

Delta Operations for Salmonids and Sturgeon (DOSS) Group
Conference call: 2/21/2017 at 9:00 a.m.

Objective: Provide advice to the Water Operations Management Team (WOMT) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on measures to reduce adverse effects from Delta operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project on salmonids and green sturgeon. DOSS will work with other technical teams. DOSS notes and advice can be found at: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/central_valley/water_operations/doss.html.

CDFW: Bob Fujimura, Duane Linander, Ken Kundargi, Jason Julienne, Jerry Morinaka

DWR: Kevin Reece, Farida Islam, Bryant Giorgi, Dan Yamanaka

NMFS: Barb Byrne, Kristin McCleery

Reclamation: Tom Patton, Towns Burgess, Elissa Buttermore

SWRCB: Chris Kwan, Chris Carr, Brittany Kammerer

USFWS: Craig Anderson, Felipe Carillo

Agenda Items

1. Agenda review and introductions
2. RPA Implementation review (For the DOSS Dashboard, click on the "Triggers & Indices" tab at: www.baydeltalive.com/djfmj)
3. Smelt Working Group update
4. Current Operations
5. Hatchery Releases
6. Fish Monitoring: Tracking of acoustic-tagged hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon
7. Fish Monitoring: Salvage
8. Fish Monitoring: RSTs/trawls/seines
9. DOSS Estimates of Fish Distribution and Assessments of Entrainment Risk
10. DOSS advice
11. Next DOSS meeting

Agenda Item 2.

RPA Implementation Review

Delta RPA Actions affecting operations during February:

Action IV.1.2¹ (DCC gate operations):

- From February 1 to May 20, the gates will remain closed.

Action IV.2.3² (OMR Management)

¹ For details, see pages 62-66 in Enclosure 2 of the 2011 Amendments to the 2009 RPA document at: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/Central_Valley/Water%20Operations/Operations,%20Criteria%20and%20Plan/040711_ocap_opinion_2011_amendments.pdf

² For details, see pages 74-79 in Enclosure 2 of the 2011 Amendments to the 2009 RPA document at: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/Central_Valley/Water%20Operations/Operations,%20Criteria%20and%20Plan/040711_ocap_opinion_2011_amendments.pdf

- Implementation of this action in WY 2017 began 1/1/17, and requires that Old and Middle River (OMR) flow be no more negative than -5,000 cfs.
- Since the action went into effect on 1/1/17, no salvage-based triggers that would require more positive OMR levels have been exceeded.

Agenda Item 3.

Draft Smelt Working Group update

Because of the federal holiday on Monday, 2/20/17, the Smelt Working Group rescheduled their usual Monday meeting to Tuesday, 2/21/17, after the DOSS meeting.

Agenda Item 4.

Current Operations

SWP		CVP	
Exports (cfs)			
Clifton Court Forebay	3,300	Jones Pumping Plant	4,200
Reservoir Releases (cfs)			
Feather - Oroville	60,000	American - Nimbus	30,000
		Sacramento - Keswick	24,000
		Stanislaus - Goodwin	1,500
		Trinity - Lewiston	300
Reservoir Storage (in TAF)			
San Luis (SWP)	1,073	San Luis (CVP)	865
Oroville	2,813	Shasta	4,143
New Melones	1,444	Folsom	450
Delta Operations			
DCC	Closed	Sacramento River at Freeport (cfs)	78,000
Outflow Index (cfs)	~276,000	San Joaquin River at Vernalis (cfs)	36,421
E:I	2.5% (3-day avg.) 2.5% (14-day avg.)	X2	<56 km

The SWP is no longer pumping for the CVP under Stage 1 Joint Point of Diversion (JPOD) operations, due to capacity limitations, specifically the pumping capacity (~8 TAF/day) available to move water into San Luis Reservoir from O’Neill Forebay at current San Luis Reservoir elevations.

OMR as of 2/21/17:

	Index (cfs)
Daily	+14,100
14-day	+4,500

OMR as of 2/18/17:

	USGS gauges (cfs)	Index (cfs)
Daily	+10,500	+12,000
5-day	+7,100	+8,100
14-day	+500	+700

Factors controlling Delta exports:

- 2/14 – 2/21: Both CVP and SWP facilities at maximum operational capacity

The weather forecast predicts dry conditions over the next couple of days, and a system moving in over the weekend.

Agenda Item 5.

Hatchery Releases

Spring-run Chinook are expected to be released in the San Joaquin River in early March as part of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program.

Agenda Item 6.

