, rusty crayfish, New Zealand mud snail, spiny waterflea, and zebra mussels. At this time, there are no known lakes or rivers in Murray County that are infested with these invasives. The spread of these species has led to habitat alteration, ecosystem degradation, and a loss of bio-diversity due to intensified competition for resources. AIS typically have little-to-no natural predators in their new environment, reproduce very quickly, and are more aggressive than native species. Along with negatively affecting aquatic wildlife, AIS impede recreational opportunities and disrupt industrial use of public waters. Although great efforts are being made to eliminate invasives entirely from a water body, history shows that it is nearly impossible to fully remove a population. As a result, it is illegal to possess, transport, and/or introduce any aquatic plants or animals within Minnesota that are designated as “prohibited and regulated” invasive species by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR).

On May 20, 2014, Minnesota Governor Mark Dayton authorized the Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Aid for counties [Chapter 308, HF3167: Omnibus tax bill. Article 1: Property Tax Aids and Credits. Section 11]. In July 2014, \$5 million dollars was distributed to the 87 Minnesota counties. In 2015 and thereafter, that value will increase to \$10 million. The distribution of funds is based 50% on the number of “watercraft trailer launches” and 50% on the number of “watercraft trailer parking spaces.” With 20 “watercraft trailer launches” and 189 “watercraft trailer parking spaces”, Murray County will receive **\$42,354** in 2014 and **\$94,118** in 2015 any years thereafter.

This plan outlines the efforts that Murray County will undertake to help prevent the spread of harmful AIS within Minnesota.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Numerous studies, conducted in the last decade, illustrate the potential for economic and environmental harm caused by the infestation of aquatic invasive species. This AIS Prevention Plan is consistent with goals and agenda established in the Murray County Local Water Management Plan. In addition, it will be reviewed on the same schedule as the Murray County Local Water Management Plan to increase efficiency and ensure that action steps are in-line with available resources and overall water quality objectives. The complete plan will be updated every ten years, while implementation of this plan will be reviewed every five years, or opened sooner if there is a spread of AIS within Murray County.

MURRAY COUNTY BACKGROUND

Murray County is located in southwestern Minnesota, adjacent to Cottonwood, Redwood, Lyon, Pipestone, Rock, and Nobles counties. The County encompasses 20 townships and 9 cities. The City of Slayton is the county seat (**see Map Plate 1**). Murray County's population in the 2010 census was 8,725 and the City of Slayton's population was 2,153.

Murray County is typical prairie environment, with variation in land elevation from 1900 feet above sea level atop the Coteau de Prairies (Buffalo Ridge) to 1250 feet in the northeast corner of the County, with nine generalized soil areas. Murray County contains the headwaters of four major watersheds, including the Cottonwood and Redwood Rivers which drain into the Minnesota River, the Rock River which drains into the Missouri River basin, and the Des Moines River which eventually drains into the Mississippi River.

ACTIONS

The following five elements provide a structure of organizing action items to address aquatic invasive species.

Element 1 – Education/Awareness

Implement procedures and practices to prevent new introductions and/or spread of AIS.

A. Communications Plan

Conduct an annual local communications plan including radio, TV, newspaper, billboard and other media ads implementing the Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers campaign. Continue to expand the audience for public education literature and strengthen awareness of AIS issues in the County.

One of the keys to successfully preventing AIS from spreading is to fully inform the public of the issues at hand and the importance of their actions in limiting this spread. Explore partnership opportunities with businesses and existing outreach efforts developed by the DNR and Sea Grant.

Partner with the MN DNR to receive a grant for “Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers” signage at all public access points.

B. Inform businesses

Inform appropriate lake related businesses how they can help prevent the spread of invasive species. Offer them promotional items that they can handout to their customers.

A major need is to develop help for campground/marina owners to educate their guests and to ensure compliance with state law when guests bring watercraft to the resort. Non-residents are especially short on education.

A key element of the education process is to have campground/marina owners question/check all guests before introducing watercraft to Murray County lakes and rivers.

C. Identify known and additional nonnative pathways of concern

Understand the variety of pathways of introduction to local waters.

D. Reduce risk of introductions through business and government operations

Work with businesses – like lake service providers – to make sure they are certified by the MNDNR. Use local training sessions, or other actions to reduce risk of invasive species introduction through business and government operations.

