

Attendance:

Jay Davis, SFEI	Dave Crane, CDFW	Alex Hartman, USGS
Jon Marshack, SWRCB	Autumn Bonnema, MLML	Tom Suk, Lahontan RWQCB
Chris Foe, CVRWQCB	Amanda Palumbo, SWRCB	Scott McReynolds, DWR
Lori Webber, SWRCB	Eric von der Geest, MLML	Chris Beegan, SWRCB
Jennifer Salisbury, SWRCB	Cassandra Lamerdin, MLML	Ellen Willis-Norton, SFEI
Karen Taberski, SFBRWQCB	Josh Ackerman, USGS	Thomas Jabusch, SFEI
Janis Cooke, CVRWQCB	Ken Schiff, SCCWRP	Chad Loflen, SDRWQCB
Terry Fleming, USEPA	Shannon Bishop, LA County Sanitation	Meredith Howard, SCCWRP
Lori Lim, OEHHA		
Robert Brodberg, OEHHA	Gary Ichikawa, CDFW	

Item 1: Introductions, Agenda Review, Goals of Meeting [Jay Davis]

Information:

Jay Davis opened the meeting by articulating the meeting goals including presenting updates on 2013 activities and discussing the 2014 BOG Work Plan.

Item 2: Brief updates and Announcements [Group]

- *The Mercury (Hg) TMDL for Reservoirs [Janis Cooke]*
Janis Cooke provided a brief overview of the Hg TMDL for reservoirs, which is a joint Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) project. The conceptual model and staff report are currently being completed. She noted that the TMDL's progress has been presented to the USEPA and at the North American Lake Management Society Symposium. The presentations focused on possible management opportunities (e.g. fisheries management practices) and implementation opportunities.
- *Forthcoming consumption advisories [Lori Lim]*
Lori Lim informed the group that fish consumption advisories are being worked on; an advisory was recently completed for Mission Bay in San Diego and a few others are about to be released. Jay Davis indicated that he is interested in linking new advisories to the Safe to Eat portal.
- *State Board Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC) Pilot Study [Jay Davis]*
Jay stated that various stakeholder groups are providing input for the CEC Pilot Study. Lori Webber noted that stakeholders from both Northern and Southern California have been involved in the study design. A draft monitoring plan is expected by the end of 2013. Targeted monitoring of CECs is expected to begin in April with special studies following in June.
- *Exposure reduction [Jay Davis]*
Jay informed the group that the BOG contract was completed so coordination and strategy development can begin again. Jay is unsure how much input the Water Quality Monitoring Council will provide on exposure reduction recommendations from the BOG.

- *RMP Workshop on Monitoring Methylmercury (meHg) to Support Management of Restored Tidal Marshes [Jay Davis]*

Jay Davis stated that the RMP meHg workshop will be held on December 17th. The workshop will help determine how monitoring of meHg, including bioaccumulation monitoring, can support the management of restored tidal marshes. The goal of the workshop is to decide whether there is scientific consensus on some of the key management hypotheses.

- *Other significant happenings related to bioaccumulation in California [Jay Davis]*

Jay Davis reminded the group that the portal is currently using a version of Google Maps that is no longer supported. The cost for updating the version is approximately \$6,000 or less. Terry Fleming asked whether the funds would come from SWAMP or the Water Quality Monitoring Council. Jay responded that the funds would come from the 2012/2013 BOG budget and Terry replied that it would be nice if other agencies could also contribute. Jon Marshack wondered if the map could be switched to an open source rather than Google API. Jay replied that the switch to open source would cost around \$20,000 in programming costs. Jon then informed the group that Karen Larsen approved the use of the BOG funds to complete the Google Map upgrade.

Action Items:

- None

Item 3: Wildlife Study Update [Josh Ackerman]

Update on the second year of sampling and the timeline for completion of the study.

Presentation and Discussion:

Josh Ackerman began his presentation by summarizing the wildlife study for the group. The USGS, MLML, and BOG are collaborating in the study to develop a biomagnification factor to estimate the risk of meHg in Grebes. The biomagnification factor is being generated by sampling prey fish and sport fish and correlating the concentrations to those in Grebes. The study is in its second year and the field portion of the study is completed. All of the samples have been collected successfully.

