

Group 2 - Information for Discussion Leaders 2022 – revised 1-9-22

PROGRAM PLANNING for the year - June 1, 2022 - May 31, 2023

Monday, January 17, 2022, at 1 pm on Zoom

Discussion Leaders: **Marion McNamara** and **Kathy Casto**

EQUITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Topics for discussion:

- **Immigration**
- **Tribal Rights**
- **Voting rights**

On January 17, 2022, your group will look at the following LWVUS and LWVPDX positions regarding the 3 topics for discussion (above) and will make a recommendation on each position to **retain** as is, **update** the position, **restudy** it or recommend a new **study** of it. You will also recommend topics, if any, for Civic Ed programs, for the formation of an Interest Group and for Action Committee consideration.

Along with this packet of Information for Discussion Leaders are the list of **Definitions** for 2022-2023 Program Planning and a **Report Form** for one of the discussion leaders to fill out and return to units@lwvpx.org after your meeting.

LWVUS positions

Immigration

Citizens Right to Vote

DC Self-government and Full Voting Representation

Transfer of Federal Public Lands

U.S. Relations with Developing Countries

LWVPDX positions

County Government

If your group has a topic for which there is no L WVUS, L WVOR or L WV PDX position, the League cannot advocate for a public policy or legislative changes on that topic. If your group believes we need a position on a topic, you may recommend a study or a concurrence with a position from another state or local League. Your recommendation must be approved by the League membership before it is accepted.

Here is the link to the most recent L WVUS positions:

<https://www.lwv.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/LWV-impact-2020.pdf>

To read more about the history of each position or look up other positions, click on this blue link to the L WVUS Impact on Issues; then click on the page # of the L WVUS position you want to see.

[NOTE: The L WV of California is asking other Leagues to join them in asking the L WVUS to prioritize education and advocacy on Immigration. Should we?](#)

L WVUS POSITIONS

Immigration

Statement of Position on Immigration, as announced by the National Board, April 2008:

The League of Women Voters believes that immigration policies should promote reunification of immediate families; meet the economic, business, and employment needs of the United States; and be responsive to those facing political persecution or humanitarian crises. Provision should also be made for qualified persons to enter the United States on student visas. All persons should receive fair treatment under the law.

The League supports federal immigration law that provides an efficient, expeditious system (with minimal or no backlogs) for legal entry of immigrants into the United States.

To complement these goals the League supports federal policies to improve economies, education, job opportunities, and living conditions in nations with large emigrating populations.

In transition to a reformed system, the League supports provisions for unauthorized immigrants already in the country to earn legal status. The League supports federal payments to impacted communities to address the financial costs borne by states and local governments with large immigrant populations.

Criteria for Legal Admission to the United States The League supports the following criteria for legal admission of persons into the United States:

- **Family reunification of spouses or minor children with authorized immigrants or citizens;**
- **Flight from persecution or response to humanitarian crises in home countries;**
- **Economic, business, and employment needs in the United States;**
 - **Education and training needs of the United States;**
- **Educational program opportunities; and**
- **Lack of a history of serious criminal activity.**

Administration and Enforcement The League supports due process for all persons, including the right to a fair hearing, right to counsel, right of appeal, and right to humane treatment.

The League supports:

- **Improved technology to facilitate employer verification of employee status;**
- **Verification documents, such as status cards and work permits, with secure identifiers;**
- **Significant fines and penalties for employers who hire unauthorized workers;**
- **Improved technology for sharing information among federal agencies;**
- **More effective tracking of individuals who enter the United States; and**
- **Increased personnel at borders.**

The League also supports programs allowing foreign workers to enter and leave the United States to meet seasonal or sporadic labor needs.

Unauthorized Immigrants Already in the United States In achieving overall policy goals, the League supports a system for unauthorized immigrants already in the country to earn legal status, including citizenship, by paying taxes, learning English, studying civics, and meeting other relevant criteria. While policy reforms, including a path to legal status, remain unachieved, the League does not support deporting unauthorized immigrants who have no history of criminal activity.

Citizen's Right to Vote

The League's Position Statement of Position on Citizen's Right to Vote, as announced by the National Board, March 1982:

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that voting is a fundamental citizen right that must be guaranteed.

League History on this position:

The right of every citizen to vote has been a basic League principle since its origin. Early on, many state Leagues adopted positions on election laws. But at the national level, despite a long history of protecting voting rights, the League found itself during the civil rights struggle of the 1960s without authority to take national legislative action on behalf of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA).

Stung by the League's powerlessness to act on such a significant issue, the 1970 Convention adopted a bylaws amendment enabling the League to act "to protect the right to vote of every citizen" without the formality of adopting voting rights in the national program. This unusual decision reflected member conviction that protecting the right to vote is indivisibly part of the League's basic purpose.