E. Support youth education

Support K-12, and informal youth education through development and use of existing and new lesson plans and curricula, as well through special events.

Fund and work with the Prairie Ecology Bus Center so they can offer presentations to the area children on aquatic invasive species prevention.

F. Raise awareness of priority species of concern as well as ‘watch’ species

Obtain and distribute Watch ID cards, possible products include: informative placemats at restaurants, lakemaps with AIS message, shoreland owner’s guide, drink coasters, fishing lures, rulers, etc.

G. Develop partnerships to increase invasive species identification and surveys (e.g., lake associations performing annual aquatic invasive species searches; dock and lift searches).

Monitor for new populations of AIS not previously found in the lake(s) of concern. Augment communication and reporting mechanisms for citizen monitoring of lakes and rivers.

In order for rapid response to function properly, county will need the help of lake association members, lake service providers, shoreline property owners, and other citizens to monitor lakes on a seasonal basis and facilitate early reporting of new infestations of AIS in county waters.

H. Provide notice of infested waters

If Murray County ever becomes infested with invasive species, provide information on local infested waters through local communication methods.

I. Collaborate with partners to help coordinate invasive species related efforts.

Foster the development and participation of local partnerships (e.g., Soil and Water Conservation Districts, lake associations, fishing groups, counties, municipalities, citizen groups) to address invasive species using landscape and watershed approaches.

Develop and maintain contacts with other organizations and government entities. Open lines of communication between federal, state, and local governments to encourage the sharing of up-to-date information on new AIS research, outreach and education methods, and monitoring/survey data for AIS on County lakes and rivers.

Element 2 - Prevention

A. Inform buyers and sellers of plants and wild animals

Inform buyers and sellers of aquatic plants and wild animals of how they can help prevent the release or escape of invasive species, and comply with state and federal laws.

B. Gather traffic information from the boat landings

Install traffic counters at select public accesses. This action will help Murray County determine which lakes are receiving the most pressure by tracking boating traffic that enters and exits lakes. It will also help evaluate the risks of aquatic invasion for lakes with no introduced AIS by quantifying recreational tendencies.

This strategy will be very beneficial in understanding boat launch activity by hour and day; therefore, assisting in optimizing the times when inspectors are at watercraft launch sites. We will continue to expand this strategy to optimize the use of inspection funds.

Element 3 - Watercraft Inspections

A. Conduct watercraft inspections

Currently, the County does not plan on hiring seasonal authorized inspectors to distribute educational materials and conduct inspections at selected public access points, ensuring users were abiding by current regulations. If and when the County decides to hire seasonal inspectors, the budget would be roughly \$30,000 per year. We would then enlist additional volunteers to support this effort and to educate lake users, particularly at high priority landings during peak usage times (holidays and weekends).

B. Investigate decontamination trailers/sites.

Investigate the cost and feasibility of purchasing decontamination trailers, for use in cleaning boats and equipment used in infested lakes within the County, if in the future the County would become infested with AIS. This budget would increase greatly upon the introduction of AIS.

Element 4 – Emergency Response

A. Contact DNR for verification if new infestations are reported.

Submit samples to DNR for field checking. Reporting new infestations when they first become detectable is critical to the successful control of an infestation within a water body. It is also critical

in preventing the spread to other water bodies. An infestation that develops and spreads before detection will be difficult or impossible to control.

The DNR has the primary role to confirm the identity of a potential new AIS infestation, determine distribution, evaluate potential for further distribution and oversee the communication process relating to infested waters status, including making sure signage is up to date. The DNR may also be responsible for treatment actions including: determining treatment action, obtaining permits, arranging funding, and contracting for treatment.

B. Work to reduce the impacts caused by established invasive species to Minnesota's ecology, society, and economy.

Use integrated pest management where appropriate to control populations of high priority aquatic invasive plant species (Eurasian water milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, flowering rush, purple loosestrife, etc.) if any County lakes become infested. The program budget will need to be adjusted at that time.

Containment actions need to be implemented to prevent the infestation from spreading to other lakes/rivers.

Element 5 – Program Administration

A. Administration of the Murray County AIS Program.

Management and administration of the AIS program budget including: wages, equipment, supplies, promotional items, volunteers, etc.

