

**LAKE MINNETONKA CONSERVATION DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

7:00 PM, Wednesday, November 18, 2009
Wayzata City Hall

1. CALL TO ORDER

Whalen called the meeting to order at 7:02 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Members present: Lisa Whalen, Minnetrista; Tom Tanner, Wayzata; Tom Scanlon, Spring Park; Andrew McDermott, Orono; Doug Babcock, Tonka Bay; Peter Hartwich, Excelsior; Chris Jewett, Minnetonka; Steve Johnson, Mound; Keith Kask, Deephaven; Dennis Klohs, Minnetonka Beach; Bill Olson, Victoria; Kelsey Page, Greenwood; Herb Suerth, Woodland; Dick Woodruff, Shorewood. Also present: Charlie LeFevere, LMCD Counsel; Greg Nybeck, Executive Director; and Emily Herman, Administrative Assistant.

Members absent: None

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Whalen recommended the following two amendments to the agenda: 1) the addition of a discussion item immediately after 12D to confirm the 2010 Herbicide Treatment Project Manager; specifically to accommodate upcoming deadlines that need to be addressed and 2) the option to table 12E and 12F until December due to possible timing constraints.

MOTION: McDermott moved, Suerth seconded to approve the agenda as amended; making the changes requested by Whalen.

VOTE: Motion carried unanimously.

4. CHAIR ANNOUNCEMENTS, Chair Whalen

Whalen made three announcements. First, she reminded the Board of the upcoming LMCD and Hennepin County Sheriff's Water Patrol annual meeting (December 2nd at 7:30 a.m.). Second, she stated that there was only one regular LMCD Board meeting scheduled for the month of December (December 9th). Third, she stated the City of Deephaven has re-appointed former Board member Keith Kask to the LMCD Board. She welcomed Kask on behalf of the Board and asked LeFevere to administer the oath of office.

LeFevere administered the oath of office and Kask was seated as a representative for the City of Deephaven.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – 10/28/09 LMCD Regular Board Meeting

MOTION: Tanner moved, Scanlon seconded to approve the minutes from the 10/28/09 LMCD Regular Board Meeting as submitted.

VOTE: Ayes (12), Abstained (1, McDermott); motion carried.

6. APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA

McDermott moved, Johnson seconded to approve the consent agenda as submitted. Motion carried unanimously. Items so approved included: **6A**, Audit of vouchers (11/1/09 – 11/15/09); **6B**, 10/9/09 and 10/15/09 EWM/Exotics Task Force Meeting Minutes; and **6C, Rockvam Boat Yards (Site 1)**, draft Findings of Fact approving reconfiguration of non-conforming, multiple dock license and variance applications.

Babcock arrived at 7:07 p.m.

7. ITEMS REMOVED FROM THE CONSENT AGENDA

There were no items removed from the consent agenda.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS- Persons in attendance, subjects not on the agenda (limited to 5 minutes)

There were no public comments.

9. UPDATE FROM STANDING LMCD COMMITTEES- None

10. LMA REPORT

Whalen stated that Richard Glidewell was in attendance to provide the LMA Report and welcomed him on behalf of the Board.

Glidewell thanked the Board for this opportunity and provided the following overview of the LMA's current activities: 80% of the LMA's time is being spent on the Herbicide Treatment Program and the draft Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention Plan. He stated the LMA believed the Program is yielding positive results and that they support amending the Lake Vegetation Management Plan (LVMP) to accommodate the large demand for expansion of herbicide treatments on various Lake Minnetonka bays. Furthermore, the LMA believed the Program is becoming well known by other area lake residents. He directed the Board to the Fall LMA Newsletter within their handout folders; specifically to the article heading that utilized the words "Milfoil Free". He stated the use of that phrase is a marketing strategy; therefore, he asked the Board not to take the phrase literally. However, he believed that is how many lake residents are reviewing the results. He commended Tanner for working with the LMA to better understand the position of each organization. He entertained questions and comments from the Board.

The Board asked a few questions pertaining to the possible treatment of Carmans Bay in 2010. Glidewell and LMA Executive Director Dick Osgood confirmed that they have been actively working with Carmans Bay residents and that the bay is scheduled to be treated in 2010. Due to the non-treatment in 2009, they believed that a 2010 treatment would be considered starting over as though it is year one. Furthermore, a question was raised on the effect of the biomass of Grays and Phelps Bays, in which discussion of this question was to be addressed under agenda item 12C.