When the 1974 Convention amended the Bylaws to provide that all League Principles could serve as authority for action, the separate amendment on voting rights was no longer needed and in 1975 the League was part of a successful coalition effort to extend the VRA and expand its coverage to language minorities.

The 1976 Convention's adoption of voting rights as an integral part of the national Program and the 1978 confirmation of that decision underlined the already existing authority under the Principles for the League to act on this basic right.

DC Self-government and Full Voting Representation

Statement of Position on DC Self-Government and Full Voting Representation, as revised by the National Board, March 1982 and June 2000:

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that citizens of the District of Columbia should be afforded the same rights of self-government and full voting representation in Congress as are all other citizens of the United States. LWVUS supports restoration of an annual, predictable federal payment to the District to compensate for revenues denied and expenses incurred because of the federal presence.

In 2006 and again in 2016-2019, LWVEF (Education Fund) received grant funds from the D.C. government to raise awareness about the struggle for DC voting rights and statehood and build support for the necessary reforms.

The last 3 paragraphs of the History of this position:

In the 116th session (2019-2021) of Congress, LWVUS has worked closely with national partners and the D.C. League to continue to push for statehood, as well as preventing the rights of D.C. residents from being undermined through federal government action. In 2019, the League submitted a letter to the House and Senate appropriations committees supporting Fiscal Year 2020 appropriations and asking Congress to ensure that no riders that would infringe on the rights of D.C. residents would be added to the package. Additionally, LWVUS and LWVDC joined as amici to

support a lawsuit that would expand voting rights for D.C. residents. The lawsuit, *Castanon v. United States* was filed in federal court against federal officials for violation of the Equal Protection and Due Process guarantees of the Constitution.

In 2020, the League continued sending letters to Congress as part of the D.C. Vote coalition asking Members of Congress to support H.R. 51, the D.C. Statehood bill. H.R. 51 successfully passed the House of Representative in a historic vote on June 24, 2020. LWVUS continues to seek opportunities to advocate for statehood in the Senate.

Transfer of Federal Public Lands

Statement of position as adopted by concurrence at the 54th LWVUS National Convention in June 2020:

The League believes that federal public lands should benefit all Americans. The lands should remain under the jurisdiction of the federal government and be managed according to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield policy. We support improvements in management and regulation. Federal law allows for the sale or exchange of federal lands if it is in the public interest.

Prior to any transfer, a comprehensive assessment that covers the following issues should be performed:

- Environmental analysis, including air and water quality, biodiversity, endangered and threatened species.
- Health impacts.
- Environmental justice.
- Suitability of proposed land use.
- Subsurface resources.
- Financial and economic impacts.
- Cultural resources. • Public access.
- Management for fire and other natural disasters.
- Consultation with tribal governments

The League is opposed to the sale of federal lands to private entities except for small tracts surrounded by nonfederal lands.

The League is opposed to the transfer of subsurface rights to the state or other entities. Any development of subsurface rights on federal land should benefit all Americans.

League History of this position:

Convention 2020 Delegates voted to adopt a concurrence on the “Transfer of Federal Public Lands”. The position was derived out of a LWV New Mexico initiated study of the transfer of federal public lands in 2017 in response to legislation discussed in several Western states. Specifically, Utah had passed legislation in 2012 demanding transfer of selected federal public lands to the state. Although no transfers occurred as a result, LWVNM believed it was necessary to have a position that could be used for advocacy if or when such legislation was proposed in New Mexico.

The federal government owns 28% of land in the United States which is managed by three different agencies. There are numerous issues at the federal level in relation to land ownership, acquisition, and the balance between protection and use. As a result, LWV believes there is significant risk that this issue may arise with little advance notice in any state with federal public lands. The proportion of lands held by the federal government varies significantly by state with the largest shares in the West. However, the issue is one that could affect all states.

U.S. Relations with Developing Countries

Statement of Position on U.S. Relations with Developing Countries, as announced by the National Board, April 1986: The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that U.S. interests in developing countries should reflect the reality of global interdependence. Paramount among these interests are reducing the risk of military conflict, promoting the sound management of global resources, protecting human rights,

stimulating economic growth, and improving the quality of life in developing countries. U.S. policies toward developing countries should not be based on maintaining U.S. preeminence.

LWVUS strongly believes that development assistance, which is designed to meet the long-term social and economic needs of developing countries, is the most effective means of promoting legitimate U.S. interests. Military assistance and the direct military involvement of U.S. forces are not appropriate means to further the League's stated paramount interests in developing countries.

Developing countries should not be the pawns or the playing fields for geopolitical competition. The relationship between the superpowers should not be an important factor in determining U.S. policies toward developing countries.

