



2013 ANNUAL REPORT

DNR STATEWIDE AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS) ADVISORY COMMITTEE

January 6, 2014



WHY SHOULD WE CARE?

“Minnesota” means “sky-tinted waters” and water is central to Minnesotan’s lifestyle, to Minnesota’s economy, and to Minnesota’s heritage.

Fishing alone supports 43,000 jobs in Minnesota yearly and outdoor recreation generates \$4 billion annually.

In over 250 taxing districts, water-related real estate makes up more than half the tax base, paying for schools, roads, and other critical infrastructure. Surface water resources are critical to many communities across the state for drinking water, fire fighting, and agricultural irrigation. Lakes, rivers, and wetlands draw millions of visitors to Minnesota each year. Healthy lakes and rivers are a core Minnesota value and cornerstone of Minnesota’s economy.

Aquatic Invasive Species, (AIS) threaten these values and compromise Minnesota’s way of life, economy, and future. But only \$8.5 million/year is being spent to protect our lakes and rivers from AIS.

Minnesotans value water. They voted to increase sales taxes in 2008 by passing the historic Clean Water, Land, and Legacy Amendment.

Since 2008 the Clean Water portion of the Legacy Fund has appropriated almost \$400 million dollars for testing, enhancing and restoring impaired surface waters in the state. Unfortunately, even as Minnesota makes historic investments in water conservation, AIS threatens to reverse this progress.

Unlike water bodies that become impaired with nitrogen or phosphorus, there are currently no good tools to sustainably control or remove aquatic invasive animals such as spiny water flea, rusty crayfish, or zebra mussels. Aquatic invasive plants remain nearly impossible to eradicate once established. The costs of mitigating, managing, or coping with these pests are rapidly increasing. As an example, the ongoing, aggregate cost to the Great Lakes due to AIS infestation is over \$100 million annually.¹ The costs to reverse or prevent zebra mussels from fouling water and other industrial works on the Great Lakes alone totaled \$5 billion by the year 2000.²

¹ Rosaen, Alex L., Grover, Erin A., Spencer, Colby W., [The Costs of Aquatic Species to the Great Lakes States](#), Anderson Economic Group, LLC, March 5, 2012.

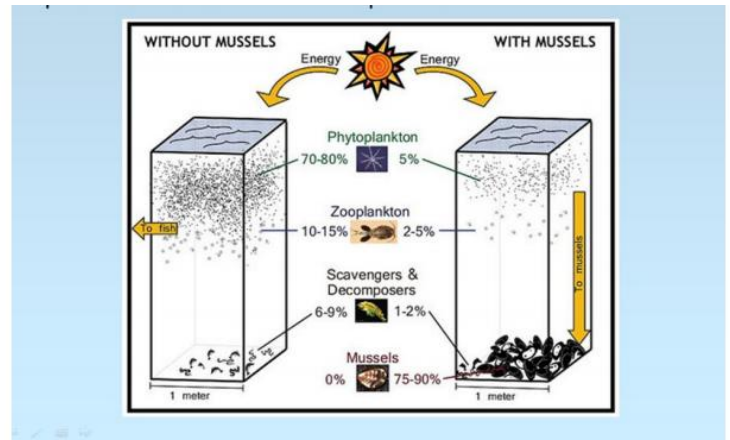
² www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/pr96/mar96/noaa96-11.html

Minnesota has an opportunity to take action and avoid the crippling costs endured in other areas. **The best and cheapest solution is to keep AIS out of a water body** when possible. Finding safe and economic ways to control AIS in infested waters would be enormously beneficial as well.

Minnesota has been battling AIS since the 1940s with the introduction of the common carp. Today Zebra mussels pose the most urgent need. In 2005 the DNR designated only 7 water bodies as infested with zebra mussels. Today over 170 are designated.

Most Damaging Result of Zebra Mussels:

They filter the water and remove plankton that would otherwise provide food for fish and other aquatic life.



A successful strategy to this complex AIS situation will be holistic, incorporating multiple scientific disciplines and multiple public, private, and business partners. Minnesota's AIS strategies must be updated to cope with the onslaught of new invaders, to fill in loopholes that allow for unintentional spread, and to prepare for future threats. There will likely be no single silver bullet to prevent the zebra mussel spread, but rather a combination of strategies towards a better solution.

AIS MISCONCEPTIONS

One of the obstacles Minnesota faces in developing and implementing comprehensive statewide AIS strategies are misperceptions held by policy makers and the public.

