

Draft Agenda
Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee Meeting

Tuesday, April 24, 2007

Olympic National Park Headquarters Campus, Macy House Meeting Room, Port Angeles, WA

[for location details and directions to facility, see pages 2 and 3]

10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Meeting Goals: To provide an understanding of the bigger federal and state picture of recovery planning; to provide an overview of the draft Recovery Plan; to bring everybody up to a common level of understanding about the development and components of the draft Plan; to focus on some of the details of certain sections of the draft Recovery Plan; to present a road map for completing the plan (including sections not yet complete, e.g. , recovery costs and implementation); to outline the schedule for the year; and to inform Steering Committee members of the process for providing comments about the draft Plan.

10:00 a.m.

Introductions, Review Agenda, and Announcements

Updates and Announcements

- Introduction of Speaker Elizabeth Gaar from NOAA (Rosemary Furfey)
- Introduction of Other Invited Guests (Rosemary Furfey)
- Formation of New Lead Entity for WRIA 20 (Bob Wheeler)
- Update on Coast Lead Entities Project (Bob Wheeler)
- Agenda Review and Goals for Today's Meeting (Bob Wheeler)
- Others?

10:15 a.m.

Review and Acceptance of December 12, 2006 Meeting Notes and Action Items from Meeting -- (Att. 1)

10:20 a.m.

Recovery Planning – Federal and State Perspectives (Rosemary Furfey)

- Elizabeth Gaar, NOAA Fisheries
- Phil Miller, Governor's Salmon Recovery Office

10:50 a.m.

Overview of the Lake Ozette Draft Sockeye Recovery Plan (Rosemary Furfey)

- General Overview and Schedule for Completion
 - Summary Progress Update from December to Date
 - NOAA Fisheries Internal Review Process
 - Limiting Factors Status and Use of LFA as Scientific Basis for Recovery Plan
 - Draft Recovery Plan Chapters to be Completed
 - Process Next Steps for Steering Committee Review
 - Long-Term Schedule through Completion - including peer and public review
- (Att. 2)
- Brief Overview of Entire Recovery Plan

11:15 a.m.

Break

11:30 a.m.

Grounding on Draft Recovery Plan Key Chapters (Rosemary Furfey)

- Recovery Goals (Chapter 3)
- Objective, Measurable Criteria (Mary Ruckelshaus, Chapter 3.3)
- Limiting Factors (Chapter 4)
- Recovery Strategy (Chapter 6)
- Recovery Program Actions (Chapter 7)
- Research, Monitoring and Adaptive Management (Chapter 8)

- 12:15 p.m. **Working Lunch**
Flip charts for each of the key draft Plan chapters will be posted throughout the meeting room. Meeting attendees will have the opportunity to write their input directly onto each of the charts during the working lunch. Input should be focused on the following items:
- What, if anything, is missing, especially with regard to Strategies and Actions?
 - Are there any inaccuracies?
 - Are key items identified?
 - Do you have general or specific questions related to this chapter?
- An extra “Other” flip chart will be provided for input that may not fit within each of the key chapters.
- 1:15 p.m. **Continued Grounding on Draft Recovery Plan Key Chapters – Discussion of Steering Committee Member Flip Chart Input**
- 2:40 p.m. **Next Steps and Meetings**
- Process for Steering Committee Review Comments
 - Date and Location to be determined for May/June Steering Committee meeting; meeting topics:
 - Review revised recovery actions based on Steering Committee review
 - Present draft recovery costs and implementation schedule draft Plan chapters
 - Present proposed public involvement plan
- 3:00 p.m. **Adjourn**

Attachments:

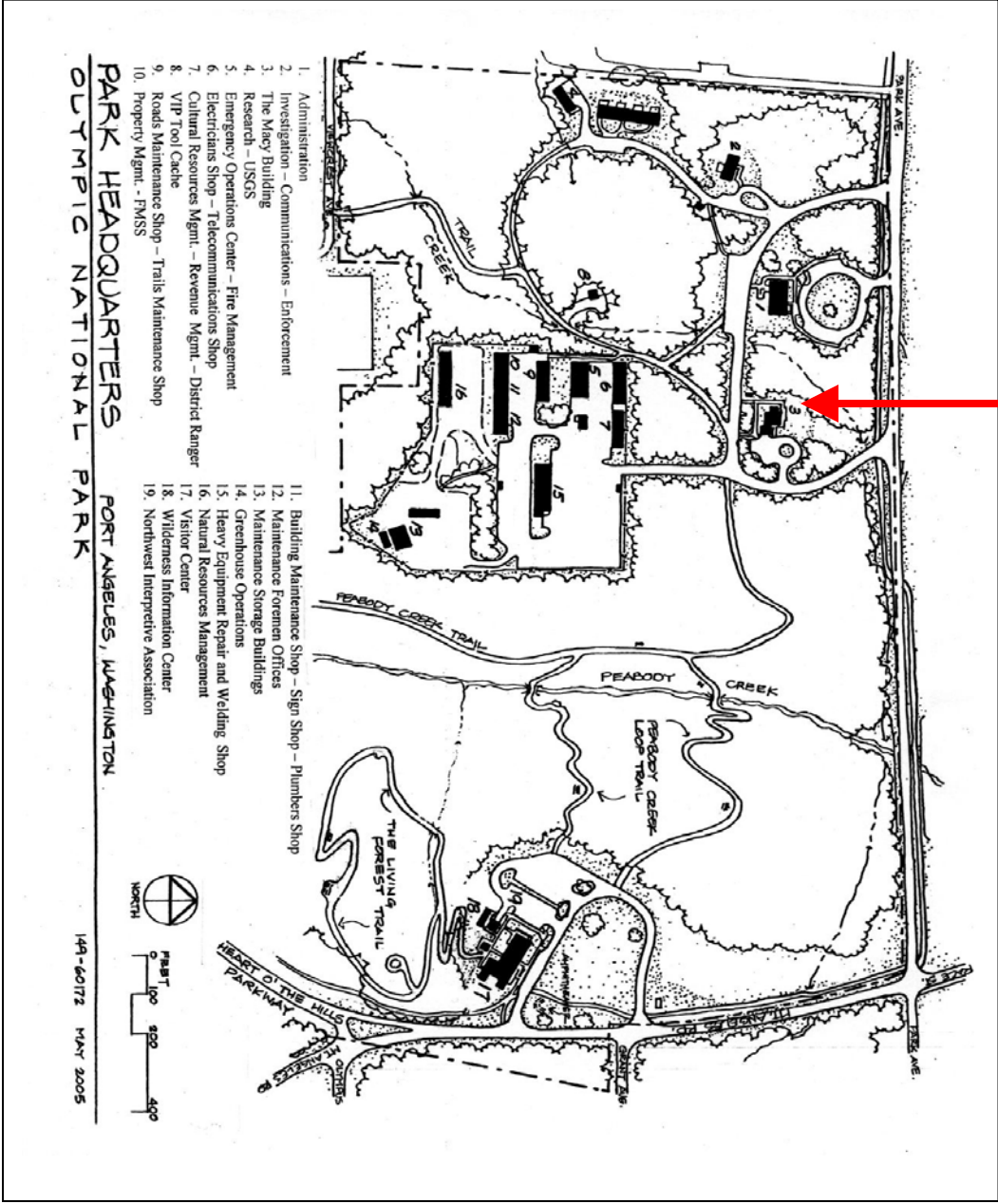
Number	Agenda Item	Attachment Item
1	Review and Acceptance of December 12, 2006 Meeting Notes and Action Items from Meeting	Facilitator’s Meeting Summary
2	Overview of the Lake Ozette Draft Sockeye Salmon Recovery Plan: Long-Term Schedule through Completion	Proposed Timeline – Schedule and Key Agenda Items

