Walleye Technical Committee Business Meeting Minutes

Thursday, July 20th 2017

McQuoid's Inn, Isle, MN

- Before the group (Esocid, Centrarchid and Walleye Technical Committees) split up into their respective business meetings, arrangements were discussed for the Summer 2018 meeting location
- Steve Gilbert started the discussion, and listed off several places that were discussed the evening before:
    - Woodruff/Minocqua area in Northern Wisconsin (Kemp field station)
        - Steve Gilbert and his staff could look into this option
    - Devil's Lake, North Dakota
    - Michigan
        - Patrick Hanchin mentioned that he could look into venues in Michigan
    - Spirit Lake, Iowa
        - Centrally located, close to state borders which could make travel approval slightly easier
    - McQuoid's on Mille Lacs again
        - Dale Logsdon mentioned that McQuoid's was very easy to work with, and that all of the arrangements could essentially be duplicated for next year
- No further discussion was brought on the topic, and each group split up to conduct their own business meeting.
- The business meeting of the Walleye Technical Committee was called to order at 8:39am by Jeff Koch, Chair.
- Secretary report (Hilary Meyer):
    - A total of 64 people attended the meeting at Mille Lacs, one of the best attended meetings the WTC has had in the last few years.
    - $4415 was paid in registration money, which should cover the costs for this meeting, and possibly net ~$900
    - Hilary reported on the WTC bank account

2017 WTC		Description	Expenses	Deposits	Balance
	1-Jan				$12,940.41
	10-Jan	Sander Award	$100.00		
	16-Jun	Plaque	$25.00		
	19-Jul	Summer Meeting Catering	$3,627.00		

	31-Jul	Summer Meeting registration		$4,525.00	
	1-Aug	Summer Meeting supplies	$252.17		
			$4,004.17	$4,525.00	$13,461.24

- Report of chair (Jeff Koch)
    - Jeff attended and participated in the winter business meeting at the Midwest AFS in Lincoln, NE
    - The WTC is looking for a new chair-elect to take over in 2018, and eventually take over as the chair in 2019. Any interested parties can contact Jeff Koch, Dale Logsdon or Hilary Meyer
    - Yellow perch was added to the WTC bylaws at the winter meeting. It was discussed that the membership was ok with adding yellow perch, but did not want to be re-named the Percid Technical Committee, as this would include a number of other species, and would be outside the realm of the mission of the WTC.
    - Dale Logsdon had the idea to personally include and reach out to people that might be working on Perch research to incorporate them into our meetings, and to increase membership.
    - The WTC could have a special session on yellow perch as a continuing education workshop for next year.
    - The question was asked if the membership was aware of researchers that were working specifically with yellow perch.
    - The membership mentioned that a few SDSU students, biologists on Lake Michigan, biologists in North Dakota and South Dakota may have some yellow perch research of interest to share.
    - Hilary Meyer will e-mail the North Central Division to make the membership aware that the WTC is trying to incorporate yellow perch into the group.
- State Updates

Wisconsin – Steve Gilbert

- Midwest Fish and Wildlife conference will be held in Milwaukee this year. Steve is in charge of local arrangements, and will get space for the WTC, CTC, ETC winter business meetings.
- The meeting will be held at the Wisconsin Center, all in one place and the Hilton is the main conference hotel. They are located next to each other and connected by skywalk, which should make travel arrangements/logistics very easy.
- Wisconsin is now hiring a number of new positions.

- Six biologists will be hired statewide, and five technicians statewide. They'll be re-announcing these positions soon at: wisc.jobs