B. Administration of the project Elements.

Keep track of all activities related to Education/Awareness, Prevention, Watercraft Inspections, Emergency Response, and Program Administration.

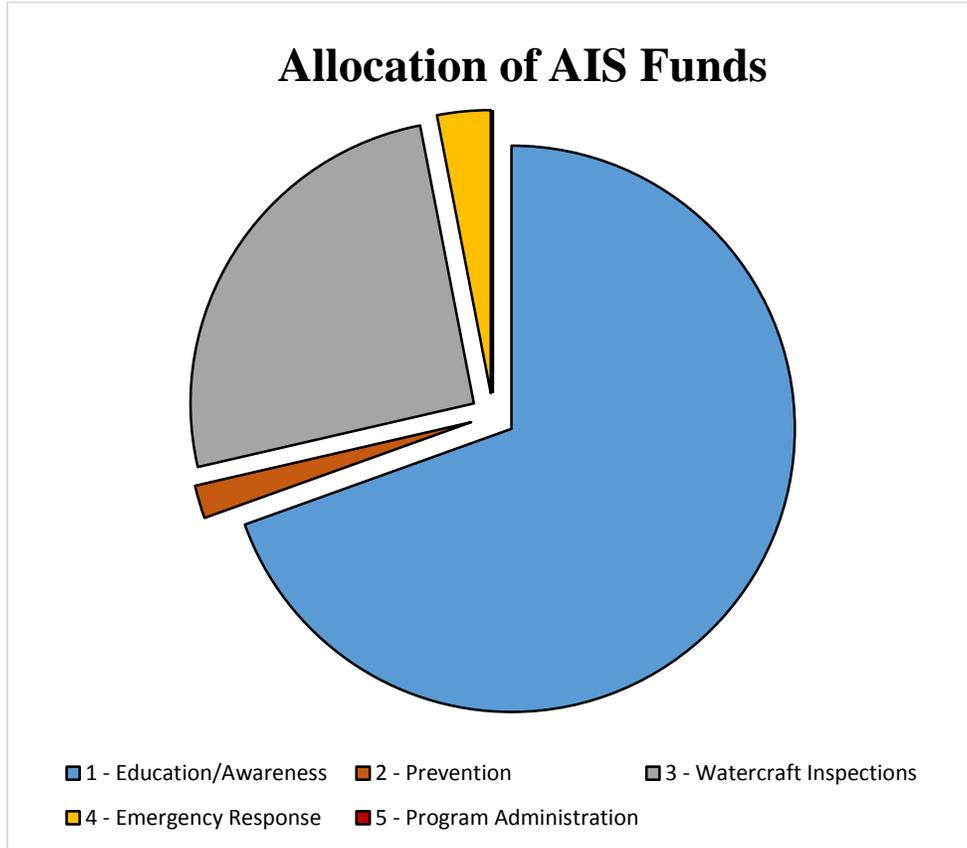
AIS PROGRAM SUMMARY

Table 1. AIS Prevention Plan Summary

The table below outlines the major elements and activities for the AIS Prevention Plan. Details for each element are discussed in the body of the report. Table displays total cost of AIS prevention in Murray County and identifies the allocation of state funds.

Element	Key Activities	2014 Funds	2015 Funds	2016 Funds
1 - Education/Awareness				
	1.A Communications Plan	\$7,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$20,000.00
	1.B Inform Businesses	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
	1.C Identify Pathways	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
	1.D Reduce the Risk of Introductions	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
	1.E Support Youth Education	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$7,500.00
	1.F Raise Awareness of Species	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
	1.G Develop Partnerships	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
	1.H Provide Notice of Infested Waters	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
	1.I Collaborate with Partners	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$1,000.00
2 - Prevention				
	2.A Inform Buyers and Sellers of Plants	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
	2.B Gather Traffic Information	\$250.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
3 - Watercraft Inspections				
	3.A Conduct Watercraft Inspections	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	3.B Investigate Decon Trailers/Sites	\$250.00	\$750.00	\$20,000.00
4 - Emergency Response				
	4.A Contact DNR for Infestations	\$250.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
	4.B Reduce Impacts of Invasive Species	\$250.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
5 - Program Administration				
	5.A Administration of AIS Program	\$0.00	as expended	as expended
	5.B Administration of Project Elements	\$0.00	as expended	as expended
	Totals	\$13,550.00	\$14,800.00	\$53,800.00

Chart 1. Allocation of AIS Funds



IMPLEMENTATION

It is the intent of the plan development committee that at least in its first few years, development, administration, and oversight of this plan should require a reasonable portion of county full-time equivalents and possible funding from other sources. Currently, the Committee is being developed. Meetings need not be held more than once per year.

