

W. Bill Booth  
Chair  
Idaho

James A. Yost  
Idaho

Tom Karier  
Washington

Dick Wallace  
Washington



Bruce A. Measure  
Vice-Chair  
Montana

Rhonda Whiting  
Montana

Melinda S. Eden  
Oregon

Joan M. Dukes  
Oregon

## **Council Meeting Portland Oregon**

**July 14-16, 2009**

### **Minutes**

Bill Booth called the meeting to order at 1:40 p.m. on July 14 and adjourned it at 12:03 p.m. on July 16. All members were present.

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

Rhonda Whiting chair, fish and wildlife committee; Melinda Eden, chair, power committee; and Dick Wallace, chair, public affairs committee.

Rhonda Whiting reported that the Fish and Wildlife Committee discussed staff recommendations for the wildlife categorical review projects and the wildlife crediting forum. We had a briefing on the regional RM&E assessment report, an update on the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership and its 2009 priorities, and an update on the anadromous fish M&E workshop, she said. The committee talked about the regional data collection white paper and the quarterly review of within-year project funding adjustments and received updates on the future role of the Hatchery Scientific Review Group and the high-level indicators workshop, Whiting added.

Melinda Eden reported that the Power Committee discussed a variety of power plan issues, including the conservation targets and action items. We also talked about coal plants and carbon cost assumptions in the plan, she said.

Dick Wallace reported that the Public Affairs Committee is working on the upcoming Congressional tour in August, as well as the outreach and public hearings that will be associated with the release of the draft Power Plan.

## **Remarks by Paul Lumley:**

Paul Lumley, who became executive director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission on July 1, told the Council he is happy to be back in the Northwest and noted the Council's contribution in coordinating the subbasin planning effort. Lumley is looking forward to working more on power generation issues.

### **1. Presentation on U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's experience with invasive mussels in the West:**

Fred L. Nibling, Jr., Research Botanist, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Curt Brown and Fred Nibling, Jr. of the Bureau of Reclamation gave a presentation on their agency's experiences in trying to control zebra and quagga mussels throughout the West. Brown said Reclamation has received stimulus funding to test 60 of its reservoirs for the presence of mussels, including reservoirs in the Northwest. In 18 months, we'll know a lot more about where these organisms are so we can try to deal with them, he said.

Zebra and quagga mussels, first found in the Great Lakes in 1988, have no natural predators, are good at reproducing, and have broad environmental tolerances and good dispersal mechanisms, according to Nibling. They attach to the solid surfaces of boats, anchors, and aquatic plants -- "they glue themselves on like Velcro," he said.

They can clog structures like cooling units at power plants, cause flow restrictions and blockages, ruin generators, and result in chemical degradation of waters, Nibling stated. He showed a picture of pipes at the Hoover Dam power plant covered with mussels and said "It's a nightmare."

Mussels are in direct competition with our fisheries for food, damage fish habitat and block fish passage structures, he said. They grow on just about every surface, except copper, he noted. Western water systems have long, continuously managed reaches of flowing water so mussels can easily spread.

Nibling and Brown outlined the various efforts to control the spread of mussels.

Wallace asked about methods of containment and control. Brown said Reclamation is doing exit inspections and cleaning of boats at its reservoirs and reiterated that the bacteria control method looks promising.

Is there adequate funding to develop that technology? Booth asked. It is our highest R&D priority, and we are looking for partners to work on this, replied Brown.

### **2. Council Work Session on development of the Sixth Power Plan:**

Terry Morlan, director, power division.

Our modeling shows that conservation is consistently cost-effective, no matter what assumption you make about carbon costs, said staffer Terry Morlan at the outset of a three-day Council work

session on the Sixth Power Plan. The Council's plan is not a plan for individual utilities, but it does contain important information on resource strategies and priorities, he added.

Morlan summed up the guidance the plan provides the region as:

- Conservation is cost-effective and protects against risk in all kinds of futures and scenarios.
- Renewable energy is required by Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS), but will also be valuable in high-carbon futures.
- If utilities need energy, capacity, or flexibility, natural gas offers the best generating option in current conditions.
- Small-scale, local renewable resources should be pursued if they are competitive.