LWVUS supports efforts to reduce international competition in developing countries, including:

- Enhancing the role of the United Nations and other multilateral organizations;**
- Supporting regional approaches to conflict resolution;**
- Encouraging cooperative efforts to promote the sound management of global resources and improve the quality of life; and**
- Promoting measures to reduce tensions and increase communication, including scientific and cultural exchanges and other cooperative programs.**

Statement of Position on International Development Assistance, as announced by the National Board, April 1970 and revised, April 1986: The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that long-term requirements for world peace, humanitarian obligations, and long-range national interests demand U.S. policies that help developing countries reach self-sustaining economic growth.

League members understand that the development process encompasses more than economic growth and urge that the focus be on the human concerns of development and on an improved quality of life for the people of developing countries. U.S. development assistance policies should enhance human dignity and fulfill basic human needs. The policies should be coordinated with other development efforts, and they should respect cultural differences. The League favors greater participation by the recipient nations in the planning and execution of development programs. The development effort should be one of a partnership between developed and developing countries. Development programs should be longrange, adequately financed, and effectively coordinated and administered.

League members recognize that population pressures affect all other aspects of the development process. The League supports U.S. efforts to assist other nations in their population planning programs, in accordance

with the culture and mores of each country. The League also emphasizes strongly the importance of programs for nutrition, health, employment, and education.

The League advocates that the proportion of U.S. assistance given through multilateral channels should be substantially increased, with concurrent efforts being made to strengthen the multilateral agencies where necessary.

The League deems it essential that the trend of reduced aid be reversed and that U.S. contributions for development assistance be increased.

League members believe that aid alone is not enough to meet the needs of developing countries. Measures other than direct grants and loans must be utilized. The League advocates such measures as reduced tied aid, prevention and relief of debt burdens, and changed patterns of trade. The U.S. government must ensure that its trade, monetary, political, and military policies do not subvert the goals of its development policies. The League also urges active participation in the development process by the private sector.

The League recognizes the gross disparity in trading positions between developed and developing countries. The exports of developing countries must be expanded if they are to broaden their economic base and improve their people's standard of living. Because of their need for greater access to U.S. and other industrialized countries' markets, the League favors generalized, temporary preferential tariff treatment and certain commodity arrangements for developing countries. The principle of reciprocity in trade agreements, which the League supports, should be waived in order to make special trade concessions to developing countries.

Statement of Position on Private Investment and Commodity Arrangements, as announced by the National Board, April 1964 and revised, April 1970: The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that private investment of U.S. capital in developing countries can be an important supplemental means of helping these countries reach self-sustaining economic growth. In order to facilitate the flow of private capital to those developing countries that most need it and that can use it most advantageously, appropriate safeguards are necessary against risks for both the investor and the developing countries. In order to protect outside investors against risks, the League favors continuation of governmental assistance, such as preinvestment surveys, investment guarantees, and investment loans.

The League believes that tax credits on funds invested in developing countries could provide additional encouragement. In order to guard against risks for the developing country, the League believes that investors should be encouraged to engage in joint-venture type investments with local businesses, to seek matching investment funds within the country, to employ and train as high a proportion of local personnel as possible for responsible positions, and to send to these countries carefully chosen and well-briefed U.S. representatives. The League welcomes continued efforts by developing countries to encourage their citizens to invest more in their own countries' development efforts and to create a more favorable climate for public and private investment through appropriate internal reforms.

International commodity arrangements serve as a short-term supplement to long-run efforts to promote self-sustaining growth in developing countries.

Insofar as commodity arrangements can help moderate sharp fluctuations in the price of primary products and help stabilize the export income of developing countries, they can serve a useful, though necessarily short-term, purpose.

Each commodity arrangement should be evaluated on its own merit. Such arrangements should be flexible and open to renegotiation within a reasonable period of time.

Each arrangement needs careful supervision and regular review in order not to inhibit diversification within these countries of land, labor, and capital or to distort international patterns of trade. These arrangements might include such compensatory financing efforts as those initiated under the International Monetary Fund.

If any commodity arrangement is to bear fruit, primary-product countries should be encouraged through technical and financial assistance to diversify both their primary-product and industrial position. If diversification efforts are not to be frustrated, the developed countries, including the United States, need to open their export doors wider, to a broader range of imports—whether raw materials, semi-processed, or finished goods. In order to help the United States meet new competition, greater use might be made of trade adjustment assistance to affected U.S. industries and workers. The League recognizes that continuation of freer trade policies and reduction of various trade barriers are essential to improve the terms of trade of developing countries.

DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION LENS - LWVUS

The DEI lens is a way of examining a program, a process, a product, or otherwise in relation to how it will be perceived by a variety of communities, voices, and perspectives, and what barriers may exist that are preventing it from being equitable or inclusive to everyone. All League work should be examined through this lens to best ensure that we are reaching the full diversity within League communities and are being equitable and inclusive in how we approach and execute our work.

Applying a DEI lens asks that you consider the following key questions:

- 1. Who is involved in the process? Leagues should consider whether this work impacts a group or community, and is their voice represented and how diverse is the group of decision makers who represent a variety of relevant viewpoints.**
- 2. Who will be impacted? Leagues should consider who benefits from this, how it helps meet the needs of underserved voters, and how we address various specific marginalized groups and how they'll be impacted.**
- 3. What are the intended and unintended outcomes? Leagues should consider the issue we are trying to solve, what we hope will happen, what the potential negative impacts are, who could be hurt by this, what data or evidence supports this, and how might this be perceived by others.**
- 4. Does this align with our vision for an equitable and inclusive organization? Leagues should consider how equity is addressed, what barriers might this place in the way of achieving equity, and how does this impact the organization's culture.**
- 5. What changes could be made to make this more equitable? Leagues should consider what the short and long-term goals are, what policies or bylaws need to be added or amended, what the benefits to members are, and what the benefits are for partners and/or members of the community.**

Leagues should be aware that this process will take more time in the beginning, but as the DEI lens is regularly applied it will become easier to move through the questions, identify opportunities, and react in a way that bolsters DEI. In instances where Leagues go through the questions and find that the DEI lens is not present fully or partially, Leagues should work

to include as many factors as possible and consider obstacles that led to gaps in one area versus others and how to continue to build upon this work anytime the League is taking action.

When applying the DEI lens to events, Leagues should consult the DEI checklist, https://www.lwv.org/sites/defBault/files/2019-10/deichecklist_module2.pdf.

NOTE: Six state Leagues are asking other state and local Leagues to join them in supporting their proposal for concurrence on LWV of New Mexico position on Digital Equity. See: <https://www.lwvnm.org/broadband/ProposedDigitalEquityConcurrence.pdf>

Here is the link to the most recent LWVPDX positions:

<https://lwvpdx.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/LWVPDX-Positions-Sept-2021.pdf>

LWVPDX POSITIONS

County Government

County Government (2004, 1983, 1978, 1976, 1964, 1958 position updated)

In the interest of providing economical and efficient county government that is responsive to the people, the League of Women Voters of Portland supports home rule for Multnomah County.

The League of Women Voters of Portland also supports:

- **Separation of administrative and legislative functions;**
- **Salaries of elected officials based on recommendations by outside professional consultants with final approval by the Board of County Commissioners;**
- **A paid lobbyist (intergovernmental liaison) to represent Multnomah County's interests;**

- **Election of Multnomah County Commissioners and Auditor;**
- **Appointment of Sheriff, Assessor and Director of Elections;**
- **Election of County Commissioners from single-member districts;**
- **Freedom for an elected official to run for another office without having to resign from his/her current office;**
- **Filling of vacancies on the board of County Commissioners by appointment, with appointees free to run for election;**
- **No limit on the number of terms elected officials may serve;**
- **Clearance of initiative petitions by their sponsors with an officer similar to legislative counsel to ensure correct wording and legal application.**

LEAGUE POSITIONS FROM ELSEWHERE re immigration, tribal rights and voting rights

LWV CALIFORNIA State Position on Voting Rights

Position in Brief:

Support measures that will protect every citizen's right to vote and ensure government's responsibility to protect this right through regulations and procedures that encourage an informed and active electorate.

Details:

- 1. California should retain voter registration in order to identify the voter and facilitate orderly elections.**
- 2. There should be a system of permanent registration.**
- 3. There should be ease of registration and re-registration.**
- 4. Citizenship, age, and residency should be reasonable requirements of registration.**
- 5. Election services that safeguard the voting process should be maintained.**

6. Persons not literate should be provided the opportunity to vote and permitted to have assistance. Non-English-speaking citizens should be provided the opportunity to vote.
7. The voter should be provided with relevant, accurate and easily understandable information on elections, election issues, and candidates.
8. There should be local options in implementing the State Election Code but the state should take a stronger role in encouraging the facilitation of registration and voting.

WASHINGTON STATE AND INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS POSITION IN BRIEF:

Action to enhance salmon resources, establish a procedure for retrocession of jurisdiction to the tribes and support tribal land use planning of trust lands.

BACKGROUND: Following the Boldt Decision (U.S. vs. Washington) in 1974, it became obvious that many Washingtonians did not understand Indian treaty rights and their impact. In 1979 a study was adopted whose goal was to provide more knowledge of treaty rights and to implement the national Human Resources position (“support of equal rights for all regardless of race or sex”).

