

Zebra Mussel Task Force

Final Recommendations

Introduction

In November 2009, the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs (EEA) convened the Zebra Mussel Task Force (ZMTF) to make recommendations to the Secretary of EEA on an updated action plan to address the presence of zebra mussels (ZMs) in water bodies of the Commonwealth.

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) and Department of Fish and Game (DFG) play an essential role in protecting and preserving the natural resource of the Commonwealth in general and in particular with respect to ZMs.

DCR is steward of one of the largest state parks systems in the country. Its 450,000 acres is made up of forests, parks, greenways, historic sites and landscapes, seashores, lakes, ponds, reservoirs and watersheds. DCR's mission is to "protect, promote and enhance our common wealth of natural, cultural and recreational resources."

The DCR Lakes and Ponds Program has statewide responsibility to manage, protect, and restore the Commonwealth's lakes and ponds. As part of this responsibility, the DCR Lakes and Ponds Program provides statewide leadership in aquatic invasive species (AIS) planning, management, technical assistance and education. The DCR Lakes and Ponds program has developed an aggressive, multi-pronged program to address the threat of AIS that includes hands-on management of AIS, training programs for citizens, boat ramp monitoring, education and outreach programs and materials, and ongoing planning and research to keep up to date on the science of AIS management.

The Office of Fishing and Boating Access (OFBA) in the DFG is responsible for constructing, providing for the management of and regulating state public access facilities such as boat ramps at water bodies across the Commonwealth. OFBA's mission includes providing physical infrastructure to effectuate public access to the great ponds of the Commonwealth, which the public has a right to access for recreational boating and fishing under the Colonial Ordinances and M.G.L. c. 131, s.45. OFBA has the authority under 320 CMR 2.00 to establish management measures governing the use of boat ramps and other public access locations under the jurisdiction of OFBA. OFBA exercised this authority to establish the emergency and long-term management measures applicable to zebra mussels at OFBA public access facilities in the Hoosic and Housatonic watersheds.

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife ("DFW") in DFG has authority under M.G.L. c. 131 to manage and regulate the inland fisheries and wildlife of the Commonwealth, including issuing recreational fishing licenses, and authority under M.G.L. c. 131A, the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act ("MESA"), to protect and regulate the taking of state-listed rare species. To fulfill these responsibilities, DFW seeks to conserve, restore, and manage all species, habitats and ecosystems subject to its jurisdiction for the benefit of the wildlife and the public. Because of its statutory responsibilities and the scientific expertise of its staff, DFW also provides advice to DCR, other federal and state agencies and the public on fisheries and wildlife issues associated with aquatic nuisance and other invasive species, including zebra mussels.

As set out in more detail below, the ZMTF recognized that the presence and potential spread of ZMs is a serious threat to the Commonwealth's water bodies that provide an environment suitable for the establishment of ZM colonies including ten high risk and four medium risk water bodies¹. Although the ZMTF concluded that the best way to prevent the spread of ZMs is to keep vessels² out of infected water bodies, the ZMTF also recognized the Commonwealth's long protected and cherished right of access to these water bodies for recreational and fishing activities. The ZMTF also recognized that the public has the responsibility to care for these natural resources. Balancing these interests, the ZMTF core set of Recommendations include the requirement that persons who use these water bodies must decontaminate their vessels and equipment and self-certify in writing that they have done so.

The ZMTF has identified two categories of Recommendations to reduce the risk of further spread of ZMs to other water bodies in the Commonwealth: The first category includes those steps that can be taken now based on existing statutory and regulatory authority including enhanced education and outreach measures, with the goal that these initial steps be implemented by the beginning of the 2010 boating season. The second category includes those steps that will require future action by ZMTF stakeholders or others.

Key recommendations include:

- Steps to enhance education and outreach including comprehensive signage, installation of educational kiosks, and outreach through vessel registrations, licenses and permits.
- Mandatory vessel decontamination procedures and self-certification that an acceptable procedure has been followed for all vessels that have been in infected waters.
- Enhanced enforcement measures including a hierarchy of penalties for offenses including fines and other civil and criminal enforcement options.
- Improvements in self-certification and boat ramp monitoring programs.
- Revised management actions for Laurel Lake, Laurel Brook and the Housatonic River including enhanced boat ramp monitor coverage of 40 hours per week at the Laurel Lake state ramp, additional signage, and providing a site nearby for decontaminating vessels. Identified organization resources and collaboration opportunities
- Identified legislative and regulatory changes to support the Recommendations.
- Identified future actions to study and address to reduce the introduction and spread of ZMs and other aquatic invasive species in Massachusetts water bodies.

ZMTF Process

In July 2009, ZMs were discovered in Laurel Lake (a Great Pond located in western Massachusetts, Berkshire County), and later in Laurel Brook, and in the Housatonic River. In response to the discovery of ZMs, in August 2009 the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) and the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) issued the Zebra Mussel Interim Action Plan (IAP), which was intended to put in place

¹ **High Risk:** Cheshire Reservoir, Housatonic River (Pittsfield to Great Barrington), Lake Buel, Lake Mansfield, Laurel Lake, Onota Lake, Pontoosuc Lake, Prospect Lake, Richmond Pond, and Stockbridge Bowl. **Medium Risk:** Ashmere Lake, Shaw Pond, Lake Garfield, and Plunkett Reservoir.

² In its Recommendations the ZMTF uses the term "vessel" as defined in MGL Chapter 90B, s. 1: "'Vessel',--watercraft of every description, except a seaplane on the water used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water."

interim measures to reduce the risk of further spread of ZMs to other Massachusetts water bodies.³ Among other things, the ZM IAP implemented the following interim actions:

- DFG's Office of Fishing and Boating Access (OFBA) issued emergency management measures that require boaters using the OFBA-controlled boat ramps to self-certify that they have not been on a water body containing ZMs within the prior thirty days, or if they have, that they have cleaned their boat in accordance with State recommended decontamination procedures.
- DCR and DFG developed the recommended decontamination procedures for vessels which have been in infected waters.
- DCR and DFG made additional postings at State boat ramps alerting users to the presence of ZMs.
- DCR and DFG expanded the boat monitoring program at State boat ramps.
- DCR issued an RFP for a consultant to locate all ZM populations and identify those water bodies that had environments conducive to ZM the formation of populations.
- DCR and DFG developed educational and outreach materials that described the ZM problem and ways to address it. These materials include brochures, signage, website, etc.
- DCR and DFG proposed to continue to work with local partner organizations, including some who were represented on the ZMTF, and the Aquatic Invasive Species Working Group (AIS Working Group) to develop additional measures to address the ZM problem.

The DCR and DFG envisioned that the ZM IAP was to be a "living document" that would be evaluated by DCR and DFG in cooperation with stakeholder organizations in the Winter of 2009/2010 to assess how the IAP measures were working; to determine whether modifications to the IAP were needed; and to update the text and provisions of the IAP to reflect any new and pertinent information related to ZMs, including ecology, best management practices, laws, regulations, management/control measures, and educational materials. Following up on this commitment, in November 2009, EEA convened the ZMTF to bring various stakeholder organizations together to review the ZM IAP and to make recommendations for amendments and updates to the IAP to be implemented by the Commonwealth and other partners and stakeholders.

