

Tom Karier
Chair
Washington

Frank L. Cassidy Jr.
"Larry"
Washington

Jim Kempton
Idaho

Judi Danielson
Idaho



Joan M. Dukes
Vice-Chair
Oregon

Melinda S. Eden
Oregon

Bruce A. Measure
Montana

Rhonda Whiting
Montana

Council Meeting Walla Walla Washington

May 9-10, 2006

Joan Dukes made a motion that the Council meet in executive session at 8:00 A.M. on Wednesday, May 10 to discuss participation in civil litigation. Melinda Eden seconded the motion, which passed eight to zero on a roll call vote.

Welcome by Lt. Colonel Randy Glaeser, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District.

In welcoming the Council to Walla Walla, Lt. Colonel Randy Glaeser of the Corps said "relationships" are the key to balancing demands on the Columbia River hydrosystem. He pointed out that the Corps, Bonneville, the Council, tribes, and many others have a role to play, and "we've depended on relationships to get things done."

The Walla Walla district oversees 4,400 MW of generating capacity, which brings in about \$800 million in revenues annually, he said.

1. Council discussion with the Columbia Basin Trust regarding the Center of Knowledge proposal.

Member Dukes reported on a tour the Council hosted for representatives of the Columbia Basin Trust. We had a look at the installed removable spillway weir at Ice Harbor Dam and then moved off to a wind farm, where we had a good discussion of why that location worked well, she continued. We ended with an agricultural site, where we saw the irrigation system installed at a winery, Dukes said.

Garry Merkel of British Columbia's Columbia Basin Trust (CBT) invited the Council to collaborate in an effort to build an international Columbia River Basin Center of Knowledge. Sharing information and having a common information base is the foundation to good planning and cross-border management, he said. Merkel said the idea for the center builds on previous cross-border projects.

Dukes made a motion to direct staff to continue working on the International Columbia River Basin Center of Knowledge with the CBT and to release the May 9 draft proposal for the center for 60 days of public comment. Melinda Eden seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

With these efforts, we are forging lower-level political relationships that will serve us well “when we face tough negotiations on the Columbia River Treaty,” Merkel commented.

2. Council decision on Step 3 - Northeast Oregon Hatchery Spring Chinook Master Plan (Project #1988-053-01):

Mark Fritsch, manager, project implementation.

Staffer Mark Fritsch introduced a panel of representatives from the Nez Perce Tribe, who described the history and purpose of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) project, along with an account of the work accomplished so far and the tasks ahead. He explained that NEOH is now before the Council for a decision on Step 3 of the project: construction of a new incubation, rearing, and adult collection facility on the Lostine River, as well as improvements to an existing facility on the Imnaha River.

The NEOH project master plan was authorized in 1988, but in 1991, spring chinook in the Blue Mountain Province were listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), which caused delay and changes to the original plan, he explained. Fritsch described the project’s history, which includes Bonneville-funded broodstock programs in 1997 and 1998, a new master plan submittal in 2000, preliminary design and environmental review in October 2004, and a final design and cost submittal in March 2006.

Dave Johnson of the Nez Perce Tribe asked the Council to consider four points relative to NEOH. The hatchery project is “a child of the Council process,” he said, describing the Council-directed steps NEOH sponsors have gone through to get to a Step 3 decision. With regard to concerns about the project’s relationship to the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Biological Opinion (BiOp) remand, NOAA has supported NEOH since the mid-1990s, according to Johnson. It was included in the 2000 BiOp and is again called for in the current remand considerations, he said. The current concerns are about ESA crediting and how the project will be counted “to fill the gap” in the BiOp, Johnson explained.

Becky Johnson of the Nez Perce Tribe outlined the benefits of the NEOH project.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for NEOH has been deferred to the 2007-2009 funding process, according to Jay Hesse of the Nez Perce Tribe.

Fritsch summarized the budget and economic effects of the project. There are four recommendations in the decision document, Fritsch continued: a recommendation that Bonneville fund capital construction of the facilities related to NEOH, conditioned on Bonneville confirming that they would fall under capital costs; confirmation that previous funding conditions have been satisfied, with the exception of a management agreement that is currently under development; a statement that M&E is deferred to the 2007-2009 project review process; and a request that Bonneville provide an update regarding the outcome of the necessary permits.