11. PUBLIC HEARING

There were no public hearings scheduled.

12. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Heidi Wolf, 2009 MN DNR Public Access Inspection Program.

Whalen welcomed Heidi Wolf on behalf of the Board and asked her to provide an overview of the 2009 Program.

Ms. Heidi Wolf, MN DNR Watercraft Inspection Program Coordinator, stated that she was in attendance to review the 2009 Program (providing an overview via a PowerPoint presentation).

She highlighted the following information:

- Expectations- The LMCD was approved for a MN DNR prevention grant of 1,666 inspection hours, with 833 of these inspection hours provided at no cost to the LMCD. The LMCD also chose to cooperatively hire with the MN DNR for an additional 2,094 hours; providing for inspections at four high use accesses and five secondary accesses on a rotating basis. Primary public accesses included Grays, Spring Park, Maxwell and North Arm. Secondary public accesses including Wayzata, Mound, Carsons, Halsteds, and Echo.
- Results- 3,560 hours of inspections were performed for all of Lake Minnetonka public accesses, which resulted in 15,800 inspections. 3,229 inspection hours were completed on incoming watercraft at the nine public accesses on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
- Inspections and Hours During "Peak" Times- She reviewed, on a public access basis, inspections conducted (entering and exiting), hours of operation, and inspections per hour. The Grays Bay public access had the highest activity (9.49 inspections per hour), with Echo Bay public access having the lowest activity (.60 inspections per hour). She recommended eliminating the Echo Bay public access from future programs.
- Zebra Mussels- Based on a series of questions, approximately 432 boats came from another body of water infested with zebra mussel (compared to 258 in 2008). She further stated that a secondary set of questions are asked of those 432 boaters to better assess their risk level (i.e., transportation of the watercraft without proper cleaning or drying; reviewing MN DNR recommendations for watercraft considered at high risk compared to what is allowed by state law). 227 (1.4%) boats using Lake Minnetonka were from another state; 185 of which were from a states with zebra mussel infested waters. Concern was expressed that other state's educational processes are not consistent with the MN DNR. No zebra mussels found on inspected watercraft in 2009.
- Other Invasive Species- There were 40 (0.3%) watercraft entering Lake Minnetonka that came with attached vegetation; compared to 172 in 2008. There were 198 watercraft exiting Lake Minnetonka that had attached vegetation before inspection (compared to 415 in 2008)
- Decal System- An overview of the decal system utilized by MN DNR inspectors was provided, including related statistics.
- Boater Knowledge- 97% of watercraft users were familiar with invasive species, Eurasian watermilfoil and the laws regarding invasive species. 95.8% of watercraft users were familiar with zebra mussels.
- She entertained questions and comments from the Board.

The Board asked questions, in which Wolf responded to. The following is a summary of those questions and her responses:

- The MN DNR is currently addressing statewide, infested waters by increasing inspections as much as possible; with the presence of zebra mussels and spiny water fleas as a top priority.
- If new legislation were to provide for additional funds to increase the number of public access inspections for the state's lakes, the MN DNR would make an effort to accommodate the allotment of staff; prefacing the need to meet inspector state hiring guidelines in which she reviewed.
- Confirmation that the MN DNR does maintain statistics on the ownership of the boats and will provide that information to the Board prior to confirming the secondary bays for the 2010 season.

Whalen thanked Wolf for the Report.

B. Eric Lindberg, 2009 Environmental Sentry Protection (ESP), LLC I-LIDS Report.

Whalen welcomed Eric Lindberg on behalf of the Board and asked him to provide an overview of the 2009 Program.

Lindberg thanked the Board for supporting the program in 2009. He reviewed the three project goals and the contract deliverables. He summarized the activity, camera location, power source, and launching statistics/trends for the Grays and Maxwell public accesses, which were implemented from May 8th thru October 26th and May 6th thru October 19th, respectively. Prior to viewing video footage of specific launches, he stated that ESP provided over 4,000 video reviews at no cost to the LMCD. Additionally, he worked with the LMA to provide web portal access to volunteer groups interested in reviewing captured videos. The percentage of incoming boats to be launched with weeds was 0.007%, compared to 0.3% in 2007 and 7.4% in 2006. He provided a financial overview of the 2009 total program cost of \$7,100; breaking down the hours performed and cost per video. He recommended evolving the notification process to potential violators and to expand the use of the I-LIDS at other launches. He entertained questions and comments from the Board.

