

TOWN OF LAKE LURE • P. O. BOX 255 • LAKE LURE, N.C. 28746
704/625-9983 • 704/625-9396 • FAX 704/625-8371

**MINUTES OF THE RECESSED MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY,
AUGUST 4, 1992 AT THE LAKE LURE TOWN HALL AT 1:00 P.M.**

PRESENT: Mayor Priscilla Doyle
Commissioner Bill Bush
Commissioner Jack Donovan
Commissioner Alex Karr
Commissioner Max Lehner

Thomas M. Hord, Town Manager

ABSENT: N/A

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Doyle called the meeting to order at approximately 1:00 p.m.

LEASE AGREEMENT WITH PREMIER PROPERTIES

Commissioner Bush moved, seconded by Commissioner Donovan, to approve the revised lease agreement with Premier Properties as follows:

LEASE AGREEMENT

Agreement made August, 1992, by and between The Town of Lake Lure ("Lessor"), and Arcade Building Management Premier Properties ("Lessee").

1. Premises: The Lessor, as owner of the property described as follows: A portion of a traffic island that is approximately 20 feet from the southeasterly side of the right-of-way for Highway 64/74 and approximately 40 feet east of the Lake Lure Inn property line and at a depth of approximately 40 feet from the

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northerly most curb line adjacent to the public right-of-way which adjoins and becomes Highway 64/74 in the County of Rutherford, State of North Carolina, and as generally shown on the attached plat which is Exhibit "A".

Lessor does hereby lease said property and grant exclusively to the Lessee, that portion of the premises necessary to construct a commercial center identification sign, (design is as filed with the Clerk of the Town of Lake Lure), with sufficient access to allow Lessee to service and maintain such structure, including access to run electrical power to the sign. In consideration, Lessee agrees to the conditions set forth in the variance decision of the Town of Lake Lure Board of Adjustment, filed with the Clerk on March 11, 1992. See attached Exhibit "B"

2. Term: This Lease shall be for a term of nine (9) years and 364 days beginning on completion of construction or September 11, 1992, whichever is earlier.

3. Cost: Lessee agrees to pay Lessor one dollar per year for this Lease.

4. Property: As between Lessor and Lessee all structures, equipment and materials placed upon the premises shall remain the property of Lessee, and Lessee is granted the right to remove same from Lessor's premises within a reasonable period of time after the expiration of this Lease.

5. Hold Harmless: Lessee shall save the Lessor harmless from all damage to persons or property by reason of accidents resulting from the negligent acts of its agents, employees or others employed in the construction, maintenance, repair or removal of its signs on the premises.

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6. Condemnation: In the event of condemnation or direct purchase sale to a governmental agency while this lease is operative, Lessee agrees to make no claim to any proceeds due Lessor as a result of the condemnation, but retains a right to pursue compensation due it as result of the taking and Lessor agrees to take no action inconsistent with Lessee's rights herein stated.

7. Cancellation of Lease: Lessee - If the view of the premises or identification sign or signs erected thereon is partially or wholly obstructed, or their advertising value impaired or diminished, the Lessee may immediately, at it's option, cancel this lease by giving the Lessor notice in writing of such obstruction, impairment, prevention or restriction of use.

Lessor - Lessor shall have the right to terminate the lease at any time during the term hereof if the Lessor is to improve the premises by permanent construction or remodeling requiring the removal of Lessee's sign structures. Lessee shall remove its signs within ninety (90) days after receipt of a copy of the applicable building permit. Lessor agrees to cooperate with Lessee to allow removal of the structure to another part of the premises, upon the same terms and conditions of the original lease herein.

Lessor's Representations: Unless specifically stated otherwise herein, the Lessor represents and warrants that Lessor is the owner or agent of the owner of the premises above described, has full authority to make this lease and

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covenants, that Lessor will not permit any adjoining premises, owned or controlled by Lessor, to be used for advertising purposes or permit Lessee's signs to be obstructed. In the event of any transfer of Lessor's interest in the above described premises, Lessor agrees to promptly give Lessee notice of such transfer and to deliver to Lessor's transferee written notice of the existence of this lease and a copy thereof.