Fish Monitoring: Tracking of acoustic-tagged hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon

Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery released approximately 141,388 hatchery winter-run Chinook at Caldwell Park in Redding on 2/2/17. 569 were acoustic-tagged with JSATS tags and NOAA’s Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) is tracking movement of these acoustic-tagged fish past several “real-time” receiver locations near Colusa and Sacramento. As of 12 am on Monday, 2/20/17, two acoustic-tagged hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon have been detected at the receivers at Colusa (one each on 2/10/17 and 2/18/17) and none at the receivers in Sacramento.

High flows and turbidity may be limiting detections of acoustic-tagged fish and some acoustic-tagged fish may spill into the Yolo Bypass and not pass the Sacramento receivers.

Agenda Item 7.

Fish Monitoring: Salvage³

³ Salvage data reported in this section represent the total estimated and expanded salvage based on the number of fish observed at the fish collection facility. For example, if one steelhead is observed in the typical ½-hour sampling period within a 2-hour operation period, the single steelhead is expanded to a salvage of four.

DOSS Weekly Salvage Update

Reporting Period: February 13-February 19, 2017
 Prepared by Bob Fujimura on February 20, 2017 10:30
 Preliminary Results -Subject to Revision

Criteria	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	Trend	
Loss Densities									
Wild older juvenile CS	0	0.62	0	0	0	0	0	↘	0.09
Wild steelhead	0.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	↗	0.09
Exports									
SWP daily export	19,487	19,961	19,842	16,215	12,194	7,355	6,608	↘	14,523
CVP daily export	8,298	8,356	8,184	8,208	8,253	8,247	8,218	↔	8,252
SWP reduced counts	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	42%	0%	↗	12%
CVP reduced counts	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	0%

Loss Density = fish lost/TAF; water export = AF; Trend = compared to previous week; wild = adipose fin present
 Loss = estimated number of fish lost at the CVP and SWP Delta export facilities based on estimated salvage (see below)
 Reduced counts = percentage of time that routine salvage sample time were less than 30 min per 2 hours of salvage and export operations
 Yellow highlighted dates indicate brief fish salvage facility outages occurred
 Tan highlighted dates indicate preliminary results used

Chinook Salmon Weekly/Season Salvage and Loss

Combined salvage and loss for both CVP and SWP fish facilities
 Race determined by size at date of capture; hatchery = adipose fin missing;

Category	Weekly Total			Season Total	
	Salvage	Loss	Trend	Salvage	Loss
Wild					
Winter Run	4	18	↗	20	58
Spring Run	8	33	↗	8	33
Late Fall Run	0	0	↘	20	73
Fall Run	1,426	4,844	↘	8,209	18,394
Unclassified	0	0	↗	84	NC
Total	1,438	4,895		8,341	18,558
Hatchery					
Winter Run	0	0	↗	317	948
Spring Run	0	0	↗	0	0
Late Fall Run	0	0	↘	639	1,387
Fall Run	0	0	↘	116	192
Unclassified	0	0	↗	6	NC
Total	0	0		1,078	2,527

Trend = weekly loss per race; Salvage = estimated number of fish collected by the CVP and SWP fish protective facilities per unit of time
 NC = can not be calculated

Steelhead Weekly/Season Salvage and Loss

Combined salvage and loss for both CVP and SWP fish facilities

Category	Weekly Total			Season Total	
	Salvage	Loss	Trend	Salvage	Loss
Wild	4	17	↗	28	77
Hatchery	0	0	↘	29	118
Total	4	17		57	196

State Water Project loss = salvage x 4.33; Central Valley Project loss = salvage x 0.68

