

COLUMBIA RIVER TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT TEAM

September 23, 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.

Review Meeting Summaries & Minutes

TMT Members approved the facilitator's summary from September 9, official meeting minutes will be reviewed at the next TMT meeting.

Fall Spillway Weir (SW) Operations Update

Tony Norris, BPA, reported on the [updated notification sent to TMT](#) after the first week of fall SW implementation, noting lessons learned and operational refinements. A 24-hour block now begins at 0500 hours to reduce gate changes and better align with daylight hours and Columbia Basin Telecommunications (CBT) data outage resolution. For Little Goose (LGS), Lower Monumental (LMN), and Ice Harbor (IHR), the operation now uses measured/computed project outflow from the upstream project rather than inflow derived from forebay elevations, which is easier to resolve and more accurate. Flow thresholds were tightened after 1 week, based on expected average head ranges and minimum generation values. Revised thresholds for 24-hour surface spill include Lower Granite (LWG): 24 kcfs, LGS: 21 kcfs, LMN: 22 kcfs, and IHR: 24 kcfs (no change at McNary/MCN).

Jay Hesse, Nez Perce Tribe, appreciated the refinements and noted the LWG operation from the previous day suggested there may be room for further improvement to maximize spill hours to benefit fish. From the Tribe's perspective, a simple mass-balance view suggested spill could potentially have been doubled from 4 to 8 hours while still maintaining minimum generation across the day. He encouraged Action Agencies (AAs) to avoid considering the current implementation as final. Tony noted the AAs are always evaluating operations and will issue additional updates to TMT if changes are made, that said, under current conditions they do not expect changes. He emphasized that hourly inflow forecasts are highly variable, especially at LWG; from BPA's perspective the low-flow conditions make more precise hourly shaping impractical.

Jonathan Ebel, ID, suggested that within-day shaping through forebay adjustments may be a tool to manage flows and better support spill objectives. Tony responded that under higher flows forebay shaping is more feasible, but with very low inflows there is little water to store in forebays; additionally, such shaping increases system and implementation complexity, and spread of flow variability to downstream projects.

[McNary Dam Historical September Outflows](#) were presented to demonstrate how current September conditions compare historically. Recent years have been among the lowest 4 water years in the recent record; September outflows have been lower since 1994 because of the system's recovery and augmentation patterns. Jonathan Ebel, ID, noted major storage and system changes over time, resulting in impacts to September outflows over the years. Basin configuration in the 1950s was very different from today; added context around change points (such as 1994) could be useful in interpreting the data. From a fish perspective, some within-day flexibility may still exist if the goal is to maximize spill.

In response to a query from Charlene Hurst, WA, regarding the flows needed to allow for within-day shaping, Tony indicated they retained an approximate 5 kcfs buffer at MCN to account for upstream

variability; some Salmon Managers asked to revisit this buffer as flows increase (for example, when MCN average outflow reaches mid-80s kcfs), the issue will be monitored and potentially refined as flows change.

Tom Iverson, Yakama Nation, raised concern for John Day (JDA), asking whether standard spill could be used to aid passage of ESA-listed steelhead fallbacks and fall Chinook, noting very low steelhead returns. Tony reiterated that the 2026 FOP calls for surface weir spill (not deep spill) where feasible; when enough water is available, JDA SWs will be reopened where possible. Standard spill for overshoot passage is not currently on the table and AAs are adhering to the FOP as the basis for TMT discussions. Jonathan added that the Snake currently has much less flexibility, while JDA may offer the clearest opportunity to provide SW flow.

Upstream Storage / Carryover

A request had been made previously at TMT to explore whether Upper Snake Reclamation carryover (irrigation reservoirs) or other storage (Libby/LIB, Hungry Horse/HGH, Dworshak/DWR, Grand Coulee/GCL) could provide water to bridge low-flow gaps downstream.

- **ACTION:** Eric Rothwell, Reclamation Alternate, and Erick Van Dyke, OR, will follow-up with Chris Runyan on the topic and will circle back to TMT.