North Dakota- Todd Caspers

- The walleye population in Devils Lake is doing well. There are many age-classes of walleye in the lake and some of the fish can become quite old, as a 21 year old was sampled in 2013, and we sampled 3, 20 year old walleyes last year.
- We conducted our Standard Adult Sampling on Devils Lake earlier this month. The overall CPUE of walleye fell a bit to 20 walleye/net-night in our 125' variegated gill nets. (24 last year) This year's catch is just a bit below the long-term average of 20.5 walleye/net-night. Results are still preliminary, but size structure seemed to be well balanced. The northern pike and white bass catches were both above the long-term average, while the perch catch was below average. Due to lower walleye reproduction the past few years, we stocked walleye in Devils Lake again this year. We also completed a creel survey on Devils Lake this year. The survey covered the periods of May 15, to August 31, 2017, and also December 15, 2016 through March 31, 2017. During the summer period, there were 622,600 angler hours, and anglers harvested about 335,700 walleye, 48,500 pike, 9,200 white bass, 5,000 yellow perch, and 1,700 black crappie. During the winter period, there were nearly 343,700 angler hours, and anglers harvested about 24,300 walleye, 11,500 pike, 350 white bass, 112,385 yellow perch, and 6,500 black crappie. Overall, about 463,500 walleye were likely harvested during both survey periods, which equates to about 3.1 walleye harvested per acre. Nonresidents continue to make up a significant proportion of anglers at Devils Lake, as nonresidents made up about 42 percent of open-water anglers and 49 percent of ice-anglers.
- The North Dakota Game and Fish Department had worked with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and local angling groups to open up the Lake Alice National Wildlife Refuge to ice fishing. Ice fishing is now allowed on the roughly 15,000-acre lake that supports walleye, pike, perch and white bass. Anglers definitely took advantage of this new fishing opportunity last winter and this winter. Our creel survey flights occurred over the Lake Alice/Lake Irvine complex this winter as well, and from that we estimated that the two lakes received about 61,000 hours of angler effort during the winter, which equates to roughly 3 angler hours/acre.
- The Lake Alice and Lake Irvine complex can also produce very good walleye fishing in feeder streams during the springtime in years with high runoff. This type of fishing results in the department getting various requests to implement special regulations, such as a "one-over 20"" limit, to protect spawning walleye. This year we had significant runoff, so we conducted a creel survey at the feeder streams above Lake Alice. The survey ran from April 3rd-23rd. Results estimated that this area received about 17,400 angler hours, and that about 10,200 walleye were harvested. This does represent a significant harvest for a short period, but the 20,000+ acres that probably contributed walleye to these feeder streams means that anglers only harvested about 0.5 walleye per acre. The sex structure of the harvest was about 60% male walleye, and the size structure was composed of about 34% of the fish being over 20" long. If a

one-over 20" regulation would have been in place, it may have saved about 11% of the fish from harvest, or about 1,100 fish. Interestingly, about 25% of the fish over 20" were males.

- One of our other large lakes, Stump Lake is doing well too. We conducted our Standard Adult Sampling there in late June. The walleye population appears to be doing well, as our catch rate was 20 walleye per net, which is above the long-term average of about 16 walleye per net. The numbers of 10" to 20" walleye were down somewhat from last year, but they are still near their long-term averages. The yellow perch, northern pike, and white bass were all either above or near their long-term averages. We also conducted a creel survey at Stump Lake in conjunction with the Devils Lake creel survey, but the results are still being calculated.
- In the Northeast District of the state, some of our most impressive walleye waters continue to be new fisheries that were formerly duck-marsh type habitats. Some of these waters are also able to produce good numbers of walleye over 24" long.
- Across the rest of the state, the good old days of walleye fishing, and fishing in general, continue to be right now. We are still relatively wet and the fish populations have responded very well to the abundance of water. Statewide, there are about 440 waterbodies that are being managed for fishing. This is a great increase from only about 175 managed fisheries in the early 1990's. Since 1997 we have added about 107 new walleye fisheries. State-wide there are currently about 150 waters that have fishable walleye populations and we seem to be able to add a few on to the total each year. Even since 2012, we have added 47 new walleye lakes, although not all of them are providing a fishery yet. About the only place where walleye are not doing so well is the Missouri River system below Lake Sakakawea. This is due to habitat degradation and poor forage production since the flood of 2011. Conditions are improving, but there are still some areas where the walleye populations are still in tough shape, such as in the Garrison Reach where growth and size structure are still poor.
- Our department stocked walleye in 145 lakes in 2017, of which 133 lakes received fingerling walleye and 12 were stocked with fry. This year, both of the Federal hatcheries that our Department partners with produced record numbers of walleye fingerlings. Garrison Dam National Fish Hatchery produced 10.5 million fingerlings and Valley City National Fish Hatchery produced just over 3 million fingerlings. Our Department broke its record for walleye fingerlings stocked this year too. The 12.1 million fingerlings stocked by our department this year were generally about 30 days old and were around 1.25" long. We also gave 1.1 million walleye fingerlings to Wyoming. We did stock Devils Lake again this year with about 1,440,000 fingerlings, which equates to about 9.1 fingerlings per acre.
- Previous to 2015, zebra mussel veligers were sampled in small numbers periodically in the Red River near the confluence with the Otter Tail River near Wahpeton, ND. However, in 2015 there were large numbers of veligers sampled throughout the North Dakota portion of the Red River. There were also adult zebra mussels discovered for the first time that year as well. Department personnel looked for zebra mussels in the fall of 2015 and were able to document that adults were present in many different locations with suitable attachment substrate, so it is likely that adults were present along the entire North Dakota portion of the Red River. We wanted to visit the same areas last fall to see if the adult population had changed, but higher water levels prevented thorough sampling. In response to the Zebra mussel situation on the Red River, the

