

Draft Agenda
Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee Meeting
Tuesday, October 17, 2006
Sekiu Community Hall
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

- 10:00 a.m. **Introductions and Review Agenda**
Updates and Announcements
- 10:15 a.m. **Review and Acceptance of September 12, 2006 Meeting Notes and Action Items from Meeting (Attachment 1)**
- 10:20 a.m. **Revised Draft Steering Committee Purpose, Decision-Making, and Groundrules (Attachment 2)**
(Bob Wheeler, Facilitator)
Steering Committee consideration of revised purpose, decision-making, and groundrules
- 10:30 a.m. **Review of Recovery Plan Requirements and Schedule (Attachment 3)**
(Rosemary Furfey, NOAA)
- 10:45 a.m. **Puget Sound Technical Recovery Team - Draft Lake Ozette Sockeye Viability Criteria and Life Cycle Model Use**
(TRT Representative)
 - Update from TRT on the Viability Criteria
 - Life Cycle Model Use
- 11:30 a.m. **Steering Committee Cost Questions for Mark Plummer (Attachment 4)**
(Mark Plummer and Rosemary Furfey, NOAA)
 - Presentation
 - Response to Steering Committee QuestionsSteering Committee Further Questions and Discussion, Comments to NOAA Fisheries, and Next Steps
- 12:00 p.m. **Lunch Break**
- 12:15 p.m. **How Will We Restore the Processes for Sockeye Salmon Recovery in the Lake Ozette Watershed? (Materials will be Handed Out at Meeting)**
--Ozette Watershed Sub-Basin Priorities (Mike Haggerty, contractor)
--Background and Information for Strategy Hierarchy, Goals, Strategies, Actions (Mike Haggerty, contractor)
--Steering Committee Questions, Ideas, Input on Strategy Hierarchy, Goals, Strategies, Actions
--Assignments
- 2:30 p.m. **Response to Steering Committee Comments on Hypotheses on Limiting Factors (Attachments 5 and 6)**
(Mike Haggerty, contractor)
--Response to Steering Committee questions
--Further Steering Committee questions and comments
--Next Steps and schedule

2:55 p.m.

Next Steps and Meetings

- Tuesday, November 14, 2006, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Olympic National Park Facility in Port Angeles
- Tuesday, December 12, 2006, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Olympic National Park Facility in Port Angeles
- Tuesday, January 23, 2007, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Olympic National Park Facility in Port Angeles

3:00 p.m.

Adjourn

Attachments:

- 1) Draft September 12, 2006 Meeting Notes and Action Items
- 2) Revised Draft Steering Committee Purpose Statement, Decision-Making and General Groundrules
- 3) Draft Lake Ozette Sockeye Salmon Recovery Plan Schedule and Key Agenda Items
- 4) Initial Written Response to Steering Committee Questions Related to Cost Evaluations of Actions
- 5) Response to Steering Committee Comments on Hypothesis on Limiting Factors
- 6) LOSRP Section 4 Version 2_2 (Limiting Factors)

Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee Meeting
Facilitator's Meeting Summary
Sekiu Community Hall
October 17, 2006
10:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Participants for the Meeting

See attached list of meeting participants.

Summary of Recovery Planning Tasks/Actions

- Phil Miller will keep the Steering Committee informed of developments with a Coastal Salmon group that includes WRIAs 20-24.
- Rosemary Furfey will follow-up with representatives of the Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary to identify potential interest and funding of nearshore actions that could benefit Ozette sockeye. Her contacts are Carol Bernthal, Sanctuary Superintendent, and Jim Woods, Sustainable Resource Coordinator.
- Mike Haggerty's PowerPoint slide presentation and a template for recovery strategies and actions will be sent to the Steering Committee so members can identify recovery strategies and actions in preparation for and during the November 14 meeting.
- The Executive Summary of the Limiting Factors Analysis will be sent to the Steering Committee members.
- Mike Haggerty will develop a matrix to show the criteria and how sub-basin priority areas were identified.
- Triangle will revise the schedule of meetings and list of topics to include "implementation approach" for the December and January meetings.