Tony noted that the EIS/BiOp direct headwater projects to recover to support future augmentation operations, so continued drafting of those projects for fall spill is not part of the current plan. Salmon Managers emphasized that from a fish perspective this is a holistic question to support fish passage objectives: if upstream storage is considered, all relevant projects and their EIS/BiOp commitments (end-of-September targets, resident fish concerns, refill requirements) must be considered. Erick emphasized that the current approach is not doing enough for ESA-listed species from OR's perspective, and that the allocation framework itself needs to be reconsidered. Brian Marotz, MT, reminded the group that LIB and HGH have end-of-September draft targets already designed to balance resident fish and downstream benefits; LIB is already below such targets and HGH is approaching its target. Jonathan emphasized the limited water upstream, cautioning that taking water from Upper Snake carryover would reduce next year's augmentation capacity (would reallocate limited active storage) and likely reduce chum augmentation, so upstream options are constrained and require agreement across the region.

Water Management Plan (WMP) Update

In response to a query, Doug Baus, Corps, clarified that the draft WMP is expected to be finalized and available on October 1. AAs plan to reach out individually to commenters during the week of October 5 to walk through their respective comments and edits. Jay asked the Corps to consider presenting at TMT on the significant changes from the previous year. The Corps will discuss with BPA and Reclamation and report back.

Set Agenda for Next TMT Meeting

TMT Members may send agenda items to Doug Baus or Emily Stranz. A draft agenda will be posted to the TMT website by Monday COB.

1. Fall Spillway Weir Operations
2. Non-Court Ordered Operations Review

Questions or Comments from Non-TMT Members

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

The next TMT meeting will be on October 7 at 9 AM PDT.

**Columbia River Regional Forum
Technical Management Team
OFFICIAL MINUTES
Wednesday, September 23, 2026**

Today's TMT meeting was held via Microsoft Teams, 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 Meeting Summaries & Minutes – *Emily Stranz, DS Consulting*

a) September 9 Minutes

- Pending

b) September 9 Summary

- Approved

2. Fall Spillway Weir Operations Update – *Tony Norris, BPA, and Doug Baus, Corps-NWD*

a) [TMT Coordination](#)

- After the first week BPA sent out an updated notification that included adjustments based on lessons learned on implementation.
- Adjustments:
 - 24-hour block starts at 0500 that eliminates a gate change and helps when trying to resolve any CBT data issues.
 - Roughly starts at the start of daylight hours.
 - Instead of using inflow at Little Goose (LGS), Lower Monumental (LMN) and Ice Harbor (IHR) they are using the measured project outflow from the upstream project.
 - Easier to resolve than using inflow measurements that are based on forebay elevations.
 - Sharpened the flow thresholds for each of the projects to get those narrowed down and closer to using expected average head ranges when using the min-gen values for those projects.
 - LWG and IHR 24-hour block threshold is now at 24 kcfs, a drop of 1 kcfs from the previous criteria.
 - LGS 24-hour block threshold is 21 kcfs and LMN is 22 kcfs (down from 25 kcfs).
 - No change for McNary (MCN).

Jay Hesse, Nez Perce, thanked Norris for the update and said that he appreciated the refinements that were sent out. He said looking at the operations, specifically at LWG, for example yesterday, it seemed like there was an opportunity for some further refinement to increase the hours of spill implementation. Hesse shared some broad-brush math, the mass balance would have said that there was enough water to double those hours of spill from 4 hours to 8 hours and maintain min-gen operations across the 24

hours. He said that he knew that there was some fuzziness in doing that, but it seems like a big enough discrepancy to look for further refinement. He said that his one comment that he wanted folks to understand was to register that desire to maximize the number of hours of spill implementation. He said that his question for Norris was if there was a continuing of looking for refinement to force implementation criteria like he had described to further improve upon that from a fish standpoint.