LAKE OZETTE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING -- MEETING LOCATION AND DIRECTIONS:

Olympic National Park, Macy House Meeting Room
ONP Park Headquarters Map (see page 3: #3, *The Macy Building*):
http://www.stateparks.com/olympic_headquarters.html

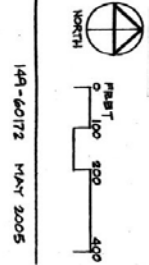
- To get to the headquarters campus, visitors should turn south on Race Street from Front/First Street (main one-way roads through Port Angeles, depending on direction).
- Signs will indicate that this is the route to Hurricane Ridge.
- Go one block past the stoplight on Lauridsen Blvd.
- Turn right onto Park Avenue.
- The entryway on the left will take you to the Macy House. The second entryway is the parking lot for the Headquarters Building.
- Parking at the Macy House is limited, so visitors should look for parking in front of the Headquarters building or in the maintenance yard uphill from the Macy House.
- Lost and need help? Please call Bob Wheeler’s cell phone: 206.200.4792

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK HEADQUARTERS MAP



#3, The Macy Building

- 1. Administration
- 2. Investigation - Communications - Enforcement
- 3. The Macy Building
- 4. Research - USGS
- 5. Emergency Operations Center - Fire Management
- 6. Electricians Shop - Telecommunications Shop
- 7. Cultural Resources Mgmt. - Revenue Mgmt. - District Ranger
- 8. VIP Tool Cache
- 9. Roads Maintenance Shop - Trails Maintenance Shop
- 10. Property Mgmt. - FMSS
- 11. Building Maintenance Shop - Sign Shop - Plumbers Shop
- 12. Maintenance Foreman Offices
- 13. Greenhouse Operations
- 14. Heavy Equipment Repair and Welding Shop
- 15. Natural Resources Management
- 16. Visitor Center
- 17. Wilderness Information Center
- 18. Northwest Interpretive Association



Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee Meeting Facilitator's Meeting Summary

Tuesday, April 24, 2007

Olympic National Park Headquarters Campus, Macy House Meeting Room, Port Angeles, WA
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Meeting Goals: To provide an understanding of the bigger federal and state picture of recovery planning; to provide an overview of the draft Recovery Plan; to bring everybody up to a common level of understanding about the development and components of the draft Plan; to focus the details of certain sections of the draft Recovery Plan; to present a road map for completing the plan (including sections not yet complete, e.g. , recovery costs and implementation); to outline the schedule for the year; and to inform Steering Committee members of the process for providing comments about the draft Plan.

Participants for the Meeting

See Attachment I for a list of meeting participants.

Summary of Recovery Planning Tasks/Actions

- Steering Committee comments on draft recovery plan chapters are due to Rosemary Furfey by May 8.
- The next Steering Committee meeting is scheduled for Thursday, May 31, in Sekiu, WA.
- Harry Bell will email the response paper about the Limiting Factors Analysis to Rosemary Furfey.
- The next Steering Committee meeting will focus on member input on the draft Recovery Plan and discussion

Updates and Announcements

- Rosemary introduced Elizabeth Gaar, Chief, Recovery Planning Branch of NOAA Fisheries Service Salmon Recovery Division in Portland, Oregon.
- Bob Wheeler announced the formation of a new Lead Entity for WRIA 20. Its new name is "North Pacific Coast Lead Entity".
- Bob Wheeler gave an update on the Coastal region project. He noted that the group agreed to form a regional entity whereby the individual Lead Entities would be retained.

Review and Acceptance of December 12, 2006 Meeting Notes and Action Items from Meeting

In discussion it was emphasized that care should be taken regarding the presentation of opinions versus facts (reference to page 6, Item number 6, General Points). A request was made that in the meeting notes it is important to clearly and better state what the issues are. Following discussion the meeting notes were unanimously approved.

Recovery Planning – Federal and State Perspectives

Speakers Elizabeth Gaar and Phil Miller gave presentations about the Federal and State perspectives on recovery planning. Brief question and answer periods followed each presentation. Attachment II references the PowerPoint presentation by Elizabeth Gaar, and the document was sent as a separate file along with the meeting materials.

Speaker Elizabeth Gaar, NOAA Fisheries – Federal Perspective

Elizabeth Gaar noted that she was at the meeting to listen and to get to know the Lake Ozette Steering Committee members and their concerns. She noted that she has been with NOAA Fisheries for 17 years. Prior to that, she was a Fisheries Biologist with the Forest Service on the Oregon coast. She mentioned that her first camping experience was with her young family at Lake Ozette.