Staffer Tom Eckman described issues raised in meetings of the Conservation Resources Advisory Committee (CRAC), including the achievability of the proposed 1,200 average megawatt (aMW) conservation target over the 2010-2014 period. Another issue involves whether the near-term potential for savings from compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) introduced into the "niche markets" of low-income, rental, and rural households should be included in the plan's conservation targets, he said. There is between 160 and 180 MW of savings from those markets, Eckman noted.

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) will set new federal energy-efficiency lighting standards that go into effect January 1, 2012, he said. Utilities are saying they need to get the savings from the low-income, rental, and rural niche markets in advance of the EISA standards kicking in and add them to the targets, Eckman reported. Staff agrees that getting the CFL savings in those markets in the next two years is a good idea, he stated.

To address the issue of conservation "achievability," staff is proposing to set a range of conservation targets, with an "expected value" of 1,200 aMW, but also a low case of 1,100 aMW and a high case of 1,400 aMW, Eckman told the Council. We propose counting EISA-covered CFLs, delivered by utility programs, toward the first two years of conservation targets, he said.

We also propose convening a mid-term "check-in," in the middle of 2012, to review progress and consider adjusting the conservation targets up or down for the remaining period, Eckman stated.

The mid-term check-in makes a lot of sense, said Tom Karier. How much of the 1,200 aMW target would come from CFLs over the five-year period? asked Council chair Bill Booth. About 80 MW, if we can penetrate the niche markets, replied Eckman.

Because it's difficult for small utilities to identify conservation opportunities, Bruce Measure said he had asked staff to add language to the draft plan that addresses the needs of small and rural utilities.

Melinda Eden reported BPA's Mike Weedall had attended the Power Committee meeting and acknowledged he had heard new information about the problems small utilities can face if they are required to do the same conservation measures as large utilities.

Council members said they wanted to hear more from BPA on its plans for allocation of conservation targets. Some customers want to develop their own straw proposal on how the allocation would be done and present it to BPA for discussion, Yost noted.

Booth asked if Council members agreed with the new staff proposal for conservation. I think having a range for the target is good, and I'd like to have 1,000 aMW as the low end, said Yost. I like the mid-term check-in, and with some refinement of language, "we can get there from here," he added. The more important question involves BPA's budget and its allocation of conservation targets, he stated. If BPA doesn't get to 1,200 aMW, do they raise rates so higher-cost conservation can be acquired to meet the target, or does BPA shift dollars from smaller utilities to larger ones in order to reach the target? Yost asked.

At the last CRAC meeting, utilities said the 1,200 aMW target was achievable, except for BPA and Idaho Power, which were neutral, said Eden. Where did the 1,100 aMW number come from? she asked. It was the lowest level picked by the portfolio model, replied Eckman.

Let's recognize there is still some debate about the numbers, but have staff write up its new conservation proposal and bring it back to us for another look, said Booth.

There is a significant amount of demand response going on, said Yost. Are there any additions about demand response that could go into the plan? he inquired.

We have a fair amount of demand response developing in the region, said staffer Ken Corum. Idaho Power and Pacific Power are pretty active, and we've made note of that in the plan, along with PGE's demand-buyback program, he stated. Utilities are looking more seriously at demand response than they have before, according to Corum.

Yost suggested looking at demand response as it relates to integrating wind. There is an action item in the plan that calls for the assessment of flexibility in wind integration, and demand response is specifically mentioned, noted staffer Jeff King.

Staffer John Fazio made a presentation on how the Council's regional adequacy assessment differs from utility resource planning. He said there have been questions about the Council's conclusion that the region's power supply is surplus, yet the plan calls for aggressive acquisition of conservation and renewable resources.

The adequacy assessment is an early warning system to alert the region if resource development falls dangerously short and is not intended to be a resource planning target, Fazio explained. The plan is to provide guidance to utilities in the region about the types and amounts of resources to acquire, he stated.

Fazio explained that utilities' resource forecasts only count firm resources, while the Council's adequacy assessment includes additional resources, such as independent power producer-owned facilities in the region, resources utilities own but don't declare as firm, non-firm hydro, and out-of-region market supply. If you add them all up, it looks like we have a huge surplus, he said. If you subtract the non-firm contributions, our numbers are "very consistent" with PNUCC's Northwest Regional Forecast or BPA's White Book, although the NRF numbers are slightly lower, Fazio stated

The region is roughly in load/resource balance today, but going forward, there will be a need for new resources, he said. So our plan, with this explanation, couldn't be used to argue against any

utility adding new generation? Yost asked. Not at all, replied Fazio. This shows we should be adding resources, he said.

