

### Freshwater Mussel CCAA

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Meeting Date: July 27, 2020



#### Freshwater Mussels Under Consideration for Federal Protection in Brazos River Basin

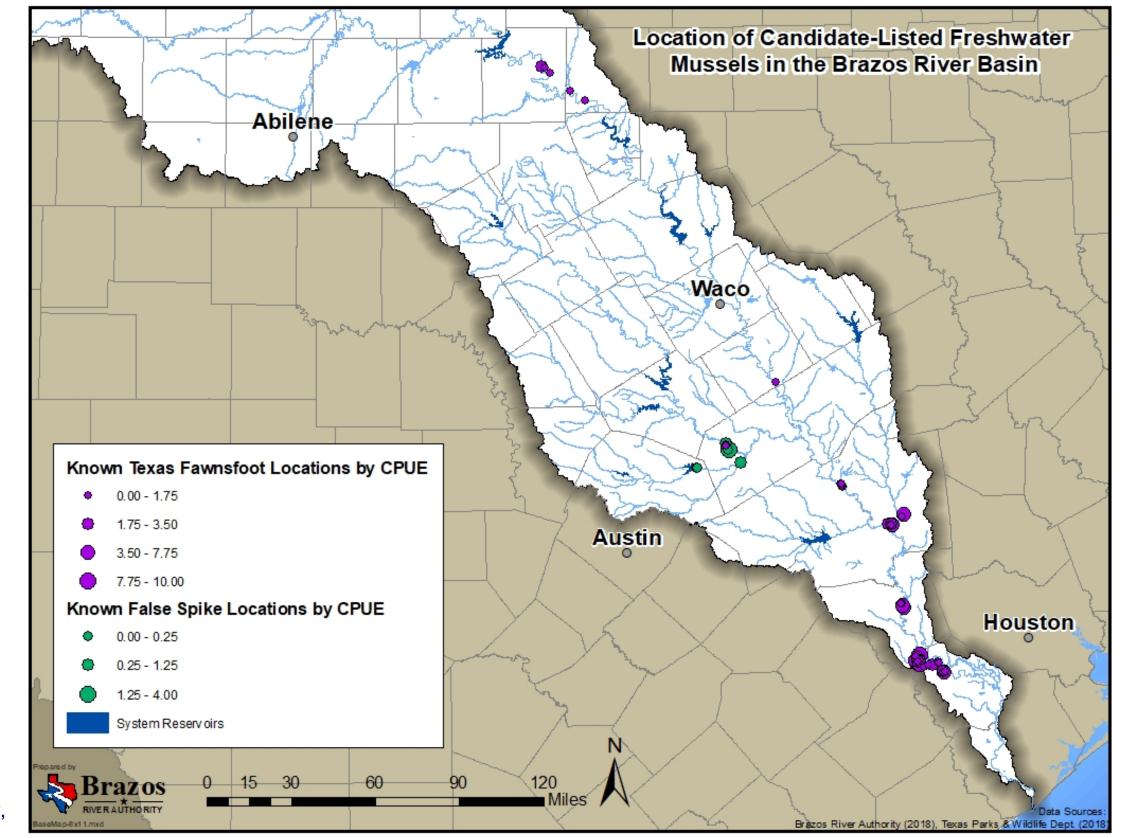
Texas Fawnsfoot



False Spike



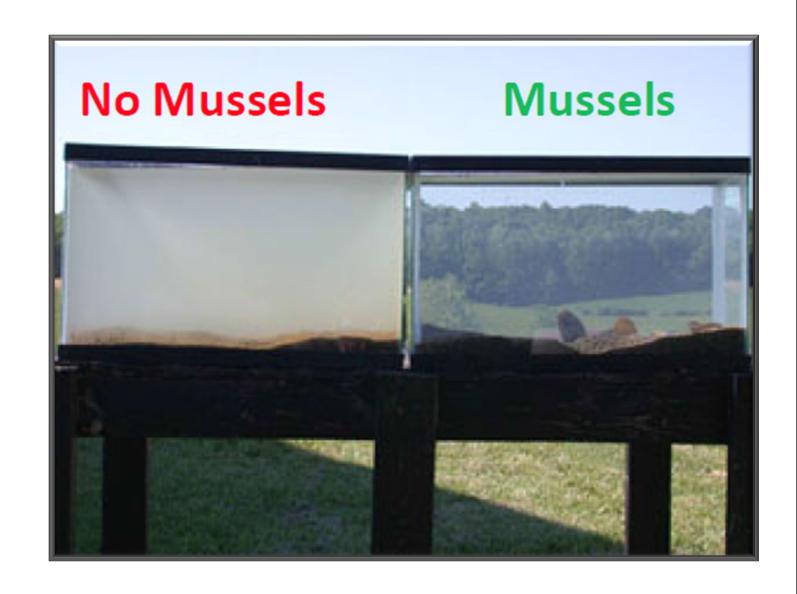






## Why are mussels important?

- Part of the food pyramid
  - Fish
  - Racoons
  - Humans
- Filter feeders
  - Water Quality
  - Ecological value
  - Economic value
- Indicators of ecosystem health





#### Threats from USFWS Species Status Assessment

- Modified/Reduced Stream Flow
  - Reservoirs
  - Groundwater Pumping
  - Drought
- Water Quality
  - Wastewater Discharges
- Sedimentation
- Barriers to Fish Movement
- Climate Change



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#### Why do we care?

- Since 1973, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has proven to be one of the nation's strongest conservation laws
  - Has been widely upheld in the court system
  - Never substantially defeated
- ESA can affect state-based water rights and regulations
  - Can limit the traditional exercise of established water rights
  - Restrict or modify new water projects
  - Any water use that results in the direct or incidental take or harm of listed species falls within the ESA's reach
- ESA's ability to preempt state law derives from US Constitution's Supremacy Clause



## Water Projects Impacted by ESA

- TVA v. Hill 1978 Little Tennessee River snail darter
  - Halted construction on dam
- Riverside Irrigation District v. Andrews 1983 South Platte River, Nebraska – whooping crane
  - Dam never built
- Carson-Truckee Water Conservancy District v. Clark 1984 Little Truckee River, California – cui-ui and cutthroat trout
  - ESA needs trump municipal and industrial water use
  - Changed water releases and pumping from a reservoir
- Columbia Dam Project, Duck River, Tennessee 1997 freshwater mussels
  - Dam never completed