Updates and Announcements

- Phil Miller reported that the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) awarded the Coast Region Lead Entities (WRIAs 20-24) a grant to define Lead Entities' functions and to determine their approach for process and structure based on those functions, including consideration of creating a regional approach. The grant award runs from October through June 2006. Grays Harbor County is the administrative agent for the grant.
 - Pat Crain noted that there may be a need for additional dollars to implement ESA sockeye recovery actions;
 - Phil Miller noted that we will want to identify future strategies and implementation and how we will fund recovery actions related to the Coast Region effort.
 - It was suggested that a Lake Ozette Steering Committee member be on the Coast Groups planning entity.
 - Phil Miller suggested that we track the Coast process closely and keep in mind that it will take time to develop.
- Pat Crain gave an update on the National Park System Draft Management Plan. He noted that the comment period is now closed (as of September 30, 2006). Every comment will be reviewed and a response given, all of which will be categorized and documented. It is unknown how long that process will take.
- Micah McCarty, Makah Tribal Council, expressed the Tribe's deep rooted connection to Lake Ozette sockeye. They are "the living breath of our ancestors." The Tribe is

interested in establishing a vibrant fishery and re-establishing and implementing a ceremonial connection. The Tribe feels it is important to see that perceptions and barriers are overcome.

- Ed Bowen mentioned the importance of connecting this process into the legislative budgetary process. Ideas are needed so we can tap into that funding source, as well as SRFB funding.
- The Steering Committee discussed the need to work with the Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary (OCMS) to identify potential nearshore actions that could benefit Lake Ozette sockeye salmon. Rosemary indicated that she will contact OCMS representatives and report back at the next Steering Committee meeting. Her contacts are Carol Bernthal, Sanctuary Superintendent, and Jim Woods, Sustainable Resource Coordinator.

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

The September 12, 2006 meeting notes were accepted as written.

Revised Draft Steering Committee Purpose, Decision-Making and Groundrules

The Revised Draft Steering Committee Purpose Statement, Decision-Making and Groundrules document was accepted by the Steering Committee.

Review of Recovery Plan Requirements and Schedule

Bob Wheeler reminded everyone about the short time-frame for completing the Recovery Plan and noted that implementation will be key. Rosemary Furfey reviewed for feedback the draft schedule and topic outline titled *Lake Ozette Sockeye Recovery Plan, October 2006 to January 2007, Schedule and Key Agenda Items* (dated October 6, 2006). It was agreed to add "Implementation Approach" as topics for both the December and January meetings in order to discuss broad implementation ideas. The January Steering Committee meeting will focus on the Draft Recovery Plan. There will need to be a Federal Register Notice about the Draft Recovery Plan.

Puget Sound Technical Recovery Team – Draft Lake Ozette Sockeye Viability Criteria and Life Cycle Model Use

Kit Rawson from the Puget Sound Technical Recovery Team gave an update on the Viability Criteria and referred the group to a document from the TRT entitled *Viability Criteria for Ozette Lake Sockeye*. Kit emphasized that the TRT wants input as soon as possible from the Steering Committee as to what the TRT needs to do.

Kit noted that the TRT did not have a good current sockeye data set for Lake Ozette and noted that, therefore, coast-wide sockeye data was reviewed. The TRT reviewed the Lake Quinault sockeye data and obtained the complete Quinault dataset with hatchery data. There are 96 years of data from 1910 to 2006, and numbers were computed for both a longer and shorter time period.

Kit reported that beginning in 1973 the harvest and escapement numbers for Quinault were separated. Because of this, the TRT used the shorter data set from 1973 to 2005 as a surrogate situation for Lake Ozette. It was noted that the TRT data is a range between 2 end points, i.e., low and high, and is therefore not precise. By way of example using another area and salmon, a 5% extinction probability and a persistence of 95% was used for Hood Canal summer chum.

In reference to Table 2 of the document, Mr. Rawson noted that a stable population was assumed. The chart gives an estimate of how much the population will vary over time. It is used to identify how many fish will be needed to overcome natural variability.

The flow chart of Figure 1 on page 6 was outlined for the group [note: Figure 1 is a flow chart that shows how demographic and habitat-based analyses were combined to derive planning ranges for equilibrium spawner abundance]. The chart provides several approaches to identify productivity and variability.

The chart boxes and acronyms were explained. The chart begins with the PVA analysis (which is the range of fish needed), the SpC (spawning capacity), the SmC (adult sockeye if the only limiting factor is the lake), and HPVA (habitat productivity – life cycle model, placeholder view).

The finding of the TRT analysis is that the minimum population necessary for keeping the run size at equilibrium abundance is 12,000. The maximum population needed, using the upper PVA, is 50,205. The habitat capacity numbers include beach spawners (12,000 current spawning level to 19,000 historic spawning level); and tributary spawners (80,000-100,000).

