



## FINAL Meeting Minutes

### Priest Rapids Hatchery Subcommittee

Thursday, Sept. 20, 2007 - 9 a.m.  
 Howard Johnson Motel – Leavenworth, WA

PRCC Committee Members

Kris Petersen, NMFS	David Carie, USFWS
Jerry Marco, CCT	Russell Langshaw, GCPUD
Tom Scribner, Keely Murdoch, YN	Carl Merkle, CTUIR
Kirk Truscott, WDFW	Denny Rohr, Facilitator

**Participants (\*denotes PRCC HSC member)**

*Kirk Truscott, WDFW	Curt Dotson, Grant PUD
*Russell Langshaw, Grant PUD	Greg Ferguson, Sea Springs Inc.
*Jerry Marco, CCT	Chuck Peven, Chelan PUD
*David Carie, USFWS	Denny Rohr, facilitator
*Kris Petersen, NMFS (by phone)	Shannon Lowry, Grant PUD

**Action Items:**

- Scribner and Murdoch will be contacted concerning approval of minutes.
- Langshaw will draft a SOA concerning a PRCC HSC determination of whether ONA's 12-year plan to reintroduce sockeye to Skaha Lake fulfills the requirement for an HGMP under the Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement. The SOA will be distributed prior to the next meeting.
- Truscott will distribute summer Chinook data and related Grant PUD program recommendation (provided earlier to the JFP) to members of the PRCC HSC.
- A decision concerning whether to withdraw the summer Chinook HGMP and Priest Rapids Hatchery M&E timeline extension SOAs will be tabled until the October meeting.
- Petersen will discuss with NMFS staff whether informal updates at monthly meetings will suffice as a mechanism indicating progress on the Priest Rapids Hatchery upgrade or whether something more formal is required.
- Lowry will send clarification to NMFS on how minutes will be handled prior to the next meeting.
- Lowry will re-distribute the Douglas/Grant PUD Hatchery Sharing Agreement approval memo following revisions reflecting its intent to request excess capacity for BY2008.
- Langshaw will discuss the issue of which broodyear is covered in the Douglas/Grant PUD ILA memo with Petersen (who was not present for this portion of the discussion).
- Grant PUD will review whether the PRCC should be part of the process for decisions related to the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program (Truscott request).
- Following discussion of the Coho Obligation, SOA 2007-16, at the regularly scheduled PRCC meeting on Sept. 25, PRCC HSC approval will be requested by e-mail.

- **A tentative conference call to discuss WR M&E proposals is scheduled for Thursday, Oct. 4 at 9 a.m.**

**I. Welcome and Introductions** – Rohr welcomed participants.

**II. Agenda Review** – Rohr reviewed agenda items, noting the WR and NC Working Group meeting was postponed due to several members unable to attend. Rohr contacted all participants in the working group to discuss the postponement. The Douglas PUD/Grant PUD Interlocal Agreement Memo was added to the agenda plus a discussion of information concerning a policy meeting discussed at the Aug. 15 public meeting.

**III. Approval of Meeting Minutes** – Truscott noted firewall issues have prevented him from receiving meeting minutes and will review hard copy minutes later today. **Scribner and Murdoch will be contacted following the meeting concerning approval of minutes.** Petersen requested that meeting minutes be distributed in a timelier manner. Langshaw stated that changes were being made on how minutes are handled internally by Grant PUD and will be distributed more quickly in the future. **Lowry will send clarification to NMFS on how minutes will be handled prior to the next meeting.**

A. June 7, 2007 Conference Call – approved by USFWS, CCT, Grant PUD, NMFS, WDFW (due to a delay in distribution, WDFW approved without detailed review)

B. July 9, 2007 Conference Call – approved by USFWS, CCT, Grant PUD, NMFS, WDFW (due to a delay in distribution, WDFW approved without detailed review)

C. July 19, 2007 Committee Meeting - approved by USFWS, CCT, Grant PUD, NMFS, WDFW (due to a delay in distribution, WDFW approved without detailed review)

D. July 19, 2007 Working Group Meeting - approved by USFWS, CCT, Grant PUD, NMFS, WDFW (due to a delay in distribution, WDFW approved without detailed review)

E. August 16, 2007 Committee Meeting - approved by USFWS, CCT, Grant PUD, NMFS, WDFW (due to a delay in distribution, WDFW approved without detailed review)

