



Columbia Basin Fish Accords

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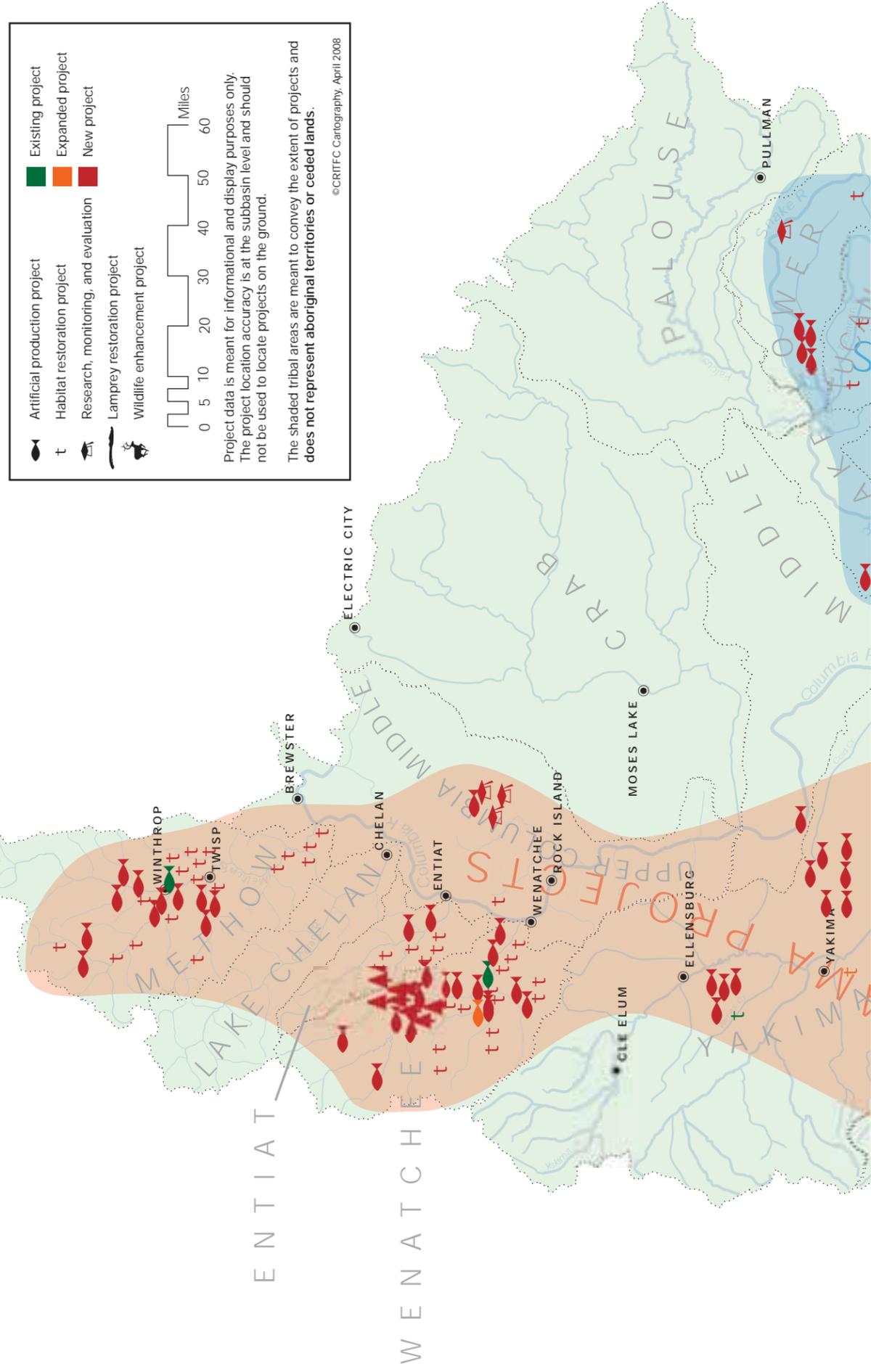
Tribal salmon recovery and restoration projects made possible by the new ten-year tribal/federal partnerships between the Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Confederated Umatilla Tribes, Confederated Warm Springs Tribes, Corps of Engineers, and the Yakama Nation.