Dukes made a motion that the Council recommend Bonneville fund the capital construction of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery facilities subject to development of a confirmed management agreement and acknowledge that the conditions imposed in earlier reviews have been satisfied. Larry Cassidy seconded the motion.

Council chair Tom Karier offered a substantial amendment. He proposed the motion include a not-to-exceed amount of \$16,462,309 and a statement that project O&M and M&E costs be prioritized for funding within the Blue Mountain provincial budgets. He also proposed additional conditions, including that Bonneville confirm to the Council that NEOH is expected to receive an appropriate amount of credit in the hydrosystem Biological Opinion (BiOp) and is consistent with NOAA recovery goals, and that by June 1, Bonneville would provide a formal policy defining how many and what size personal residences for hatcheries are appropriately funded by Bonneville. Measure seconded the amendment.

Melinda Eden disagreed with including M&E and the BiOp crediting issue in the motion. I don't disagree with the concern about personal residences, but it is not fair to attach that issue to this project, she added. We could ask Bonneville for a policy separate from this project, Eden stated. Dukes asked if the Bonneville policy on residences would be retroactive. I note there are seven residences at one hatchery in Washington, she said. I think Bonneville could take on developing such a policy, but it should not be attached to this project, Dukes added.

I am concerned about the water quality permit, Danielson reiterated. It is vital and without it, this is not a viable project, she said.

Jim Kempton noted that the Council's action is not the last word. After our action, there will be a Bonneville record of decision, and a final decision will be made when updated O&M and M&E costs are known, Kempton stated.

Kempton made a motion that the clause about the Bonneville policy on residences be struck from the amendment. Eden seconded the motion.

Bruce Measure noted that the project sponsors indicated that one of the facilities would be within two miles of the town of Lostine, and an option for housing would be to find a lot to build a residence there. I'm concerned about these costs and will vote against this change to the amendment. The motion passed, with Danielson and Measure voting no.

Dukes said she did not want ESA crediting to get in the way of getting the NEOH project under way. The condition in the motion is not that the crediting issue be completely resolved, but that Bonneville confirm there is the expectation it will receive credit, Karier responded. Greg Delwiche of Bonneville indicated his agency would need more clarification from NOAA Fisheries on crediting before it could produce the confirmation asked for in the proposed amendment to the motion.

Eden asked if the M&E and O&M prioritization had been included in past decisions on hatcheries. Cassidy pointed out that this is the first decision on hatchery construction that has come up since the subbasin plans were adopted. I agree, Rhonda Whiting stated. We are doing things differently since the plans were adopted so there would not necessarily be a history of referring to the treatment of M&E and O&M, she added.

I think the water issue is outstanding, Danielson reiterated. “Bonneville won’t let us put down concrete” until they know the water permit is forthcoming, Becky Johnson replied. I think we can resolve that issue without a problem, she added. We need to better understand the risk factors in the event the water permit is contested, Delwiche said. If this motion passes, the ball is in our court on that, and we are comfortable taking it on, he said.

Eden made a motion that the statement about O&M and M&E be changed to say those costs “would be addressed” in the Blue Mountain provincial budgets, rather than directing they be prioritized. Dukes seconded the motion, which passed with Measure voting against it. Karier’s amendment, with the changes, passed unanimously.

The motion to recommend funding, as amended, passed with a majority voting in favor.

3. Research, monitoring and evaluation work in the Walla Walla Subbasin:

Brian Wolcott Director Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council; Jesse Schwartz RM&E Supervisor CTUIR Fisheries Program; Steve Martin Executive Director Snake River Salmon Recovery Board; Gary James CTUIR Fisheries Program Manager

Representatives of agencies and tribes working on fish and wildlife projects in the Walla Walla subbasin briefed the Council on their progress. Brian Wolcott of the Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council described several fish passage projects, which include installation of over 350 fish screens on pumps in Oregon and Washington. Jesse Schwartz of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) explained the approach to RME in the subbasin. There has been a call for RME to plug science into management, and the Walla Walla has responded, he stated. The subbasin is poised to become “a legacy system” for the Council’s program, Schwartz said.

