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Early CRUMPER



"Large enough to serve you.... Small enough to care"

2019 Buick Envision - 14,798 miles - **\$32,995** #37596A




2017 Buick LaCrosse - 50,236 miles - **\$23,995** #79235A



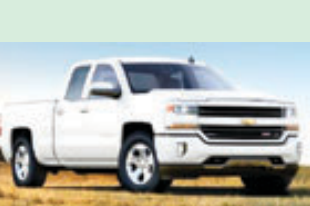
2017 Ford F-150 - 56,243 miles - **\$33,995** #30961A



2016 Chevrolet Cruz - 71,766 miles - **\$11,995** #34309A



2016 Chevrolet Silverado - 53,748 miles - **\$32,995** #17049A




2016 Chevrolet Tahoe - 85,482 miles - **\$32,995** #187576A




2015 Hyundai Sonata - 108,373 miles - **\$14,995** #70126A




2015 Chevrolet Equinox - 133,374 miles - **\$12,995** #46039A




2015 GMC Acadia - 125,892 miles - **\$16,995** #36757A




2014 Lincoln MKX - 65,443 miles - **\$20,995** #17972A



2012 Chevrolet Equinox - 107,000 miles - **\$10,995** #72150A



2009 Chevrolet HHR - 132,734 miles - **\$7,995** #93295C



Social Security notice

Letters regarding the Cost of Living Adjustments—the COLA—and the new Medicare Part B amounts will be mailed out any day from Social Security.

The statements are re-

quired when applying for Senior programs as proof of income. Most of us who receive these statements lose them within a couple days or so.

To ensure that you always have a copy you can bring

the statement by my office at the Resource Center to be photo copied and stored for future use. Please consider this option. Thank you,

Rosemary 'Mushy' Alarcon, 541-553-4955.

Latest Indian Country covid data from IHS

Indian Health Services data show 101,717 tests have returned positive for Covid-19, across all of Indian Country.

That represents an increase of almost 1 percent from the 100,765 cases previously reported by the IHS. The most recent data was released late last week.

Altogether, 1,353,684 coronavirus tests have been administered within the IHS through.

Since mid-October, the IHS has been providing additional information about the spread of the coronavirus within the system.

The cumulative percent positive column shows the historical Covid-19 infection rate, meaning the number of tests that have returned positive since the onset of the pandemic.

Based on the cumulative percent positive, the highest rates have been seen in the Navajo Area (14 percent), the Phoenix Area (12.9 percent), the Oklahoma City Area (10 percent) the Great Plains Area (9.8 percent) and the the Albuquerque Area (9.8 percent).

The first two regions include the state of Arizona, indicating a disproportionate toll of Covid-19 in the state.

The 7-day rolling average positivity column offers a more contemporary look at the impact of the coronavirus. The data shows where Covid-19 cases have been increasing recently.

Based on the 7-day rolling average positivity, five regions have seen dramatic increases in Covid-19 cases. They are: the Billings Area (20.1 percent), the Albuquerque Area (18.2 percent), the Great Plains Area (18 percent), the Oklahoma City Area (17.8 percent) and the Navajo Area

(15 percent).

Overall, 8.1 percent of IHS tests have been positive since the onset of the pandemic, the data shows. The 7-day average has grown higher over the last few weeks and now stands at 12.8 percent.

The data, however, is incomplete: While 100 percent of facilities run directly by the IHS are reporting data, only 33 percent of tribally managed facilities and 44 percent of urban Indian organizations are doing the same.

The service population for IHS across Indian Country is approximately 2,562,290.

Based on that figure, 52.8

percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives have been tested for the coronavirus since the IHS began reporting data in March.

The IHS user population, on the other hand, is a much smaller number. As of 2019, 1,662,834 American Indians and Alaska Natives have lived within a service delivery area and have received health care at an IHS or tribal facility during the previous three years.

Based on the user population, 81.4 percent of Native Americans have been tested for the coronavirus since the IHS began reporting data in March.

Dam demolition could save salmon from extinction

When Karuk tribal member and cultural biologist Ron Reed was just a toddler in the early 1960s, he liked to crouch on a rounded rock poking out of the rushing water of California's Klamath River, watching his family fish for the Chinook salmon that arrived in late spring. The fish crowded so thickly in the water that they looked nearly solid enough to walk across.

His family had waited through the long winter for these fish. They would fill sacks full of salmon, enough to feed them several times a day for months.

Those days of extreme abundance are decades gone. For the past few years Reed, fishing now with his own children, has taken only a few spring-run fish from the river. Dams, climate change, and other issues have

wreaked havoc on salmon along the U.S. West Coast, and the declines have been particularly acute for the spring-run fish, which migrate farther upstream and so are more likely to have been cut off from their habitat by the dams.

But in November a long-delayed project to remove some of the major dams on the Klamath cleared a major hurdle: The governors of Oregon and California agreed to take control of the dams from PacifiCorp, the utility that operates them. The states and the utility have also agreed on financing for the \$450 million plan.

Federal regulatory approval is still required, and nothing is certain—but for now the dams are back on track for removal starting in 2023.

\$14,000

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