

# factsheet

May 2008

## Federal agencies announce agreements to benefit Columbia River Basin fish

The Bonneville Power Administration is entering into agreements with the other action agencies (the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation), four tribes and one state for 10-year commitments to benefit fish, particularly Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead stocks.

### Purpose of the proposed agreements

The goal of these agreements is to:

- produce substantial biological benefits for Columbia Basin fish that will help the federal agencies meet their statutory obligations;
- acknowledge the tribes' and states' substantive role as managers of the fish resource as well as our trust and treaty relationships with the tribes;
- provide greater long-term certainty for fish restoration funding and increased certainty for Northwest ratepayers through reduced litigation risk;
- support and enhance the actions contemplated in NOAA Fisheries' draft biological opinions (BiOps) for listed salmon and steelhead and improve their prospects for recovery;
- foster a partnership toward our mutual goal of protecting and recovering fish and wildlife; and
- provide for the parties to work together to assure the agencies' responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Northwest Power Act and Clean Water Act are satisfied, changing the focus to implementation instead of litigation.



*Under this new partnership, on-the-ground activities like the streambank restoration project pictured here will help provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon.*



## Parties to the proposed agreements

There are three proposed memorandums of agreement (MOAs):

- 1) MOA with treaty fishing tribes and action agencies
  - Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
  - Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
  - Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
  - Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
- 2) MOA with Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation and action agencies.
- 3) MOA with the state of Idaho and the action agencies.

## Contents of the proposed agreements

The agreements are 10-year action agency commitments for projects to benefit fish affected by the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). The focus is on ESA-listed anadromous fish and actions to support the FCRPS BiOp. There are also other actions for non-listed fish (especially lamprey).

New projects would be reviewed through the Northwest Power Act processes, with adjustments made as agreed to between the parties. Projects must obtain appropriate land use permits and regulatory clearances, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and ESA clearances, as appropriate.

The MOAs include provisions to negotiate replacement habitat projects if science or regulatory reviews identify issues with implementation.

The projects include:

- **Habitat restoration:** These projects would improve spawning and rearing habitat to increase productivity of specific population groups of salmon and steelhead. Focus areas include the upper Columbia tributaries and the Grande Ronde,

## The biological opinion

In August 2007, the action agencies submitted to NOAA Fisheries a proposed action for operating the federal hydro system, addressing the needs of Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead listed under the Endangered Species Act. The proposal was the result of two-year-long collaboration among the action agencies, NOAA Fisheries and Northwest states and tribes. This unprecedented sovereign collaboration was ordered by the court following litigation on NOAA Fisheries' 2004 Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion (FCRPS BiOp).

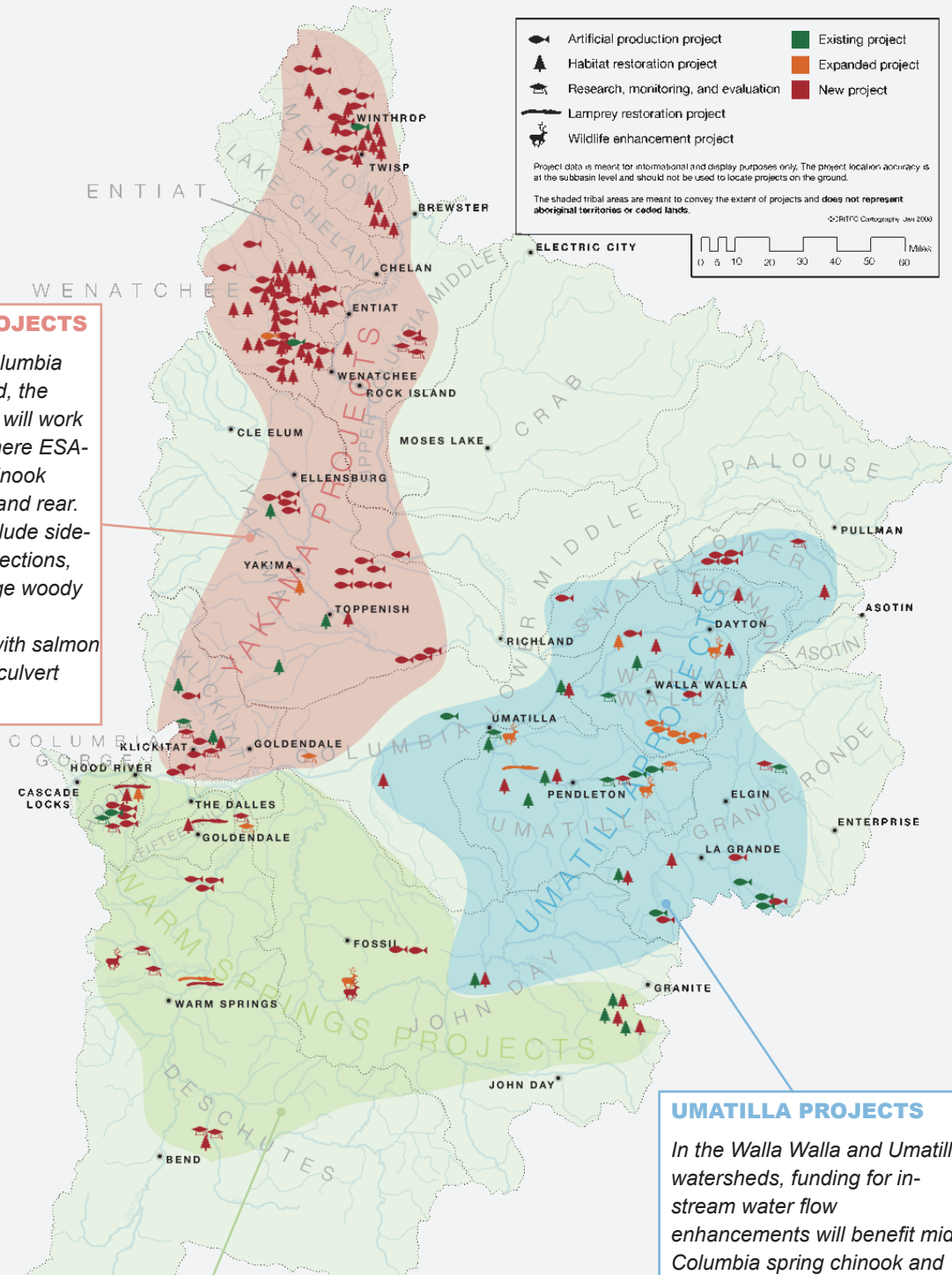
This collaboration laid the foundation for this new partnership in the MOAs.