Steve Martin of the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board described how the board used the subbasin plans to develop a recovery plan for the Walla Walla. The recovery plan has been published as a Federal Register notice, and a public comment period is under way, he reported. program.

Gary James of the CTUIR said a critical part of the progress in the Walla Walla subbasin is the Council and Bonneville funding role. We may be on a course that threatens our accomplishments if there are drastic funding reductions, he said. We’ve looked at the cutoffs on project funding, and we have things “below the line” that are high priority in the subbasin, James stated.

4. Review of the proposed content for the Status of the Resources Report:

Lynn Palenksy, subbasin planning project manager; Brian Lipscomb, Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority.

Brian Lipscomb of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) gave an update on the Status of the Resource Report that CBFWA is developing. CBFWA is preparing a 120-page report that will inform the public about “what we’re doing with the \$153 million budget.”

We want them to know that budget is being spent efficiently and effectively, he stated. The FY 2005 report will be out in September or October, Lipscomb reported.

5. Briefing on the efficiency provisions of EPAct:

Tom Eckman, conservation resources manager.

[postponed until June]

6. Report on Supplementation monitoring workshop and report on supplementation project budgets:

Doug Marker, director, fish and wildlife division.

Staffer Steve Waste reported on a workshop held April 6 and 7 that addressed supplementation. A small number of participants, representing federal and state agencies and tribes, was invited to attend and explore ways to coordinate evaluation of supplementation programs in the Columbia River Basin, he said.

Reports from Fish and Wildlife, Power and Public Affairs committee chair:

Rhonda Whiting chair, fish and wildlife committee; Jim Kempton, chair, power committee; and Larry Cassidy, chair, public affairs committee.

Judi Danielson gave a report on the Fish and Wildlife Committee meeting, noting a discussion on six within-year funding requests that were forwarded from the Budget Oversight Group (BOG). The Council will have a chance to vote on these later in the meeting, she said. Danielson said there were discussions about the next fish and wildlife project selection process and fiscal partnerships (formerly referred to as cost sharing) for funding projects. She indicated that Power Committee members would also be interested in what is being proposed with regard to fiscal partnerships.

The Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) talked to us about regional data management, and we had a briefing on the mainstem systemwide review, Danielson continued. We also talked with Bonneville about the transitioning of contracts that expire in October, she said.

Eden reported that the Oregon Council members have been participating in workshops with subbasin planners and see a lot of activity in the area of funding partnerships.

Jim Kempton reported that the Power Committee held an unusual “closed” session to talk to Paul Norman of Bonneville about the Regional Dialogue. Bonneville is making final adjustments to its policy paper, and the information “is being sequestered” within the agency, he indicated. Bonneville hopes to have a draft out by the end of the month and is planning for a final record of decision (ROD) in the fall, Kempton said.

He noted that Council staff is working on a white paper on climate change and a proposal on CO₂ emissions. We had a briefing on the comments received on the resource adequacy proposal, as well as on various transmission issues and the Regional Technical Forum, Kempton reported. A status report on demand response indicates things are moving slowly because people are reluctant to participate, he wrapped up.

Larry Cassidy highlighted discussions at the Public Affairs Committee meeting, noting that the committee decided to delay release of the fifth annual report on fish and wildlife expenditures due to some inconsistencies in the graphs that were presented. He said the public affairs staff will engage a contractor to help with developing a press kit for the 25th anniversary celebration.

7. Council decision on within-year project funding requests:

Mark Fritsch

– Within-year funding requests for third quarter

The Council approved a recommendation that Bonneville make adjustments to the budgets for six projects in its FY 2006 budget. The funding requests came to the Council through the Budget Oversight Group (BOG) set up to track the fish and wildlife budget, Fritsch explained. These six projects have a favorable recommendation from Bonneville, he said, noting that there are expense adjustments related to five projects, as well as a capital expenditure for a land acquisition in Montana. Most of the expense adjustments are the result of the flat-line budget levels the projects have sustained, Fritsch said. He indicated the recommendation from the fish and wildlife committee was not unanimous.

Dukes made a motion that the Council recommend that Bonneville make the within-year project funding adjustments for implementation outlined in Bonneville's April 27, 2006 letter for a total of \$119,908 in expense and \$6,100,000 in capital funding in FY 2006, provided Bonneville verifies that enough capital funds remain in the FY 2006 budget to implement the Council's other recommendations for this year. Danielson seconded the motion.

