

FINAL

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
of the
HARRIS CHAIN OF LAKES RESTORATION COUNCIL**

March 7, 2003

The regular meeting of the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council (Council) was held at 9:00 AM on March 7, 2003 at the Lake County Board of County Commissioners' Chambers, 315 West Main Street, Tavares, Florida.

Members Present

Members Absent

W. Thomas Brooks, Vice Chairman
Charles C. Clark
Thomas A. Cook, MD
Skip Goerner, Chairman
Rick Powers
Hugh Davis II, Secretary
Keith Farner
Don Nicholson

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Goerner called the meeting to order at 9:06AM.

2. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Invocation was given by Mr. Robert Kaiser (Engineering Advisor), followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. ROLL CALL

Chairman Goerner called roll. All members were present.

4. WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

Chairman Goerner welcomed all Council members and members of the audience, and offered thanks to Lake County Water Authority (LCWA) Board Member Ann Griffin for her efforts in introducing a motion at the LCWA meeting held last week for the approval of 2003 – 2004 annual funding for the Council. The motion was approved by the LCWA. Chairman Goerner also briefly mentioned his recent trip to Tallahassee and then mentioned that there is an upcoming LCWA In-Lake Dredging workshop on April 16, 2003.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Chairman Goerner asked if the Council members had any comments or corrections for the previous month's meeting minutes. Mr. Clark inquired as to whether the meeting minutes from the previous month had been corrected to reflect that phosphorus concentrations should be noted as 35 parts per billion (ppb) in Lake Griffin, not Lake Apopka. Chairman Goerner believed that the changes were made in the January meeting minutes and asked if Mr. Gene Caputo (Governmental Liaison for St. Johns River Water Management District [SJRWMD]) would check on the status of the changes to the February meeting minutes. There were no other comments or corrections to the February meeting minutes and they were unanimously approved.

6. DISCUSSION ITEMS

Chairman Goerner discussed his recent two-day trip to Tallahassee to attend "Lake County Days" and to meet with Florida State Legislators. He spoke briefly about the events including meeting with legislators and legislative committee members. He believed that the Council has significant respect and support in Tallahassee. Chairman Goerner said that there is currently no funding allocated to the legislative committees, so the legislature doesn't know how much money they can spend. He felt that some of the legislators were more optimistic than others. Chairman Goerner also expressed the need to concentrate on those legislators who can help the Council obtain funding. He also stated that the trip cost a little under \$200, which several of the Council members thought was extremely reasonable. Chairman Goerner spoke about joining with Larry Everly to talk to the legislators about issues that need addressing regarding the Harris Chain of Lakes. He also asked for the continued support of the Council to continue his trips to represent them.

Chairman Goerner then introduced discussion of the need for a website for the Council and suggested that SJRWMD may host the site and possibly assist in its development. Mr. Powers suggested that the Council may also seek website development assistance from Lake County high school students. Chairman Goerner discussed the possibility of posting the meeting minutes and schedules of meetings or events which may be of interest to the general public on the website. Mr. Brooks discussed the need of a motion to explore the cost associated with the website and its development. It was determined that no motion was required.

The general topic of lake restoration priorities was then opened for discussion. Chairman Goerner said that the canal dredging should come first, then improving the habitat of the littoral zone with the plantings. He said that increasing the plant production to 10 – 15% will provide improved habitat and increased fish production. Chairman Goerner said that now is the time to initiate these efforts.

Chairman Goerner then asked for a review of the funding for 2003 – 2004. Mr. Caputo discussed the budgetary items from the quarterly report for the 1st quarter of the current fiscal year, which ended December 31, 2002:

- The quarterly report shows \$5,900 remaining from the original allocation of \$10,000 provided by SJRWMD and \$5,000 provided by Lake County for the quarter.
- Not all of the \$5,900 is available from the 1st quarter due to the contract with the group responsible for recording the meeting minutes during the past year. Therefore, there is approximately \$5,000 available from the 1st quarter which when added to the \$40,000 balance of the proposed budget, gave the Council approximately \$45,000 to work with for the remainder of this fiscal year.
- Mr. Caputo mentioned that Chairman Goerner had requested that a line item be added to provide refreshments for meetings. Mr. Caputo is looking into the request but stated that the County stipulates that no food is allowed in the County Commission Boardroom chambers.
- The proposed budget is to be reviewed and should be approved during the April SJRWMD Governing Board meeting.
- Mr. Caputo introduced Patrick Hunter (Berryman & Henigar, Inc.) as the individual responsible for recording meeting minutes for the current year. Mr. Caputo said that a Proposed Statement of Work has been submitted by Berryman & Henigar and that the signed contract should be approved at the April SJRWMD Governing Board meeting.
- Mr. Caputo asked that the Council review the contact / phone list, including their email addresses, for accuracy.