To those that say Minnesota cannot be successful controlling the spread of AIS, we, the members of the Statewide AIS Advisory Committee, chosen from diverse regions and personal and professional experience with AIS, unanimously disagree. Minnesota not only can be successful, but must be successful in order to protect a way of life and economy based upon healthy and vibrant water ecosystems.

Some say that Minnesota has too many lakes to protect, but research indicates that other areas with as many lakes and even greater variations in topography have demonstrated success.¹

Some say that Minnesotans have too many boats, but we see instead an opportunity to leverage personal self-interest and to develop a reliable, ongoing funding source.

¹ USGS <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/SpeciesAnimatedMap.aspx?speciesID=5>

Some say that birds transport AIS. Researchers have concluded that this is not the case. The primary AIS vectors are human pathways, although important specifics remain unknown and vary by species and situation.²

Some say that effective strategies will be too expensive, to which we respond that significant underdeveloped opportunities exist to involve the private sector, an army of volunteers, and well-developed organizations. Better cultivation of potential partners

could add considerable savings and increase effectiveness.

The wealth that Minnesota's lakes, rivers, and wetlands generate justifies considerable investment in their protection by preventing the further spread.



Zebra mussels scraped from Lock & Dam #7 near LaCrescent, Minnesota, 2001

Public officials must balance current expenditures against public assets such as our surface water, native fisheries, the economic opportunity and ecological health Minnesotans now enjoy. We have an obligation as a state to leave our water resources intact for future generations to enjoy. We are known as the "Land of 10,000 Lakes". Minnesota must provide lake and river protection in the most robust manner.

COMMITTEE CHAIR LETTER

"A society grows great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they will never sit in" (an old Greek Proverb)

As chairperson of the Aquatic Invasive Species Advisory Committee, I present this proverb to all who enjoy the natural treasures of this great state of ours as a challenge. The challenge is that we must preserve what we have, protect what we need, and improve what we can. As a proud grandparent, I believe we must accept this challenge not only for ourselves but also for our grandchildren and their children. The grandeur and beauty of our state's natural resources must be preserved for us and for our future generations.

It is with this in mind that I want to thank all of my fellow committee members and DNR staff who for this past year have worked so diligently to find solutions to the very serious problem of Aquatic Invasive Species in our state. I especially wish to thank DNR Commissioner Landwehr for the opportunity to make a difference in the future of this great state. It is through his foresight that this committee was formed on the premise that the sustainable future of our state's natural resource lies in the hands of its citizens. I

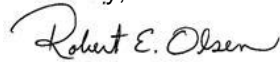
² WI DNR http://dnr.wi.gov/news/weekly/Article_Lookup.asp?id=2495

also want to thank all of the organizations that have already taken up this challenge. It is from their efforts that we are able to prepare for the battle ahead with the certainty of success.

A very wise and devoted person once asked these questions: "If not now, When? If not here, Where? If not I, Who?" Here in lies the challenge. We must as Minnesotans do our share, however small it may seem. But, when added together the combined outcome can be great. The challenge for the committee members in this next year will be to bring forward ideas and recommendations to the DNR that will provide the sustainable funding needed to battle these invaders, to review current policies and practices to insure that they are efficient and effective and to improve upon them where possible. I know that each member of this committee shares the devotion and passion to make a positive difference for our children's future as well as our own.

As we enter into this new year, we need to follow the advice of the first chief of the US Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot who stated "The vast possibilities of our great future will become realities only if we make ourselves responsible for that future." With this I challenge all who love the glorious bounty of this state's natural resources to be engaged in the issues and to do whatever you can to assist in this most important endeavor. The possibilities are truly great.