F. August 16, 2007 Working Group Meeting - approved by USFWS, CCT, Grant PUD, NMFS, WDFW (due to a delay in distribution, WDFW approved without detailed review)

**IV. Action Items Review** – Rohr reviewed action items generated at the Aug. 16 PRCC HSC meeting. Rohr asked Petersen about the status of the Sockeye HGMP letter submitted to NMFS by Grant PUD. Petersen reviewed the sockeye/HGMP letter submitted by Grant PUD and believes it is appropriate to use Okanagan Nation Alliance's 12-year Reintroduction of Sockeye into Skaha Lake plan to fulfill the requirement for a sockeye HGMP under the Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement. Langshaw noted consideration of whether the plan substitutes for an HGMP is more appropriate at the PRCC level and that Grant PUD plans to redraft the letter to NMFS to request a determination on permitting of ONA's sockeye program as it relates to co-migrating fish and any monitoring activities occurring in the United States which may have an impact on listed species. Langshaw noted that Grant PUD needs concurrence from NMFS to either forgo the permitting or a determination that the plan provides the information needed to make an evaluation of the program through the NEPA process. Petersen noted the importance of assuring there is a plan to establish how Grant PUD is going to mitigate for losses of sockeye through the Priest Rapids Project. Langshaw noted that the Salmon and Steelhead Settlement

Agreement (SSA) states that an HGMP will be developed for all Covered Species. A SOA approving use of the 12-year plan in lieu of an HGMP should be presented to both the PRCC and PRCC HSC, stated Langshaw. Petersen agreed. **Langshaw will draft a SOA and provide it prior to the next meeting.** Petersen will discuss with NMFS staff whether the program would require a separate consultation by NOAA. Langshaw noted that formal documentation of that determination would be required. Marco noted that the PRCC HSC has not definitively determined whether the ONA program is the long-term solution to Grant PUD's sockeye obligation. Langshaw stated he will address that issue in the SOA.

**V. Douglas/Grant PUD ILA** – A memo outlining Grant PUD's request for excess hatchery capacity for steelhead and spring Chinook was reviewed by Committee members. Petersen also requested more time for NMFS to consider the hatchery excess capacity request. Following discussion over which broodyear the memo covers, it was determined that Grant PUD will re-draft the memo for Committee consideration at the October meeting. **Langshaw will discuss the issue with Petersen (who was not present for this portion of the discussion).**

## **VI. Summer Chinook Program**

### **A. ACTION ITEM: SOA 2007-17, Summer Chinook HGMP Development Time Extension #2 – Withdrawn.**

B. Program Goals – Goals are stated in the Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement to meet NNI and the goal should be consistent that for HCP for augmentation.

C. Entiat Fishery – WDFW is currently reviewing the potential risks associated with an Entiat summer Chinook fishery. Truscott proposed that Grant PUD proceed with Grant PUD's full summer Chinook mitigation program (required production plus 10% capacity) in the Okanogan, Methow and Wenatchee basins, while further assessment occurs concerning the potential Entiat summer Chinook fishery addressing issues of spawning overlap between summer and spring Chinook. Carie noted that the Entiat Hatchery will likely be used for USFWS coho production (for Entiat harvest).

D. Location of Acclimation Sites - Truscott distributed to the JFP approximately 10 days ago data concerning summer Chinook in the Wenatchee River with a recommendation that one-third of Grant PUD's overall summer Chinook production requirement (833,000) be produced at Chief Joseph Hatchery, one-third in the Methow River basin (possibly using the Carlton facility for acclimation), and one-third in the Wenatchee River basin with acclimation suggested below Dryden. Peven and Truscott noted that the number of natural-origin summer Chinook spawning above Tumwater has dramatically increased in recent years which raises the question of whether it is appropriate to release additional hatchery summer Chinook above Tumwater. Dotson noted that based on prior PRCC HSC discussion, Grant PUD has been looking at Dryden as a possible over-winter acclimation site. A change in that approach would require major revisions to the current HGMP, stated Ferguson. **Truscott will re-send the data and recommendation to Petersen for her consideration.** Dotson requested habitat information below Dryden. Peven noted that, historically, there has been less spawning below Dryden and what spawning there is, is intermittent; noting that from Leavenworth to Plain, there is more contiguous spawning habitat. Truscott stated that downstream from Dryden to Cashmere is poor habitat, but that a better spawning aggregate occurs from Cashmere downstream to Sleepy Hollow. Langshaw expressed his concerns about an inability to distribute spawners downstream of Dryden, and questioned whether a new downstream facility would do that. Truscott clarified that if new acclimation facilities are developed that efforts should be focused on finding sites below Dryden.

