

Minutes
143rd Meeting of the South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Council
Harbison State Forest
Environmental Education Center Conference Room & WebEx
5600 Broad River Rd., Columbia, SC 29221
Tuesday, January 23, 2024, 10:00 am

Attendance:

Council Members: (in person) Julie Holling, Willie Simmons, Chad Altman, Bill Marshall, Casey Moorer, Stacy Scherman; (WebEx) Chris Stout, Adam Leaphart, Tammy Lognion

Guests: (in person) Jay Tenney, Brian Lynch, Allan Stack, Ernie Guerry, Judson Riser, Chad Holbrook, Joseph Dress, Amanda Garris; (WebEx) Levi Kaczka, Billy Chastain, Julie Davis, Brett Hartis, Brandon McCartha, Lee Hendren

1. Call to Order of the 143rd Meeting

Chairman Holling called the 143rd meeting of the South Carolina (SC) Aquatic Plant Management Council (Council) to order at 10:22 am. Notice of the meeting was posted and distributed as required by law. After a few reminders about how the meeting would be run and that it was being recorded, she welcomed everyone and thanked everything for attending today's meeting. She had everyone introduce themselves.

2. Review and Approval of the minutes of the March 8, 2023 (142nd) Council meeting

Ms. Holling asked anyone had any changes or corrections to the minutes from the last meeting. No corrections or changes were noted. Ms. Holling asked for a motion to approve the minutes. Ms. Moorer made a motion to approve the minutes as written. Mr. Marshall seconded the motion. Ms. Holling then called the motion to a vote, and it passed unanimously.

3. Public Comment Period

Ms. Holling asked if there were any comments from the public. There were none. Ms. Holling noted that Ms. Moorer would monitor the chat during the meeting if anyone had any comments or questions.

4. Recap of 2023 Aquatic Control Operations

Ms. Holling moved on to the recap of the 2023 aquatic control operations, starting with Santee Cooper (S-C). She gave the floor to Mr. Holbrook.

Mr. Holbrook gave an update on the S-C system in 2023. The herbicide treatments totaled just over 7,400 acres. He noted that five species were listed, but they often treated mixed stands. They reported the most prevalent plant unless the species were evenly distributed. In that case, one acre may be counted for two species. The total of the acreage for the five species doesn't come out to 7406, but 7500. That discrepancy comes from the mixed plant stands where an acre got counted twice.

He reviewed the treatment trends of four of the species over the last four years. He noted that the vertical axes of the graphs are different. The giant salvinia graph goes from 0 to 7,000 acres treated and the crested floating heart graph goes from 0 to 300 acres. They were seeing steady increases of giant

salvinia, with over 6,000 acres treated. There are better products to treat crested floating heart, so they have better control over it now. *Hydrilla* had a significant jump in acres treated. A big part of that was from opening access to areas across the system, especially in residential areas in the fall. Eurasian watermilfoil is the newest invasive on the system but is mostly isolated to the Potato Creek area of Lake Marion. They treated over 300 acres of Eurasian Water Milfoil in 2023.

He stated that another area that is time consuming and takes effort is conducting residential spray requests. Private and commercial landowners contact them to request treatments around their docks, boats, or ramps due to vegetation blocking access. The average amount of calls they receive from the public has increased from 100-150 in 2021 to almost 500 requests in 2023. Each site must be visited at least twice, with the initial visit to conduct the treatment and then a follow-up visit to ensure the area was sprayed effectively and no over spraying occurred to non-target plants.

He stated they stocked 11,025 grass carp in 2023. They were stocked in 3 locations on Lake Marion and 2 locations on Lake Moultrie. Those sites were close to where *Hydrilla* was starting to grow, so the grass carp would not have to travel far.

He gave an update on the biological control of giant salvinia. This past summer, they were able to get their first stocking of giant salvinia weevils into Lake Moultrie, with a combination of 100,000 adults and larvae in one area of the lake. The location was chosen because airboat access is not possible. The only way to treat certain areas is to put the weevils out and hope they slow down the growth. We also will not have to worry about over spraying in these areas. He asked if there were any questions. There were none, so he turned the meeting over to Ms. Holling.

