Minnesota Statewide AIS Advisory Committee (SAISAC)

August 27, 2020 ***Meeting Minutes***
Virtual Meeting via WebEx from 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Members Present: Norman Baer, Justine Dauphinais, James Johnson, Kelsey Taylor, Jim Boettcher, Kate Hagsten, Pat Brown, Holly Kalbus, Ryan Wersal, Isiah Tolo, Michaela Kofoed, Mary Alverson, Roger Imdeke, Chris DuBose
Members Absent: Brian Gross, Eric Johnson
Ex-officio Members Present: Doug Jensen, Nicole Lalum, Nick Phelps
Ex-officio Members Absent: Amy McGovern

DNR Staff Present: Heidi Wolf, Jan Shaw Wolff, Steve Colvin, Phil Hunsicker, Tina Fitzgerald, Jake Walsh

Guest: Donn Branstrator, University of Minnesota Duluth

Meeting began at 10:05 a.m.

Motion to approve agenda. Motion made by J. Boettcher and second by J. Dauphinais. Motion approved unanimously.

Motion to approve Meeting Minutes of April 30, 2020 made by J. Dauphinais and second by M. Alverson. Motion approved unanimously.

Meeting Summary:

- Committee reviewed and commented on DNR's Research Priorities that will be submitted to the Minnesota AIS Research Center at the University of Minnesota (MAISRC) as part of the Center's biannual research needs assessment.
- Committee learned about research done by **D. Branstrator** on the potential movement of Spiny Waterflea via different gear types (fishing lines, downriggers, anchor lines, bait buckets, and live wells).

Motions & Actionable Items:

- **T. Fitzgerald** will help the Committee to find a date that works for their next gathering since the next scheduled Advisory Committee meeting on September 24 conflicts with the MAISRC Showcase, which many Committee members plan on attending virtually.

Committee Member Updates

- **J. Boettcher:** Carver County is having issues now filling shifts with many inspectors leaving for college. The new ramp at Lake Waconia is close to completion, and we'll need inspectors to staff it as it will be busy. The decontamination unit on Lake Waconia has broken down a few times this summer. We've also had problems with boaters parking their vehicles and trailers in the area where we perform decontaminations. The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) is interested in doing a feasibility study on the tagging and subsequent removal of goldfish in the Grace Chain of Lakes. Lots of monitoring activities at the Watershed District.
- **I. Tolo:** Screening for viruses (koi herpes) in carp and bigmouth buffalo. No evidence of transmission of koi herpes virus to native fish. This virus is a potential control for carp.
- **J. Johnson:** A zebra mussel was found in a lake (Big Watab) and lake association members were frustrated with a one-week delay of information coming from the DNR. Understand there is a communications process associated with the eventual distribution of a press release, but the lake group felt they were left out. Perhaps the DNR could address this communications process during the DNR updates. In Anoka County, did a true lake-wide fluridone treatment for Eurasian watermilfoil. After four years, there are just a few plants. Good success story. Now using ProcellaCOR on small populations. Will also do some hand-pulling with **J. Dauphinais** and Kylie (DNR). In St. Alban's Bay on Lake Minnetonka, MAISRC is doing low-dose copper treatments for the control of zebra mussel veligers. Invited **J. Walsh** of the DNR to sit in on our meeting today. He is the new invasive aquatic plants grants administrator and deals with DNR research initiatives and managing data.
- **J. Dauphinais:** Will be hand-pulling Eurasian watermilfoil on Crooked Lake next Tuesday. Reminder that the MAISRC Showcase will be virtual this year from Sept. 22 – 24 and cost is $10. She will be part of a panel and talking about nonnative Phragmites. The recent webinar on low-dose copper (in St. Alban's Bay of Lake Minnetonka) was informative and demonstrated good success in preventing veligers to develop into adults. Also looked at parameters like water quality and phytoplankton. Some mortality of zebra mussel adults along with observed mortality of fathead minnows.
- **M. Alverson:** Minnesota Seaplane Pilots Association received a DNR grant for control of curly-leaf pondweed at the seaplane base in Anoka. Treated with Diquat and observed good results.
- **N. Baer:** Treated for curly-leaf pondweed and observed good results. In general, not a bad year for plant growth in the lake. A lot of coontail present around the 4th of July.
- **H. Kalbus:** Le Sueur County significantly increased their watercraft inspection program. Using Water Guards. Some hiccups, but generally, working out well. Looking into nonnative Phragmites control in the county. Received a Community-Based Social Marketing (CBSM) grant from the DNR to work with shoreline residents and lake associations to spread the word on the 21-day-dry law for docks and lifts being moved from one lake to another. Asking for tiered levels of commitment, from placing a yard sign to attending trainings to learn more. Opportunities to get bait bags, bobbers and an aqua-weed stick. Advertising through various media. New infestation of Eurasian watermilfoil in Upper Sakatah Lake. May need to coordinate with the neighboring county for appropriate management.
- **K. Taylor:** Looking at eDNA to find rusty crayfish. Partnering with the University of Illinois and the Fond du Lac Tribal Community College. Working with students from the college. Still doing Chinese Mystery Snail removal, but short-staffed. Going into the field once every two weeks instead of every week. Starting to see a decline in snail numbers in Big Lake in Carlton County, so maybe they are having an impact. First curly-leaf pondweed was found on the reservation, specifically in the St. Louis River. Trying to work with property owners for nonnative Phragmites control. Having difficulty with the railroad, with a private property owner,

