

**COLUMBIA RIVER TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT TEAM**

May 20, 2026

Facilitator's Summary

Facilitation Team: Emily Stranz & Colby Mills, DS Consulting

*The following Facilitator's Summary is intended to capture basic discussion, decisions, and actions, as well as point out future actions or issues that may need further discussion at upcoming meetings; it is not intended to be the "record" of the meeting. Official minutes can be found on the TMT website: <https://public.crohms.org/tmt/agendas/2026/>. Suggested edits for the summary are welcome and can be sent to Colby at [colby@dsconsult.co](mailto:colby@dsconsult.co).*

**Review Meeting Summaries & Minutes**

TMT Members approved the official meeting minutes and facilitator summary from the May 6 TMT meeting.

**FPAC Request for Treaty Flow Augmentation**

Tom Lorz, CTUIR/FPAC Chair, reported that no decisions have been made at FPAC regarding Treaty flow augmentation. The item will remain on TMT meeting agendas for the time being.

**Flow Plan Implementation Protocol (FPIP) for 2026 Sturgeon Operations at Libby Dam**

Greg Hoffman, Corps, presented 2026 operations for Libby Dam (LIB), that focus on supporting Kootenai River white sturgeon recovery while balancing flood control, power, habitat, and downstream interests. Operations have evolved from historic flood-control and power-production systems to an adaptive management framework supporting sturgeon recovery. Key operational tools are flow and temperature management, both intended to better match pre-dam conditions in the lower Kootenai River from LIB to Bonners Ferry. FPIP originated from the 2005 flow plan / 2006 BiOp process and has been incorporated into the 2020 BiOp.

Greg emphasized that the primary biological focus is the endangered Kootenai River white sturgeon. Historical operations created a "double peak" hydrograph that was harmful to river ecology and desiccated productive varial zones; later BiOp and NPPC mainstream amendments (The Montana Plan) helped smooth the hydrograph. Habitat restoration led by the Kootenai Tribe and partners has shifted from upstream channel restoration near Bonners Ferry to downstream floodplain and side-channel reconnection. Current management now considers both spawning attraction flows and habitat inundation, including reconnecting habitats such as the Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge when flows and elevations allow.

For 2026 operations, the final May forecast for was 117% of normal (about 1.17 maf of sturgeon volume). LIB is also operating to the bull trout minimum flow of 9,000 cfs; end-of-September target elevation is 2,449 feet. The technical team evaluated scenarios with different start dates, including May 26 and June 1, and compared flow ramps that either held 25,000 cfs as long as possible or used available sturgeon volume to smooth the hydrograph toward summer flat flows. The preferred approach appears to be a modestly higher, smoothed hydrograph that balances spawning needs, backwater duration, and downstream erosion concerns. Greg later clarified that the FPIP team expects to make a final decision by the end of the week, with flows likely increasing at LIB next week.

IDFG monitoring has identified the backwater extent upstream of Bonners Ferry as a key variable for predicting fish movement and spawning behavior. Greg noted the importance of Kootenay Lake backwater reaching Kootenai River Kilometer 250, a threshold associated with fish migration into the improved river habitat upstream of Bonners Ferry that is more conducive to egg and larval survival. Greg noted that the slow recession of the hydrograph is preferred for the ecological benefits and by agricultural interests downstream because it reduces bank erosion.

Greg described the selective withdrawal system at LIB, which uses a crane and 252 adjustable gates to influence discharge temperature based on reservoir stratification. The goal is to manage discharge temperatures such that temperature at Bonners Ferry reaches about 50°F, associated with sturgeon activity and spawning. Because the reservoir was drawn down deeply and warmed quickly, temperature management this year has been more challenging than usual. He noted that the reservoir is currently warming early, and the dam is pulling more gates than typical to avoid premature warming and to prolong the spawning window. A slide showing the temperature relationship indicated that discharge temperatures are being managed to approximate pre-dam conditions as closely as possible during this time of year.

*Q: How unusual is it that sturgeon spawning has already started?*

*A:* Greg noted it was a little unusual but not unheard of, and it was driven by the low reservoir level and rapid warming of surface water. He noted that sturgeon can spawn across a wide temperature window and that this kind of timing can happen in different water years.

*Q: Is the current early spawn mostly due to the unusual water year?*

*A:* Greg noted the combination of drawdown and temperature effects likely caused the early conditions; warmer and early inflows into the drawn-down reservoir created warmer forebay conditions than expected, and along with early and reduced run-off downstream of the dam, likely led to the river warming early.