A “Facts and Issues,” Washington State and Indian Treaty Rights, was published in August 1980, and a state position was reached in 1981. Under this position, League has co-sponsored or attended meetings and workshops, joined the coalition for Cooperative Fisheries Management in an attempt to defeat Initiative 456 and supported efforts of the state and the tribes to reach an agreement with Alaska and Canada to save the Northwest salmon. A treaty between the United States and Canada resulted.

The League supported a bill for retrocession of criminal jurisdiction to the Colville Tribe in 1986, and another returning child custody decisions to the tribes in 1987. Both passed. In 1993 the League supported the successful passage of retrocession of jurisdiction to the Quileute, Chehalis and Swinomish tribes. In the 1995 legislative session the League supported bills of retrocession for the Muckleshoot and Tulalip tribes, and both passed. Fifteen Western Washington Indian tribes finally secured their right to harvest half of the naturally occurring shellfish in Puget Sound when the U.S. Supreme Court on April 5, 1999 refused to

review an appellate court ruling against the state et al. Legal maneuvering leading up to the shellfish ruling began in 1989 when the fifteen tribes went to court asserting that the treaties of the 1850s giving the Native Americans the right to fish and hunt in their usual and accustomed places applied to shellfish as well as anadromous fish. In December 1994 Judge Edward Rafeedie ruled in favor of the tribes except for those beds staked or cultivated by citizens.

In December 1995 all sides—waterfront owners, commercial growers, the state and the tribes—appealed Judge Rafeedie’s 2021-2023 LWVWA | Program in Action | page 20 ruling to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Its decision, in January of 1998, extended tribal harvesting rights to half of the natural shellfish production on commercial shellfish beds. Special provisions apply to private beaches and to artificially created oyster beds. State Attorney General Christine Gregoire has declared it in the state’s best interest to cooperate with the tribes to preserve and enhance shellfish beds.

The League of Women Voters of Washington’s study material of 1980 provides background information that remains highly relevant. Among the positions reached is, “It is the state’s responsibility to enhance the salmon resource by protecting the fish habitat.” The courts’ decisions and the attorney general's response compel the state to enhance shellfish beds as well.

Building on these treaty right success’s, in 2001, twenty-one Northwest tribes, joined by the United States, sued Washington State in the famous “culvert case,” Washington v United State. The tribes sought state owned culverts blocking salmon access to upstream habitat be removed. The case went all the way to the Supreme Court which in 2013 affirmed lower court rulings that the state had a duty under the treaties to preserve fish runs and habitat. This strained the budgets state agencies including the Departments of Transportation, Natural Resources and State Parks. As the legislature took on the funding to undertake this court decision over the following years, the LWVWA supported subsequent bills, mainly in the Transportation budget, for funding the removal of culverts obstructing salmon and steelhead passage. The League also supported the Yakama Nation in its effort in the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan to restore fish passage to the existing dams in the Yakima River. It also supports the Chehalis Confederated Tribes and the Quinault Nation in their opposition to a new dam on the Chehalis River as part on the Chehalis River Basin Plan. In the 2021 session the League also supported a bill to have a statue of Billie Frank Jr, the long time

fighter for treaty rights and Chair of the Northwest Indian Fish Commission, to represent the State of Washington as one of two statues in the National Statuary Hall. A bill was also passed to streamline the process for salmon habitat restoration projects.

THE LEAGUE'S POSITION ON WASHINGTON STATE AND INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS:

The League of Women Voters of Washington believes that:

1: A special relationship exists between the United States government and Native American tribes. This relationship recognizes the dependent sovereignty of the latter and the constitutional recognition of treaties made between the U.S. and tribal governments.

2: It is the state's responsibility to enhance the salmon resource by protecting and improving the fish habitat and to establish a procedure for retrocession of jurisdiction to the tribes as authorized by federal civil rights legislation.

3: Tribal governments have sole jurisdiction of land use planning of trust land on Indian reservations.

4: State and local governments must cooperate with tribal governments in matters of land use and zoning on fee patent land within reservation boundaries.

LWV OF NEW MEXICO mentions “involving sovereign nations” and “tribal consultation” in its positions on Transfer of Federal Public Lands (2020) and Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel... (2021) but has no position addressing tribal rights.

INFORMATION RELATED TO OREGON TRIBAL RIGHTS

FROM OPB - 12-29-21

Federal bills would allow Oregon tribes to renegotiate historic hunting and fishing restrictions



By [Cassandra Profita](#) (OPB)

Dec. 29, 2021 5 a.m.

For more than 35 years, the Grand Ronde and the Siletz tribes of American Indians have been bound by legal agreements that strip them of the right to manage their own hunting and fishing seasons on tribal land.