Norris said that BPA was always evaluating the operation as they move forward and if they see that there is an opportunity for any changes, they will consider sending a similar update out if they find that there is opportunities that they could implement. He said again, especially with LWG in particular, it is very difficult to use an hourly inflow forecast because that is quite variable based on the upstream project's operation. He said that is just not really feasible when flows are this low. Right now, BPA is not expecting to see any changes in the criteria; they have taken a pretty close look at this, and they are not really expecting further refinements in the future, but that does not mean that they are not still monitoring operations.

Hesse said that in TMT's last discussion the Fish Managers (FM) asked about improving the certainty of inflow information and the understanding of that to address that uncertainty that Norris had raised last time, and today. He asked if there was any work to look at that and was there an opportunity that the FM can assist in providing that certainty in BPA's coordination with non-federal parties.

Norris said that he was not sure that was really feasible. There is a pretty significant hourly shape upstream at Hells Canyon (HCDI), it is not really feasible on an hourly basis.

Hesse said he would summarize that he heard that Norris expressed that the door was not closed for further refinement but that, under these conditions, BPA thinks that they are fine to do it as much as they can and probably would not be making any changes under the example of concern that Hesse had provided. Hesse said that he would reiterate his desire to seek further refinement and not have the door closed under adequate under current conditions.

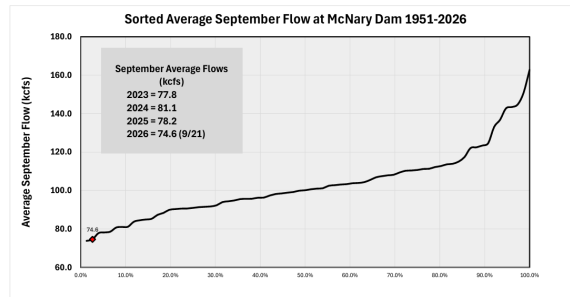
Stranz said that was noted.

Jonathan Ebel, ID, said that something, as the discussion moved forward, that he would appreciate BPA discussing was the inflow measurements, that inflow divided, is a calculated value incorporating the change in the forebay elevation, or the storage at the project for which it is calculated and the outflow. He said that he would like to get into what flexibility is provided or is not being used as a result of not using the flexibility in forebay elevations to provide the spill to dampen those changes in real inflow. For example, when Norris brings up HCDI, that can be dampened and spread out over the day at LWG using changes in forebay elevations. He said that there are good and bad things for fish associated with that, and he is not often a proponent of changing forebay elevations too much. He said that in this case, it depends on what the goal is, are the Action Agencies (AA) trying to provide the spill, and if that was the case, then it seems that within day shaping is certainly feasible with more extensive use of the forebays for that purpose.

Norris said that these flows are quite low. Using the forebay to something along those lines when you have more flow is more feasible, but when you have very little flow, you have very little flow to fill into the forebay. The inflow is also quite variable and difficult to forecast, and BPA does not just use one piece of information to forecast that inflow,

they use several pieces of information to forecast that inflow. They do not sit on their hands to implement these operations, it is difficult when flows are low and you have reasonable and significant amount of uncertainty, and yet BPA still needs to maintain all of their other project requirements as well. Norris said that they are doing as best as they can on this in particular, and if they see room for adjustments then they can make those, but they have spent quite a bit of time examining this.

b) McNary Dam - Historical September Outflows



- Illustrates the flows in the Lower Columbia and how low the flows really are compared to historical.
- September 21, 2026
 - MCN Outflows: 74.6 kcs
- This is not atypical for September when recovering the system from summer augmentation.
- Note:
 - 2026 is the fourth low water year in a row.
 - Also included in four of the seven years for flows out of MCN.
 - Since 1994, when we instituted augmentation drafts at Grand Coulee (GCL) and had fall recovery objectives at GCL, September flows have averaged lower than they have in the previous years prior to 1994.
 - This is not atypical for low flows; it is just incrementally lower than the historical average.

Jonathan Ebel, Idaho, said that he was struck by using the data going back to 1951. The Northwest River Forecast Center (NWRFC) goes back to 1949. He said that the storage system has changed significantly since 1951.

Norris said that was the period of record on the Corps' data query. He said that was all, he just pulled it quickly for a quick analysis.