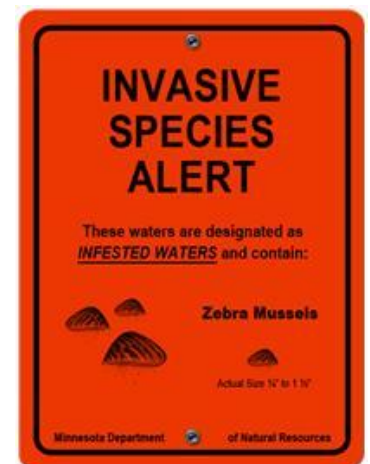
Sincerely,



Robert E. Olsen; DNR Aquatic Invasive Species Advisory Committee Chairman

RECOMMENDATIONS TO DNR

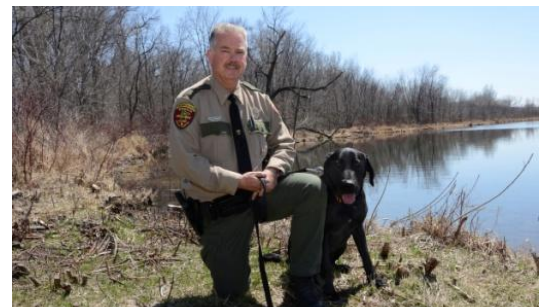
- On March 28th, 2013 this committee sent a letter to the MN Legislature affirming that "MN can and must stop the spread of AIS."
- The effectiveness of AIS inspection/decontamination is not "one size fits all." Different boats represent different levels of risk and pose different challenges both in inspection and decontamination. There is a need to differentiate in policy or statute best management practices and decontamination methods.
- An effective AIS prevention program on urban lakes will look different than AIS control in remote areas, but basic, proven science-based protocols need to be established statewide so there is uniformity for the user.
- There is a need to control (inspect/decontaminate if needed) watercraft from out of state and the committee encourages the DNR to work with other agencies like the Department of Transportation to utilize existing infrastructure and personnel to increase protection. (Note: Good inspection programs may only require an estimated 5% of watercraft to undergo decontamination.)
- The current Delegation Agreement poses challenges for local government agencies. We encourage the MN DNR to continue working with Local Government Units (LGU) partners to improve the delegation agreement and to launch an education campaign to generate more LGU involvement across the state.
- It can take years for an infested water body to be detected, so Best Management Practices (BMP) need to be used whenever traveling from one water body to another.
- Signage at public water accesses can be improved and standardized.



GOALS and DIRECTION FOR 2014

In 2013 the Committee spent much of our time reviewing current DNR programs, statistics, budgets and research. Towards the end of the year we began to look at AIS programs in other areas to learn what they are doing that might be of use to Minnesota. We suggest that some of the managers who have developed and run effective programs outside of Minnesota be invited to present to the Committee.

- Leverage the energy of private enterprise in AIS control efforts. For instance, if inspection/decontamination was required after leaving infested waters AND decontamination operators/units were certified by the state, the free market would be leveraged to provide effective protection with the best convenience and lowest cost to users. Watercraft and water related equipment could be designed and engineered to improve Minnesota's biosecurity, reduce cost, and minimize the time required for inspection and decontamination. Committee members are actively working with boat manufacturing associations to reduce risk and facilitate decontamination.
- Greater sharing of information and the opportunity for coordination between DNR departments, other State Agencies, Governmental units including watershed districts, soil and water conservation districts, federal agencies like USGS, USFWS, USFS, NPS, and conservation organizations.
- Educate the public and the press with messages focused on science, not rhetoric, as a way to manage misconceptions surrounding the changes necessary to stop the spread of AIS.
- Include AIS information and BPMs at point of sale for every buyer of fishing, hunting, boat and trailer registration, and aquatic plant management and water safety applicants.



DNR Enforcement Officer, 2LT Larry Hanson and his Zebra Mussel Sniffing Canine Partner, Digger

AIS COMMITTEE

The DNR Statewide Aquatic Invasive Species Advisory Committee was formed to “advise the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources on its Aquatic Invasive Species Program.” The 15 members selected to serve on the advisory committee, and the 5 ex-officio members represent a broad range of personal and professional experiences including bait dealers, county commissioners, local governmental units, marina owners, lake associations, conservation groups, anglers, academia, watershed managers, federal agencies, tourism, non-governmental organizations, and resource managers.

Early in the year, committee members spent a great deal of time reviewing current MN DNR programs and learning more about the various perspectives and AIS experiences of the

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members. During late summer, we began to look at research, programs, and policies from other areas of the country and the world, and to refine some general themes we wished to pursue:

- Recognition of the role of social science plays in raising public awareness,
- The need for better risk assessment and decontamination strategies for different categories of watercraft,
- Closer monitoring and enforcement avenues for second party sales of water related equipment,
- A deeper understanding of the diverse stakeholders and the concerns each brings to the AIS issue.