Cassidy said he dissented at the committee meeting on the recommendation to approve the Swan Valley purchase. "We aren't in the business of blocking development," and some language in the description of the project had that sentiment, he indicated. But I looked at the project details and "I'm comfortable with it," and will vote in favor, Cassidy clarified.

The motion passed unanimously.

8. Council decision on Resource Adequacy Forum energy metric and target:

Terry Morlan, director, power division; Wally Gibson, manager, system analysis and generation; and John Fazio, senior power systems analyst.

The Council voted unanimously to adopt a Northwest resource adequacy standard. According to staffer Terry Morlan, the standard is the culmination of many months of work by the Pacific Northwest Resource Adequacy Forum. The Council released a proposed standard in February, he said, and took public comment until mid-April.

9. Briefing on 2005 results of Anadromous Fish Evaluation Program:

Mike Langeslay, Portland District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; Marvin Shutters, Walla Walla District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and Paul Ocker, Pacific Salmon Office of the Northwestern Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Paul Ocker of the Corps kicked off a report on the 2005 preliminary Anadromous Fish Evaluation Program (AFEP) results. The major categories of research in 2005 were juvenile fish passage and survival, transportation, and predation, he said. In addition, the Corps conducted research on adult fish, the estuary, and turbine survival, Ocker said.

Mike Langeslay presented the results for two Portland district mainstem dams, and Marvin Shutters presented results for the Walla Walla district's five dams. They described 2005 operation and research objectives for each dam, and the results were broken down by passage method and anadromous fish species. The following are highlights from the presentations.

Bonneville Dam: The corner collector at Powerhouse 2 provided 100 percent passage survival for yearling chinook, steelhead, and subyearling chinook. This was higher than the 91 to 98 percent survival for other passage routes at the dam. Research in 2006 will include evaluating new spillway operations to increase survival and initiating the design of Bonneville Powerhouse 1 sluiceway passage improvements.

The Dalles Dam: Overall dam passage survival was 93 percent for yearling chinook and 90 percent for subyearling chinook. Langeslay noted that most fish passed the dam via the spillway through bays 5 and 6. There is a problem on those bays with a vortex that develops at the foot of the spillway, he said. In 2006, the Corps will test a vortex suppression device, develop and design additional spillway survival improvements, and work on alternatives to distribute more fish to bays 1-4.

McNary Dam: Overall dam passage survival was 95 percent for yearling chinook, 93 percent for steelhead, and 96 percent for subyearling chinook. Spill made little difference in survival for yearling chinook and steelhead, but did for subyearlings. Research at McNary in 2006 will focus on surface passage and potential effects of a McNary modernization effort, which will increase turbine discharge at the dam.

Ice Harbor Dam: Research focused on the RSW. With the RSW, passage survival was 95 percent for yearling chinook, 91 percent for steelhead, and 93 percent for subyearling chinook. With spill, survival was 93 percent for yearling chinook, 93 percent for steelhead, and 95 percent for subyearling chinook. In 2006, research will refine operations and explore spillway and RSW injury rates.

Lower Monumental Dam: An RSW is under construction for the dam, and the 2005 research was aimed at finding the best location. Results showed higher survival and fewer injuries and mortalities in bay 8, and as a result, the RSW is being designed for that bay. Overall dam passage survival was quite low, 72 percent, but a large portion of the tagged fish did not arrive at the dam, which adds uncertainty to the results, Shutters said.

Although spillway survival was about 91 percent, 45 percent of the tagged subyearling chinook released several miles upstream didn't pass the dam, he reported. The radio tags have a limited life span so the fish will not be detected if they pass later, Shutters said. Council staffer Jim Ruff

noted that some of the fish may rear locally and overwinter. The Corps plans to use acoustic transmitters to investigate the situation in 2006.

Little Goose Dam: There were six days of forced spill followed by no spill at the dam. The confidence level for spill and turbine survival results, which was 92 percent in both cases, is low. Overall dam passage survival was 95 percent in the spring and 92 percent in the summer, but the effects of alternative salmon life histories and predation are unknown. In 2006, research will focus on RSW design and modeling.