NOAA Fisheries released a draft FCRPS BiOp Oct. 31, 2007. It will produce a final FCRPS BiOp in response to the court May 5, 2008.

Umatilla and Walla Walla rivers. In Idaho, the state would purchase water in priority areas, returning water to streams that dry up during important spawning months for ESA-listed Snake River species.

- **Hatchery actions:** These include capital improvements to existing hatcheries and other enhancements. Improvements would be subject to NOAA ESA permitting, to ensure that such actions would not impede and, where possible, would contribute to recovery of ESA-listed fish. The Colville Tribes will use hatchery fish to reintroduce endangered Upper Columbia spring chinook back into the Okanogan River.
- **Hydro actions:** The hydro provisions in the proposed agreements are based on biological results. They acknowledge the performance standards for the hydro system described in the draft FCRPS BiOp and address some particular strategies, including spring and summer spill management.

# Projects made possible by the MOAs with treaty fishing tribes



Artificial production project	Existing project
Habitat restoration project	Expanded project
Research, monitoring, and evaluation	New project
Lamprey restoration project	
Wildlife enhancement project	

Project data is meant for informational and display purposes only. The project location accuracy is at the subbasin level and should not be used to locate projects on the ground.

The shaded tribal areas are meant to convey the extent of projects and does not represent aboriginal territories or ceded lands.

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0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

**YAKAMA PROJECTS**

*In the upper Columbia River watershed, the Yakama Nation will work in tributaries where ESA-listed spring chinook salmon spawn and rear. Projects will include side-channel reconnections, additions of large woody debris, nutrient enhancement with salmon carcasses and culvert replacements.*

**UMATILLA PROJECTS**

*In the Walla Walla and Umatilla watersheds, funding for in-stream water flow enhancements will benefit mid-Columbia spring chinook and steelhead populations. A new Umatilla Tribe habitat restoration project in the Tucannon River will improve habitat where ESA-listed Snake River spring/summer chinook spawn and rear.*

**WARM SPRINGS PROJECTS**

*In the John Day watershed, enhanced funding for several ongoing projects of the Warm Springs Tribe will improve habitat conditions for spring chinook and steelhead in the Columbia Basin's largest undammed tributary, benefiting two wild salmonid stocks that are genetically pure — not influenced by any current nor historical hatchery production.*

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In addition, the proposed agreements contain provisions for:

- **Partnership/legal forbearance:** The agreements would promote a collaborative relationship between the parties for 10 years. The parties agree that the federal government's requirements under the ESA, the Clean Water Act and the Northwest Power Act are satisfied for 10 years and that they would work together to support these agreements in all venues. The agreements would specifically resolve, for these parties, ESA litigation pending before the U.S. District Court.
- **Withdrawal:** The parties have agreed to informal dispute resolution procedures and have the ability to withdraw from the agreement in certain circumstances, after discussion. BPA would continue to fund its BiOp commitments in the event of withdrawal.

## Funding for the proposed agreements

The action agencies agree to fund projects for the approximate amounts listed below:

- **BPA:** \$917 million over a 10-year period.
- **Corps:** Commitment to a suite of actions to be funded from congressionally appropriated monies, including approximately \$50 million over 10 years for improvements for lamprey.
- **Reclamation:** Commitment to a suite of actions to be funded from congressionally appropriated monies.

For more information and to view the proposed agreements go to [www.salmonrecovery.gov](http://www.salmonrecovery.gov).