



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

To: CBAC Members

From: Rafael X. Zahralddin

Date: July 15, 2014

Subject: FINAL - CBAC 2014 Resolutions

Res.No.	Resolution
1	Resolution Supporting Legislative Action to Preserve the Voting Rights Act
2	Resolution Supporting the Dream Act
3	Resolution Supporting Commonsense Immigration Reform
4	Resolution in Support of Affirmative Action
5	Resolution in Support of the Democracy Restoration Act
6	Resolution Supporting The Civil Justice Tax Fairness Act (CJTFA)
7	Resolution Supporting the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Implementation of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Stay of Deportation
8	Resolution in Support of Language Access in Federally Funded Services
9	Resolution Opposing Cash to Accrual Tax Reform Proposal
10	Resolution Opposing Operation Streamline
11	Resolution Supporting Pay Equity
12	Resolution Supporting Enforcement Against Racial Profiling
13	Resolution Supporting Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts
14	Resolution in Support of the Voter Empowerment Act of 2013 (H.R.12 and S.123)
15	Resolution in Support of the Traffic Stops Along the Border Statistics Act of 2013
16	Resolution in Support of National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2013
17	Resolution in Support of the Equal Employment for All Act (H.R. 645)
18	Resolution in Support of the Youth PROMISE Act (H.R. 1318)
19	Resolution in Support of the First-Ever Comprehensive Study of Native American Attorneys
20	Resolution in Support of an Increase in Native American Representation in the Federal Judiciary



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING LEGISLATIVE ACTION TO PRESERVE THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of CBAC are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2013 the Supreme Court issued a decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, a case challenging the constitutionality of provisions of the Voting Rights Act; and

WHEREAS, in a 5-4 decision, the Court struck down Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act, invalidating the coverage formula that determines which jurisdictions are subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and its preclearance provisions; and

WHEREAS, Chief Justice John Roberts explicitly recognized that “voting discrimination still exists,” but the Court did not rule on the constitutionality of Section 5; and

WHEREAS, the Voting Rights Act provides critical protection for millions of voters, particularly in states with a history of voter suppression; and

WHEREAS, without a coverage formula (Section 4b) the voting rights of millions of historically disenfranchised populations, including African Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, Hispanics and Native American communities, are now endangered; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court’s decision striking the coverage provision of the Voting Rights Act ignores the manifest evidence regarding the pervasive efforts to disenfranchise people of color across the country as borne out as recently as the 2012 elections; and

WHEREAS, Congress just seven years ago reauthorized the Voting Rights Act and created a robust record demonstrating the ongoing need for federal voter protection; and

WHEREAS, the Voting Rights Act has received strong bipartisan support in Congress and the White House since 1965; and

WHEREAS, any change in the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act is of significant concern to

the African American, Asian Pacific American, Hispanic, and Native American communities and our attorney constituents; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that CBAC supports the passage of bipartisan legislation to protect the voting rights of all Americans, especially those targeted by discriminatory efforts; and

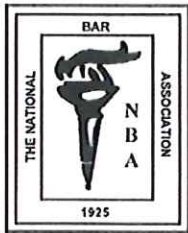
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, CBAC calls for passage of legislation to update and pass a new, modernized coverage formula to determine what jurisdictions will be subject to Section 5 so that voters in jurisdictions with pervasive histories of discrimination continue to be protected and as required by the decision in *Shelby County v Holder*; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to other minority bar association members, members of the U.S. Congress, the press, and to whomever else CBAC Board deems suitable to receive the information; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the policy of CBAC until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



NNABA



President, Hispanic National Bar Association

7.15.14

Date



President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

7-15-14

Date



President, National Bar Association

7-15-14

Date



President, National Native American Bar Association

7-15-14

Date



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DREAM ACT

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of CBAC are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the United States was founded by immigrants who have traveled from around the world to seek a better life; and