The Board asked a few questions, in which Lindberg confirmed that one potential violator out of all videos reviewed was documented. An audio component was added to the I-LIDS unit installed at the Maxwell Bay public access. However, a shortage in the city's electrical circuit did not allow for audio at the Grays Bay public access. He welcomed review of the audio videos at a future presentation.

Babcock asked LeFevere to advise on the LMCD's ability to release data for notification purposes captured by video surveillance; as compared to data that is obtained by the MN DNR for statistical information that is not allowed, under Federal law, to be released for the same purpose.

LeFevere stated he would research Babcock's request and advise back to the Board at a later date.

Whalen thanked Lindberg for the Report.

C. Army Corps of Engineers, draft Report on 2009 Aquatic Herbicide Treatments on Grays and Phelps Bays.

Whalen stated that John Skogerboe from the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) was in attendance to provide an overview of the draft 2009 Report. Additionally, Dr. Udai Singh is in attendance from the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) to address water quality for the subject bays. She welcomed Skogerboe on behalf of the Board and asked him to provide his overview.

Mr. John Skogerboe, Research Biologist, reviewed his draft Report by highlighting the following information:

- He provided a brief overview of the project in general and the bays and acreages treated in 2009 (123 acres on Grays Bay and 122 acres on Phelps Bay). Carmans Bay was not treated in 2009.
- He reviewed the three objectives for this project. These included: 1) the control and/or reduction of Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) in the three bays, 2) the prevention of curlyleaf pondweed (CLP) from replacing EWM, and 3) the protection and increase of the native plant community.
- He was charged with evaluating the effectiveness of the herbicide treatments. Treatments consisted of a granular substance of triclopyr at 1000 ug/L ae (parts per billion). He confirmed that the application date was a one day difference from 2008 and that the weather in 2009 was ideal.
- He evaluated the triclopyr's concentration, exposure time in target and non-target areas, and the effects on target and non-target aquatic plant species.
- He reviewed the water residue sampling locations and their results, noting that granular substances typically do not reach the targeted level due to its slow release and the movement of water.
- He reviewed the aquatic plant community by utilizing a point intercept method (including Carmans Bay), which provided for quantifying what plant species were present at each of the grid points; a methodology that has been used on this project since 2007.
- He reviewed the following EWM percent occurrence and their documented locations: 1) Grays Bay (1% occurrence), 2) Phelps Bay (an increase in occurrence following the 2008 treatment; however, dropped to 22% occurrence following the 2009 treatment), and 3) Carmans Bay (gradual increase due to lack of treatment in 2009).
- He stated that CLP is controlled so that it does not take over in the absence of EWM. 2008 provided for a significant decrease in the plant; however, due to the utilization of triclopyr and a greater effort in controlling EWM, CLP was left to be observed in 2009; providing for a gradual increase.
- He provided an overview of native plant species in which there were reductions (specifically to the white water lily (lily) and spatterduck). However, there were no significant changes.
- In summary the following comments were provided: 1) EWM was significantly reduced on both Grays and Phelps Bays, 2) EWM control was affected by water movement and exposure time, 3) CLP was not controlled, 4) most native species were not significantly affected, and 5) lily and spatterduck were damaged.
- He entertained questions and comments from the Board.

The Board asked a number of questions, in which Skogerboe responded to. The following summarizes those questions and his responses:

- He confirmed that the herbicide treatment's half life is the amount of time it takes for the initial concentration level to be reduced by half (providing for better control with a longer half life).
- He expressed concern about the herbicide's peak concentration level in the non-target areas of Phelps Bay. However, he reiterated the need to observe plant effects for the full five years so that

documentation can be made on the comeback of the damaged native plants. He noted the various treatments result in a trade-off of effects in reaching the goals of the project.