Morlan said the analysis for the power plan looks at a variety of climate change scenarios and assumes carbon prices could range from \$0 to \$100 per ton, but on average are assumed to grow over time and reach \$47 per ton by 2030. The analysis found that a \$100 carbon cost would reduce emissions to two-thirds of 1990 levels by 2030, and that retiring existing regional coal plants would reduce carbon emissions to 35 percent of 1990 levels by 2030, at a higher cost to the power system than carbon penalties, he reported.

Dick Wallace asked about the treatment of carbon and coal plants in the first five years of the plan. We haven't looked at it on a five-year horizon, but my guess is there wouldn't be a lot of reductions, Morlan said. We'll know more in five years about what's happening at the national level, Wallace stated. The plan is well positioned -- we'll focus on conservation in the next five years, which is a low-risk, low-cost strategy while the national policies are being sorted out, he said.

There will be several gas turbines built in the next five years, but I don't see any coal being built, said Yost. We don't see coal added over 30 years unless we come up with carbon sequestration, stated Morlan. We aren't adding any generating resources to supply within-hour balancing for wind -- we think there are things that can be done to reduce those reserve requirements, and the plan will address that, he added.

The plan could say we support a strong position on conservation and adding RPS wind, Yost suggested. As for carbon, we could say there won't be any impact in the first five years, and after that, here are some potential carbon impacts, he said.

If you want to do the politically correct thing, you would put forth a cost for carbon impacts, and I don't agree with doing that, Yost said. It's not just the politically correct thing to do -- it's the mathematically correct thing to do, Eden responded. The model helps us quantify uncertainty, and there isn't a utility in the region that is not using some measure of risk that there will be a carbon penalty in the next five to 10 years, she stated. In this day and age, it's an appropriate risk to include in our look at the future, Eden added. The public needs to know we looked at all these climate change scenarios, Wallace stated.

We still need more discussion of how the plan will address carbon, Yost said. Three of the carbon scenarios increase the cost of the power system, and if you retire coal plants, the replacement costs fall on utilities, he stated. There is also a question about whether you assume the costs of a cap-and-trade system would go into rates or not, Yost added.

Yost said the Waxman-Markey bill, passed by the House of Representatives, is "probably as much as Congress is willing to do," and yet the Council is recommending "quite a bit more" in the draft plan. The Waxman-Markey bill will create a cap-and-trade system, which is a market for carbon allowances, said Morlan. To estimate costs associated with that, you have to make a lot of assumptions about, for example, the disposition of allowances and the nature of a volatile market, he noted.

We've tried to reflect that kind of uncertainty, Morlan said. We think carbon prices need to be over \$40 per ton to start displacing coal, he added.

As staff, are you recommending we displace coal? Yost asked. No, we recommend that you use a range of carbon prices, and one result is that coal becomes displaced part of the time, Morlan replied.

I think what staff did is reasonable, said Karier. The Congressional Budget Office and the Environmental Protection Agency modeled the impact of the Waxman-Markey bill to start at \$28 per ton in 2020 and go up from there, Yost stated. The feds have indicated their intentions, and it is a significantly lower price than what we have modeled, he said. I wanted to point out the difference between their results and our modeling, Yost added.

Our modeling wasn't connected to the Waxman-Markey bill, Eden said. I don't agree that \$47 per ton price is likely, Yost stated.

The Power Act doesn't require us to endorse any particular state's carbon policy, said Booth. We should take an independent look at the issue from a Council perspective, not a political look, he stated. There is no mandate that says we must insert a carbon number that is the policy of two of the four states, Booth added.

I don't think we should base our modeling on the Waxman-Markey legislation until it becomes law, said Karier. In our analyses, we were independent and "took an agnostic view of the future," he stated. We allowed scenarios with low-carbon costs and high-carbon costs, Karier said. We have to incorporate some potential carbon cost because every utility in the region is factoring in some kind of carbon cost, he added.

I haven't seen a better plan than what we have come up with, Karier continued. The plan relies on lots of conservation up front, meets the RPS with renewables, and keeps open the options for new gas plants, he said.

We are getting close on this, agreed Booth. I hear broad agreement on having conservation as the base of the plan, he said. On the other hand, I agree with Jim on the question of whether the Council should support a carbon scenario that could be construed by others as guidance when we are only speculating about what may happen at the federal level, Booth stated. But my concern could be handled in the drafting of the language, he added.