and with a U.S. Steel remediation site, which has both nonnative Phragmites and purple loosestrife. Trying to cut it below the waterline. Will dredge and bury it and monitor the results. Have gone from 100 sites of nonnative Phragmites down to four.

Committee Member Updates Continued

- **K. Hagsten:** Had three Level 2 watercraft inspectors. Unable to hire a larger crew. They mostly did Level 1 inspections. Coordinated with Beltrami County, Cass County and the DNR. Developing an AIS management plan for Ojibwe. Two official zebra mussel infestations this year. Another one is pending on Big Lake. Fish Donkey is an App for fishing tournaments. No AIS education on the App, so trying to work with them to educate anglers about AIS. Wondering if we could use Fish Donkey to create a one-stop shop for AIS resources, marketing materials, etc. Working with Donna Perleberg of the DNR to identify all *Chara* species in Minnesota, so people realize that not all stoneworts are of the starry variety. Looking at rice worms and their impact on wild rice harvests. This is a good year for wild rice. Looking for assistance, opinions, and experiences.
- **M. Kofoed:** High school fishing clubs use Fish Donkey. Recently bought a lake home, so will be jumping into shoreland property ownership and becoming a member of a lake association.
- **P. Brown:** Normal field work despite COVID-19. Working with DNR to create signage. Plankton sampling and looking at veliger densities to see if the zebra mussel population is increasing or decreasing. No reports of adult zebra mussels in reservation waters.
- **R. Imdieke:** No new infestations in Kandiyohi County to report. Down to just a few inspectors as many are heading back to school. Lots of lake activity during COVID-19. Altered the watercraft inspection schedule. Usually, inspectors start at 8:00 or 9:00 in the morning. Some have been starting later and doing inspections during the evening hours. Some inspectors prefer this kind of schedule as they have other jobs/responsibilities.
- **R. Wersal:** Busy with research. Has three graduate students out in the field: one in Sibley County doing spacial modeling, another doing Cuban bulrush studies in Mississippi, and a third doing phenology studies on starry stonewort in Lake Koronis in Stearns County. In addition, we're doing some management control studies of starry stonewort in Koronis Lake and Medicine Lake. This is funded by the DNR. Already started the semester at Mankato using a hybrid model.
- **D. Jensen:** Working with the Great Lakes Panel on information, education, and research. Making recommendations to promote priorities and work with researchers. Have identified strategies. The Great Lakes Landing Blitz occurred on July 4th. Many boaters were educated about AIS in both the US and Canada. There were 28 inspection locations in the three counties of the northeast region of Minnesota. Found twelve violations for a very low 1.6% violation rate. Two interns working on a signage inventory to verify what is out there, what needs to be replaced, etc. Also gathering unregistered sightings of curly-leaf pondweed, rusty crayfish, etc. to augment Rich Rezanka's DNR assessment tool. The Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) will happen virtually on November 2 – 6. Helping with a project looking into improving the common names of species to be more culturally sensitive.
- **N. Lalum:** Twenty percent of tourism businesses say their business is down 50% or more. Other tourism businesses say it has been their best year ever. Fishing is a good way to get out and socially distance. Planning for the 2021 Governor's Fishing Opener, which will take place in Otter Tail County, where the 2020 version was cancelled due to COVID-19.

