

WILDLIFE PROVISIONS

Mitigation Priorities

Bonneville and Wildlife Managers

Ensure that wildlife mitigation projects implemented in fulfillment of this program are consistent with the basinwide implementation priorities described in Tables 11-1, 11-2 and 11-3, below.

Table 11-1 Lower Columbia Subbasin Wildlife Mitigation Priorities

Habitat Types--Target Species	Priority
Riparian/Riverine • Great Blue Heron	High
Old Growth Forest • Northern Spotted Owl	High
Wetlands • Great Blue Heron • Band-tailed Pigeon • Western Pond Turtle	High
Coniferous Forest • Ruffed Grouse • Elk • American Black Bear/Cougar	Medium

Table 11-2 Upper Columbia Subbasin Wildlife Mitigation Priorities

Habitat Types--Target Species	Priority
Riparian/River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bald Eagle (breeding) • Black-capped Chickadee • Peregrine Falcon 	High
Shrub-Steppe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp-tailed Grouse • Pygmy Rabbit • Sage Grouse • Mule Deer 	High
Wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mallard • Redhead 	High
Islands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Pelicans 	Medium
Agricultural Lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swainson's Hawk • Ring-necked Pheasant 	Low

Table 11-3 Snake River Subbasin Wildlife Mitigation Priorities

Habitat Type--Target Species	Priority
Riparian/Riverine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bald Eagle (breeding) • Bald Eagle (wintering) • River Otter • Black-capped Chickadee • Peregrine Falcon • Ruffed Grouse 	High
Wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mallard 	High
Native Grasslands and Shrubs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mule Deer/Elk • White-tailed Deer • Sharp-tailed Grouse 	Medium
Coniferous Forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elk 	Medium
Old Growth Forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pileated Woodpecker 	Medium
Lowland Forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White-tailed deer 	Low

MONITOR AND EVALUATE WILDLIFE EFFORTS AT NON- FEDERAL PROJECTS

Non-federal hydroelectric projects are licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Electric Consumers Protection Act of 1986 (ECPA) mandates that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission give equal consideration to the protection, mitigation of damage to, and enhancement of wildlife in licensing and relicensing decisions.

Mitigation Considerations in Dam Licensing Decisions

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

In developing license conditions, take into account to the fullest extent practicable the policies established in this section, and the measures taken by Bonneville and others to implement this section, and Section 12.1A.2 of this program. In particular, it is important to take into account the mitigation projects at federal projects undertaken pursuant to this section, to ensure that license conditions are consistent with and complement these wildlife mitigation projects and contribute fully and proportionately to regional wildlife mitigation goals.

Council

The Council will monitor the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing and relicensing proceedings and comment or intervene where appropriate.

Table 11-4 identifies the losses due to hydropower construction at federal dams in the Columbia River Basin.

<i>Table 11-4 Estimated Losses Due to Hydropower Construction (losses are preceded by a “-”, gains by a “+”)</i>	
Species	Total Habitat Units
Albeni Falls	
• Mallard Duck	-5,985
• Canada Goose	-4,699
• Redhead Duck	-3,379
• Breeding Bald Eagle	-4,508
• Wintering Bald Eagle	-4,365
• Black-Capped Chickadee	-2,286
• White-tailed Deer	-1,680
• Muskrat	-1,756
• Yellow Warbler	+171
Lower Snake Projects	
• Downy Woodpecker	-364.9
• Song Sparrow	-287.6
• Yellow Warbler	-927.0
• California Quail	-20,508.0
• Ring-necked Pheasant	-2,646.8
• Canada Goose	-2,039.8
Anderson Ranch	
• Mallard	-1,048
• Mink	-1,732
• Yellow Warbler	-361
• Black Capped Chickadee	-890
• Ruffed Grouse	-919
• Blue Grouse	-1,980
• Mule Deer	-2,689
• Peregrine Falcon	-1,222 acres*
* Acres of riparian habitat lost. Does not require purchase of any lands.	
Black Canyon	
• Mallard	-270
• Mink	-652
• Canada Goose	-214
• Ring-necked Pheasant	-260
• Sharp-tailed Grouse	-532
• Mule Deer	-242
• Yellow Warbler	+8
• Black-capped Chickadee	+68
Deadwood	
• Mule Deer	-2080
• Mink	-987
• Spruce Grouse	-1411
• Yellow Warbler	-309

Table 11-4 (cont.) Estimated Losses Due to Hydropower Construction
(losses are preceded by a “-”, gains by a “+”)