She gave a brief history of salmon recovery starting with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and noted that the first listing was the Snake River sockeye salmon in 1990. She stated that NOAA had three primary mandates: ESA, sustainable fisheries and Tribal treaty trout fisheries.

Elizabeth noted that there are four key aspects of the ESA: (1) listings; (2) prohibition of taking, with exceptions (i.e., Section 7, Section 4(d) Rules); (3) recovery; and (4) de-listing. She noted that the first ten years of ESA activity were taken up with Section 7 and conservation plans. Concentration was on land and water management, and recovery plans were not getting done. Instead, site-specific actions were implemented without the benefit of a recovery plan. As the ESA effort evolved, the processes and information became more refined and workable.

She emphasized that there is an obligation to develop and implement recovery plans. In reference to presentation slide #1, she noted that there is a Technical Review Team for each Area Domain. She commended the Lake Ozette effort in that they have been accomplishing a lot in a rapid amount of time. She emphasized the need for evaluating whether or not recovery is achieved.

Several questions arose during the question/answer period:

- There was a question as to how Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) relate to the recovery plan, all of which have monitoring and evaluations;
- What happens in the event of de-listing?
- Did they have recovery in mind when the HCP was negotiated?

In discussion it was noted that the HCP is binding and Section 7 represents agreements. The recovery plan is voluntary, and the HCP and Section 7 agreements are baselines of the recovery plan. It was also noted that an agreed upon recovery plan is needed before the monitoring plan is finalized.

As a point of clarification, it was noted and verified that the recovery plan cannot impose something stricter than that of the HCP and that parties are bound by the HCP. There are, therefore, no “surprises”. It was noted that the timber companies would not agree to further restrictions. The hard question of what use is there to having a recovery plan if the major landowners won’t voluntarily agree to comply was then made.

Elizabeth clarified that the terms are binding for implementing the agreements in the HCP. The recovery plan doesn’t change that and it doesn’t make the HCP voluntary. The parties are still bound to the HCP.

It was noted that the recovery plan looks at all the threats and all the limiting factors. Salmon and steelhead recovery can only be achieved by addressing the many limiting factors. There are cumulative effects of limiting factors, and there is a need to apply and address all of those (i.e., no one consultation will lead to recovery).

In reference to the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WADNR) HCP, a question was raised as to what value the recovery plan adds and how the recovery plan can affect that HCP. Elizabeth noted that the recovery plan provides improved science and better understanding of the species; there is more understanding as to where to prioritize protection, where reducing risk is most important and where and when to prioritize restoration. She noted that the recovery plan sets goals and criteria (which they didn’t clearly have when the DNR HCP was negotiated). She emphasized the need to take the improved science, plus improved stakeholders/locals understanding of the HCP and the effect it has on recovery and then start applying it to local actions and decisions.

With respect to de-listing, it was noted that the purpose of an HCP is not to get to de-listing, but the purpose of a recovery plan is to get to de-listing. An HCP ensures that a species does not decline any further. During discussion it was noted that recovery is part of the HCP, and while there is a 50-year agreement, it is not intended as 50 year of “status quo”. To the contrary, a comment was made that the HCP does not do anything toward recovery and that the best it can do is work toward survival (and that may be debatable).

It was noted that the WADNR HCP was negotiated along with the listing (i.e., there were negotiated documents under ESA provisions). The HCP is a permit that allows certain activities to take place. Other lands are subject to HCPs, and they will be subject to the recovery plan. Interested parties who want to work towards input for those lands and those who are not 100% satisfied with the WADNR implementation of its HCP should consider the impact that the legislature has on implementation through funding natural resources programs.

In wrap up, Elizabeth noted that she looks at all recovery plans and visits with the local boards and groups throughout the region. She commended the group for pulling together strong science, different perspectives and concerns as represented by the Steering Committee. She noted that she has appreciation for the Lake Ozette group and knows that the group’s effort means a great deal to the resource and to NOAA Fisheries. She thanked the Committee for its good and helpful questions. She emphasized the need for strong science and local implementation and noted that without those we won’t get to recovery. She stated that it is important to understand and listen to one another, and noted that it is NOAA’s obligation to provide science, buy-in, and assurances.

Speaker Phil Miller, Governor’s Office of Salmon Recovery – State Perspective

Given the agenda schedule and time restrictions, Phil Miller’s presentation was very brief. He noted that he works with Columbia regions (lower and mid-Columbia areas) and the Coastal area. He’s been working in this arena since 1998 at the start of regional salmon recovery planning.

He is now working on implementation with additional funding from the SRFB that he expects will continue. They now have new supporting legislation at the state legislature: one is the confirmation and expansion of SB 5224 (which was approved the prior week and the Governor is expected to sign). The other legislative item is the extension of the GSRO (extends to 2015; State of the Salmon Report, Forum).

Phil referenced the work being done in the Coastal area. He noted that within the context of Lead Entities and regional structure, there will be some regional form established on the coast sometime this year.

With respect to the Lake Ozette recovery plan, Phil acknowledged that there are special circumstances in the Lake Ozette area, and the answers are not black and white. He did note, however, that the rest of the state has forest lands, too. He noted the protected status of the lands (i.e., forest lands with HCPs, the Olympic National Park; WADNR and private forest lands). He stated that the GSRO supports the full implementation of the WADNR HCP and the Forest and Fish HCP. It is also supportive of the inclusive process, e.g., Lake Ozette implementing HCPs and any issues affecting such progress.

A question/answer period followed the presentation:

- From the Governor’s office, there are a number of different state agencies. What is the interaction among all of those different agencies with respect to the interest in outcomes and effects of the recovery plan; and how do they work with and through the GSRO?