Ms. Holling noted the DNR ANS program was down to two people after Mr. Puckhaber transferred to the Flood Mitigation program. The first slide is total vegetation control by species. The total acreage went down, but the costs have gone up. The US Army Corps of Engineers in FL had problems getting alligatorweed flea beetles again this year, so no flea beetles have been put out for the last two years. The native vegetation treatments are done to improve fishing and swimming areas, primarily in State Park lakes, and to open areas around wood duck boxes. The miscellaneous vegetation is for areas where there is no dominant plant species in a treatment area. The helicopters worked on phragmites at Santee Coastal Reserve (two treatments), Santee Delta and the Yawkey Center. Helicopter treatments were also done at Donnelley for Cuban Bulrush and Bear Island for cattails.

She said the usual waterbodies were treated. Alligator weed, water hyacinth, and primrose were treated on the Ashepoo River, Black River, Black Mingo Creek, and Combahee River. Those species, plus *Hydrilla* and fanwort were treated on Back River Reservoir. Goose Creek Reservoir was treated for a variety of species, as it is the most diverse. Lake Lyman and Cunningham were treated for spatterdock and primrose.

She noted the triploid grass carp stockings were primarily maintenance stockings. Lake George Warren, Lake Cherokee and the Draper WMA lakes were new stockings or where stockings have not occurred in a while. Other requests for triploid grass carp stockings included Lake York at King's Mountain State Park and Second Mill Pond in Sumter County.

She reminded everyone of the challenges to the ANS program. The current staff is two people, but we are trying to hire a third person in the near future. Other challenges include Mother Nature either helping or making things worse. As usual, we will be participating in the Palmetto Sportsmen's Classic in Columbia and SEWE in Charleston. She said there is some uncertainty regarding the budget due to the reorganization bill.

She said the ANS Program will be moved to the new Department of Environmental Services effective July 1st, 2024. Hopefully, that will not be an issue in relation to how we work. There will be some changes, including a new office location. There is some uncertainty regarding the budget and trying to get new contracts set up in the middle of work season and at the beginning of a new fiscal year. She asked if anybody had any questions. There were none.

5. Grass Carp and Game Fish Update

Ms. Holling gave the floor to Mr. Kaczka to discuss grass carp and game fish.

Mr. Kaczka stated there are not many changes to the grass carp data. They continue to collect carp opportunistically during other sampling seasons. The bulk of the collection is from a Region 1 DNR staff member that regularly bowfishes on the S-C system and collects carp from around the system. The total number of fish collected this year was down from previous years due to rain events during the bowfishing trips, but the length to weight ratios were very similar to what has been seen over the past few years, which was about four feet and close to around 50 pounds.

He reminded us of the age classes: young (0-7 years), middle (8-19), and old (20+). The old fish are difficult to age because their growth rings get tight, so they are lumped together. The three fish represented on the lower left of graph were around 400mm in size and approximately six years old or younger. The fish represented on the upper right side were around 1200mm in size and those fish were older. They see a wide mixture of ages on a year-to-year basis.

He noted the higher the condition factor, the healthier a fish is. Typically, the younger fish are in healthier condition and the older fish are in the poorest condition. There is going to be some overlap with older fish being healthier and younger fish being not as healthy. The fish health patterns they have seen in the past are the same for 2023, with health being inversely related to age. The overall condition average was 0.86 for the 2023 fish, which was close to last year, but above the 2021 average of 0.78. Although there was a smaller sample size in 2023, there was no appreciable difference in the results. Anecdotal observations by the fisheries staff showed an increase in vegetation, particularly eelgrass, over the last two years and that slightly higher condition factor seen for fish in 2023.

He said the 32 percent mortality rate has been used to gauge the number of carp in the system. Based on the growth rate and longevity of grass carp on the system, it is possible that the 32 percent mortality rate could be an overestimate. A dedicated study, with a larger sample size, is needed to get a true mortality estimate. He said that does not mean that there are too many fish out there. The older fish tend to eat less, just enough to stay alive, while the younger fish are eating more vegetation. It would be worthwhile to work with a local university or other group to have a dedicated study on grass carp. That would boost the number of fish collected and allow for some higher-level modeling. The numbers of fish we are getting, 60-100 fish per year, is not enough of a sample size to answer the questions about the mortality and population dynamics for the grass carp.

Mr. Kaczka moved on to sportfish on the system, starting with striped bass. Gill net surveys occur yearly from December through February, with four sites on each lake visited monthly. The study started in 1985 and has shown numbers of striped bass decreasing over the years. It is normal to see peaks and valleys and the downward trend of the last few years has not matched the all-time lows. He discussed the catch rates for all striped bass relative to those that are two years old or less. He noted the pattern that separates the different size classes and how consistent this pattern has remained throughout the study. He noted that the terms, pre-stock, stock and quality, are qualitative descriptors used in sport fisheries and relate to size. The size range of each descriptor varies from species to species.