Members of the ZMTF included:

Anne Carroll (DCR), Phil Griffiths (EEA--Chair), Lee Hauge (Pontoosuc Lake Association), Jack Hickey (Lakes and Ponds Association of Western MA), Mark Jester (Berkshire County League of Sportsmen), Erik Kaplan (Massachusetts Bass Federation), Joseph Larson (Biologist), Jim McGrath (City of Pittsfield), John Pajak (Massachusetts Environmental Police), Dennis Regan (Housatonic Valley Association), Jack Sheppard (DFG—OFBA).

Staff support to the ZMTF was provided by Mark Tisa (DFG Division of Fisheries and Wildlife) and Jonathan Yeo (DCR). Facilitators of the ZMTF process were Bill Logue, Loraine Della Porta and Kurt Dettman of the Massachusetts Office of Dispute Resolution and Public Collaboration (MODR).

The ZMTF met four times (December 2, 2009, December 22, 2009, January 20, 2010 and March 5, 2010) and shared information and communications between meetings on various action items.⁴ At the ZMTF

³ The Massachusetts Interim Zebra Mussel Action Plan (August 2009) can be found at: http://www.mass.gov/dcr/waterSupply/lakepond/downloads/zebra_mussel_interim_action_plan.pdf.

meetings the participants described their underlying interests, identified the issues of concern, and explored potential options for addressing the issues. Through that process, the ZMTF was able to arrive at a set of Recommendations concerning ways to reduce the risk of spread of, ZMs to other water bodies of the Commonwealth. These recommendations are the result of deliberative dialogue among the participants where all sought to meet the interests of each stakeholder organization. Where consensus among the group was reached, it is reflected. Where consensus was not reached, the ZMTF members articulated where their differences lie. As such, the recommendations should be viewed in their entirety and not as separable components.

ZM Background

The ZMTF first gathered information on the life history and ecology of ZMs and their habitats, which is further described in the ZM IAP and therefore not repeated here in detail.⁵ To date, ZMs have been found in Laurel Lake, Laurel Brook and the Housatonic River. DCR's consultant classified other water bodies in the Hoosic and Housatonic watersheds as high, medium and low risk for the establishment of ZM populations based on whether the water chemistry of the water bodies is conducive to ZM populations.⁶

The ZMTF recognized that the ultimate impact of ZMs on our Massachusetts water bodies is not known with certainty. If populations thrive they could have the following impacts: make swimming unpleasant or impossible in cases of swimming areas with a hard rock or other solid bottom because of high density of sharp shells; redirect the food chain so as to reduce the abundance and/or eliminate resident fish and other aquatic species, including state-listed species; cause water clarity to increase so non-native invasive aquatic plants will spread to deeper areas of the lake; foul cooling systems and mechanical infrastructure; or cause other unforeseen impacts.

The ZMTF concluded that there are currently no practical methods⁷ for eradicating ZMs once they become established in a natural system. Consequently, the ZM will likely be a permanent component of the

⁴ The information exchanged within the ZMTF process and summaries of the ZMTF meetings can be found at http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eoeeterminal&L=3&LO=Home&L1=Air%2C+Water+%26+Climate+Change&L2=Pre+servicing+Water+Resources&sid=Eoeea&b=terminalcontent&f=eea_water_zmtf&csid=Eoeea.

⁵ The ZM IAP provides a history of the spread of ZMs in the United States and an overview of ZM zoology and habitats. The ZM IAP can be found at the web site indicated in footnote 3.

⁶ The location of ZM colonies and the identification of water bodies at high, medium and low risk for ZM infestation are set forth in the Zebra Mussel Phase I Assessment, dated November 2009, which can be found at http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/lakepond/downloads/zebra_mussel_phase1_assessment.pdf. Based on the information available to date, it can be presumed that the ZM infestation in Laurel Lake originated from a water body outside the Commonwealth, and that, in turn, the infestation in Laurel Brook and the locations on the Housatonic River most likely originated from Laurel Lake.

⁷ The ZMTF acknowledged that there have been some studies of methods to eradicate ZMs, but that those methods may cause other adverse environmental impacts. The studies (e.g., Grazio & Montz 2002 on drawdown "overwhelming mortality" in the dewatered zone) that were brought to the attention of the ZMTF and Dr. Mark Tisa's responses to those studies are posted on the ZMTF web site at http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eoeeamodulechunk&L=1&LO=Home&sid=Eoeea&b=terminalcontent&f=eea_water_zmtf&csid=Eoeea. In addition, the ZMTF took into account the Laurel Lake drawdown proposal and the Natural Heritage Board's response to the proposal—these documents are posted on the ZMTF portion of the EEA web site at

invertebrate fauna in the Massachusetts bodies of water where they become established. This is why decontamination of vessels and other prevention measures are so important. In light of this conclusion, the ZMTF focused on practical steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of further spread of ZMs in Commonwealth water bodies to prevent the negative impacts mentioned above.

The ZMTF determined that its recommendations should be based on the science of ZMs and their likely habitats, as well as the experience of other states across the country that have been addressing ZMs for a decade or more. The ZMTF also took into account the public's historic right to access State-owned great ponds for recreational purposes, as well as the practical realities and legal constraints⁸ associated with regulating access to and use of public water bodies in the Commonwealth. Through its recommendations the ZMTF seeks also to educate the public about their responsibilities in protecting the natural resources of Commonwealth. The ZMTF recognized that is not possible to implement a "one size fits all" approach because of the myriad of factors that affect regulation of the spread of ZMs, including different types of vessels; different licensing, permitting and regulatory regimes; different types of users; and different means of access to water bodies. Instead, the ZMTF concluded, there will need to be a variety of options which can be applied as appropriate to different circumstances so as to be as effective as possible.

Although the focus of the ZMTF was on the ZM infestation, the ZMTF also recognized that the broader issue of the spread of any aquatic invasive species (AIS), not just ZMs, is a threat to the water resources of the Commonwealth, and efforts to address ZM should be considered in this larger context.

The ZMTF further agreed that successful implementation of its Recommendations and future actions will require collaboration with and support from all interested stakeholders, including recreational boaters, sportsmen, fishermen, lakes and ponds associations and abutting landowners, river protection associations, municipalities, and other government entities committed to help prevent or mitigate the spread of ZMs in the Commonwealth.

ZMTF Recommendations

Introduction

What follows is a list of the ZMTF's Recommendations to reduce the risk of the spread of ZMs in Commonwealth water bodies. The Recommendations represent a careful balancing of science-based, practical steps that can be taken to combat the ZM threat, while still protecting to the greatest extent possible the public's right to access affected water bodies. It is important to note that this document does not presume to encompass all of the ZM-related policies positions or goals of the organizations and entities that participated in the ZMTF. Nor does it presume to reflect the views of other agencies, organizations or other stakeholders that did not participate in the ZMTF process. The Recommendations that follow are confined to the specific areas in which the ZMTF found broad agreement.

http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eoeewaterterminal&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Air%2C+Water+%26+Climate+Change&L2=Pre+servicing+Water+Resources&sid=Eoeea&b=terminalcontent&f=eea_water_zmtf&csid=Eoeea.

