## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 2

## BY RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

## A JOINT MEMORIAL

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, AND TO THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION REPRESENTING THE STATE OF IDAHO IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, your Memorialists, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Idaho assembled in the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, do hereby respectfully represent that:

WHEREAS, the Snake River, and its surface and ground water tributaries, is the backbone of Idaho's economy, supplying water for 76% of Idaho's population, cities, businesses, dairies, factories and more than 3 million acres of irrigated lands above Idaho Power Company's Hells Canyon Complex; and

WHEREAS, in the first half of the 20th century, hydropower development in the mid-Snake and Hells Canyon spurred economic development, irrigation, industry and growth in Southern Idaho and has provided Idahoans with clean electric energy at rates that are among the lowest in the nation; and

WHEREAS, the State of Idaho, while recognizing the benefit of hydropower generation to the citizens of the State through sustaining economic growth and agriculture, also acknowledged the value of protecting Idaho's water, property rights and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, in 1964, the State, recognizing its sovereignty over Idaho's water resources and potential intrusions upon that sovereignty, approved through constitutional amendment, Section 7, Article XV, Constitution of the State of Idaho, the establishment of the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) whose members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and empowered the IWRB to formulate a comprehensive State Water Plan as described in Section 42-1734A, Idaho Code; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 42-1734A, Idaho Code, the State of Idaho has adopted a State Water Plan ("Plan"); and

WHEREAS, Policy 1A of the Plan provides that: "The State asserts sover-eignty over the development and use of Idaho's water resources for the benefits of its citizens. [And that] [a]ny action by the federal government or other states that would impair Idaho's sovereignty over its water resources is against state policy"; and

WHEREAS, Policy 1N of the Plan provides that: "Appropriation of water for hydropower should be subordinated to subsequent upstream beneficial uses to assure an adequate supply of water for all future beneficial uses, and minimum stream flows for hydropower projects should be established by state action"; and

WHEREAS, Policy 2B of the Plan provides that: "The State asserts primacy over the management of its fish and wildlife and water resources. Accordingly, any reintroduction or introduction of federally listed species or other aquatic species without state consultation and approval is against

the policy of the State of Idaho because it would impair or impede the state's primacy over its water resources"; and

WHEREAS, Policy 4A of the Plan provides that the main stem Snake River will be managed to meet or exceed minimum average daily flows at Milner, Murphy, Weiser, Johnson Bar and Lime Point and that these "minimum flows provide the management framework for the optimum development of water resources of the Snake River Basin"; and

WHEREAS, Policy 4H of the Plan provides that: "Hydropower generation is a beneficial use of the flow of the Snake River, and it is in the public interest to protect the minimum average daily flows set forth in Policy 4A as a base flow for hydropower use"; and

WHEREAS, Policy 4J of the Plan provides that: "The minimum stream flows set forth in Policy 4A provide adequate flows for Snake River fish, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values in the main stem Snake River below Milner Dam"; and

WHEREAS, Policy 4C of the State Water Plan in discussing the Swan Falls Agreement, recognized the value of hydropower through the acknowledgment and protection of minimum stream flows and ensured that electric rates remain beneficial to its citizens; and

WHEREAS, in 1976 the State of Idaho in partnership with neighboring states of Oregon and Washington (collectively "States"), together with the National Marine Fisheries Service filed a petition with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requesting that "it issue an order requiring the licensee to take appropriate measures as compensation for" the loss of salmon and steelhead due to the construction and operation of the Hells Canyon Complex; and

WHEREAS, in 1980 the States and the Idaho Power Company executed a settlement agreement that, by its terms, constituted "full and complete mitigation for all numerical losses of salmon and steelhead caused by or in any way associated with the construction of, and operation within the existing license" for, the Hells Canyon Complex; and "further agree not to contend or support contentions by others before any agency or in any proceeding that additional fish or fish facilities are required by or in any way associated with the construction of, or operation within the existing license for," the Hells Canyon Complex; and

WHEREAS, the Idaho Power Company has complied with the terms of the 1980 Settlement Agreement with state support; and

WHEREAS, in 1984 the State and Idaho Power Company entered into the implementing agreements for the Swan Falls Settlement, which confirmed the State's primacy over flows of the Snake River through the establishment of minimum flows from Milner Dam to reaches below the Hells Canyon Complex; and

WHEREAS, the Idaho Power Company, since 2003, has been seeking to relicense the Hells Canyon Complex before the FERC under the Federal Power Act; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Plan directs the Water Resource Board to participate in the Hells Canyon Complex relicensing to ensure that the conditions in "the new license for the Hells Canyon Complex includes operational conditions that preserve and enhance the generation capacity of the project in a manner consistent with the State Water Plan"; and

WHEREAS, in 2004 the State, participating water users, and the Nez Perce Tribe entered into the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement providing for cooperative agreements to assist in the recovery of listed species under the Endangered Species Act in tributaries below the Hells Canyon Complex while providing certainty to Idaho landowners and water users in the exercise of property rights; and

WHEREAS, the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement identified specific actions by the water users with respect to the rental of water to augment flows for listed anadromous fish below the Hells Canyon Complex, such agreement providing certain protections to the water users; and