*Q: Is monitoring being done on “young-of-year” production or other productivity measures?*

*A:* Greg clarified that the Corps is not the lead on that work; instead, the Kootenai Tribe, Idaho Fish and Game, Montana FWP, and related partners are doing the monitoring and research. Annual monitoring and reports are posted on the TMT website and include data on sturgeon behavior and productivity.

### **Upper Snake Flow Augmentation**

Chris Runyan, Reclamation, reported that water supply remains significantly below average in the upper Snake River Basin. May 1 forecasts were approximately 49% of average for the Boise, 62% for the Payette, and 70% for the Snake River above Heise (~10th percentile historically). Despite the low supply, the current projection still meets the lower bound target of 427 kaf, supported by carryover storage from last year and the use of powerhead space in the Boise and Upper Snake. Flow augmentation past Milner ended this week; Boise augmentation is expected to finish mid-to-late June, the Payette, end-of-August.

### **Unscheduled TMT Meeting to Discuss Adult Delay**

Tom suggested an unscheduled TMT meeting on May 21 to check in on adult passage and address any coordination needs ahead of the long holiday weekend. A placeholder meeting has been scheduled for 11:30 am PT, Thursday morning; conditions will be monitored overnight, if a third black dot does not appear the meeting will be canceled.

### **Set Agenda for Next Regularly Scheduled TMT Meeting**

The group requested the following agenda items for May 27, TMT Members may send additional items to Doug Baus or Emily Stranz. A draft agenda will be posted to the TMT website by Monday COB.

1. Potential Treaty flow augmentation request
2. Operations review
3. Other

### **Questions or Comments from Non-TMT Members**

There were no questions or comments from non-TMT Members.

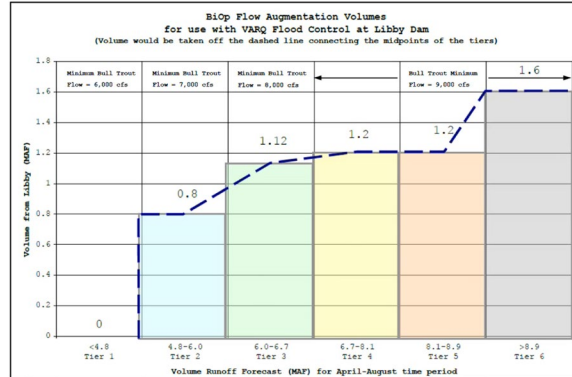
**The next regularly scheduled TMT meeting will be on May 27 at 9AM PDT.**

**Columbia River Regional Forum  
Technical Management Team  
OFFICIAL MINUTES  
Wednesday, May 20, 2026**

Today's TMT meeting was held via Microsoft Teams and conference call, chaired by Doug Baus, Corps, and facilitated by Emily Stranz, DS Consulting. Minutes were collected by Andrea Ausmus, BPA (contractor, CorSource Technology Group). A list of today's attendees is available at the end of these minutes.

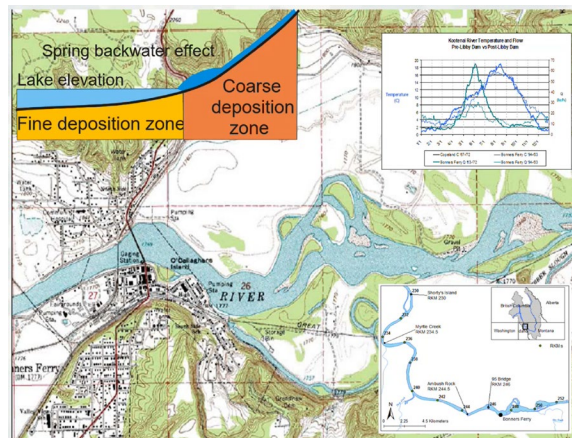
- 1. Review Summary and Minutes – *Emily Stranz, DS Consulting***
  - a) May 6 Summary and Minutes
    - Approved
  
- 2. FPAC Request for Treaty Flow Augmentation – *Tom Lorz, Umatilla/FPAC Chair; Tony Norris, BPA***
  - No request at this time.
  
