



2021-2022 CTWS Hunting Seasons



Off-Reservation and Reservation hunting regulations have been approved. Please login to tribal website <https://hunting.warmsprings-nsn.gov/login> or order by email (wildlife.tags@ctwsbnr.org) or phone (5415532001) permits requested by phone come by Natural Resources office to pick up your permits and regulations.

Please take advantage of off reservation hunting tags, these opportunities take hunting pressure off the Reservation due to fire closures, which help improve wildlife populations. Please make sure off reservation hunting takes place on public (unclaimed) lands. It is the HUNTERS' responsibility to know where they are hunting, where they are allowed to hunt, what weapons they are allowed to use and what the bag limit is. For questions regarding hunting please contact the Natural Resources Department at 541-553-2001.

ON RESERVATION HUNTING		
NO DESIGNATED HUNTERS OR TRANSFER OF TAGS IS ALLOWED.		
Reservation Hunt	Open Season	Bag Limit/Regulations
Buck Deer	Oct. 2 – 17	Open to buck deer with visible antler. One tag per lead hunter or head of household. Limit of only one (1) buck deer.
Bull Elk	Nov. 13 – 28	Open to bull elk with visible antler. One tag per lead hunter or head of household. Limit of only one (1) bull elk.
Bighorn Ram: (2 tags)	Oct. 2 – Nov. 28	One bighorn per tag. Tags will be awarded to 3 Tribal members through a public drawing.
Bighorn Ewe: (1 tag)	Oct. 2 – Nov. 28	
Black bear	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31	Either sex; excluding cubs less than one year & sows with cubs.
Cougar	Open season	Either sex; excluding spotted kittens or female cougars with spotted kittens.

Off-reservation hunting is designated for OFF-RESERVATION public open and unclaimed lands (USFS, BLM, & State Lands w/ hunts open in common with tribes). Illegally harvesting wildlife on the Reservation using off reservation tags or harvesting the wrong sex can have great long-term negative impacts to the Tribes wildlife populations. Overharvesting wildlife and illegally harvesting females reduces wildlife population numbers for multiple generations. Please help protect the Tribes wildlife resources by reporting poaching violations to 541-553-2033 or 541-553-1171.

OFF-RESERVATION HUNTING		
Off-Reservation Hunt	Open Season	Bag Limit/Regulations
General Buck Deer	Aug. 1 – Oct. 31 & NEW Dec. 1 – Jan. 31	Open to buck deer with visible antler. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rifle season closed Nov. 1-30 for black tail and mule deer. (Metolius Unit Special Regulations - refer to regs below)
NEW Late Archery Buck Deer	Nov. 1 – 30	
Ceremonial Deer	Open Year Around	
John Day River Buck Deer: Rifle	Nov. 1 - 30	
White-tail Deer	NEW Open Year Around	Open to white-tail deer of either sex
Metolius Unit Buck Deer Hunts Special Regulation Dates		
Metolius Buck Rifle:	Aug. 1 – Oct. 15	Open to buck deer with visible antler (weapons restrictions)
Metolius Buck Muzzleloader:	Oct. 16 – Oct. 31	
Metolius Buck Archery:	Nov. 1 – Dec. 31	
ELK OFF-RESERVATION		
General Elk Archery	Aug. 1 – Oct. 1	Open to any elk with archery only.
Early & Late Elk Rifle	Sept. 1 – Oct. 1 & Jan. 1 – Jan. 31	Spike bulls and Antlerless Elk with rifle. Closed to branch antler bulls rifle hunting. Any elk with a bow is allowed.
General Bull Elk Rifle	Oct. 2– Dec. 31	Open to bull elk with visible antler. Only 1 tag at a time allowed with limit of two per month.
SPECIAL ANIMAL HUNTS		
Pronghorn Antelope	Aug. 1 – Oct. 31	Either sex pronghorn antelope.
Bighorn sheep	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30	(5 Ram tags) (4 Ewes) One bighorn sheep per permit.
Black bear	Aug. 1 – Jan. 31	Either sex; excluding cubs less than one year and sows with cubs.
Cougar	Open Season	Either sex; excluding spotted kittens or female cougars with spotted kittens.

There is mandatory reporting of all hunter harvest. Failure to report harvest results for off reservation and reservation hunts will result in a loss of hunting privileges for subsequent tags. Please be honest with your hunter reporting! If you are issued a tag, you have the right to hunt and harvest an animal. Harvest and hunting information are important for the wildlife department in determining wildlife population sizes, herd compositions and hunting pressure. In addition, this information helps us determine where there are and are not animals, which helps focus our habitat restoration efforts on the Reservation. Your continued support and participation with hunter reporting are greatly appreciated. Thank you for your participation!

North Unit looking at possibly using Lake Billy Chinook for irrigation water



Lake Billy Chinook between Jefferson County and the Warm Springs Reservation.