QR Code to access Advisory Committee Website and more committee information:



COMMITTEE ADVISORS

Barten, John	Delano	Natural Resources Director - Three Rivers Park
Botzek, Gary	Elk River	Association Manager/lobbyist
Byron, Jerry	Waseca	Vice President Alumacraft Boat Company
Conzemius, Pat	Blaine	Wildlife Forever
Crabb, Rachael	Minneapolis	Water Quality Specialist - Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board
Dotta, Matt (Oct '13)	Park Rapids	Hubbard County Commissioner
Fischburg, Barb Halbakken	Detroit Lakes	Minnesota Coalition of Lake Associations
Forester, Jeff	Minneapolis	Executive Director- MN Lakes & Rivers Advocates, Writer
Green, Jay	Mound	Software engineer/systems architect
Grob, Ken	Park Rapids	Retired Educator
Guetter, Tera - VICE CHAIR	Detroit Lakes	Watershed District Administrator
Jabbour, Gabriel	Orono	Lake Service Provider; Owner
Marko, Dr. Michelle	Moorhead	Asst Prof Biology/Environmental Studies; Concordia College, Moorhead, MN
Olsen, Robert E. - CHAIR	Canby	Lincoln County Environmental Administrator
Oswald, Greg	Ellendale	Oswald Fisheries; Owner
EX-OFICIO MEMBERS		
Alterpeter, Carol	Brainerd	NW and Central Region Manager Explore Minnesota
DeSchampe, Norman	Grand Portage	Grand Portage Band
Hoff, Mike	Eagan	U.S. Fish & Wildlife - St. Paul
Jensen, Douglas	Duluth	Seagrant; Aquatic Invasive Species Program Coordinator
Sorenson, Dr. Peter	St. Paul	Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center (MAISRC)

LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

The DNR cannot meet the challenge of protecting Minnesota's waters from AIS alone.

The Minnesota Legislature and Governor Dayton must pass laws and appropriations to create stricter standards for AIS prevention and mitigation.

The fundamental strategy of AIS prevention is to interrupt the pathways AIS follow from one water body to another. Because most of these pathways are anthropomorphic, prevention requires a change in human behavior. While education, centered on the Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers, has been central to programs in Minnesota, the National Sea Grant Law Center found that there is a strong movement across the nation for stronger AIS laws to change human behavior as well.

The most pressing need for AIS efforts at present is funding.

- The Advisory Committee has sent two letters to the MN Legislature and the LSOHC/LCCMR committees to support requests seeking the purchase of regional decontamination equipment, “we unanimously recognize a pressing and immediate need for a one time funding of local AIS shielding efforts.... Local units of government are in desperate need of State investment if they are to get meaningful DNR protocols and programs up and running, and shield the State’s public waters from further AIS spread.”
- The areas of current unfunded or under-funded needs in order of importance, as established by the AIS Legislative sub-committee:
 - Local AIS efforts and equipment for inspection/decontamination,
 - Applied science research at the Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center, (MAISRC) to facilitate on-the-ground efforts to control AIS vectors of transport, develop effective control and containment methods for both invasive plants and animals and efficient methods to decontaminate watercraft, and develop better management practices,
 - Intra-State efforts and collaboration,
 - Long term funding for MAISRC for a way to kill zebra mussels in already infested waters. The so-called “silver bullet” solution may well take many years or decades,
 - State Parks need funding to establish shielding infrastructure and programs to protect the public waters in their care.
- The Committee recognizes an opportunity to link reliable funding streams with fees for education, particularly of youth, who will become our resource advocates in the future. A program similar to the firearms safety training for boater safety would serve well, particularly when linked with AIS education at the point of collecting user fees.



Governor's Fishing Opener - 2013

- Minnesota Conservation Officers currently report about a 20% statewide violation rate for AIS laws in 2013. Other states have reported a decrease in violation rates in relation to an increase in the level of fines for those violations. The Committee recognizes a need for increased fines to augment and reinforce education and the message of personal responsibility.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

The Statewide AIS Advisory Committee recognizes communication is a critically important element of a successful comprehensive, holistic statewide AIS strategy.

A successful AIS communications program includes:

- Understanding the target audiences
- Using persuasive messaging to promote desired individual actions
- Identifying communication networks and partnerships
- Evaluating program effectiveness.

Towards this end, the communications sub-committee was formed to further review the DNR's AIS communications plan. The communications sub-committee is also responsible for informing the public on the Statewide AIS Advisory Committee's recommendations to the MN DNR.

