

FINAL BILL REPORT

HJM 4026

Brief Description: Requesting a review of migratory bird predation on salmonid stocks.

Sponsors: Representatives Doumit, Buck, Anderson, Sump, Eickmeyer, Hatfield and Schoesler.

House Committee on Natural Resources

Senate Committee on Natural Resources, Parks & Recreation

Background:

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 declares that all migratory birds and their parts are fully protected. The treaty is the domestic law that affirms or implements the United States' commitment to four international conventions (with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The treaty has been amended many times. The Caspian tern is one of the migratory species protected under the treaty.

The largest colony of Caspian terns in the United States resides on an island formed by dredged spoils near Astoria, Oregon, called Rice Island. About 20,000 terns live on the two-mile long island. From this vantage point, the birds feast on young salmon migrating to the ocean. In 1998, the terns were thought to have eaten between 6 and 25 million salmon smolts, out of an estimated 100 million heading for the ocean. Scientists suggest that predation would not be a problem if salmon runs were stronger, but with listed species any stress can be serious.

Wildlife officials have been trying to relocate the birds by creating habitat on another island closer to the ocean. The effort seems to have had some success. Fifteen hundred terns have relocated from Rice Island to the other island. The goal is to relocate all of the terns. The initial project, which cost \$560,000, was paid for by the Bonneville Power Administration.

Summary of Bill:

Washington is acknowledged as having invested a great deal of effort and funding to recover salmon populations. Predation by Caspian terns is viewed as a significant issue for recovery of listed fish species in Washington. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 is viewed as ineffective in managing migratory bird predation on salmonids. Therefore, the President and Congress are asked to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 to provide a more effective means to allow for the protection and restoration of salmonid populations.

Congress is also asked to fund joint federal and state research on migratory bird interactions with salmonids and to grant at least limited management authority for state and federal agencies to remove those migratory birds preying on listed fish stocks at areas of restricted fish passage. Congress is also urged to prohibit the relocation of predatory bird nesting areas that could result in shifting predation to salmonid stocks that need recovery in other areas.

Votes on Final Passage:

House 96 0

Senate 35 12 (Senate amended)

House 98 0 (House concurred)