

TIME	EVENT	EXERCISE
1000 BC	Cedar logs, hollowed with fire and adzes, could be stretched into canoe shape by partially filling them with heated water to soften the wood. They were built in many sizes; small ones for travel on streams, larger ones for fishing – and by some tribes for whaling—and great 60 foot long ones for trade, warfare, and ceremonial visits.	Draw an adze
1800s	During this period, the Priest Rapids prophet Smohalla leads a revival of the traditional Indian religion in which the salmon feast is a vital part.	
1805	The Lewis and Clark expedition travels down the Columbia River. Salmon harvest approximated 42 million pounds annually with average yearly run sizes of 10-16 million fish	
1848	Congress passed an Act which specified nothing contained in the Oregon Territory “shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians” (9 Stat 323)	How can a treaty extinguish rights? <i>Indian title was extinguished and land opened up to non-Indian settlement.</i>
1850	Gov. Stevens writes in a letter that the fishing rights provision in a treaty had reference to the fact that Indians “catch most of our fish, supplying not only our people with clams and oysters, but salmon”	
1850s	Treaties are signed in which tribes cede most of their lands, but reserve exclusive rights to fish “in common with all citizens of the territory” at all other usual and accustomed places.	Describe a “usual and accustomed place” of a local tribe that is outside their reservation boundaries.
1872	Congress passes the Mining Laws Act, which leases mining claims on public lands for annual fees of \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, regardless of the amount of environmental damage incurred or profit made. In the John Day, Salmon and other river basins, mining in the late 1800s so devastated salmon habitat that it has still not recovered.	

1877	The first hatchery (of about 100 propagation facilities today) is established in the Columbia River Basin on the Clackamas River	What's the primary goal of a hatchery?
1905	The first major fishing rights case reaches the Supreme Court in <i>U.S. v. Winans</i> , the Justices hold that treaty Indians have the right to cross non-Indian land to fish at "usual and accustomed" places, and that the treaties are to be interpreted the way Indians had understood them.	What barriers exist to interpreting treaties between two cultural groups?
1910	Over two million acres of farmland are irrigated. Missionaries in the early half of the nineteenth century were the first to withdraw water for irrigation. Today 28 million acre-feet of water are diverted for irrigation each year.	Why is irrigation relevant to fishing rights?
1910	Construction begins on the Elwha Dam. Fishing laws and regulations exclude Klallam from fishing.	
1918	The Washington/Oregon Columbia River Compact is formed by Congress to regulate commercial fishing activities on shared waters of the Columbia River.	
1924	Congress grants Indians United States citizenship and the right to vote.	
1925	Construction begins on the Glines Canyon Dam.	
1933	Rock Island Dam, the first dam on the mainstream Columbia River, is complete.	
1934	Congress passes the Taylor Grazing Act in response to extremely poor conditions on Western rangelands caused by decades of overgrazing.	
1938	Bonneville Dam, the farthest downstream dam on the Columbia River, is complete.	
1938	Congress authorizes formation of the Bonneville Power Administration to market power from Bonneville and other federal dams on the Columbia.	
1938	Congress passes the Mitchell Act, which promises that fish lost because of the dams would be mitigated with the help of hatcheries.	Define mitigated
1940-1960	Passage barriers were installed to prevent lamprey from using fish ladders at Bonneville Dam.	What is lamprey?

