



COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

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TESTIMONY OF
The Honorable Leland Bill, Chairman
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs Fiscal Year 2018 Budget
Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
United States House of Representatives
May 10, 2017

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) is pleased to share its view on the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) FY2018 budget. We have specifically identified the following funding needs and one request for review:

- 1) **\$10.2 million for Columbia River Fisheries Management under Rights Protection Implementation**, (\$5.6 million above FY2017), to meet the base program funding needs of the Commission and the fisheries programs of our member tribes;
- 2) **\$4.8 million for U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty under Rights Protection Implementation**, (\$520K above FY2017) to implement obligations under the recent agreements adopted by the U.S. and Canada;
- 3) **\$8.0 million for Tribal Climate Resilience under Rights Protection Implementation** to assist tribes in climate change adaptation and planning (\$2.6 million above FY 2017);
- 4) **\$352.5 million for Public Safety and Justice**, of which \$943,000 supports enforcement of federal laws at In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites on the Columbia River; and
- 5) **\$900k for Facilities Management, Operations and Maintenance** to support annual Operations and Maintenance funding for the 31 In-lieu and Treaty Fishing Access sites.

History and Background: CRITFC was founded in 1977 by the four Columbia River treaty tribes: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the Nez Perce Tribe. CRITFC provides coordination and technical assistance to these tribes in regional, national and international efforts to protect and restore our shared salmon resource and the habitat upon which it depends. Our collective ancestral homeland covers nearly one-third of the entire Columbia River Basin in the United States, an area the size of the State of Georgia.

In 1855, the U.S. entered into treaties with the four tribes¹ whereupon we ceded millions of acres of our homelands. In return, the U.S. pledged to honor our ancestral rights, including the right to fish in all Usual and Accustomed locations. Unfortunately, a perilous history brought the salmon resource to the edge of extinction with 12 salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

¹ Treaty with the Yakama Nation, June 9, 1855, 12 Stat. 951; Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, June 25, 1855, 12 Stat. 963; Treaty with the Umatilla Tribe, June 9, 1855, 12 Stat. 945; Treaty with the Nez Perce Tribe, June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957

The CRITFC tribes have arrived as globally-recognized leaders in fisheries restoration and management. We are principals in the region's efforts to halt the decline of salmon, lamprey and sturgeon populations and rebuild them to levels that support ceremonial, subsistence and commercial harvests. To achieve these objectives, our actions emphasize 'gravel-to-gravel' management including supplementation of natural stocks, healthy watersheds and collaboration with state, federal and private entities.

The programs in this testimony are carried out pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Assistance Act. Our programs are integrated with state and federal salmon management and restoration efforts.

Columbia River Fisheries Management within Rights Protection Implementation: The salmon, returning in the greatest numbers since federal dam construction, tell us we're succeeding. But along with success, management increases in complexity, requiring greater data collection and enforcement. Funding shortfalls prohibit the achievement of tribal self-determination goals for fisheries management, ESA recovery effort, protecting non-listed species, conservation enforcement and treaty fishing access site maintenance. We request an increase of \$5.5 million over FY2017 for a new program base of \$10.2 million for Columbia River Fisheries Management.

The BIA's Columbia River Fisheries Management line item is the base funding that supports the fishery program efforts of CRITFC and the four member tribes. Unlike state fish and game agencies, the tribes do not have access to Dingell-Johnson/Pittman-Robertson or Wallop-Breaux funding. The increase will be directed to support the core functions of the fisheries management programs of the Commission's member tribes, namely enforcement, harvest monitoring and renegotiation support for four primary agreements including Columbia River Treaty modernization.

In 2008, CRITFC and its member tribes struck three landmark agreements: 1) the Columbia Basin Fish Accords with federal action agencies overseeing the federal hydro system in the Columbia Basin², 2) a 10-Year Fisheries Management Plan with federal, tribal and state parties under *U.S. v OR*, and 3) a new Chinook Chapter of the Pacific Salmon Treaty³. These agreements establish regional and international commitments on harvest and fish production efforts, commitments to critical investments in habitat restoration, and resolving contentious issues by seeking balance of the many demands within the Columbia River basin. While through these agreements the Tribes have committed to substantial on-the-ground projects with some additional resources from the Bonneville Power Administration, the overall management responsibilities of the tribal programs have grown exponentially without commensurate increases in BIA base funding capacity. For example, the tribes' leadership in addressing Pacific Lamprey declines is this species' best hope for survival and recovery. The tribes' are also addressing unmet mitigation obligations, such as fish losses associated with the John Day and The Dalles dams.

The funding provided through the BIA to support tribal co-management is crucial to the tribes and CRITFC's ability to successfully carry out tribal rights protection, including these agreements. These funds support delivery of sound technical, scientific and policy products to diverse legal, public and private forums. Rights Protection Implementation funding takes on even greater importance as funding for State co-management agencies has become inconsistent or decreased. Below are priority need areas for CRITFC and our member tribes.

² The Nez Perce Tribe is not a Columbia Basin Fish Accord signatory

³ See Salmon Win A Triple Crown" at http://www.critfc.org/text/wana_109.pdf

Workforce Development: CRITFC's Workforce Development Program helps prepare tribal members of all ages for jobs and careers in Natural Resources Management by providing hands-on, culturally relevant experiences in the Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) subjects. Since 2010, CRITFC has held a five-day long Salmon Camp for 20 middle school students in collaboration with its member tribes. Beginning in 2014, CRITFC has offered paid internship and research experiences for college students interested in fisheries and natural resources. Through mentorship, internship and externship opportunities, CRITFC aims to establish and sustain a tribal workforce pool of respected and skilled Native American scientists, policy analysts, technicians and managers that serve the tribes' fisheries and natural resource management program needs.