He noted that since the early 2000s, they have been taking fin clips from individual striped bass collected during the gillnet surveys to determine if they were spawned or stocked fish. The fishery is primarily stocked fish, with those making up 90 to 95% of the fish. He discussed the various changes to the fishing regulations over the years. They are trying to focus more stocking on Moultrie compared to Lake Marion to limit competition between the stocked fish and the ones that are spawning in upper Lake Marion. The stocking numbers have remained consistent over the past few years, but there has been talk about reducing stocking numbers over the next couple of years and seeing what that does for wild recruitment of striped bass.

He moved to blue catfish and the gillnet survey that has been going on since 1986. Until the early 2000s, the population was dominated by smaller fish, due to regulations that protected large catfish by only allowing the harvest of two fish over 36 inches, with no restrictions on smaller sizes. Regulations limiting the take of large catfish (2007) and then overall creel limit (2013) have improved overall numbers and the balance between small and large catfish. The blue catfish levels are good right now. There is some concern about the health of the fish and they are keeping an eye on that.

He continued to largemouth bass. In recent years, we have been alternating between lakes Marion and Moultrie for springtime electrofishing. Each lake is split into 4 zones and fish are collected at random sites within each zone. He showed an aerial image of Lake Moultrie, showing the zones and sample sites from 2023.

He reviewed the catch rates per hour for each zone, as well as the total for Lake Moultrie. He also discussed the breakdown by the qualitative size descriptors. Fishermen could use this information to decide which area they wanted to fish in based on what size fish they wanted to catch.

He noted that every four or five years, an update of the age frequency for the lakes is done by sacrificing and aging a subset of the fish caught during the electrofishing survey. That was not done in 2023. The data from the last age sample was used to extrapolate to the current year by using the length and weight measurements. Although largemouth bass can live up to 8- 10 years on the system, the bulk of them are around 5-7 years old. The catch rates have remained strong year to year with about 40 fish per hour in Lake Moultrie and about 50 fish per hour in Lake Marion. The system has solid numbers of fish, as well as numbers of big fish.

He noted the increase in vegetation on the system, particularly eel grass is a benefit for sport fish, especially bream, other panfish and largemouth bass. The vegetation provides habitat for small fish and secondary productivity for larger sportfish species. Vegetation also provides an area for invertebrates and smaller forage fish to hide in. The sportfish fisheries on the S-C system are in a good place.

He said we are starting to get data on the crappie fishery on the system. Trap netting for crappie has occurred over the past few years and is one of the only ways to effectively sample them. It has been notoriously difficult to use this method here. It was not getting high numbers and was not reflective of the population. In the last couple of years, the numbers have started to increase, probably due to changing the timing of the sampling. The sampling will continue, but they do not have enough information to warrant any conclusive findings.

He asked if there were any questions. He provided contact information for two Region 4 biologists and the administrative assistant, as he has accepted a position outside of DNR.

Ms. Moorer asked Mr. Kaczka about the impacts of increased vegetation on largemouth bass, whether the blue catfish and striped bass are a more open water species, and what he would expect to see with an increase or decrease of vegetation.

Mr. Kaczka said that any increase in vegetation is going to have effects in the food chain. He noted that striped bass and blue catfish are more open water fish. The striped bass look for groups of shad and blue back herring. The areas with vegetation are areas that lots of forage fish will utilize. They use vegetation areas for protection, nursery habitat or other early life stages. The stripers are not always in shallow water, but still look for vegetation areas to forage in. The smaller fish would use these areas more than open water fish. There is more of an indirect benefit to the open water species. The shallow water species, like crappie, use vegetated areas for feeding, as well as nursery habitat for the young.

Ms. Moorer thanked Mr. Kaczka for everything that he had done. They appreciated everything he did with Region 4, for S-C, and all the people in South Carolina. He will be missed.

Ms. Holling also thanked Mr. Kaczka and noted that he would be missed by the DNR ANS program. She announced a short break, with a return at 11:40 am.

6. Santee Cooper Multispectral Aquatic Plant Survey, Field Observations and Grass Carp Recommendations

Ms. Holling resumed the meeting and moved to the next presentation from S-C. She turned the floor over to Ms. Moorer.