UPDATING AND AMENDING THE PLAN

This plan will be reviewed every five years by the plan development committee and updated as needed.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Plan Participants

Table 2. Possible Organizations Partnering with Murray County to Implement the AIS Prevention Plan.

Organization	Contact(s)	Name
Federal Government	US Fish & Wildlife	John Schladweiler
	NRCS	Brian Christiansen
State Government	Area Hydrologist	Brian Nyborg
	Extension Educator	Melissa Runck
	MN Dept. of Ag	Monika Chandler
	MN DNR	Allison Gamble
	MN DNR	Tina Wolbers
	MN DNR, Parks & Trails	Peter Hark
	Conservation Officer	Jim Robinson
Murray County	District 1	James Jens
Commissioners	District 2	Robert Moline
	District 3	Gerald Magnus
	District 4	Glenn Kluis
	District 5	Dave Thiner
Neighboring Counties	Cottonwood County	Jacqueline Knips
	Lyon County	Tim Amnick
	Nobles County	Steve Schnieder
Townships	Bondin Township	Donna Clarke
	Chanarambie Township	Connie Post
	Des Moines River Township	Marcella Chapman
	Ellsborough Township	Tami Nelson
	Iona Township	William Crowley
	Lake Sarah Township	Kathy Schmidt
	Leeds Township	James York
	Lime Lake Township	Denise Schreier
	Mason Township	Helen Brinks
	Murray Township	Patricia Dold
	Shetek Township	James Reinert
	Skandia Township	Amy PerlenFein
	Slayton Township	Gail Johansen

Organization	Contact(s)	Name
Cities	Avoca	Karen Frisk
	Fulda	Julie Burchill
	Lake Wilson	Melanie VanderSchaaf
Lake Associations	People Around Lake Sarah (PALS)	Sheila Holland
	Lake Shetek Area Sportsmans Association	Joe DeSchepper
Resorts	Camp Summit	Dale Pavlis
	County Parks Supervisor	Justin Hoffman
	Edgewater Bay Campground	Jeff Barstad
	Lake Shetek State Park	Rosann Schauer
	Schreier's on Shetek Campground	Marcia Schreier
	Valhalla Island Campground	Jeff DeVos
Lake Service	Shetek Marine	Randy Martin
Providers	Lakes Marine & Sport	Jeff Barstad
Youth Groups	Slayton Boy Scouts	Kevin Aanenson
	Fulda Boy Scouts	Roger Wildfeuer
	Fulda Girl Scouts	Lisa Onken
	Slayton Girl Scouts	Judy Bloemendaal
	Murray County 4-H	Nancy Pieske
High schools	Fulda High School	Luther Onken
	Murray County Central	Luther Onken
Environmental Learning Centers	Prairie Ecology Bus	Chrystal Dunker
Realtors	Aanenson Realty & Auction Company	Larry Aanenson
	Action Realty Group	Karen Burch
	Creative Three, Inc.	Kathy Engler
	Edgewater Bay Realty	Jeff Barstad
	Murrayland Agency	LuAnn Hansen
	Pavlis Auction & Realty	Dale Pavlis
Other Organizations	Currie Town and Country	Donna Kor
	Shetek Area Water and Sewer District	Jamie Thomazin

Appendix B: County Water Resources

Table 3. Characterization of Lakes in Murray County.