Ebel said okay, because he felt if Norris had taken this and moved, and maybe he would do it, but if you started it in 1980 what would it look like.

Norris said that there was a stark difference post 1994 when we started targeting higher elevations after the Summer Augmentation Draft. He said that you could see a change there.

Ebel said that there was a historical look in a report a few years ago on the effect of storage in the Spring and it was also interesting to define those change points, it would be

interesting to do that in the Fall as well. He said that whenever something like this is thrown up there with the dates, it is always this would be because of MCN. When it was finished the flows of MCN would not be measured at MCN before MCN was done. He said that he wanted to make sure that people viewed this in context of this, this number would be different, it will still be at the lower end, what we are at the lower end of he was not sure. He said that he still held that there was some flexibility in there within day if the goal is to achieve the spill that the region is looking for.

Charlene Hurst, Washington, said that she was going to attempt to follow up on something that Ebel said, but she admitted that she was newer to this forum and so she might get some of the words wrong and she hoped that she would get some help if she messed up. She said that in the discussion so far, obviously it is a low flow year, and she heard that with Ebel's suggestion of shaping, at what flow level would Norris, or BPA/Corps, need to maybe consider that. She said that BPA had the thresholds in the updated plan that was sent and she was looking for a bit more context about when they all think those discussions would be appropriate.

Norris said that he was not sure he understood the question.

Ebel said that it was an AA question, but if you take an average daily flow and then you assume a lot of the constraints that Norris was talking about are ignored for simplicity's sake. The flow needs to be the amount of spill required, or the spillway weirs plus the minimum generation requirement on a daily average basis and that is if everything is flat. He said that was the starting point, and then the complexities of variations in grid needs for liability come into play, unexpectedly large changes in inflow caused by upstream regulation and he would contend that the ones that are seen are pretty predictable. But at its simplest framework, it is just the amount of spill that is going to be provided plus minimum generation on a daily average basis.

Norris added miscellaneous flows [Ebel said ladders and leakage and that stuff] and buffer for uncertainty.

Ebel told Norris that he was trying to provide Hurst the baseline, and then you start to put in those buffers and for a lot of other potentialities.

Norris said that he had thought BPA had provided that: 24 kcfs is the number.

Stranz asked if Norris meant that was the number that they all felt comfortable for spilling.

Norris said that was what was in the document that BPA provided and they had made adjustments to the initial guidance to lower that as best possible. He said that he felt that BPA had addressed this by sharpening their pencil a little bit.

Stranz said that Norris had said earlier, in response to Ebel, when Ebel had asked the question of if BPA could shape the forebays, like within day shaping to allow for more hours of spill. She said that Norris' response at that point was when you have more water in the system that was be more possible. She said that what she thought Hurst was asking was, okay, how much more water do you need in the system in order to allow that flexibility of shaping that forebay.

Norris said that these are low flow conditions, and we are at the bottom of the conditions. BPA can provide 24-hour blocks when they have more than 24 kcfs, below that they still need something that is simple enough to be implemented and so BPA will minimize their gate changes and they are going to have an operation that is simple enough for project

operators and duty schedulers to implement on an everyday, reliable, consistent basis. He said that what was suggested is that BPA has an hourly operation that has to hinge on any small changes in the hourly inflow that would store and release water with the uncertainty of the upstream project. That is going to travel downstream and make that more difficult for the next downstream project to implement as well. BPA has to balance the system from top to bottom and not just at one single project.

Stranz restated that it is too complicated of an operation under low flows to try to do load shaping.

Norris said yes, we are on the bottom of flows right now, we can still get lower, but they are quite low, typically low.

Charles Morrill, Washington, said that he understood what was being talked about for the Snake projects, but was wondering about the projected increase in flows at MCN. He asked if there was an opportunity to take a finer pencil and look at the MCN TSW operation again when flows get in the mid-80s. He said that he was taking the information available to him, and it suggests that we may be able to open them with 84 – 85 kcfs. He said that he was not sure if that was appropriate or not, but he would simply say that given BPA's openness to looking at things again. He asked if as those flows increase, we could do that with less than 90 kcfs or did BPA view that as the 90 kcfs really gives us the security that we want to operate both TSWs.