Chairman Goerner then opened discussion of the goals and parameters of lake and canal dredging in the Chain of Lakes and stated his belief that the intent of these projects is to: 1) improve shoreline habitats with plants; and 2) maintain navigable waterways. He said that the projects need to 'fit to the budget.' Discussion followed regarding various aspects of the projects including the benefits of increasing aquatic plant cover to 10 – 15% of the lake's shoreline.

- Mr. Clark said that he is concerned about the estimates of dredging project costs of up to \$10,000,000 or more and that an attempt should be made to scale down the projects. This scaling down may include the implementation of pilot projects.
- Mr. Clark discussed estimates of up to \$800,000,000 to dredge all of Lake Griffin, based on the amount of soft sediments and the cost per cubic yard to remove them. This information was based on a dredging feasibility study for Lake Griffin. Even if dredging were scaled down to only 10% of the lake, the cost would still \$80,000,000 which is far beyond the Council's funding ability.

Chairman Goerner then asked for an agency update from SJRWMD. Larry Battoe (SJRWMD) began his update by discussing the value of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and what GIS information can provide. Mr. Battoe explained that GIS provides layers of data and is a very powerful tool in research and understanding resources. Mr. Battoe introduced Ms. Christine Schluder (SJRWMD) to discuss a recently completed project addressing restoration of Lake Griffin.

Ms. Schluder explained the work that she had completed on Lake Griffin:

- Water clarity information is important for determining the amount of light available for the submerged aquatic plants.
- Mapped bathymetric data reflects water depth in the lake and indicates the areas suitable for planting.
- Soft sediment thickness considerations are important for the dredging projects. Mr. Battoe cited a 1991 study to illustrate how sediments in the lake have changed over the years. The study indicated that some areas that once had 3 feet of soft sediments are now covered with sand. Mr. Battoe believed that the fluctuations in the lake level may have decreased the amount of soft sediments in the lake.
- Ms. Schluder also discussed the potential for the resuspension of sediments through wave disturbance.

Mr. Clark expressed his concern about how the 3 - 4 foot water level fluctuations that the lake experiences may affect the plants that they would use to vegetate the lake shore. Mr. Battoe said that these types of analyses are based on historical information and that the health of the vegetation is taken into account. The drawdown fluctuations should each have a pre-determined frequency and duration.

Ms. Schluder and Mr. Battoe identified areas in the lake that would be suitable for planting with a minimum amount of sediment removal, generally less than 2 -3 feet. They discussed other areas of the lake that would not require any sediment removal. They identified five zones where dredging could be performed and presented the analyses of the volume of sediments that would potentially be dredged. They estimated approximately 496,000 cubic yards (yds³) for all five zones, covering an area of approximately 286 acres would need to be dredged for this scenario.

Mr. Brooks requested copies of the materials (charts, graphs, etc.) used in Ms. Schluder's presentation.

Mr. Clark estimated that it would cost approximately \$2,500,000 to dredge 500,000 yds³ of sediments from the lake, based on a unit cost of \$5.00 / yd³. Mr. Powers cautioned that dredging costs could range between \$3.00 - \$9.00 and yds³, depending on site conditions.

Mr. Battoe then presented an analysis of dredging under the 2003 in-lake light transmission conditions, as opposed to the previous analysis using 2002 conditions. The analysis indicated that approximately 2,374,000 yds³, or 824 acres, would need to be dredged from the lake to meet the scenario targets, under the current light conditions.

Council members then discussed the feasibility of dredging the center of the lake, with the hopes of the soft sediment in the shallow near shore areas would migrate by gravity towards the deeper lake center. It was concluded that this would likely not be a viable option.

