

Union Calendar No. 246

113TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 1308

[Report No. 113–330]

To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reduce predation on endangered Columbia River salmon and other nonlisted species, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 2013

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SIMPSON, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

JANUARY 23 (legislative day, JANUARY 21), 2014

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reduce predation on endangered Columbia River salmon and other nonlisted species, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Endangered Salmon
5 and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) There are 13 groups of salmon and
9 steelhead that are listed as threatened species or en-
10 dangered species under the Endangered Species Act
11 of 1973 that migrate through the lower Columbia
12 River.

13 (2) The people of the Northwest United States
14 are united in their desire to restore healthy salmon
15 and steelhead runs, as they are integral to the re-
16 gion’s culture and economy.

17 (3) The Columbia River treaty tribes retain im-
18 portant rights with respect to salmon and steelhead.

19 (4) Federal, State, and tribal governments have
20 spent billions of dollars to assist the recovery of Co-
21 lumbia River salmon and steelhead populations.

22 (5) One of the factors impacting salmonid pop-
23 ulations is increased predation by marine mammals,
24 including California sea lions.

1 (6) The population of California sea lions has
2 increased 6-fold over the last 3 decades, and is cur-
3 rently greater than 250,000 animals.

4 (7) In recent years, more than 1,000 California
5 sea lions have been foraging in the lower 145 miles
6 of the Columbia River up to Bonneville Dam during
7 the peak spring salmonid run before returning to the
8 California coast to mate.

9 (8) The percentage of the spring salmonid run
10 that has been eaten or killed by California sea lions
11 at Bonneville Dam has increased 7-fold since 2002.

12 (9) In recent years, California sea lions have
13 with greater frequency congregated near Bonneville
14 Dam and have entered the fish ladders.

15 (10) These California sea lions have not been
16 responsive to extensive hazing methods employed
17 near Bonneville Dam to discourage this behavior.

18 (11) The process established under the 1994
19 amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act
20 of 1972 to address aggressive sea lion behavior is
21 protracted and will not work in a timely enough
22 manner to protect threatened and endangered
23 salmonids in the near term.

24 (12) In the interest of protecting Columbia
25 River threatened and endangered salmonids, a tem-

porary expedited procedure is urgently needed to allow removal of the minimum number of California sea lions as is necessary to protect the passage of threatened and endangered salmonids in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

(13) On December 21, 2010, the independent Pinniped-Fishery Interaction Task Force recommended lethally removing more of the California sea lions in 2011.

(14) On August 18, 2011, the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho applied to the National Marine Fisheries Service, under section 120(b)(1)(A) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1389(b)(1)(A)), for the lethal removal of sea lions that the States determined are having a “significant negative impact” on the recovery of Columbia River and Snake River salmon and steelhead.

(15) On September 12, 2011, the National Marine Fisheries Service announced it was accepting the States’ application for lethal removal of sea lions and that it would reconvene the Pinniped-Fishery Interaction Task Force to consider the States’ application. This Act will ensure the necessary authority

1 for permits under the Marine Mammal Protection
2 Act of 1972 to be issued in a timely fashion.

3 (16) During a June 14, 2011, hearing, the
4 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of
5 Representatives received testimony from State and
6 tribal witnesses expressing concern that significant
7 pinniped predation of important Northwest fish re-
8 sources other than salmonids is severely impacting
9 fish stocks determined by both Federal and State
10 fishery management agencies to be at low levels of
11 abundance, and that this cannot be addressed by
12 section 120 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act
13 of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1389), which as in effect before
14 the enactment of this Act restricted control of preda-
15 tory pinnipeds' impact only with respect to endan-
16 gered salmonids.

17 **SEC. 3. TAKING OF SEA LIONS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER**
18 **AND ITS TRIBUTARIES TO PROTECT ENDAN-**
19 **GERED AND THREATENED SPECIES OF SALM-**
20 **ON AND OTHER NONLISTED FISH SPECIES.**

21 Section 120 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act
22 of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1389) is amended by striking sub-
23 section (f) and inserting the following:

1 “(f) TEMPORARY MARINE MAMMAL REMOVAL AU-
2 THORITY ON THE WATERS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER OR
3 ITS TRIBUTARIES.—

4 “(1) REMOVAL AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding
5 any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may
6 issue a permit to an eligible entity authorizing the
7 intentional lethal taking on the waters of the Colum-
8 bia River and its tributaries of sea lions that are
9 part of a healthy population that is not listed as an
10 endangered species or threatened species under the
11 Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et
12 seq.), to protect endangered and threatened species
13 of salmon and other nonlisted fish species.

14 “(2) PERMIT PROCESS.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity may
16 apply to the Secretary for a permit under this
17 subsection.

18 “(B) DEADLINE FOR CONSIDERATION OF
19 APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall approve or
20 deny an application for a permit under this sub-
21 section by not later than 30 days after receiving
22 the application.

23 “(C) DURATION OF PERMIT.—A permit
24 under this subsection shall be effective for no

1 more than one year after the date it is issued,
2 but may be renewed by the Secretary.

3 “(3) LIMITATIONS.—

4 “(A) LIMITATION ON PERMIT AUTHOR-
5 ITY.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a permit
6 issued under this subsection shall not authorize
7 the lethal taking of more than 10 sea lions dur-
8 ing the duration of the permit.

9 “(B) LIMITATION ON ANNUAL TAKINGS.—
10 The cumulative number of sea lions authorized
11 to be taken each year under all permits in ef-
12 fect under this subsection shall not exceed one
13 percent of the annual potential biological re-
14 moval level.

15 “(4) DELEGATION OF PERMIT AUTHORITY.—
16 Any eligible entity may delegate to any other eligible
17 entity the authority to administer its permit author-
18 ity under this subsection.

19 “(5) NEPA.—Section 102(2)(C) of the Na-
20 tional Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.
21 4332(2)(C)) shall not apply with respect to this sub-
22 section and the issuance of any permit under this
23 subsection during the 5-year period beginning on the
24 date of the enactment of this subsection.

1 “(6) SUSPENSION OF PERMITTING AUTHOR-
2 ITY.—

3 “If, 5 years after enactment, the Sec-
4 retary, after consulting with State and tribal
5 fishery managers, determines that lethal re-
6 moval authority is no longer necessary to pro-
7 tect salmonid and other fish species from sea
8 lion predation, may suspend the issuance of
9 permits under this subsection.

10 “(7) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this sub-
11 section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means each of the
12 State of Washington, the State of Oregon, the State
13 of Idaho, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated
14 Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Con-
15 federated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
16 of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of
17 the Yakama Nation, and the Columbia River Inter-
18 Tribal Fish Commission”.

19 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

20 It is the sense of the Congress that—

21 (1) preventing predation by sea lions, recovery
22 of listed salmonid stocks, and preventing future list-
23 ings of fish stocks in the Columbia River is a vital
24 priority;

1 (2) permit holders exercising lethal removal au-
2 thority pursuant to the amendment made by this
3 Act should be trained in wildlife management; and
4 (3) the Federal Government should continue to
5 fund lethal and nonlethal removal measures for pre-
6 venting such predation.

7 **SEC. 5. TREATY RIGHTS OF FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED IN-**
8 **DIAN TRIBES.**

9 Nothing in this Act or the amendment made by this
10 Act shall be construed to affect or modify any treaty or
11 other right of any federally recognized Indian tribe.

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