- Phil noted that the new legislation speaks to that and that state agencies are accountable to the Governor, with a note that the Department of Fish and Wildlife is accountable to a commission appointed by the Governor.
- How do the state agencies relate to the existing Plans?
 - Phil noted that recommendations can be made to the Governor and/or legislature (e.g., regarding funding, policy recommendations). The Governor's office has a role in encouraging and supporting recovery plans (including WADNR).
- Regarding the legislative intent for full cooperation regarding forest practices and salmon recovery, do you think you have that cooperation and full implementation? Is it fully coordinated with salmon recovery?
 - Phil stated that he didn't know. He noted that those legislative items were, however, generated and negotiated with the purposes of supporting salmon recovery.
- Is there any institutional mechanism for that coordination to happen (i.e., coordination between forest practices and salmon recovery)?
 - Phil noted that it does happen for the 6 recovery entities in Washington. The Governor supports achieving that coordination at the regional level. For the purposes of the Lake Ozette effort, it is perhaps best answered as a question: if there is a mechanism created specifically here to coordinate that, how is that coordination working (including what information is used upon which to base opinions and do you need more coordination, or, what else is needed)?
- A question was raised about the new statute amendment with regard to the state scientific review panel for reviewing recovery plans.
 - Phil explained that the prior law was amended by a new statute (regarding the required review by the Washington Academy of Sciences). After June 30, 2007, the current panel won't exist. The outgoing panel was the TRT, comprised of regional technical specialists along with state, federal and other stakeholder specialists. There will be an alternative review process. Scientific questions can be posed to the Academy of Sciences. It is established in the new legislation and is discretionary, not mandatory.
- In clarifying an earlier question, what institutional mechanisms exist for coordination between salmon recovery and forest practices?
 - Phil noted that there is the new Puget Sound Partnership (to be established July 1; formerly Shared Strategy and Puget Sound Action Team). The new approach will be effective July 1 with a mechanism at that regional level.
- In reviewing an earlier question, Elizabeth commented on the threats criteria in the recovery plan. She noted that with regard to forest management practices and proposed criteria for delisting, there should be evidence that those criteria are being met. As work continues toward a monitoring plan, the monitoring plan needs to ask questions in order to determine if criteria have been met (at the state level and at the ESU level). There are opportunities to clarify expectations for meeting those criteria. She noted that time will tell, and as results are gathered, the questions asked in the monitoring plan can be further clarified.
- Given the effectiveness monitoring expectations in existing HCPs, to what extent (if at all) could this federal recovery plan possibly deal with the lack of funds to protect the fish? Would a recovery plan take that into consideration (e.g., although there is an HCP, funding assistance may be needed)? The example given was the lack of funds at WADNR.
 - Elizabeth explained that one of the fundamental purposes should be to identify those programs already implemented and to articulate the degree to which those programs are not funded. Gaps should be identified, noting what else needs to be done. Given the congressional intent of the ESA, it would help federal agencies direct their funds in a targeted way. The

implementation plan should outline what is needed. Federal agencies should be using this information at budget request time. An example of such input was the coordination work that NOAA needs to do with their federal partners.

- It was asked if Tribes could fill some of the funding needs.
 - Phil noted that they will be in a better position with a recovery plan (than without one). It was noted that it is very difficult to get funds for doing anything for a listed species without having a recovery plan. There may be other funding sources. Elizabeth referenced the Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund.
- An objection was raised about splitting the monitoring from the implementation given that those two aspects of the plan are part of the same process.
 - It was explained that the recovery plan includes a monitoring section that is not yet complete. Elizabeth noted that monitoring should be described as actions for implementation. Rosemary noted that the recovery plan can be written in such a way so that actions can be pulled out of it and put into an implementation plan.

Overview of the Lake Ozette Draft Sockeye Recovery Plan

Prior to giving her presentation, Rosemary Furfey provided a progress update. She explained that the draft recovery plan previously received by the Steering Committee for its review is a preliminary draft version. She noted that the initial draft was crafted using the comments received earlier from the Steering Committee members.

Rosemary noted that she will give an overview of draft plan content, and the Committee will have the afternoon for its discussion. In regard to the current May 8 deadline for review comments, Rosemary asked the Committee members what they thought would be a comfortable review time in order to get their comments to NOAA Fisheries. The deadline will be discussed later in the day. Rosemary confirmed that the comments received will be made available to the Steering Committee.

Rosemary explained that to date there had been no meetings with outside parties. She reported that staff-to-staff meetings were planned in the future with the Quileute Tribe and the Makah Tribe. Those meetings, however, have not yet been scheduled.

Rosemary noted that the time leading up to the April 24 meeting was dedicated to producing the preliminary draft recovery plan. She noted that after the December 2006 Steering Committee meeting, emails were regularly sent to the Steering Committee members to update them on plan development.

Rosemary explained that during draft report production, the internal NOAA Fisheries staff team was tasked with writing assignments, compilation of chapters and internal review. The initial, internal draft document was then shared with NOAA Fisheries management and internally reviewed by the Puget Sound Technical Review Team (PSTRT).

In regard to the Limiting Factors Analysis (LFA), Rosemary reminded the Committee that the LFA is currently posted on the NOPLS site and is a compendium of pieces factored together. She noted that NOAA Fisheries is looking for Committee review comments on that document, as well. It was emphasized that the LFA is part of the draft recovery plan by reference.

A concern was raised about not having all the data needed. During discussion, it was noted that recovery planning processes should not be held up in order for the science to catch up. Throughout Washington, entities are using the best science available in order to put recovery plans together. The recovery plan, per

se, is not the end but a beginning. The recovery plan represents a roadmap to sockeye recovery and is meant to identify the important actions needed to move toward salmon recovery. Critical items can and should be identified and prioritized within the recovery plan.

Rosemary noted that additional draft plan information and chapters are coming forward. For example, there are research actions with regard to Chapter 7 and monitoring actions within Chapter 8 that still need to be fleshed out. At the next Steering Committee meeting, Mark Plummer will attend to present the information on costs. She reminded Committee members that Mr. Plummer will be seeking their local expertise with regard to “ground-truthing”, riparian plantings, and other aspects. The next Committee meeting will also include the presentation about the implementation plan schedule.

With regard to peer review, Rosemary explained that she consulted with the PSTRT about bringing in outside experts. The PSTRT is willing to be a panel convener in order to help manage the peer review process. NOAA Fisheries will seek names of recommended experts. She noted that additional Committee input on recommended experts will be sought at the next meeting. In answer to a question about peer review timing, Rosemary stated that the peer review process will probably not occur prior to the official noticing process (i.e., Federal Register notice).