1941	Grand Coulee Dam is completed. This structure blocks salmon access to 1,100 miles of spawning areas, including most of the areas used by sockeye.	Why is spawning area important to salmon preservation?
1942	In <i>Tulee v. Washington</i> , the Supreme Court decides that Indians with tribal treaty rights cannot be required to buy state fishing licenses. The state could, however, regulate treaty fisheries for conservation.	
1944	The Department of Defense begins using the Columbia to cool eight nuclear reactors at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, an area adjacent to the Columbia above the confluence with the Snake. While the cooling ended in 1971, the contamination continues as the legacy of accidental spills, intentional dumping, and routine discharges from nuclear materials processing facilities. So far, 1,400 contaminated sites, including 120 square miles of groundwater, have been identified.	Identify the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, Columbia River, and Snake River on a map.
1948	State and federal agencies begin implementing the Mitchell Act. In doing so, they place or fund almost all the hatcheries (36 of 38) below the Dalles Dam (26 of these are below Bonneville), where non-Indians fish, rather than in the upriver areas where Indians fish and where salmon were being destroyed by dams.	
1957	The Dalles Dam, which floods the major Indian fishing area on the Columbia-Celilo Falls, is completed.	
1963	Affirming the federal district court's ruling in <i>Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. Maison</i> , the appeals court found that the state could not restrict off-reservation treaty fishing unless the restrictions were <i>indispensible</i> to conservation.	Where is the Umatilla Indian Reservation?
1963	Washington Department of Fisheries and Game filed suit in State Court to establish state authority to prohibit net fishing by Indians in off-reservation river fisheries. Indians later appealed adverse rulings to U.S. Supreme Court	Why would the state object to "net fishing"?
1964-65	During a series of winter storms, massive landslides from logging roads and clearcuts inundate the South Fork River watershed with sediment, drastically reducing the salmon survival in the South Fork, which was, until then, the single largest producer of summer Chinook in the Snake River Basin.	
1965-70	An unlawful and armed invasion of federal trust property on the Nisqually River in 1965 and the Puyallup Reservation in 1970 by enforcement officers took place. Several officers perjured themselves by saying that no one was armed with weapons when photographs introduced as	Name at least one person involved in this event.

	court evidence showed otherwise. No prosecutions for perjury resulted from this, nor from property destruction and bodily harm.	
1967	With the completion of Hells Canyon Dam, it and seven other dams on the upper Snake River block 600 miles of tributary and mainstream salmon habitat.	
1968	Fourteen members of the Yakama tribe file suit (<i>Sohappy v. Smith</i>) against Oregon's regulation of off-reservation fishing. The United States and Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce tribes file a related lawsuit, <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> . The federal court hears the two cases together and then, in 1978 closes <i>Sohappy v. Smith</i> . The court, however, continues its jurisdiction is <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> to present day.	
1968	U.S. Supreme Court, In <i>Puyallup Tribe of Indians v. Department of Game</i> held that Washington could restrict Indian net fishing when necessary for conservation of resource and returned case to State Court to determine if existing regulations were "necessary"	Why was Washington state trying to regulate Indian net fishing?
1969	In deciding <i>Sohappy v. Smith/U.S. v. Oregon</i> , Federal District Judge Robert Belloni recognizes the rights of the tribes to fish at all usual and accustomed places and rules that the tribes are entitled to a "fair share" of the fish runs. The Belloni decision holds that the state is prohibited from discriminating against treaty fishing and the state power is limited in regulating treaty Indian fisheries, i.e., the state can regulate only when "reasonable and necessary for conservation."	When can Oregon state regulate treaty Indian fisheries?
1969	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducts its last year of lamprey counts at mainstream dams. At Bonneville the count is 380,000.	
1970	With the continuing decline in salmon runs, commercial sturgeon fishing becomes vital to many tribal fishers.	
1970	Case of <i>United States v. Washington</i> , filed in the U.S. District Court, Tacoma. 14 tribes subsequently intervened.	Can a state sue a tribe?
1972	Congress authorizes the Clean Water Act to restore the biological, physical, and chemical integrity of the nation's waterways.	
1972	Idaho Supreme Court followed the Sohappy case and held, in <i>State v. Tinno</i> that Idaho cannot regulate Indian treaty fishing "unless it clearly proves regulation of the treaty Indians' fishing in question to be necessary for preservation of the fishery" As part of its conservation program, the state must extend full recognition to these rights and the purposes which underlie them.	When can Idaho state regulate Indian treaty fishing?
1973	The Endangered Species Act, which defines protection for	Name three species