A question arose as to how the top range is considered (what is the viable population number?). Kit explained that for ESA purposes, 12,000 is the number to use. The question is then how we will use the 12,000: salmon populations fluctuate over time as the population will be viable between 12,000-50,000 fish. The TRT would like to see the population fluctuate between that range. They can't, however, be precise on the number.

Phil Miller agreed that we can't be precise and that we want to overshoot the minimum number, e.g., 4 times over may not be the plan.

Caroline Peterschmidt mentioned that 0.061 is the adjustment number for harvest which factors in variability. Harvest is then represented as X% or #/year. She stated that the number 12,000 doesn't sound viable for what the Makah Tribe needs for harvest. Instead, 12,000 represent more of a starting point.

Mr. Rawson clarified that these are not the final plan PVA numbers. Concern was expressed about using potentially flawed Quinault data (e.g., using low data numbers). Mr. Rawson noted that the TRT will state its assumptions and will note how the Quinault data relates to Lake Ozette Sockeye.

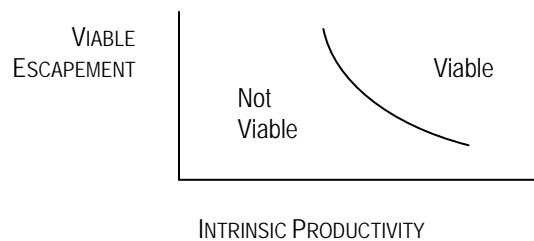
It was noted that the Steering Committee can set the viability count goal they want. Mr. Rawson mentioned a Snohomish system example (e.g., PVA and HPVA). Habitat was not being utilized, and they need to look at the habitat function that affects viability. The HPVA prevailed in Snohomish, and they had an ambitious target. The Tribe needed an abundant, harvestable fish population.

Mike Haggerty asked how the harvest of Quinault sockeye affected the population and asked if they used an exploitation rate. Mr. Rawson explained that the life cycle model was used that

includes some consideration of harvest. A question was raised about using local information for historic data (homesteaders, Makah Tribal elders). It was explained that historic data is the harvest data from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The WDFW data is nothing like the Quinault data. Mr. Rawson explained that the TRT uses the Lake Ozette life cycle and VRAP models.

Mr. Haggerty's Life Cycle Model is a projection of how sockeye will perform over 100 years with a quasi-extinction threshold (QET). The model helps in understanding viability. This model can project scenarios on what the tendency will be and what can affect the life cycle and viability criteria. Mike noted that the data can be entered into a spreadsheet.

Norma Jean Sands' VRAP model looks at escapement versus productivity (not viability or in viable range). Extinction is still possible:



Reference was then made to page 10 regarding the section on Spatial Structure and Diversity (page 11). For spatial distribution, it is the TRT recommendation that we need “eggs in more than one basket” for viability. Within its recommendation, the TRT is using the word “may” to include tributaries. As such, it doesn't change anything that we're doing now. Mr. Rawson noted that the TRT agreed that we need to include tributaries, especially in the near term.

Regarding diversity (page 11), it was noted that fish are desired in the tributaries in case something happens to the beach spawners. The diversity language is general now, and more specificity will be needed and intended.

For the immediate next steps and recommendations to the TRT on where they should go from here, the group outlined the following:

1. Look at the diversity of tributaries versus beach spawners (e.g., a percentage for each; is there a way to quantify the percent-tributaries to lake spawners that should exist?).
2. Run timing is key for chinook. There are age class differences for Lake Ozette sockeye.
3. Look at kokanee interaction.
4. What else might we look for (e.g., Lake Ozette sockeye is a single population versus subtle genetic diversity within the population, for instance, between lake and tributary populations)?
5. Entry timing needs to be preserved.
6. Tributary versus beach spawning.
7. It is important to express and preserve age distribution diversity.

Concern was expressed about down-playing tributary spawners since those spawners are key for recovery. Functioning tributaries are needed in order to maintain healthy, viable beach spawners.

A question arose as to what the TRT will look at in terms of historic variability for lake and tributary populations. The current population is not isolated and hasn't been for over 100 years. There is genetic variability and some potential for genetic variability. Timing has to be precise. Regarding the current population structure versus that of the future, Mike Haggerty asked a question about how long it would take for a second population to develop and how would the potential future development of multiple populations be considered.

With regard to genetic variability, Pat Crain noted that hatchery actions will continue. A question arose as to whether the hatchery program will alter genetics (e.g., making the fish more susceptible to disease, etc.). It was noted that the Elwha Plan included a genetic monitoring plan. A genetic monitoring component for the Lake Ozette Plan could be included as part of the research, monitoring and evaluation plan (RM&E Plan). It was noted that the Hatchery Genetic Management Plan (HGMP) includes genetic information (e.g., includes RM&E for genetic changes).