Department enacted additional ANS regulations in addition to the previous regulations. The new regulations included making sure all drain plugs, etc., are removed during transport, and on the Red River it is now illegal to leave the river with any water, which includes water in bait containers.

Missouri - Paul Cieslewicz

- In May 2016, a new Walleye committee comprised of hatchery, management, and research staff was formed and tasked to review and update the existing Missouri Walleye Management Plan. More specifically, the committee was tasked to reexam priorities, add or remove lakes and rivers, prioritize stocking requests, and update the stocking matrix. A new plan has been submitted to Fisheries Administration for their review. When this plan is approved it will be posted on Missouri Department of Conservation web site.

- On average, the Missouri hatchery system produces 1.5 million lake strain walleye fingerlings per year. Historically, these fingerlings have been stocked into 14 reservoirs and one river. Of these 15 systems, nine (Stockton, Smithville, Bull Shoals, Lake of the Ozarks, North Fork, Longview, Mozingo, Bilby, and Jacoma) were ranked as "production" stockings. The remaining six systems (Truman, Lake Showme, Table Rock, Long Branch, Pomme de Terre, and Salt River) were considered "surplus" stockings. The proposed plan calls for stocking lake strain walleye fingerlings into 14 reservoirs and two rivers. Of these 16 systems, 13 (Stockton, Smithville, Bull Shoals, Lake of the Ozarks, North Fork, Mozingo, Longview, Lake Jacoma, Truman, Lake Showme, Harrison County, Pomme de Terre, and the Niangua River) are ranked as "production". Table Rock, Long Branch and the Salt River are ranked as "surplus". To achieve the increase in the number of "production" category water bodies (9 to 13) and higher stocking rates in several reservoirs, the stocking strategies for Stockton Reservoir and Lake of the Ozarks were modified from large biennial stockings to smaller annual stockings.

- The Black River Basin in southern Missouri contains a genetic strain, hereafter the Black River Strain (BRS) that is distinct from others observed in Missouri. Recently, more extensive research across the Walleye native range has shown that Walleye from Black River Basin are part of a group of Walleye known as the Eastern Highland or New River strain that are highly distinct from Great Lakes Walleye and have a distribution that extends from Virginia to Missouri and roughly follows the Ohio River Valley. Until further phylogenetic analysis suggests otherwise, stock transfer within the Eastern Highland Walleye range should be avoided and Black River brood stock should be collected only within the Black River Basin in accordance with the previous management plan.

Chesapeake Hatchery:

- Black River Strain Walleye: Producing Black River strain walleye is always a challenge. The 2017 culture season started out looking very promising with quick broodstock collection, adequate numbers of broodstock (27 males & 6 females), and plenty of great looking fry (564,436). A phone conference was held with other states that also raise native southern walleye strain. We collected some good information from that call. Everything went great up until it was time to get the fry into the ponds. A large cold front came passed through the region when the fry were stocked into the ponds. Fry (275,944) had to be tempered from 56˚F (hatchery water) to 42˚F (pond water). We allowed a slow temper and matched the pond temperature before stocking. At time of stocking the fry looked good. A post stocking flashlight test was done 2 nights after

stocking and only 1 fry was observed in one of the two production ponds. No Black River fingerlings were harvested from the two ponds. The poor survival we believe was due to the low pond temperature at stocking. Surplus Black River strain walleye fry (288,492) were also sent to Arkansas. These fry were stocked into warmer hatchery ponds which resulted in a 14% return rate (20,107 2" fingerlings).