- He confirmed the growth of CLP in Grays and Phelps Bays was statistically significant in 2009 and that its growth and effects on all three bays are documented every June in a plant survey. He stated that the control of CLP requires the application of a different herbicide treatment in early spring, providing for a stronger dose the first two to three years until it reaches control status. He attributed the reduction of CLP on Carmans Bay due to the increase in EWM growth. He recommended discussion on the control of CLP with the EWM/Exotics Task Force.
- Confirmation that Grays Bay will not require treatment of EWM in 2010 and that less treatments will be needed for Phelps Bay. He reiterated the need to evaluate the program at the end of the five year project.
- He stated that there appeared to be a reduction in water quality on Grays and Phelps Bays in 2009, which Singh will further discuss with the Board.
- Confirmation that the monitoring of herbicide levels to determine when it was safe for residents to irrigate was monitored by the herbicide applicator, not the Corps.
- The use of granular vs. liquid herbicides is applicator specific, noting that there was some added value to the use of granular in specific areas.
- He clarified the difference between a dicot and a monocot; noting dicots are more broadleaf plants while monocot would be various grasses. This was further explained by MN DNR EWM Coordinator Chip Welling.
- In summarizing the future challenges of this project, he provided the following comments: 1) the necessity to meet the objectives of the program without repetitive herbicide treatments; expressing concern for damaging the aquatic mass of the lake, 2) the need to better understand the growth and effects of CLP, 3) the need to establish herbicide treatment effects on the population of native plants and their ability for re-growth, and 4) the need to properly communicate that this project is a long-term management program.

Whalen invited Dr. Singh to provide further information on the effects of CLP, as well as water quality in general for this project. She welcomed him on behalf of the Board.

Singh stated he was in attendance to discuss the water quality of the bays specific to this program. He acknowledged MCWD staff member Kelly Slattery who assisted in water quality testing on Lake Minnetonka. The MCWD is currently in the third of a six year study of CLP on Gleason Lake; noting the plants ability to leave a large amount of internal loading when treated; which creates algae growth. He stated that as the study evolves, more documentation will be provided on the growth and effects of CLP. He provided a thorough overview of secchi disk, chlorophyll A, and total phosphorous readings taken for all three bays (Grays and Phelps Post Treatment) and compared it to a non-treated bay (Carsons Bay). He documented higher levels of chlorophyll A and phosphorous, along with increased watercraft traffic due to lack of EWM, possibly contributed to lower water quality for Grays Bay. Additionally, he compared the water quality of Phelps Bay to St. Albans Bay, which was not treated. He stated that the MCWD is sponsoring a research project with the University of Minnesota that will document the flow of water on a daily basis from bay to bay. This project will provide for a three dimensional dynamic model of the lake. He stated that he will initiate monthly phytoplankton testing on the treated bays to establish what type of microphytes are present. In summary, he stated a final trend analysis cannot be completed until the end of the five year program. He entertained questions and comments from the Board.

Mr. Gabriel Jabbour, 985 Tonkawa Road in Orono, asked if the turning over of water during an electrical strike could affect water sampling.

Singh stated other profile testing (i.e, temperature, total phosphorous, and dissolved oxygen) is also obtained, which would assist in detecting occurring events such as an electrical strike. However, detection would be subject to reoccurrence and timing of the event as samples are completed every two weeks.

Hartwich inquired as to when the three dimensional model documenting the flow of water would be completed.

Singh anticipated the model to be completed within two years.

Nybeck thanked the MCWD for providing a 2009 water quality update on short notice. The 2009 Water Quality Report prepared for Lake Minnetonka will be completed sometime in early spring, in which Dr. Singh will present a that time.

Whalen thanked Skogerboe and Singh for their Reports.

The meeting was recessed at 8:43 p.m. and reconvened at 8:49 p.m.

D. Discussion of expanding Aquatic Herbicide Treatments to Gideon and St. Albans Bays in 2010

Whalen stated that this agenda item was scheduled at the request of Board member Page. She acknowledged that the expansion of herbicide treatments to other bays has been discussed by the EWM/Exotics Task Force; however, not by the Board as a whole. She welcomed the expertise of Skogerboe, Singh, and Welling in answering questions that arise. She stated that staff will provide an overview of this agenda item, after which she will solicit discussion from the Board and obtain public comments. She asked Nybeck to provide background on this agenda item.