Farmers in the county have contended for years with persistent drought.

As a possible solution, the North Unit Irrigation District is studying possibly using water from Lake Billy Chinook.

The proposal would draw water from the lake from April 1 through October.

This year North Unit ran out of water in August. By then the source of water, Wickiup Reservoir in

Deschutes County, was virtually dry.

Farmers in Jefferson County at times had to leave parts of their land vacant due to the water shortage.

Lake Billy Chinook could be a sustainable source for farmers, according to the irrigation district study. The district is also assessing whether use of the lake water could provide environmental benefits.

A pumping project from the lake would, however, be

expensive: An initial estimate puts the price around \$400 million to \$500 million, not including ongoing operation and maintenance.

Due to the cost and scale of the project, the federal government would have to be a source of funding.

Interesting history notes

The Wickiup reservoir covers an area on the Deschutes River that was known as the Wickiups. It was

a camping area for Native Americans during the fall.

Billy Chinook was a chief and member of the Wasco tribe.

Among other details of his interesting life, Billy Chinook was a guide for John C. Frémont and Kit Carson, who explored Central Oregon from 1843 to 1844, and from 1845 to 1847. Mr. Chinook also served as First Sergeant, U.S. Army Wasco Scouts during the Snake War.

Rare wildfire insurance claim

Oregon will likely file a claim on its one-of-a-kind wildfire insurance policy with Lloyd's of London.

The claim could be an estimated \$19 million

claim, according to the Oregon Department of Forestry.

The policy with the 335-year-old British risk insurance pool will help pay for

fighting fires that burned 225,007 of the 16 million acres protected by ODF.

ODF has purchased the insurance since 1973 as a hedge against firefighting costs that could overwhelm the budget of a heavily for-

ested state with limited resources to battle major blazes. While the insurance coverage runs from April to April, Gersbach said all but a fraction of fires and costs occur between late spring and mid-autumn.

Senator urges fishery disaster declaration

Oregon's U.S. legislative delegation is urging the Department of Commerce to grant a catastrophic regional fishery disaster declaration for the state of Oregon, after three consecutive years of drought and changing ocean conditions have severely harmed salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest.

U.S. Senator Jeff Merkley is leading members of the Oregon delegation, including U.S. Senator Ron Wyden and U.S. Representatives Peter DeFazio, Kurt Schrader and Suzanne Bonamici.

"The value of salmon to Oregon cannot be overstated. In addition to the economic activity generated by this industry, salmon are an important part of the cultural heritage of Pacific Northwest tribes, generate recreational activity, and are a treasured natural resource across the state," the lawmakers wrote in a letter to Secretary of Commerce Gina M. Raimondo.

"However, the challenging impacts of climate change, increased drought, and changing ocean conditions complicate the recovery of salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest."

From 2013 to 2017, the commercial value of Chinook salmon was around \$6.3 million annually for Oregon fisheries. But with the impacts of climate chaos impacting salmon populations, the economic value has dropped precipitously—down to \$2.3 million in 2018, \$2 million in 2019, and \$1.4 million in 2020.

"Federal support for this industry is critical while local, state, and federal partners continue to work toward long-term solutions," the delegation wrote.

Controversial water deal at The Dalles

The Dalles City Council has approved an agreement to deliver an undisclosed amount of groundwater to

Google, which plans to build new data centers in the city. With the city's unanimous vote, the tech giant has secured another key piece of its plan to expand its operation in the Columbia River Gorge. The city and Wasco County in October approved a separate agreement to significantly reduce property taxes on new Google developments.

The agreements have been the subject of rigorous debate in recent months. The water deal in particular has drawn intense scrutiny from public officials and area residents seeking to protect an increasingly precious resource.

City officials have refused to reveal how much water Google is requesting for the proposed data centers, which has been the primary frustration for area residents.

The company considers water use at its facilities a proprietary trade secret and forbids disclosure.

Why does Google need so much water?

Google built its first data center in The Dalles back in 2005. It was the company's

first big corporate data center anywhere and Oregon's first, too.

Since then, Facebook, Apple and Amazon have all built large data centers in rural parts of the state, and Google has expanded.

Data centers are very resource intensive, typically using as much electricity as a small town to power their computers and substantial volumes of water to keep the computers cool.

Google says it may build two more data centers in The Dalles, but it needs more water. The company won't say just how much more, but the city is near its maximum capacity of 10 million gallons a day.

So Google has offered to pay \$28.5 million to upgrade the city's water system, increasing capacity by about 50 percent.

Google and the city say that would be enough to meet the company's needs with additional water left over for other users.

No organized opposition has emerged to the city's agreement with Google, but rural property owners, farms and environmentalists have all expressed concern about committing water to an industrial customer during a prolonged drought.



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