- **N. Phelps:** In-the-field research was impacted/delayed by COVID-19. MAISRC Showcase is virtual this year and will run several days from September 22 – 24. Did an RFP for research starting January 2021. Twelve awarded projects will be announced at the Showcase. Currently in the middle of a research needs assessment. Will be talking about that later. Starry Trek was held a couple of weeks ago. Good turnout despite COVID-19. The research team is back out in St. Alban's Bay this summer to continue looking at the effects of low-dose copper treatments on zebra mussel veligers. Suppression has to be continued to demonstrate long-term success.
- **C. DuBose:** One Watershed One Plan is awaiting state approval.

DNR Updates

- **T. Fitzgerald:** Gave an update on the DNR's behavior change grants. RFP went out in March and 13 grants were awarded to design AIS behavior change strategies. Target audiences are anglers, shoreline property owners, and boaters. LGUs that are working with anglers will be using proven behavior change techniques like getting commitments, providing prompts, and removing barriers, to get them to practice proper bait disposal. They will be partnering with bait shops and providing disposal bins. LGUs working with shoreline property owners will use behavior change techniques to get them to dry water-related equipment (docks and lifts), as required by the 21-day-dry law, before it is sold and moved to another water body. LGUs working with boaters will use behavior change techniques to get boaters to properly clean their boats by providing cleaning tools and creating an App for use at public accesses where there is no inspector. Grants were executed in July, and because of COVID-19 and other administrative delays, LGUs were given the option of starting their projects in 2020 or waiting until 2021. Eleven of the thirteen decided to begin in 2020 and continue collecting data through 2021. The other two will begin in 2021.
- **P**. **Hunsicker:** Gave a summary of the virtual gathering held on August 13 that DNR Planners facilitated with county AIS coordinators from across the state. Planners had heard from multiple counties saying they were feeling disconnected because of COVID-19, and would appreciate having an opportunity to talk with their colleagues. Had 57 attendees including some DNR staff. The DNR had surveyed county coordinators ahead of time to find out what successes they have experienced despite COVID-19 and what advice they would like to get from other county coordinators. There was quite a bit of overlap on those two questions. Major topics of discussion included how to do public engagement when you can't do in-person events like county fairs or in-school presentations, how to do efficient watercraft inspections while practicing social distancing, sharing creative initiatives like 5-star LSP programs and decontamination tally boards, and keeping employees safe, especially when dealing with difficult boaters who were already feeling stress from COVID-19. Good conversations, and the DNR's winter meetings with county coordinators will probably happen in a similar fashion.
- **J**. **Walsh:** Introduced himself to the Committee. He is the new Invasive Aquatic Plant Management (IAPM) grants administrator and will be coordinating some research and data management within the DNR's Invasive Species Unit. Hopes to figure out how to coordinate those aspects with other things happening both in and out of the DNR.
- **H**. **Wolf:** Responded to the earlier question about DNR communication protocols when a new invasive species is found. She showed a graphic of a flow chart about AIS detection and response – what happens, and in what order. The DNR always verifies before we communicate to the public. At Big Watab Lake, 25 zebra mussels were found. This wasn't a rapid response kind of situation, since they had already spread throughout the

lake. Had that been a rapid response scenario, communication would have been different; it would have been immediate with the lake association and other partners to discuss next steps. **J. Johnson** says he was diving on Watab, and there was a lot of curiosity on the part of lake residents about what they were doing. The DNR Specialist couldn't respond to questions, so there was confusion, as well as fielding a lot of follow-up phone calls from frustrated lake residents. **H. Wolf** responds that communications is difficult because in the past, incorrect information has gotten spread before anything had been verified by the DNR. The DNR generally says we have a report of AIS, and we will let you know what we find along with suggested next steps. After we verify, we can be more forthcoming with information.