Generated by Bob Fujimura on February 19, 2017

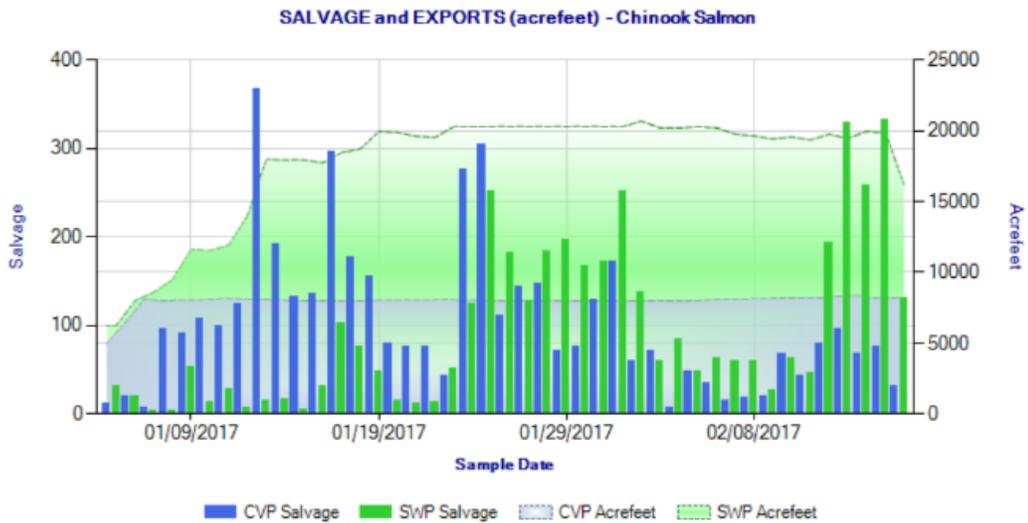


Figure 1. Daily salvage of Chinook Salmon (all races) and water exports from the state and federal fish salvage facilities during Jan 5 through Feb 19, 2017. Graph obtained from the DFG salvage monitoring web-page: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/delta/apps/salvage/SalvageExportCalendar.aspx>.



Figure 2. Daily salvage of Steelhead and water exports from the state and federal fish salvage facilities during Jan 5 through Feb 19, 2017. Graph obtained from the DFG salvage monitoring web-page: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/delta/apps/salvage/SalvageExportCalendar.aspx>.

CONFIRMED HATCHERY (ADIPOSE-FIN CLIPPED) CHINOOK SALMON LOSS AT THE SWP & CVP DELTA FISH FACILITIES as of 2/20/17

Release Date	CWT Race	Hatchery	Release Site	Release Type	Confirmed Loss	Number Released ¹	Total Entering Delta	% Loss of Number Released ²	% Loss of Total Entering Delta ³	First Stage Trigger	Date of First Loss ⁴	Date of Last Loss ⁴
12/9/2016	LF	Coleman NFH	Battle Creek	Production	1492.21	861,966	n/a	0.173	n/a	n/a	12/18/2016	1/23/2017
12/12/2016	LF	Coleman NFH	Battle Creek	Spring Surrogate	181.82	75,000	n/a	0.242	n/a	0.50%	12/22/2016	1/19/2017
12/21/2016	LF	Coleman NFH	Battle Creek	Spring Surrogate	346.73	81,279	n/a	0.427	n/a	0.50%	12/30/2016	1/29/2017
1/9/2017	LF	Coleman NFH	Battle Creek	Spring Surrogate	0.00	75,000	n/a	0	n/a	0.50%	*	*
2/2/2017	W	Livinstone NFH	Sacramento River	WR	0.00	141,388	n/a	0	n/a	0.50%	*	*
11/29/2016	S	SJRRP	San Joaquin River	Experimental	116.82	544	n/a	0.273	n/a	n/a	1/8/2017	1/17/2017
11/29/2016	F	SJRRP	San Joaquin River	Experimental	6.05	1,200	n/a	0.014	n/a	n/a	12/27/2016	1/14/2017

UNCONFIRMED HATCHERY (ADIPOSE-FIN CLIPPED) CHINOOK SALMON LOSS AT THE SWP & CVP DELTA FISH FACILITIES, 2016/2017

Facility	Unknown CWT Loss ⁵	Unread CWT Loss ⁶	Unknown Hatchery Loss ⁷	Acoustic Tag Loss ⁸	Number of Unassigned CWTs ⁹
SWP	141.38				
CVP	2.6				
TOTAL	143.98				

¹Number released with the adipose-fin clipped and a coded-wire tag (CWT).

²% Loss of Number Released = (Confirmed Loss/Number Released)*100.

³% Loss of Total Entering Delta= (Confirmed Loss/Total Entering Delta)*100.

⁴Date of first and last loss accounts for all CWT loss even those from special studies where salvage and loss=0.

⁵Adipose-fin clipped Chinook was observed during fish count, but tag code could not be determined (e.g., damaged tag, lost tag, no tag, or Chinook released).

⁶Adipose-fin clipped Chinook was collected during fish count and has not been processed yet.

⁷CWT has been read, but hatchery release information not yet available.

⁸Adipose-fin clipped Chinook released due to presence of sutures.

⁹CWT cannot currently be assigned to a salvage record with certainty since the CWT was lost and then found. CWT may be assigned to a salvage record if new information is available.

Agenda Item 8.