Lower Granite Dam: Research at the dam was adjusted in-season because of the decision not to spill and to maximize transportation. Overall dam passage survival for yearling chinook was 96 percent in the spring. In the summer, the RSW was operated with widely varying levels of spill; overall dam survival was 94 percent with the RSW and 90 percent with spill only.

Transportation: Analysis was also done in 2005 on the benefits of transportation. Results, which were taken from the 2002 Snake River outmigration, indicate there were survival benefits with transportation versus in-river migration. For the Mid-Columbia hatchery chinook, transportation was not as beneficial as bypass. Ocker clarified that this was the first year of a three-year study.

Jim Kempton asked if the Corps' 2005 analysis of spill had results comparable to those reached by the Fish Passage Center. Ocker said the Corps' analysis was by project and not systemwide.

10. Update on In-season Columbia River Fishery:

Cindy LeFleur, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Robin Ehlke of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) updated the Council on the status of the spring chinook salmon run. The run, which began to pick up steam during the first week of May, is later than the 2005 run, which up to this year was the latest on record, she said.

The 2006 preseason forecast was 88,400 upriver spring chinook, Ehlke reported. The run includes salmon that migrate beyond Bonneville Dam, as well as Snake River chinook, she explained.

May 6, 7, and 8 saw good counts at Bonneville Dam, and there has been a "sharp spike" in the count, she reported. In 2005, we saw the latest-ever date at which 50 percent of the run had passed, but 2006 will outdo that, Ehlke predicted.

11. Update on potential state requests for exemptions from the Marine Mammal Protection Act:

John Ogan, senior counsel.

California sea lions are in place and feeding on salmon in the Columbia River, staffer John Shurts said. There are recent reports that hazing may actually make them more active and cause them to feed more, he said. At any rate, it isn't effective, Shurts added.

Washington and Oregon are exploring ways to deal with the problem effectively, he said. There are options provided under the Marine Mammal Act, including lethal means, Shurts said. The states are trying to find out about what is required and what the timeline looks like for obtaining one of the exemptions available under the Act, he explained. And they are finding that it is time consuming, Shurts said.

12. Council decision on project selection issue paper recommendation:

Patty O'Toole, program implementation manager.

– Acceptance of Bonneville's determinations for the use of capital funds for projects.

Staffer Patty O'Toole presented a new issue on the "rolling issue memo" related to 2007-2009 fish and wildlife project selection. The latest issue is the use of capital funding for fish and wildlife projects, she said. We need "to come to grips" with the use of capital, O'Toole said. Bonneville tightened its interpretation of its capital policy and said some projects could not go forward as capital expenditures, she explained. That meant projects either stalled or had to be fit into the expense budget, O'Toole said.

The staff recommendation to the Fish and Wildlife Committee is to accept Bonneville's determination of what can be capitalized for the short term, she said. We need to resolve the issue, and Bonneville has gone through the project proposals and reported what they would and would not capitalize, O'Toole explained. She said there is also the issue of whether to retroactively decrement the expense budget for costs of projects that were previously capitalized. The fish and wildlife committee does not concur with that, O'Toole reported.

Cassidy made a motion that directs staff to continue developing the FY 2007-2009 Project Selection Process using Bonneville's determination of which projects are eligible for capital funding for purposes of preparing the Council's budget recommendations for FY 2007-2009; continue to seek clarification from Bonneville of how it interprets and applies its capitalization policy; and not accept retroactive decrements against the expense budget for three projects that are proposed to be moved by Bonneville from capital to the expense budget for FY 2007-2009. Danielson seconded.

Eden offered an amendment to change the wording in the first paragraph to "using but not accepting Bonneville's determination." Kempton seconded the amendment, which passed unanimously.

After a break, Eden moved to table the motion until the June meeting. Kempton seconded the motion. Measure suggested the item be deferred rather than tabled. The motion passed on a six to one vote.

13. Review Fish and Wildlife Division Workplan:

Doug Marker.

