FINAL

Final Meeting Minutes

Lewis River Aquatic Technical Subgroup

To: Lewis River Aquatic Technical Subgroup (ATS) Date: August 13, 2025

From: Erik Lesko, ATS Facilitator, PacifiCorp

Cc: Larissa Rohrbach and Lincoln Baxter, ATS Administrative Support, Anchor QEA

Re: Final Minutes of the March 27, 2025, Lewis River ATS Meeting

The Lewis River Aquatic Technical Subgroup (ATS) meeting was held virtually on March 27, 2025, on Microsoft Teams, from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Attendees are listed in Section V of these meeting minutes.

Action Item Summary

- PacifiCorp will distribute an updated version of the *Analysis of Bull Trout Redd Superimposition by Coho in Cougar, P8, and Pine Creeks, 2025 Operating Plan* (Redd Superimposition Operating Plan), including analytical approaches for ATS review.
- Members of the Lewis River Bull Trout Recovery Team (LRBTRT) will present a review of redd superimposition methodology and analysis approaches in the April 24, 2025 meeting.
- PacifiCorp will lead assembly of a compendium of ATS meeting notes, supporting materials, and an executive summary to begin addressing the Coho Salmon-Bull Trout Interactions Science Actions List requested by the Aquatic Coordination Committee (ACC).

I. Welcome (Rohrbach)

A. Review Agenda (Rohrbach; 10 min)

Larissa Rohrbach (Anchor QEA) reviewed the agenda and welcomed members of the LRBTRT joining the call to participate in ongoing discussion of Bull Trout-Coho interactions. Rohrbach said that PacifiCorp had determined the main priority for discussion for this meeting was to decide on a fish transport and monitoring plan for 2025.

There were no proposed changes to the agenda. Erik Lesko (PacifiCorp) brought up the topic of turning on meeting transcription to assist with notetaking tasks. Transcription started at 9:46 a.m.

Rohrbach acknowledged high attendance in this meeting and thanked attendees for their continued engagement. She said that there is lots of uncertainty in the field right now, so it is good that people continue to contribute to the cause.

II. Coho Salmon-Bull Trout Interactions (Lesko; 1 hour)

A. Redd Survey Plan and Compliance Measures

Jeremiah Doyle said that PacifiCorp recently received word that the thresholds for redd disturbance would remain unchanged from that documented in the incidental take statement (ITS), He said that PacifiCorp will remain in compliance with their ITS and biological opinion (BiOp) with regards to the redd superimposition threshold. PacifiCorp has decided to reuse the plan from 2024, the Redd Superimposition Operating Plan, for describing data collection concerning redd superimposition. He presented the approach from the utilities for Bull Trout redd superimposition methods and gave a high-level overview of redd survey methodology and data analysis, stating that this would all remain unchanged and straightforward as in years past.

Rohrbach said that some questions that had come up included whether changes in redd superimposition over time relative to Coho Salmon transport numbers could be analyzed, and additionally, are there other tributaries to the reservoir that should be included in data collection?

Doyle answered that comparing past redd superimposition to Coho Salmon transport numbers is not feasible because 2024 was the first year collecting data (in P8 and Pine Creeks; it was the third year of data collection in Cougar Creek), save for some anecdotal data from prior years, which was not taken at a full-scale study plan. He said that there are not any other significant tributaries where Bull Trout and Coho Salmon spawning interactions occur. He said that Rush Creek is another tributary where PacifiCorp collect data on Bull Trout spawning, but it is not commonly utilized by Coho Salmon, so it is not included in the BiOp. He said that including Rush Creek could be up for discussion, but the existence of other relevant reaches not being assessed is not likely.

Bryce Glaser (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife [WDFW]) asked whether PacifiCorp was planning to send out an updated version of the Redd Superimposition Operating Plan for comment. He said that there was no ability to provide input or comment on this last year and that the Decision Document called for a review of new results to assess whether the study was achieving goals. He said that one of the goals is to be able to suggest input to improve methodologies and asked about PacifiCorp's ability to circulate this memorandum earlier to allow for input by the group. Doyle responded that an earlier circulation is doable; the document had been circulated the week prior to the ATS meeting he had hoped some topics could be brought up during this meeting. Doyle will send a version updated for 2025, for ATS review prior to the next ATS meeting.