⁸ The current statutory and regulatory framework concerning the existing authority that the Commonwealth has to address the ZM issues is set forth in a matrix that can be found at

http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eoeewaterterminal&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Air%2C+Water+%26+Climate+Change&L2=Pre+servicing+Water+Resources&sid=Eoeea&b=terminalcontent&f=eea_water_zmtf&csid=Eoeea.

1. Education and Outreach

The ZMTF agreed that it is fundamental that the public be informed about the threat that ZMs pose and be educated on ways in which they can help reduce the risk of spread of ZMs to other water bodies. The ZMTF felt that although commendable steps had been taken to date to inform the public about ZMs, more could be done to ensure that the information that is disseminated is accurate, understandable, consistent, and useful to the public.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- The ZMTF agreed that the basic advice to the public should be as follows: The best way to prevent the spread of ZMs is to stay out of infected waters. If you have been in infected waters, however, it is mandatory that you decontaminate your vessel and equipment and self-certify in writing that you have done so.
- The ZM brochure, any other published materials, and signage at boat ramps and other locations should be updated to reflect changes including new and revised decontamination procedures and enforcement information. The ZMTF also agreed upon a revised brochure included as Attachment A.
- There should be a sign at each of the popular access points on water bodies that present a high and medium risk for ZM infestation based on the DCR survey. DCR, in consultation with members of the ZMTF, should conduct an inventory of those sites, establish what number and types of signs are needed, and develop a budget based on those needs.
- OFBA should install updated and more permanent signage and kiosks containing brochures and other materials at OFBA-controlled high and medium risk ramps in the Hoosic and Housatonic watersheds at the outset of the 2010 boating season.
- Municipalities should install updated signage at municipal boat launch sites.
- Lakes and pond associations and others should work with owners of private launch sites to post appropriate signage.
- ZM information should be mailed to applicants or with renewals of all relevant State or local registrations, licenses, and permits (for example, boat registrations). Information may include summaries of decontamination procedures, using media that can be affixed to watercraft or trailers.
- Where on-line issuance/renewal of relevant registrations, licenses and permits is implemented, there should be a requirement to review ZM and/or aquatic invasive species information before completing the application/renewal process.
- ZMTF members and other stakeholders should assist in ZM outreach and education programs, including the following audiences: lake/pond property owners (both MA residents and non-residents); tourists and renters; manufacturers of boats, canoes and kayaks; sportsmen's organizations; regional environmental organizations; local conservation commissions; law enforcement entities; elected officials; Mass. Office of Travel and Tourism and MassDOT; educational institutions; and real estate agents/property rental agencies, hotel and lodging establishments.
- ZMTF members and other stakeholders should be encouraged to use the following means of communication: brochures; local signage; billboards; the Web (including a dedicated site on the

EEA web pages); local access TV; public TV; association and membership organizations; and public service announcements.

A listing of the outreach/education commitments made by members of the ZMTF is included at Attachment B.

2. Vessel Decontamination Procedures

The ZMTF concluded that it needed to agree on required decontamination procedures that met the following general criteria:

- 1) from a science perspective is it effective?
- 2) from a practical standpoint is it feasible and cost effective?
- 3) are there any potential adverse effects on the local ecosystem?
- 4) are there potential adverse effects on boats or equipment?
- 5) are there any regulatory implications based on the procedure?
- 6) are there sufficient resources to support the decontamination procedures?

The ZMTF also agreed that it should avoid a multiplicity of recommended decontamination options in the ZM outreach materials in order to lessen any potential confusion regarding what is advised or required as to decontamination and certification. The ZMTF encourages that the Massachusetts Aquatic Invasive Species Working Group (AIS Working Group) seek to have any procedures it recommends or coordinates on other species or through the regional collaborative be consistent so as to minimize potential confusion of the public. The ZMTF recommends that EEA maintain a website with a full listing of effective decontamination procedures for vessels and equipment.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations concerning decontamination procedures:

A. Clean, Drain, Dry. All visible plants, mud, or other debris should be removed. All drain plugs should be pulled with any standing water allowed to fully drain. The watercraft and equipment should then be allowed to fully dry for 1 week during July and August, 2 weeks in June and September, and 4 weeks before and after these dates. Dry times should be longer if weather has been unseasonably cool or wet.

Note: Vessels that have been exposed to freezing temperatures for the winter are considered to be decontaminated.

OR

B. Clean, Drain, Decontaminate. After cleaning and draining, use an approved decontamination method or combination of methods on all vessel parts in contact with water and carpeted trailer bunks:

- Steam or Scalding Hot Wash (>140 degrees): To achieve this temperature at the surface being cleaned, water temperature must be as close to 155 degrees as possible at the nozzle (Note: Caution should be taken as this temperature may cause scalding to exposed skin). Keep contact for 10 seconds or more. **High pressure spray is best** to clean the outside surfaces of vessels and low pressure should be used to flush live wells, bilges, ballasts, and

engines. Run the water through the craft's cooling system for at least 10 seconds at 140 degrees. Use "ears" for outboards, or garden hose for personal watercraft and inboards as you would normally for winterization or running while out of water.

- Chlorine/Bleach Solution (1 oz. per gal. water): Surfaces should be kept "wet" with Chlorine/Bleach solution for at least 10 minutes before rinsing with clean water. Clean all exterior surfaces and flush live wells, bilges, ballasts, and engines with solution. Run outboard engines in a tub, bucket or barrel of solution or use ears to decontaminate engine cooling systems. This is also a good option for soaking ropes, dive gear, or anything else that may be placed into the solution bucket or barrel. Solution may only be used for up to 24 hours after mixing. After that, a fresh chlorine mixture must be mixed.
- Lysol (As sold, or if using the concentrate, dilute to achieve 1% active ingredient): Surfaces should be kept "wet" with Lysol solution for at least 10 minutes before rinsing with clean water. Clean all exterior surfaces and flush live wells, bilges, ballasts, and engines with solution. Run outboard engines in a tub, bucket or barrel of solution or use ears to decontaminate engine cooling systems. This is also a good option for soaking ropes, dive gear, or anything else that may be placed into the solution bucket or barrel. Because of the possible dilution with rinse water, the solution should not be reused. A fresh batch should be used each time if it has been diluted by the cleaning procedure.
- Vinegar (as sold): Surfaces should be kept "wet" with Vinegar solution for at least 20 minutes before rinsing with clean water. This option, however, may not be the most practical or feasible for decontaminating engine cooling systems because of the quantity of vinegar that one would need to purchase in comparison to preparing decontamination solutions from Lysol or bleach concentrate. Vinegar may be a more practical option for cleaning the exterior of the boat and for soaking ropes, dive gear, or anything else that may be placed into the solution bucket or barrel. Because of the possible dilution with rinse water, the solution should not be reused. Fresh solution should be used each time.

Note: All decontamination procedures should be implemented away from water bodies and storm drains draining to watercourses.