Ms. Moorer noted the multispectral surveys conducted on the S-C system and the metric collected was the same as done since 2019. She began with an overview of the results of the multispectral analysis of the data collected from September 16th to October 3rd, 2023 via satellite, when vegetation was topped out. They had over 8,000 acres of invasive species mapped on the system and 24,000 acres of native species.

She said 5,232 acres of *Hydrilla* were detected by satellite imagery in 2023. In comparison, 79 acres were detected in 2022. They do boat and drone survey work, but that was not quantified or added into the numbers reported. They are using the data to make data-driven decisions. There was a 6,700% increase in *Hydrilla* in 2023, but they also had an increase in other submersed vegetation as well. For comparison, in 2022, they had over 3,000 acres of invasives mapped and over 22,900 acres of native species mapped.

She moved to GIS mapping of the submersed vegetation, which guided the discussion of grass carp recommendation by the team. She showed maps from 2021-2023, which had a good distribution of native species on lakes Marion and Moultrie. In the upper portion of Lake Marion, submersed vegetation is highly impacted by water clarity. Turbidity increases can drastically impact the growth of submersed species, both native and invasive. This year, the native submersed vegetation increased from 2,700 to slightly under 2,800 acres. Many areas that were mixed stands of *Hydrilla* and native submersed species in 2022 have transitioned to predominantly *Hydrilla*. One of their management goals is to have as much native submersed vegetation as possible while supporting all the lake user groups.

She moved onto the *Hydrilla* as seen on maps from 2021-2023. In 2021, they mapped 52 acres, which was primarily distributed around Lake Moultrie's perimeter. In 2022, that increased to 77 acres and included some new areas near Taw Caw and Potato Creek on Lake Marion. In 2023, there was a significant jump to 5,200 acres. The distribution of *Hydrilla* has also expanded across the system. She noted that many of the areas where herbicide treatments were done focused on public access and pre-spawn areas for fish.

Mr. Holbrook continued the presentation. The data they received from the satellites is valuable and a non-biased way to see what is on the system. It is also valuable for us to see what is on the system and confirm what the satellite survey showed. Since it is difficult to get the Council out in the field, we

have some drone footage. The first area was the Russellville area in the northeast corner of Lake Moultrie. The *Hydrilla* was very clear in the video. The perspective from the drone is much better than from the airboat.

He continued with drone footage from the Black Bottom area of Lake Marion near the Santee National Wildlife Refuge. There is typically a lot of vegetation in the area, and they have a limited staff. S-C staff assist them as much as possible.

He moved to the last video of the S-C WMA on the south side of Lake Marion. This was an experimental treatment area for giant salvinia done with NC State University. Although this looks like a lawn, it shows how bad giant salvinia can get if it goes unmanaged.

Ms. Moorer noted that for six years in a row, we were being intentional about decreasing the grass carp population while keeping different age classes by stocking 10,000 fish a year. This effectively decreased the carp population at a slow rate. In 2023, we transitioned to a true maintenance stocking which had not been done on the S-C lakes but had always been the goal since the program began. In 2023, just over 11,000 fish were stocked to replace the 32% mortality discussed earlier. In response to the large and significant increase in *Hydrilla* this year, the recommendation is to stock just over 16,000 carp, which will increase the population to 40,000 fish. S-C staff makes this recommendation based on the increase in *Hydrilla* acreage and what we have learned from the grass carp stockings of the past so that we could make sound decisions that were not reactive. The decisions of past Councils have been reactive when it comes to grass carp stocking on S-C Lakes. Stocking was stopped for multiple years and when an explosion of *Hydrilla* occurred, 100,000 fish were stocked two years in a row. This controlled the *Hydrilla* but was a detriment to the native species. Instead of recommending 100,000 grass carp being stocked in response to the 5000 acres of *Hydrilla*, we want to bring the population up by 5000-6000 fish. We do not want to chase *Hydrilla*, but we are already at that point and are trying not to get behind in control efforts. There are unpredictable weather events that could impact the lake system. She asked if there were any questions before she moved on. There were none.

She reviewed the carp and *Hydrilla* data for the past 5 years. The estimated 2023 carp population, before adjusting for mortality, is 34,451. The chart showed estimates for each year's population at the beginning of the year and after stocking. The stocking usually occurs around May after the management plan has been approved and procurement is completed. In 2023, the total was 34,451, which is a 1:4.6 ratio. That means there is 1 fish for every 4.6 surface acres of water on the system. Historically, the Council used 160,000 surface acres in calculations. Moving to the 40,000-target population and stocking 16,580 fish would bring the ratio to 1:4. Those ratios have been discussed often over the years.