Mr. Brooks requested the participation of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) in the discussion to address how best to remove between 750,000 – 2,000,000 yds³ of soft sediments from Lake Griffin. Mr. Bill Johnson (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWCCC]) said that more ground-truthing is needed for better identification of the sediments and areas suitable for planting. Some of the areas along the northern and southern portions of the lake currently have sand bottoms that would not require dredging. Mr. Lothian Ager (FWCCC) said that typically, 50% of newly planted vegetation does not survive in area lakes. Once the surviving plants take root, there is a recovery of the number of plants over a period of 12 – 18 months. Mr. Ager estimated that it could cost as little as \$1,000 to plant 10 acres of aquatic vegetation - considerably less than dredging.

Mr. Walt Godwin (SJRWMD) discussed the efforts of replanting in Lake Apopka and how socks wrapped around the root balls, and how cattails or other physical barriers were used to limit wave action and help stabilize the new plantings. He stated that this method works in soft sediments but may not work as well in sandy sediments. Mr. Godwin said that providing the proper conditions for revegetation would not require the planting every acre, and that such efforts would encourage the natural infill and establishment of the plants.

Chairman Goerner asked for an update from TAG member Dr. Daniel Canfield (University of Florida Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences). Dr. Canfield discussed the motivations and economics of the proposed restoration, and stated that public access and use is a primary consideration. He said that controlling water levels through fluctuations would improve water quality and plant production. Dr. Canfield suggested that limited access dredging, implementing a fluctuation schedule, and then performing some planting or spreading of seed pods would be the fastest and most economical approach to meet the Council goals. He suggested beginning with Lake Griffin then continuing with Lake Eustis, Lake Harris, and the other lakes in the chain.

It was noted that water level fluctuation schedules have been approved for Lake Griffin but not for the other lakes in the chain. Chairman Goerner noted that they are waiting for permit approval to initiate canal dredging in Lake Griffin.

Mr. Kaiser expressed concern that rayon or other man-made materials which do not biodegrade may be used in the socks used in planting. Mr. Godwin stated that only 100% cotton socks are used in the plantings.

Mr. Godwin mentioned that in 1994 the issue of lake fluctuation was brought to the public and it was very poorly received. Chairman Goerner said that the public concerns were over access to the lakes and that the dredging would have alleviated those concerns.

Mr. Godwin indicated that another issue of water level fluctuations is flooding. Chairman Goerner said that the US Army Corps of Engineers has established the maximum high-water mark of 59.5 feet for Lake Griffin. Mr. Farner said that in light of the rain-driven fluctuations the lake has experienced over the past year, that they initiate the planting in

Lake Griffin. Chairman Goerner indicated that it may be best to consider moving forward with both the dredging and the planting.

Mr. Clark requested that Mr. Battoe provide further explanation of the chart depicting areas of possible dredging for Lake Griffin. Mr. Battoe stated that the depth to which 5% of the ambient light (the amount needed for photosynthesis) can reach increased from approximately two feet in 1998 to approximately seven feet in 2003. The reduced light attenuation increased the area suitable for revegetation, and subsequently the volume of sediments that would need to be dredged to make replanting feasible.

Chairman Goerner reiterated that the restoration target is to plant 10 – 15% of the lake's littoral area, approximately 1,000 – 1,500 acres for Lake Griffin.

Mr. Farner pointed out that the dredging estimates were from a 1991 survey of the lake bottom and that an updated sediment survey may provide different results. Mr. Godwin agreed that resurveying the lake would provide current conditions for sediments, and suggested that any new survey be restricted to the shallow littoral zone of the lake.

There was continuing discussion between Council and TAG members as to the best methods for surveying the lake. The work being done by FWCCC for nuisance plant eradication and how much of that restored land may currently be available for planting (possibly up to 47 acres) was discussed.

Chairman Goerner and Dr. Canfield discussed the benefits and available scientific data regarding Lake Griffin drawdowns. Dr. Canfield said that a drawdown could increase the shoreline plant coverage to as much as 40% of the total area, which would also increase the number of fish. Mr. Johnson noted that Lake Griffin had 40% plant coverage in the 1960's, but only 30% coverage in the 1980's.

Mr. Agar said that the Council may consider partnering with SJRWMD for long term lake restoration projects. Mr. Ager said that lake drawdowns may be good for the short term, but for long term lake productivity recontouring the former farmland along the eastern edge of the lake, which has been purchased by SJRWMD, could provide the most benefits. He said that this action offers great potential for increasing the vegetative littoral zone and providing high-quality fishery habitats. Sediments from the bottom of Lake Griffin could be used to recontour the land. Chairman Goerner said that the Council has discussed this option and considered it to be long term option.