3. Enforcement

The ZMTF recognized that options for establishing and enforcing vessel and equipment decontamination requirements on the waters of the Commonwealth are governed by current statutory and regulatory authority. Therefore, the ZMTF recommendations are separated into two elements: a) enforcement under current statutes and regulations and b) enforcement enhancements that are recommended through future legislation and regulation. The ZMTF recommends a graduated system of enforcement steps to provide flexibility to enforcement authorities to encourage voluntary compliance to the extent possible and to impose more severe consequences only if needed to require compliance. The ZMTF also concluded that it was important to clarify enforcement authority of the various enforcement agencies and to ensure that enforcement agencies are aware of and understand those enforcement powers. The ZMTF also concluded that it was important to clarify that boat ramp monitors are not enforcement agents but are there to educate

and provide information to boaters. If necessary, boat monitors will be able to call in support from law enforcement agencies.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- Continued implementation of the long-term management measures adopted by the OFBA⁹ applicable to the use of state boat ramps at water bodies in the Hoosic and Housatonic watersheds, with improved forms and tracking of boat ramp use to inform deployment of enforcement agents and boat ramp monitors. In summary, the management measure provides authority to the local manager to prevent use of the boat ramp by any vessel determined to have been on a water body known to contain ZMs, within the last 30 days, unless such vessel has since been decontaminated. It also provides authority that the local manager may, when other invasive aquatic species are visible on any vessel, refuse use of the boat ramp until said invasive aquatic species have been completely removed to the satisfaction of the managing authority.
- OLE should (and has committed to) develop a summary of the existing authority of law enforcement entities (environmental police, state/local police, conservation enforcement officers, and harbormasters) to enforce existing statutes and regulations, including the management measures in place at OFBA boat ramps, educate those law enforcement entities on their authority, and ensure that they have appropriate discretion to select the means and methods to encourage and require compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- OLE should (and has committed to) conduct local law enforcement training by May 2010 and will begin reaching out to notify trainees as soon as practicable.
- DCR, DFG and OLE should draft legislative recommendations for review and endorsement by the ZMTF that will:
 - Extend requirement for self-certification of boat decontamination to all vessels on water bodies at risk of ZM infestation, regardless of how they gained access to the water, i.e., not just those vessels using OFBA public access ramps. (See Section 7 on legislative recommendations.)
 - Establish a hierarchy of penalties for offenses to include a graduated series of fines, imprisonment terms, and other civil and criminal enforcement options.
 - DCR, DFG and OLE should evaluate whether additional enforcement opportunities are available through regulation without further legislation.
 - In the event of a discovery of ZM in another water body, immediately assess the extent to which additional control and management measures should be promptly implemented or additional information materials are made available at OFBA boat ramps, i.e. additional signage at boat ramps or additional boat monitors.
 - Recommend procedures for municipal and private ramps in the event of a discovery in another water body. EEA to draft lead responsibilities and coordination plan for such an event.

Proposed legislation is included as Attachment C.

4. Improvements to the self-certification and boat ramp monitoring programs

The ZMTF agreed the best method of reducing the risk of spread of ZMs is to stay out of infected waters. However, if vessels are used on infected water bodies, the best management practices for reducing the risk

⁹ The OFBA's enforcement measures are contained in Attachment B to the Zebra Mussel Interim Action Plan.

of further spread of ZMs include a) the self-certification program whereby vessel owners certify that their vessels have not been on ZM infested waters in the past thirty days, or have been properly decontaminated, before launching onto waters of the commonwealth, b) combined with increased education and awareness campaigns. The ZMTF agreed that the monitoring forms need to capture additional information that would be useful for decisions about how to deploy resources at the times and places of highest use, and the self-certification forms need to be updated to reflect the decontamination procedures contained in these Recommendations.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- There should be an increased presence of boat ramp monitors at OFBA boat ramps and other popular access spots on water bodies identified as at high risk of infestation from zebra mussels. Ideally all ramps would be covered during hours with high numbers of users throughout the boating season April 1 to October 31; however the ZMTF recognizes this is not economically feasible. DCR should develop a plan for deploying monitors to cover as many locations as possible during peak hours.
- The ZMTF acknowledges the difficulty of recruiting and retaining volunteers to monitor boat ramps. The DCR should provide training and written instructions/guidelines for volunteer boat ramp monitors, and trained volunteers should be used to provide coverage as much as possible where DCR monitors are not available. DCR should also consider assisting with coordination of volunteers.
- Staffing by state agencies and staffing by volunteers should be assessed annually and as resources become available, additional paid monitors should be added.
- The self-certification form, updated to include the decontamination procedures, is included as Attachment D.
- The ramp monitor form should continue to be used. The ramp monitor form, updated to include information that is helpful for determining ramp usage and deployment of resources, is included as Attachment E.
- DCR should compile and publish information, before the start of the next boating season, from the ramp monitor forms to track ramp usage and periodically adjust the deployment of ramp monitors accordingly.
- After the 2010 boating season the results of monitoring and the effectiveness of the forms and procedures should be reviewed
- DCR should explore further with local municipalities the concept of property tax abatements for citizens who volunteer their time as ramp monitors.
- The Fisheries and Wildlife Board should consider the ZM threat when making decisions about fish stocking, and avoid actions which will increase risk of spreading ZMs.

5. Laurel Lake, Laurel Brook and Housatonic River Management Measures

The ZMTF recognized that Laurel Lake, Laurel Brook and the Housatonic River present an additional set of issues around the transport of veligers and ZMs out of those water bodies. As to Laurel Lake the ZMTF discussed the option of closing the lake but ultimately the majority concluded that the right of public access must be maintained while still taking responsible and concrete steps to address the issue of preventing the spread of ZMs from Laurel Lake. Some members of the ZMTF felt that Laurel Lake should continue to be closed to public use when no monitors are present and a means provided to clean vessels as they leave

Laurel Lake as it represents the highest risk for the transmission of ZMs to other water bodies. Those representatives believe that the actions which protect susceptible water bodies by restricting activities on infected water bodies should be implemented.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- Educate and inform boaters on Laurel Lake and the Housatonic River that they are required to decontaminate their vessels and self-certify that they have done so before going on to other water bodies at risk of ZM infestation. This should be achieved through:
 - For the first year of the program, to ensure sufficient education of the public, DCR hiring and training at least two (non-volunteer) environmental educators (“boat ramp monitors”)
 - Staffing the State ramp at Laurel Lake to cover critical hours from at least Memorial to Labor Day and ideally from April 1st through November 1st (it is assumed that there will be a full-time—40 hours per week monitor on Laurel Lake, with hours to be determined on highest need).
 - Adjusting staffing hours in accordance with information collected by monitors on ramps.
 - DCR maintaining the educational kiosk and signage at the Laurel Lake ramp. The hired monitors will be responsible for keeping brochures and self-certification forms fully stocked at all times and will assist boaters with the understanding of these materials.
 - Establishing signage and educational kiosks at the other popular access sites on Laurel Lake, Laurel Brook and the Housatonic River and work with the Towns to better monitor those locations.
 - Exploring the possibility of having available for the ramp monitor a back pack with spray chlorine solution at the OFBA ramp at Laurel Lake.
- DCR, with the assistance of the Laurel Lake Preservation Association and other local partners, will propose decontamination protocols for lake residents. Resident vessels should be decontaminated with significant detail if they are to travel to another water body at any point because of the likelihood that ZM will have attached due to the prolonged exposure. Vessels coming out for winterization and not traveling would not be considered a risk.
- Develop options for communicating to the boating public when no Laurel Lake ramp monitor is present. Options could include:
 - Securing trained volunteers to assist when the hired monitors are not present.
 - Posting highly visible large, bright signage that tells boaters they must decontaminate after leaving the lake and before entering other waters of the Commonwealth and provide instructions.
 - Providing visible enforcement checks at off hours to emphasize that compliance is mandatory.
- DCR, in consultation with the City of Pittsfield and Town of Stockbridge and other local partners, should work to facilitate the establishment of and provide access to a facility in the vicinity of Laurel Lake where vessels and equipment may be decontaminated according to the recommended decontamination procedures. This facility could take one of several forms, including installation of a commercially-available, zero-discharge wash system to be operated by DCR and/or its partners, or working with private carwash or other facility owners to install equipment capable of decontaminating vessels to the recommended standards. In addition to providing boaters another option for decontaminating their vessels, this facility could be a venue to offer training to the public, municipal officials and other stakeholders on the proper decontamination procedures.