- 3. Flow Plan Implementation Protocol (FPIP) Technical Team Update for 2026 Sturgeon Operations at Libby Dam – *Greg Hoffman, Corps, NWS***
  - Libby Dam Operations and Kootenai River Ecosystem Function 2026
    - The process has been different in the past, and the presentation is now more of an informative talk. Hoffman shared what the FPIP Team has developed as a proposed operation.
    - Reason for the presentation is to talk about operations for endangered Kootenai River White Sturgeon.
    - Hoffman provided a thorough history of the White Sturgeon Pulse at Libby Dam (LIB) including historical figures and reasonings for changes in the BiOps.

- BiOp In Season Process



- Monthly inflow forecasting throughout the basin based on ESPs and operations at LIB are based on the Final May Forecast.
  - Determines Sturgeon Tier.
- *Final May Forecast:* 117% of Normal
- *LIB Discharge:* 1.1 maf
- *Bull Trout Minimum Flow:* 9 kcfs
  - Kicks in after Sturgeon flows.
- *End of September Target Elevation:* 2449 feet

- Flow Intent



- Predates several BiOps with experimental flow shortly after the listing in the late-90s. The intent was to create conditions that were similar to pre-dam conditions at Bonners Ferry.
- The idea was to cause attraction flows to get fish to spawn upstream of Bonners Ferry, in the coarse deposition zone, a better spawning habitat and larval habitat.
- Intent Change
  - One of the largest changes was the implementation of large-scale habitat and spill testing starting in 2010 as a result of a BiOp and lawsuit.

- The lawsuit settlement agreement put Kootenai Tribe in the lead of restoring and improving habitat.
- Kootenai Tribe did not take a single lifestage approach; they approached it as an ecosystem function recovery.
- Work included:
  - Most of the initial focus was on degraded habitat upstream of Bonners Ferry.
  - Digging deep pools upstream of Bonners Ferry for fish to migrate to and rest as they make their way into more appropriate spawning habitat.
  - Channel stability has held up well with natural riparian improvement.
  - Current work focuses on seasonally reconnecting floodplain habitats during the spring and summer
  - Combining with flows to target certain stage at Bonners Ferry to inundate the side channels habitats and creating attraction flows for spawning purposes.
- Kootenai River White Sturgeon Spawning - FPIP History Table

Kootenai River White Sturgeon Spawning – FPIP History

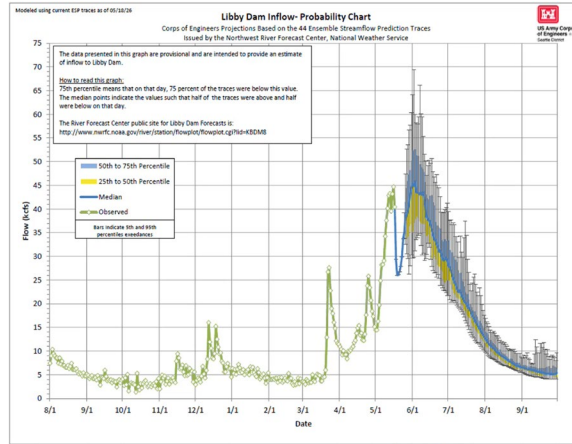
Year	Total Tagged Females	Mean upstream RKM	No. above RKM 245	Proportion above RKM 245	Max upstream RKM	Water Temp °C	Days above 30cfts	Discharge		Backwater		Peak RKM
								Peak Date	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Days above RKM 250	Peak Date	
2005	9	240.1	0	0%	245.0		2	24-May	30,300	4	19-Jun	250.0
2006	17	241.6	4	24%	248.6		42	18-Jun	61,100	40	22-Jun	251.7
2007	17	242.6	4	24%	249.6		33	29-May	34,600	26	5-Jun	250.7
2008	15	244.5	6	40%	268.5		39	19-May	47,000	45	3-Jun	250.9
2009	9	236.8	0	0%	245.8		10	15-Jun	34,200	9	18-Jun	250.2
2010	27	243.4	5	19%	246.6		16	11-Jun	41,600	20	18-Jun	250.6
2011	23	243.5	11	48%	248.5		52	16-May	45,800	58	14-Jun	251.9
2012	23	242.7	9	39%	249.5	5.5 - 12	91	3-Jul	58,200	84	25-Jun	252.7
2013	23	242.8	7	30%	249.5	5.5 - 14	50	13-May	48,900	56	14-May	250.8
2014	32	262.7	26	81%	268.5		65	23-May	44,800	48	24-May	251.3
2015	34	244.0	11	32%	268.5	7.5 - 15	6	27-May	31,400	0	3-Jun	249.9
2016	30	244.2	11	37%	253.4	8.5 - 18.5	15	23-May	41,100	19	24-May	250.5
2017	42	245.9	21	50%	305.0	5.5 - 15.1	73	6-May	39,500	47	2-Jun	251.1
2018	34	246.4	16	53%	305.0	6.7 - 14.5	34	9-May	40,200	39	16-May	251.1
2019	35	242.8	4	11%	282.0	6.3 - 15.9	4	17-May	32,100	0	3-Jun	249.8
2020	31	241.9	6	19%	273.5	5.9 - 13.1	44	22-May	40,500	51	1-Jun	251.0
2021	20	243.2	3	15%	246.9	6.5 - 17.6	15	18-May	37,000	1	25-May	250.0
2022	36	242.5	12	33%	246.9	5.7 - 13.7	35	6-Jun	43,900	8	10-Jun	251.1
2023	36	243.1	11	31%	268.5	6.9 - 17.1	7	17-May	34,252	0	18-May	249.4
2024	23	242.6	2	9%	282.0	6.3 - 15.4	16	17-May	36,643	0	17-May	249.4
2025	37	239.2	2	5%	256.0	8 - 16.5	0	30-May	29,927	0	30-May	249.4