Fish Monitoring: The following table presents fish monitoring data summarized over the identified sampling dates. Unless otherwise noted, any reported sizes are fork length. Chinook run assignments are based on length-at-date criteria. DOSS acknowledges the limitations of the length-at-date criteria, particularly in distinguishing between young-of-year spring run Chinook and young-of-year fall-run Chinook. When reviewing spring-run catch in the monitoring data, DOSS considers that run misclassifications might arise from both large genetic fall-run falling into the spring-run sized class and small genetic spring-run falling into the fall-run size class.

Location	Chippis Is. Midwater Trawl ^{A, E}	Sacramento Trawl ^A	Beach Seines ^A	Knights Landing RST ^B	Tisdale RST ^C	GCID RST ^D	Mossdale Kodiak Trawl ^A
Sample Date	2/14, 2/15, 2/16	2/14, 2/15, 2/16	2/14, 2/15, 2/16	2/12-2/20	2/12-2/17	-	No sampling
FR Chinook	1	114	38	180	26		
SR Chinook		1	4	4	1		
WR Chinook					1		
LFR Chinook							
Ad-Clipped Chinook				1 SR ^E 3 WR ^E			
Steelhead (ad-clip)	1			2			
Steelhead (wild)	1						
Green Sturgeon							
Flows (avg. cfs)				27,513	49,725		
W. Temp. (avg. °F)				50.1	48.0		
Turbidity (avg. NTU)				166.6	126.3		

^ADJFMP data reported for 2/12-2/17 on www.baydeltalive.com. No sampling at Mossdale reported.

^BKnights Landing RST sampling period was from 2/12 at 9:15 am to 2/20 at 9:15am.

^CTisdale RST sampling period was from 2/12 at 9:30 am to 2/17 at 9:30am.

^DThe GCID RST cone was pulled on 1/3 at 9:00 pm due to predicted high flows and heavy debris.

^ECDFW reported that the sizes of these ad-clipped Chinook were near the average size (85 mm fork length) of the hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon released from Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery on 2/2/17.

Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring (EDSM) Catch

EDSM data posted on DJFMP website:

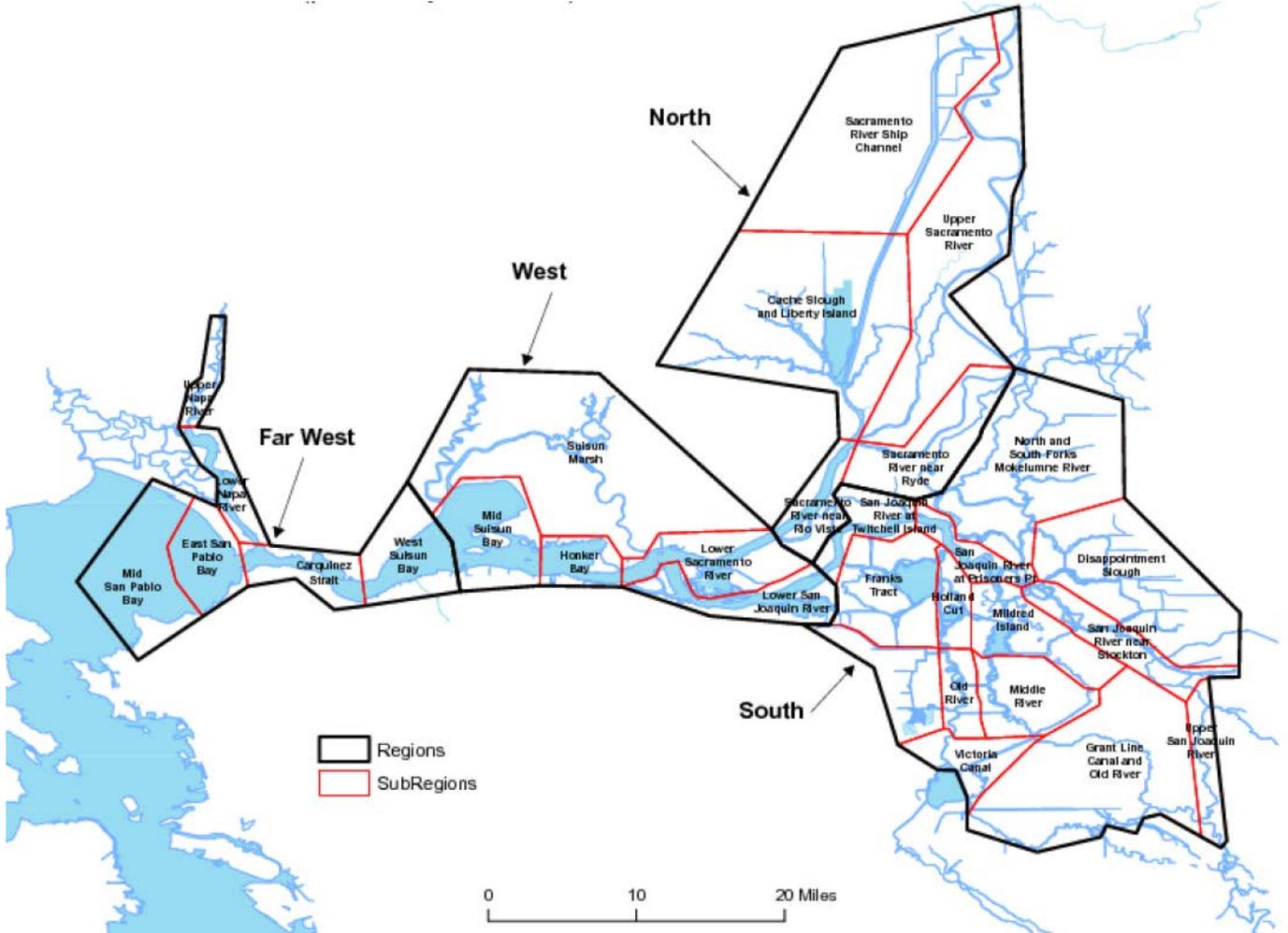
https://www.fws.gov/lodi/juvenile_fish_monitoring_program/jfmp_index.htm