E. Update: Further investigation of over-winter acclimation at Dryden and Carlton ponds – Truscott cautioned against adding 300,000 summer Chinook to the current 846,000 HCP fish being acclimated at Dryden and recommended continuing to look at Dryden for over-winter acclimation, while evaluating other possible sites below Dryden to meet surface-water withdrawal criteria. Langshaw clarified that because it is likely that Chelan PUD's mitigation will be reduced in 2013, the 300,000 would not be in addition to the

current HCP numbers. By improving Dryden pond for over-winter acclimation it could potentially triple the number of returning adults (of both Priest Rapids and HCP mitigation fish), stated Ferguson. Dotson asked for clarification on whether NNI is measured by smolts produced or returning adults. Truscott noted that NNI is intended to compensate for productivity loss (7% loss at the Project), couched in terms of numbers of smolts. Dotson noted that if adult returns increase, it would result in a drop in the number of smolts required for mitigation. Ferguson noted language would be added to the HGMP regarding an option of acclimation below Dryden Pond. Truscott will provide summer Chinook data for the Wenatchee River to Committee members. *(Brian Beckman and Don Larsen of NOAA Science Center join meeting, 11:05 a.m.)*. Petersen noted that the JFP will discuss Grant PUD's summer Chinook mitigation program prior to the PRCC HSC October meeting. *(Petersen leaves the call)*.

Lunch Break *(Marco departs meeting)*.

## VII. Priest Rapids Hatchery

A. Update of facility design – Grant PUD is moving forward with 90% design and currently working on alarm system module. The Yakama's are withdrawing their Klickitat program and the Army Corps of Engineers is looking for funding for the BY07 egg take (1.7 million). Corps funding cannot be committed until BY09, stated Dotson. Rearing costs and design funding would need to be committed by the Corps before modifications could occur which would incorporate the Corps program, stated Dotson.

B. Hanford Reach Working Group update – A two-peak flow regime for 2007 spawning experiment is scheduled to begin in mid-October, stated Langshaw, noting the study and its alternative operations regime is intended to measure high-elevation spawning on Vernita Bar. Discharge will be increased to 180k for three hours in the morning, then dropped to 65 kcfs and a base flow of 65 kcfs maintained, stated Langshaw. The three-hour increase will be repeated again in the evening for a total of two peaks over a 24-hour period. Truscott questioned if such operation is within the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Agreement. Langshaw stated that the Agreement allows Grant PUD to determine if alternative operations are effective at limiting high-elevation spawning of fall Chinook. Conducting a third year of study of alternative operations was approved by the Hanford Reach Working Group (formed by the Priest Rapids Project Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement). Truscott requested that Grant PUD review whether the PRCC should be part of the Hanford Reach decision-making process.

**C. ACTION ITEM: Clarification of SOA 2007-4, Fall Chinook HGMP M&E Timeline Extension** – Rohr asked if NMFS had made a determination on the Priest Rapids Hatchery Fall Chinook M&E Timeline Extension SOA. Petersen stated that NMFS and other Subcommittee member are concerned because the HGMP is an indicator of whether Grant PUD will meet its required production timelines, stated Petersen, nothing that by omitting a deadline for HGMP submission it may be construed that approval has occurred concerning delay of the overall schedule. Grant PUD is focused on meetings its obligations, stated Langshaw, but noted the Settlement Agreement does not outline a date for hatchery improvements. The Agreement only provides timelines for M&E development and making progress on moving toward construction. Grant PUD is working toward that goal and is currently finalizing 90% designs. Langshaw noted that once the summer HGMP draft is completed, work will begin on the fall Chinook HGMP. Grant PUD believes that SOAs for PRH M&E and summer Chinook HGMP timeline extensions are not needed because both will be distributed in the next few months. Carie stated that it is important that the full subcommittee is present to make a decision on whether SOAs are warranted (YN and WDFW were not represented at the meeting at this point). Langshaw noted that the PRH M&E and related hypotheses are currently under review by WDFW and that the summer Chinook HGMP will likely be submitted at the October PRCC HSC