### Texas Projects Impacted by ESA

- Sierra Club v. City of San Antonio 1997 Edwards Aquifer, Texas – fountain darter
  - Limited pumping from aquifer based on spring flows
- The Aransas Project v. Shaw 2013 Guadalupe River, Texas - whooping crane
  - TCEQ water rights permitting practices reduced flow and led to death of whooping cranes
  - State must take into account the health and survival of endangered species when making water management decisions
  - Prohibited TCEQ from issuing new water rights permits from rivers that feed the estuary



#### ESA Quagmires

- Tri-State Water Wars (1990 present) Alabama, Florida, and Georgia
  - Too many suits to summarize briefly
- Columbia Dam Project, Tennessee (1979 1999)
  - \$83 million dam project 90% complete when two species of freshwater mussel declared endangered
  - Dam never completed and eventually removed
- California State Water Project and Central Valley Project (2007present) – California
  - Too many suits to summarize briefly
  - Requires changes in pumping from rivers and deltas impacting municipalities, agriculture and industry



## Why Federal permitting?

- ESA prohibits activities that affect listed species and their habitats
- Permit required for activities that may "take" threatened or endangered species
- Minimize exposure to ESA liabilities
- Minimize future impacts to BRA water supply operations





#### Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances

- Voluntary partnership with USFWS before listing decision
- Provides net conservation benefit to the two species and other aquatic species
- If a species is listed, BRA will not be required to take additional conservation measures
- Changed Circumstances
- Enhancement of Survival Permit/Incidental Take Protections
- Termination Clause



#### Status of CCAA

- Informal review by USFWS complete
- Request to submit for formal consideration occurred in December 2019
- Anticipate that Phase 1 will be completed within budget.