S. Wilson, IDFG, 2026

- Sean Wilson (IDFG) developed the table as a summary of FPIP operations starting in 2005.
  - IDFG has been the primary entity that has been researching Sturgeon behavior since well before 2005.
  - Shows varying start dates, discharge dates, and number of days of backwater.
- The table refers to the extent of Kootenay Lake backwater effect up the Kootenai River. There is a hydrologic constriction point upstream of Corra Linn Dam, and it controls Kootenay Lake elevation at times rather than the dam.

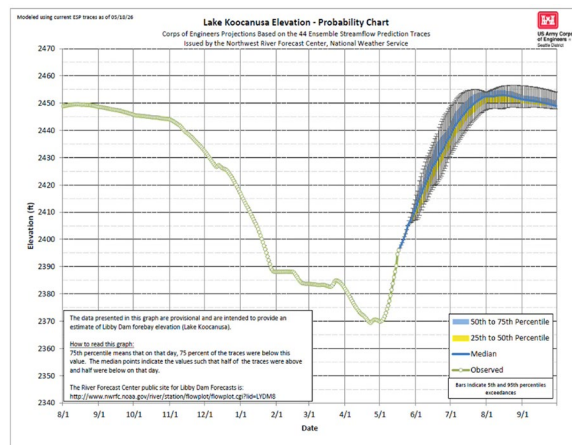
- The backwater effect in the Kootenai River upstream, near Bonners Ferry, is the most descriptive variable that we now have that can describe when fish move and how much time they spend upstream of town in the habitat.
- This year was interesting because of the high inflow forecast. FPIP was thinking about another 2022.
  - In 2022, IDFG captured some likely wild spawned larval fish upstream of Bonners Ferry.
  - Those conditions were such that the hydrograph was in early-June, like it was pre-dam. It lasted quite a while and some fish migrated up there. This provided more data to add to USGS's backwater model that they had developed in 2005.
- 2026 Objectives and Draft Scenarios
  - Objectives were crafted around trying to maximize the extent and duration of Kootenai backwaters with 1.17 maf and modeling a receding limit hydrograph after the Sturgeon pulse for riparian recruitment and burial zone productivity (a slow and steady ramp down).
    - Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative had a meeting earlier this week involving agricultural interests, among others, downstream of Bonners Ferry and there is preference for a slow receding limit to the hydrograph as it is less damaging to the banks, and the erosion rates are lessened.
  - Scenarios:
    - Scenario 1
      - Around May 26 or June 1
      - Ramping rates in the BiOp (~25 kcfs or max) for as long as possible.
      - Ramping back down to summer flat flows.
    - Scenario 2
      - Around May 26 or June 1
      - Ramping rates in the BiOp (~25 kcfs).
      - Spend 14 days at full powerhouse (~25 kcfs).
      - Use the remainder of the Sturgeon volume to smooth out the hydrograph out towards the summer flat flows.

- Water Management – ESP for Koocanusa Reservoir
  - LIB Inflow - Probability
    - Mostly likely reservoir inflow patterns.



- Tremendous amount of rain in December in the Upper Northwest that reservoir management had to deal with and there were high flows coming out of LIB through pretty much the whole winter given the large forecast and tremendous amount of precipitation.