Glaser then brought up prior comments from Dave Price (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] Fisheries) and Jeffrey Garnett (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]) about how to interpret the existing ITS in terms of which areas should be surveyed. He said that Price and

Garnett were interested in seeing a description of the relationship between this data analysis and the redd superimposition threshold. Glaser brought up the decision from last season to move from data collection to the use of a predictive model to analyze proximity to the threshold. He said that he seeks to have a better understanding of the metrics used to make any in-season decisions such as this. Doyle clarified that the move to a predictive model was not a decision made by the utilities and was a stop-gap approach based on very limited data, but was done by USFWS. He deferred questions about the predictive model to Jeffrey Garnett or Tim Whitesel (USFWS).

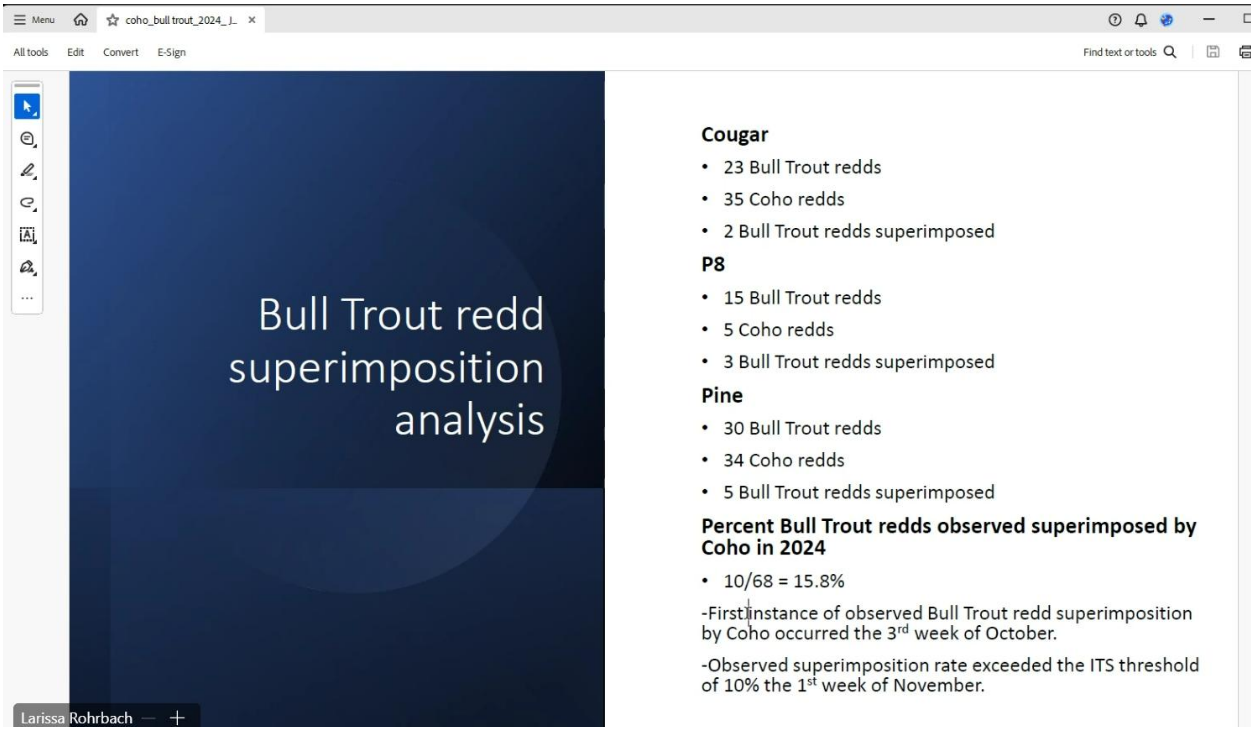
Michael Hudson (USFWS) said that he wanted to make it clear that there was not a decision to disregard available data in favor of a predictive model—the model was constructed based on the material they had already collected. He said that the model was used when inclement weather conditions prevented normal data collection activities, and because they were already nearing the redd superimposition threshold, USFWS stepped in. He said that Whitsel would need to be present for any discussion on that reasoning. He continued to say that USFWS would welcome any suggested improvements but that this move was done in quick order in 2024 because they did not have much time to work with.