She displayed a chart of the grass carp stockings over the years. It shows the periods of time where the stocking of grass carp was stopped, and the population lost the age class diversity. The large stockings were done in response to large acreages of *Hydrilla* on the system. She said she had access to historical information if anyone wished to see it. She asked if there were any questions.

She offered to take any interested Council members out on the system. She also mentioned they have attended the SC Waterfowl Advisory Committee (Committee) meeting several times to build relationships, present data and discuss management goals. They plan to attend the Committee meeting on February 13th. She asked if anyone had any questions.

Mr. Marshall asked if there had been any comments or questions received on how the relationship with the waterfowl committee meetings were going, and if the groups were coming to a mutual understanding about data and different perspectives.

Ms. Moorer said the Committee is learning more about S-C and we are learning more about their needs. In the first meeting, they were open to what we presented and the new management goals. Many of the Committee members and waterfowl hunters across the state have been frustrated with some of the management team at S-C. Some of that comes from not fully understanding the challenges the team faces with trying to balance the needs of all the lake user groups and the fish and wildlife. The Committee was used to the techniques and tools used in the past. The S-C team continues to learn and grow. There are new staff and new ideas on the team. We are very transparent with people and try to reassure them that we have similar goals. People may believe topped out *Hydrilla* pulls waterfowl to the system, but there are many other challenges associated with the decreasing waterfowl numbers across the state. S-C was invited back to meetings and offered to take Committee members out on the system. Two Committee members did so and gave a great report back to the committee. We have developed a good relationship with a local Committee member who manages property on Lake Marion and asks questions regularly. He provides a beneficial connection with local fisherman and waterfowl groups.

Ms. Holling thanked Ms. Moorer and Mr. Holbrook for their presentation. She met with S-C staff to discuss the stocking rate. She agreed with the 16,580 requested. The age classes and moving back to the 1:4 ratio is going to be helpful in getting the *Hydrilla* back under control and keeping it under control. It will probably take a couple of years to see the results of the larger stocking.

7: Review and Approval of the 2024 Draft Aquatic Plant Management Plan to Post for Public Comment

Ms. Holling started with the potential additions to the draft plan. Broadway Lake is a 300-acre lake in Anderson County owned by the county and has approximately 45-acres of mostly monocious *Hydrilla* and a little brittle naiad. Several treatments options were provided to the county including herbicide, grass carp or a combination of both. The county wants to try the 450-grass carp as recommended even though they were made aware that the water control structure will not contain the fish. Grass carp were previously stocked in the system 20-30 years ago for unknown vegetation and one was seen during our survey.

She moved to Lake Blalock, a 1,150-acre lake in Spartanburg County owned by Spartanburg Water. There are 3.5 acres of the algae *Chara* in a small area of the lake separated from the main body. Spartanburg Water did a winter drawdown. If that was not effective, they would like to use grass carp in that area. She asked if anybody had any questions on the two properties.

Ms. Moorer relayed a question from WebEx. They asked if the water control structure will not contain the grass carp, what was downstream of Lake Blalock. Ms. Holling stated it goes into Lake Russell, which is part of the Savannah River. She explained the water control structure and noted an agreement was made with one of the landowners to release the grass carp in the upper lake where the vegetation is and away from the water control structure, with the hopes that they will remain in that area. She asked if there were any other questions. There were no additional questions or comments.

Ms. Holling made a motion to add the two lakes to a vote. Mr. Alman seconded the motion. Ms. Holling asked if there was any discussion. There was none and she called it to a roll call. The motion passed with six in favor. Mr. Stout and Ms. Holling abstained. Ms. Holling noted that Ms. Lognion had to leave the meeting early.

Ms. Holling addressed the remaining portions of the draft plan. An overview of the changes was sent to the Council. She received requests for grass carp for some state lakes. There are general guidelines in the plan, but specific requests for 2023 are 150 carp for Lake Edwin Johnson, 500 carp for Lake George Warren and 2,500 carp for Lake Paul Wallace. She had not spoken with Dominion Energy

staff about Lake Murray but had recommended 7,000-grass carp be stocked to control the resurgence of *Hydrilla* and curly-leaf pondweed that was found during a survey in November, which included 24 points around the lake. She asked if there were any questions about the changes to the draft plan.