- **H. Wolf** says that the DNR was able to get watercraft inspectors trained this year using virtual online trainings. This was different from any other year. We continue to try to improve the process. Trying to hire a fulltime statewide watercraft inspection trainer. The process was held up by COVID-19 and the subsequent statewide hiring freeze. With regards to nonnative Phragmites, the DNR has an internal contract to treat/remove. This money comes from a Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) grant. DNR is working closely with Dan Larkin and Julia Bohnen at the University of Minnesota. Going county by county and starting with small infestations. Going through the rulemaking process to make nonnative Phragmites a prohibited invasive species. Had an incident with Red Swamp Crayfish being served at a local restaurant. Followed up with Enforcement. We now have Chelsey Blanke on board at the DNR. She deals with Organisms in Trade (OIT). Chelsey is also helping update the State's Invasive Species Management Plan.

Discussion of DNR Priority Research Recommendations to MAISRC

- A draft document was shared with the Committee before the meeting and editing suggestions during the meeting were recorded in the document by **T. Fitzgerald**. Members were asked to keep the following in mind:
    - SCOPE – think beyond individual or local interests to topics that are more broadly relevant.
    - SCALE – research efforts that have more statewide reach and potential impact.
    - REASONABLE – efforts that can practically be done with limited funds over the next two years. Also an opportunity to get big ideas into the pipeline.
- A question about how broad or how specific recommendations should be. **N. Phelps** says that specificity is helpful.
- Under the heading of Aquatic Plants, **H. Wolf** explains that integrated pest management is using a combination of techniques rather than just one. For example, one could use biocontrol along with hand pulling.
    - **R. Wersal** suggests we should include options of control.
    - **J. Johnson** says integrated pest management could be serial so that you don't have to do them at the same time; you can do one and then another. For example, you do a chemical treatment and then follow that up with hand-pulling.
- Under "Evaluate long-term use of pesticides," **J. Johnson** would like to look at monitoring concentrations for limiting non-target impacts. **R. Wersal** says it is done in just two labs in the country for Endothall. One is in Florida. Also, understand that long-term impacts depend on many other aspects such as depth, water temperature, etc.
- For "evaluate Eurasian watermilfoil pesticide control," **R. Wersal** says to pay attention to formulations. There are two formulations for ProcellaCOR and three formulations for 2-4 D.

- Under the heading of Invasive Fish, **J. Dauphinais** asks why we are specifically concerned with black carp, northern snakehead and zander. **H. Wolf** says those species came from Fisheries. Zander is in North Dakota. Nick Frohnauer, our invasive fish specialist, has a regional perspective when it comes to invasive fish. **P. Hunsicker** adds that northern snakehead have the ability to move from one lake to another by walking. They can survive for days outside of water.
- Under the heading of Invertebrates, we want to make sure we aren't taking on research that is already being done by others. For example, do we know if research is already being done on Bloody Red Shrimp?
- **K. Hagsten** says that the reservation has had issues with a researcher from Montana coming on the reservation without permission to do eDNA studies on invertebrates. **H. Wolf** will try and make sure researchers know that they need permission. DNR can include language in their permits about first needing permissions from reservations.
- **J. Johnson** says that when lake associations find zebra mussels in their lake, they often ask, "What will this look like in a few years?" For example, Big Watab Lake is a deep, clear lake with trout. Steve McComas with Blue Water Science has done some work on this. Would like to see more, even a simple literature review would help. What lakes are more vulnerable?
    - **H. Wolf** says the priority for the DNR is to gain more management-focused information. Some tabled ideas might be good projects for grad students.
- **D. Jensen** suggests to add "assess potential mechanisms for human-mediated or waterfowl-mediated spread of mystery snails." He also wants to add: "Improve eDNA precision and reliability, and decrease analysis time and costs (not just for invertebrates)."
- Under the Cross Cutting heading, **J. Dauphinais** says we are missing the water quality connection. For example, quantify the nutrient load reduction and magnitude of reduction from curly-leaf pondweed and common carp control to justify costly control measures. Same for other water quality parameters.
- **D. Jensen** suggests to add a study looking at human motivations behind the release of organisms in trade into the environment. Quantify release rates and identify areas where this is most likely to occur.
- **J. Johnson** asks why starry stonewort research was removed. **T. Fitzgerald** responded that there is already lots of ongoing starry stonewort research happening.
- **H. Wolf** says the next step is to share these suggested changes with DNR staff and then get the document back to the SAISAC for final review.
- **J. Dauphinais** asks if the ideas that were submitted on Basecamp can be reviewed as well. **T. Fitzgerald** says many were already included in this draft, but suggests during the next review by DNR that those Basecamp ideas be considered as well.

