



LAKESHORE PARK PARKING AND BOAT LAUNCH PERMIT APPLICATION

Which permit are you applying for:

☐

Parking Permit Only

☐

Parking and Boat Launch Permits

Rules & Regulations

1. A City-provided parking permit and boat launch permit is required to leave your vehicle and/or boat trailer in the Lakeshore Park neighborhood and/or to launch your watercraft from the boat landing. **Permits will only be issued to residents of the City of Medina.**
2. Only watercraft with valid launch permits are allowed to launch at Lakeshore Park.
3. All watercraft operators must follow all established rules and regulations concerning the storage of vessels and use of City boating facilities.
4. All watercraft operators must follow all established City of Medina laws and ordinances.
5. All watercraft operators must follow all Minnesota Department of Natural Resources rules and regulations.
6. The boat ramp must remain secured once your watercraft has launched – it is a violation of this permit for failure to reengage the locking mechanism on the gate.
7. Should a watercraft operator not adhere to any of the rules and regulations, their permit may be revoked, and they may be ineligible for future permits.

BOAT OWNERS MUST POSSESS BOAT LAUNCH PERMIT APPLICATION INSIDE THE WATERCRAFT

RESIDENT/OWNER'S INFORMATION

Applicant Name:	
Street Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone Number:	
Email:	
Vehicle License #:	
Date of Application:	

WAIVER AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I hereby acknowledge the following:

- I am the applicant for a permit from the City of Medina to utilize the boat launch ramp at Lakeshore Park for the purpose of launching and retrieving my personal watercraft.
- I acknowledge that there is an inherent risk in maneuvering watercrafts in the vicinity of trailers and motor vehicles on terrain that is not even or level and which can be slippery, and I am willing to assume all risks whether known or unknown.
- I hereby release the City of Medina, its officers, agents, employees, sponsors, and volunteer organizers from all liability for any damage or injury to any person or thing in connection with my use of the boat ramp, including claims caused by the City's negligence. Furthermore, I hereby agree to refrain from bringing suit against any of the above named, on my behalf or on behalf of such child/children as might accompany me, as a result of any such damages or injuries to any person or thing occurring in connection with the above activity. This waiver of liability does not waive liability for any injuries obtained as the result of willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct by the City or any person acting on behalf of the City.
- I agree to keep the parking permit on vehicle's rearview mirror while parked at Lakeshore Park.
- I agree to keep this permit application in my watercraft.
- On behalf of myself and any insurer, I hereby waive all claims against the City of Medina for the loss, theft or damage to my watercraft and any other related property owned or controlled by me.
- I have read the rules and regulations for boat ramp use and agree to obey them. I understand that the launch permit is not transferable, may not be used by any other person, and may be revoked if the rules and regulations are violated.
- I have received and reviewed information provided to me regarding Aquatic Invasive Species.
- I will take all reasonable precautions necessary to insure that my watercraft is free of aquatic invasive species prior to launching at Lakeshore Park, including, but not limited to, 1. Inspection of my boat, trailer, and equipment and removal of visible aquatic plants, animals, and mud; 2. Draining water from my boat, motor, bilge, live wells, and bait containers before leaving the water access; 3. Reporting new sightings; and 4. Disposal of unwanted bait and other animal or aquatic plants in the trash.
- I give my consent to have my watercraft inspected prior to launch by any person duly authorized to conduct inspections on behalf of the City of Medina.

Signature

Date

**COMPLETE FORM IN ITS ENTIRETY AND EMAIL TO LISA.DEMARS@MEDINAMN.GOV OR
MAIL TO or DROP OFF AT CITY OF MEDINA PUBLIC WORKS, 600 CLYDESDALE TRAIL, MEDINA, MN 55340**

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

City Permit #:	Gate Code:
Date Approved:	Staff Initials:

Minnesota Regulations

In Minnesota, it is illegal to transport aquatic plants, water from infested waters, and prohibited species on boats and trailers when on public roads. The State has established fines up to \$1,000 for violating these regulations. To report violations, call Turn-In-Poachers at 1-800-652-9093.



For More Information

If you would like more information about aquatic invasive species, the problems they cause, regulations to prevent their spread, or methods and permits for their control, contact one of the following resources:

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Ecological Services—Invasive Species Program
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4025
651-296-2835 1-888-MINNDNR
www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/index.html



University of Minnesota Sea Grant Program
Aquatic Invasive Species Information Center
2305 East Fifth Street
Duluth, MN 55812-1445
218-726-8712
www.seagrant.umn.edu



www.ProtectYourWaters.net



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**

Thanks to the following for supporting educational efforts on aquatic invasive species:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- *Cabela's*
- Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission
- National Park Service

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This document is available in alternative formats to individuals with disabilities by calling (651) 296-6157 (Metro Area) or 1-888-MINNDNR (MN Toll Free) or Telecommunication Device for the Deaf/TTY: (651) 296-5484 (Metro Area) or 1-800-657-3929 (Toll Free TTY).

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Cover photo: Deborah Rose, MNDNR

HELP STOP Aquatic Hitchhikers



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Clean all recreational equipment.

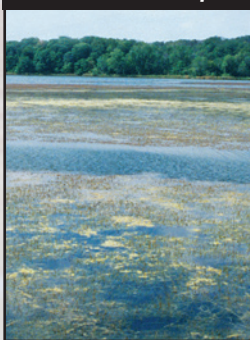
Enjoying the great outdoors is important to many of us. Boating, fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching are traditions that we want to preserve for our children and their children. Today, these traditions are at risk. Aquatic invaders such as round goby, zebra mussels, purple loosestrife, Eurasian watermilfoil, bighead and silver carp, and New Zealand mudsnail threaten our valuable waters and recreation. These and other non-native, or exotic, plants and animals do not naturally occur in our waters and are called *invasive species* because they cause ecological or economic harm.