Kale Bentley (WDFW) asked for clarification of the purpose of the Redd Superimposition Operating Plan, stating that it appears to only discuss data collection and not analysis. The number of disturbed redds over total redds can be calculated, but if that is not the calculation that is going to be used to determine redd disturbance and thresholds and decision points have not been established, should any stipulation about thresholds in the ITS be removed?

Glaser said that there are several bullet points that the ACC are trying to identify to discuss with ATS, and then recommendations can be provided back to the ACC. He recollected from the last ACC meeting that the 10% threshold will remain in place, but discussions between Price and Garnett about how that threshold will be applied, where it will be applied, and how it is calculated are ongoing. These are topics that have been suggested for conversation at the ATS level. He said that he misspoke about how the move to predictive model use occurred, and that his agency had requested to have Whitesel's methodology shared multiple times just to have some level of discussion and understanding if that method will be carried forward in the coming season.

Hudson agreed and said that Whitesel would make every effort to attend the next ATS meeting to participate in these discussions. Hudson said that he does not anticipate a full writeup on methods and reasoning that went into the switch to the predictive model use but that Whitesel could likely share what he did and how he did it. Hudson explained that it was simply based off a correlation between number of Coho Salmon released into the reservoirs and superimposition rate using only three data points across the 2024 season. He anticipates having more points to use moving forward if necessary to rely on this relationship, but everyone's preference is to use data collected from the agreed upon data collection protocol. He said that this can be a topic for discussion at the next meeting.

Rohrbach shared a slide from Doyle's presentation from the January meeting (below) that described Bull Trout redd superimposition data analysis and said that there are no proposed changes from this for the coming year.



Robert Al-Chokhachy (USFWS) said that there is limited data on which to build a predictive model and asked how to make in-season decisions in the absence of data. Bentley agreed, and said this is why he doesn't want to just focus on the threshold of superimposition from a 20-year-old BiOp. He wants to seek out other pieces of information to better understand the full picture of Bull Trout and Coho Salmon interactions.

Hudson then said that regardless of whether there are better data points to illustrate these interactions, they cannot waver from the listed threshold as long as the BiOp and ITS is in place. He said that monitoring for this superimposition was not part of the monitoring plan until this past year and has been brought into the spotlight due to annual increases in the number of Coho Salmon being moved into the reservoir. He also added to the discussion of whether there are any other tributaries that should be assessed as part of this work, stating that his office has collected information concerning occupancy and distribution throughout the Lewis River Basin that suggests there are no other places where Bull Trout are productive.

Al-Chokhachy added that environmental DNA data were collected in all the tributaries to look for evidence of extensive spawning and that this year they will install a passive integrated transponder (PIT) tag antenna and implement those data collection methods. He said that he will be able to present on the annual report that contains all this information soon.

Glaser said that the discussion at ACC has been to give assignments to ATS in order to come up with a plan for this coming season so all parties have a clear understanding of how monitoring will be done. He said that there is likely a need to revisit the language in the BiOp and understand whether the threshold will be applied as an aggregate of redds in both relevant tributaries or whether calculations are done for each tributary independently. Glaser said that Jeffrey Garnett had suggested there is room for interpretation in this area, so Glaser wants to come to agreement on the analysis to be conducted and alternate actions that will be taken if more problems arise. Doyle clarified that the calculations used in the analysis in 2024 were an aggregate, as directed by USFWS, and that is the approach that will be taken for in 2025.