9. Entire Agreement: It is expressly understood that neither the Lessor nor the Lessee is bound by any stipulations, representations or agreements not printed or written in this lease. This lease shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the personal representatives, successors and assigns of the parties hereto, provided however that this lease shall not be binding upon any secured party until delivery of written notice to the parties hereto by such secured party.

10. Miscellaneous: Lessee agrees to use the property described in Exhibit "A" for the sign described in Exhibit "B" and for no other purpose and also agrees to maintain said sign and property in a good state of repair and appearance.

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Accepted this ____ day of _____, 1992.

LESSEE: Arcade Building Management LESSOR:
approved by:

BY: _____
Agent for the Owner Town of Lake Lure
PREMIER PROPERTIES

Authorized Agent

The vote of approval was unanimous.

KIOSK SIGNS AND OFF-PREMISES ADVERTISING

Council agreed to set up a meeting with Gene Morgan of the N.C. Department of Transportation to come on August 21, 1992 at 9:00 a.m. at the Lake Lure Community Center. The purpose of this meeting is to explain the requirements of legal right-of-ways, kiosk signs, scenic signs, and off premises advertising signs on highway 64/74.

Council also agreed to invite Donald Piers owner of Pierpoint, Inc., Frankie Queen of Queen Realty, and Jack Stanier of Lodge on Lake Lure to attend the August 21st meeting.

Council was addressed with questions in regard to business owners with kiosk signs as to what they could do. Mayor Doyle suggested that they put up a mailbox large enough for the lettering and use that instead of the kiosk. By doing so it would not violate the present ordinance.

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF LAKE LURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Bob Washburn presented to council a memorandum in regards to enforcing the lake regulations and ordinances. (Memorandum attached)

Commissioner Lehner moved, seconded by Commissioner Donovan to accept the Lake Advisory Committee's recommendation to enforce the ordinances more strictly, revoke boat permits in the case of repeat offenders, and publicize violators in the Town's monthly newsletter. The vote of approval was unanimous.

Mr. Washburn presented council with articles pertaining to "Zebra Mussles" and requested that a moratorium be put into effect on the 1993 boat slip rentals and place a moratorium for the rest of the season for the daily boat permits, and weekly boat permits. (Zebra Mussle articles attached)

Commissioner Bush moved, seconded by Alex Karr to stop selling daily and weekly permits immediately for the remainder of the season. The vote was 3 to 1 with Commissioner Donovan dissenting.

Some Council members felt that it was urgent to go ahead and place a moratorium immediately due to the threat to the Hydro Electric System at the dam and the sewer lines. Commissioner Donovan felt that more notification should be given in advance and public input.

Council requested that Tom Hord notify all businesses selling boat permits of the moratorium and to turn in their books.

Council scheduled a joint meeting date with the Lake Density Committee for Wednesday, September 9, 1992 at the Community Center at 5:00 p.m.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE

Council delayed making any final decisions on the proposed improvements for the sidewalks from Town Hall to the Beach House. More information is

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needed in order not to interfere with future road construction plans. Council asked that Paul Wilson get figures on the cost of materials and report back.

COMMENTS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS

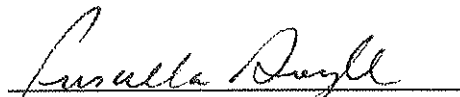
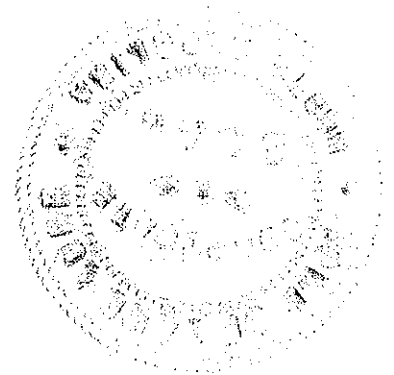
Council requested that Tom Hord notify John Condrey, County Manager of their concerns in regards to the need of having EMS vehicles on both ends of the lake rather than only on one side.