WHEREAS, water users have benefited from the certainty regarding the water supply availability and operating conditions in the reaches of the Snake River upstream from the Hells Canyon Complex; and

WHEREAS, the Idaho Water Users Association, through Association Resolution No. 2017-6, has and continues to oppose introduction of salmon and steelhead species into surface waters above the Hells Canyon Complex due to the drastic impacts on irrigated agriculture, industry, water supply and electric generation; and

WHEREAS, Section 42-1734C, Idaho Code, requires that the Idaho State Water Plan "be submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission . . . as the state water plan for the conservation, development, management and optimum use of the state of Idaho's water resource" and the Plan has been submitted; and

WHEREAS, the State committed to certain actions through the 1980 Agreement, the Swan Falls Agreement, and the 2004 Snake River Agreement, that provide the citizens of Idaho certainty and appropriate management of the State's resources in a manner consistent with the intentions provided herein; and

WHEREAS, the State of Oregon has taken certain actions in the relicensing proceeding for the Hells Canyon Complex in an attempt to mandate the passage and introduction of salmon and steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam and into the Idaho waters of the Snake River, which form a border between Oregon and Idaho, that directly infringe upon Idaho's sovereignty over its water resources and primacy over management of its fish and water resources; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of the State of Idaho, through the Office of Species Conservation, is charged with coordinating with all state departments and divisions with respect to endangered, threatened, candidate species, species petitioned to be listed, and rare and declining species, coordinating state response to federal recovery plans and projects, participating in regional efforts and providing input to federal and state agencies with regard to such species act as an ombudsman for state citizens on ESA issues, and ensuring state primacy over management of its fish and wildlife, including prevention of reintroduction or introduction of listed species without state consultation and approval; and

WHEREAS, the Governor, by letter to the Natural Resources Agency Administrators and Directors dated May 27, 2016, directed that: "Each agency shall coordinate with the Governor's Office of Species Conservation and status of any introduction or reintroduction proposals under the Endangered Species Act"; and

WHEREAS, the Governor, by letter to Oregon Governor Brown dated July 19, 2016, advised that Idaho would not agree to Oregon's passage or introduction proposal above Hells Canyon Dam, in violation of Sections 67-818 and 67-6302, Idaho Code, stating in part: "Such occurrence would violate long-standing Idaho law and policy opposing reintroduction of any species without the express consent of the Idaho State Legislature and executive branch... Based upon state law and in part on our past experiences with reintroduced species (e.g., wolves), Idaho cannot and will not, agree to the reintroduction of salmon or steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam."; and

WHEREAS, while the Idaho Power Company serves customers in Idaho and eastern Oregon, approximately 95% of its customers are located in Idaho; and

WHEREAS, the Governor, by letter to Oregon Governor Brown dated January 17, 2017, advised that Oregon's draft 401 conditions related to fish passage and reintroduction would impact Idaho waters and citizens and interfere with Idaho's sovereign interests in managing its natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's January 17, 2017, letter further advised that with respect to "any new requirement imposed by Oregon will lead to additional costs that will disproportionately impact Idaho customers" and "passage and reintroduction conditions should be removed"; and

WHEREAS, protecting Idaho's sovereignty by ensuring that Oregon does not impose fish passage and introduction in violation of Idaho law and policy will continue to be a benefit to Idaho's citizens through greater certainty regarding property rights, water supply and economic development.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the State of Idaho supports actions by the Governor and the Attorney General to oppose passage and introduction of salmon or steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam, that are necessary to protect Idaho's sovereignty, including its waters and property rights, and to ensure that Idaho's sovereignty is not violated by the introduction of salmon or steelhead to the reaches of the Snake River, and its Idaho tributaries, above Hells Canyon Dam.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor and the Attorney General shall undertake such action as is necessary and appropriate to ensure that the terms of the 1980 Agreement are complied with in regard to mitigation for the Hells Canyon Complex to protect upstream water users, water rights, landowners and economic development from the State of Oregon's efforts to pass and introduce salmon and steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam into waters of the State.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that consistent with the authority of Section 67-6302, Idaho Code, the Legislature of the State of Idaho does not approve of the efforts by the State of Oregon and opposes any action by a federal agency, or any entity acting on behalf of a federal agency, or other groups, entities or individuals to require the passage and introduction or reintroduction of salmon or steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam, including trying to include in the FERC license for the Hells Canyon Project any provision that would result in introduction or reintroduction of any such species into the waters of the State of Idaho.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, the State of Idaho supports the relicensing of Hells Canyon Complex consistent with the following policies: (A) The

license is consistent with the policies set forth in the Idaho State Water Plan; (B) The license recognizes that no salmon and steelhead populations can be introduced or reintroduced above Hells Canyon Dam; (C) The license recognizes that the water rights for the Hells Canyon Complex are subordinated to future upstream uses as set forth in the partial decrees for each of the three dams; and (D) The mitigation requirements in the license for salmon and steelhead comply with the terms of the 1980 Settlement Agreement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.