- Bull Shoals Walleye: For the past several of years, production of fingerlings from Bull Shoals walleye has gone quite smoothly. Sufficient numbers of broodstock were collected (62 females and 160 males) which produced 2,454,198 fry. Doing weigh counts on fry before stocking help to have a much more accurate number that actually goes into each pond. Bull Shoals fry were put into the ponds 6 days later than the Black River strain with a temperature that was 20˚ warmer (62˚F). Though we struggled to have good plankton production in several ponds we still had an overall pond average of 49.3% with a couple of ponds averaging as high as 92%. Fingerlings averaged 1.37 inches and were stocked into the following water bodies:

- Bull Shoals Lake - 90,674 (plus 250,000 surplus fry)
- Stockton Lake - 300,127
- Lake of the Ozarks - 164,462

Lost Valley Hatchery:

- Walleye production at Lost Valley had a few hurdles in the 2017 production year. It began with a dry warm winter and concluded with a cool, wet spring and less than optimal conditions for plankton production in fingerling ponds. Lost Valley typically collects walleye broodfish below Truman Dam during mid-March. The Corps of Engineers normally agrees to run water for several days to attract walleye into a concentrated area, making collection efforts minimal for staff. Due to a dry, warm winter, it was unknown if water would be available to run by mid-March, as Truman Lake was well below the normal pool. Staff was concerned that the walleye run may occur early due to warmer water temperatures. To ensure Lost Valley would have broodfish for spawning, Biologist Eric Dennis of the Northwest region and Jake Allman of the Kansas City Region assisted by collecting broodfish two weeks earlier than normal collection times. On March 8th, 16 male and 18 female walleye broodfish were collected from Smithville and Longview Lakes. The average weight of females was 5.5 lbs. and 2.7 lbs. for males.

- The Corps of Engineers eventually did agree to run a limited amount of water into Lake of the Ozarks on March 13th, when all remaining fish were collected. There were 120 males and 166 females collected from Lake of the Ozarks, and of those only 43 males and 66 females were used for spawning purposes to meet commitments. Lost Valley collected 12,304,256 eggs with a hatch rate of 39% totaling 4,817,865 fry. Of the eggs collected, the state of Kansas was shipped 1,680,781 viable eggs. Lost Valley also supplied 762,124 fry to Blind Pony Hatchery for pond stockings. The remaining 1,529,347 fry was stocked into 17 one-acre rearing ponds at Lost Valley. After an average of 45 days, ponds were harvested. Leading up to harvest, plankton levels were closely monitored. Temperatures were cooler than normal and plankton levels for Lost Valley never hit peak levels. What was produced was depleted quickly and as a result led to poor returns. Fingerlings were stocked into the following water bodies:

- Lake of the Ozarks – 50,398 (plus 47,304 surplus fry)
- Bull Shoals Lake - 79,723
- Thousand Hills State Park – 10,030 were held for advanced production

Specific Water Body Reports

Northeast Region

- Forest Lake: A spring electrofishing survey was conducted to assess the walleye population in Forest Lake. A total of 43 walleyes were captured in just over one-hour of electrofishing resulting in a PSD of 88 and a PSD20 of 72. Four fish were 25-inches or longer with the largest measuring 27.5 inches. One 10.1-inch fish was captured indicating that sporadic/poor natural recruitment continues to occur in the lake. At Forest Lake, advanced fingerlings (≥ 6 inches) have been requested to be stocked this fall at a rate of 10 fish/acre (5,730 total)

- Long Branch Lake: In May, 2017, 24,000 walleye fingerlings (≤ 4 inches) were stocked.

- Lake Showme: In early April, Lake Showme was electrofished to assess the walleye population. In addition, 5,771 walleye fingerlings were stocked into Lake Showme in early May.

Southwest Region

- Table Rock Lake: Table Rock Lake supports a low density Walleye population. Walleye were first stocked as fry in 1957 as the lake was filling. It is believed that many of these Walleye escaped through Table Rock Dam during a flood prior to the dam's completion. Fry and fingerlings have been stocked periodically in subsequent years by both the MDC and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC). The AGFC has historically stocked Walleye annually in the Arkansas portions of Table Rock Lake (Cricket Creek and/or Kings River) and the Kings River is the main source of the AGFC's Walleye broodstock. However, their annual stockings are currently being evaluated to see if continued stockings are appropriate. There is a strong Walleye spawning run each spring up the Kings River. Early spring electrofishing capture rates typically range from 50 to 125 fish per hour in the Kings River.