Spiny Waterflea and Risk of Movement via Different Gear Types

Presentation by Dr. Donn Branstrator from the University of Minnesota Duluth

- Background
    - Boaters – are they going to take clean, drain, dry, dispose actions?
    - A lot of anecdotal information about SWF ensnarement on different types of angling gear (e.g. lines).
    - Spine makes it vulnerable to ensnarement.
    - Survey of recreationalists asking them to identify risk of dispersal on gear: Highest were fishing lines and nets and anchor lines. Lowest were livewell and bait buckets.
    - Purpose of this study was to empirically identify the risk of ensnarement.

- This DNR CBSM angler survey result was interesting: When asked what gear/actions contribute to AIS spread, 96% said boats but only 45% said gear.

Spiny Waterflea Presentation Continued

- Research Questions
  1. Is ensnarement risk different among gear types? (yes)
  2. Is ensnarement risk affected by ambient density? (yes)
  3. Is ensnarement risk lake specific? (yes)
  4. Is ensnarement risk life-stage specific? (yes)
  5. Is ensnarement risk time-of-day specific? (no)
- More Background
  - Species name recently changed from *longimanus* to *cederstromii*
  - Range: northeastern / arrowhead region (~36 lakes). Mille Lacs is the furthest south.
  - Food chain impacts: SWF inserts at mid-trophic level, feeding on zooplankton that would otherwise be eaten by planktivorous fishes. Direct predation and behavioral shifts in native zooplankton (retreat to deeper waters = less nutritional food = slower growth). Native zooplankton decline. Native fish grow slower. Algae accumulates faster.
  - Developmental sequence: 3 instars. Complete it in 1 week (becomes breeding adult) in good conditions. Therefore exponential changes in abundance (growth or aggregation) are common.
  - Consequences of changes in abundance for prevention: If users don't have entanglement in one experience, they might not clean gear in other experiences where SWF is more abundant. Makes it challenging to abate "vigilance fatigue."
- Methods
  - Island Lake 2017 (no cisco) and Mille Lacs 2018 (cisco). One hypothesis was that cisco impact behavior of SWF, which therefore might make different gear more vulnerable to ensnarement.
  - Transects: 1km each, 36/lake, 2 boats, in August and September.
    - Ensnarement rate (risk) = # SWF ensnared per transect
  - Gear:
    - 3 stationary anchor ropes (nylon or polypropylene) from surface to bottom
    - 3 shallow moving angling lines (monofilament, braided, or fluorocarbon), 11 m of line, weight on end (weight at 3 m depth)
    - 1 moving downrigger cable and 1 attached monofilament line from surface to bottom
    - 1 shallow moving bait bucket
    - 1 livewell simulation (continuous pumping of near surface water at 14 L per minute into a net)Results
  - Ambient density of SWF was determined with coordinated net tows in the second boat during every transect.
- Results
  - Is ensnarement risk different by gear type? Yes, comparatively.
    - Anchor rope: Low
    - Shallow angling line: High (much higher in Mille Lacs than Island)
    - Downrigger cable: Medium
    - Downrigger angling line: High (much higher in Island than Mille Lacs)
    - Bait bucket: Low
    - Livewell: Medium