Number of lakes more than 10 acres in size	56
Number of lakes designated as infested with aquatic invasive species	0
Total number of public water accesses	32
Number of public water accesses owned or operated by the MNDNR	20
Number of public water accesses owned or operated by MnDOT	0
Number of public water accesses owned or operated by the county	9
Number of public water accesses owned or operated by a township	0
Number of public water accesses owned or operated by a city	3
Estimated number of non-public water accesses	650

Map Plate 1. Murray County Public Water Accesses

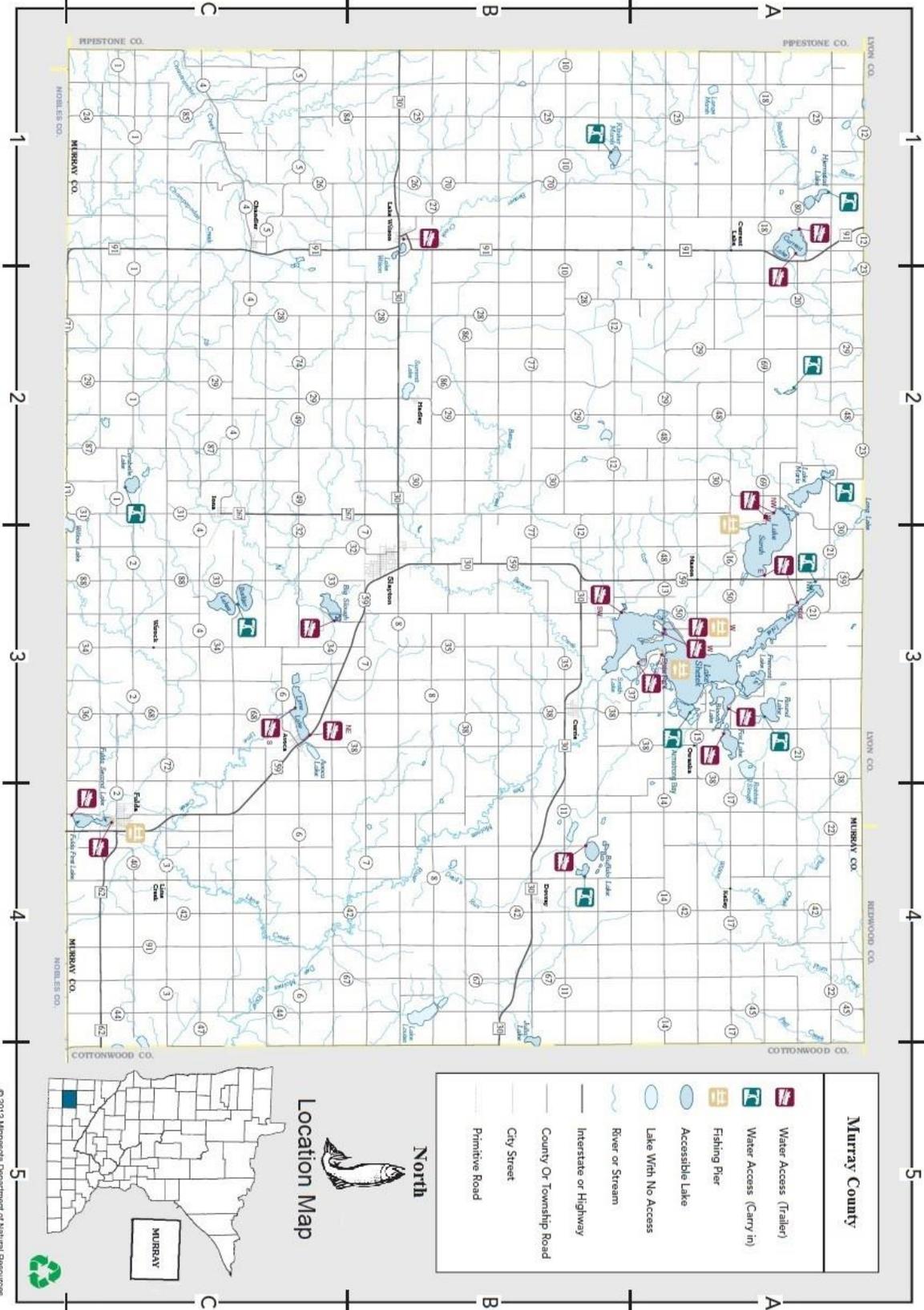


Table 4. Murray County Public Water Access List

Water Body Name	Map Grid Location	Ramp Type	Fish Species *	Administrator
Badger Lake	C3	carry in	Wildlife	DNR
Big Slough	C3	concrete	Wildlife	DNR
Bloody Lake	A3	concrete	C,N,P,W	DNR
Buffalo Lake (E)	B4	carry in	Wildlife	DNR
Buffalo Lake (S)	B4	concrete	N,P	DNR
Corabelle Lake	C2	carry in	N,P	County
Current Lake (E)	A1	concrete	C,P,W	County
Current Lake (W)	A1	concrete	C,P,W	DNR
Fox Lake	A3	concrete	C,P	DNR
Fulda First Lake (N)	C4	concrete	C,W	County
Fulda Second Lake	C4	asphalt	C,W	City
Fulda Second Lake	C4	fishing pier	C,W	City
Hjermstad Lake	A1	carry in	Wildlife	DNR
Iron Lake	A2	carry in	Wildlife	DNR
Klinker Marsh	B1	carry in	Wildlife	DNR
Lime Lake (NE)	C3	concrete	C,N,P	DNR
Lime Lake (S)	C3	concrete	C,N,P	County
Maria Lake	A2	concrete	Wildlife	DNR
Round Lake	A3	carry in	Wildlife	DNR
Sarah Lake (E)	A3	concrete	C,P,W	County
Sarah Lake (W)	A2	concrete	C,P,W	County
Sarah Lake (W)	A2	fishing pier	C,P,W,	County
Sarah Lake (NW)	A2	concrete	C,P,W	DNR
Shetek Lake (NW)	A3	carry in	C,N,P,W	DNR
Shetek Lake (Inlet)	A3	concrete	C,N,P,W	DNR
Shetek Lake (State Park)	A3	concrete	C,N,P,W	DNR
Shetek Lake (E)	A3	concrete	C,N,P,W	County
Shetek Lake (SW)	B3	concrete	C,N,P,W	DNR
Shetek Lake (W)	A3	concrete	C,N,P,W	County
Shekek Lake (W)	A3	fishing pier	C,N,P,W	DNR
Shetek Lake (Armstrong Bay)	A3	concrete	C,N,P,W	DNR
Wilson Lake	B1	concrete	C,N,W	City
* Fish species	C - Crappie	CF - Catfish	N - Northern	
	W - Walleye	P - Perch		

Appendix C: Plan Details

Table 5. Tier 1 - Currently Infested or at Highest Risk of Infestation and/or Movement of Undocumented Infestation(s).

Lake	Use	Current MNDNR inspection & decontamination priority	Comments
None			None

Table 6. Tier 2 - Lakes at High Risk of Infestation and/or Movement of AIS.

Lake	Use	Current MNDNR inspection & decontamination priority	Comments