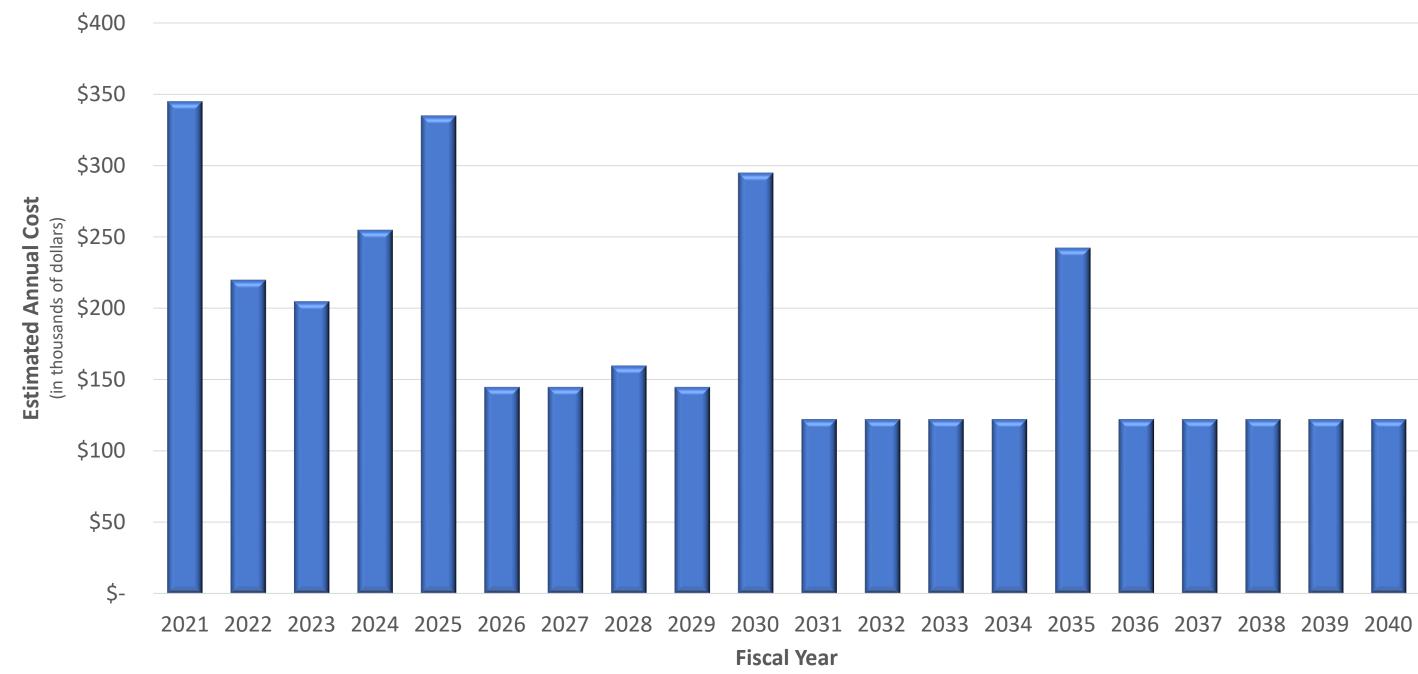


# Phase 2 – Implementation of Conservation Measures

- Anticipate permit being executed in 2021
- •Estimated expense over 20-year term of permit is \$3,800,000
  - Estimate includes \$200,000 for contingencies



## Estimated Annual Cost of Permit Over 20-Year Term Assuming Permit Effective in FY 2021





#### **Next Steps**

- Submit CCAA to USFWS for formal consideration
- Upon permit execution return to BOD to request authorization to begin Phase 2 for implementation of activities