meeting. A decision concerning whether to withdraw the SOAs will be tabled until the October meeting. Petersen stated that the subcommittee needs a mechanism to determine the progress being made toward the end goal of production within the required timelines. Langshaw noted that Ferguson is going to begin working on the HGMP concurrently with M&E plan development and that the M&E plan is still on schedule for completion in December 2007, with the HGMP completed shortly after. **Petersen requested time to discuss with NMFS whether informal updates at monthly meetings will suffice or whether something more formal is needed.** (Truscott joins meeting).

**VIII. ACTION ITEM: SOA 2007-16, PRCC and PRCC Hatchery Subcommittee SOA on Grant PUD's Coho Obligation** (Petersen rejoins by telephone at 1:45 p.m.) – Petersen stated NMFS' concern that a paragraph in the Priest Rapids Salmon & Steelhead Settlement Agreement has been replaced by two pages of language within the SOA. The document is under review by NMFS and Scott Carlon will request discussion at the Sept. 25 PRCC meeting. Rohr suggested that following PRCC discussion of the Coho Obligation SOA, PRCC HSC approval will be requested by e-mail. Subcommittee members approved. Truscott expressed his concern that "another Agreement" is referenced in Section 8 of the SOA and that perhaps a "future Agreement" would be more appropriate. Petersen stated the SOA needs to clarify its intent to fund ongoing coho programs, not any new programs, in addition to issues related to species survival. Grant PUD will work with the Yakama Nation to provide clarification on all three issues prior to the PRCC's Sept. 25 meeting.

#### **IX. Scheduling and Planning Review**

A. White River HGMP Development — Ferguson presented a spreadsheet outlining remaining WR HGMP issues, including smolt release size (currently 15/pound), VSP criteria, performance standards and indicators, population size goals, adult management, and M&E. The group discussed the potential of reducing smolt release size based on earlier discussion concerning smolt size and growth rates. Truscott noted that smaller sockeye smolts do not over-winter well. Subcommittee members agreed to leave the program's release smolt size at 15/pound. Members also discussed regional guidelines for determining VSP (total number of effective spawners over one full generation). Because the HSRG is reviewing all HGMPs, Ferguson recommends having a well-defined HGMP. The TRT is currently developing a hatchery technical memo that will include the Wenatchee spring Chinook population as a case study. The document will provide a context for supplementation programs and their affect on viable population criteria. Langshaw supported using guidelines in the memo and noted that if the PRCC HSC determines that a hatchery program is truly a conservation or integrated hatchery program and used for recovery, then it should be operated as such. Petersen noted that the technical memo identifies that maintaining diversity of the population is consistent with recovery objectives, while identifying that hatchery supplementation programs carry other risks as well, noting it is a balancing act between the short-term risks of extinction using no supplementation with the long-term risks of hatchery programs. The document also identifies the full spectrum of recovery measures, from termination of all augmentation of the population to full collection at Tumwater (resulting in a homogenized spring Chinook population), stated Truscott. Members discussed which guidelines should be used to determine VSP (Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan and Hatchery Scientific Review Group). Under the HSRG, a minimum viable population size is 500 adults/year. Under the Salmon Recovery Plan, a minimum of 42 redds from natural origin fish would meet VSP criteria (there are currently 17 in the White River and more than 100 in Nason Creek). Members also discussed whether the White River population is considered a distinct viable population. Petersen confirmed that it is a management goal to conserve and promote local adaptation for each spawning aggregate within the Wenatchee population, but it is not tied to specific number of spawning adults. Petersen stated that the HGMP should take the requirement of 150,000 smolts and apply a range