	species that are threatened or endangers, as defined by the Act, is passed.	included in the Endangered Species Act.
1973	U.S. Supreme Court decision in “Puyallup II” case upheld Indian right to net fish commercially for steelhead and returned case to State courts to determine a formula for allocation of the steelhead between the Indians and the sport fishermen that is equitable to both groups.	Can Washington state regulate Indian net fishing?
1974	In <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> (Boldt Decision), Judge Boldt mandates that a “fair share” was 50 percent of the harvestable fish destined to pass the tribes’ usual and accustomed fishing places and reaffirms tribal management powers.	The Boldt Decision was based heavily on what U.S. documents?
1974-75	Gov. Evens announced non-Indian commercial fisherman fishing in defiance of the Boldt Decision had caught over one million dollars worth of fish illegally An Indian fisherman was shot and wounded by a white gillnetter. A BIA officer reported 28 cases where Indian fisherman have been shot at. Six police boats and one Coast Guard boat were rammed by non-Indian gillnetters.	Compare non-Indian reaction in the Boldt Decision to President Jackson’s decision in Marshall’s Trilogy.
1974	In <i>Settler v. Lameer</i> , the federal court rules that the treaty fishing right is a tribal right, not an individual right, and that tribes reserved in treaties the authority to regulate tribal fishing on and off reservations.	What power do tribes have in regulating fishing? <i>Tribes may arrest and prosecute members for violation of fishing regulations?</i>
1974	According to the Department of Fisheries, Indians caught about 19% of the total fish catch in Washington.	
1974	To help implement the Boldt Decision, the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NIFC) was organized. The commission is composed of one representative from each of the five Western Washington treaty areas and serves as a line of communication between tribes.	
1974-80	The Quinalts cut back two days per week of their own fishing time and recommended that limited gillnet fishing be allowed for non-Indians. Three Point No Point Treaty Council tribes voluntarily relinquished much of both salmon and steelhead to make	How are steelhead different from Salmon?

	<p>more available to non-Indians.</p> <p>The Tulalips offered to leave all steelhead in the Snohomish River system in return for \$5 million in federal funds to build a hatchery to increase the tribes' salmon catch.</p>	
1975	According to the Department of Fisheries, Indians caught about 15% of the total fish catch in Washington.	
1975	Judge Belloni applies the 50/50 principle to Columbia River fisheries in <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> .	
1975	Army Corps of Engineers completes the last (Lower Granite Dam) of four lower Snake River dams, bringing to 13 the total number of Columbia and Snake river dams that salmon can still pass. The dam's completion enabled Lewiston, Idaho to become the most inland port (465 miles) on the West Coast.	
1976	<p>Some members of the Washington State Senate Rules Committee, Judge Boldt's ruling notwithstanding, proposed the withholding of state services from Indians who do not abide by state fishing laws.</p> <p>Members also urged the State Legislature to pressure Congress to either purchase outright the Indian rights reserved in the treaties or to renegotiate the Medicine Creek Treaty.</p> <p>Several Washington congressmen have said that Congress will not abrogate the treaties and the tribes say their rights are not for sale.</p>	
1976	<p>The National Forest Management Act passes. This requires national forests to develop plans to manage forests consistent with protection of soils, vegetation, water quality, and aquatic habitat needed to provide viable fish and wildlife populations.</p> <p>The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act asserts exclusive U.S. management authority and establishes regional management councils to oversee ocean fisheries 3-200 miles offshore. Congress passed the law chiefly to address heavy foreign fishing in U.S. waters, promote the development of a domestic fishing fleet, and link the fishing community more directly to the fishery management process.</p>	<p>Who are the "fishing communities?"</p> <p>Why is it important that "fishing communities" have a more direct link to the fishery management process?</p>
1977	The Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama tribes form the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) as a forum to coordinate their	Locate the reservations of these tribes (you may use