Mr. Farner said that a "business plan" approach be prepared on how to proceed. He suggests that they move forward with replanting, and then develop a plan for a fluctuation schedule and access dredging for the entire Chain of Lakes. This would produce a short-term goal with a long term effect and a long term benefit.

Mr. Powers suggested that the TAG develop long-term and short-term plans for the elements discussed for each of the lakes in the Chain and that these plans should be integrated with all the agencies and people involved.

Mr. Brooks said that the TAG should put together a plan that includes all the elements discussed, including time frames and budgets, with the cooperation of all the governmental agencies for both long-term and short-term projects, starting with Lake Griffin and subsequently the remainder of the Chain of Lakes.

A break was taken from 11:35 to 11:50 am.

Mr. Brooks made a motion directing the TAG to produce a plan to accomplish the goals discussed above for Lake Griffin and to present a report at the April Council meeting. The motion was seconded and passed. Mr. Farner adds that the planting plans should be based on today's conditions, not the 10-year old data. Mr. Clark suggested that the data on which the TAG's plan is based should be included in the report.

In consideration of Mr. Farner's concern that the motion only addressed Lake Griffin, Mr. Clark made a second motion to include all the Chain of Lakes. Mr. Clark's motion passed, then Mr. Brooks made the following motion which superceded the previous motions and was passed by a unanimous vote:

As set forth in the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council meeting held March 7, 2003, the following Final Motion was passed:

This Council is in agreement to make a recommendation that the TAG present a definitive plan to accomplish the following goals:

- 1.) Replanting of vegetation in Lake Griffin, with a desired percentage success range, and based on today's conditions;
- 2.) To ensure that water level fluctuations for Lake Griffin are implemented;
- 3.) To expedite the implementation of access dredging in Lake Griffin, and;
- 4.) To provide the Council more information on in-lake dredging in Lake Griffin.

The emphasis should be on short and long term goals, budget, methods to ensure a cooperative effort from our governmental agencies, and a very definitive time frame.

The submitted report should be first in summary form, to be followed by another report with the relevant data that is necessary to make decisions.

This Council should be appraised in a timely manner of all meetings of the TAG so that Council members may attend, if desired.

Mr. Farner said that he would like for the TAG to identify all areas in the remainder of the Chain of Lakes that are suitable for planting in their current condition. Mr. Powers suggested that the Council direct Mr. Godwin to accomplish this task. Mr. Farner directs Mr. Godwin to provide the Council a report identifying areas on the Chain of Lakes that would benefit from the replanting of vegetation under today's conditions. Mr. Godwin noted that conditions in other lakes within the Harris Chain are not the same as those in Lake Griffin. Chairman Goerner agreed and requested that Mr. Godwin present information he has on the other lakes.

Mr. Godwin discussed operation of the Phase 1 Flow Way for Lake Griffin. As phosphorous levels in the lake have dropped, it has been difficult to obtain additional phosphorous removal. There has been observable total suspended solids (TSS) removal. Because the lake water quality has improved, SJRWMD has made a decision to not operate the Lake Griffin Flow Way. For the short term the intent is to correct leakage of water high in phosphorous into the Flow Way site and manage it as a wetland. Whether they will operate the Flow Way in the future depends on trends in phosphorous concentrations in the lake. Chairman Goerner said that because of soil oxidation in the wetland in the event of drawdown or drying out, that to restart the Flow Way could put a large amount of phosphorous into the lake.

Mr. Godwin discussed the operational plan for managing the site. Criteria for water level fluctuations and maintenance of the marsh to provide good foraging habitat for endangered species have been introduced. Eventually, water will be discharged from the site, but only after it has received alum treatment, with the intent of having virtually zero phosphorous concentration in the water discharged from the site.

Mr. Godwin discussed a chart depicting a time series of monthly phosphorous concentrations in Lake Griffin for the period 1973 to 2002. He compared historical concentrations to 2002 concentrations, which were the lowest recorded. Mr. Godwin said that phosphorous levels in the lake will likely not return to previous levels, but that this is not the case with other lakes in the Harris Chain.