- Walleye have been sampled periodically near Table Rock Dam in the past as well. These samples typically yielded very few individuals and were terminated in 2010. A strong Walleye population exists in the White River Arm from Eagle Rock up to Beaver Lake Dam as evidenced from AGFC electrofishing surveys below Beaver Dam in March of 2017. Quality sized Walleye were sampled during AGFC broodstock collections below Beaver Dam in 2017, with two of the fish weighing 13 and 14 pounds, respectively. Anglers report catching a fair number of Walleye in this stretch each year. Reports of Walleye being caught throughout the rest of the main stem portions of Table Rock Lake are scattered at best, but have been better in 2017, perhaps due to the high water. Angler creel data from the Mid-White River Arm indicates very low fishing pressure and catch rates, however a few Walleye of various sizes are collected throughout the lake each year during spring black bass electrofishing sampling. Angling pressure for Walleye in the James River Arm is also very low, with most Walleye caught by anglers fishing for White Bass in the upper portions of the James River Arm in the spring.

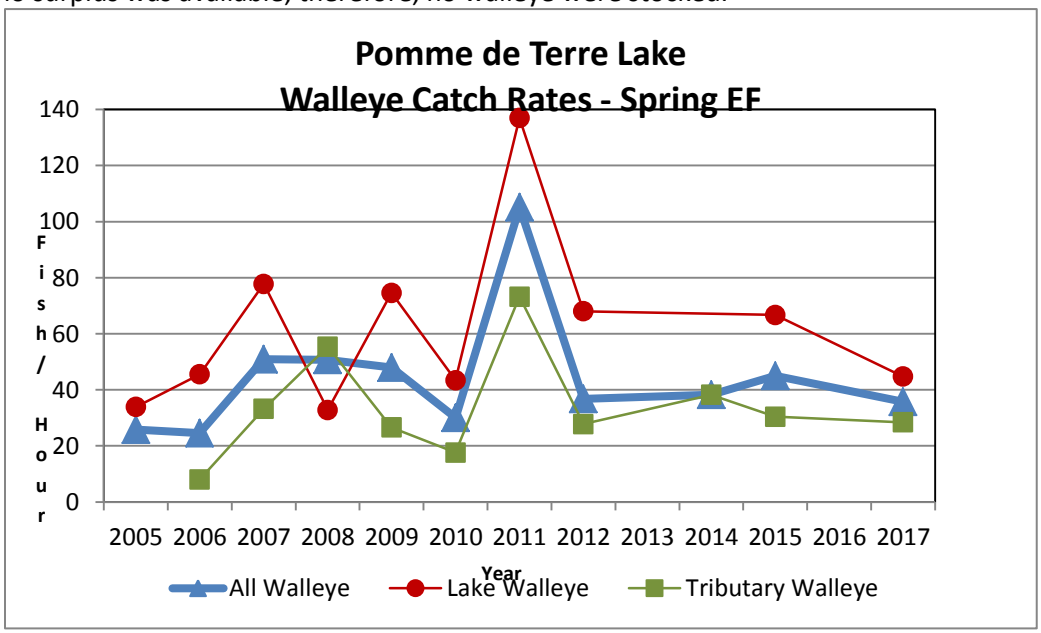
- In an effort to establish a Walleye spawning run in the James River, Walleye fingerlings were stocked in the James River Arm at approximately 10 per acre (9,000 acres) per year from 2003 to 2005. These Walleye were produced from broodstock that were collected from the Kings River and raised in the MDC hatchery system. The first documented natural reproduction of these stocked fish occurred in 2008. Early spring nighttime electrofishing is conducted annually in the James River from Cox Access to Blunk's Access. Catch rates are variable among years and inconsistent data makes it difficult to determine the contribution of natural reproduction to the

population. Table Rock Lake is currently scheduled to only receive surplus Walleye fingerlings. Surplus Walleye were stocked in the James River Arm in 2010, 2013, 2014, and 2016. Electrofishing catch rates from two years post stocking indicate that these surplus stockings are greatly contributing to the Walleye population in the James River Arm. The highest electrofishing catch rate to date occurred in 2015 at 86 Walleye per hour, with the majority of Walleye in the sample from the 2013 surplus stocking. The majority of Walleye collected during a daytime sample in March 2017 ranged from 19"-23" and were likely from the 2013 and 2014 stockings. Continued monitoring will be necessary to determine if stocking in the James River Arm ever yields catch rates approaching those in the Kings River Arm.