Staffer Wally Gibson explained what's in the transmission section of the draft plan, which Yost had asked to be beefed up. Gibson said it describes constrained transmission paths in the West and why it's difficult to expand the transmission system. Yost recommended adding an explanation of the new federal policy on national interest electric transmission corridors.

Yost said the plan needs to place more emphasis on the responsibility of the Council for reliability. He suggested that reliability issues be discussed in the introduction and highlighted elsewhere in the plan and the action items.

Reserve requirements are critical for keeping the lights on, and as a function of capacity versus energy, Yost continued. As you integrate more wind, there's a need for reserves and other

operational balances, but the plan doesn't talk much about capacity resources that may be needed to ensure reliability, he said.

Karier agreed and recommended the plan's executive summary address the issue. A lot of the reliability in the plan comes from the optioning of gas plants, and we should say that, he stated. I'm looking to have a few places in the plan where you get "a glimpse of reality" so the folks who operate the system will see we know how the system is operated and that there may be a need for a utility to have a resource that isn't required for energy, but is required for capacity, Yost said.

Eden said staff would finish writing draft chapters of the plan by July 24 and circulate them to Council members for review. The Power Committee plans to meet by teleconference the first week of August to resolve remaining issues, she stated. We will bring a full set of recommendations for the draft plan to our August meeting, Eden said.

### **3. Comments on the Sixth Power Plan by representatives from Sierra Club:**

Dan Ritzman, Western Regional Coal Director, Sierra Club; Lisa Adatto, Oregon Director, Climate Solutions; Catherine Thomasson, Internist and Resident Educator, Portland State University Student Health and Counseling Center.

Dan Ritzman of the Sierra Club said the organization's "Beyond Coal" campaign is focused on: no new coal plants, ending destructive mining practices, and putting existing coal plants on the path to retirement. In the Pacific Northwest, our goals are to retire coal plants and replace imported coal electricity, he noted.

The Sierra Club supports the draft plan's vision statement that seeks to "reduce the use of coal," and we want to see full accounting for carbon in the plan, he said. We support having a cost for carbon and think \$47 per ton by 2030 is too low, Ritzman stated. The plan should set a goal of 1,400 aMW of energy efficiency in the first five years and 5,800 aMW of efficiency over its 20-year life, he said.

Lisa Adatto of Climate Solutions said her organization is a hybrid between an advocate and an economic development promoter. The reason to maximize energy efficiency is to create new jobs and maintain jobs by improving current industry's competitiveness.

Catherine Thomasson from Physicians for Social Responsibility talked about the health impacts from the use of coal and climate change and urged the Council to approve a plan that phases out coal.

Mark Buckley of ECONorthwest reported on recent studies on the costs to Oregon and Washington of "a business-as-usual approach to climate change." The studies show negative impacts on jobs and the economy for the next several decades, he said. Costs include higher energy prices, salmon population losses, and lost recreation opportunities, Buckley stated.

Wallace asked about activities at the national level and whether things are "starting to coalesce." These types of coalitions are happening at the national scale and at regional and local scales, replied Ritzman. That's what gives me the greatest amount of hope moving forward, he said. Adatto pointed out that a national group is working to pass a national energy efficiency standard.

There is a lot of coal in our country, and it's an inexpensive fuel, said Eden. What's your position on using coal if carbon sequestration becomes economically viable? she asked. The Sierra Club doesn't oppose a true demonstration project to show how much that technology would cost, replied Ritzman. But we are opposed to the idea of "clean coal technology" because there aren't any clean coal plants operating now, he said.

#### **4. Update on Northwest Energy Efficiency Task Force (NEET):**

Ken Canon.

Ken Canon, facilitator for the Northwest Energy Efficiency Taskforce (NEET), said after approving a final report May 21, NEET has identified 10 action items to advance energy efficiency in the region. We have appointed "liaisons" from NEET's Executive Committee to lead each of those efforts and decided to hold a follow-on meeting "in the January-February time frame" to gauge progress on the 10 action items, he reported.

Canon said NEET has issued RFPs for two of its action items, an independent evaluation of the Regional Technical Forum, and secondary research on behavior-change initiatives related to consumer energy efficiency. We expect those projects to be up and running in a month, he added.