Paul Stafford, Minnesota Office of Tourism

The main way invasive species get into lakes, rivers, and wetlands is by “hitching” rides with anglers, boaters, and other outdoor recreationists. If you leave a body of water without taking precautions recommended in this brochure, you may be transporting these harmful species from one lake, river, or wetland to another. These “aquatic hitchhikers,” such as Eurasian watermilfoil (right), have invaded many waters, doing irreparable harm to lakes, streams, and wetlands and their native inhabitants.

Eurasian watermilfoil



MNDNR

The good news is that the majority of waters are not yet infested with invasive species and you can help protect our valuable waters.

Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!

Aquatic hitchhikers can spread in many ways such as on aquatic plants, on recreational equipment, and in water. Fortunately, there are a few simple actions you can take to prevent them from spreading.



In many states and provinces it is illegal to transport aquatic invasive species, so taking the following actions may also help avoid a citation (see back page).

INSPECT your boat, trailer, and equipment and **REMOVE** visible aquatic plants, animals, and mud before leaving the water access.

It is important to carefully remove all plant fragments before you leave the access area to ensure you are not transporting an invasive plant species. This will also reduce the threat of moving zebra mussels that hitchhike by attaching to aquatic plants.



Deborah Rose, MNDNR



“Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!” is a national campaign that helps recreational users to become part of the solution in stopping the transport and spread of aquatic invasive species.

✓ SPRAY, RINSE, or DRY boats and recreational equipment to remove or kill species that were not visible when leaving a waterbody. Before transporting to another water:

- Spray/rinse with high pressure, and/or hot tap water (above 104° F or 40° C), especially if moored for more than a day.
- Or –
- Dry for at least five days.

Zebra mussel



Deborah Rose, MNDNR

Zebra mussels attach to native mussels, plants, and boats. They foul beaches, cut swimmers' and dogs' feet, interfere with food webs, and clog water intakes.

✓ CONSULT your natural resource agency.

Do-it-yourself control treatments could be illegal and can make matters worse by harming native fish, wildlife, and plants. It is best to contact your natural resource agency before you try to control an invasive species or add new plants along your shoreline. These agencies can provide recommendations and notify you what permits are required.

Purple loosestrife



MNDNR

Purple loosestrife invades wetlands, degrading wildlife habitat. Its seeds can be present in large amounts in mud that might be incidentally moved on waders, boots, and equipment.

✓ ADDITIONAL STEPS are recommended for the following activities.

Shore and fly-fishing

Remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from waders and hip boots.

Drain water from bait containers.

Personal watercraft

Avoid running engine through aquatic plants.

Run engine for 5-10 seconds on the trailer to blow out excess water and vegetation from internal drive, then turn off engine.

Remove aquatic plants and animals from water intake grate, steering nozzle, watercraft hull, and trailer.



Deborah Rose, MNDNR

Sailing

Remove aquatic plants and animals from hull, centerboard or bilgeboard wells, rudderpost area, and trailer.

Scuba diving

Remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from equipment.

Drain water from buoyancy compensator (bc), regulator, tank boot, and other containers.

Rinse suit and inside of bc with hot water.

Waterfowl hunting

Remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from boat, motor, trailer, waders or hip boots, decoy lines, and anchors (elliptical and bulb-shaped anchors can help reduce snagging aquatic plants).

Cut cattails or other plants above the waterline when they are used for camouflage or blinds.



Deborah Rose, MNDNR

✓ DRAIN water from your boat, motor, bilge, live wells, and bait containers before leaving the water access.

Many types of invasive species are very small and easily overlooked. For example, zebra mussel larvae are invisible to the naked eye. Seeds or small fragments of invasive plants, spiny waterfleas, eggs of fish and small aquatic animals, and fish diseases can be carried in water. Draining water before you leave the access area will effectively reduce the chance that any remaining plants and animals survive.



Deborah Rose, MNDNR

Spiny waterfleas



Spiny waterfleas are tiny animals that can be a problem for anglers because they form gelatinous globs on fishing lines, lures, and down-rigger cables. Their eggs can remain viable out of water for a long time, so it is important to inspect and remove them from equipment.

Jeff Gunderson, MN Sea Grant Program

✓ REPORT new sightings.

If you suspect a new infestation of an invasive plant or animal, save a specimen and report it to a local natural resource or Sea Grant office. Many agencies have "ID" cards, Web sites, and volunteer monitoring networks to help you identify and report invasive species.

✓ DISPOSE of unwanted bait and other animals or aquatic plants in the trash.

Releasing live animals and plants in a lake, river, or along the shore often causes invasive species to become established. Identifying fish when they are small is difficult and it is hard to be absolutely sure there are no invasive fish in your bait bucket. Even earthworms that you collect in northern states or buy for bait are not native and should not be dumped on the ground. Likewise, other aquatic plants or animals that you collect, or buy in a pet store, should never be released into the wild.

Round goby



Round gobies are bottom-dwelling fish from Europe. They're aggressive, attacking bait and eating the eggs of other fish, such as smallmouth bass. This aggressive behavior contributes to the decline of valuable sport fish populations.

Center for Great Lakes and Aquatic Sciences

Silver carp



David Riecks, IL-IN Sea Grant

Silver (pictured) and bighead carp from Asia are threats to aquatic ecosystems and water recreation. Silver carp can jump into boats and hit boaters and waterskiers. Because young silver carp look similar to native minnows they could accidentally be spread via live bait.