The following are the committee's goals and key communication strategies for 2014:

Goals:

- Inform the public of the statewide AIS Advisory committee's recommendations to MN DNR
- Review and provide recommendations to the MN DNR AIS Communications Plan and Budget

Strategies:

- Promote a MN DNR education/communications program based upon social marketing which attracts public attention, gives a persuasive message, and fosters behavior changes
- Integrate and coordinate social marketing concepts systematically throughout MN DNR divisions (Eco-Waters, Trails & Parks, Fisheries, and Wildlife)
- Coordinate AIS education and outreach efforts with national AIS campaigns
- Provide regular press releases on AIS Advisory committee's recommendations
- Prepare the Statewide AIS Advisory Committee annual report

Conclusion:

After reviewing DNR programs and much of the available research, committee members believe that a successful AIS program is possible for Minnesota.

While the rate of new infestations remains unacceptably high, progress has been made. Members remain committed to identifying and urging the changes in policy, rules, funding, and legislation that will bring higher degrees of success in our efforts to halt the spread of AIS across Minnesota.

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Even though zebra mussels are a very real and destructive threat in their own, they serve as a poster child for establishing effective AIS strategies that will shield our state's water from other more serious AIS threats in the future. Even lakes that are already coping with one or more AIS will benefit, as AIS are far more destructive in combination than they are individually.

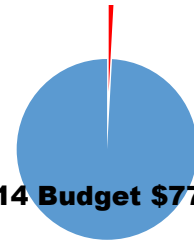
The general ideas around which this committee has gathered include:

- MN needs consistent and ongoing funding to bolster local efforts, and infrastructure,
- Funding of research at the MAISRC to conduct practical, management-focused research that builds upon and improves existing applied research that can be readily used for management and policy,
- Consistent education and messaging for the public, media, legislators, and policy makers at the local, county, and state level,
- AIS managers from all level of public service would benefit from a consistent science based framework of Best Management Practices both inter-state and intra-state, Sharing of information and strategies across state agencies, DNR Departments, and local and county level resource managers and workers. The management of water resources falls to various employees at many levels, and a threat as complex as AIS requires all participants and stakeholders to be working in concert.

STATEMENT OF DNR AIS BUDGETS

DNR's FY14 AIS Budget is 1% of the total DNR budget

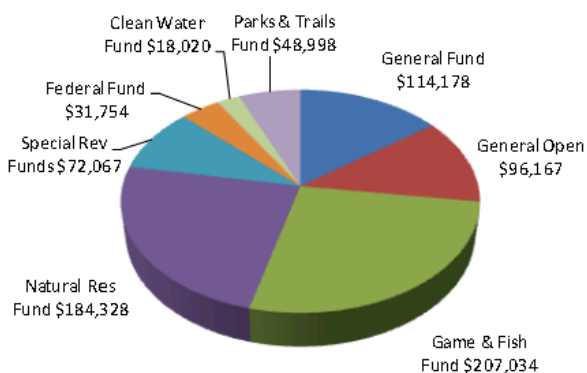
AIS FY14 Budget \$8.170 million



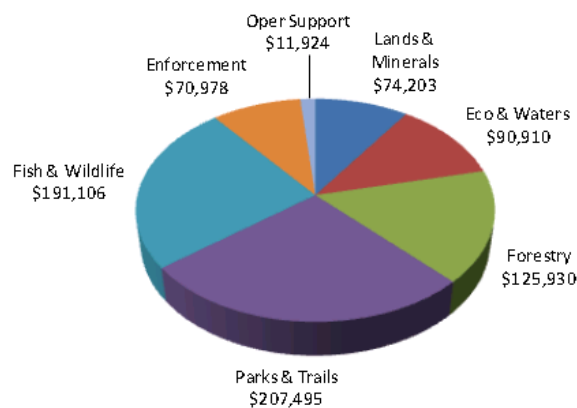
DNR FY14 Budget \$772.5 million

FY14-15 DNR Budget Overview

**FY2014-15 Governor's Recommendation
DNR Expenditures by Fund
\$772.5 Million**



**FY2014-15 Governor's Recommendation
DNR Expenditures by Program
\$772.5 Million**



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What follows is a review of the AIS budget for FY11-15. The FY14/15 budget numbers are on an annual basis and the initial \$8.16M reflect approximately \$300,000+ of terrestrial invasive species funding. The tables below outline the amount and source of funding for the AIS Program's major categories. At the bottom of this document are an explanation of what each fund represents and a breakdown of federal grant dollars over the last three years.