Species	Total Habitat Units
Palisades	
• Bald Eagle	-5,941 breeding
	-18,565 wintering
• Yellow Warbler/	-718 scrub-shrub
• Black Capped Chickadee	-1,358 forested
• Elk/Mule Deer	-2,454
• Waterfowl and Aquatic Furbearers	-5,703
• Ruffed Grouse	-2,331
• Peregrine Falcon*	-1,677 acres of forested wetland
	-832 acres of scrub-shrub wetland
	+68 acres of emergent wetland
* Acres of riparian habitat lost. Does not require purchase of any lands.	
Willamette Basin Projects	
• Black-tailed Deer	-17,254
• Roosevelt Elk	-15,295
• Black Bear	-4,814
• Cougar	-3,853
• Beaver	-4,477
• River Otter	-2,408
• Mink	-2,418
• Red Fox	-2,590
• Ruffed Grouse	-11,145
• California Quail	-2,986
• Ring-necked Pheasant	-1,986
• Band-tailed Pigeon	-3,487
• Western Gray Squirrel	-1,354
• Harlequin Duck	-551
• Wood Duck	-1,947
• Spotted Owl	-5,711
• Pileated Woodpecker	-8,690
• American Dipper	-954
• Yellow Warbler	-2,355
• Common Merganser	+1,042
• Greater Scaup	+820
• Waterfowl	+423
• Bald Eagle	+5,693
• Osprey	+6,159
Grand Coulee	
• Sage Grouse	-2,746
• Sharp-tailed Grouse	-32,723
• Ruffed Grouse	-16,502
• Mourning Dove	-9,316
• Mule Deer	-27,133
• White-tailed Deer	-21,362
• Riparian Forest	-1,632
• Riparian Shrub	-27
• Canada Goose Nest Sites	-74

Table 11-4 (cont.) Estimated Losses Due to Hydropower Construction
(losses are preceded by a “-”, gains by a “+”)

Species	Total Habitat Units
McNary	
• Mallard (wintering)	+13,744
• Mallard (nesting)	-6,959
• Western Meadowlark	-3,469
• Canada Goose	-3,484
• Spotted Sandpiper	-1,363
• Yellow Warbler	-329
• Downy Woodpecker	-377
• Mink	-1,250
• California Quail	-6,314
John Day	
• Lesser Scaup	+14,398
• Great Blue Heron	-3,186
• Canada Goose	-8,010
• Spotted Sandpiper	-3,186
• Yellow Warbler	-1,085
• Black-capped Chickadee	-869
• Western Meadowlark	-5,059
• California Quail	-6,324
• Mallard	-7,399
• Mink	-1,437
The Dalles	
• Lesser Scaup	+2,068
• Great Blue Heron	-427
• Canada Goose	-439
• Spotted Sandpiper	-534
• Yellow Warbler	-170
• Black-capped Chickadee	-183
• Western Meadowlark	-247
• Mink	-330
Bonneville	
• Lesser Scaup	+2,671
• Great Blue Heron	-4,300
• Canada Goose	-2,443
• Spotted Sandpiper	-2,767
• Yellow Warbler	-163
• Black-capped Chickadee	-1,022
• Mink	-1,622
Dworshak	
• Canada Goose-(breeding)	-16
• Black-capped Chickadee	-91
• River Otter	-4,312
• Pileated Woodpecker	-3,524
• Elk	-11,603
• White-tailed Deer	-8,906
• Canada Goose (wintering)	+323
• Bald Eagle	+2,678
• Osprey	+1,674
• Yellow Warbler	+119

Table 11-4 (cont.) Estimated Losses Due to Hydropower Construction
(losses are preceded by a “-”, gains by a “+”

Species	Total Habitat Units
Minidoka	
• Mallard	+174
• Redhead	+4,475
• Western Grebe	+273
• Marsh Wren	+207
• Yellow Warbler	-342
• River Otter	-2,993
• Mule Deer	-3,413
• Sage Grouse	-3,755
Chief Joseph	
• Lesser Scaup	+1,440
• Sharp-tailed Grouse	-2,290
• Mule Deer	-1,992
• Spotted Sandpiper	-1,255
• Sage Grouse	-1,179
• Mink	-920
• Bobcat	-401
• Lewis' Woodpecker	-286
• Ring-necked Pheasant	-239
• Canada Goose	-213
• Yellow Warbler	-58