Marker presented the fish and wildlife division work plan, noting that the 2007-2009 project selection process will dominate the division's work for the next several months. The ISRP

reviews of the projects will be coming in, and we will have many tasks related to that, he said. “It’s a huge amount of work,” and we are on schedule with the process, Marker stated. Finishing the AHA model work is another high priority project for the division, he said. Program monitoring and data management are also issues we will be working on, Marker continued.

14.Presentation on the science of climate change:

Philip Mote, University of Washington.

We know “with high confidence” through peer-reviewed research and other assessments that the earth’s climate is changing and that humans are involved in this global-scale change, according to Dr. Philip Mote of the Climate Impacts Group at the University of Washington and Washington’s state climatologist. Global average temperature is likely to change substantially during this century, he stated.

Mote cited evidence of the change, including temperature trend lines and an increase in carbon dioxide, and he pointed out that urbanization does not explain the phenomenon. For example, the average temperature in Forest Grove, a growing suburb of Portland, Oregon, has not increased as much as the average temperature in Portland’s forested watershed 25 miles east of the city, he said.

Planning for climate change will involve addressing water resources in the Columbia River Basin, he said. Information about human influence on climate and its effect on water resources in the Northwest is emerging, Mote wrapped up.

15.Update on intensively monitored watersheds:

Steve Leider, Washington Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office.

Steve Leider of the Washington Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office briefed the Council on efforts by the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) members to establish a network of intensively monitored watersheds (IMWs). He explained the various types of monitoring that are going on with fish and wildlife projects in the region, as well as the difference between river reach or project monitoring and IMWs, which test the collective effects of management actions on fish populations.

16.Briefing on Data Management Proposal:

Tom Karier, chair.

Karier briefed the Council on a proposal to create a Columbia Basin Data Center. The concept is to ask Bonneville to develop a scope of work and a budget for the data center, he said. The purpose of the center is to provide Internet access for a broad range of data, close the data gaps, oversee data quality and insure its integrity, and propose standard protocols for data collection and reporting, Karier explained. The center would complement the Northwest Environmental Data Network (NED), but would be independent, he added.

Karier said he wanted to release the proposal for public comment. I think this dovetails with the CBT's idea for a Columbia River Basin Center of Knowledge and could fold into that process, he said.

Paquet said he thought NED would endorse the idea for the data center and noted there is a NED workshop May 24-25. Tom shared his idea with NED, and the members agreed that the concepts and issues outlined in the proposal are important areas to address, he said.

Karier moved that the Council release the proposal for the Columbia Basin Data Center for public comment and ISAB review. Cassidy seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

17.Review Power Division Workplan:

Terry Morlan.

Morlan presented the Power Division work plan, explaining there are four general areas of activity: implementing the Fifth Power Plan; participating in energy policy processes; maintaining and enhancing tools and data for planning and analysis; and providing information, advice, and analysis. He went through a list of major issues the division will be involved with over the next year, including the Regional Dialogue, resource adequacy, demand response and distributed resources, recovery plan and BiOp analysis, and transmission organizations and the Western Reliability initiative.

18.Update on ISAB review topics:

Steve Waste, manager, program analysis and evaluation.

Waste updated the Council on the status of two assignments for the ISAB, Potential Impact of Human Development Patterns on fish and wildlife Populations and Impacts of Climate Change on fish and wildlife Restoration. The assignments were approved in 2002 but have been on "the back burner" while the ISAB addressed more time-sensitive topics, he explained. The ISAB has offered a proposal on how it plans to address these pending assignments, Waste said.

19.Council Business:

– Council decision to release Council's draft budget for public comment

Staffer Sharon Ossmann said she wanted to gather comments on the budget document with a goal of adopting it in July. We have to have the budget adopted by August in order to submit it in time for Bonneville's budget.

Karier suggested the Council may need to go over the budget in more detail. We could release the draft and go over details in June, Ossmann responded.

Dukes made a motion that the Council release for public comment its draft FY 2008 budget and revisions to the FY 2007 budget. Eden seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

- **Council decision to release Annual Report to the Governors on Bonneville's Fish and Wildlife expenditures**

[removed from agenda]

- **Approval of minutes**

Dukes made a motion that the Council approve for the signature of the Vice-Chair the minutes for the April 12-13, 2006 Council meeting held in Whitefish, Montana. Cassidy seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Approved June ____, 2006

Vice-Chair

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