Norris said that at MCN, in particular, we have the uncertainty of upstream operations. We really need a buffer there to manage around changes in inflow that we have no control over. So, they can estimate as best possible, but they still need a buffer, and they have whittled that buffer down to around 5 kcfs. He said that they had sharpened that as best possible at this point.

Morrill said that the 5 kcfs buffer fits with what he had looked at and what he thought was feasible. He thanked Norris for sharing that. He said that he would like to see if as we get further on in this and watch what is going on whether we could shrink our pencil a little bit more at MCN he did not know.

Tom Iverson, Yakama, thanked Norris and said that he appreciated all of the information. He said that he recognized that it is a low flow year and that BPA is doing the best they can to provide this surface spill for the Steelhead overshoots and Fall Chinook fallbacks in the system. He said that he was concerned about John Day Dam (JDA) and he was wondering if we could at least be using standard (deep) spill to provide an avenue for any of the Steelhead overshoots or fallbacks. He said that we have the lowest Steelhead return since the dams went in and they have been counting Steelhead and he wondered if there was something more that we could do at JDA. He said that if TMT have had this conversation, he had been out of pocket for the last month, so he had not been around for all of the discussions but that one was jumping out at him.

Norris said the 2026 FOP calls for surface spill and not deep spill and so when we cannot provide surface spill it will be off and when we get enough water they will be reopening JDA's spillway weirs where possible when flows increase.

Iverson asked but what about standard spill to help with passage of fallback.

Norris said that was not on table. The FOP calls for surface spill.

Stranz spoke to Iverson and said that she was not sure that he was here for the last couple meetings, but TMT has talked a couple different times about options to use other

spillways and the AA are sticking to what is in the FOP at this point for TMT conversations.

Ebel said that Iverson kind of hit it. He said that he wanted to focus his comments he is primarily talking about JDA. In the Snake there is a lot less flexibility at the moment. From his perspective there is a lot less water in the Snake, a lot less ability to move that water around. But at JDA is where he thought the opportunity was to bring peace to the conversation to provide at least a spillway weir of water.

Stranz noted that there was another ask.

Hesse said that it was his recollection that BOR had an assignment to look at water availability and upstream storage projects and whether or not there was any water they could send down to bridge this gap.

Eric Rothwell, BOR, said that he would follow up with Chris Runyan if he had anything and would get back to Hesse on that during this meeting if he heard anything back.

Erick Van Dyke, Oregon, said that there had not been a connection for that conversation at this point. Still to come.

Stranz said that it sounded like there was still some interest in it though.

Van Dyke said that he thought that it was a necessary component that the region may not be hearing about at this point in the conversation. He said that he thought it was a necessary conversation that needs to occur. It just had not happened yet. Van Dyke apologized.

Stranz asked if Rothwell would take back to Runyan that it was still something that TMT members were interested in learning more about. She asked if Van Dyke wanted to reach out directly to Runyan or if TMT wanted to just ask Runyan to bring an update to the next TMT meeting.

Van Dyke said that they had just failed to connect and that they would still work on that one.

Norris asked why just GCL and not Libby (LIB), Hungry Horse (HGH), or Dworshak (DWR).

Hesse said that the request was holistic.

Stranz agreed that she did not think that it was limited.

Van Dyke said that this was part of the conversation that seemed to be missing here. Water is banked, and how it is allocated is the part that seems to be missing in the conversation. He said that he did not disagree with Norris, why not look at all of the storage projects that are connected in some way and how that fits into this allocation process that is seeming to miss the intent of providing more for fish passage. He said that was his input at this point.

Norris said to be clear this would be the first time that anyone had ever discussed September, October, November flow augmentation to support a spill operation.

Van Dyke said that he thought that was incorrect, it is about a fish passage operation, so we have been talking about that for quite a long time.

Norris said not for September, October, and November from a flow augmentation standpoint. He said that was new.