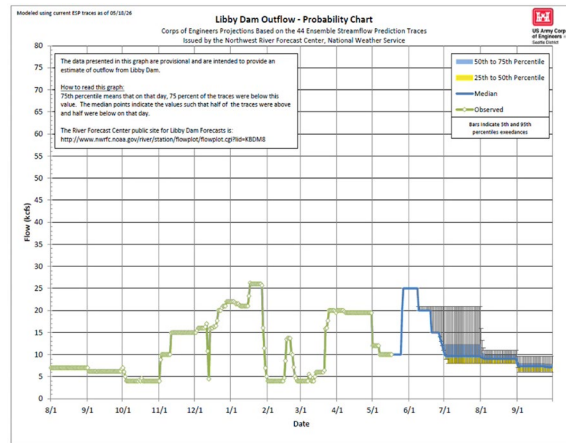
- Lake Koocanusa Elevation – Probability



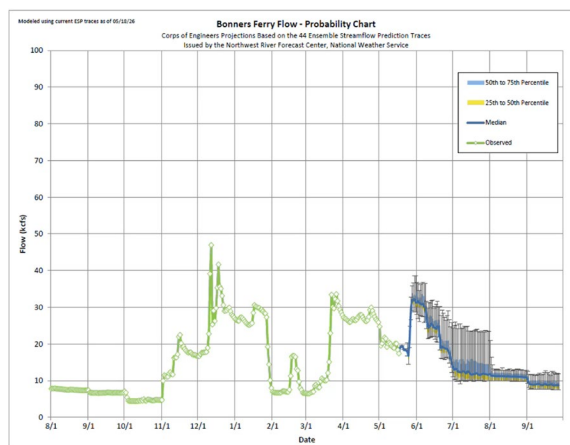
- There has not been a drawdown this deep in a long time. There has been a large amount of questioning in the Upper Basin of whether LIB would fill up because no one was seeing snow, there was some on the map in BC.

- Pre-2012 Full Pool: 2459 feet
- Current Full Pool: 2454 feet
  - There is now flexibility to avoid fill-spill scenarios, as well as allowing a buffer for inflows that exceed forecasts
  - There is some sloughing of banks and large wood recruitment that happens at full pool.

- LIB is in good shape for reservoir refill – it is a little late for some, but LIB is a headwater reservoir, and it sometimes happens.
- Probability Chart – Scenario (not final)

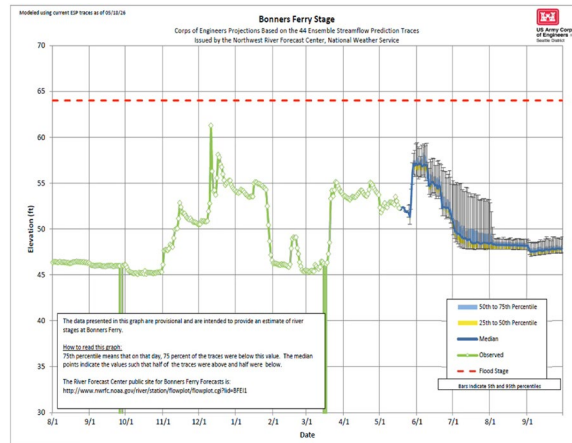


- This is the scenario with the most FPIP support and is likely what will be coming out of LIB.
- Couple of weeks at full powerhouse and then ramping down toward minimum 9 kcfs.
- In this scenario some of the volume for the Sturgeon was smoothed out so there are slightly higher flows than the usual Bull Trout minimums in July for varial zone maintenance.
- It looks higher than 9 kcfs but there is more water coming down than the minimum during this period and that is Sturgeon water.
- Bonners Ferry Flow Probability



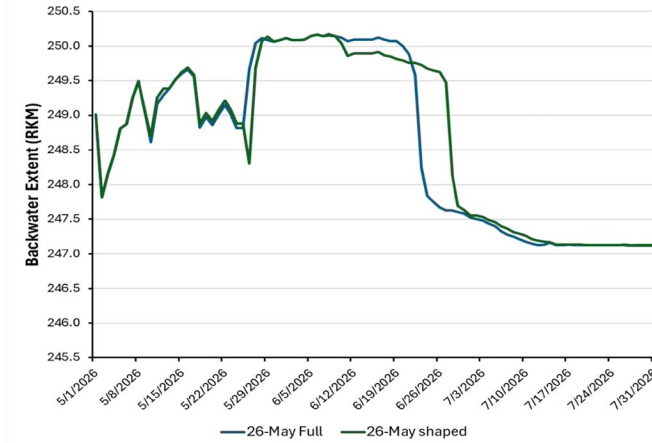
- If we can exceed 30 kcfs for several days it will contribute to the backwater effect and FPIP had originally anticipated the ability to extend that period, but because of the dry conditions downstream of the dam there is very little contributing inflow that would hold higher flows and stage at Bonners Ferry.