	<p>actions and to provide fisheries technical services.</p> <p>The last treaty commercial fishery for spring Chinook occurs. Because of declines, treaty fishing on spring Chinook has since been limited to ceremonial and subsistence fishing.</p>	google maps).
1979	<p>The Supreme Court upholds <i>U.S. v. Washington</i></p> <p>Columbia River, Puget Sound, and Washington coastal tribes sue the Secretary of Commerce over ocean fishing regulations because a large percentage of treaty fish were being caught in waters managed by the Department of Commerce. The federal government was shown to have a legal obligation to regulate the ocean fishery to ensure that a reasonable number of salmon reached tribal fishing places.</p>	Why is regulating ocean fisheries important in salmon conservation?
1980	<p>Congress passes the Pacific Northwest Electric Power, Planning and Conservation Act, establishing the Northwest Power Planning Council with members from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The act requires the Council to develop a fish and wildlife protection and restoration program.</p> <p>The Federal District Court issues the <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> (Phase II) decision that affirmed a right to protection of fish habitat subject to treaty catch and a right to fish produced by artificial production.</p> <p>Congress passed the federal Superfund law in response to concerns over abandoned toxic waste sites. In the 15 years since, at least 43 sites in the Columbia River Basin have fallen under the act. Other pollution problems exist at pulp and paper mills, metals production facilities, lumber mills, food manufacturing facilities, and power-generating plants.</p>	<p>Define culvert:</p> <p>How have culverts affected fish habitat in Washington State?</p>
1981	The Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama tribes establish their own inter-tribal law enforcement arm, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement, in Hood River, Oregon	
1982	The Northwest Power Planning Council adopts the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, drawing heavily on recommendations made by the four Columbia River tribes.	
1983	Nez Perce, Umatilla, and Yakama tribes initiate challenges to forest plans and timber sales in the basin's national forests when those plans and sales threaten to damage fish habitat. Since then, more than 30 have been filed.	

1984	Salmon released from Umatilla Hatchery facilities in 1981 return to the Umatilla River. These are the first salmon to return since passage was blocked by an irrigation dam in 1914.	
1985	The United States and Canada sign the U.S. – Canada Pacific Salmon Interception Treaty, which Congress later ratified. The treaty sets up a process for managing ocean salmon fisheries according to conservation and equity principles and includes the tribes with other government fish managers.	
1986	Total salmon run size to the Columbia River is 2.9 million. One million upriver salmon are counted at Bonneville Dam.	
1988	The Columbia River Fish Management Plan is adopted by the federal court, and includes a detailed harvest and fish production process under the authority of <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> .	
1988	NWIFC member tribes created the tribal fish health program to meet the growing fish health needs of their salmon enhancement and supplementation programs.	How are genetics of hatchery salmon different from salmon found in the wild?
1990	Four Washington tribes and CRITFC enter into a cooperative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency to survey tribal fish consumption. The survey, released October 1994, determined potential health impacts to tribal members from consumption of contaminated fish.	Is it safe for a pregnant woman to eat salmon?
1991	Sockeye are the first salmon to be listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act as a result of a petition from the Shoshone-Bannock tribe.	
1992	The Environmental Protection Agency orders 8 of 19 pulp mills in the Columbia River Basin to reduce dioxin discharges by 85 percent. The 8, bleach-kraft pulp mills, produce dioxin as a result of using chlorine bleach.	
1992	Snake River spring, summer, and fall Chinook are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.	
1992	Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act	
1993	The U.S. State Department puts the U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission on notice that it is in jeopardy of not meeting its international requirements under the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Interception Treaty with regard to Chinook salmon. This is in response to the failure of the two sides to reach a harvest agreement on Chinook in 1992.	
1993	The Columbia's total salmon run size drops to 900,000. The upriver portion, counted at Bonneville Dam, amounts to 600,000 salmon. The tribes now have only one remaining commercial fishery: the fall season.	

1994	At 9,800 fish, the upriver spring Chinook run is the lowest on record. None of the tribal longhouses (places of traditional Indian worship) have enough salmon for their ceremonies.	
1994	The Makah announce their interest in resuming their traditional gray whale hunts	
1995	The National Marine Fisheries Service released its proposed Recovery Plan for Snake River Salmon. The recommended actions will not results in salmon restoration, according to tribal analysis. Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama tribes release their own fish restoration plan: <i>Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit</i> .	
1996	Some barriers to fish passage were removed by local governments and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Define Fish Ladder: Define Baffle:
2007	U.S. District Judge Ricardo S. Martinez ruled the state can't build or maintain road culverts that hurt fish passage or diminish fish populations because that violates tribal treaty rights to fish	locate a culvert near your school.
2008	The Makah conclude a successful gray whale hunt.	
2009	For the first time in nearly 25 years the Stillaguamish Tribe was able to harvest a chinook from the Stillaguamish River for a First Salmon Ceremony	