

2020 Buick Encore 14,484 miles -\$24,995



2019 Chevrolet Cruze -47,699 \$17,995 #20148B



2018 Chevrolet Malibu -30,768 miles -\$21,995 #10838A







2018 Chevrolet Traverse -90,000 miles \$31,995 #36425A







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

2013

Chevrolet

Cruze -

112,00

miles -

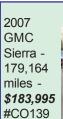
\$7,995

#86879B















Fisheries stress due to drought

There are signs this summer could be a bad one for the native salmon of the Northwest.

Already, drought has gripped the region, causing low river flows that could be hard for fish to navigate or spawn in. That's bad news for species already teetering on extinction, especially in the Columbia River Basin.

For example: A recent study predicts 77 percent of Snake River Chinook salmon will be nearly extinct in four years if current trends hold.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 72 percent of the state of Oregon is in severe or extreme drought

That's prompting state wildlife officials to consider removing bag level limits in some areas, releasing fish earlier in the summer from hatcheries into lakes and streams, and relocating fish to a different body of water to save them.

Impacts to fish populations will vary across the state but migratory fish like salmon and steelhead and areas and tributaries along the coast may see the biggest impact.

Many streams are already at 25 percent of the flow that is typical for this time of year, with flows usually seen in early summer observed in April and May on some southern Oregon streams.

ODFW scientists are working to identify coldwater refuges, support flow restoration projects and improve habitat where possible to mitigate the effects of climate change on fish.

Klamath crisis

Tensions are escalating in Klamath Falls as the southern Oregon water crisis deepens.

For more than 100 years, the Bureau of Reclamation has released water from Upper Klamath Lake for farmers to irrigate crops, for Native tribes to fish and, more recently, to protect endangered species.

But this year, with the amount of water flowing into it from rivers and streams drastically reduced, the bureau announced last month that it wouldn't release any water for farmers or tribes or wildlife, all of whom depend on it.

"This year's drought conditions are bringing unprecedented hardship to the communities of the Klamath Basin," said Camille Calimlim Touton, deputy commissioner for the Bureau of Reclamation, which oversees irrigation on farms in an area known as the Klamath Project.

As the basin has dried up, the crisis has grown into a water war pitting the Native tribes against farmers.

Around Indian Country

Yakama Nation victory in reservation land case

The U.S. Ninth Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled this month in favor of the Yakama Nation, in a reservation land dispute case.

The tract of land in question is significant: 121,465 acres within the southwestern corner of the Yakama Reservation, including Mt. Adams and the Glenwood Valley.

"The Ninth Circuit's decision is a resounding victory for the rights that our ancestors reserved in the Treaty of 1855," said Yakama Nation Tribal Council Chairman Delano Saluskin.

"Both parties to the Treaty joined together to protect the Yakama Reservation from Klickitat County's challenge, and we are thankful the Ninth Circuit honored the Treaty parties' common understanding."

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation ceded certain rights to more than 10,000,000 acres of land for the rights reserved in the Treaty of 1855, including the right to the exclusive use and benefit of the 1.4 million acre Yakama Reservation.

The Treaty includes a tract of land south of Mt. Adams known as 'Tract D' within the Reservation boundaries, which the United States depicted on a Treaty Map in 1855, but the map was lost in government

After a three day trial before United States District Court Judge Thomas Rice, the district court held that Tract D was included within the Yakama Reservation by Treaty, and remains within the Yakama Reservation to-

On appeal, before the Ninth Circuit's three-judge panel, Klickitat County ar gued that the Yakama Nation did not reserve Tract D within the Yakama Reservation in the Treaty of 1855.

Even if it did, the county argued that in 1904 Congress subsequently changed the Yakama Reservation's boundaries to eliminate

Tract D's Reservation-status.

The Yakama Nation responded that clear evidence from the Walla Walla Treaty Council supported Tract D's inclusion within the Yakama Reservation, and that Congress did not clearly express an intent to change the Yakama Reservation's boundaries thereafter.

The court fuond: "The treaty terms 'must be construed in the sense in which they would naturally be understood by the Indians" wrote Ninth Circuit Judge Michelle Friedland in today's decision.

"The Yakamas understood the Treaty to include Tract D within the Reservation's boundaries."