Columbia River Treaty Modernization: The CRITFC's member tribes are part of a coalition of fifteen (15) Columbia Basin tribes whose rights, as well as management authorities and responsibilities, are substantially affected by the implementation of the Columbia River Treaty. While the Columbia River Treaty is evergreen and continues to provide benefits to both the U.S. Canada through coordinated flood risk management and hydropower production, the provisions regarding coordinated flood risk management change substantially after 2024 unless the Treaty is amended. The need for this necessary amendment also creates an opportunity to modernize the Columbia River Treaty to integrate ecosystem-based function as a third purpose of this beneficial partnership. By integrating ecosystem-based function into this bilateral Treaty we will have an opportunity to address shared natural resource issues in a proactive, comprehensive approach rather than reacting in a piece meal approach to individual salmon listings under the Endangered Species Act. Rights Protection Funds can allow the Columbia Basin tribes to continue collaborating with the states, federal agencies and regional stakeholders to conduct technical analyses in support of the negotiations with Canada being prepared by the State Department.

U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty under Rights Protection Implementation: The U.S. and Canada entered into the Pacific Salmon Treaty in 1985 to conserve and rebuild salmon stocks, provide for optimum production, and control salmon interceptions. The treaty established the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) as a forum to collaborate on intermingled salmon stocks. The U.S. Section of the PSC annually develops a coordinated budget for tribal, state and federal programs to ensure cost and program efficiencies. In 2008, the U.S. and Canada adopted a new long term Treaty agreement after nearly three years of negotiations. Both parties agreed to significant new management research and monitoring activities to ensure the conservation and rebuilding of the shared salmon resource. The 2008 agreement expires at the end of 2018. The Parties are in the process of negotiating a revised agreement, which will identify implementation funding.

For tribal participants in the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the U.S. Section has identified a program need of \$4.8 million for the twenty-five participating tribes. These funds provide for direct tribal participation with the Commission, panels and technical committees. This funding maintains tribal resource assessment and research programs structured to fulfill required Treaty implementation activities, which protect trust resources. Our FY2018 recommended level for this program is an increase of \$520,000 above the FY 2017 continuing resolution level and correlates to the U.S. Section's recommendation.

Tribal Climate Resilience under Rights Protection Implementation: The Columbia River Treaty Tribes are feeling the effects of Climate Change. Shifts are occurring in salmon run timing, and berry

and root ripening cycles. In 2015, climate-related stress in the form of historic forest fires and the loss of up to 400,000 sockeye salmon due to elevated water temperatures illustrate our climate crisis.

Public Safety and Justice, Criminal Investigations and Police Services: Public safety continues to be a high priority for CRITFC and our tribes. Our conservation and criminal enforcement officers are the cornerstone of public safety in the popular and heavily used Columbia Gorge area patrolling 150 miles of the Columbia River, including its shorelines in Oregon and Washington. In this area we are the primary provider of enforcement services at 31 fishing access sites developed pursuant to P.L. 87-14 and P.L. 100-581 for use by treaty fishers. CRITFC's officers possess BIA Special Law Enforcement Commissions to enhance protection and service to tribal members and federal trust properties along the Columbia River. We are pleased that the BIA has created OJS District 8 and housed it in Portland. CRITFC entered into a P.L. 93-638 contract with BIA in February 2011 for enforcement services along the Columbia River. That contract currently provides funding for two enforcement positions.

Our immediate priority is to add two Patrol officers, one Sergeant, one Investigator and one Dispatcher. Full funding for this Enforcement need is \$943,000 which would support a total of four officers, one sergeant, an investigator and a dispatcher.

Facilities Management, Operations and Maintenance: Long term reliability of Operations and Maintenance funding for the 31 In-lieu and Treaty Fishing Access sites is in jeopardy. Under the current annual O&M service rate and under current financial market conditions the existing O&M funds will exhaust in 2022, a full twenty-three years short of the projected life of the originally structured O&M account. There are some immediate actions the Administration can and should take to provide stability for the sites. First, the 26 Treaty Fishing Access Sites should be added to the federal property management inventory system and in doing will require additional annual operations and maintenance funding currently provided under contract by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal fish Commission. Second, the Administration should allocate \$900K annually for O&M. These additional funds will ensure sufficient O&M at the newly added sites.

A Request for Review of Salmon Mass-Marking Programs: CRITFC aspires to a unified hatchery strategy among tribal, federal and state co-managers. To that end, we structure hatchery programs using the best available science, regional expertise. A Congressional requirement, delivered through prior appropriations language, to visibly mark all salmon produced in federally funded hatcheries circumvents local decision-making and should be reconsidered. We have requested that federal mass-marking requirements, and correlated funding, be reviewed for compatibility with our overall objective of ESA delisting and with prevailing laws and agreements: *U.S. v Oregon*, Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Columbia Basin Fish Accords. Salmon managers should be provided the latitude to make localized, case-by-case decisions whether to mark fish and, if so, in the appropriate percentages.

In summary, through the combined efforts of the four Columbia River Treaty Tribes, supported by a staff of experts, we are proven natural resource managers. Our activities benefit the region while also essential to the U.S. obligation under treaties, federal trust responsibility, federal statutes, and court orders. We ask for your continued support of our efforts. We are prepared to provide additional information you may require on the Department of Interior's BIA budget.

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