The Steering Committee will have additional discussion time on the draft Recovery Plan at its next meeting. Rosemary referred the Committee members to the long-term schedule and meeting topics they received in their meeting packets. She noted that the schedule is ambitious and Committee input will be sought for the next meeting. She noted that the schedule includes a public involvement process and a more formal public review process. She noted that it is expected finalization of the Recovery Plan will occur in 2008.

As she outlined the schedule, Rosemary noted that she hoped to have a draft public involvement plan for the upcoming May meeting. According to the current schedule, the PSTRT will receive the draft recovery plan in July. From there it will go through NOAA Fisheries’ internal review process at the regional level and on to NOAA headquarters prior to the official Federal Register notice procedure.

In response to a question about the availability of peer review comments for the general public, Rosemary noted that the peer review happens concurrently with the formal plan review process. When the final recovery plan is produced, the general public has the opportunity to see comments. Elizabeth noted that according to the schedule, by November they will have comments on the proposed recovery plan and a summary of comments received (including peer review comments). Whatever is received by that time will be shared with the Steering Committee.

Rosemary noted that there are large tasks to accomplish after the recovery plan has been adopted. Included are the detailed Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (adaptive management); the partnership effort (i.e., how do we integrate the adopted plan?); and, the Implementation Plan (what actions are implemented where?).

During discussion a question arose as to how questions will be processed and addressed. Elizabeth committed to pursue a quick turn-around so that the Steering Committee can see how the questions were addressed prior to going out to the general public.

During the remaining question and answer session, Rosemary clarified that the Limiting Factors Analysis remains a draft along with the draft recovery plan. It is scheduled to become final in January 2008 when

the recovery plan is scheduled to become final. A question was raised about the goals and strategies document and how it fits in with all of the current documentation. Rosemary explained that Committee members provided comments on the goals and strategies document and the comments were circulated during the November/December time frame. Those comments were used in the preparation of the draft recovery plan.

Rosemary suggested that Committee members check Chapters 6 and 7 regarding recovery strategies and goals. She reiterated that it is the goal of NOAA Fisheries to have as many recovery tools as possible on the table. Regarding the posting of any large documents, a request was made to include the document date on its first page.

In order to ensure that Tribal rights are respected, it was noted in discussion that the schedule could be impacted if a co-manager has objections. There is precedent with the Puget Sound effort where schedule deadlines were extended in order to accommodate Tribal negotiations.

Working Lunch

Rosemary turned the meeting over to Bob Wheeler, who outlined the instructions for the Committee's working lunch. He referred the Committee members to the flip charts for each of the key draft Plan chapters posted throughout the meeting room. Participants were asked to write their input directly onto each of the charts during the working lunch break. Bob noted that the input should be focused on the following items: what, if anything is missing (especially with regard to Strategies and Actions)?; are there any inaccuracies?; are key items identified?; and are there general or specific questions not related to a specific chapter? There will be an extra flip chart to capture "Other" or "General" questions and comments, as well. He noted the comment process is an ongoing, iterative process for NOAA Fisheries. The comments were captured and are included as part of this meeting summary as Attachment III

Overview of the Lake Ozette Draft Sockeye Recovery Plan – (continued)

After the working lunch, Bob Wheeler turned the meeting back to Rosemary for her PowerPoint presentation of the draft recovery plan chapters. He noted that during the question/answer period there would be opportunity to ask clarifying questions about any of the comments written on the flip charts during the working lunch. Attachment IV references the PowerPoint presentation by Rosemary Furfey, and the document was sent as a separate file along with the meeting materials.

In her introduction, Rosemary noted that her presentation is an overview of the draft plan chapters with a focus on the background and recovery goals. She noted that many of these are based on the independent products that the Committee has seen over the past year. The independent products are now meshed into the draft recovery plan.

Below are highlights of the presentation, including discussion items:

- 1. Chapter 1: Overview** of NOAA Fisheries approach to recovery planning.
- 2. Chapter 2: Lake Ozette watershed**
 - a. Rosemary noted that the slide on Lake Ozette Sockeye Salmon Life Histories represents a framework theme throughout the whole plan.
 - b. The middle box represents shared items for both tributary and beach spawners.
- 3. Chapter 3: ESA Requirements for Recovery Plans**
 - a. Rosemary noted that ESA section 4(f)(1)(B) directs what each plan must include.
 - b. The ESA re-emphasizes recovery goals, site-specific recovery actions, objective, measurable criteria and estimates for time and costs to recovery.

- c. Rosemary noted that the time and costs for recovery will be in Chapter 8 for the next Steering Committee meeting.
- d. The Committee worked on the broad sense recovery goals 8 months ago. It contains a vision statement for recovery and how it relates to the human context and biological setting; gives the goal for the sockeye population; and identifies the objectives and processes to achieve.
- e. The long-term goal goes out to Year 2050 and meets the biological/threats criteria that Elizabeth explained earlier.
- f. It includes a broad array of societal goals and objectives.

Chapter 3.3: Biological Criteria (presented by Kit Rawson, PSTRT)

- a. In reference to the Proposed Biological Criteria, Kit noted that the PSTRT is working on a technical paper to back up this recovery goal (see proposed biological criteria slide). It was noted that PSTRT Chair Mary Ruckelshaus wrote the book on salmon recovery regarding technical criteria
- b. There are 4 general categories: abundance; productivity; spatial structure; and, diversity; with criteria in each category.
- c. Abundance and Productivity
 - i. There are multiple approaches to abundance.
 - ii. For the Ozette sockeye: population viability analysis; population dynamics; variability. The question to answer: how many fish are needed to assure persistence over 100 years at 95%?
 - iii. The PSTRT looked at Quinault and others and found a substitute with Lake Quinault. There had been a suggestion earlier regarding preliminary work on Lake Ozette. The variability may be higher if they look at Ozette specifically. Currently the PSTRT is in process of review.
 - iv. A question arose as to whether the population of Lake Pleasant sockeye could be used. It was noted that there was no population data for Lake Pleasant. The PSTRT has looked at about 30 populations.
- d. Spatial Structure
 - i. Within lake spawners, 2 or more spawning aggregations are needed. If something happens to one, the second one is still there. More than one spawning aggregation is needed with regard to location
 - ii. For spawning occurring in tributaries, it is important to maintain abundance numbers.
- e. Diversity
 - i. Diversity within Lake Ozette sockeye is closely correlated with spatial structure.
 - ii. The differences with respect to lake versus tributary correspond to life history.
 - iii. In regard to a question about genetic diversity, Kit clarified that it involves genetic and life history diversity. Mary Ruckelshaus clarified that differences are seen in the life history which may or may not have a genetic basis. These are called out separately to observe separately. She referenced another genetic element, i.e., resident kokanee. She noted kokanee are genetically distinct from sockeye and important to maintain. The question then becomes how is that done?
 - iv. It was mentioned that last fall the Committee discussed spawning locations and how to keep them separate.
 - v. Kit clarified that timing is something to look at in terms of diversity, e.g., different segments using at different times.
- f. It was noted that biological criteria plus threats criteria together lead to the proposal to de-list. Both are needed.