In total, 25 lakes, 354 adult Grebes, and 230 Grebe eggs were sampled. The 2013 adult Grebe blood samples are archived and analyses will begin shortly. At the last BOG meeting, the group suggested sampling lakes that possessed Black Bass and lakes where high Hg concentrations were expected (to fill in the upper range of the regression). Josh informed the group that Black Bass were collected at 10 of the 12 lakes sampled in 2013 and a broader range of Hg concentrations was sampled. Terry Fleming asked if the collection of salvaged eggs (failed to hatch or abandoned eggs) could have biased the sampling. Josh responded affirmatively because Hg likely causes egg abandonment. Therefore, randomly sampled viable eggs were also collected. Josh will add egg type as a variable in the model to determine if there is an effect.

Josh then described the prey fish sampling effort. Prey fish were successfully collected within two weeks of Grebe sampling. Twenty fish were collected per lake and ten fish per species. Moss Landing Marine Lab (MLML) provided Blue Chub and Threadfin Shad as extra prey fish species. Gary Ichikawa noted that sport fish collection did not occur in Tule Lake because it was not permitted. Josh then stated that Hg analysis for the fish samples is about to begin and the team is on track to complete the final report by March 25, 2015. The data will also be incorporated into the portal.

Josh indicated that he hopes to make the biomagnification model available on the web. The user could input the mean prey fish value and the output would be the estimated Hg concentration in Grebes and an estimated risk to wildlife. The group noted that the study can also simply be a static webpage or report on the BOG site. The BOG will determine how the study will be featured online at a later date.

Terry asked how this wildlife study is connected to the Hg TMDL for reservoirs. Chris Foe responded that he is unsure what the interplay is, but he expects that the TMDL will be developed before the results of the study are released. Amanda Palumbo stated that she is working on the mercury tissue objective and expects the TMDL will be peer-reviewed in the middle of 2014. She will discuss the study more with Josh and try to incorporate the available information. Terry encouraged her to not let the wildlife study affect the progress of the TMDL.

Action Items:

- Josh will add egg type as a variable in the model to determine if there is an effect.
- Amanda will discuss the study more with Josh and try to incorporate the available information.

Item 4: Cyanotoxin Update [Thomas Jabusch]

The 2012/2013 budget included \$40K for synthesis of existing information on cyanotoxins. An update on plans for cyanotoxin studies and these BOG funds will be provided.

Presentation:

Thomas Jabusch updated the BOG on plans for cyanotoxin studies. He began the presentation by stating the Cyanotoxin Workshop Summary Report was reviewed by the SWAMP roundtable and the final report is now available on the SWAMP webpage. Thomas then provided the group with background on the newly formed California Cyano-HAB (CCHAB) workgroup's activities. Johanna Weston from the SWRCB is leading the group and a Steering Committee has been formed and elected.

Thomas noted that \$40,000 was allocated for cyanotoxins work by the BOG, but the BOG did not come to a consensus on how to spend the funds. The logical way of helping the Cyano-HAB workgroup was compiling data on all cyanotoxins monitoring efforts in California. However, before the SWAMP funds became available SCCWRP compiled existing cyanotoxins data from lakes and estuaries, of which there is little data. Thomas posed the question of whether the BOG should fund any additional data compilation efforts.

Chad Loflen informed the group that in Region 9 (San Diego) there was a cyanotoxin monitoring effort for reservoirs and estuaries using SPATT bags. The data from the monitoring are not all back yet, but the initial results show that the toxins are ubiquitous. Chad stated that the data could be added to the inventory. Karen Taberski thought that the SCCWRP compilation effort did not appear to be complete, the data from Clear Lake and along the Klamath River is not shown. Meredith Howard replied that the map Thomas presented is preliminary and is not reflective of the entire dataset. Meredith added that SCCWRP does not have access to the cyanotoxin estuary data yet, but once it's obtained the data will get incorporated into the database. Terry Fleming asked when SCCWRP's data compilation effort will be finished; Meredith replied that the database should be complete by the beginning of 2014, but she will have Martha Sutula contact Jay Davis and Terry to confirm.

Another use of the \$40,000 for cyanotoxin work could be using satellite imaging as a screening tool. The USEPA has partnered with NOAA to create a proposal to NASA to use satellite images of phycocyanin to

calculate cyanotoxin concentrations. Other states (Washington, Florida, and Maryland) are also interested. The satellite data are useful for lakes and estuaries that are larger than 1 km² and the images are available for the years 2008 through 2012 (the next satellite will be sent up in 2015). The images are taken weekly and do not include the images of the coast.