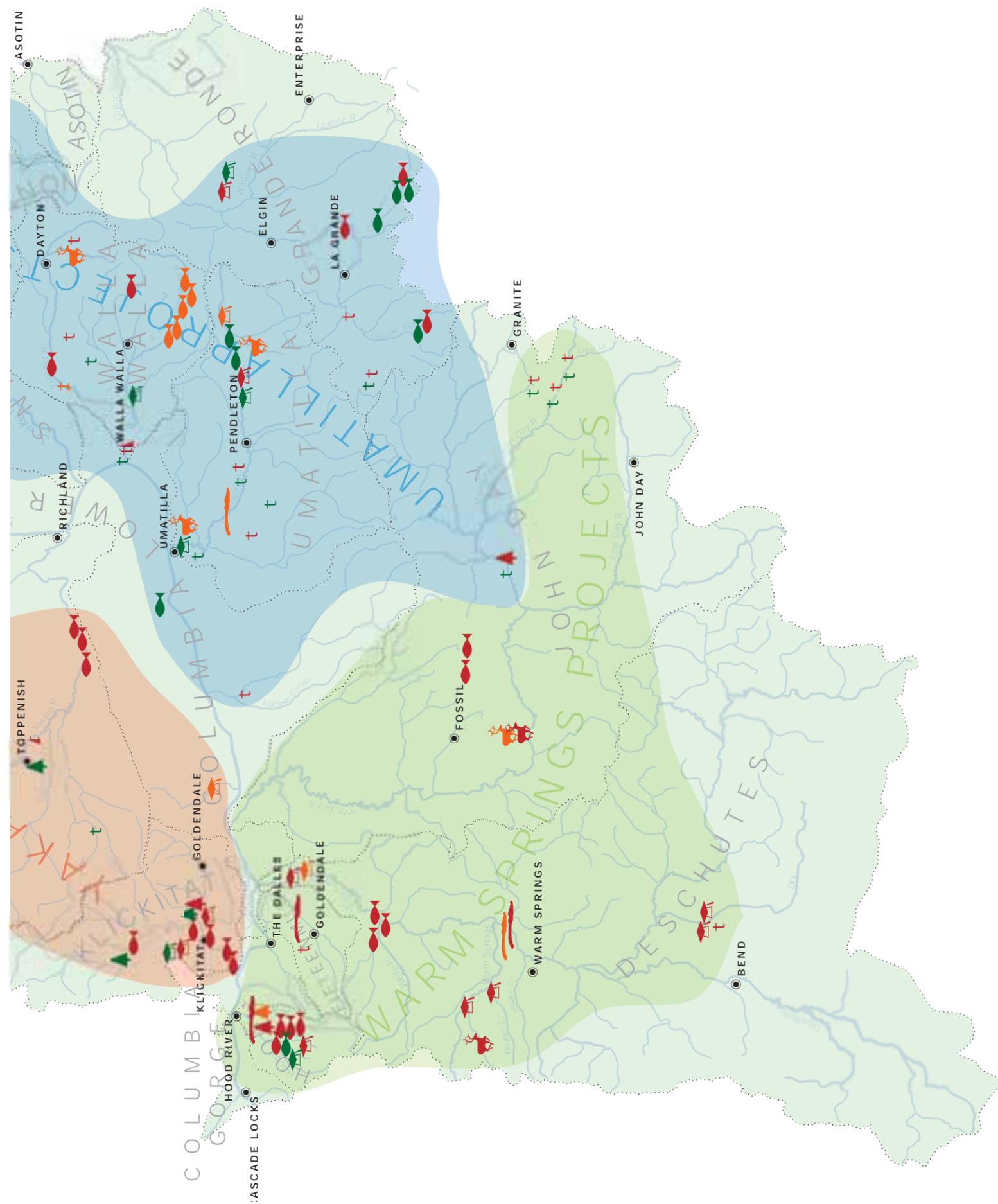
The Columbia Basin Fish Accords commit the federal agencies responsible for the federal Columbia River hydrosystem to ten years of funding to continue existing fish programs and to implement new priority fish projects managed by the tribes and states.

Castile Falls gorge on the Klickitat River

Existing, Expanded, and New Projects made possible by the Columbia Basin Fish Accords

FY2008 - FY2017





Spirit of the Salmon

The Yakama, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Nez Perce tribes, individually and in unison through the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, work to restore healthy, sustainable salmon populations and other fishes throughout the Columbia River Basin.

Salmon are extremely important for cultural ceremonies, subsistence, and commercial fisheries. Historically, average annual salmon runs returning to the Columbia River Basin above Bonneville Dam were estimated in the range of 5-11 million fish. Due to overfishing in the lower river and the ocean, the loss and destruction of critical habitat, and the construction of hydroelectric dams, Columbia River salmon runs have declined by over 90 percent.