- g. Rosemary noted that a comment was received from the PSTRT that Chapter 3 needs a time frame to evaluate criteria.
- h. In clarifying section 3.1.1, it was noted that Year 2050 corresponds to the broad sense recovery goals. The recovery plan includes the estimated time to recovery and total cost to get to recovery (years 1-2-3, Year 10 and final cost for recovery).

4. Chapter 4: Approach to Identifying Limiting Factors

- a. It is difficult to discern the relationship and flow of the current status to the goals and to the actions. There is a logic flow that needs to be shown (regarding the time series and relationship to other factors) so people can understand it.
- b. Rosemary noted that a section will be added in the application of criteria, i.e., where are we today, where do we want to be, and how do we fill that gap.
- c. The mean estimated run size (current status) is at 3600 fish. A question was posed that if 30,000 fish were needed, how long a period do you measure in order to capture the variability?
- d. In regard to hatchery releases and increasing returns, a question was posed. If the number was increased to 30,000, one wouldn't know if the salmon are natural unless hatchery production was stopped. What is implied in reaching the number? Kit clarified that the number needs to be self-sustainable (i.e., without the hatchery). It was noted that one can tell, to a certain extent, given a ratio of natural to hatchery (natural-to-hatchery).
- e. To the question if there was a percentage (natural-to-hatchery), it was noted that 85% of out-migrating smolts were natural (i.e., 13:1 naturals). This ratio applies only to the 2006 out-migration (i.e., the first year the hatchery was able to differentiate hatchery-released fed fry from naturally produced smolts without lethal sampling). The actual hatchery-to-natural ratio for other years is only clear for ad-marked smolts. Creative extrapolation of the survival rates would need to occur in order to estimate the contribution of fed fry hatchery releases (which are not ad-marked). While all hatchery releases for the past several years have been otolith marked, evaluation cannot occur without lethal sampling.
- f. To translate how to assume productivity status regarding natural-to-hatchery, Committee members were referred to draft plan section 3.5.
- g. For the question of how to deal with the natural/hatchery issue in population tracking (since it can't be sorted out on spawning ground), it was noted that beaches are monitored and all carcasses found are sampled for both genetics and otoliths. Otoliths are checked for thermal marks thereby indicating hatchery origin. P-tags (i.e., Petersen-tagged) are applied at the Umbrella Creek weir as a method of evaluating the overall spawner population from surveys in Umbrella Creek. Occasionally P-tagged fish are found in other places (e.g., Olsen's Beach and Big River), and the P-tag only indicates that at some earlier point, the tagged fish was present at the weir on Umbrella Creek (i.e., therefore tagged and then went somewhere else). There is no way, therefore, to identify whether these fish originated in Umbrella Creek (in which case they would be strays at whatever their destination point was) and no way to identify if they originated in Big River or on the beaches (in which case they would have been strays at Umbrella Creek). The true state of the fish cannot be determined without the otolith evaluation.
- h. Rosemary continued with the slide on Limiting Factors, Life History Phases, Processes and Inputs, and Activities Affecting Processes and Inputs for Beach Spawners; and the slide for Limiting Factors Affecting Tributary Spawners. Committee members were advised to consult the Summary Table for the limiting factors affecting all populations.

- i. To the question of how the ranking relates to key versus contributory versus other factors, it was noted that it is determined by degree of impact (e.g., some are therefore key and some are contributory).
- j. Referring to page 97/233 of the draft recovery plan regarding stream flow and turbidity, it was noted that the referenced paragraph did not seem to inform later chapters (i.e., Chapter 7, suite of actions to capture sediment). NOAA Fisheries is attempting to ensure that the suite of actions is carried forth into recovery strategy.

5. Chapter 5 – Conservation Efforts

- a. This chapter acknowledges that there is a lot of good work currently happening in the watershed.
- b. In discussion about Chapter 5, it was noted that other conservation efforts are underway, and something specific needs to be stated about what is already being done. Then, if there is a gap, there may exist an opportunity to do additional actions (voluntary or otherwise). Rather than just listing that “a, b, c conservation items” are being done, it was suggested that the plan drill down to the limiting factor and talk about actions.
- c. Rosemary referenced the Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter with its 33 research projects. They haven’t described existing monitoring.
- d. It was noted in discussion that where actions have been set in motion, there is a limit as to how much can be parsed out with regard to levels of effect. We don’t monitor that closely to be able to discern those fine points.

6. Chapter 6: Proposed Recovery Strategy

- a. Rosemary explained that the proposed recovery strategy was developed with many scientific sources. The strategy hierarchy came from the Roni paper. There is a proposed system for ranking and prioritizing.
- b. Committee members were referred to the slide on Linkage between Landscape Controls and Land Use, Habitat Forming Processes, Habitat Conditions, and Resulting Fish Population Responses. This represents the fundamental underpinning in order to understand how the ecosystem is functioning. It is theoretical, but it helps in strategy development.
- c. The Flow chart slide (Flow Chart Depicting Hierarchical Strategy for Prioritizing Protection, Restoration and Enhancement Activities) represents a hierarchy with the strategies to protect, restore, and enhance. The activities are on the far left axis (i.e., assessment protection, reconnect isolated habitats, restore long-term processes, restore habitat short-term).
- d. In reference to the slide called Recovery Strategy Hierarchy, the pyramid hierarchy was explained. Tier 1, at the base of the pyramid, is “assess, maintain, and protect habitat”. There is increasing recovery certainty as you move down to the base. The goals, strategies, actions are based upon this approach.
- e. There was a question regarding restoration and restoration to what level (e.g., restore to what condition), especially given the idea that one may never be able to restore sediment processes. It was explained that restoration does not mean to “pre-settlement” levels. Rosemary emphasized that the process is supportive of the viability criteria presented by the PSTRT (e.g., it isn’t any one approach that will do it, but rather multiple approaches will be utilized).
- f. It was noted that the pyramid represents a benchmark or baseline. It is a framework and it is also used for prioritization.
- g. In discussion it was noted that each one of the threats have similar priorities and recovery plan actions. It was noted that it seems to be only about habitat, and biological processes may limit the utilization.