- DCR, in consultation with and with assistance of local municipalities including the Towns of Lee and Lenox, the City of Pittsfield and other local partners, should engage in outreach and education to residents around Laurel Lake, including a special meeting with residents around Laurel Lake.
- The following organizations--Berkshire County League of Sportsmen, the Massachusetts Bass Federation, Lakes and Ponds Association West,, the Housatonic Valley Association—should (and have committed to) do outreach and education consistent with the ZMTF Recommendations.

6. Resources and Collaboration

The ZMTF recognized that given the current economic situation of the Commonwealth and its citizens, there are limited resources available for implementation and enforcement of the ZMTF's Recommendations. Therefore, the Recommendations must include ways for ZMTF members and other stakeholders to contribute towards implementation of education and outreach programs, monitoring and enforcement. The ZMTF recognized that some resources would be monetary and others would be "in kind" contributions of stakeholder organization resources.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- The following organizations have committed to making the following "in kind" contributions to support the ZMTF recommendations:
 - LAPA West and its member associations will continue and expand the activities being taken to contain the spread of ZMs, including: inform the public by developing and disseminating information about the threat, provide volunteer boat ramp monitors at susceptible lakes to supplement the paid ramp monitors, and to monitor susceptible lakes to achieve early detection of pioneer infestations.
 - ZMTF members will contact local college programs (MCLA and BCC) as sources of volunteers to assist in ZM educational, outreach, research, and monitoring programs.
 - LAPA, in conjunction with MCLA, will produce a ZM documentary with a Berkshire county focus for public access television and public service announcements on regular broadcast channels.
 - DCR and DFG will contact appropriate organizations to incorporate ZM information into the course curriculums of boating, fishing, and hunting safety training/education programs.
 - The Berkshire County League of Sportsmen will disseminate ZM information through organized sportsmen's groups, including discussion of the ZM issue on the sportsmen's show on the Berkshire local public access television that is broadcast to the Berkshire and Pioneer Valleys.
 - The Massachusetts Bass Federation will provide monitors for fishing tournaments and support outreach through booths at sportsmen's shows.
 - The Housatonic Valley Association will contact Acadia Shop and Berkshire Outfitters to assist on ZM outreach.
- DFG will provide design plans for kiosks which can be built and placed at municipal, private and other access points. A typical design is included as Attachment F.
- The Environmental Police should offer training and necessary materials that will allow for local law enforcement to provide enforcement of applicable laws and regulations
- Ongoing communication and cooperation among all stakeholders will be necessary to maintain efforts to address ZM issues, including review and improvements to the boat monitoring and self-

certification programs, enforcement efforts, and education and outreach efforts. These ongoing efforts should be integrated into the continued work of the Commonwealth's AIS Working Group, and should be re-assessed by EEA in approximately November 2010 to take into account the experience from the 2010 boating season.

As noted above other commitments are identified in Attachment B.

7. Legislative and Regulatory Recommendations

The ZMTF found that existing statutes and regulations provide only a limited ability to implement enforcement programs designed to reduce the risk of spread of ZM to other water bodies in the Commonwealth. For example, while State entities have the ability to control to some degree the use of State-controlled boat ramps, there is no comprehensive way to regulate access to water bodies through other access points, nor is there a way to regulate certain types of vessels, including sailboats, canoes or kayaks, that represent an important vector for the transmission of ZMs. The ZMTF concluded that certain amendments need to be made to the General Laws to provide a uniform, consistent and comprehensive authorization to address all aspects of ZM control, while still preserving the Commonwealth's long-established tradition of maximizing access to water bodies for recreational purposes. The Task Force also concluded that recommended legislative and regulatory changes where possible and appropriate should also facilitate the Commonwealth's ability to address the entire range of current and future AIS issues, not just ZMs.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- The Legislature should be encouraged to make amendments to the General Laws to implement the ZM-related Recommendations:
 - EEA to provide recommendations to the Legislature for amendments to pending Senate Bill 2113 to implement appropriate recommendations of the ZMTF
 - The Commonwealth agencies should develop a comprehensive regulatory scheme under current legislation to implement measures to control the introduction and spread of ZMs and other AIS in the Commonwealth.

8. Future Actions

Although the ZMTF's Recommendations focused on ZM-specific issues, the ZMTF recognizes the broader issue of aquatic invasive species and their potential threat to the ecosystems of the Commonwealth. Therefore, the ZMTF decided to include in its Recommendations future actions that the Commonwealth and others should consider and/or study to address the challenges posed by the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species.

The ZMTF makes the following Recommendations:

- EEA should consider placing a surcharge or fee on boating registration fees or other appropriate licenses to provide dedicated revenue, not subject to appropriation, to fund AIS monitoring and eradication programs, enforcement efforts, and outreach programs. As this fee would affect

boaters state-wide, it will require broader stakeholder discussion before any such surcharge or fee should be proposed.

- DCR and DFG should incorporate the applicable ZMTF Recommendations into a document designated as the “DCR/DFG Zebra Mussel Action Plan” that will be used to guide the Commonwealth’s actions in regard to the ZM issues. The ZM Action Plan should continue to be regarded as a “living document” that will be subject to periodic updating as the Commonwealth gains experience in addressing the ZM issues and as scientific research and other states’ experience establishes new or additional “best practices” in this area.
- DFW will, for the next five years, be monitoring Laurel Lake to determine if there are any significant ecological changes, and to gather data on the impact of ZMs to be compared with the experience of other states.
- EEA, in conjunction with the AIS Working Group, should be encouraged to periodically re-assess and update the comprehensive action plan to address the issue of aquatic invasive species on a Commonwealth-wide basis, including:
 - Scientific research to identify potential AIS threats, the areas of the Commonwealth susceptible to such threats, and steps that can be taken to control the introduction or spread of AIS in the Commonwealth and possible eradication measures
 - Recommendations to the Legislature on changes to the General Laws to provide statutory, regulatory and enforcement authority to address AIS related issues.
 - As part of the AIS Working Group mission or as a mission of a subgroup, the ZMTF recommends that the following mission statement be adopted:

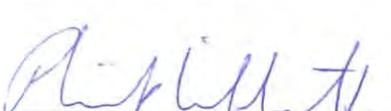
“The mission of the ZMTF is to recommend implementation of a program that reduces the probability of spread of ZMs from infested locations to other water bodies, does not unreasonably restrict public access, is compatible with the Massachusetts Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan¹⁰, and is consistent with the level of financial resources that can reasonably be committed to this critical issue.”
- The ZMTF should hold a public information session on April 7th from 6:00 - 8:00 pm at the Crosby Elementary School in Pittsfield, MA to share with stakeholders the Recommendations of the ZMTF, and for ZMTF members to update the public on the status of completing recommended actions.