- This is LIB flow with a little runoff on top downstream, we are down to maybe 5 kcfs, it is dry already.
- Bonners Ferry Stage



- Ideal Elevation: >1755 feet
- Ideal elevation based on which habitat is inundated.
- There are several habitats that can potentially be connected, including Kootenai Wildlife Refuge, and there are elevations that if achieved will put water on the landscape.
- The idea is if we do not have a big year, there are things that we can do for Sturgeon that do not entail high flows but the ability to connect the habitats is within reason in even the lower types of water years.
- The multipronged adaptive approach with flows and habitat and all of those things are related.
- Kootenay Lake Elevations
  - Hoffman shared a graph that showed the 1938 IJC curve on Kootenay Lake.
    - They are required to draft the elevation of the lake by a set minimum by April of every year before a refill or drawdown formula is developed before the lake is filled back up.
    - The 1938 IJC curve was developed for agricultural and hydropower purposes, and the ecological considerations were not included in its development.
  - There is a process (IJC Kootenay Lake Board of Control study to update the 1938 Rule Curve) going on where Canada and the US; along with Ktunaxa Nation, Lower Yaqaan Nukiy (Lower Kootenay Band), and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; The re-examination will consider ecological function.
    - This is currently ongoing.

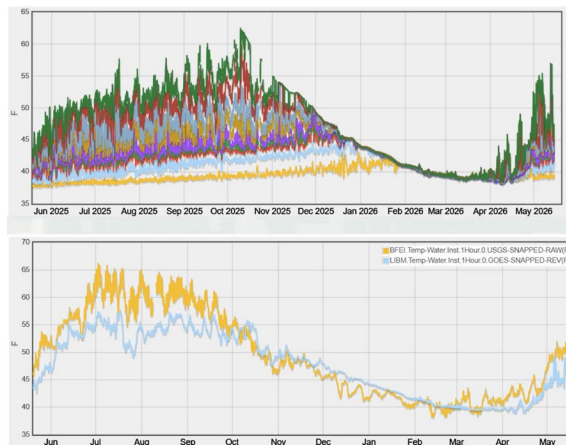
- Backwater IRC curve (Sean Wilson IDFG)



- Related to the Backwater and the IJC rule curve there are a couple of scenarios that show the backwater effect this year.
- Scenario: 2026 May – Shaped
  - According to IDFG, the critical number is 250 river kms upstream of Kootenay Lake backwater gives a good chance of observing fish spawning behavior.

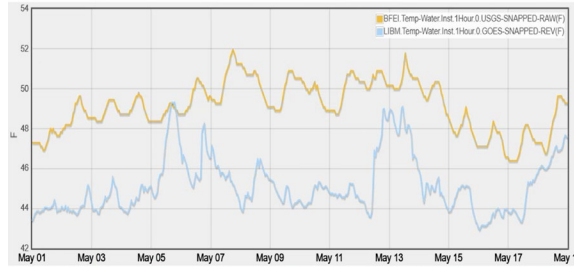
- Temperature Management

- Selective Withdrawal System
  - Hoffman shared a slide describing the use of the Selective Withdrawal System at LIB.
- 2025 – 2026 Temperature Management



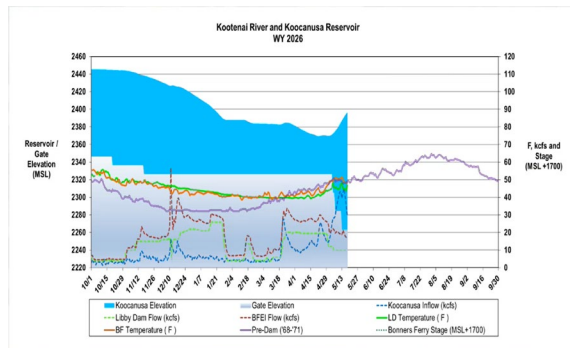
- Shows temperatures warming up and becoming isothermic.
- LIB drafted low this year.