With no further items of discussion, Commissioner Bush moved, seconded by Commissioner Lehner to recess the meeting until Friday, August 21, 1992 at the Lake Lure Community Center at 9:00 a.m. The vote of approval was unanimous.

ATTEST:



Mary Flack, Deputy Town Clerk


Mayor Priscilla Doyle

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lake Lure Town Council

FROM: Lake Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Recommendation Regarding Enforcement of Lake Ordinances

DATE: August 4, 1992

The Lake Advisory Committee, at their August 3, 1992 meeting, discussed the importance of enforcing the lake regulations and ordinances for the safety of all those who use the lake. With that in mind, the Committee recommends to Council that the lake patrol officer be urged to more strictly enforce the lake ordinances and, in the case of repeat offenders, that the Town consider revoking boat permits. This recommendation would apply to non-commercial boat owners only, though the Committee is aware that violations by rental boat operators also need to be addressed. The Committee would also suggest that the Town's intention to cite violators be publicized in the Town's monthly newsletter.

Sent by Jack Powell 2 units in on July agenda

BACK OF THE BOOK

Threat to Water Supplies, Aquatic Ecosystems
Zebra Mussel Poised to Invade North Carolina Waters

Written and Edited
by Vic Venters

Like sailors before a storm, aquatic biologists in North Carolina and the Southeast are bracing for an impending threat—the zebra mussel. This mussel is an exotic mollusk species from Europe that hitchhiked across the Atlantic in the bilges of ships. The were first discovered in the Great Lakes in 1988 and now pose a multimillion-dollar threat to industrial and drinking water supplies as well as to North America's native aquatic ecosystems.

Their explosive reproductive abilities and ability to cling tenaciously to any solid object are the problems. They set as larvae on any hard substrate, such as intake pipes or boat bottoms, and stick themselves to the surface via a tough, stringy excretion called byssus.

Zebra mussels also produce free-swimming larvae that are able to move anywhere the water flows or goes. Because they are an exotic species, they have few predators and populations are rapidly expanding.

Zebra mussels are now found in all the Great Lakes and are spreading rapidly down the Mississippi River basin. They've also moved down the Susquehanna, Hudson, Ohio and Illinois rivers and into Kentucky Lake in the lower Tennessee River system. Some researchers predict zebra mussels may hit North Carolina lakes and rivers by next year.

Colonies of up to 60,000 mussels per square meter have been reported and the sheer quantity of them is clogging intake pipes for water plants. Beaches are being covered with smelly shells that discourage recreational activities. Biologists fear the hardy exotics will displace native mus-

sels and other aquatic species. Some worry that the filter-feeding mollusks could disrupt the entire aquatic ecosystem, and harm North Carolina's fishery resources. "A place like Jordan Lake is extremely rich in nutrients," said John Alderman, a Wildlife Commission nongame biologist and freshwater mollusk expert. "It's possible you could see these nutrients concentrated in zebra mussels instead of distributed in the water column where other organisms, including gamefish, can utilize them. If there's nothing for bass and bream to eat, populations of popular fish could be reduced. There's great potential for disruption of the food web."

North Carolina's lakes, rivers and low-salinity sounds may be affected. Public water supplies could be especially vulnerable in North Carolina. "Our state's population is spread out all over the state and many municipalities draw their water from a host of different streams and lakes," he said. "Therefore, if the mussel gets loose in our waters, it could affect many, many water plants instead of just a few." Costs will eventually come out of consumer pocketbooks as water plants spend millions to combat the pest.

Zebra mussels are innocuous-looking mollusks about 1 to 2 inches in length. Their D-shaped shells are usually yellow or brownish in color, and are often striped with alternating bands of color, hence the name "zebra." However, they can be almost solid white to dark brown in color, depending on the location they colonize.

Boats, with mussels on their hulls, are inadvertently spreading the mussels across the nation as they move from one body of water to another. The mussels can even attach themselves to the interior of motor cooling systems. Biologists are urging the

public to take a few precautions to prevent or slow the mussels' spread to North Carolina.