Chinook run assignments for unclipped fish are based on length-at-date criteria. DOSS acknowledges the limitations of the length-at-date criteria, particularly in distinguishing between young-of-year spring run Chinook and young-of-year fall-run Chinook. When reviewing spring-run catch in the monitoring data, DOSS considers that run misclassifications might arise from both large genetic fall-run falling into the spring-run sized class and small genetic spring-run falling into the fall-run size class.

For the sampling period 2/10/17 to 2/16/17, a total of 556 fall-run-sized Chinook, 1 tagged Chinook, and 7 spring-run Chinook were caught across all sampling sites. Salmonid catch in the EDSM sampling is summarized in the table below by subregion, and in the bubble plots by individual sampling location.

Subregion	Raw catch						Total Tow Minutes	Catch per 10-minute tow*						Region
	Winter-run Chinook	Spring-run Chinook	Fall-run Chinook	Late-fall-run Chinook	Tagged Chinook	Tagged Steelhead		Winter-run Chinook	Spring-run Chinook	Fall-run Chinook	Late-fall-run Chinook	Tagged Chinook	Tagged Steelhead	
Upper Sacramento River	0	1	165	0	0	0	80	0	0.125	20.63	0	0	0	North
Sacramento River near Ryde	0	0	85	0	0	0	80	0	0	10.63	0	0	0	
San Joaquin River at Prisoner's Pt	0	0	30	0	0	0	150	0	0	2.00	0	0	0	South
San Joaquin River near Twitchell Island	0	0	66	0	0	0	250	0	0	2.64	0	0	0	
Honker Bay	0	0	7	0	0	0	25	0	0	2.80	0	0	0	West
Lower Sacramento River	0		3	0	0	0	35	0	0	0.86	0	0	0	
Mid Suisun Bay	0	2	5	0	0	0	50	0	0.4	1.00	0	0	0	
Suisun Marsh	0	2	9	0	0	0	25	0	0.8	3.60	0	0	0	
Carquinez Straight	0	1	67	0	1	0	80	0	0.125	8.38	0	0.125	0	Far West
West Suisun Bay		1	119				200	0	0.05	5.95	0	0	0	
Total	0	7	556	0	1	0	975							

Map of EDSM sampling regions and subregions:

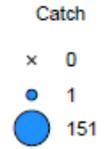


EDSM Sampling 2/10/17 – 2/16/17

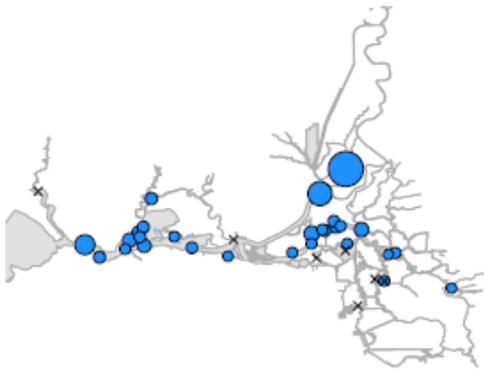
Unclipped Winter-run Chinook



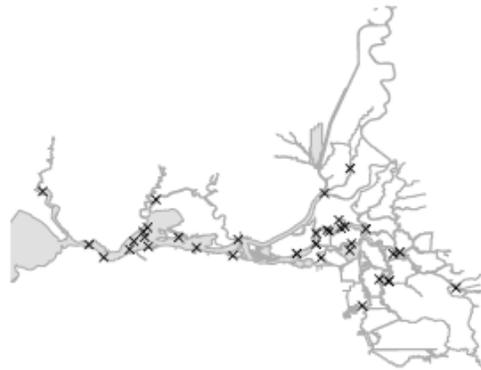
Unclipped Spring-run Chinook



All unclipped Chinook



All clipped Chinook

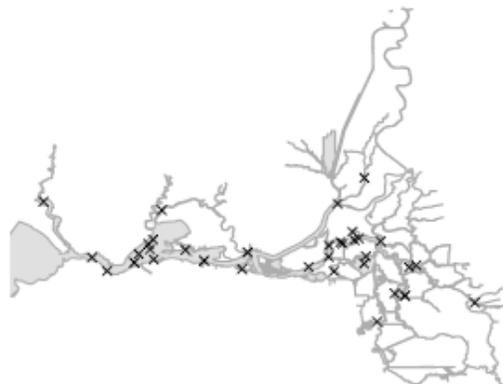


EDSM Sampling 2/10/17 – 2/16/17

All unclipped steelhead



All clipped steelhead



Agenda Item 9.

DOSS Estimates of Fish Distribution and Assessment of Entrainment Risk

DOSS estimates of the current distribution of listed Chinook, as a percentage of the population, are based on recent monitoring data and historical migration timing patterns.

Location	Yet to Enter Delta (Upstream of Knights Landing)	In the Delta	Exited the Delta (Past Chipps Island)
<i>Wild young-of-year (YOY) winter-run Chinook salmon</i>	0%-5% (Last week: same)	60%-70% (Last week: 65%-75%)	25%-35% (Last week: 20%-30%)
<i>Wild young-of-year (YOY) spring-run Chinook salmon</i>	10%-20% (Last week: 15%-25%)	40%-70% (Last week: same)	30%-35% (Last week: 25%-30%)
<i>Hatchery winter-run Chinook salmon (released 2/2/17)</i>	55%-90% (Last week: 85%-95%)	10%-40% (Last week: 5%-15%)	0%-5% (Last week: 0%)

* DOSS acknowledges the limitations of the length-at-date criteria, particularly in distinguishing between young-of-year spring run Chinook and young-of-year fall-run Chinook. When reviewing spring-run catch in the monitoring data, DOSS considers that run misclassifications might arise from both large genetic fall-run falling into the spring-run sized class and small genetic spring-run falling into the fall-run size class.

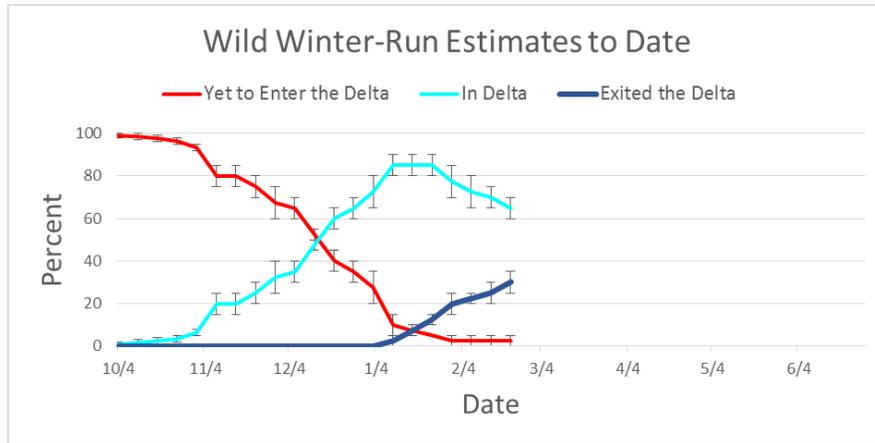
Rationale for changes in distribution

Wild winter-run Chinook: While only 1 juvenile winter-run-sized Chinook salmon was observed at monitoring locations upstream of the Delta, DOSS considered that the trap efficiency was likely lower at the recent high flows (because the traps are sampling a smaller fraction of the water passing each trapping location). Also, DOSS noted that with all weirs spilling, some winter-run Chinook may be entering the flood bypasses and not passing by some trapping locations. Because of the high flows and due to seasonal timing, DOSS estimated that some winter-run Chinook moved past Chipps Island, potentially rearing westward in Honker, Grizzly, Suisun and San Pablo Bays.