Terry noted that NOAA is very interested in partnering with California, if the state indicates interest. The current proposal does not include a budget, but it will cost approximately \$50,000 a year for the project. The estimated cost includes receiving the images, completing the GIS analysis, and printing the results in a newsletter. Terry maintained that the work was a very cost effective way of collecting a large amount of data and presenting it to the public. Additionally, the information could also be included in the portal.

Rick Stumpf from NOAA has offered to perform a proof of concept for no cost. The proof of concept will calibrate the satellite imagery data by comparing the image results to historic data. The group agreed to move forward on the proof of concept, stating that the work will continue a long-term relationship with NOAA and will produce scientifically defensible data on cyanobacteria-impacted areas. Rick Stumpf has already been sent the cyanobacteria bloom data for Clear Lake, Pinto Lake, Lake Elsinore, the Delta, and the Klamath River. Chris Foe said that 15 minute chlorophyll data and qualitative cyanobacteria data are also available from the Delta. Karen added that it is important that NOAA takes into consideration the sampling methodology when evaluating the data, different sampling methods have resulted in different cell counts.

Jay asked at what point the BOG should decide to fund the satellite imaging study. Terry responded that the proposal has not been approved or funded yet. However, he thinks it is reasonable to expect that the BOG will invest the \$40,000 this year in interactions with NOAA (possibly by paying NOAA to complete the proof of concept to encourage its completion). Terry added that it may be advantageous to allocate seed money to foster the relationship with NOAA. Jay agreed with Terry and suggested that the group decide whether to accept or reject the use of the \$40,000 for fostering the satellite imaging study with NOAA at the next BOG meeting.

Discussion:

Cassandra Lamerdin asked if the Grebe egg data will also be correlated to small fish THg concentrations. Josh replied that the egg data would be used in the same way as the blood data. Jim Wiener was concerned about the lack of interannual variation; Josh agreed and said sampling site and calendar date is currently confounded.

Chris Foe wondered if the largemouth bass data from the lakes and reservoirs screening study will be used to correlate sport fish and prey fish. Josh responded that a correlation between grebes and sport fish was conducted, but the correlation was weak. Jennifer Salisbury suggested only including black bass in the correlation rather than a mixture of species. Additionally, the group said Josh should also correlate bass Hg concentrations with prey fish Hg levels. In 2012 sport fish were collected alongside prey fish, so a correlation is feasible. The group agreed that Josh should choose sampling locations where there are black bass instead of focusing on a regional distribution of lakes. A prey fish and bass correlation could be important for management because the use of black bass ties the work to a human health objective. Steve Bay noted that managers may be wary of applying the tool in Southern California when data from Southern lakes are not included. Josh responded that Southern California lakes will still be included, just not at the same density (if black bass become the main priority when deciding sampling location). The group asked Josh and Collin Eagles-Smith to make a table of the sampling locations that includes the rationale for choosing the site. The group agreed that the correlation between prey fish and Grebes could

be enhanced if there were sampling locations with Hg concentrations between the medium and high range.

Josh addressed the suggestion of using stable isotopes to determine trophic position by stating the isotope ratio can be completely different between benthic and pelagic fish species. When asked what he envisioned for the tool's use, Josh replied that it could be used to determine the risk of Hg to grebe populations for any California lake. The results could not be extrapolated to other bird species unless sampling on other species was conducted. Jim Wiener noted that grebes are considered a hardy species, even though they are a species of concern in California; therefore, the results may be underestimating the effects to wildlife.

Terry Fleming mentioned that managers are already having trouble reach the Hg thresholds for human health standards and was unsure if a wildlife Hg threshold could be achieved. Josh responded that unlike humans, fish and wildlife do not have a choice regarding their consumption. Additionally, the TMDL target for Hg is not very different from the grebes Hg threshold. BOG members suggested including error bars on the threshold concentrations so managers understand that the number is not exact.

Action Item

- Josh Ackerman and Collin Eagles-Smith will make a table of the sampling locations that includes their rationale for choosing the site.

Item 9: Prioritizing Workplan Elements for 2014 and Beyond (Or, What Does the BOG Want to Be When It Grows Up?) [Jay Davis] – *Item 9 moved ahead of Items 5-8*

Potential workplan elements for 2014 and beyond will be presented and discussed. This will begin a process that will continue in subsequent meetings.