• Boaters or anglers traveling to infested areas should clean their boats, trailers and motors, and carefully inspect for mussels. Ideally the boat should be washed with hot water and should be allowed to dry for two to seven days to kill any attached mussels. Tournament anglers, who travel from state to state, should be especially careful.

• Bait wells should be drained and dried before moving to another location. Never discard bait or water taken from an infested state—and potentially containing free-swimming larvae—into another location.

• Report any zebra mussel you

find. Look for the characteristic zebra stripes, but the most reliable indicator would be the stringy byssus thread that attaches the mussel to an object.

Biologists are very interested in obtaining a zebra mussel specimen and learning the location where it was found. If you find any zebra mussels, do not throw them back. Instead place the mussel or cluster in a small jar of rubbing alcohol.

Send any specimen to John Alderman, Nongame and Endangered Species Section, N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission, 512 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N.C. 27604-1188.

Some information courtesy of UNC Sea Grant.



Aquatic Alien: Researchers predict the zebra mussel may soon invade North Carolina waters, potentially causing millions of dollars of damage to water supply and plants, and disrupting native ecosystems.

Lake Com requests discussion at July Town Meeting

ZEBRA MUSSELS: A 1991 GREAT LAKES OVERVIEW

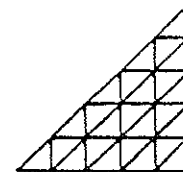
BOB,
I HOPE THIS INFO
GIVES YOU A BETTER IDEA
OF THE CRITTER WE'RE UP
AGAINST. IF YOU SUSPECT THAT
YOU HAVE A ZEBRA MUSSEL, GIVE
ME A CALL FOR IDENTIFICATION
AND CALL THE N.Y. SEA GRANT
CLEANINGHOUSE. BETTER SAFE
THAN SORRY.

HOPE YOUR SUMMER SEASON
IS AN ENJOYABLE ONE!

Chris



- * What are zebra mussels
- * Current methods of control
- * Who you can contact for help



Produced by
the Great Lakes
Sea Grant Network

INTRODUCTION

Since 1988, when zebra mussels were first discovered in Lake St. Clair, the Sea Grant Programs in the Great Lakes basin have been involved in identifying these small mollusks as potentially harmful to the region.

This potential environmental and economic damage was quickly realized when zebra mussels began clogging up pipes in water treatment, utility, and manufacturing plants at numerous locations across the Great Lakes.

The impact eventually spread to boaters and marina owners, who needed to find ways of removing the mussels from boat hulls, piers, and buoys. Many buoys became so encrusted with mussels that they sank.

Shorelines have become littered with dead mussels and their sharp shells have made a simple walk along the beach a hazardous undertaking. And the smell of large numbers of dead and rotting mussels is enough to ruin any family's day at the lakefront.

As the zebra mussel invasion has expanded, so too has the cost to control them. Official estimates run from \$100 million to somewhat less than \$500 million annually throughout the Great Lakes. Industry groups such as the Empire State Electric Energy Research Corporation (ESEERCO) and political representatives from throughout the region have sought funding to undertake research and information efforts.

As part of this region-wide information effort, the Sea Grant Programs from the Great Lakes states have formed a network of Zebra Mussel Information Centers and Clearinghouses. This publication has been developed to provide the public, industry, and local officials with a current overview of how far the zebra mussels have spread, recommended control approaches, and whom to contact in your area for further information.

Because of the dynamic nature of this problem, the reader is advised that the information contained in this publication is subject to change.

HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT AGAINST ZEBRA MUSSELS

In an effort to help people deal with these midget monster mussels, the Sea Grant Marine Advisory Service makes the following suggestions:

- Scraping is the currently recommended method of removal if you have zebra mussels on docks or piers. Be advised that live mussels may be able to reattach to hard surfaces, so the scraped mussels should be caught in a bag or bucket. This is also important if the mussels are dead, because they foul the water and create an obnoxious odor as they decay.

Depending on the degree of infestation, scraping once or twice a month should keep colonies under control. A large buildup should be avoided because the mussels' waste excretions speed up corrosion of docks and piers.