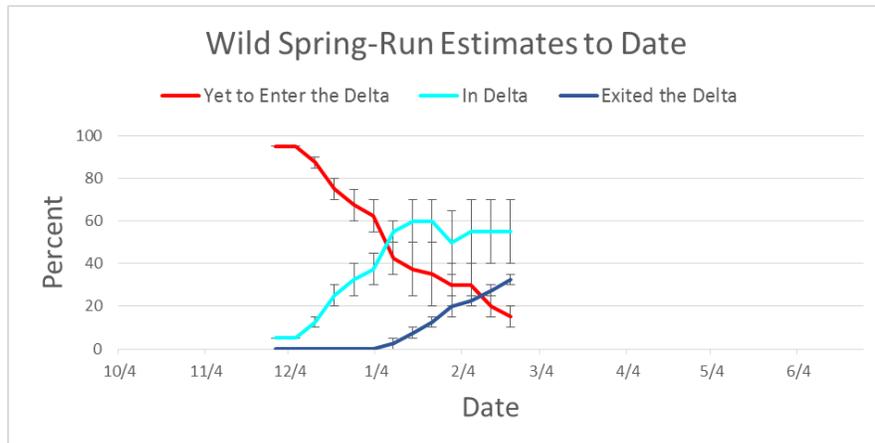
Wild spring-run Chinook: Over the past week, 1 juvenile spring-run-sized Chinook was observed at Tisdale, 4 at Knights Landing, and 5 at the beach seines and Sac trawl. 1 juvenile spring-run-sized Chinook was also observed in the Upper Sacramento River in the EDSM sampling. When estimating the wild spring-run Chinook distribution, DOSS considered that trap efficiency was likely lower at the recent high flows (because the traps are sampling a smaller fraction of the water passing each trapping location) and that with all weirs spilling, some spring-run Chinook entered the flood bypasses and did not pass by some trapping locations. Because of the high flows and due to seasonal timing, DOSS estimated that some spring-run Chinook moved into the Delta, and a similar fraction exited past Chipps Island, potentially rearing westward in Honker, Grizzly, Suisun and San Pablo Bays.

Hatchery winter-run Chinook: Three winter-run-sized adipose clipped Chinook were observed at Knights Landing over the past week. These three fish, as well as the single spring-run-sized adipose clipped Chinook reported at Knights Landing, are believed (based on their size) to be part of the hatchery winter-run release from Livingston Stone NFH, indicating a portion of hatchery winter-run have moved into the Delta. Two of the 569 acoustic-tagged winter-run

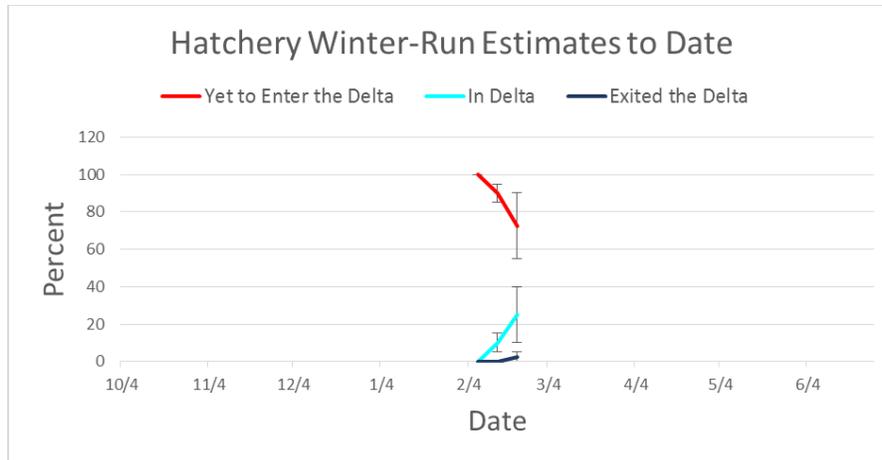
Chinook released on 2/2/17 in Redding were observed at the receiver near Colusa (on each on 2/10/17 and 2/18/17). None of the acoustic-tagged winter-run Chinook were observed at the receivers in Sacramento, but detections of acoustic-tagged fish may be limited by (a) a limited detection range due to high flows and turbidity, and (b) as for wild Chinook, some acoustic-tagged hatchery winter-run Chinook may be spilling into the Yolo Bypass and not passing the receivers in the Sacramento River near Sacramento. Based on the above considerations and observed hatchery fish movement rates in previous years, DOSS estimated that another 5-25% of hatchery WR have moved into the Delta.