U.S. Sen. Jeff Merkley, an Oregon Democrat, is sponsoring legislation that would give those tribes a chance to renegotiate those agreements with the state and the federal governments.

Senate Bills [3126](#) and [3123](#) would make it legal for the tribes to amend the restrictive, permanent agreements that were written into the laws that created their reservations in 1980 for the Confederated Tribes of Siletz and 1986 for the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde.

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The tribes were [stripped of their land and federal status in 1954](#) when Congress passed the Western Oregon Termination Act. In the 1980s, the tribes signed

agreements with the federal and state governments that restored their federal status and gave them some land on reservations.

But there was a catch: The tribes could only be restored if they agreed to give up their fishing and hunting rights outside of the reservation through a consent decree.

The Siletz and the Grand Ronde are the only tribes that still have these consent decrees in place, and they prevent the tribes from ever updating the agreements so they might one day manage traditional salmon fishing and elk hunting on their own land.

Cheryle Kennedy, Grand Ronde Tribal Council chairwoman, said the bills' passage would correct an injustice that happened when the tribes were restored.

WARM SPRINGS TRIBAL CODE

CHAPTER 340

FISHING CODE

340.010 General. Since time immemorial the various tribes and bands of Indians now confederated as the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon held Indian title to and right of occupancy based upon aboriginal possession of certain lands along the Columbia River and its tributaries. Since time immemorial these areas have been historic usual and accustomed fishing places of the members of the said tribes and bands and of the members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation since its organization pursuant to the provisions of § 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat 984) as

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amended by the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat 378). The Tribes and Bands of Middle Oregon executed a treaty with the United States at Wasco, in Oregon Territory, on June 25, 1855

which Treaty set apart the Warm Springs Reservation for our people's use forever, and reserved the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering the Reservation and guaranteed to our people the right to take fish at all usual and accustomed fishing stations off the reservation in common with the citizens of the United States.

These fishing rights and the fish resources on which they depend, constitute an invaluable and irreplaceable asset to the members of the Confederated Tribes. They form an important cultural, historical and economic asset of the Tribe and its members. The Tribal Council, in order to protect and preserve the tribal property for the benefit of tribal members both in the present and future generations and in the exercise of its sovereign powers finds it necessary to regulate and control all fishing on the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the exercise of treaty reserved fishing rights by tribal members off the Reservation.

From the IMPACTS OF A CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE EARTHQUAKE ON THE CEI HUB, a drafted report prepared for the Multnomah County Office of Sustainability, June 2021

Impacts to Cultural Resources

Historically, the Willamette River has been used by local tribes for subsistence, transportation, commerce, and ceremonial purposes. The Cultural Resources Analysis Report for the Portland Harbor Superfund Site (2005) details some of the specific cultural resources near the CEI Hub:115 “Some Tribes retain treaty rights to salmon and other fish including lamprey, not only as a source of food but also as part of their culture and spirituality. Wetlands in this region are also culturally important because wetlands support wapato, a harvested item that was

traded between Chinookans in the Portland Basin and other Native peoples at the coast. The only known location that currently supports wapato is a small riverine wetland located in the Swan Island Lagoon. Native vegetation was also gathered for food and tools.” The Willamette River has been the site of tremendous investment through the Portland Harbor Superfund Clean Up,¹¹⁶ and those efforts have been working to improve the environmental conditions to support cultural values related to habitats and the species they support. Particularly for tribes, restoring this ecosystem is of particular importance to correct historic loss

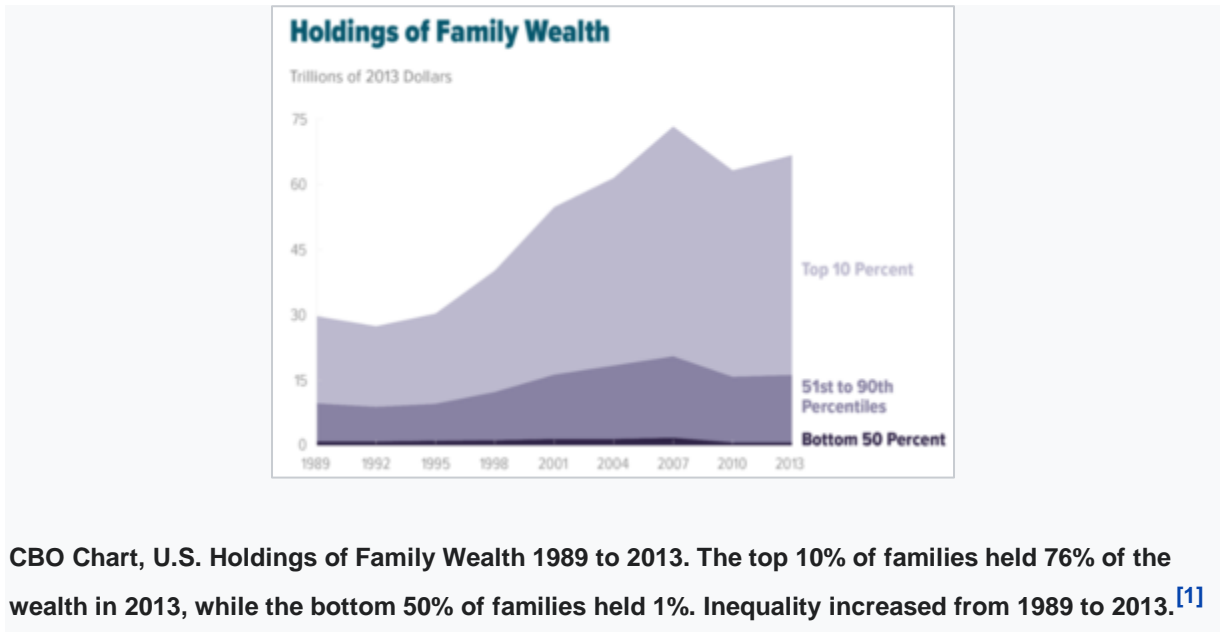
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RE IMMIGRATION, TRIBAL RIGHTS AND VOTING RIGHTS