Conclusion

The participants to Zebra Mussel Task Force appreciate the hard work and honest efforts offered by each other in achieving these recommendations. We believe these recommendations meet the interests of all stakeholders and offer a realistic and implementable approach for reducing the risk of spread of zebra mussels in the water bodies of the Commonwealth. These recommendations, while not legally binding on us, are evidence of our joint desire and goal to see these recommendations implemented. We will work to explain and support these recommendations within our own stakeholder communities. We will also work together to support and explain these recommendations to other stakeholders, regulators, the legislature and the Executive Branch in order achieve their implementation.

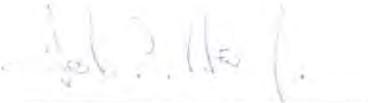
¹⁰ The Massachusetts Aquatic Species Management Plan can be found at <http://www.mass.gov/czm/invasives/>.

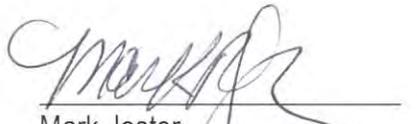
Agreed to by the members of the Zebra Mussel Task Force:


Phil Griffiths EEA – Chair ZMTF

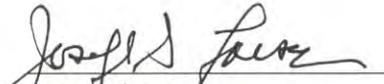

Anne Carroll, DCR

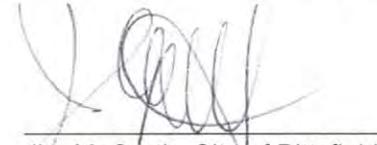

Lee Hauge
Pontoosuc Lake Association

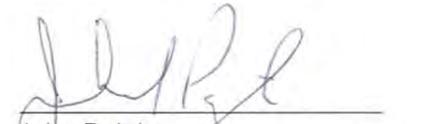

Jack Hickey
LAPA

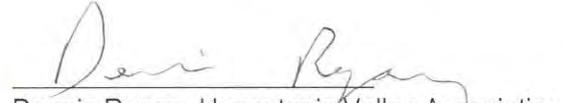

Mark Jester
Berkshire County League of Sportsmen

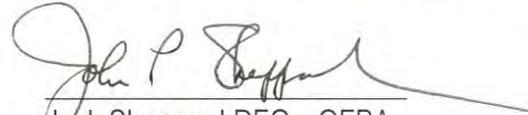

Erik Kaplan
Massachusetts Bass Federation


Joseph Larson
Professor Emeritus, UMass


Jim McGrath, City of Pittsfield


John Pajak
Massachusetts Environmental Police


Dennis Regan, Housatonic Valley Association


Jack Sheppard DFG—OFBA

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Zebra Mussel Brochure – To be added, as of 3/25/10 in graphic design phase
- B. Commitments of Task Force Members
- C. Proposed Legislation
- D. Self-Certification Form
- E. Boat Ramp Monitoring Form
- F. Kiosk Design

The Zebra Mussel Brochure graphic design is being finalized and will be posted soon. The language has been agreed upon.

Action		Notes	Responsibility
Marketing Slogan		Slogan for MA will be "Don't Move a Mussel"	
Kiosks at boat ramps		All 14 lakes need to have a prominent informational kiosk, with box for clean boat forms and brochures.	DCR/OFBA to provide kiosks for state ramps-DCR to provide standard design to others to provide kiosks at other locations (HVA at 5 river access sites and BCLS at others)
Signage		Signage at ramps (roadways as well?).	LAPA to assist in identifying location/number of signs and EEA will see if DCR/DFG sign people can produce
Public Service Announcements	Radio	Develop one for pre-boating season, one for during boating season	Jim McGrath Berkshire PSAs
	TV Stations		Goal Show
	Public TV	Scrolling bulletin board, feature interviews	LAPA will do MCLA documentary and PSAs for Public TV stations
Literature Drops	State ZM brochures	Marinas, sport shops, dive shops, town halls, etc.	Jim McGrath in Central Berkshires and HVA at outdoor recreation stores
Newspaper	Letters to editor		
	Paid ads	in local newspapers	
	Press Releases	Sent in prior to boating season	
	Feature Writers	make requests	
Electronic Media	Web based emailing		
Websites	main state website	All municipal websites should have a section or link to MA main ZM site	DCR and Mass Bass web sites
Billboards		At prominent locations throughout county	DCR and BCLS
Boat Ramp Monitors		Ensure monitors are knowledgeable and have info to hand out	DCR
Seminars	Boat cleaning	in conjunction with local marinas	DCR
	general education on ZM issue	general education meetings combined with issue updates	
Public Display Tables at events	Third Thursday events	Display board will need to be developed, with literature on hand to distribute	Jim M. City of Pittsfield and Mass Bass at sportsmens shows
	Fairs/festivals		

SENATE DOCKET, NO. 2175 FILED ON: 7/15/2009
SENATE No. 2113

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:
Benjamin B. Downing

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the passage of the accompanying bill:
An Act protecting lakes and ponds.

PETITION OF:

Name:	District/Address:
Benjamin B. Downing	Berkshire, Hampshire and Franklin
William Smitty Pignatelli	4th Berkshire
Stephen M. Brewer	Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin
Anne M. Gobi	5th Worcester

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year Two Thousand and Ten

An Act protecting lakes and ponds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. Section 37B of Chapter 21 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2008 official edition, is hereby amended by striking the second paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following:--

For the purposes of this aquatic nuisance control program, the term "aquatic nuisance" shall mean undesirable or excessive substances or populations that interfere with the recreational and ecological potential of a body of water or associated natural resources, and shall include but not be limited to rooted aquatic vegetation and algae populations, dreissena mussels, [DCR/DFG to insert a species names for Asian carp] spiny water flea or other invasive species declared to be an aquatic nuisance by the commissioner of the department of conservation and recreation, all of which are hereby declared to be aquatic nuisances for the purposes of this chapter.

Except as otherwise authorized by the department, no person shall place or cause to be placed in or upon inland waters of the commonwealth a vessel, as defined in chapter 90B, section 1, or a boat trailer that that contains an aquatic nuisance , unless properly decontaminated in accordance with the department's requirements.