- When transporting a boat, drain all bilge water, live wells, and bait buckets before leaving infested areas. Leftover bait should not be transported from infested waterways to uninfested waters.
- Thoroughly inspect your boat's hull, outdrive, trim plates, trolling plates, prop guards, transducers, trailers, and other parts exposed to infested waters. "Hitchhiking" mussels should be scraped off.
- Thoroughly flush hulls, outdrive units, live wells (and pumping systems), bilge, trailer frames, anchors and anchor ropes, bait buckets, raw water engine cooling systems, and other boat parts and accessories that typically get wet using *hot* (140°F [60°C] or hotter) water. Using a pressurized steam cleaner or high pressure power washer would also be effective, require less time, and be environmentally compatible.
- Boats and trailers should be allowed to dry thoroughly in the sun before being transported to uninfested waterways.

(continued on page 6)

We Need Your Help

Because zebra mussels are spreading rapidly throughout the region, Sea Grant Zebra Mussel Information Centers and Clearinghouses in each state need current accurate location information.

By contacting your local Sea Grant Program you can play an important part in helping to identify and control the rate of spread of these potentially harmful pests.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MUSSEL MENACE?

Name	Zebra mussel <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>
Size	Less than 3 inches
Shell	Elongated. The light and dark bands give the shell a zebra-like appearance.
Byssal Threads	Allow the zebra mussel to attach itself to most hard surfaces.
Known Hangouts	Filings of docks and piers; buoys; boat hulls; submerged rocks; and other underwater surfaces; intake pipes for utility, water, and industrial plants.
What to Do	Note the location and approximate quantity of zebra mussels found and report your findings to your local Sea Grant Program.



North American range
of the
Zebra Mussel
as of
March 10, 1991

- On boats that remain in the water, mussels can attach to outdrives, covering or entering water intakes and resulting in clogging, engine overheating, and damage to cooling system parts. Mussels on and around props and shafts can increase drivetrain wear. If possible, avoid leaving outdrives in the down position. Hulls and drive units should be inspected and scraped free of mussels.
- Antifouling paints may be effective in preventing attachment of zebra mussels to boat hulls, outdrive units, propellers, and other underwater boat components and accessories. Consult with your local marine dealer or manufacturer for applicability and local use or environmental restrictions. Hull waxes do not appear to be effective.
- When going to the beach, make sure that you take sandals or some other kind of footwear. Broken zebra mussel shells are very sharp. Before you settle in, inspect the beach site and clear it of as many shells as possible.
- Town and county governments working with citizen volunteer monitors can form beach patrols to aid in removing mussel shells and other debris.

This is just a brief overview of some of the control methods that are currently available or are being explored. For more complete information, contact your state's Sea Grant Program, Information Center, or Clearinghouse, listed on page 8.

The use of chemicals such as chlorine and molluscicides by the general public could result in ecological harm, leading to even greater cleanup costs; these should be avoided.

INDUSTRIAL-STRENGTH MUSSEL CONTROL

The job of cleaning up zebra mussels will prove to be a daunting task for industries throughout the Great Lakes. Plant managers and environmental control personnel are being called upon to solve this problem in the most effective ways possible. There are currently some control methods that seem to be environmentally safe and effective when undertaken by trained and knowledgeable personnel. These include:

- **Thermal control.** Water is heated to 100°F to 110°F (38°C to 43°C) for a minimum of 30 minutes, resulting in the rapid death of most zebra mussels. This treatment should be done three times a year or as often as local conditions warrant, with the mussel debris removed from the source body of water.
- **Chlorination.** At the point of raw water intake, chlorination has proved to be effective in controlling zebra mussels. The use of chlorine requires site-specific testing to determine appropriate concentrations. There is concern about the negative effects of chlorine on nontarget species. Therefore, dechlorination at the point of discharge is required.
- **Molluscicides.** These have proved to be effective in industrial and power plant applications. However, before using chemical treatments, all plant personnel are advised to check with state and local environmental regulatory agencies.
- **Organometallic toxicants.** These consist of tributyl tin oxide or copper coatings that may effectively prevent zebra mussel attachment to surfaces such as boat hulls and buoys. However, they are relatively expensive, difficult to apply, have a short service life, and may result in negative environmental impacts on nontarget species. Tributyl tin coatings have been banned for some uses. Check with local authorities for use restrictions.
- **Others.** *Ultrasonic vibrations* are being researched as a control methodology.
Nonstick coatings. Teflon-type coatings are being tested and may prove useful.
Copper pipe is highly effective in limiting zebra mussel attachment. The high costs will probably prevent widespread use in boats and industrial plants, however.