Glaser then moved on to ask about whether stream reach P8 was supposed to be included. Hudson said his opinion that P8 is part of Pine Creek and should be included as one of its tributaries, but that would need to be clarified by USFWS. Doyle added that the three genetic populations of Bull Trout in the basin are Cougar, Pine, and Rush creeks, with P8 being included in the Pine Creek population. Hudson said that he is not comfortable changing interpretations and break out calculations to tailor the results. Glaser said he doesn't disagree, but that these are questions being raised.

Glaser then brought up the issue of separate BiOps for other species in the basin that also require reintroduction and recovery. He said that the challenge is to work within the legal constrains while also getting the biology to work out.

Rohrbach recapped Glaser's suggestion for next steps to document more precisely how the analysis will be done in 2025 to better address questions being posed. Glaser said he thought this should be a conversation between NOAA Fisheries and USFWS because their BiOps appear to be in conflict. Hudson agreed that the services should come to agreement on the interrelationships between their BiOps and then bring that discussion back to ACC. Hudson suggested that ATS could still discuss and come to agreement on what the analysis looks like. Marc Johnson (NOAA Fisheries) said that NOAA Fisheries is engaged on this discussion and agreed that these conversations with USFWS would be productive.

Glaser said that one of the original goals of this topic was to conduct a literature review of existing data. Al-Chokhachy confirmed that he would be able to give a presentation on results next month.

Doyle then said that every Bull Trout report is available on the PacifiCorp website. Rohrbach suggested these reports be compiled, along with other applicable studies to be presented by Al-Chokhachy, accompanied by a brief executive summary.

Hudson said Garnett and David Price have engaged in initial conversations on this issue and intend to discuss further; he expects an update by next ACC meeting.

To close out the topic, Glaser summarized that the two tasks to be considered by the ATS are as follows: 1) review survey methodology and seek improvements in data analysis; and 2) partake in conversation about how to use that data. He expressed concern about the pace of discussion and progress on this issue and does not want to repeat last year without a finalized Decision Document providing guidance before the Coho Salmon transport season begins.

Erik Lesko said that he would follow up with Todd Olson for a progress report on the Decision Document. He then asked to come to agreement on Action Items being proposed for the April meeting. The proposed actions include the following: 1) discussions about interpretations of the ITS, specifically whether analysis should be an aggregate estimate or split up; 2) defining the rationale for inclusion of P8 in the survey methods; and 3) the USFWS sharing the predictive model used for analysis.

Doyle noted that PacifiCorp's available Bull Trout reports are attached to ACC and Terrestrial Coordination Committee Annual Reports, available online at: https://www.pacificorp.com/energy/hydro/lewis-river/acc-tcc.html.

B. Coho Salmon Transport and Release Plan

Chris Karchesky (PacifiCorp) presented suggested changes to aspects of the Coho Salmon Transport and Release Plan for 2025.

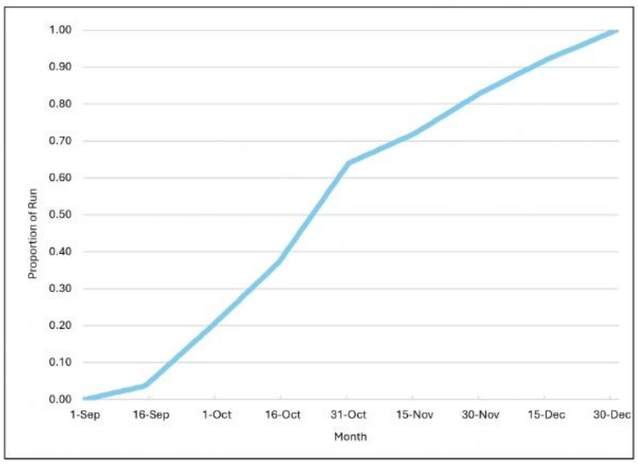
Karchesky said that the plan for 2025 is to employ the same Coho Salmon transport curve that was used in 2024.