Do a Google search:

- **President Biden’s work, as Obama’s VP, in developing countries**
- **VP Kamala Harris’s work in Central America**

Wealth inequality in the United States

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Wealth inequality in the United States, also known as the wealth gap,^[2] is the unequal distribution of **assets** among residents of the **United States**. Wealth commonly includes the values of any homes, automobiles, personal valuables, businesses, **savings**, and **investments**, as well as any associated debts.^[3] As of Q3 2019, the top 10% of households held 70% of the country's wealth, while the bottom 50% held 2%.^[4] From an international perspective, **the difference in US median and mean wealth per adult** is over 600%.^[5]

Federal Reserve data indicates that from 1989 to 2019, wealth became increasingly concentrated in the top 1% (>\$11 million) and top 10%

(>\$1.2 million), due in large part to corporate stock ownership concentration in those segments of the population; the bottom 50% own little if any corporate stock.^[6] The gap between the wealth of the top 10% and that of the middle class is over 1,000%; that increases another 1,000% for the top 1%.

Although different from **income inequality**, the two are related. More recently, in 2017, an **Oxfam** study found that only eight people, six of them Americans, own as much combined wealth as half the human race.^{[7][8][9]}

A 2011 study found that US citizens across the **political spectrum** dramatically underestimate the current level of **wealth inequality** in the US, and would prefer a far more **egalitarian** distribution of wealth.^[10]

Wealth is usually not used for daily expenditures or factored into household budgets, but combined with income, it represents a family's total opportunity to secure stature and a meaningful standard of living, or to pass their **class status** down to their children.^[11]

Moreover, wealth provides for both short- and long-term financial security, bestows social prestige, contributes to **political power**, and can be leveraged to obtain more wealth.^[12] Hence, wealth provides mobility and agency—the ability to act. The accumulation of wealth

enables a variety of freedoms, and removes limits on life that one might otherwise face. A September 2014 study by [Harvard Business School](#) declared that the growing disparity between the very wealthy and the lower and middle classes is no longer sustainable.^[13]

The following article relates to EQUITY OF OPPORTUNITY though not specifically to your three topics:

REAL EQUALITY: How companies can show they really value Black lives.
an article written by Darren Walker, president of the Ford Foundation
from Time Magazine, November 2020

Since protests over the killing of George Floyd erupted across the U.S., I've received numerous calls from corporation CEOs who want to know what they should do and how they can quickly donate \$10 million to advance the cause of racial justice.

The first thing I do is remind them of Martin Luther King Jr.'s caution that philanthropy must not be used to obscure the economic injustices that make it necessary. The frustration and rage we're seeing across the country aren't just about a racist system of policing.

They're also about original sins - a genocide of Native Americans and enslavement of Black Africans whose stolen land and labor built this country's wealth. It's about the predations of modern-day capitalism that have allowed a privileged few to hoard the lion's share of the nation's wealth.

This time the usual corporate playbook isn't going to work. Here are eight things every corporate leader can do to improve Black lives.

1. REMAKE YOUR C-SUITE

Change starts at the top. Do you have Black board members? Black executives in your leadership team? If you do, are they token appointments, or do they have real power to recommend changes that would make your company more racially equitable?

2. HIRE AND ADVANCE MORE BLACK PEOPLE

You have the power to transform Black lives immediately, simply by hiring and promoting more of us. Tell your managers that they cannot go forward with a hire or promotion, at any level, unless the candidate pool is racially diverse.