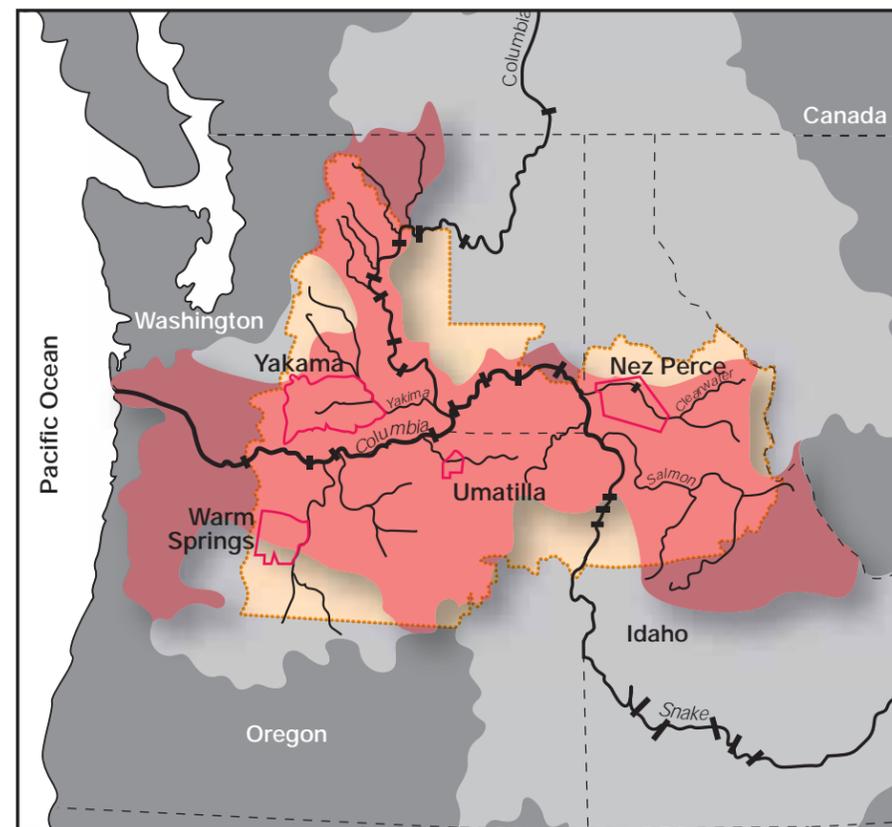
The tribes developed a salmon restoration plan called *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* (Spirit of the Salmon). Blending up-to-date science with the wisdom and history of the tribes, *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish Wit* is designed to restore fisheries in the Columbia River basin so that the tribes can meaningfully exercise their treaty rights. The



Preston Bronson, Umatilla tribal staff, collecting spring Chinook broodstock at Threemile Dam.

treaty tribes take a holistic gravel-to-gravel approach to the management of the salmon. The approach focuses on the tributary, mainstem, estuary, and ocean ecosystems and habitats where anadromous fish live.

This brochure features examples of some of the projects called for in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* that the Columbia Basin Fish Accords will make possible.



- Columbia Basin area accessible to salmon
- Columbia basin area inaccessible by salmon due to natural barriers or dams
- Columbia/Snake mainstem dam
- Tribal ceded lands
- Present-day reservation