- Table Rock Lake Walleye exhibit very good growth rates, with males and females averaging in excess of 18 and 21 inches, respectively, at age 3. Walleye harvest is regulated by an 18-inch minimum length limit and a four fish daily limit. Due to the dense black bass population, there are currently no plans to aggressively manage for Walleye in Table Rock Lake.

- Pomme de Terre Reservoir: The Pomme de Terre Lake walleye population is assessed by sampling in the spring using electrofishing gear within the lake near the dam and in the lake's two main tributaries (Pomme de Terre River and Lindley Creek). In 2017 within the lake, the total walleye catch rate was 44.7 fish per hour. Walleye size structure within the lake is good with RSD(20) values ranging from 23% to 53% during 2011 through 2017.

- In 2015 within the tributaries, total walleye catch rate was 28.4 fish per hour. Overall, catch rates in the tributaries seem to be more variable when compared to those of the lake sites, probably due to greater fluctuations of water conditions. Size structure is also more variable than that of the lake sites, with RSD(20) values ranging from 48% to 81% during the period 2011 through 2017. In accordance with Missouri's Walleye Management Plan, walleye are stocked into Pomme de Terre Lake if surplus are available (up to 47,000 per year). Fortunately, surplus walleye have been available seven out of the last nine years (2009 – 2017). In 2012 and 2016, no surplus was available; therefore, no walleye were stocked.



Ozark Region

- Bull Shoals Lake: In March, Ozark Region Fisheries staff collected Walleye broodstock from Bull Shoals Lake near Powersite Dam for Chesapeake Fish Hatchery (Figure 1). Thunderstorms and strong winds delayed the start of broodstock collection until after 8:00 pm. Walleye broodstock total Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) for males and females combined was 119.6 fish per hour (Figure 1). For ease of collection, staff made a special operations request to Southwest Power Administration and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Table Rock to generate specific water releases. The release request was fulfilled and significantly helped biologists in Walleye collection. These fish were spawned and fingerlings were stocked back into Bull Shoals Lake and other Missouri reservoirs in May. Bull Shoals received 90,674 fingerlings from Chesapeake Hatchery, and then a record 500 year flood hit the Ozarks. The remaining stockings were held back for a few weeks. Lost Valley Hatchery in Warsaw continued the stockings after the flood with 79,723 fingerlings stocked at Bull Shoals Lake. A total of 170,397 Walleye fingerlings were stocked in Bull Shoals Lake which was under the production goal of 352,000 fish. Norfork did not receive any fingerlings with the production goal of 220,000 fish. Lost Valley Walleye production this year was below average which negatively impacted stocking numbers. .