Canon described other action items, including one "to create a forum within an existing regional entity to increase collaboration and help move forward on new and expanded energy efficiency efforts," led by John Savage of the Oregon PUC. Canon noted as particularly challenging the two action items related to energy-efficiency jobs, training, and skill standards.

The Council is the host entity for action item #8, the creation of a manual, funded by BPA, to increase understanding of how cost-effectiveness rules and regulations are applied, he said. Council member Eden is the liaison for action item #9, aimed at increasing regional collaboration on programs that address Smart Grid, load management, distribution efficiency, and conservation voltage regulation, Canon added.

BPA is working with utilities on a proposal to the U.S. Department of Energy for Smart Grid demonstration funds, he pointed out. BPA will meet with utilities later in July on distribution system efficiency improvements, an area with the potential to save 450 to 470 aMW, according to Canon.

#### **5. Council decision on Wildlife Projects Category Review:**

Lynn Palensky, program planning and special projects coordinator; and Mark Fritsch, manager, project implementation.

Staffer Lynn Palensky presented a request for Council approval of funding for 34 wildlife projects as a result of the Council's wildlife categorical review. The projects were reviewed by the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP), she noted. Staff is recommending a five-year expense planning budget for FY 2010 to FY 2014, Palensky said, adding that a five-year

planning budget allows BPA and the project sponsors flexibility in contracting and spending fluctuations, much like the flexibility of a Columbia Basin Accord project.

The recommended expense budget is not to exceed \$70,882,855 for five years, and the recommended capital budget is not to exceed \$67,597,752 over three years, she stated. BPA has flexibility to adjust budgets for projects as long as it doesn't exceed these caps, according to Palensky.

Council Member Karier states that he'd abstain on this vote because he thinks this stops short of what we should be doing.

Measure moved that the Council recommend that BPA fund, with a five-year expense planning budget for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and a three-year capital planning budget for fiscal years 2010 through 2012, the portfolio of 34 wildlife projects recommended by the F&W Committee and presented by the staff, subject to the qualifications outlined by staff. Wallace seconded, and the motion passed, with Karier abstaining.

After the vote, Karier said, in the next categorical review, I suggest we start from the beginning with a set of management objectives and questions. I also encourage you to have more frequent check-ins with the whole Council and provide a document that sets forth reasons to fund the various projects, he said.

## **6. Update on wildlife crediting forum:**

Peter Paquet, manager, wildlife and resident fish.

Staffer Peter Paquet presented a proposal for initiating the Wildlife Crediting Forum called for in the Council's 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program. The forum, he said, would do three things: recommend a commonly accepted ledger of habitat units acquired; recommend to the Council ways to resolve issues about accounting for habitat units; and develop a common data base for tracking, assigning, and recording habitat units. It would also empower the Council to work with BPA and fish and wildlife managers to develop a comprehensive agreement on the proper crediting method for construction and inundation losses or strategies that will allow parties to reach long-term settlement agreements, Paquet said. We've discussed this issue for 20 years, and we are suggesting that the forum have an independent facilitator to help us move through the process, he told the Council. We are asking for up to \$30,000 to contract for the facilitation, Paquet said.

The first priority of the forum will be to develop an agreed-upon crediting ledger that provides the current status of wildlife mitigation (habitat units credited by BPA) by facility and defines the remaining BPA mitigation obligation, he explained, adding that the Council will be asked to approve the ledger.

The Council will not ask the forum to decide whether the 2:1 crediting ratio for the remaining habitat units is appropriate; rather, the Council will ask the forum to explore mechanisms that can resolve habitat unit accounting and wildlife crediting issues, given BPA's concern with a blanket application of a regional 2:1 crediting ratio, Paquet said. We'll bring you a charter and schedule for the forum at the August meeting, he told the Council.

Is it correct the forum can't be used to revisit the 2:1 crediting issue for parties that have entered into an agreement with BPA? Dukes asked. Yes, replied Paquet. We have said we won't go back and revisit those agreements, he added.

The best way to prepare for this is for the Council to give a list of questions to the forum, Karier said. He also asked staff to put together a list of issues, and their pros and cons, to aid the Council in understanding the issues better.

Tony Grover said the staff will come up with a recommendation for a facilitator and bring it to the Council for discussion.

Measure moved that the Council approve the framework, including up to \$30,000 for facilitation expenses, presented by staff and recommended by the Fish and Wildlife Committee, for the Wildlife Crediting Forum called for in the Council's 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program. Karier seconded, and the motion passed.