Shetek	recreation	?	Contains campgrounds
Sarah	recreation	?	Contains campgrounds
Bloody	recreation	?	
Fulda First	recreation	?	
Fulda Second	recreation	?	Contains campgrounds
Big Slough	hunting	?	
Current Lake	recreation	?	Contains campgrounds

Appendix D: Glossary of Acronyms Used in Plan.

- BWSR: Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
- MNDNR: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
- MnDOT: Minnesota Department of Transportation
- MDA: Minnesota Department of Agriculture
- MPCA: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- NPS: National Park Service
- NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service
- SWCD: Soil and Water Conservation District
- USACE: United States Army Corps of Engineers
- USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- USFS: United States Forest Service

Appendix E: Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species

Prohibited Invasive Species

Certain invasive species that can threaten natural resources and their use have been designated as prohibited invasive species in Minnesota. It is unlawful (a misdemeanor) to possess, import, purchase, transport, or introduce these species except under a **permit** for disposal, control, research, or education. The prohibited invasive species in Minnesota include the following, and any hybrids, cultivars, or varieties of the species listed below:

Aquatic Plants

- African Oxygen Weed (*Lagarosiphon major*)
- Aquarium Watermoss or Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
- Australian Stone Crop (*Crassula helmsii*)
- Brittle Naiad (*Najas minor*)*
- Curly-leaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)*
- Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)*
- European Frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*)
- Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)*
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
- Indian Swampweed (*Hygrophila polysperma*)
- Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*, *Lythrum virgatum*, or any variety, hybrid, or cultivar thereof)*
- Water Aloe or Water Soldiers (*Stratiotes aloides*)
- Water Chestnut (*Trapa natans*)
- Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
- The aquatic plants listed in Code of Federal Regulations, title 7, section 360.200, are also designated as prohibited invasive species except for Chinese Water Spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*)