For more information about zebra mussels contact the Sea Grant Program, Information Center, or Clearinghouse nearest you.

Christine Pennisi
Marine Extension
University of Illinois
Court Building, Room 251
2121 West Euclid
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
(708) 818-2901

New York Zebra Mussel
Information Clearinghouse
250 Hartwell Hall
SUNY College at Brockport
Brockport, NY 14420-2928
(716) 395-2516

John Schwartz
Michigan Sea Grant
Extension Program Leader
Michigan State University
334 Natural Resources Building
East Lansing, MI 48824
(517) 353-9568

Ohio Sea Grant College
Program
The Ohio State University
1314 Kinnear Road
Columbus, OH 43212
(614) 292-8949

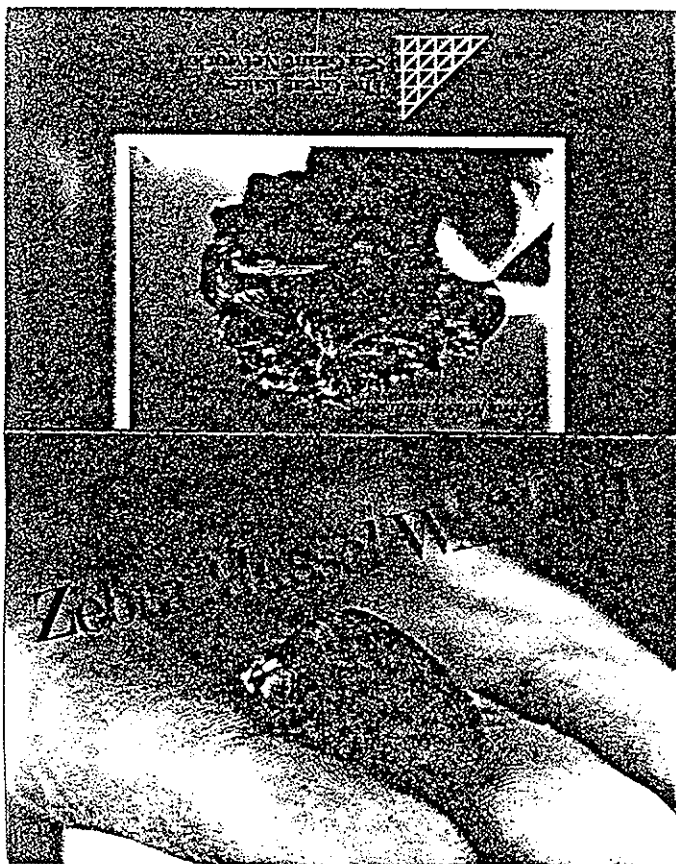
Minnesota Sea Grant
Zebra Mussel Information
Center
208 Washburn Hall
Duluth, MN 55812
(218) 726-8712

Allen H. Miller
Advisory Services
University of Wisconsin
Sea Grant Institute
1800 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53705
(608) 262-0645



Printed on
Recycled Paper
New York Sea Grant Institute
Reprinted May 1991

The Great Lakes Sea Grant Network is composed of six programs from the National Sea Grant College Program: Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program, Michigan Sea Grant College Program, Minnesota Sea Grant College Program, New York Sea Grant Institute, Ohio Sea Grant Program, and the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute. The National Sea Grant College Program is funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), state legislatures and universities, and industry.