Mr. Simmons asked whether the stocking rate of 7,000 in Lake Murray was an increase or decrease or was 7,000 a minimum number. Ms. Holling said the 7,000-grass carp was a significant increase. She said 1,700 were stocked in 2023. At that point, they believed all the vegetation was native, other than a small area of *Hydrilla*.

Ms. Moorer asked for the ratio of fish to surface acre for Lake Murray. Ms. Holling believed the ratio was either 1:6 or 1:8 but could check a file to confirm that.

Ms. Scherman asked if the three state lakes that were getting grass carp were not previously listed. Ms. Holling repeated the stocking number for the state lakes. She noted that they are already in the plan, just not the specific numbers.

Ms. Holling asked if there were any other questions or comments regarding those changes and asked for any additional changes.

Ms. Moorer made a motion to increase the grass carp stocking number on the S-C lakes to 16,580. She noted their recommendation was to move the ratio to 1:4, which would bring the standing stock population from 34,451 to 40,006 fish. Ms. Holling asked for a second regarding the motion. Mr. Altman seconded the motion.

Ms. Holling asked if there was any additional discussion regarding the motion to increase the S-C grass carp stocking number. She called it to a vote and conducted a roll call vote. The motion passed with six in favor. Ms. Holling said she was in total agreement, but abstained, as a tiebreaker was not needed.

Ms. Holling moved onto approving the draft plan for posting for public comment. Ms. Moorer made a motion to approve the draft plan to post for public comments with the additions made to the draft plan and adjustments to the Santee Cooper system with additions of grass carp. Ms. Holling asked for a second. Mr. Altman seconded the motion. Ms. Holling asked if there was any additional discussion on the draft plan changes before public comment.

Mr. Simmons asked whether a complete survey is needed on Lake Murray to determine future grass carp stocking for 2023 and the future. He asked if stocking 7,000 carp was based on the 24-point survey that was conducted on Lake Murray. Ms. Holling said that was correct.

Mr. Marshall asked when she expected a response from Dominion Energy. Ms. Holling hoped to have a discussion with Dominion Energy soon and noted the number could change.

Mr. Chastain said the number of grass carp on Lake Murray would need to increase and wanted to set up a meeting with Ms. Holling. They wanted to take an aggressive approach and add approximately 10,000 fish a year for a couple years and consider treating *Hydrilla* infested areas on the lake. Ms. Holling said they would meet to discuss the stocking, keep 7,000 in the draft plan, and adjust numbers if needed in the final draft plan.

Ms. Moorer noted that once the draft plan is approved, it goes out for 30 days of public comments. At the next council meeting, adjustments can be made before the final approval of the plan.

Ms. Holling asked if there was any more discussion. There was none and she called the motion to a roll call vote. The vote passed with seven in favor. Ms. Holling and Mr. Stout abstained.

8: Topics and Dates for 2023-2024 Council Meetings

Ms. Holling expected the next meeting to be scheduled for the first or second week of March 2024 and was considering an afternoon meeting. She asked for suggestions for meeting locations and additional topics to be covered. No one had any suggestions.

9: New Business

Ms. Holling discussed Pages Mill Pond in Lake View in Dillon County near the North Carolina border. It is a 150-to-200-acre pond used for kayaks and canoes and is experiencing vegetation problems. Private contractors have attempted to control the vegetation, but the town has asked for additional assistance. She stated the need to survey it and get more information on what is needed. She made a motion to treat and cost share if needed in 2024, based on what was seen and potentially add it to the plan next year.

Ms. Moorer asked for clarification on the pond's location. Ms. Holling said the pond is in Dillon County, is 150-200 acres and has limited access. It has trees and swamp areas that make treatment difficult. She asked if there were any more comments or questions. She asked for a second regarding motion. Mr. Marshall seconded the motion. Ms. Holling asked if there were any questions or comments. There were none and she called it to a roll call vote. The motion passed with eight in favor and Ms. Holling abstained. She asked if anyone else had any further business, questions, or comments for the council. There were none.

10: Adjournment

Ms. Holling requested a motion to adjourn the meeting. Ms. Moorer made a motion to adjourn, and Mr. Simmons seconded the motion. Ms. Holling called the motion to a vote, and it passed unanimously. She thanked everyone for attending. The meeting adjourned at 11:24 am.