Van Dyke said in some respects we have added no flow at all in those periods in a process that really was not collaboratively advertised. So, there are a lot of details like the one that Norris was pointing out that could be probably given examples on both sides of the scale. He said that he did not think that was what we were here to do today though. He thanked Norris for his input.

Stranz asked if Norris wanted to say more from his perspective, the conversation had not been had, she asked if there was a why that was important for him to communicate.

Norris said that the EIS and BiOp has us recovering our storage elevations, the headwater projects are transitioning to recovering from Summer augmentation drafts. For GCL in particular we are recovering GCL to be able to support the augmentation for the Chum operation. So continued draft of these projects to support a spill operation downstream was not something that had been considered.

Stranz thanked Norris for adding that detail.

Rothwell said in danger of repeating everything that Norris had said and in acknowledgement that this was brand new to him today. At GCL there are also the resident fish. BOR is trying to refill for local concerns, but that is just an example, every project where you are investigating altering for one purpose, there are going to be impacts to other purposes. He said that he hoped that they know that there is an open conversation about what was in the EIS and why, and the purpose of the refill of each of these projects this time of year to support in situ right now issues, but also potentially later in the season issues. He said that he thought that it was an important acknowledgement of what Norris said

Brian Marotz, Montana, said that a lot of this that was being discussed is already in the BiOp and EA. He said that he wanted to remind TMT that there are end of September targets at LIB and HGH that were designed to basically keep the resident fish conditions healthy and send water down that continues to move through the system to help anadromous fish. He said that is already built in. He said not to forget that there are end of September draft targets that both LIB and HGH that are based on how much water is in the system at any given time. You have the combined volume of what the inflow is to these projects plus the change in storage to reach those targets. Now, LIB is already below that target, but HGH is approaching that target and that means that we are taking this inflow in the fall into these projects that are going to be drafting now, for next year's flood management and we will continue to draft and that means that not only are inflows coming down, but you are also taking some storage that is already built in, that water moves through the system and helps conditions downstream, so that is already baked in.

Stranz reminded TMT that when this conversation came up a couple of weeks ago, the request specifically was to explore whether there was any irrigation carryover from Reclamation projects upstream. She said that she thought at that point Ebel had let folks know from Idaho's perspective, there was no additional water, there is no carryover. So the ask was for additional conversation and exploration between Van Dyke and Runyan to just explore the idea and it sounded like from some people's perspective, that was still something that was worth looking into. She said that TMT would hear more next time we meet on that, after the conversation had happened a little more on the sidelines.

Ebel shared that he was not a proponent of looking upstream for water right now. He said that he thought Norris and Rothwell kind of hit it, you cannot augment flow year-round by definition. There is only so much water that you have. Any conversation on the Upper Snake has to recognize that it is 9% of active capacity, any change in carryover in the

Upper Snake will come out of flow augmentation next year by how the agreements up there are structured. He told Rothwell thank you for what the BOR had been doing for the Palisades. They have been doing some tough work up there, moving water, trying to keep some objectives in place. He said that he really appreciated that. But he just really wanted to make sure that people know that while representing the upstream, Upper Basin States, there is only so much water and it is allocated and baked into the system operations in certain ways downstream for a number of different uses, some fish, some not fish uses and changing that throws some serious wrenches which is why he is trying to get folks toward what they can do at the run of river projects themselves. It is pretty easy to look around the space right now and see that there is not a lot of water and if you do want water to try to provide the spill by increasing the flow in the river you are going to take it from Chum, that is pretty much the only way it is going to happen from his perspective.

Van Dyke said that he would like to say something since a lot of this was kind of looping around to comment and the suggestion brought up earlier by him. He said that he thought that a lot of this was baked in, but the thing that everyone seems to be leaving out of the equation is that we have not done enough to actually provide for the ESA-listed species that we are supposed to be trying to help out as well, so it is the allocation component that everybody should be thinking about and how that functions which is what he thought he heard Ebel say. But the problem is that everybody has a bite out of that allocation that they are going to want to continue to have. No one is trying to take away from that. But it also sounds like in a lot of respects there is not much effort trying to rearrange the deck chairs in this case, which is maybe what needs to happen. He said that he was just talking out loud in this forum about some concepts that are clearly going to have to be talked about in detail before changes are made. However, what he was seeing right now is not meeting the intent of an order that is important to fish passage improvements, and we are hopeful that folks will start thinking a little more holistically and maybe quit grabbing so tightly to their own purpose. Hopefully that was not an enraging and enflaming conversation but there is concern still.