## **7. Update on anadromous fish subbasins Monitoring and Evaluation workshop:**

Tony Grover, director, fish and wildlife division; Nancy Leonard, fish, wildlife and ecosystem monitoring and evaluation manager; and representatives from NOAA, CBFWA and BPA.

Grover introduced a panel to talk about the upcoming anadromous subbasins monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshops aimed at developing a coordinated basinwide strategy for population status and trend monitoring. Grover introduced two facilitators that have been hired for the process.

Elmer Ward of the Warm Springs Tribes told the Council that the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) has put in a lot of time on this effort. We are committed to the success of these workshops, he said. We have prepared a good work plan and deliverables, and we're ready to go, Ward added.

Scott Rumsey of NOAA Fisheries said his agency supports the process. For this to be successful, everyone needs to feel their monitoring needs will be addressed, he stated. We are pleased with the progress that has been made, said Bill Maslen of Bonneville, and stated that the focus is on population status and trend monitoring as well as habitat and hatchery effectiveness monitoring.

BPA has contracted with facilitators at a cost of \$73,843 between now and the end of the year, and we have modified CBFWA's contract to add \$501,601 to assist us, Maslen said. This is "the most traction" and the most participation we've achieved for this kind of process in 25-plus years, he added.

Staffer Nancy Leonard said she is working on nailing down the dates for the subregional workshops. The ultimate outcome of this will come from a five-day workshop to be held near

the end of September or early October, said Grover. What comes out of that will go to the ISRP, and the results of the ISRP review will be brought to the Council, he noted.

For the record, my expectation and objective in this process is to seek significant cost savings in the \$100 million a year we are spending on salmon and steelhead monitoring in the basin, Grover stated. We don't want a cookie-cutter, one-size-fits-all approach, but we do hope, working with the ISRP, that we can come up with some cost savings, Whiting added. CBFWA's *Status of the Resource* report has been very useful, and this is a natural progression from that, she said.

Karier noted that this effort is complementary to the Council's development of high-level indicators.

I'm encouraged by this, stated Booth. The major challenge will be to keep things from growing, he said. Fifty to sixty percent of our entire program budget relates to RM&E, Booth stated. The challenge is to find a way to make a shift and be able to devote more dollars to projects on the ground, he said. The ISRP will be critical in helping us get down to specifics, like determining what kind of RM&E we need for fencing projects, according to Booth. The ISRP tells us to do M&E on almost every project because there is no overall approach to it in the entire anadromous fish zone, stated Grover.

I'm not as optimistic about this project, said Eden. The public needs to understand there is not agreement among Council members that RM&E amounts to 50 to 60 percent of our budget -- that's not an agreed-upon number, she stated. I agree we need a framework, but there's a different way to do it, Eden added.

## **8. Council Business:**

### **– Membership renewal of ISRP and ISAB members**

Staffer Erik Merrill asked the Council to approve membership renewals for members of the ISRP and Independent Scientific Advisory Board (ISAB). Bruce Measure moved that the Council approve second terms on the ISRP for Richard Alldredge and Tom Poe through September 30, 2013 and Colin Levings and Chuck Henny through September 30, 2012; and recommend that the Chair approve the second three-year term of Colin Levings on the ISAB, through September 30, 2012. Karier seconded, and the motion passed.

### **– Adoption of 2011 and revised 2010 Council budget**

Staffer Sharon Ossmann noted that the Council released its FY 2011 budget and FY 2010 revised budget for public comment in May and that since then, one comment had been received. The Springfield Utility Board urged the Council to make sure its efforts weren't being duplicated elsewhere in the region -- "it was a good comment," she said.

Measure moved that the Council adopt the FY 2011 budget of \$9,934,000 and the FY 2010 revised budget of \$9,683,000; and authorize the staff to reprogram available FY 2009 funds for unanticipated FY 2009 costs such as personnel actions and increased operating costs. Eden seconded, and the motion passed.

### **– Approval of AEERPS paper – Deferred**

- **Approval of the Council’s Annual Report to the Governors on fish and wildlife spending** – Deferred

- **Approval of minutes**

Measure moved to approve the minutes for the June, 2009 Council meeting held in Whitefish, Montana. Whiting seconded, and the motion passed.

Approved August \_\_\_\_, 2009

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Chair

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