In summation, Kit thanked the group for its discussion and questions and noted that that the TRT will define a planning range and prepare a better statement on spatial structure. The next TRT regular meeting is October 19, Norton Building, Suite 1115, 802 Second Avenue, Seattle, WA. Lake Ozette will be on the agenda. There will be a report-out from the TRT at the November 14 Steering Committee meeting.

Steering Committee Cost Questions for Mark Plummer

Mark Plummer referred the group to his document (*Initial Written Response to Steering Committee Questions Related to Cost Evaluations of Actions*) and presented the responses to the cost questions from the Steering Committee. He noted that costs are estimated in order to satisfy ESA requirements. The questions then become what and how – what costs are estimated and how the costs are estimated. The ESA does not specify what should be done with the cost information; there can, therefore, be a range of how a particular recovery plan might deal with the cost information. In essence, the costs don't have to affect the development of the recovery plan, though they certainly can be used in a more thorough manner.

There are practical/use and policy aspects to costs. Uses for cost estimates include:

1. Budget planning;
2. Policy – higher level policy decisions (e.g., cost effectiveness – where do you get the “biggest bang for the buck”).

Steps to identify costs (how costs are estimated):

- A detailed, comprehensive list of actions is needed.
- The list needs to be specific (how, where, how much, and how often)
- The type, scale and frequency of actions need to be identified.
- Every possible action should be identified.

Mark gave an example of how the information could be handled using the Snake River Recovery Plan (recovery action tables):

1. Strategy Categories – identify strategy
2. Suite of Actions – identify actions
3. Annual Schedule – identify the schedule

4. Implementation Costs

- a. Need a transparent method for estimating costs
- b. Don't want numbers pulled "out of the air"
- c. Considerations for the Lake Ozette Plan:
 - i. Local knowledge and expertise is key;
 - ii. Identification of similar projects with similar scale
 - iii. NW Fisheries Science Center database of habitat restoration projects; identifies a wide array of projects
- d. Specific costs can be provided such as:
 - i. Building cost data
 - ii. Cost/acre/mile

Mark also mentioned that he has developed regional costs into a database. The database has over 14,000 observations, though most of those are from Oregon. He will use the database and more local information when he works on cost components of the Recovery Plan.

In response to whether or not a cost estimate must be provided for everything, Mark noted that on a practical level that doesn't happen. He noted that sometimes the cost is not known or doesn't need a high degree of specificity. In such cases, costs may be described qualitatively (e.g., high, medium, large).

In regard to the question of whether or not all costs are to be included, Mark noted that some actions are required anyway. There are two levels of costs, i.e., baseline costs (in the green font; identify actions in pre-existing actions) and incremental costs (in the red font, actions exclusively for Lake Ozette sockeye recovery).

Mark noted that there is no guidance for the time horizon (e.g., 1, 2, 3 years → 10 years → 50 years). He stated that the costs of HCP implementation represent a baseline cost. Actions identified in addition to the HCP represent incremental costs.

In answer to the question regarding what has changed from the critical habitat data, Mark noted that work is not relevant. To clarify, he stated that the actions are similar to other actions that are carried out in other areas.

Mark clarified that the cost to implement the HCP is unknown. His database relies on public funding sources. He stated that there is no cost estimate for loss of resources. Mark noted that he wants to use local information to identify costs.

Pat Crain asked about detail on projects. Details span from very specific to general, e.g., a specific culvert project identified to "culvert needed". Ranges are acceptable. The project should include the funding source. Generally, the order of magnitude difference doesn't help.

RMAP (Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan) required a baseline and 10-year implementation period. If the implementation period is accelerated to just 5 years, for example, what shifts in addition to the baseline and the incremental cost (for example, \$117K for a 10-year period versus \$117K for a 5-year period)?

Other comments provided by the group included:

- Prioritize the actions. Actions that we don't do may also have an impact, i.e., is there a higher environmental cost if we can't do everything?
- Micah asked at what point a viable stock is recognized. He noted that the Makah Tribe wants a high recovery (goal=120,000 fish), and that will drive costs and actions. How does all of this tie together?
- Cost data for the Lake Ozette area is sparse.
- For this watershed, the economic impact of the actions needed to recover salmon could be large.
- The order of planning starts with strategies, then actions, and then costs. For costs, the order goes with the regional database and local knowledge in an iterative process.
- With a smaller ESU area, there should be some advantages in developing cost information
- It was mentioned that the Recovery Goals are at the 30,000 foot level, followed by more detailed Actions. Implementation involves the sequencing of actions with specific costs.