○ May 2026 Temperature Management Issues



- Temperatures warmed up early and LIB had to pull more gates, and you can see when they did; the blue line above is LIB Discharge temperature and the yellow is Bonners Ferry temperatures.
  - 50°F is when fish become active and they are active now; the spawn is on.
  - Hatcheries are busy looking for males, they have a bunch of females in the hatchery right now; temperatures are big part of that.
  - Early all around the basin and LIB is trying to delay by pulling gates to keep it from getting too warm and then ending the morning season prematurely.

○ Kootenai River and Koocanusa Reservoir WY 2026



- Shows when the gates were opened (gray panels).
- LIB is deepening their depth of withdrawal (blue).
- The top three lines are the temperatures
- Purple indicates pre-dam water temperatures
  - The river freezes and that is something that we cannot do with the thermal mass.
  - This time of year, we get close to pre-dam conditions.
- LIB tries to manage toward the pre-dam thermograph out.

Jonathan Ebel, ID, said that he appreciated Hoffman’s presentation. He said that he wanted to commend the Corps and IDFG for really looking at it and applying a solid adaptive management long-term observation of the backwater Kootenay Lake and the

interaction with the spawning. He said that he appreciated that they were heading in that direction and using observations to improve the operations.

Dave Swank, USFWS, said that he appreciated the presentation. He said that it caught his attention that one of the last slides mentioned that the spawn was already happening with Sturgeon. He asked if that was unusual for that to have started already. He said normally we hear about how Hoffman was trying to make sure that the water coming out of LIB was warm enough to trigger spawning. He said that he was surprised to hear that.

Hoffman said that he guessed that it was little surprising but with the reservoir being low and the surface water and the reservoir warming up very quickly it is difficult to avoid passing that warmer water. He said that he would not call it atypical, we have seen this before, just Water Supply Forecast and the discharge at Libby Dam, but Sturgeon spawned over a wide spawning window, 50°F pre-dam could occur in early-May, late-May, so it is kind of a temperature driver. Most often it is around June 1. He said that he did not know how to answer the question more fully.

Swank asked if it would be fair to say that it is a little bit unusual but not unheard of.

Hoffman said that it is and the unusual part he thought was driven by a bit of an unusual water year. And the unusual part is driven by the unusual water year and the drawdown and the temperature effects of that added up. Hoffman said in hindsight he would have had the mechanics pull even more gates prior to the operations but the entire reservoir in the range of coverage LIB has with their selective withdrawal gates at this point it is primarily warm water until it gets inundated further. The graph that he had shared, of how quickly the reservoir is filling up that will produce colder water and depth as we fill out. So hopefully we can hold this discharge temperature at 48°F and keep it at 50°F at Bonners Ferry for now. He said that it was early.

Erick Van Dyke, OR, thanked Hoffman for sharing all the detail. He said that Sturgeon are an important species that all TMT have a management interest in. He thanked Hoffman for doing his work. He said that one thing that he had heard was that he was trying to make sure that he had understood the process that was primarily being done was that they were collecting spawners to continue the existence of the species in the space. He asked if they were doing any other monitoring, like of production. He said that he did not see any detail in that, maybe he missed it, on the young-of-year productivity or any of that. He asked if they were doing anything like that at this point.

Hoffman said that the Corps of Engineers were not, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, British Columbia, Montana FWP, and Idaho Fish and Game are doing all of that, and then some, and it has been going on for some time. He said that he did not report on that, but they do have annual reports that have been posted on the TMT website for the past three to four years. He said that was where the monitoring information was available through that link.

| *Wright, Lisa S CIV USARMY CENWD (USA)9:42 AM*

| <https://public.crohms.org/tmt/documents/Kootenai-River/>

- FPIP will have a final decision end of this week.
  - Flows will likely pick up at LIB next week.

#### 4. Upper Snake Flow Augmentation – *Chris Runyan, BOR*

- Water Supply continues to be significantly below average this year.
- May 1 WSF:
  - Boise: 49% of average
  - Payette: 62% of average
  - Snake River abv High-C: 70% of average
  - Generally, in the tenth-percentile range when compared to the historical records, very low water supply conditions in the Upper Snake Basin.
- Current projection is still meeting the lower bound target of 427 kaf.
  - Possible due to good carryover storage from last year and utilizing some of the powerhead space in the Boise and Upper Snake.
- Flow Augmentation ended past Milner this week, while the Boise and Payette are continuing.
  - Boise Flow Augmentation: through Mid- to Late-June
  - Payette Flow Augmentation: through end of August 8