Karchesky said a proposed change from the year prior was the release location. He shared a map of Swift Reservoir on Google Earth and displayed the traditional release locations at the head of the reservoir and Eagle Cliff. He explained that PacifiCorp plans to have a high-capacity release site at Swift Dam as a component of a new upstream facility to be constructed at the base of Swift Dam. Karchesky said that the intent is to release fish at the Swift Dam once these facilities are online, but this year they have the opportunity to modify the existing release site at Swift Dam, which will be completed by July. This will serve to distribute fish better throughout the reservoir than if they were released at Eagle Cliff, located at the head of Swift Reservoir.

Karchesky gave an overview of the run-timing curve that has been used in years past, based on the two runs of Coho Salmon seen on the Lewis River. He opened up the floor to discussion or comment on the proposal of using it again for the coming season.

2024 Upstream Transport Curve – Coho (11,500 goal) | Run Timing of NOR Coho (2015 – 2024)

Transport Date	Weekly Total	Cumulative	Proportion	NOR 10yr Ave.	95% CI (+/-)		STD_DEV
Sept 1 -15	460	460	0.04	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.08
Sept 16 -30	1,840	2,300	0.20	0.30	0.19	0.40	0.14
Oct 1 -15	1,993	4,293	0.37	0.52	0.39	0.65	0.18
Oct 16 -31	3,067	7,360	0.64	0.72	0.61	0.83	0.15
Nov 1 -15	920	8,280	0.72	0.83	0.76	0.91	0.11
Nov 16 -30	1,227	9,507	0.83	0.90	0.84	0.97	0.09
Dec 1 -15	1,073	10,580	0.92	0.94	0.89	1.00	0.08
Dec 16 -31	920	11,500	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00



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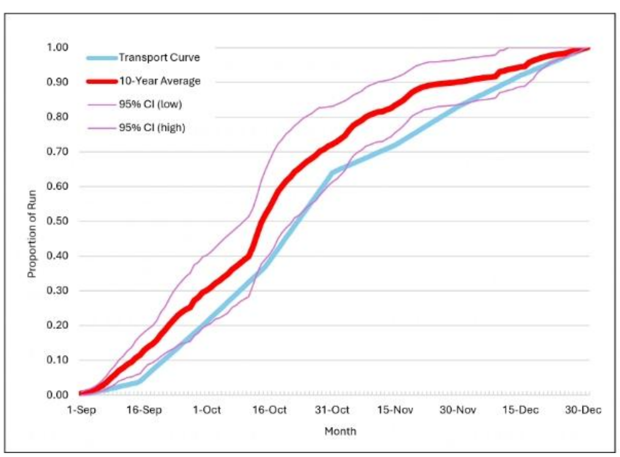

Josua Holowatz asked about the proximity of the new release site to the guidance system and debris nets in place nearby for the Swift floating surface collector and whether they would impede adult fish right after release into the reservoir or whether they would be inadvertently guided into the floating collector. Karchesky displayed a map of the proposed release site and showed that fish will have an opportunity to avoid the system of nets. Karchesky said that whether fish would be inadvertently guided into the collector will be monitored in the coming year.

Bentley asked whether PacifiCorp was planning any associated monitoring to evaluate spawner distribution based on this new release site. Karchesky said that PacifiCorp obtained a lot of data on spawner distribution with their sampling regime early on in the reintroduction program, so they are not planning to do any additional surveys within this 5-year period of the Aquatic Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Lewis River (AMEP), and would rely on ongoing monitoring efforts. He said that changes that may occur as part of PacifiCorp's long-term plans that will call for additional monitoring which can be re-evaluated with the next AMEP update. He continued by saying that the main focus this year will be to look at Bull Trout-Coho interactions in the Pince Creek system and assess how they are affected by this change in the Coho Salmon release site.