Mr. Godwin also discusses Trophic State Index (TSI) of the lake, which includes water clarity, algal concentrations and nutrient levels. Lake Griffin has experienced a reduction in the TSI beginning in 2000, indicating improving water quality. He then illustrated that the decrease in phosphorous concentration for Lake Dora and Lake Eustis has not been as dramatic as with Lake Griffin. Lake Harris has experienced a gradual decline in water quality, and Lake Yale has not shown declining phosphorous concentration over the long-term period of record. Mr. Godwin said that the recent declines in phosphorous concentration in Lake Griffin may be attributed to the recent heavy rains, but cautions that increases in phosphorous concentrations are possible. Overall, the improvement in water quality in Lake Griffin is encouraging for the entire basin.

Chairman Goerner expressed his interest in initiating plantings if it would benefit Lake Griffin. Mr. Godwin said that it is important to work with emergent species in the upper portion of the littoral zone as they will propagate down slope to vegetate deeper water

zones as the water quality conditions improve. Desirable locations for plantings have been identified for Lake Griffin, but not for the other lakes in the Harris Chain. Mr. Godwin briefly discussed a project that they are completing on the other lakes in the Harris Chain which could produce data useful to identifying areas suitable for planting in those lakes. These data may be available in three months.

Mr. Clark initiated a discussion of the gizzard shad harvest in Lake Griffin and the fact that approximately 6.5 tons of phosphorous have been removed through that activity. Mr. Godwin summarized the measures that the District is taking to improve water quality in the lake including; 1) reducing external pollutant loadings to the lake; 2) addressing internal cycling of phosphorous in the lake; and 3) restoration of habitat. He said that this will be a typical approach in all of the lakes. The two major sources of loading to Lake Griffin were the Muck Farms at Emeralda and discharges from Haynes Creek. The discharges from Haynes Creek have improved because the quality of water in Lake Eustis has gradually improved. Taking the muck farms offline reduced loadings from that site by 75 %. Mr. Godwin's personal opinion was that much of the observed reduction in phosphorous concentrations in Lake Griffin over the past year can be attributed to the interruption of cycling of phosphorous in the lake and he believes that this was accomplished by removing gizzard shad. He notes that Dr. Battoe calculated that as much as 20 metric tons of phosphorus may have been removed from the lake with the shad.

7. AGENCY UPDATES

Chairman Goerner asked for Agency updates. Mr. Mike Perry (Executive Director of LCWA) discussed progress on obtaining approval for the canal dredging permit. The engineering consultant has completed preparing the electronic files needed to complete the permitting process. Once received, the information will be used to satisfy the Requests for Additional Information that FDEP has had regarding the permit application. The LCWA can also begin work on bid documents, once the electronic files are received. Mr. Perry said that "access releases" must be received from all the property owners along the canals before work can begin. He hopes that this process can be completed in the next few months.

Mr. Perry discussed the evaluation of the pilot alum application project being conducted by Environmental Research and Design. Poor weather conditions over the past several weekends has hindered their efforts to make progress, including recent difficulties on Lake Beauclair.

Mr. Perry also discussed the upcoming April 16 LCWA workshop, and that the focus of the event was on the potential water quality effects of sediment resuspension in Lake Griffin. The effects of resuspension of sediments on habitat will also be discussed.

Mr. James Hulbert (Florida Department of Environmental Protection[FDEP]) discussed a meeting scheduled for March 19 regarding Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Group 1 water bodies. The meeting is to be held at Lake Sumter Community College. There are currently 115 TMDLs in the Oklawaha basin that are potentially due under the

suit filed by Earth Justice against the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). FDEP is currently proposing a TMDL of 55 parts per billion (ppb) for total phosphorous in Lake Apopka. Also, the first meeting of FDEP's Nutrient Criteria Development Technical Advisory Group was held, during which EPA's default criterion for Lake Apopka of 10 ppb was discussed. Mr. Hulbert said that these are issues that would need to be resolved on a regional basis.

Mr. Nicholson asked Mr. Hulbert what would be the result of not achieving the TMDL goals. Mr. Hulbert said that the state would review the permits of any dischargers and use the permit conditions to control future discharges. He said that the implementation problems will most likely be for nonpoint sources (stormwater runoff).