The department may make rules and regulations, in consultation with the department of fish and game, governing the establishment of the aquatic nuisance control program and for the purpose of

suppressing, eradicating, controlling or otherwise mitigating or reducing the risk of the spread of aquatic nuisances. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to or have the effect of limiting the authority of the division of fisheries and wildlife to manage and regulate inland fisheries resources and other wildlife pursuant to chapter 131 or chapter 131A.

The department may make contracts on behalf of the commonwealth; shall study and promote improved methods of suppressing, controlling or otherwise mitigating or reducing the risk of the spread of such aquatic nuisances; may act in co-operation with any state agency, any person, any subdivision of the commonwealth, any other state, the United States, or any foreign government, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, shall act in co-operation with federal and state agencies engaged in the study or control of said aquatic nuisances; may conduct investigations and gather and distribute information concerning such public nuisances; may issue orders or establish quarantines to suppress and/or eradicate such aquatic nuisances; and may advise, make use of and require the use of all lawful means of suppressing controlling or otherwise mitigating or reducing the risk of the spread of such aquatic nuisances.

Whoever resists or obstructs the department, or employee or agent duly authorized by the commissioner or his designee, while any of those persons are engaged in suppressing or eradicating any aquatic nuisance as defined in the second paragraph of this section, or whoever knowingly violates any rule, regulation, order or quarantine issued by the commissioner, in writing, relative to the suppression or eradication of aquatic nuisances shall be subject to either (a) a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation; or (b) the fines and sanctions set forth in section 5D of chapter 90B. Each day that such violation occurs or continues shall be deemed a separate violation. The penalty may be assessed by the department, and may be recovered in an action brought on behalf of the commonwealth in the superior court. The commonwealth also may bring an action for injunctive relief in the superior court for any such violation, and the superior court shall have jurisdiction to enjoin such violation and to grant such further relief as it may deem appropriate.

No owner or occupant of an estate infested or infected by any of the aforesaid aquatic nuisances shall by reason thereof be civilly or criminally liable except to the extent and in the manner and form set forth in this section.

Section 2. Chapter 90B of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting the following section:--

Section 5D. Notwithstanding section 14, whoever violates section 37B of chapter 21 shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than thirty days or both. Whoever violates this section on or after a conviction or plea for a first offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than sixty days or both. For each and every offense on and after a conviction or plea for a second offense, whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars and imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. On or after a conviction or plea for a first

offense, the director of the office of law enforcement may also proceed against the certificate of number of any vessel involved in a subsequent violation of this section in accordance with section 11(m).

Section 3. Section 10H of chapter 21A, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the third paragraph the following paragraph:--

A person notified to appear before the clerk of the district court as provided in section 10G for a violation of the first sentence of section 5D of chapter 90B may so appear within the time specified and pay a fine of \$100. A person notified to appear before the clerk of the district court as provided in section 10G for a violation of the second sentence of section 5D of chapter 90B may so appear within the time specified and pay a fine of \$500.

STEPS TO FOLLOW EVERY TIME YOU LAUNCH YOUR WATERCRAFT

- 1)  Follow Step 1 and 2 on the reverse side of this form.
- 2)  Sign and Date a New Line Below for Each Visit.
- 3)  Place this Side of the Certificate Facing Up on the Dashboard of your Tow Vehicle.

<p>CERTIFICATE OF DECONTAMINATION</p> <p>My boat is clean and I have not put it in any waters listed in Step 1; or I have decontaminated my boat and trailer as outlined in Step 2.</p> <p><u>Sign and Date</u> → _____ Boater's signature and date (not valid unless signed and dated)</p>

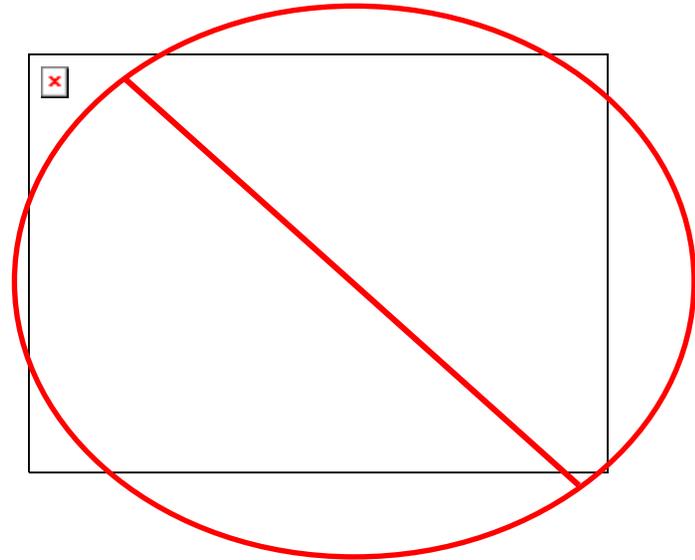
<p>CERTIFICATE OF DECONTAMINATION</p> <p>My boat is clean and I have not put it in any waters listed in Step 1; or I have decontaminated my boat and trailer as outlined in Step 2.</p> <p><u>Sign and Date</u> → _____ Boater's signature and date (not valid unless signed and dated)</p>

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<p>CERTIFICATE OF DECONTAMINATION</p> <p>My boat is clean and I have not put it in any waters listed in Step 1; or I have decontaminated my boat and trailer as outlined in Step 2.</p> <p><u>Sign and Date</u> → _____ Boater's signature and date (not valid unless signed and dated)</p>

BOATERS MUST FILL OUT THIS *CLEAN BOAT CERTIFICATION FORM* BEFORE LAUNCHING THEIR BOAT*



Why Is The Clean Boat Form Required?

- Zebra Mussels (pictured above) are a small freshwater mollusk, typically one inch or less in size that grow in clusters and attach to solid objects. They are a non-native aquatic invasive species that were introduced to the US in the 1980s and can spread rapidly and significantly alter a water body. They are established in the bordering states of VT, NY, and CT and were confirmed in Laurel Lake in Lee/Lenox MA in 2009.

****This clean boat certification form is required for all watercraft at the state boat ramps listed below that were determined to be at high or moderate risk for zebra mussel colonization. Failure to comply can result in a fine.***

THIS FORM IS REQUIRED FOR ALL WATERCRAFT AT: Ashmere Lake, Cheshire Reservoir, Housatonic River, Lake Buel, Lake Garfield, Lake Mansfield, Laurel Lake, Onota Lake, Plunkett Reservoir, Pontoosuc Lake, Prospect Lake, Richmond Pond, Shaw Pond, and Stockbridge Bowl.

STEPS TO FOLLOW EVERY TIME YOU LAUNCH YOUR WATERCRAFT

STEP 1: Identify Waterbodies You Have Visited

⇒ Please read this section and answer Question 1 below.

The following Northeast waters all contain zebra or quagga mussels:

MASSACHUSETTS

Laurel Lake, Lee/Lenox
Housatonic River

CONNECTICUT

East/West Twin Lakes

NEW YORK

Ballston Lake
Hudson River
Lake George
Mohawk River
Saratoga Lake
Saint Lawrence River
The Finger Lakes
*many additional lakes

VERMONT

Lake Bomoseen
Lake Champlain
Lake Horton

THE GREAT LAKES

Others _____

**See kiosk for updated list of contaminated waters or visit USGS website*

⇒ **QUESTION 1:**

Has your watercraft been in any of the above waters in the last 30 days? YES or NO?