Presentation:

Jay Davis began the discussion by stating that he is presenting the BOG's 2014 plans at the SWAMP meeting next week. Before the meeting, the group needs to put together the 2014 workplan elements and develop the BOG's long-term version. Terry Fleming added that SWAMP is undergoing significant budget cuts, so every statewide program is going to have to make a case for its continued existence. The goal for the discussion today is to prioritize study ideas and determine a schedule for their completion.

Jay then provided background on the BOG's accomplishments, objectives, and priorities to encourage discussion of 2014 goals. Jay noted that the BOG has produced an important body of work over the past few years including annual reports and factsheets, statewide sport fish surveys, the Safe to Eat portal, and the bioaccumulation strategy. BOG's work has been valuable and has influenced 303(d) listings, statewide TMDLs, statewide consumption advisories, and site-specific advisories. The question is how the BOG can continue to produce important work. The BOG's priority is to produce information that is consistent, accessible, and used by decision makers and the public. The group agreed that statewide coordination is also one of BOG's priorities that should be stated explicitly. Jay ended the background by listing the contaminants of significant concern for the BOG including methylmercury (meHg), PCBs, PFCs, and CECs. PFCs and CECs are of interest because they are still of unknown concern.

Discussion:

Potential 2014 Workplan Elements:

1. Methylmercury (meHg) Time Series Trends

For meHg, the problem has been characterized, but time series trends are still needed. Trend reversals have been observed recently in other regions and the cause is unknown; although, possible

explanations include increased atmospheric deposition and climate change. For example, in Minnesota meHg concentrations were decreasing until 1992 when concentrations unexpectedly began to rise. The BOG could revisit water bodies that were sampled within the first five years of the group's formation to begin to build trend lines. Chris Foe noted that to obtain trend information, the data between the years needs to be comparable. Currently, the sampling design is to capture whichever species are available. Therefore, it may be costly to do an inter-year comparison study. Jay responded that if a trend analysis study was completed, legacy pesticides and PCBs would not be sampled. Additionally, the emphasis would be on the size standardized bass.

Jay noted that the statewide Hg TMDL will most likely lead to a substantial monitoring effort and SWAMP could fill in any data gaps that exist. Terry Fleming responded that those responsible for TMDL monitoring could pay the BOG to complete their monitoring requirements, which would ensure the sampling design is consistent and that the data is entered into CEDEN. Chris Foe suggested that Jay talk with Patrick Morris, who is developing the Hg Reservoir TMDL, about the reservoir operators' monitoring studies. Terry stated that in general BOG funds could be used to assist with the development of monitoring studies. Chris agreed that the BOG could take a more active role in encouraging data collection from state agencies and turning the data into usable information. However, both Chris and Terry agreed that the BOG cannot be the sole funder of these monitoring efforts. Karen Taberski believes that collaboration is possible; citing the example of East Bay Regional Parks funding the collection of fish, having the S.F. Bay RWQCB fund the fish tissue analyses, and submitting the results to OEHA to develop an advisory. Lori Webber ended the discussion by suggesting that Jay attend one of the TMDL roundtables to determine how the BOG should work and interact with various TMDL players.

2. Monitoring Bioaccumulation of Cyanotoxins

Another possible use of 2014 BOG funds is monitoring the bioaccumulation of cyanotoxins on the coast and in lakes and estuaries. Jay mentioned that there is evidence that sea otters are dying from the bioaccumulation of cyanotoxins. He noted that it is rare to see a species that is so directly affected by a contaminant, especially an endangered species. Terry Fleming noted that sea lions are also dying from Domoic Acid poisoning. A BOG member suggested that the BOG could partner with the California Ocean Science Trust, which is tracking the sea otter issue. The group suggested that Jay contact Liz Whiteman and Brock Bernstein with the California Ocean Science Trust to discuss future collaboration.

3. Contaminants of Emerging Concern Monitoring Implementation of the statewide CEC pilot study (2014 or 2015)

Jay suggested that CEC monitoring along the coast, similar to the sport fish surveys, may be a valuable use of BOG funds. If a coast survey was completed, CECs and biotoxins could be monitored simultaneously. The BOG could focus on marine mammals and sea birds because CECs are of the greatest concern at the top of the food chain. The BOG was not in support of setting a precedent of SWAMP paying for CEC monitoring if the long-term goal is to have the dischargers pay.