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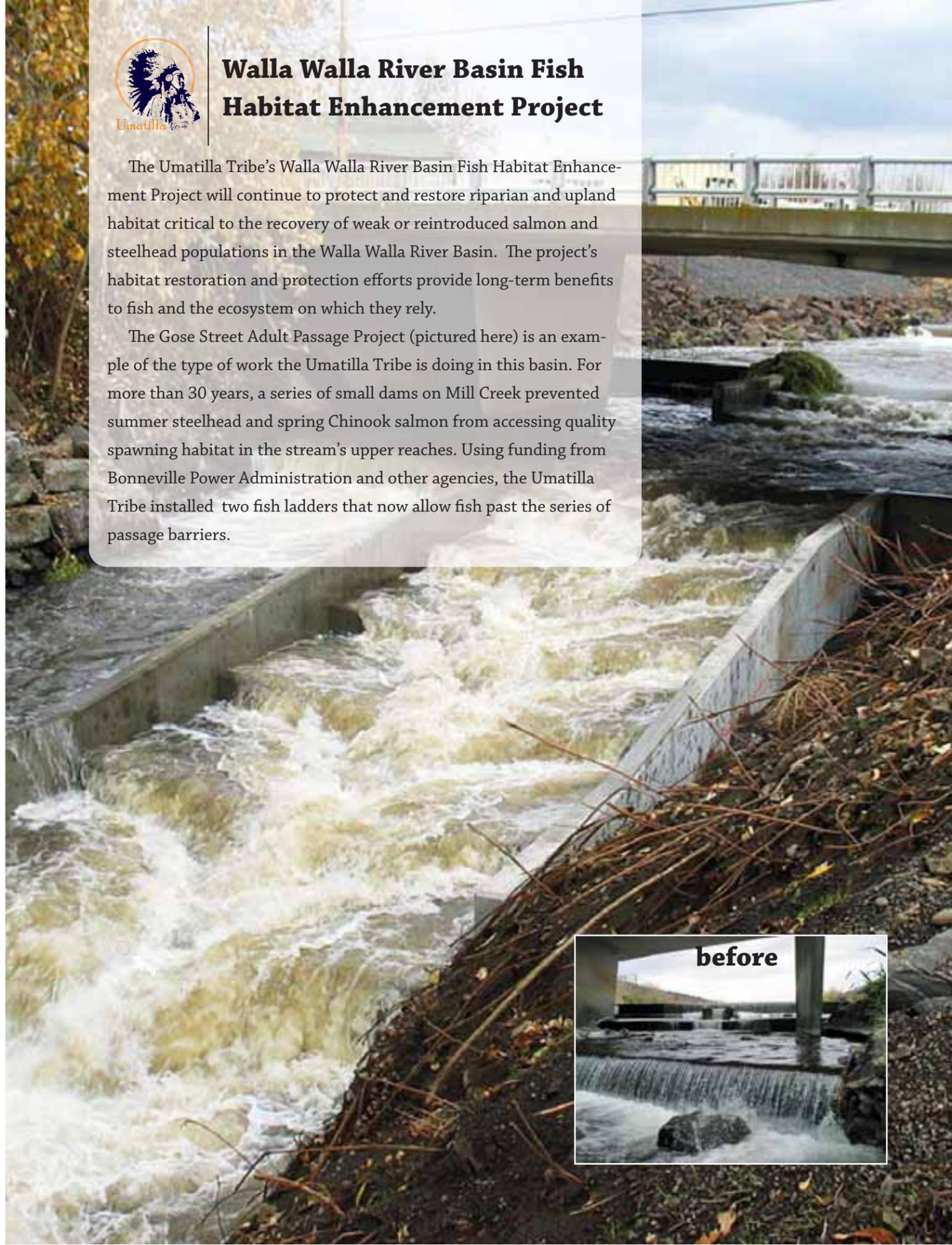
The majority of the area still accessible to salmon in the Columbia Basin lies within the ceded lands of the Yakama, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Nez Perce tribes.