Bentley said he would like to assess return timing of natural-origin returns (NORs) and relative to the curve displayed earlier and asked about efforts to mitigate for situations where returning NORs did not get passed upstream, as had occurred in 2024. Karchesky responded by discussing the integrated population model (IPM) development and factors that were shown to be related to Coho Salmon productivity over the last 12 years. Karchesky said that a factor of interest was return timing of the early run versus the late run, particularly in females. Karchesky suggested that updates for this year focus on the change of release site and keep the existing curve (unchanged), so a more comparative inference can be drawn across years.

Glaser expressed concern that changes could be confounding for the IPM data without monitoring for distribution changes. Glaser also said as a reminder to the general group that the Lewis River Coho Salmon Transition Plan calls for moving to a broader-timed integrated Coho Salmon program when early run fish would come from the integrated program as opposed to using segregated early stock, which will eventually require changes to the transport curve. Karchesky agreed but suggested reserving the conversation for topics more suited for ACC because that decision was still being discussed. Bentley said continued monitoring of spawner distribution would be helpful to understand the issue with Bull Trout as well. Karchesky agree, but said that decision was still being discussed by the ACC.

Rohrbach summed up that the intent of this conversation was to make sure ATS participants agree with utilizing the same number of Coho Salmon and transport curve from the year prior (2024) and to share that the goal for 2025 will be to primarily assess Coho Salmon-Bull Trout redd superimposition and fallback to the collector. No opposition was given.

C. Yale Habitat Preparation Plan

Karchesky offered a discussion about the 2025 implementation of the Yale Habitat Preparation Plan (HPP). It was proposed that the Yale HPP be put on pause for 2025 in order to prioritize Coho Salmon for upstream transport and minimize Bull Trout redd superimposition. Karchesky said that it would be helpful if anyone had thoughts or points for discussion on this topic.

Glaser said that it has previously been discussed that the challenge with the current Yale HPP is that the program is on the cusp of a change from Coho Salmon being released in Yale Reservoir for the purposes of the HPP, to release for production of offspring to be caught by the forthcoming downstream collector. So, this year's offspring could be available for collection if development of the downstream collector stays on track, which goes beyond the scope of the HPP and should be taken into consideration when proposing to discontinue the plan.

Karchesky agreed and said that he needs to re-examine the timeline for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approvals and drilling plans for the completion timing for the Yale downstream collector.

Bentley asked for clarification on whether Karchesky's suggestion to pause Coho Salmon transport for this season was for the purpose of having sufficient hatchery Coho Salmon for passage upstream of Swift Reservoir or due to the impacts on Bull Trout in Cougar Creek (a tributary to Yale Reservoir). Karchesky responded that a moratorium on Coho Salmon being released into Yale Reservoir as part of the Yale HPP eliminates the risk of redd superimposition within Cougar Creek. Therefore, redd superimposition is only a concern upstream of Swift Dam, which will help maintain a lower rate of redd super imposition overall since there is just one drainage of concern. Bentley said he understands and that he has been openly offering critique of the justification for an HPP, stating that it does not serve any purpose, so he is on board with this approach. Bentley then said, however, that it seems inconsistent to withhold fulfilling HPP requirements (a requirement of the Settlement Agreement) while also insisting on abiding by the Bull Trout redd superimposition threshold documented in the ITS. Glaser said that the difference is that one is a license requirement, and the other is a biological permitting requirement from the BiOp issued by the Services.

Glaser said there is a need for clarification on interpretation of the BiOp concerning whether Bull Trout redd superimposition rates should be calculated separately for each tributary or as an aggregate, because it is relevant to these decisions and prioritizations. He also said that the HPP currently prioritizes fish for release above Swift Dam and releases in Yale Reservoir for the HPP only based on fish availability, and returns could be lower than those observed in past years. He said that the group may not be in a position to make a decision on this topic right now, but he thinks these are important factors to take into consideration.

Karchesky agreed and clarified that he was not anticipating any decisions to be made today. He said identifying areas of discussion helps to get started, and that the other option is to continue the Yale HPP but adjust the composition of releases to all males to lessen the risk of superimposition.