Aquatic Invasive Species FY13 Work activities	FUND				Totals
	ISA	GF	HE	ENRTF	
Enforcement		\$ 1,118,000	\$ 600,000		\$ 1,718,000
Inspection Program	\$ 500,000		\$ 400,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 2,200,000
Inspection equipment				\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000
Public Awareness and Prevent Grants				\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
AIS Management (grants primarily)	\$ 892,000	\$ 200,000			\$ 1,092,000
Field Operations	\$ 1,000,000				\$ 1,000,000
Statwide Coordination	\$ 1,200,000				\$ 1,200,000
Asian Carp Coord., Planning & Monitoring				\$ 93,000	\$ 93,000
Lake Service Provider Training				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Implementation of BMPs for water accesess				\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Zebra mussel research	150,000				\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 3,742,000	\$ 1,318,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,513,000	\$ 8,573,000

Fund	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14/15 Governor's Budget	Comments for FY13 funding
*Invasive Species Account (ISA)	\$ 2,142,000	\$ 2,742,000	\$ 3,742,000	\$ 3,542,000	\$5 surcharge on boat licenses; \$2 surcharge on non-resident fishing licenses; \$750,000 transfer from WRA,
**General Fund (GF)	\$ 1,677,000	\$ 1,318,000	\$ 1,318,000	\$ 4,624,000	
***Heritage Enhancement (HE)		\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000		One-time funding for biennium
****Env. and Nat. Res. Trust Fund (ENRTF)		\$ 2,177,000	\$ 2,513,000		One-time funding for biennium
SUM	\$ 3,819,000	\$ 7,237,000	\$ 8,573,000	\$ 8,166,000	
* In lieu of Lottery proceeds					
Aquatic Invasive Species FY12					
FUND					
Work activities	ISA	GF	HE	ENRTF	Totals (State)
Enforcement		\$ 918,000	\$ 600,000		\$ 1,518,000
Inspection Program			\$ 400,000	\$ 1,192,000	\$ 1,592,000
Inspection equipment				\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Public Awareness and Prevent Grants				\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
AIS Management (grants primarily)	\$ 726,000	\$ 400,000			\$ 1,126,000
Field Operations	\$ 1,000,000				\$ 1,000,000
Statwide Coordination	\$ 956,000			\$ 30,000	\$ 986,000
Asian Carp Coord., Planning & Monitoring	\$ 60,000			\$ 80,000	\$ 140,000
Evaluation of long-term funding needs				\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Aquatic Invasive Species Documentatry				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Lake Service Provider Training				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Printing and distribution- AIS Rules Sticker				\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
TOTAL	\$ 2,742,000	\$ 1,318,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,177,000	\$ 7,237,000
					Grand Total

FUND DESCRIPTIONS:

*** Invasive Species Account** - This account receives revenues from the watercraft license surcharge (formerly deposited into the Water Recreation Account) and a surcharge on nonresident fishing licenses. Funds must be spent on aquatic invasive species activities (see Minn. Stat., sec. 84D.15, subd. 3). Expenditures should be tied to aquatic invasive species.

**** General Fund Account** - Dollars come from general state revenues and can be used for any division activity, unless specifically earmarked in appropriation language. Examples of

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specific earmarks include general fund grant programs for the Mississippi Headwaters Board, Leech Lake Band, Red River Mediation and invasive species.

***** Heritage Enhancement Account** - The Heritage Enhancement Account is a sub-account of the Game and Fish Fund, but expenditures are not limited to hunted and fished species. Revenues from this account come from 6.5% of the lottery proceeds in lieu of sales tax, which is why this account is sometimes referred to as lottery-in-lieu. Spending requirements are provided by Minn. Stat., sec. 297A.94. Dollars may be spent only on “activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and enhancement of land, water, and other natural resources.” Additional requirements are that the dollars may not be used as a substitute for traditional sources of funding and that 87% of the money used from the fund be for field operations. The division has used these dollars primarily for nongame wildlife, Scientific and Natural Areas, Minnesota Biological Survey, aquatic plants, stream habitat protection, lake habitat protection, terrestrial invasive species, wetland monitoring, and information systems.

****** Environment and Natural Resources Trust** - The Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund is authorized by the Minnesota Constitution (Article XI, Sec. 14) and receives proceeds from the state lottery. Spending requirements for the fund are provided by Minn. Stat., secs. 116P.03 and 116P.08. Trust fund dollars are intended to supplement and not supplant traditional sources of funding.