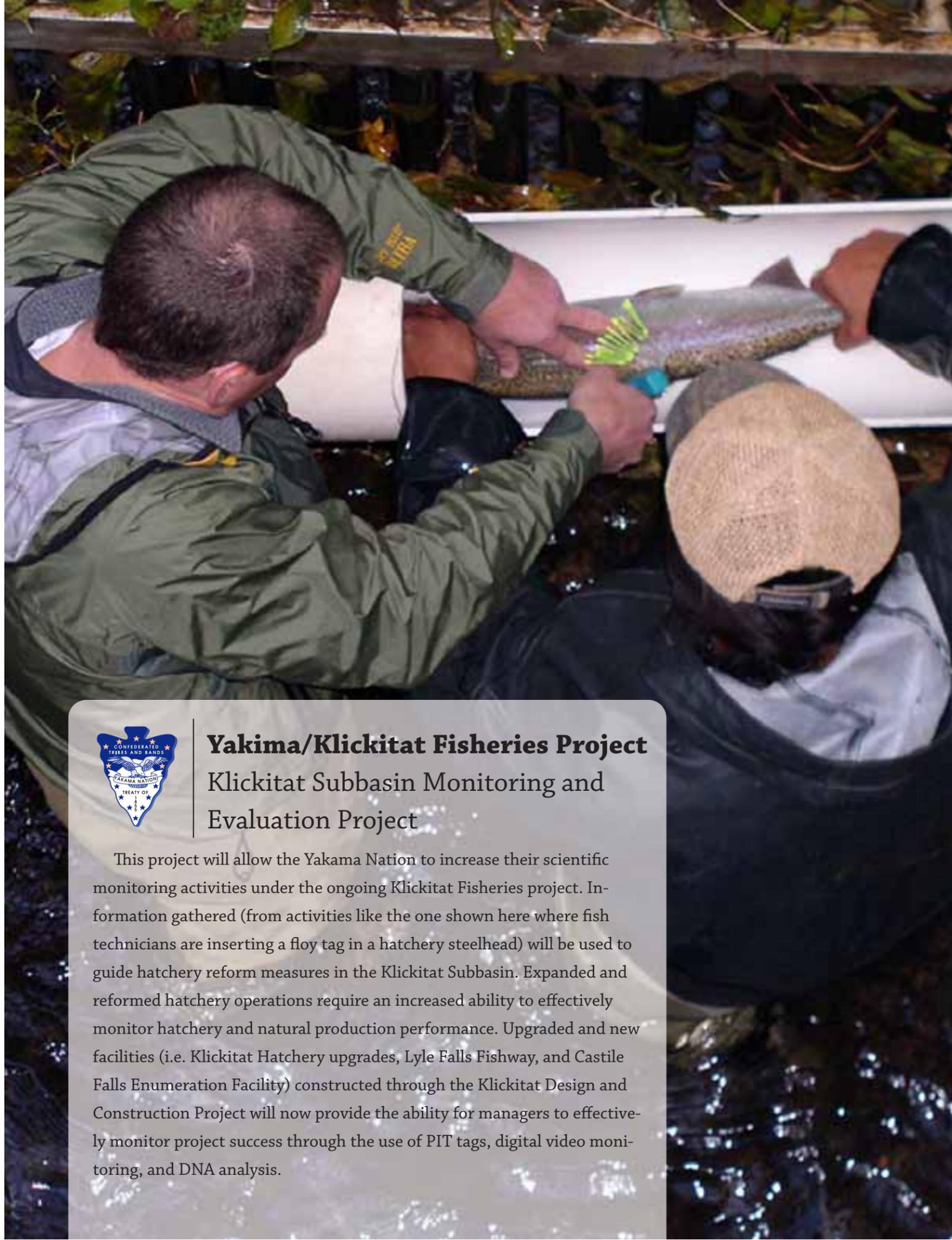


Walla Walla River Basin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project

The Umatilla Tribe's Walla Walla River Basin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project will continue to protect and restore riparian and upland habitat critical to the recovery of weak or reintroduced salmon and steelhead populations in the Walla Walla River Basin. The project's habitat restoration and protection efforts provide long-term benefits to fish and the ecosystem on which they rely.

The Gose Street Adult Passage Project (pictured here) is an example of the type of work the Umatilla Tribe is doing in this basin. For more than 30 years, a series of small dams on Mill Creek prevented summer steelhead and spring Chinook salmon from accessing quality spawning habitat in the stream's upper reaches. Using funding from Bonneville Power Administration and other agencies, the Umatilla Tribe installed two fish ladders that now allow fish past the series of passage barriers.