Glaser suggested that this could be something to include on the agenda for the Fish Passage Subgroup in order to get a schedule for completion and determine whether there is an expectation for an extension request. Karchesky agreed and said that the Yale downstream passage design engineer has been working on that task and will provide an update.

Bentley asked a question about the total transport number and whether there is any update on next steps with the IPM. He said that the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) had presented data that indicated the upper basin was nowhere near capacity, and total number transported was identified an aspect of their model that could help reveal the estimated capacity parameter. He had provided peer review comments to their report and has not heard back about it. He posed the idea of passing mostly NOR Coho Salmon and reducing the number of hatchery-origin returns. Bentley asked whether there were plans to work with USGS on modifications to the IPM; Karchesky said that his view of IPM is that they change gradually overtime as a function with additional years of data. Bentley said that he thought that the IPM is still in the development phase and is subject to questions about the validity of its outputs. Karchesky acknowledged Bentley’s point and said that there is more to come on this topic.

Michael Hudson addressed the suggestion that withholding Coho Salmon from Yale Reservoir may eliminate redd superimposition in Cougar Creek; therefore, more risk of redd superimposition could be tolerated above Swift Dam. He said that Cougar Creek and Pine Creek need to be taken into consideration; if there are no Coho Salmon released into Yale Reservoir, then there are no data to include into the calculation of redd superimposition. He said that this topic is worth more conversation. Karchesky agreed and said it would help to get some clarity on the intent of language in the BiOp.

Rohrbach summed up that the main decision driver would be considering the date that the Yale floating surface collector goes online. She will check-in with Karchesky in summer for updates on the general consensus about implementation of the Yale HPP in 2025.

III. Updates

A. Hatchery Practices and Pathology

Michael Chamberlain (WDFW) said that his team plans to start releasing Coho Salmon the first of April; there are two groups of late Coho Salmon ready to be moved outside and then everything will be out of incubation.

Jesse Cody (WDFW) provided updates for Merwin and Speelyai hatcheries. He said they have recently moved their steelhead to the net pens at the mouth of the Lewis River.

The summer steelhead and Rainbow Trout are all ponded and feeding in their intermediate raceways inside. There have been no major disease issues and normal levels mortality. They are looking really good.

The staff are collecting conservation-program winter steelhead, with 18 on hand. When the smelt show up, it seems to create a pause in the run. Staff will start collecting for the stepping-stone program next week.

The volitional release of the summer steelhead will begin April 15.

The collection of spring Chinook Salmon broodstock increases next week as well. There are about 11 males and 9 females already on hand.

Speelyai is going through their first round of mass marking and will start tagging on April 7. Spring Chinook Salmon have signs of bacterial kidney disease (BKD), having gone through multiple rounds of formalin treatments. Sean Roon has been out to examine these stocks and took samples. Roon had offered different courses of action including releasing all 66,000 BKD-infected fish in the June group to remove them from the hatchery earlier and then alter the other release groups to adjust the total numbers to be released. He then discussed whether the fish will get tagged or how many will get tagged and whether any will get clipped. Discussions about how to proceed and address this issue are forthcoming.

Glaser added that part of the challenge in this discussion is the tagging and rearing costs incurred by WDFW once exceed 50,000 fish in the June group; there is a need to engage in development of a plan and ensure WDFW can meet PacifiCorp’s production agreement. Cody clarified that those Chinook will be tagged last which will give more time to come up with a plan.

Rohrbach summarized that there will be coordination between ATS meetings and then an update on spring Chinook Salmon will be provided by WDFW in next month’s meeting.

B. Winter Steelhead Mark-Recapture

Jeremiah Doyle gave an update on winter steelhead mark-recapture, stating that things have generally been going well. He said they had gone out eight times a week for the last 2 months with eight more sampling events planned for the next 2 months and reported that so far his team had caught 21 "salted" fish as compared to 14 by this date last season. He said that the river seems to be primarily populated by "residual" fish (fish that measure from 340 to 400 millimeters or 15 to 17.5 inches). His team has tagged 35 fish, compared to last year where they tagged on 24 all year.