Zebra Mussel Alert

The barnacle-like zebra mussel poses a multibillion-dollar threat to industrial and public drinking water supplies and may become a costly nuisance to shippers, boaters, commercial fishermen, anglers and beach-goers as well—far more costly in human terms than all previous Great Lakes invaders combined.

Public assistance in reporting zebra mussel sightings at new locations is essential to help prevent its spread to our inland lakes and rivers!

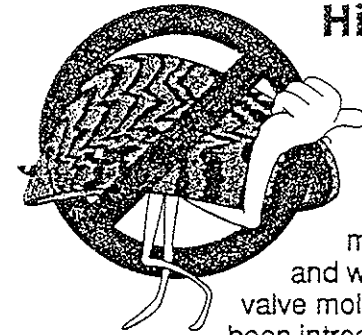
How to Identify It

- ▶ Zebra mussels look like small clams with a yellowish and/or brownish "D"-shaped shell, usually with alternating dark and light bands of color (thus the name "zebra").
- ▶ They can grow up to two inches long, but most are under an inch long. Zebra mussels usually grow in clusters containing numerous individuals (see photo), and are generally found in shallow (6 to 30 feet deep), algae-rich water.
- ▶ Zebra mussels are the **ONLY** freshwater mollusk that firmly attaches itself to solid objects, including rocks, boat hulls, etc.

What to Do

- ▶ Note the date and precise location where the mussel or its shell(s) were found;
- ▶ Take the mussel with you (several, if possible) and store in rubbing alcohol (in any case, **DON'T** throw it back in the water), and
- ▶ **IMMEDIATELY** call New York Sea Grant's Zebra Mussel Information Clearinghouse at Brockport, phone (716) 395-2516, or contact the nearest Sea Grant office in East Aurora, Ithaca, Oswego or Stony Brook.

Don't Pick Up Hitchhikers! Stop The Zebra Mussel!



The zebra mussel is a black and white striped bi-valve mollusc which has been introduced into North

American waters through the discharge of international shipping ballast water. Since its discovery in Lake St. Clair in June 1988, the zebra mussel has spread throughout the Great Lakes. The mussel can clog power plant, industrial, and public drinking water intakes, foul boat hulls and engine cooling water systems, and disrupt aquatic ecosystems. Billions of dollars of zebra mussel impacts are expected over the next 20 years.

Anglers and recreational boaters may inadvertently transport zebra mussels from infested Great Lakes waters into uninfested inland lakes and waterways.

Mussel larvae can be carried in boat bilge water, live wells, bait buckets, and engine cooling water systems.

Juvenile and adult mussels can "hitchhike" attached to boat hulls, engine drive units, and boat trailers.

Adult zebra mussels in moist shaded areas can live several days out of water. Kept wet, but not submerged in water (for example in bilges, live wells, inside trailer frames), adult zebra mussels may survive out of water for more than a week.

Anything short of a full quarantine will not stop the spread of the zebra mussel. However, **you can help slow the mussel's spread** across North America and prevent your own equipment from being fouled by following these "good boatkeeping" suggestions:

BEFORE LEAVING AN INFESTED AREA:

Inspect	Drain	Wash	
x	-	x	Trailer frames
x	-	x	Boat hulls
x	x	x	Outdrive units
x	-	x	Trim plates
x	-	x	Trolling plates
x	-	x	Props and prop guards
x	-	-	Transducers
x	-	x	Anchor and rope or chain
-	x	x	All bilge water
x	x	x	Live wells (and their pumping systems)
-	x	x	Bait buckets
-	x	x	Raw water engine cooling systems
x	x	x	And other boat parts and accessories that get wet

Thoroughly inspect

If you see any "hitchhiking" zebra mussels, scrape them into a can and dispose of them in a garbage dumpster.

Completely drain, flush, wash

- All water should be drained from the boat and its components.
- Wash everything using **HOT** (140°F or hotter) water.
- Pressurized steam cleaning units would also be effective and environmentally compatible.
- High pressure (250 psi or greater) hot water power washes should also be very effective.
- Chlorine bleach or other environmentally unsound solutions are not recommended.

Dry

Boats and trailers should dry in the sun for at least 2 to 4 days before being transported to uninfested waters.

