In 2008 the Yakama Nation entered into an agreement with the United States, termed the Columbia River Fish Accord, by which we greatly expanded the range and nature of our work to preserve, protect, and restore the fish and wildlife resources that we reserved in perpetuity for future generations in our Treaty of 1855. The health of the water, the fish, and the rivers they need is inseparable from our own health and way of life. While much has occurred over the last 100 years to harm and damage these natural resources, it is our duty to the Creator and to our people to take care of what remains and restore what has been lost.

An elder described this responsibility simply and eloquently as to “Make it the way it was.” This is the vision and goal of our efforts to restore the resources and the places where they live. It is a large and important undertaking, the work of generations, but we will persist and do our part as we are called upon and are able even if it takes the next 100 years. In partnership with others who share our need to protect and restore, we can achieve much.

This report summarizes our progress in restoring fishery resources since signing the 2008 Accord with Bonneville Power Administration, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the US Bureau of Reclamation. We have come a long way and made much progress, but much remains to be done. In this effort we must not fail, for we owe it to our grandchildren and to those yet unborn.

Gerald Lewis
Chairman, Fish and Wildlife Committee
Yakama Nation Tribal Council

FROM OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE

**OUR MISSION**

To honor, protect and restore Nch'i-Wána [the Columbia River], its tributaries and its resources for the benefit of current and future generations of the Yakama people as reserved by them in the Treaty of 1855.*

* Yakama Nation Treaty of 1855 (12 stat. 951) with the United States of America

Cover Photos: Coho reintroduction project, Mt Adams [Pahto] (YN); salmon carcass in the Twisp River (WDFW)
Past actions have degraded habitat vital for fish and other aquatic animals. Threats to aquatic species are being addressed through projects such as:

- Removing barriers
- Adding habitat complexity
- Protecting sensitive habitat
- Restoring watersheds and flow
- Creating stream channels

**YAKIMA SUBBASIN**

**HABITAT RESTORATION**


- **748 Miles**
  - Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected

- **88,830 Acres**
  - Wetland and upland habitat improved and protected

- **122 Miles**
  - Stream now accessible

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Accord funded metrics reported to cbfish.org (2008-2017)
By the 1980’s, salmonid stocks were gone or severely depressed. Hatchery supplementation/reintroduction are essential to restoring sustainable and harvestable populations.

**Average Annual Returns**

Prosser Dam counts, all fish species*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Period</th>
<th>Returns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983-1999</td>
<td>7,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2007</td>
<td>24,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2016</td>
<td>32,464</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **5** Species being restored
- **8** Hatchery/reintroduction projects restoring species
- **11** Times more lamprey returned in 2017
- **811** More Chinook harvested annually since 2000

*Correction 7/2018 of graph numbers shown in previously printed report. Trend and ratios shown in the graph were and are correct, however. Source: Columbia River DART (www.cbr.washington.edu/dart)
Habitat restoration projects include:
- Adding side-channel connections
- Adding habitat complexity
- Restoring vegetation
- Removing barriers
- Protecting sensitive habitats
- Restoring floodplains


Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected: 91 Miles

Riparian and upland habitat improved and protected: 156 Acres

Stream now accessible: 132 Miles

Accord funded metrics reported to cbfish.org (2008-2017), plus Klickitat work with combined SRFB/BPA funding (rco.wa.gov)
Historically, the Klickitat subbasin provided significant Chinook and steelhead fisheries. Coho and fall Chinook are now produced to mitigate for lost harvest opportunities, while limiting/avoiding impacts on non-target species.

Average Annual Harvest*

1986-1999: 7,885
2000-2007: 12,882
2008-2015: 38,316

*Fall Chinook and coho, sport and tribal (VN) (Updated 7/2018)

- 3 Species being restored or supplemented
- 3 Hatchery/reintroduction projects restoring or supplementing species

WENATCHEE/ENTIAT SUBBASINS

HABITAT RESTORATION

Habitat restoration projects include:
- Creating new channels
- Adding in-stream complexity
- Restoring nutrients
- Improving flow
- Removing barriers
- Restoring vegetation

Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected 43 Miles

Wetland and upland habitat improved and protected 5 Acres

Stream now accessible 2 Miles


Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Accord funded metrics reported to cbfish.org (2008-2017)
During the pre-development period, salmonids were abundant in these subbasins; however, resource exploitation depleted runs and led to the extinction of coho. Ongoing reintroduction efforts led by the Yakama Nation have now resulted in a naturally reproducing population.

Species being restored

Hatchery/reintroduction projects restoring species

Average Annual Returns*

10,563 15,033 15,738

* All Chinook, coho, and steelhead. (WDFW)

655
More spring Chinook retuned annually 2008-2016 compared to 1999-2007

3,114
Coho - average annual return 2008-2016

More spring Chinook retuned annually 2008-2016 compared to 1999-2007

Coho - average annual return 2008-2016
Habitat restoration projects include:
- Creating new channels
- Adding in-stream complexity
- Protecting flow
- Restoring nutrients
- Protecting habitats

**Work Locations**

- Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected
- Wetland and upland habitat improved and protected

- 105 Miles
- 359 Acres
- 161 Beavers Released
- 2 Miles Stream now accessible

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Agcord funded metrics reported to cbfish.org (2008-2017)
Development throughout the Columbia River and intensive fishing have led to salmonid declines. Large fluctuations in Chinook returns have been observed since the 1950s and steelhead, which were once common, now sustains itself only at a threshold population level. For coho, their resiliency was not as great, and they were gone by the early-1900s; however, they have recently been reintroduced by the Yakama Nation, with natural reproduction now occurring.

Average Annual Returns*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Period</th>
<th>Returns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-1998</td>
<td>2,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2007</td>
<td>9,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2016</td>
<td>11,121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All Chinook, coho, and steelhead. (WDFW)

4 Species being restored
3 Hatchery/reintroduction projects restoring species

506 More wild steelhead returned annually 2008-2016 than 1999-2007
2,194 More coho returned annually 2008-2016 than 2002-2007**

**Updated/Corrected 7/2018, new metric from previously printed report (Source: YN)
Funding provided by the Bonneville Power Administration, under Status and Trends Annual Reporting Project, #2009-002-00. The content of this report, however, do not necessarily represent the views or opinions of the BPA or any other source cited herein.