3. Agenda Items

Next Meeting Scheduled: Wednesday, October 7, 2026

Meeting Location: Microsoft Teams

Next Week's Agenda Topics

- Fall Spillway Weir Operations Update
- Operations Review

Hesse asked if there would be an update on the Water Management Plan that should be out and finalized. He asked if there would at least be a notification or something on that.

Doug Baus, Corps, said that the AAs did plan on having that finalized and have it available on October 1. He asked if there was something more specific that Hesse was asking for.

Hesse asked if TMT could get a two-minute summary of interesting modifications or high-profile changes from the previous year.

Baus said that they did plan on reaching out to all of the individual commenters since there was quite a diversity of feedback and so the AAs were going to reach out to all the folks that contributed and provided comments and feedback the week of October 5 and

follow up with folks and provide the opportunity to walk through each and every comment. That was their plan for reaching out to folks on the WMP.

Stranz confirmed that there would be no presentation at TMT. She said that she thought that Hesse might be asking for a presentation at TMT.

Baus said that was not the plan. He said all the comments are available on the TMT website and they did get a significant amount of comments. He said that he heard what Hesse was saying but he did not think that it could be distilled down into two minutes. There was a diversity. He thought that they appreciated the feedback from everyone and they got quite a bit of comments and recommended changes and he was not sure that he could distill that down to two minutes.

Hesse said that he would be willing to give Baus more time.

Stranz said that there had been a request for some kind of presentation on the significant changes that happened to the WMP based off of folk's comments. She asked Baus to take that internally to see if that was something that they could at all provide. She said that she did hear that he planned to connect with each of the commenters individually to walk through comments with them on a one-on-one basis, so that people are aware of the changes and comments that have been provided.

Baus said that was correct, the week of October 5.

Future Agenda Topics

- 2026 SR Sockeye Review (?)
- Adult Passage Assessment of LMN and JDA
- DART Presentation

Today's Attendees:

Agency	TMT Representative(s)
NOAA Fisheries (NMFS)	Trevor Conder
Oregon	Erick Van Dyke
Washington	Charlene Hurst, Charles Morrill
Kootenai Tribe	
Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation	
Umatilla Tribe (CTUIR) & CRITFC	Pete McHugh
Yakama Nation	Keely Murdoch, Tom Iverson
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)	Eric Rothwell
Army Corps of Engineers (COE)	Doug Baus (Chair), Lisa Wright
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Dave Swank
Idaho	Jonathan Ebel
Montana	Brian Marotz
Spokane Tribe (STOI)	
Nez Perce Tribe (NPT)	Jay Hesse
Warm Springs Tribe	
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT)	
Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)	Tony Norris, Ben Hausmann

Other Attendees (non-TMT members):

COE – Catherine Dudgeon, Brian Majeran,
Chris Peery, Oscar Espinoza, Grant Bell, Dan
Turner, Eric Chow, Megan Biljan, Lumas
Helaire, Michelle Yuen, Tiffany Dixon

FPC – Erin Cooper

AVA – Patrick Maher, Steve Lentine

Unaffiliated – Eric Wood, Ryan Slinger

BPA – Tammy Mackey

Oregon DEQ – David Gruen

Washington Ecology – Thomas Starkey

DS Consulting – Emily Stranz (Facilitator),
Colby Mills

CorSource – Andrea Ausmus (BPA note taker,
Contractor)

Columbia Basin Bulletin – Mike O'Bryant

EKI – Eve James

NPCC – Kate Self

GCPUD – Eva Stites, Joseph Akers

Energy EPS – Joshua Rasmussen

PGE – Phil DeVol