Federal Funds - Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Grants to Support Great Lakes State Aquatic Invasive/Nuisance Species Management Plans - These funds are used for Prevention, Early Detection, and Containment (includes public awareness); Management; and Leadership and Coordination.

Federal money is reported on a different time frame (Oct-Oct). In **FY11** we **spent \$191,538** on inspections, enforcement, and public awareness (billboards, brochures, radio and television ads), **FY12** we spent **\$517,817** on inspections, enforcement, and public awareness (billboards, brochures, radio and television ads) and so far in **FY13** we have spent **\$608,101** on inspections, enforcement, and public awareness (billboards, brochures, radio and television ads).

Summary of DNR Funding for Invasive Species for FY14/15 biennium

Fund	FY14	FY15	Total FY14/15	Comments
Invasive Species Account	\$3,542,000	\$3,242,000	\$6,784,000	
General Fund - EWR	\$2,906,000	\$3,206,000	\$6,112,000	\$356,000 annually will be used for Terrestrial Invasive Species Program
Invasive Species Account	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$720,000	ENF Records Management
General Fund – ENF	\$1,718,000	\$1,718,000	\$3,436,000	
TOTAL	\$8,526,000	\$8,526,000	\$17,052,000	

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MN DNR Aquatic Invasive Species Budget Planning for FY14

Aquatic Invasive Species FY14/15	Governor's budget		
Work activities	ISA	GF	Annual Totals
Enforcement		\$ 1,718,000	\$ 1,718,000
Inspection Program	\$ 387,000	\$ 1,813,000	\$ 2,200,000
Inspection equipment	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000
LGU Inspection Grants		\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
AIS Management (grants primarily)	\$ 600,000	\$ 387,000	\$ 987,000
Field Operations	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000
Statwide Coordination	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Asian Carp deterrent barrier liability insur	\$ 200,000		\$ 200,000
Asian Carp Coord,. Planning & Monitoring	\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000
Lake Service Provider Training	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000
Implementation of BMPs for water accesess	\$ 155,000		\$ 155,000
			\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 3,542,000	\$ 4,268,000	\$ 7,810,000
		Grand Total	

2012-2015 - Note that the tables reflect the budget for aquatic invasive species only. Terrestrial invasive species work activities receive \$356,000.

Narrative of Budget Items From FY14 Budget	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Division of Ecological and Water Resources
Enforcement	Increase enforcement hours targeting aquatic invasive species
Inspection Program	Ramp up implementation of new inspection decontamination authorities. This includes hiring, training and deploying Level 1 and 2 inspectors statewide.
Inspection Equipment	Repair and maintenance
Public Awareness and Prevent Grants	Grants to LGUs for Watercraft inspection programs
AIS Management (grants primarily)	Grants to LGUs, Lake Associations etc. for the management of aquatic invasive plants such as Eurasian water milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed and flowering rush.
Statewide Coordination & Field Operations	Supports planning, coordination and field operations for AIS program
Asian Carp Coordinator Planning & Monitoring	Coordinate Asian carp prevention actions and monitoring in Minnesota
Lake Service Provider Training	Implement new training and permitting process for lake service providers
Implementation of BMPs for Water Accesses	Retro-fit current accesses and/or develop new access to improve invasive species prevention efforts

The current AIS state funding does not accomplish the goal of adequately protecting our state's lakes and rivers from AIS. The need to generate a reliable funding mechanism is paramount. There are many options that exist to accomplish this; annual watercraft decal, trailer decal, 2008 Legacy funds, lottery funds, general fund, or some combination.

General Contact

For further information contact:
Ann Pierce, Invasive Species Unit Supervisor
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
ann.pierce@state.mn.us
651-259-5119



COVER COLLAGE:

***Highlights only a few Aquatic Invasive Species.
(L to R; Top to Bottom)***

Zebra mussels, flowering rush, spiny waterflea, rusty crayfish, silver carp, curly-leaf pondweed, faucet snail, hydrilla, round goby and Eurasian watermilfoil. All are in Minnesota except hydrilla.

For more information on AIS: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/aquatic/index.html>



MN DESIGNATED INFESTED WATERS: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais/infested.html>



MN INVASIVE SPECIES LAWS: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/laws.html>



LAKE SERVICE PROVIDER TRAINING & PERMITTING INFORMATION: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/lsp/index.html>