4. Consumption Surveys

Jay stated that fish consumption information has been a significant data gap for a long period of time. However, he acknowledged that the information is less urgent with the release of statewide advice. One BOG member suggested that the public may find it useful if the BOG conducted targeted sampling based on fishing pressure or re-visited water bodies where consumption advisories are posted. The member noted that the public notices the date when advisories are posted.

5. Bioaccumulation Monitoring Inventory

Jay briefly mentioned that the BOG has already expressed support for generation of a bioaccumulation monitoring inventory. The inventory will begin in December 2013.

6. Data Management – Promoting CEDEN

Jay Davis stated that the BOG could allocate funds to ensure that data in CEDEN are presented in the Safe to Eat Portal. Rich Breuer has already committed to assigning staff to support CEDEN and guaranteeing that CEDEN has a solid foundation at the SWRCB. Bob Brodberg stated that he would like to see more data in CEDEN, specifically data generated by SWRCB programs. Jay agreed that the BOG should be promoting the entry of all bioaccumulation data into CEDEN and ensuring its accessibility. Terry asked if the BOG should allocate funds to provide technical support to SWRCB programs to help them enter their data into CEDEN. Chris Foe maintained that all monitoring program budgets should allocate funds for entering their data into CEDEN. Jay noted that the bioaccumulation monitoring inventory will reveal studies with data that did not get entered into CEDEN.

7. Adding More Lakes to the 303(d) List

Jay mentioned the possibility of sampling lakes with a probable Hg contamination in order to add them to the 303(d) list. Terry did not agree with the suggestion arguing that the move to statewide monitoring was to avoid the type of monitoring Jay suggested. Chris noted that adding lakes to the 303(d) list is not BOG's responsibility.

8. Safe to Eat Portal and Five Year Synthesis

Jay briefly mentioned two other possible 2014 workplan elements, including writing up the five year sport fish synthesis and improving the Safe to Eat Portal. Terry noted that the five year sport fish summary should not simply review the results of previous reports. Jay agreed, stating that at the last BOG meeting the group provided recommendations for new ways of analyzing the data.

Group Discussion of Priorities:

Jay Davis informed the group that he needs to enter the SWAMP roundtable discussion next week with a concrete plan for 2014. Terry stated that Jay should walk into the meeting with specifics of how the BOG will spend its current 2014 funding. The group came up with eight funding priorities, which are described below.

I. Coordination – Integration with TMDL and Developing Protocols - \$50,000

Terry Fleming supported the integration of BOG with the State Boards TMDL programs. Jay should ask the TMDL programs how the BOG can help coordinate TMDL monitoring efforts. Chris Foe suggested that the BOG could also enhance communication and coordination by writing detailed field sampling and laboratory protocols. The protocols could be sent to various monitoring programs and included in the Basin Plan amendments. The BOG agreed to allocate \$50,000 of 2014 funds to the two coordination efforts.

II. Monitoring integration with statewide TMDL and other programs – monitoring assistance, sampling - \$100,000

The BOG supported the idea of working alongside statewide TMDL and other programs to assist the development and implementation of monitoring studies. The BOG agreed to allocate \$100,000 for monitoring assistance

III. Strategy Development – Long-Term Trend Plan - \$50,000

Chris Foe noted that he was in support of a long-term trend analysis monitoring effort; however, a sample design could not be pulled together in time for a 2014 study. Terry suggested putting together a strategy for analyzing long-term bioaccumulation trends in California. The BOG allocated \$50,000 for strategy development.

IV. CyanoHAB-White Paper - \$50,000

Chris Foe supported the use of BOG funds to monitor cyanotoxins using satellite imagery. Karen Taberski and Chris agreed that the information could be used to tell when blooms would occur

and how intense they would be; the information could then be transferred from the BOG to county health officials. Chris noted that he was also interested in chlorophyll levels because the processes of bioaccumulation from primary production may be more important than the concentration of Hg in reservoirs.