Spiny Waterflea Presentation Continued

- Results continued
    - Lines snag spines
        - Angling lines (shallow and downrigger together) 87% (Island) and 88% (Mille Lacs) ensnarement.
        - These results do not mean that other gear shouldn't be dealt with.
        - Unknown: survivability during transport from one lake to the next on different gear types. For instance, a small amount of water in the bait bucket or livewell could promote survival versus exposed fishing lines. Also, anchor ropes ensnared other taxa during the study, so there isn't a toxicity or inability for organisms to attach to this material.
    - Is ensnarement risk different by line type? Yes, a slight pattern.
        - Monofilament: High/medium
        - Braided: Low/medium
        - Fluorocarbon: High/medium
    - Is ensnarement risk effected by ambient density? Yes.
        - For all gear and all transects, the more SWF in the water column = more SWF ensnarement. Therefore depending on lake location, type of lake, season = greater ensnarement risk.
    - In ensnarement risk lake specific? Yes, for the high risk gear.
        - Downrigger angling line = high in Island with cisco
            - It could be that since this is a deeper lake, there was more line, therefore more ensnarement opportunity.
        - Shallow angling line = higher in Mille Lacs without cisco
        - Other studies have shown that cisco impact vertical distribution of SWF – they position higher in the water column if cisco are present (likely predator avoidance).
    - Is ensnarement risk life-stage specific? Yes.
        - Monofilament angling line on the downrigger (covers the entire water column) ensnared more instar 3 and few instar 1 than what was measured in the lake.
        - Results showed a difference in ambient SWF instars vs. ensnared SWF instars.
        - Most ensnared are instar 3. Hypothesize that the spines are larger, therefore a higher degree of ensnarement is likely.
        - From a prevention perspective this is risk, because instar 3 SWF could carry a brood chamber with more potential propagules.
    - Is ensnarement risk time of day specific? No.
        - Sampled during usual fishing times (daytime and twilight).
- Outreach campaign
    - Presentations (conferences, seminars, webinars, inspector trainings)
    - Newspaper Article (Duluth News Tribune – this weekend!)
    - Manuscript (Lake and Reservoir Management – in preparation)
    - Article (Lake Superior Angler) – under consideration
    - PSA Adds (30 sec) filming done, in editing stage
        - 35 spots on NBJR 3 in Sep-Oct
        - 36 spots on KBJR 6 in Sep-Oct
        - 64 spots on FOX 21 in Sep-Oct
    - PSA Adds (15 sec) filming done, in editing stage
        - YouTube-targeted audiences in spring and summer 2021
    - Research Highlight video on UMD website (filming done, in editing stage)

- Research Highlight video on MAISRC website (posted) @StopSpiny.org
- Printed Swedish Dishcloth for distribution to MN recreationalists
  - 6000 units, yellow cloth with black print
  - Blend of 70% biodegradable cellulose and 30% all natural cotton
  - About 8"x 9" rectangular, about 1/8th" thick
  - Absorbent, durable, hooks remove easily, floats when wet
- Still working on production and distribution of the cloths. Contact Donn if you are interested.

Spiny Waterflea Presentation Discussion

- **M. Kofoed** says braided line floats, fluorocarbon cuts through the water and sinks – maybe this impacted the results? **D. Branstrator** says it's a possibility. When they trialed, they were riding the same depths in the water. He'll think about that.
- **D. Jensen** asks if there is a difference in any other material that could be clinging on the lines. For example other debris that could then snag SWF. **D. Branstrator** says no, they didn't see any debris during sampling. May be different in Lake Superior versus the inland lakes they sampled.
- **J. Johnson** asks, do they produce resting eggs? Do those persist in the sediment? Has that been looked at as a means of transport? **D. Branstrator** says yes they do produce resting eggs which sink into the sediment. That is how the population overwinters, its critical to next year's population. The resting eggs are more resistant that the adult life stages. That was a question which led to evaluate the anchor. More studies could be done, maybe a proxy could be eggs/gram of sediment and then extrapolate based on sediment found on anchors. But it is still more worrisome in the fall, the resting eggs are riding in the brood chamber and if a female is moved, they could be deposited in the next lake. High risk propagule pressure. Resting eggs can be made throughout the year, but typically highest during the fall. Therefore fall is best to be most vigilant.
- **T. Fitzgerald** asks, are you planning to do outreach in SWF infested areas only? Or statewide? **D. Branstrator** says both. St. Louis County is 1/2 funding, so many cloths are going to their partners. Other half came from MAISRC, so a statewide focus. Mille Lacs will be focus because it is furthest south. Still working on tailoring the cloth distribution. YouTube ads will go statewide as well.

Closing announcement

H. Wolf announces that during the recent Starry Trek event, one new waterbody was found to have starry stonewort in 2020: Lake Carnelian in Stearns County. The patch is near the boat launch and is about 692ft^2. Greg Husak just posted the announcement on Basecamp. Not a huge area and DNR does have rapid response funds from GLRI, so DNR could help the lake association if they are interested. Most successful responses have been hand pulling for new starry stonewort infestations, but this may be too large – we'll have to see.

Wrap-Up

- **Next meeting is scheduled for Thursday September 24, but that will conflict with the MAISRC Showcase. DNR Planners will search for an alternative date and share options with Committee members.**

Adjournment at 2:05 p.m.