of likely SARs based on the Chiwawa program (.3% - a return of approx. 450 hatchery adults to the White River). Petersen is currently working on a sliding scale to address the issue, which she will present to the JFP. Ferguson asked if it would be ready for insertion into the HGMP. Petersen stated she was unsure if it would, but suggested looking at the QAR report to calculate smolt capacity (translated into number of adults indicates 300-400 fish). Ferguson confirmed that the HGMP will not apply VSP criteria with the White River spring Chinook as a separate population, but rather as a spawning aggregate of the Wenatchee population. Petersen suggested that projected adult returns be based on assumed habitat capacity. Petersen noted that the JFP needs to make determination on some of the questions Ferguson raised concerning the HGMP. Truscott requested Petersen provide him with the information she is developing concerning adult return calculations. Petersen also stated that the negative hypotheses assumption method is not correct for M&E plan. Petersen stated that the program will be deemed successful when the natural population is at a level that it is self-sustaining and the threat to the natural population has been addressed. She stated she could not provide information concerning criteria determining failure of the program. Langshaw asked if general language could be used to define failure of the program. Ferguson stated it is appropriate to provide in the HGMP a number that defines the end of a program. Ferguson will summarize today's discussion and distribute to the group for confirmation. Upon receipt of comments, he will develop appropriate language for the HGMP concerning adult returns and viable populations. Langshaw noted the M&E plan needs additional work and that the HETT draft report to the HCP listed the White River as having two potential reference streams, but also stated that the White River is the least correlated to potential reference streams. Peven noted that only adult productivity has been considered when determining appropriate reference streams for the White River, and additional analyses are required. Because of the difficulty in determining a reference stream, Langshaw again requested using manipulating spawning composition as a way to evaluate the White River spring Chinook program, noting that the HGMP cannot be submitted until the M&E plan is incorporated. Langshaw's second proposal involves evaluating supplementation program based on the percentage of hatchery fish on the spawning grounds, with creation of two runs within the treatment stream - one supplemented, one un-supplemented - looking at differential impacts based on two-year cycles. Langshaw will re-send the proposal to the subcommittee. The regional M&E group is trying to find spatial references for the White River, stated, Peven, but it is difficult to find a reference stream with similar characteristics. Petersen stated a spatial reference is required to evaluate hatchery impacts. Langshaw noted that the ISRP/AB document recommends spatial reference, reproductive success studies, or other methods to evaluate a program and that his proposal is to find an alternative method for evaluation. Langshaw stated that Tracy Hillman agrees that regression analysis can be used to look at the effects of supplementation, noting that fish would be produced but wouldn't be allowed to spawn in the wild. Langshaw noted that Tumwater provides a good opportunity to do the proposed evaluation as does the fact that both the White River and Nason Creek are currently un-supplemented. Langshaw also reiterated his support of continuing any spatial reference evaluation in parallel with his proposal. The group set a tentative date for a conference call to discuss the issue on Thursday, Oct. 4 at 9 a.m.

- B. Nason Creek HGMP Development – not discussed
- C. Sockeye HGMP Development – not discussed
- D. Priest Rapids Hatchery HGMP Development – not discussed
- E. Summer Chinook HGMP Development – not discussed

#### **X. M&E Planning Discussion – see above discussion in X-A.**

#### **XI. Invited Speakers to Discuss Smolting - Brian Beckman and Don Larsen, NOAA Science Center** – Beckman and Larsen provided a presentation on the effects of growth on smoltification and sexual maturation in Chinook salmon. While larger smolts result in higher