If the proof of concept is successful, the study could receive funding from AB32. Terry added that the Ocean Protection Council, the Coastal Commission, the Coastal Conservancy, CDFW, and CA Parks and Recreation could also serve as funders. Karen was also supportive of satellite monitoring, but was concerned about how the 2014 funds should be allocated. Chris suggested that the funding could be used to produce a white paper that details the issue, the key questions, and the information that can be gained from cyanoHAB monitoring. Terry noted that one issue with satellite imagery is that the pigment rather than the toxin is being measured. A system should be established to send samples to a lab if there is a bloom.

V. Five year summary report - \$30,000

The BOG recommended \$30,000 to support Jay's completion of the five year sport fish synthesis.

VI. Lake Follow-up Study (Hatchery Trout Lakes, Clean Lakes)

Tom Suk recommended a monitoring study in which lakes that were considered clean (low Hg) during the statewide sport fish survey were resampled. He maintained that at many of those lakes only hatchery trout were sampled. He is concerned that people are eating Bass from those lakes and there are no data on the Hg concentrations in the Bass species. BOG members supported the idea and agreed that the study could be completed in 2014. Gary Ichikawa said that if he knows ahead of time which lakes the BOG is planning on sampling he can ask the marina and fish bait shop owners the species that are normally caught.

VII. Lakes for intensive Monitoring (Multiple Species)

Chris Foe recommended a monitoring study in which only a small number of lakes are sampled (one or two), but in each lake various species at various trophic levels are collected. The sampling effort could help establish community relationships related to Hg concentrations. The sampling could occur in one of the lakes that was selected for the clean lake follow-up study (described above) Jay noted that this type of study would be also useful for researchers who were interested in conducting process studies. Gary noted that a similar intensive monitoring study occurred at Little Rock Reservoir and he will forward the information to Jay.

VIII. Portal Development – Existing Data

Jon Marshack supported allocating funding to update the functionality and accessibility of the portal. Bob ended the discussion by noting that the SWRCB and OEHAA should begin coordinating on what numbers are being used in the portal and are being framed as consumption guidelines. He is concerned about the message the public is receiving and would rather send people to OEHHA's website for consumption advice.

Action Items:

- Chris Foe suggested that Jay talk with Patrick Morris, who is developing the Hg Reservoir TMDL, about the reservoir operators' monitoring studies. [Done]
- Lori Webber suggested that Jay attend one of the TMDL roundtables to determine how the BOG should work and interact with various TMDL players.
- The group suggested that Jay contact Liz Whiteman and Brock Bernstein with the California Ocean Science Trust to discuss future collaboration [on cyanotoxin bioaccumulation].
- Jay will present a concrete BOG plan for 2014 to SWAMP roundtable discussion next week [Done].

- Terry suggested putting together a strategy for analyzing long-term bioaccumulation trends in California
- Gary noted that a similar intensive monitoring study occurred at Little Rock Reservoir and he will forward the information to Jay.

Items 5-8 [Jay Davis & Jon Marshack]

The following agenda items were not address during the meeting due to a lack of time but may have been address during the Prioritizing Workplan Element discussion or moved to the next BOG meeting:

Item 5: Monitoring Inventory Update [Jay Davis]

At the March BOG meeting, plans for performing an inventory of bioaccumulation monitoring in the state were presented, and the group agreed that this was a priority action. Due to the contract delay, this work is just now beginning.

Outcome: Briefly addressed in this meeting and an agenda item on the Jan. 10, 2014 Meeting – Item 3

Item 6: Monitoring Council Triennial Audit [Jon Marshack & Jay Davis]

The Monitoring Council has directed the BOG and other Council workgroups to assist them in developing the first Triennial Audit of implementing the Monitoring Council’s comprehensive monitoring program strategy, as required by SB 1070 [Water Code §13181(h)]. The Monitoring Council asked that in place of a 2013 annual progress report, that each workgroup provide their portion of the Triennial Audit, reviewing their workgroup’s progress implementing the Monitoring Council’s strategy. An outline of the audit will be presented for discussion.

Outcome: Moved to the Jan. 10, 2014 Meeting - Announcements

Item 7: Bioaccumulation Symposium [Jay Davis]

Decide whether to hold a second symposium this winter.

Outcome: Moved to the Jan. 10, 2014 Meeting – Item4

Item 8: Sport Fish Monitoring Five-Year Summary Report [Jay Davis]

At the March meeting, BOG members agreed that a summary report based on the sport fish surveys would be valuable. Plans for developing this report will be presented and discussed.

Outcome: Discussed in Item 9 of this meeting.