#### 5. Additional Comments/Questions

Tom Lorz, Umatilla/CRITFC, said that TMT would normally talk about Adult Delay. He said that Fish Managers (FMs) noticed a second black dot on the DART tool. Since we are going into a long holiday weekend, FMs thought it might be prudent to schedule a special meeting on Thursday if we see a third black dot tomorrow. He said to maybe have a meeting sometime after 11:00 because he was aware that there were was a couple morning meetings. Lorz said that if we do not see another black dot, we would not need to have a meeting but FMs would request that we set up a special TMT meeting if we would need to. He said that the FMs believed that in the preliminary injunction court order, it talks about dealing with adult delay at TMT so the FMs were trying to follow through on that and determine if we need to have a follow up and see if there is anything we want to talk about or strategies that we might employ to deal with this or let it ride through the weekend.

Doug Baus, Corps, said that he wanted to Lorz to know that the AAs heard his request and as he had noted, it was identified in the FOP that there is monitoring and managing adult conversion rates in-season with TMT. He said that the AAs had heard Lorz's comments, and it did seem reasonable that TMT could check in on conversion tomorrow morning. He said that if he had heard correctly that TMT could continue to monitor conditions and then could assess on tomorrow (Thursday) an appropriate pate moving forward. Baus asked if that captured Lorz's intent.

Lorz said that Baus probably said it better than he did.

Baus said that he just wanted to say that he had appreciated the coordination on this topic and just wanted to confirm that the AAs heard the request. He said that TMT would continue to monitor it and can check in on the conditions tomorrow and evaluate how to proceed moving forward.

Jay Hesse, Nez Perce, said to simplify, if we see a black dot tomorrow, we should have special TMT tomorrow, if we do not, we do not need to have one.

Stranz said that was what she had heard and it sounded like if there was a black dot and we have a TMT meeting it would need to be after 11:00. She asked if everybody could put a placeholder on their calendar for 11:30 and then stay tuned for an email. She asked if it would make sense to put a link on the TMT website and if there was not black dot it would be cancelled tomorrow.

Baus said that TMT would assess conditions tomorrow and then we would monitor the conditions and then figure out a plan moving forward tomorrow once we get the updated real-time conditions.

Stranz said okay, that Baus would post something. If we do need to have a meeting, he will put on the TMT agenda tomorrow.

Baus said yes, as we just talked about, if we evaluate conditions tomorrow and TMT needs to have a meeting, we will figure out a plan moving forward.

**6. Agenda – *Wednesday, May 27, 2026***

Meeting Location: Microsoft Teams

- a) FPAC Treaty Flow Augmentation Request
- b) Non-Court Ordered Operations Review

**Today’s Attendees:**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>TMT Representative(s)</b>
NOAA Fisheries	Kelsey Swieca, Trevor Conder
Oregon	Erick Van Dyke
Washington	Charles Morrill
Kootenai Tribe	
Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation	
Umatilla Tribe (CRITFC)	Tom Lorz, Pete McHugh
Yakama Nation	Tom Iverson
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)	Chris Runyan, Eric Rothwell
Army Corps of Engineers (COE)	Doug Baus (Chair), Aaron Marshall, Lisa Wright
US Fish & Wildlife Service	Dave Swank
Idaho	Jonathan Ebel
Montana	
Spokane Tribe (STOI)	
Nez Perce Tribe (NPT)	Jay Hesse
Warm Springs Tribe	
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	
Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)	Tony Norris, Ben Hausmann

Other Attendees (non-TMT members):

COE – Gregory Hoffmann, Kenneth Sears, Megan Biljan, David Doll, Chris Peery, Leah Hamilton, Oscar Espinoza, Michelle Yuen, Eric Chow, Alexis Mills, Dan Turner, Patricia Madson, Kasi Underhill, David Varner, Tony Garcia Morales, Seungwoo Chang

BOR – Ryan Fosness

BPA –

NPCC – Windy Schoby, Kate Self

GCPUD – Shaun Harrington

Energy EPS – Joshua Rasmussen

AVA – Patrick Maher, Mike Dillon, Steve Lentini

PGE – Phil DeVol

Washington Ecology – Thomas Starkey

Oregon DEQ – David Gruen

Unaffiliated – Stacy Horton, Dylan Nguyen, George Gardner, Joseph Akers

DS Consulting – Emily Stranz (Facilitator), Colby Mills

CorSource – Andrea Ausmus (BPA note taker, Contractor)

Clearing Up – K.C. Mehaffey

Columbia Basin Bulletin – Mike O’Bryant

FPC – Noah Campbell, Erin Cooper