3. GET INVOLVED IN THE FAIR CHANCE HIRING INITIATIVE

One legacy of the "tough on crime" era is that about one-third of U.S. adults now have a criminal record, mostly for minor crimes that nevertheless hamper their ability to get a job. That's why the Society for Human Resource Management has urged employers to take the Getting Back to Work Pledge as part of the Fair Chance Hiring Initiative by employing qualified job applicants with crimes in their past.

4. PAY YOUR EMPLOYEES A LIVING WAGE

The federal minimum wage - \$2.13 per hour for tipped workers and \$7.25 per hour for others - is not a living wage. From 2012 to 2014, nearly half of government public assistance went to people who worked full time but still fell below the federal poverty line. Black workers make up about 11% of the workforce, but 38% of Black workers who now work for minimum wage should get a raise. Commit to paying your workers a living wage of at least \$15 per hour, and more in higher-cost parts of the country.

5. PROVIDE A SAFE AND HEALTHY WORKPLACE

Lack of adequate health insurance coverage is a big reason Black, Latinx and Native American people have contracted the coronavirus at a disproportionately higher rate than White Americans. Does your company manipulate the schedules of your workers to fall just below the threshold for health coverage? Does it label people independent contractors even if they spend the bulk of their days working for you?

6. PROVIDE PAID SICK AND FAMILY LEAVE

Black workers cannot often afford to take time off to care for a newborn or a sick family member. The lack of paid sick leave is another reason so many people of color have suffered higher rates of illness and death from COVID-19. The pandemic should have proved that paid leave is a moral issue.

7. ADVOCATE FOR A MORE PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE

Standing up for/black lives means investing in the essential building blocks of social equality, from adequately funded schools to universal health care and affordable housing. These things require government action at scale. What we really need is a progressive tax code that will address these problems.

8. ADVOCATE FOR SHAREHOLDER REFORMS

I hear you saying, “I have public stockholders to whom I’m accountable. Supporting tax policies that work against my company’s bottom line will only drive down our share price.” Yes, and this is why the current model of shareholder-driven capitalism that puts quarterly profits over people is bad for the long-term social and economic health of the country.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE 2 VOTING RIGHTS BILLS NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

VOTING RIGHTS BILL - For the People Act of 2021

passed the House in 3-21

This bill addresses voter access, election integrity and security, campaign finance, and ethics for the three branches of government.

Specifically, the bill expands voter registration (e.g., automatic and same-day registration) and voting access (e.g., vote-by-mail and early voting). It also limits removing voters from voter rolls.

The bill requires states to establish independent redistricting commissions to carry out congressional redistricting.

Additionally, the bill sets forth provisions related to election security, including sharing intelligence information with state election officials, supporting states in securing their election systems, developing a national strategy to protect U.S. democratic institutions, establishing in the legislative branch the National Commission to Protect United States Democratic Institutions, and other provisions to improve the cybersecurity of election systems.

Further, the bill addresses campaign finance, including by expanding the prohibition on campaign spending by foreign nationals, requiring additional disclosure of campaign-related fundraising and spending, requiring additional disclaimers regarding certain political advertising, and establishing an alternative campaign funding system for certain federal offices.

The bill addresses ethics in all three branches of government, including by requiring a code of conduct for Supreme Court Justices, prohibiting Members of the House from serving on the board of a for-profit entity, and establishing additional conflict-of-interest and ethics provisions for federal employees and the White House.

The bill requires the President, the Vice President, and certain candidates for those offices to disclose 10 years of tax returns.

The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act

Passed the House on 8-24-21

This bill establishes new criteria for determining which states and political subdivisions must obtain preclearance before changes to voting practices may take effect. Preclearance is the process of receiving preapproval from the Department of Justice (DOJ) or the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before making legal changes that would affect voting rights.

A state and all of its political subdivisions shall be subject to preclearance of voting practice changes for a 10-year period if

- 15 or more voting rights violations occurred in the state during the previous 25 years;**
- 10 or more violations occurred during the previous 25 years, at least 1 of which was committed by the state itself; or p 28**

- **3 or more violations occurred during the previous 25 years and the state administers the elections.**

A political subdivision as a separate unit shall also be subject to preclearance for a 10-year period if three or more voting rights violations occurred there during the previous 25 years.

States and political subdivisions that meet certain thresholds regarding minority groups must preclear covered practices before implementation, such as changes to methods of election and redistricting.

Further, states and political subdivisions must notify the public of changes to voting practices.

Next, the bill authorizes DOJ to require states or political subdivisions to provide certain documents or answers to questions for enforcing voting rights.

The bill also outlines factors courts must consider when hearing challenges to voting practices, such as the extent of any history of official voting discrimination in the state or political subdivision.