survival, it is not clear whether the increased survival is due to size or growth rate. NOAA scientists studied fish at Warm Springs, Pelton, and Round Butte hatcheries on the Deschutes River in Oregon in 1988, 1989 and 1990. The objective of the study was to relate smolting to adult return; measure sizing, growth, and metabolic and condition indices; and the resulting correlation with survival. Warm Springs fish had moderate or low growth during most of the year (including in the spring), Pelton ladder fish had moderate growth during most of the year with strong growth in the spring, and Round Butte fish had strong growth year-round. During the three-year study, Round Butte fish were on water at a constant temperature, while Pelton Ladder and Warm Springs fish were grown on water with variable temperatures. Beckman noted that the variable temperatures were due mostly to natural water conditions. The study revealed that rapid growth (especially during spring) can improve smolt performance and SAR. While survival is higher with larger hatchery smolts, larger fish can have a negative effect on interactions with wild fish. The NMFS Science Center has also looked at the effect of high growth at earlier time periods on the Yakima River. On average it has been determined that 50% of male Yakima hatchery spring Chinook are precociously maturing at age 2 (minijacks). Every March, the Yakima Chinook are screened for pathology just prior to volitional release. There are critical periods for growth, including during the spring "decision period." If high growth occurs in the fall and spring, the fish will likely mature early. If there is slow growth in the fall but fast growth in the spring, the fish won't necessarily reach a desired level of growth. Additionally, if growth is restricted in the spring, smolting is compromised and can also result in unhealthy spawning females. The result of a 2002-2004 study of growth rate showed that in production fish, the bigger the fish are at release, the higher the minijack rate. The study showed that adult returns are lower for low-growth fish. NOAA scientists are trying to find a way to produce large fish that still grow slow in the fall maturation initiation period. Scientists are also studying the effects of supplementation on genetics. Studies also show that egg incubation temperature significantly influences life-history composition. Due to variable factors at every hatchery, each needs a customized protocol to produce the healthiest stock, stated Beckman, noting that exercising a wider emergence timing to mimic natural diversity is appropriate. Reducing feed in the fall when temperatures are starting to drop may achieve a more natural growth profile. Focusing on the end-point (quality of released fish) is most appropriate, stated Beckman, noting that achieving slower growth in fall and winter and strong growth in spring and getting fish to move downriver to the ocean is the optimal focus for a hatchery-grown fish. Marco noted that over-winter acclimation on surface water best mimics natural growth rates. Langshaw posed the question, if fish are over-wintered at acclimation sites with ground-water only used for de-icing, and ground water is used for warming in the spring, will it achieve strong spring growth while limiting "homing confusion"? Beckman stated that different scenarios need to be tested by individual hatcheries. Carie requested NMFS data gathered from USFWS National Fish Hatcheries. Beckman and Larsen will distribute the information.

## **XII. Reference Condition Discussion/ Grant Proposal**

### **XIII. White River Update**

- A. PIT-Tag Discussion – Grant PUD is planning to tag 30,000-35,000 fish in November to determine SAR and differential survival of three ELISA level groups (10,000 each group and all reared at the same density) and potentially an additional 5,000 to evaluate short-term temporary acclimation on a USFS side-channel site. Using net pens for acclimation and release is questionable for next spring, stated Langshaw. The only current viable site is the state park at the south end of the lake. Grant PUD is waiting to submit a county shoreline development permit until all available sites have been identified.
- B. Brood Collection – A contract is in development for genetic analysis.
- C. F1 and F2 Rearing by USFWS – Once confirmation is received that the F1s can be transferred to the Little White Salmon facility, work will begin on the transfer and on effluent treatment upgrades at the hatchery. Truscott requested documented information concerning current and future program moving in and out of Little White Salmon.

Langshaw recommended a letter from USFWS outlining the changes. (Petersen departs the call at 3:43 p.m.)

D. Rotary Screw Trap Operations – copies of the monthly screw-trap reports were distributed.

E. Site Evaluation – Langshaw noted that a short-term temporary acclimation conceptual proposal (at White River RM 10.5 to USFS) has been drafted and will be distributed to the subcommittee followed by formal submittal to the USFS. The proposal involves installing a temporary seine at the site for 6-8 weeks to acclimate approximately 10,000 – 30,000 fish. Ferguson noted that several pressure sensors are being installed at three sites to measure water levels for one year.

**XIV. Nason Creek Update** – Drilling on the Boyce property on Nason Creek is occurring this week to evaluate groundwater availability. Drilling should be completed by end of this week, with a pump test conducted next week. Langshaw stated that the upstream end of the property is a better location for surface water intake, noting that LiDAR data was used to develop an elevation profile, but resulted in a determination that 90% of the property is located in the FEMA 100-year floodplain. An adjacent property, out of the floodplain, is also being evaluated. Peven noted that 68 redds were located in Nason Creek with 17 redds located in the White River.

**XV. Policy meeting request** – Rohr noted that the issue of a request for a policy-level meeting concerning the White River program was discussed with the PRCC. PRCC members will discuss internally at their respective agencies, and they requested that Rohr obtain additional information as to what questions would be discussed. Rohr has been in communication with Bob Bugert, director of the Chelan-Douglas Land Trust who originally requested the meeting. Bugert and others are currently developing a list of questions, stated Rohr.

**XVI. Next Meeting: October 18, 2007, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm, Leavenworth. The working group will meet from 2-4 p.m.**