Nybeck stated that discussion took place at the October 28th Board meeting on the 2009 project. At this meeting, interest was expressed to discuss expansion of this project to Gideon and St. Albans Bays. He provided an overview of the project framework. This included: 1) the adoption of a Lake Vegetation Management Plan (LVMP) in 2008 and its three goals, 2) the EWM/Exotics Task Force serving as the technical committee, and 3) a list of the participating agencies. The EWM/Exotics Task Force has recently discussed expansion to other bays at the request of the LMA. The consensus of the Task Force was that expansion at this time would be premature; however, this would not preclude a group from initiating a standalone project. If this was to occur and a permit application was submitted to the MN DNR, they would need to make a decision on whether to permit this standalone project. He reiterated that members of the EWM/Exotics Task serve as the technical committee for this project. Their involvement has been extensive, which he summarized. In particular the Corps involvement in the scientific analysis has been provided pro bono and Skogerboe has communicated that the Corps cannot take on additional bays. He provided a thorough review of the costs associated with the expansion of the project to other bays via the following four elements: 1) possible preparation of the LVMP, 2) the herbicide applications,

3) contracted scientific analysis, and 4) project management. This review included a financial analysis of the project and its funding sources. He entertained questions and comments from the Board.

The Board asked a number of questions, in which Skogerboe responded to. The following is a summary of those questions and his responses:

- Having three test points is a good scientific replication. However, having three bays was not a necessary element in the validity of the herbicide treatment project as they are not replicates of each other.
- He could not confirm that the Corps could continue providing the analytical services should another bay replace Carmans Bay in the current project as he did not collect the pre-treatment data. However, he was open to reviewing the data.
- The Corps does not have the resources to expand beyond the current three bays and that the Corps does not need to provide approval for other sources to perform the duties. However, expansion to other bays would need to be permitted by the MN DNR.
- The potential for the control of EWM is greater on an enclosed bay; however, the potential to damage native plants is higher.
- In questioning if he was comfortable with the EPA standards set forth in the timeframe established for the use of water (i.e., irrigation or swimming) after an application has been applied, he stated that he stands by the federal standards put in place based on extensive testing. However, he acknowledged the common practice of states setting additional restrictions over and above the EPA standards.
- He stated that after treatment, the biomass of EWM was significantly less and that there was no obvious change in the native plants (except for the lily).
- He could not confirm how long it would take for a bay to reach a state of equilibrium due to lack of herbicide treatments and reiterated the importance of analyzing the results after the fifth year.
- He confirmed a full analytical report for the 2009 season will be released shortly; providing for information consistent to the 2008 Report.

There being no further discussion or questions from the Board, Whalen invited the public to comment on this project.

Mr. Mark Washa, 205 Queensland Lane N. in Minneapolis, stated that he was a volunteer with the MCWD in which he reviews grant applications. He spoke against the use of herbicides and their respective costs by comparing the cost of harvesting the whole lake to the price of the experimental herbicide treatments (seven tons per bay). He reviewed comments from participants of other experimental projects, stating that there is no financial backing or opposition of the current project. He expressed concern that the biological control of EWM through the use of weevils is not being used in the State of Minnesota. He believed that herbicides and conservation contradict each other and recommended moving towards the use of biological control.

Mr. Rich Kofski, 30 Florence Drive in Tonka Bay, thanked the Board for this opportunity. He stated that he has been working with the LMA and the Shorewood Yacht Club to expand the herbicide treatments to Gideons Bay by providing for 11 bay captains representing residents from Excelsior, Tonka Bay and Shorewood. Presentations have been made to the respective city councils, requesting written and financial support, which are currently being considered. To date, \$31,000, plus \$10,000 in pledges, has

been raised by residences, business, and their customers around Gideon Bay. He respectfully requested the LMCD consider financial contribution and/or a letter of support.

Mr. Rob Roy, 21270 Excelsior Boulevard in Greenwood, stated that he is the bay captain for St. Albans Bay and has followed the herbicide treatment project since its inception. With the help of the LMA and respective businesses, he has gained the support of residents wanting to be included in the herbicide treatment project. For this reason, he requested the LMCD consider a financial contribution and/or letter of support based on the need to clear the area of EWM for recreational safety and the efficient use of LMCD's capital costs as a result of not having to harvest St. Albans Bay.