Leave bait behind

Bait **should not** be transported to uninfested waters; give it to someone headed out on the waterbody you are leaving or put it in a garbage dumpster at the boat launch site.

WHILE AT THE SLIP:

On boats which remain in the water at marinas, zebra mussels can attach to outdrives, cover or enter water intakes which results in clogging, engine overheating, and damage to cooling system parts (particularly impellers). Mussel encrustations on and around props and shafts can increase drivetrain wear.

Storage

- If possible, avoid leaving outboards or outdrives in the down position.
- Hulls and drive units should periodically be inspected and scraped free of mussels.
- Do not introduce chlorine into engine cooling systems.

Coatings

- Antifouling paints may effectively prevent attachment of zebra mussels on underwater boat components and accessories. Consult with your local marine dealer or manufacturer for applicability and local use or environmental restrictions.
- Hull waxes appear to be only marginally effective at preventing zebra mussel attachment; however, those with high silicone content may reduce the amount of effort required to remove mussels.

For more zebra mussel information, contact:

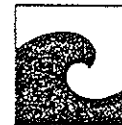
The New York Zebra Mussel Information
Clearinghouse

New York Sea Grant Extension Program
250 Hartwell Hall

SUNY College at Brockport

Brockport, NY 14420-2928

(716) 395-2516



New York Sea Grant is a research and education program of the State University of New York, Cornell University, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Printing funded in part by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Ohio River Division.

**VARIANCE DECISION
Town of Lake Lure
Board of Adjustment**

FILE: 92/188

With regard to authorization for a variance for property located along U.S. Highway 64/74, in the downtown commercial district.

Property Owner: James R. Washburn

On February 11, 1992, Mr. Tom McKay appeared before the Town of Lake Lure Board of Adjustment to support the variance request for property located at the above location. This variance is for the specific plan submitted by this applicant, and the improvement must be started within six (6) months.

As with any decision of the Board, any aggrieved party may appeal the decision of the Board of Adjustment to the Superior Court within thirty (30) days of receipt of this notice or of its being filed with the Clerk to the Board of Adjustment, whichever is latest, as outlined in the Lake Lure Zoning Ordinance, Section 1007.

STATEMENT: Mr. McKay, property manager for the Arcade Building, stated that the tenants of the building wished to replace the existing kiosk in front of the Arcade with a commercial center identification sign. However, the Arcade property does not extend beyond the footprint of the building to the front. The tenants are seeking to place the commercial center identification sign off-site, on Town-owned property. The Board agreed to grant the variance which would allow off-site placement of such a sign. The top portion of the sign, which contains the Lake Lure logo and the words "Lake Lure Arcade Building" will be designated as a building identification sign, as exempted by Section 1308 (2) of the Zoning Ordinance, and the portion containing blades for each tenant of the Arcade will be designated as the commercial center identification sign, as allowed by the variance to Section 1311 (2).

FACTS: The Board granted the variance due to a land-based hardship. They found as facts that the variance granted meets the intent of the Ordinance, protects the public welfare, and does not devalue adjacent properties; that the aesthetics of the proposed sign outweigh the aesthetics of the present sign; and that the sign would become privately-owned rather than publicly-owned.

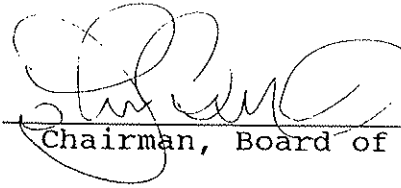
CONDITIONS: The Board specifically tied the variance to the drawing submitted by the Arcade merchants. In addition, no further sign may be placed on the Arcade Building itself (excluding the existing First Union sign), individual merchants in the Arcade must forfeit their right to the 50 square feet of sign area normally allowed them by the Zoning Ordinance, and the sign and all placards

on it must be professionally prepared.

ACTION TAKEN: Approved

VOTE: 5:0

DATE:



Chairman, Board of Adjustment

Certificate #P 751 828 680

Filed with Clerk 3/11/92

ENTERED MAR 11 1992