- h. Committee members were referred to the slide on Sub-Basin Prioritization regarding Priorities I, II and III. There is a decision tree for each component within the watershed, with a link to strategy and actions. Committee members were reminded that there had been a whole session about this previously and that Committee comments were captured in order to develop it.
- i. In reference to the beach spawner slide, it was noted that predation is high and water quality is low. When looking at the chart, however, that isn't depicted. It was suggested that each chart include clarifications that assist the reader.
- j. A question was asked about a possible typo regarding carbon emissions. In discussion it was noted that mercury levels in fish may be linked to carbon emissions and to burning coal. It was noted that Lake Ozette fish have high levels of mercury. It was further noted that mercury loading is showing up in fish everywhere and is linked to carbon emissions. The level of mercury in high mountain lakes is high enough to be of concern to fish-eating animals.
- k. It was noted in discussion that because things are being done concurrently there is therefore not a clean sequencing process shown. This applies to all of the charts. The question arose as to how one could sequence through those. It was suggested that habitat performance be defined, which is a common question across all recovery plans.
- l. It was noted that there has been no discussion of the baseline. The baseline will decline, particularly if urbanization occurs. It was noted that there could be degradation and improvement at the same time.
- m. Rosemary referred Committee members to the slide called "Summary of sediment process condition, linkage to limiting factors hypotheses, and activities affecting sediment processes for beach spawners". She noted that it is an example for sediment processes:
 - i. For each process, step through it; then identify the recovery goal/strategy/hierarchy/sub-basin rating
 - ii. The recovery goal challenged NOAA to be specific and to lay out the strategy associated with that goal (link to the Tier number for the strategy and the rating); and to do this for all processes.

7. Chapter 7: Proposed Recovery Actions: Sockeye Salmon Harvest

- a. This chapter identifies actions (programmatic and site-specific).
- b. It was noted that the slide called Proposed Programmatic Habitat Actions includes the Forest and Fish HCP, the WADNR HCP, etc.
- c. The Habitat Protection Restoration and Enhancement Projects slide lists projects, the highlights of which are in the subsequent slides. These slides identify the various actions recommended to address the sediment hypothesis within the draft recovery plan.
- d. With regard to Conservation Easements and Land Acquisition, Rosemary noted that NOAA Fisheries wants to keep this as a tool. It is a strategy for protecting and restoring high quality habitat.

8. Chapter 8 – Framework for How to Approach Monitoring and Adaptive Management

- a. Rosemary referenced NOAA guidance on how to develop Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) plans. The key questions to answer are: (1) how will we know we are making progress? (2) how will we get the information we need? and (3) how will we use the information in decision making?
- b. NOAA Fisheries is proposing a framework for the approach. There is a list of 24 proposed research/monitoring actions. It is proposed that the detailed RME plan be developed in 2008, after the recovery plan is adopted. This will therefore be identified as a future recovery action and as a component of the implementation strategy.

- c. The last slide highlights and summarizes how the RME fits into the 2 components of the delisting process. The Viability Assessment is ESU viability. The green box represents the listing factors (threats criteria). The diagram is NOAA Fisheries' perspective in anticipating what monitoring is needed for the 5-year status reviews and delisting point.
- d. Reference was made to Appendix P regarding the Upper Columbia. Rosemary noted that NOAA Fisheries is looking to other recovery efforts in the region in order to adapt applicable existing information to the Lake Ozette situation.
- e. It was emphasized that the final Lake Ozette recovery plan will simply identify the need for future development of an RME plan in 2008.

At the end of Rosemary's presentation, Bob Wheeler summarized the day's activities and the Committee's work to date. He reiterated that the Committee now has an introduction to the draft recovery plan and has already received the plan chapters for its review. In addition to the Steering Committee, the document is also out to the co-managers for review. Steering Committee input is needed, and he noted that there were concerns expressed about the initial comment deadline date of May 8.

Bob also noted that the Committee needs to plan a meeting for late May. Rosemary noted that NOAA Fisheries won't be able to get to all of the comments by the next meeting. The comments received, however, will be distributed for the next meeting. She emphasized that the review comments so far have been very useful to NOAA Fisheries.

Several Committee members expressed their disappointment that there wasn't more time at the meeting for the Committee to discuss comments and the Limiting Factors Analysis. Doug Martin noted that he had written comments to submit and referenced a 30-page document that critiques the LFA. He noted that the technical underpinnings of the recovery plan are based on the LFA. He therefore selected 6 or 7 hypotheses that affect the timber industry and consulted with experts to prepare the written response. He noted that the response was technically assessed and reviewed and that the findings are in the report. Harry Bell confirmed that he would send an electronic version of the report to Rosemary.

A concern was expressed about those parties/interests who did not have the benefit of paid consultants or experts to review and respond to the draft plan. The question arose as to whether all comments therefore had equal weight. Members were reminded that NOAA reviews all comments submitted and incorporates those that are appropriate to the recovery plan. There will be many public reviews throughout this process, as well.

Bob Wheeler noted that the May meeting will focus on the Committee discussion on comments.

The Committee generally agreed to keep the May 8 comment deadline. The next Steering Committee meeting will be held on Thursday, May 31, and an alternate location with a larger room will be found (probably in Sekiu). The Committee will receive an email update about this in the near future.

Derek Poon of EPA congratulated the Steering Committee and NOAA Fisheries for their work so far and noted that their hard work is evident. Rosemary gave a special thanks to everyone and thanked speakers Elizabeth Gaar and Phil Miller. Elizabeth Gaar noted that she will return to later Steering Committee meetings (note: she is unable to attend the May 31 meeting).