Mr. Johnson said that FWCC is conducting electric shock sampling of largemouth bass. They are almost finished at Lake Dora, and will begin sampling at lakes Griffin and Harris over the next month. He said that they try to sample at least annually to track temporal trends. Creel sampling is on-going at Lake Griffin and results indicate that the crappie catch rate is higher this year as compared to recent years. The alum application pilot project on Lake Beauclair is still on going. They are meeting with engineers today and are still waiting on the Quality Assurance Plan from FDEP.

Dr. Battoe updated the Council on the pollutant load reduction goal (PLRG) report being completed in draft form and reported that it is undergoing internal review. He explained that PLRG is the amount of pollution needed to be removed to make the water body acceptable under the Water Resources Restoration Act (Chap. 62-40, F.A.C.). All water management districts are required to set pollution levels on water bodies, including phosphorous limitations for the Harris Chain of Lakes, in order to meet their designated use criteria. He said that PLRGs are similar to TMDLs. The SJRWMD will make a presentation of the report to the Council once the report has been finalized. Also, the District has stopped removing gizzard shad from Lake Griffin because of reduced cost/benefit, but they are harvesting at Lake Apopka. This year 100,000 lbs of shad have been removed from Lake Apopka, as compared to 250,000 pounds removed over the past two years. This is because the water level in the lake has been too low in the previous two years to allow successful harvesting. Dr. Battoe is working with the FWCC to determine the impact of gizzard shad harvesting on the amount of phosphorus in lakes. Preliminary results indicate that 11.5 to 26 metric tons of phosphorus per year have been removed through the harvesting of about one million pounds of gizzard shad. He cited a report that he had used to calculate the phosphorus removal per gram of gizzard shad and noted the difference between organic phosphorus, which is not readily available for cycling, and soluble reactive phosphorous (SRP), which is readily available for uptake by algae. Chairman Goerner and Mr. Clark requested copies of the data and the report.

Chairman Goerner asked for any additional updates from the TAG. Dr. Canfield informed the Council that since the death of Senator George Kirkpatrick in February 2003, he has been asked to assist the state with child education, family relations and juvenile justice. He has accepted an appointment to the Florida Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Board, and regretfully tendered his resignation from the TAG effective at the end of March.

Chairman Goerner discussed the agenda for the next meeting, scheduled for April 4. It is anticipated that the TAG report as discussed above will be presented at this meeting, as well as strategies to move forward with the Lake Griffin project.

8. COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS

Chairman Goerner then called for any comments from the Council members. Mr. Farner mentioned a March 2 article discussing the Miami River dredging project. He was impressed that over 80% of project funding came from the federal government. He said that the Council should pursue every potential avenue of funding when they decide the direction that they are going to follow.

Chairman Goerner mentioned the tour of the Lake Harris marsh project, and that the Council was able to secure \$40,000. Mr. Farner said that he, Mr. Clark, Mr. Powers, and several members of the LCWA attended the tour. He said that it was an excellent tour and a very worthy project for both water treatment and water control objectives. Mr. Farner said that the Council should continue to offer their support, and thanked Mr. Caputo for arranging the tour.

No other Council members had comments. Mr. Caputo reminded the Council of the website report for the next meeting and he acknowledged that much of the website investigation effort would be provided by him.

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Chairman Goerner then asked for Public Comment. Ms. Ann Griffin (speaking as a private citizen) said that she attended the tour of the Lake Harris marsh project and she agreed with the reconnection. She said that her concerns were over possible release of pesticides from the marsh lands into the lake, particularly pseudomonas. After reviewing a FDEP report, she was concerned with not only the pesticides but also the degradation components of the pesticides, which could contain cyanide to be released into the lake. Ms. Griffin said that thorough soil and water testing should be done on that site. Mr. Godwin assured Ms. Griffin that the site in question has the lowest pesticide concentration of any site at Emeralda. Chairman Goerner agreed that microbial problems could exist and assured her that the Council will put this item on their agenda.

Ms. Griffin also expressed concerns over in-lake dredging including; 1) will the dredging of the sediments make the areas of planting too deep to grow the plants, and 2) is it feasible to conduct hydraulic dredging in less than 3 feet of water. Chairman Goerner accepted her concerns.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Goerner made a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded and passed. The meeting was adjourned at 1:27 pm.

Respectfully submitted by:

Skip Goerner, Chairman

Hugh Davis II, Secretary