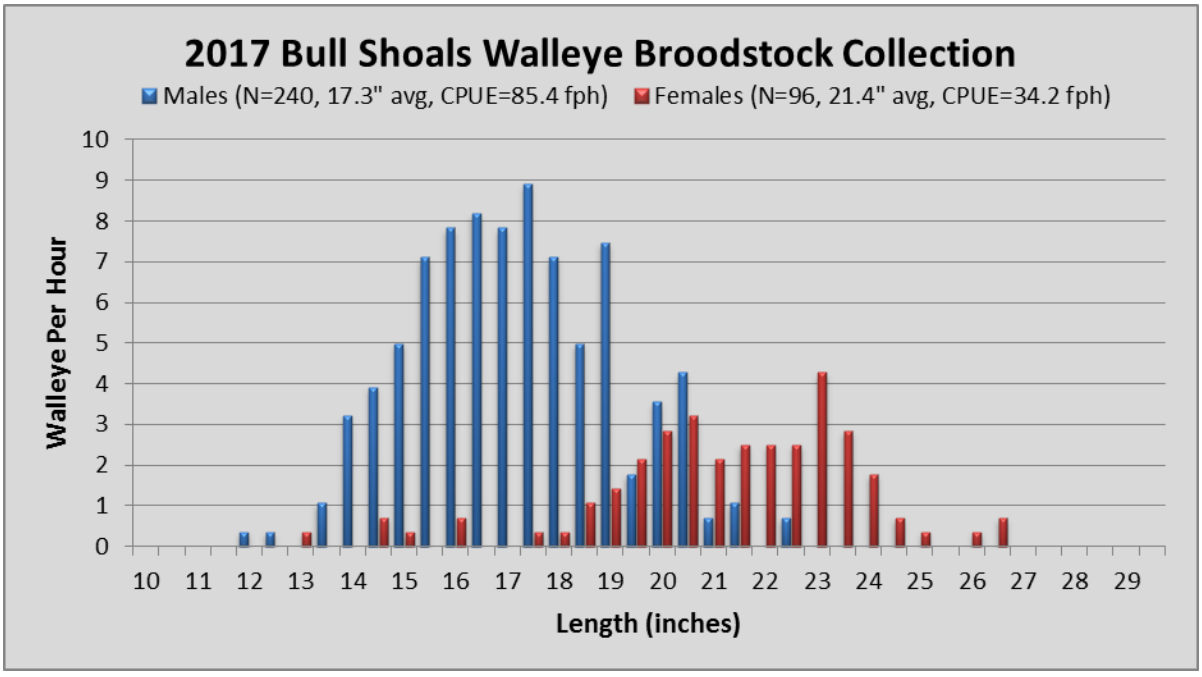


Figure 1. 2017 Bull Shoals Walleye Broodstock Collection.

South Dakota- Hilary Meyer

- The Fort Pierre office is starting a new large scale jaw tagging study on Lake Sharpe. It's similar to the study that we just finished up on Lake Oahe.
- The Fort Pierre office/SDSU is looking for a PhD student to head-up the tagging project.
- Eli Felts, a PhD student from SDSU will be taking his last year of tag returns, and finishing up his analysis and dissertation this winter some time. Game Fish and Parks was very happy with his

project, and received some good estimates of natural mortality after the 2011 flood on the Missouri River.

Michigan-Patrick Hanchin

- Michigan DNR is starting a state-wide management plan, and is trying to have criteria on when and where to stock walleye, and how to manage fisheries that might be marginal.
- Michigan hatcheries have been dealing with issues of walleyes surviving in their rearing ponds and they think it might have something to do with the OTC marking.
- There were some folks that wanted to use copper sulfate, but there's some hesitancy to move to copper sulfate because it can be an irritant on fish
- Patrick is looking for some info on use of copper sulfate, as well as information on methods for OTC marking that other states might be using.

Other State Reports

- Jeff Koch will request reports from state representatives for the winter Midwest meeting.
- During the winter meeting of 2016, the membership decided to only provide formal updates (written) during the winter meetings, as much of the information is repeated, and it can sometimes be difficult to compile during the summer months/field season. State reports will still be accepted during summer business meeting.

- Location of summer meeting

    - Everyone seemed happy with accommodations provided at McQuoid's.
    - The membership thanked Dale Logsdon for all the work he put in to make the meeting a great success.

Possible Symposium Ideas at the 2020 Columbus, OH National AFS meeting

- None were provided

New Business

- Opposing groups showed up at the workshop on Tuesday
- An outdoor writer that is a well-known critic of the MNDNR and tribal fisheries showed up and recorded the special session on Mille Lacs
- His presence made discussions in the group difficult, and some folks felt guarded and could not have the productive discussion they had hoped for.
- None of the organizers or participants knew that he would be here, and no one was sure how he learned about the workshop.
- The question was posed on how to deal with an occasion like this.
    - Do we still allow folks like this into our meetings? Do we ban them from coming? Do we have any precedent on this sort of circumstance?

- No one could think of any previous event that was similar to what happened at the workshop.
- The bylaws of the NCD and the WTC do not explicitly state that attendees must be a member of the WTC or the NCD. Nor does it say that these meetings are closed to the public.
- Some of the members had concerns about closing the meeting to the public. First, it does not reflect well to have "closed door meetings" and second, some agencies are not allowed to participate in meetings that the public is not welcome to attend, which would jeopardize travel funding.
- The group discussed what to do in the future.
    - One suggestion was made to announce and introduce such guests, so that the folks in the audience were aware of what the situation is.
    - Most of the audience had no idea that there was an issue during the discussion forum.

Meeting re-cap

- Members were happy with the workshop, but would like to hear more discussion on the topic.
- A member brought up the idea of having a similar symposium for the Midwest meeting in Milwaukee.
- Hilary Meyer offered to head up this initiative, and contact the event organizers.

Sander Travel Award

- The Sander Award was recently bumped up to $200 for the Midwest meeting, as costs for students to attend are increasing. The WTC Ex-com thought that an increase in the award may increase the number of applicants that we receive.

Additional Discussion Points/Topics

- No additional discussion.

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Steve Gilbert. The motion was seconded by John Bruner.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:42 on July 20th, 2017