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 PM.

ATTACHMENT I: Lake Ozette Steering Committee Meeting, List of Meeting Participants
April 24, 2007

* Name	Organization	Phone Number	Email Address
* Adrian Miller	Washington Forest Protection Association	360-352-1500	amiller@wfpa.org
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* Don Hamerquist	Citizen	360-963-2413	janeen@olyphen.com
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* Ed Bowen	Ozette Citizen	360-452-8008	rockypt@olyphen.com
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* Seth Barnes	WA Department of Natural	360-902-1396	seth.barnes@wadnr.gov

*	Name	Organization	Phone Number	Email Address
		Resources		
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*	Rob Snyder	Lost Resort at Lake Ozette	360-963-2899	lostresort@hotmail.com
*	Rosemary Furfey	NOAA Fisheries	503-231-2149	rosemary.furfey@noaa.gov
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*	Bob Wheeler	Facilitator Triangle Associates	206-583-0655	rwheeler@triangleassociates.com
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**Note: If entry has an asterisk (*) by the name, it means that the individual is included or has been added to the current Lake Ozette email distribution group.*

ATTACHMENT II
Federal Perspective on Recovery Planning
PowerPoint Presentation by Elizabeth Gaar

[NOTE: the PPT file document (i.e., EG Ozette Pres 04 24 07 with new slide)
was sent to Steering Committee members as a separate file via email on May 24, 2007
and is therefore not included herein]

**ATTACHMENT III TO FACILITATOR'S MEETING SUMMARY
DRAFT PLAN FLIP CHART NOTES FROM APRIL 24, 2007 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
COMMENTS BY STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

GUIDANCE FOR WRITING COMMENTS ON FLIP CHARTS:

When writing your comments on the draft plan flip charts, please focus your input according to the following items:

1. Is there anything missing?
2. Are there inaccuracies?
3. Have the key items been identified?
4. What specific or general questions do you have related to this chapter?

Recovery Goals (Chapter 3)

- **3.2.1: Sockeye recovery is the goal. Ecosystem process is not. They are a means to recovery.**
- **3.2.3: Specific text from the Forest Practices HCP adaptive management and CMER should be included in paragraph 5.**
- **3.3.2 Factor A (1): Refer to both FFR and the FP HCP**

Objective, Measurable Criteria (Chapter 3.3)

- 3.3.2, Page 3-38: in #1, add HCP after Forest and Fish Agreement
- 3.3.2, Page 3-39, Factor B.1: How is it permissible for any sockeye to be fished for commercial or recreational purposes?
- **Impact of predation of sockeye**

Limiting Factors (Chapter 4)

- 4.2.3.3: The monitoring weir appears to have a significant impact. Analyze impact of removal.
- 4.3.2: Contributing Limiting Factors – various sections: Include positive impacts of F&F HCP implementation, i.e., sediment control, retention of LWD, etc.
- Review ranking of limiting factors for frequency, level of impact and reliability of information (certainty)
- **Specific limiting factors regrouped by time, space, possible level of impact and supporting science.**
- Include scientific record contained within F&F HCP in development of LFA hypotheses and strategies

Recovery Strategy (Chapter 6)

- **Each strategy should present other programmatic efforts are addressing the Limiting Factor(s) causing the need for the strategy**
- Highest sediment levels are due to timber hauling on poor quality road surfacing, as opposed to harvesting.

- Throughout recovery strategies, where applicable, include specific references to F&F HCP that are required, leading to recovery. Include these in Table 6-20.
- **Table 6.1 needs to be revised to recognize the critical analysis of LFA report by Megahan, et al**

Recovery Program Actions (Chapter 7)

- Typo p.7-10, section 7.2.1.3 "... restricting cattle access..."
- Include specific Forest Practice rule language in lieu of general references to F&F etc. in appropriate areas, i.e., in areas focusing on sediment, list required BMPs, roads and riparian buffers.
- **Each recovery action should specifically [note] what is currently being done by the FFR HCP and discuss why additional action is being recommended**
- Review fishing allowances
- Inaccuracies – Hydrologic maturity is less than 40 years (actually 25 years)
- Legislative exemption to MMA for lethal removal of predators.
- 7.2.2.1.1: Include SFI as voluntary certification.
- **What are the actions for seals, river otters, and cutthroat trout predation?**
- 7.2.1.2 (p. 7-9): Add seeking involvement by COSRPSC similar to provision in F&F HCP section

Research, Monitoring and Adaptive Management (Chapter 8)

- Natural sediment levels – streams on west side of lake are location for baseline data.
- Develop collaborate projects with CMER
- SFI certification is an independent audit available to any landowner... forest management standards applicable to Ozette should be conceived and articulated within the Recovery Plan
- **Specific text from FFR and FP HCP and state regs should be included here to clearly show what is being done and planned by CMER and adaptive management.**

General Comments

- **5 - Objection to lake level management as a basis for vegetation control and/or the need to over-depend on LWD supplementation in Ox River. Cite pages 79, 85 (chart), 87, 89, 90**
- **Showstopper: pg 86, 130, 164**
- **2.4.1.2 + 2.4.1.1 Where is predation??**
- Incorporate existing regulatory structure, specific activities, into recovery plan (Growth management, Department Ag Regs, F&F, HCPs, etc.)
- **5 - Conservation Efforts pg 5-1. Include a historical list of forest practices regulatory changes to demonstrate the continual improvement of forest practices since the early 70s.**

- **Pg 2-8 Chart 2.4: Include similar chart for Lake Quinault, Lake Pleasant and Baker Lake Sockeye**
- **4.1 – The LFA needs major re-write to differentiate time/space differences in forest practices impacts**
- **The current draft of R.P. reflects the inadequacy of the LFA**
- **4.2.1.1 – Plot the seal population against sockeye populations**

ATTACHMENT IV
Overview of the Lake Ozette Draft Sockeye Recovery Plan
PowerPoint Presentation by Rosemary Furfey

[NOTE: the PPT file document (i.e., April24_presentationversion 1_2 rf)
was sent to Steering Committee members as a separate file via email on May 24, 2007
and is therefore not included herein]