Bentley asked for clarification on whether PacifiCorp is still conducting redd count surveys. Doyle responded yes, they conduct these surveys every 10 days.

Doyle noted that he had observed roughly 60 sea lions around the north channel, Eagle Island, and at the sea wall in the City of Woodland.

Marc Johnson posed a question about the fish designated as "residual," wondering whether they are marked, unmarked, or mixed. Doyle responded that nearly all individuals captured had been PIT tagged, including residuals. He continued by stating that the residuals are large, healthy, and aggressive. Erik Lesko compared the prevalence of these fish to a "half-pound run" as seen in southern Oregon, and that these population conditions are not typically seen in the Lewis River Basin. There was discussion of their appearance and whether they appear to have migrated out to saltwater, which did not appear to be the case based on coloration.

Josua Holowatz said that scales collected from these residual fish would give evidence of interaction with salt water.

Rohrbach reminded the ATS that the purpose of tagging is for the mark-recapture model and looking at the composition of spawning fish in the lower river versus fish that are moving upriver, and these residual fish are a group that is accounted for in the model states. Whether they have migrated to sea is incorporated into the proportion of hatchery-origin spawners metric, so they still contribute to the broader spawner composition in the lower river.

C. Genetic Monitoring Sample Collection

Erik Lesko provided a high-level overview of the topic, stating that sample collection will address the plan to sample genetics from all species being transported in three distinct areas: upstream of Swift Dam, upstream of Yale Dam, and downstream of Merwin Dam. Lesko said that he has been in discussion with both Stantec and Meridian to collect samples, and a contract is being developed. He said that there are unknowns concerning locations for access, particularly downstream of Merwin, and whether this effort downstream of Merwin gets completed this year remains to be seen. He said that Yale and Swift will be sampled this year.

Kale Bentley said that the private land access issue was brought up last year, which is why he had sought to get started on this effort earlier. He was concerned that PacifiCorp was likely not going to sample the lower river this year as a result of this issue. He said that the private land access is an issue that his agency handles annually and they expect it to take time so they start early to make sure it gets done. Lesko suggested they discuss further offline if needed.

IV. Administrative Items

D. ATS Priorities – Status and Next Steps (Lesko; 15 min)

- Bull Trout-Coho Salmon interaction discussions will continue in the next meeting, and Robert Al-Chokhachy will presenting a summary of information.
- Updates on broodstock collection for steelhead and spring Chinook Salmon will also be presented in the next meeting to support decisions about moving excess brood stock off station toward transport.
- The Annual Operating Plan for 2025 is available on the ATS SharePoint site, as well as the finalized comment response document.
- The Utilities' Annual Report will be distributed for 30-day review on May 5.
- Josua Holowatz asked whether meeting transcriptions would be shared. Larissa Rohrbach responded that transcriptions would only be used to develop the meeting notes, though they can be uploaded to SharePoint as desired. Holowatz said he would like them to be shared and expressed caution that the words that are generated by AI transcription may not be totally accurate.
- The next meeting will be held on April 24, 2025.

V. List of Attendees

Name	Affiliation
Lincoln Baxter	Anchor QEA
Larissa Rohrbach	Anchor QEA
Amanda Farrar	Cowlitz PUD
Jeremiah Doyle	PacifiCorp
Mark Ferraiolo	PacifiCorp
Chris Karchesky	PacifiCorp
Erik Lesko	PacifiCorp
Kathryn Blair	NMFS
Marc Johnson	NMFS
Jonathan Stumpf	Trout Unlimited
Robert Al-Chokhachy	USFWS
Marshall Barrows	USFWS
Mike Hudson	USFWS
Jeffrey Garnett	USFWS
Kale Bentley	WDFW
Mike Chamberlain	WDFW
Jesse Cody	WDFW
Bryce Glaser	WDFW
Anja Huff	WDFW
Josua Holowatz	WDFW
Peggy Miller	WDFW