Mr. Dick Osgood, LMA Executive Director, stated that the LMA is supporting their members' interest to be included in the herbicide treatment program; if not the current program through the normal processes. He stated pre-survey assessment has been completed for both Gideons and St. Albans Bays and the LMA's communication to the members on this process has been very specific; outlining various comments made. He commented on the use of weevils to control milfoil by stating they are not effective; therefore, not an option for the State of Minnesota. He entertained questions and comments from the Board.

The Board asked questions of Osgood, in which he responded. The following summarizes those questions and his responses:

- He estimated project costs of \$79,000 for Gideons Bay and \$55,000 for St. Albans Bay. These costs include management, analysis, and survey work. He stated that analysis and surveying would be completed under separate contract with the LMA.
- The cost assessment for the 2010 treatment of Grays Bay was estimated at 85% of 2009's costs, with 2011 treatment costs estimated at 33% of year's one and two costs.
- Acknowledgement that non-expansion of the program is ideal on a research basis. However, the LMA supports the requested expansion on an operational basis and will proceed on the basis that the treatment is safe, effective, and in high demand.
- He acknowledged there are risks and outlined them as follows: 1) the inability to not obtain a permit from the MN DNR, 2) the inability to not raise sufficient funds, 3) occurrence of more damage to the native plants than anticipated, and 4) documentation that herbicide treatments are not a viable option.
- He anticipated continuing as project manager of the program if expansion were to occur.
- He confirmed that estimated costs for follow-up treatments after the fifth year would be 25% of year one costs. Those cost estimates are set prior to surveying results and are subject to change.
- The interest to expand prior to the end of the five year pilot project is based on high demand in solving the number one complaint the LMA receives, EWM. He further stated that the LVMP does have documentation to further explore expansion of the project.

The Board asked questions of Chip Welling in which he responded to. The following summarizes those questions:

- He stated the MN DNR does require a separate LVMP for standalone projects and that they would not require one, lake-wide LVMP until desired results were obtained without unexpected costs. He further stated the MN DNR has a program in place that would assist local groups in

- the creation of the document without cost.
- In response to a question posed by Jabbour as to permits issued for research purposes and if there is a limit as to how many, he stated that there is not a limit as to the number of permits and that there is always a risk. He stated that the permitting process provides for ongoing research and matching resources. He confirmed that the commitment for these permit requests is done on a case by case basis after review of the individual application, taking into consideration other MN DNR departments.

The consensus of the Board was to consider expansion of the LVMP after completion and review of the five-year project. In response to the request for funding and a letter of support from the two groups mentioned within, the Board reviewed various funding sources, including the ability to apply for Save the Lake grant funds and would not be offering a letter of support. Furthermore, they continued discussion on the future of the current project by acknowledging at some point, the Board will need to consider a policy that takes into consideration long-term results, disbursement of public funding, and the validity of the treatments.

2010 Herbicide Treatment Program Manager

Whalen stated that as part of the Strategic Planning process, documentation was made that the LMCD would be taking over the management responsibilities of this project in 2010. A final decision should be made on this to accommodate the need to apply for MN DNR grant funds, as well as planning for the requesting of bids.

Nybeck stated that he had spoken with LMA Executive Director Dick Osgood and received confirmation that the LMA would be willing to continue as the project manager in 2010. He recommended to continue as such and to re-evaluate the Strategic Plan at the end of the next year.

Osgood stated the LMA has concluded that the management for the control of EWM, by any means, ultimately should be managed by the LMCD. However, due to their interest in continuing to manage their members' funds for the current project, they are willing to continue management of the project for 2010; during which time they recommend transitional meetings be held.

The consensus of the Board was for the LMA to continue to serve as the project manager in 2010.

- E. **Ordinance Amendment**, first reading of an ordinance relating to renewal of multiple dock licenses; amending LMCD Code Sections 1.06 and 2.02
- F. **Ordinance Amendment**, first reading of an ordinance relating to reconfiguration of non-conforming structures, amending LMCD Code Section 2.015, Subd. 4b)

These agenda items were tabled to the December 9th Board Meeting due to timing constraints.

13. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT

There was no Executive Director Report.

14. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Lisa Whalen, Chair

Andrew McDermott, III, Secretary