WY 2017 wild winter-run distribution estimates to date.



WY 2017 wild spring-run distribution estimates to date.



WY 2017 hatchery winter-run distribution estimates to date.

DOSS Feedback on Entrainment Risk

DOSS provides weekly entrainment risk outlooks by considering (a) two different categories of entrainment risk based on listed fish distribution and (b) factors that influence their potential for entrainment. The two entrainment risk categories considered include:

- **Interior Delta Entrainment Risk**- fish in the Sacramento River that have the potential to be entrained into the Interior Delta through the Delta Cross Channel (when open) and/or Georgiana Slough; and
- **CVP/SWP Facilities Entrainment Risk**- fish in the Interior Delta that have the potential to be entrained into the CVP/SWP facilities.

Influencing factors considered include:

- **Exposure Risk** (both categories)- estimated scale (low, medium, high) of fish anticipated to be in vicinity of an entrainment risk,
- **Routing Risk** (Interior Delta Entrainment Risk)- estimated scale (low, medium, high) that flow split conditions could result in fish migrating into the interior delta instead of remaining in main channel, and
- **OMR/Export Risk** (CVP/SWP Facilities Entrainment Risk)- for fish in the Interior Delta, estimated scale (low, medium, high) that OMR and/or Export levels could result in entrainment into the CVP/SWP facilities.

To provide an overall assessment of entrainment risk, the estimated current status of these influencing factors are described below for each of the entrainment risk categories.

Interior Delta Entrainment Risk for listed salmonids in the Sacramento River over the next week:

- **Exposure Risk: HIGH**
 - Flow and turbidities from recent rains and reservoir releases, which are cues for salmonid movement, have been high since the weekend and are expected to remain high through the coming weekend.

- Some fish are going into bypasses. Fish entering the Yolo Bypass will exit the bypass downstream of the Georgiana Slough junction, reducing entrainment risk into the interior Delta.
- Overall, despite bypass overflow, the group assessed the exposure risk as high.
- **Routing Risk: LOW**
 - Continued high river flows are expected to mute the tidal effects at Georgiana Slough (reducing the risk of routing into Georgiana Slough).
 - Delta Cross Channel is closed.
- **Overall Entrainment Risk: MEDIUM**

CVP/SWP Facilities Entrainment Risk for listed salmonids in the Interior Delta over the next week:

- **Exposure Risk: MEDIUM**
 - Have seen high salvage of unclipped Chinook, some portion of which are likely from the Sacramento basin.
 - Beginning in mid-January, have seen salmonid catch (fall-run-sized Chinook, no steelhead to date) at Mossdale.
 - Slightly less than last week (MEDIUM-HIGH) given positive OMR flows.
- **OMR/Export Risk:**
 - OMR -2,500 cfs: LOW
 - OMR -3,500 cfs: MEDIUM
 - OMR -5,000 cfs: HIGH
 - OMR -6,250 cfs⁶: incrementally HIGHER (given projected hydrology and high Vernalis flow)

Some members expect the relative risk of entrainment of an OMR limit of -6,250 compared to -5,000 cfs to further increase when Vernalis flows decrease.

- **Overall Entrainment Risk:**
 - OMR -2,500 cfs: LOW
 - OMR -3,500 cfs: LOW-MEDIUM (given projected hydrology and high Vernalis flow)
 - OMR -5,000 cfs: MEDIUM-HIGH (given projected hydrology and high Vernalis flow)
 - OMR -6,250 cfs⁶: incrementally higher within MEDIUM-HIGH (given projected hydrology and high Vernalis flow)

Considering the high Sacramento River and Vernalis flows forecasted through the weekend, and with the expectation that most ESA-listed salmonids will be entering

⁶By request of management, DOSS also assessed risks at an OMR flow more negative than -5,000 cfs.

the Delta from the Sacramento basin, most members agreed that overall entrainment risk into the export facilities is lower at most OMR levels than it would be under lower flow conditions. The overall entrainment risk was driven in large part by the MEDIUM-HIGH exposure risk and less so (given projected hydrology) by the OMR/Export Risk.

Considering projected hydrologic conditions, the difference between OMR levels of -5,000 and -6,250 represents an incrementally elevated overall entrainment risk to Sacramento Basin salmonid populations. This assessment is likely to change should export levels continue at the current levels and Vernalis flows decrease, at which point risk to Sacramento Basin salmonids will increase.

Agenda Item 10.

DOSS Advice to NMFS and WOMT: None

Agenda Item 11.

Next Meeting: The next DOSS conference call will be on **2/28/17 at 9am.**