IF YOU ANSWERED "NO", and to the best of your knowledge your watercraft is free of all other aquatic invasive species, sign this form on the reverse side, and place it on your dashboard before launching your boat.

IF YOU ANSWERED "YES", go to Part 2: Decontamination.

STEP 2: Decontamination

If you answered "YES" to QUESTION 1, your boat may be carrying some form of zebra or quagga mussels and you must clean your boat using one of the procedures below.

DECONTAMINATION METHODS (choose Method A or B)

Method A: Clean, Drain and Dry Your Watercraft

Step 1: CLEAN all visible plants, mud, or other debris

Step 2: DRAIN all water (bilge, livewells, motor)

Step 3: DRY (1 week during July and August, 2 weeks in June and September, and 4 weeks before and after these dates.)

OR

Method B: Clean, Drain and Wash Your Watercraft

Step 1: CLEAN all visible plants, mud, or other debris

Step 2: DRAIN all water (bilge, livewells, motor)

Step 3: WASH your boat's hull, trailer, equipment, and any other exposed surfaces, and the inside of your bilge area, livewell, and engine cooling system with one of the following:

*Steam or Scalding Hot Wash (>140 degrees) OR

*Chlorine/bleach Solution (1 oz. per gal. water) OR

*Lysol (as sold or mix to 1% solution) OR

*Vinegar (as sold)

*See complete decontamination instructions in brochure as kiosk

⇒ **QUESTION 2:**

Have you cleaned, drained and dried; or cleaned, drained and washed your boat following method A or B above? Yes or No? **IF YOU ANSWERED "YES"**, sign this form on the reverse side. **IF YOU ANSWERED "NO"**, you cannot launch your boat and will be in violation and subject to a fine if you do.

Lake: _____ Boat Launch Name: _____ Boat Ramp Monitor Name: _____
 Date: _____ Start time: _____ End Time: _____ Weather: _____

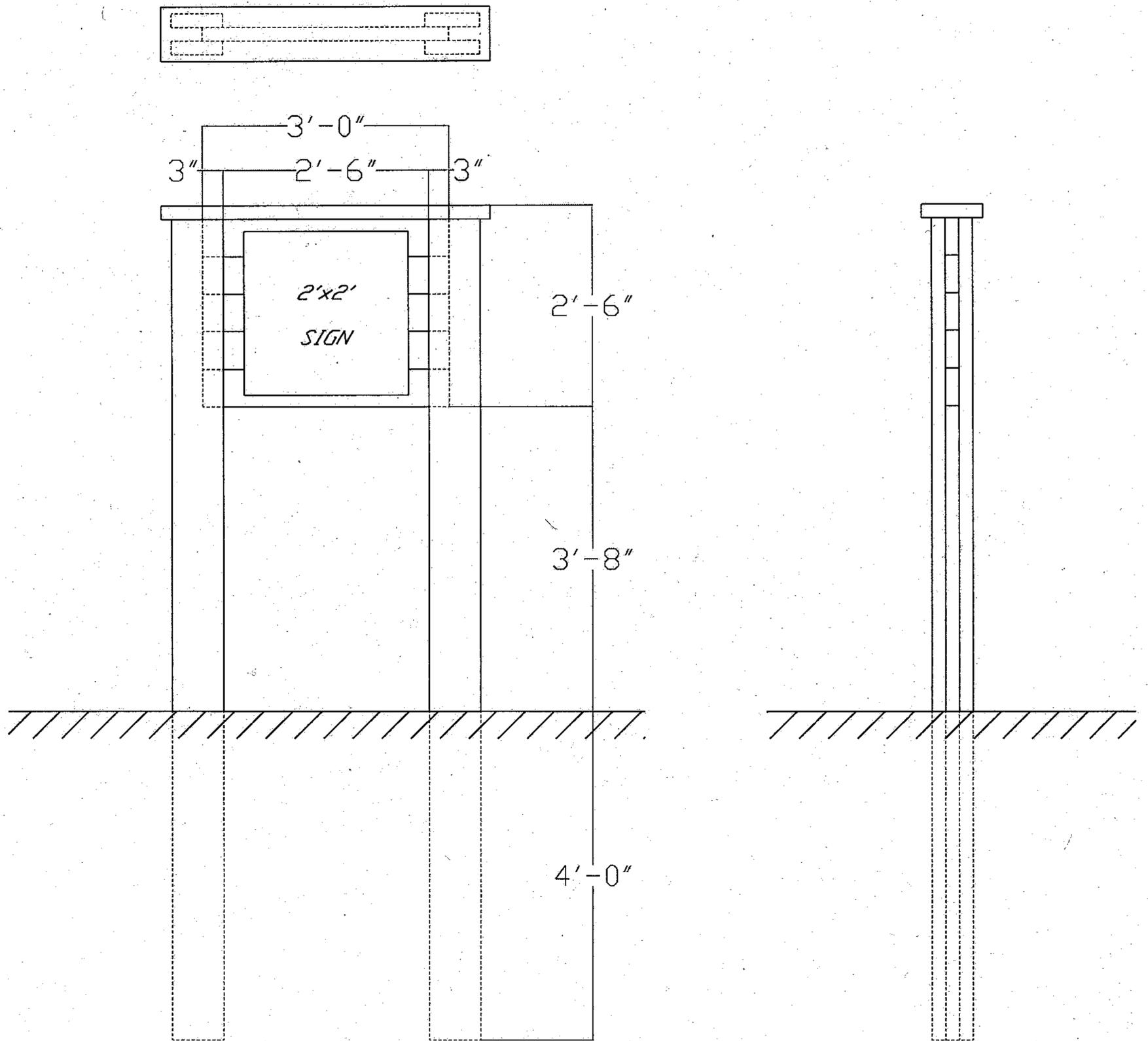
Instructions: At start of monitoring session, please use parking lot log to note vehicles already in parking lot and whether they have a clean boat certificate.

boat no.	Time	Boat type ^A	State of Registration	Has boater inspected for AIS since last use? (Y/N)	Organisms found by boat ramp monitor? (Y/N)	Organism ID by boat ramp monitor ^B	Last waterbody visited (Waterbody name, State, when visited)	How did boater last decontaminate their boat? ^C
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

A) Boat Type: M = motoboat; J = jet ski; S = sailboat; C = canoe; K = kayak; R = rowboat; O = other (describe)

B) ID: Species Identification: EWM = Eurasian watermilfoil; VM = Variable Milfoil; WC = waterchestnut; CLP = curly-leafed pondweed; WRITE IN OTHER SPECIES best description

C) C = chlorine; D = drying; H = hot water; L = lysol; V = vinegar; O = other (specify)



KIOSK LEGS AND CAP SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED FROM STANDARD 2"X8" PRESSURE TREATED LUMBER

SIGN BOARDS SHALL BE STANDARD 2"X6"

LEGS AND CAP SHALL BE SCREWED TOGETHER WITH GALVANIZED SCREWS

KIOSK - PLAN AND DETAILS