How Will We Restore the Processes for Sockeye Salmon Recovery in the Lake Ozette Watershed?

Mike Haggerty presented the strategy to identify actions. He referred the group first to the sub-basin priorities on slides number 1-3 of the PowerPoint document. Pat Crain asked why Coal Creek is a priority 2. Mike explained that it involves overall significance or a limiting factor. Pat noted that the river is closely tied to Coal Creek.

Concern was expressed that the priority criteria are too general, and that an objective prioritization is needed. After general discussion, Mike Haggerty agreed to develop a matrix of criteria with water bodies so that priorities will be more transparent. The Steering Committee will then review the priorities at the next meeting.

Mike then reviewed the Limiting Factors, Strategy, and Action slides with the group. It was agreed that the PowerPoint document would be sent out to the Steering Committee members so the group would have the ability to review the presentation in more detail. Discussion items of Mike's work included:

- There is a relevance to not doing something. It is a high priority to keep good habitat in good shape.
- Page 4 – natural processes can be addressed.
- Page 6 – why not consider Crooked Creek and self-migrating sockeye; there are no sockeye in Coal Creek [note: Coal Creek/Crooked Creek would be located in the “all populations” section].
- It states that coastal processes are not impaired – how do we know that and how do we comment on this? We've said that nearshore habitat is impaired. What did we say in the LFA document?
- Notice of impaired or unimpaired – is this too subjective? Is the action doable or not?
- Issue of how impaired processes are affected?
- It was suggested that a process be defined as to what the Steering Committee members need to do to provide input for the next meeting. What do we want the group to do in preparation for the next meeting?
- Whatever is crafted for group, input should keep the following elements in mind:
 - Explain the prioritization – transparency is needed and is key.

- Simplify the process – do not overwhelm the Committee with too many lines to fill out.
- Steering Committee members will be given a defined “homework” assignment with templates in order to come prepared to the November 14 meeting.

Micah reminded everyone about the importance of this effort as it relates to the 1855 Neah Bay treaty. There is a treaty and trust responsibility. The importance relates to:

- The degraded Makah standard of living;
- A rekindled relationship with the resource; and,
- Access to research data and filling in research holes.

Response to Steering Committee Comments on Hypotheses on Limiting Factors

The group did not have time to discuss this issue. Mike Haggerty will send out the Executive Summary of this document to the Steering Committee.

Next Steering Committee Agenda Topics (November 14)

- Introductions and Outline of Agenda Items
- Updates and Announcements
- Approval of October 17, 2006 Meeting Notes
- TRT Report Out
- Recovery Goals
- How Will We Restore the Processes for Sockeye Salmon Recovery in the Lake Ozette Watershed – Identify:
 - Hierarchy Strategies and Priorities
 - Goals
 - Recovery Strategies
 - Limiting Factors Addressed
 - Actions (Programmatic and Site-Specific)
 - Assignments

Future Meeting Dates

The following Steering Committee meeting dates were identified:

- Tuesday, November 14, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Olympic National Park Headquarters Campus, Macy House Meeting Room, Port Angeles, WA
- Tuesday, December 12, 2006, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Olympic National Park Headquarters Campus, Macy House Meeting Room, Port Angeles, WA
- Tuesday, January 23, 2007, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Olympic National Park Headquarters Campus, Macy House Meeting Room, Port Angeles, WA

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 PM.

Lake Ozette Steering Committee Meeting
 List of Meeting Participants
 October 17, 2006

* Name	Organization	Phone Number	Email Address
* Bill Riedel	Citizen	360-963-2567	joan_riedel@yahoo.com
* Caroline Peterschmidt	Makah Tribe	360-645-3175	cpeterschmidt@centurytel.net
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* Kit Rawson	Puget Sound TRT	360-651-4478	krawson@tulaliptribes_nsn.gov
* Lyle Almond	Makah Fisheries	360-645-1371	lylealmond@centurytel.net
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* Micah McCarty	Makah Tribal Council	360-640-0273	micahmccarty@centurytel.net
* Mike Haggerty	Contractor	360-928-0124	mhaggerty@olypen.com
* Pat Crain	National Park Service	360-565-3075	patrick_crain@nps.gov

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*	Bob Wheeler	Facilitator Triangle Associates	206-583-0655	rwheeler@triangleassociates.com

**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.*