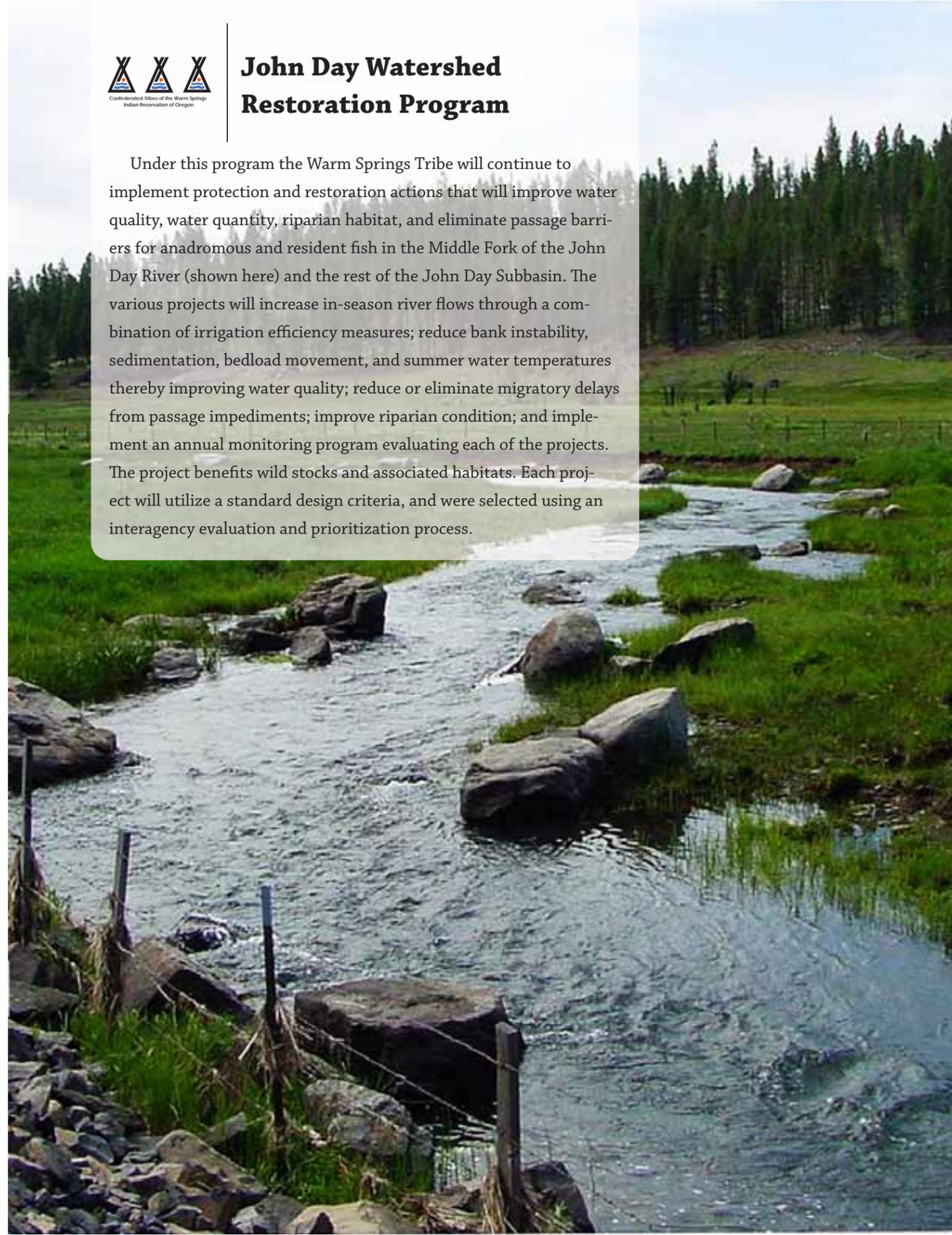
Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project Klickitat Subbasin Monitoring and Evaluation Project

This project will allow the Yakama Nation to increase their scientific monitoring activities under the ongoing Klickitat Fisheries project. Information gathered (from activities like the one shown here where fish technicians are inserting a floy tag in a hatchery steelhead) will be used to guide hatchery reform measures in the Klickitat Subbasin. Expanded and reformed hatchery operations require an increased ability to effectively monitor hatchery and natural production performance. Upgraded and new facilities (i.e. Klickitat Hatchery upgrades, Lyle Falls Fishway, and Castile Falls Enumeration Facility) constructed through the Klickitat Design and Construction Project will now provide the ability for managers to effectively monitor project success through the use of PIT tags, digital video monitoring, and DNA analysis.



John Day Watershed Restoration Program

Under this program the Warm Springs Tribe will continue to implement protection and restoration actions that will improve water quality, water quantity, riparian habitat, and eliminate passage barriers for anadromous and resident fish in the Middle Fork of the John Day River (shown here) and the rest of the John Day Subbasin. The various projects will increase in-season river flows through a combination of irrigation efficiency measures; reduce bank instability, sedimentation, bedload movement, and summer water temperatures thereby improving water quality; reduce or eliminate migratory delays from passage impediments; improve riparian condition; and implement an annual monitoring program evaluating each of the projects. The project benefits wild stocks and associated habitats. Each project will utilize a standard design criteria, and were selected using an interagency evaluation and prioritization process.





Kelt Reconditioning Project

This ongoing CRITFC project is a collaborative study to investigate approaches to increase adult steelhead returns by utilizing the kelt (post spawn) life stage. Approaches will range from low intensity/cost such as collection and transportation of kelts, to high intensity/cost methods including holding and feeding of kelts for several months. Relative reproduction success under natural conditions of three variants of steelhead (natural-origin, hatchery-origin and reconditioned kelt) will also be evaluated. This will yield quantitative data that will be replicated geographically and temporally, and will generate science-based management recommendations that will assist in rebuilding wild steelhead populations throughout the Columbia Basin.