Fish

- Amur Sleeper (*Perccottus glenii*)
- Bighead Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*)*
- Black Carp (*Mylopharyngodon piceus*)
- Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*)
- Eurasian Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*)
- European Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)
- Grass Carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)*
- Largescale Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys harmandi*)
- Northern Snakehead Fish (*Channa argus*)
- Oriental Weatherfish (*Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*)
- Prussian Carp (*Carassius gibelio*)
- Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*)
- Round Goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*)*
- Rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)
- Ruffe (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*)*
- Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)*

- Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)*
- Stone Moroko (*Pseudorasbora parva*)
- Tubenose Goby (*Proterorhinus marmoratus*)*
- Wels Catfish (*Siluris glanis*)
- Western Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*)
- White perch (*Morone americana*)*
- Yabby (*Cherax destructor*)
- Zander (*Stizostedion lucioperca*)

Invertebrates

- Faucet Snail (*Bithynia tentaculata*)*
- New Zealand Mud Snail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)*
- Quagga Mussel (*Dreissena bugensis*)*
- Red Swamp Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*)
- Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena spp.*)*
-

*** These species are known to be in Minnesota waters.**

Regulated Invasive Species

It is legal to possess, sell, buy, and transport regulated invasive species, but they may not be introduced into a free-living state, such as being released or planted in public waters. The regulated invasive species are:

Aquatic plants

- Brazilian Waterweed (*Egeria densa*)
- Carolina Fanwort or Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)
- Chinese Water Spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*)
- Nonnative Waterlilies (*Nymphaea spp.*)*
- Parrot's Feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
- Yellow Iris or Yellow Flag (*Iris pseudacoris*)*

Fish

- Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*)*
- Common Carp, Koi (*Cyprinus carpio*)*
- Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)*
- Rainbow Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*)*
- Tilapia (*Oreochromis, Sartheradon, and Tilapia spp.*)

Invertebrates

- Banded Mystery Snail (*Viviparus georgianus*)*
- Chinese Mystery Snail, Japanese Trap Door Snail (*Cipangopaludina spp.*)*
- Rusty Crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*)*
- Spiny Waterflea (*Bythotrephes longimanus*)*

*** These species are known to be in Minnesota waters.**

Appendix F: Minnesota State Statute 477 A.19.

477A.19 AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION AID.

Subdivision 1. Definitions.

(a) When used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.

(b) "Aquatic invasive species" means nonnative aquatic organisms that invade water beyond their natural and historic range.

(c) "Watercraft trailer launch" means any public water access site designed for launching watercraft.

(d) "Watercraft trailer parking space" means a parking space designated for a boat trailer at any public water access site designed for launching watercraft.

Subd. 2. Distribution.

The money appropriated to aquatic invasive species prevention aid under this section shall be allocated to all counties in the state as follows: 50 percent based on each county's share of watercraft trailer launches and 50 percent based on each county's share of watercraft trailer parking spaces.

Subd. 3. Use of proceeds.

A county that receives a distribution under this section must use the proceeds solely to prevent the introduction or limit the spread of aquatic invasive species at all access sites within the county. The county must establish, by resolution or through adoption of a plan, guidelines for the use of the proceeds. The guidelines set by the county board may include, but are not limited to, providing for site-level management, countywide awareness, and other procedures that the county finds necessary to achieve compliance. The county may appropriate the proceeds directly, or may use any portion of the proceeds to provide funding for a joint powers board or cooperative agreement with another political subdivision, a soil and water conservation district in the county, a watershed district in the county, or a lake association located in the county. Any money appropriated by the county to a different entity or political subdivision must be used as required under this section. Each county must submit a copy of its guidelines for use of the proceeds to the Department of Natural Resources by December 31 of the year the payments are received.

Subd. 4. Payments.

The commissioner of revenue must compute the amount of aquatic invasive species prevention aid payable to each county under this section. On or before August 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify the amount to be paid to each county in the following year. The commissioner shall pay aquatic invasive species prevention aid to counties annually at the times provided in section 477A.015. For aid payable in 2014 only, the commissioner shall certify the amount to be paid to each county by July 1, 2014, and payment to the counties must be made at the time provided in section 477A.015 for the first installment of local government aid.

Subd. 5. Appropriation.

\$4,500,000 in 2014, and \$10,000,000 each year thereafter, is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue to make the payments required under this section.