WHEREAS, our nation's immigration system should uphold our basic values of family, economic opportunity, and fairness; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. immigration system, which has torn apart families, created long backlogs for legal visas, and has produced an undocumented population of approximately twelve million immigrants, is broken and is in dire need of comprehensive reform; and

WHEREAS, among the undocumented immigrants are hundreds of thousands of young people who were brought to the United States while they were children to be with their parents or other family or friends; and

WHEREAS, many of these youths have excelled in school, worked hard to fund their studies and support their families, and become leaders in their communities; and

WHEREAS, each year approximately 65,000 U.S. raised students who would benefit from the DREAM Act graduate from high school; and

WHEREAS, these youths are highly motivated to continue with their education (with many doing so despite being ineligible for federal financial aid or in-state tuition) or to serve our nation as members of the U.S. Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, despite their excellent academic records and contributions to the community, these youths are in constant fear of being identified, detained, and deported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and

WHEREAS, a growing number of states, seventeen, have provisions allowing for in-state tuition rates for undocumented students; and

WHEREAS, fifteen states (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington) extend in-state tuition rates to undocumented students through state legislation and. Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey and Oregon all passed such measures last year; and

WHEREAS, four states (Hawaii, Oklahoma, Michigan and Rhode Island), allow in-state tuition rates to undocumented students through board of regents decisions; and

WHEREAS, California, New Mexico, Texas and Washington currently allow undocumented students to receive state financial aid, with Washington adopting the legislation in early 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act, is a bipartisan proposal that would enable many of these students to earn legal status, continue with their educations, and pursue careers that would enable them to further contribute to the United States; and

WHEREAS, students who meet the proposed criteria are at risk of losing their opportunity to ultimately gain legal status and pursue their education and life in the United States if they were to be deported:

1. Have good moral character; and
2. Came to the United States at age 15 or younger; and
3. Have been physically present in the United States for at least five years before the date of the bill's enactment; and
4. Are younger than a specific age (proposals have been 35 and under, or 30 and under); and

WHEREAS, the fact that the Congress has failed to pass the DREAM Act this year has resulted in yet another class of outstanding, law-abiding high school students who will graduate without being able to plan for the future and risk being removed from their homes to countries they barely know; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that CBAC calls for Congress to enact the DREAM Act so that thousands of young people who qualify for legal status under the DREAM Act have the chance to fully integrate themselves into society and contribute to the success of the United States; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that CBAC supports an earned and secure path to citizenship for undocumented minors and others who arrived in the U.S. as minors; and

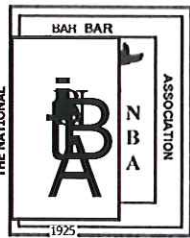
THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that CBAC authorizes the communication of the content of this resolution to members of the U.S. Senate, members of the U.S. House of

Representatives, the press, and to others CBAC deems appropriate to receive the information; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of CBAC until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly enacted by a duly-noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



NNABA



President, Hispanic National Bar Association

Date

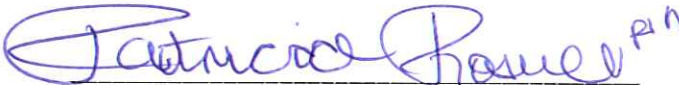
July 15, 2014



President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

Date

7/15/14



President, National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Native American Bar Association

Date

15 July 2014



RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF COMMONSENSE IMMIGRATION REFORM

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, this country is the aboriginal homeland home of Native Americans and has benefited from the contributions of individuals who came against their will as slaves, as well as those who traveled from around the world to seek a better life; and

WHEREAS, the United States immigration system should uphold our nation's basic values of family, economic opportunity, and fairness; and

WHEREAS, families are the source of this Nation's social, cultural, and economic vitality, and a fair and workable comprehensive immigration plan must be consistent with America's tradition of family reunification; and

WHEREAS, the United States immigration system, which has torn apart families, created long visa backlogs, and contributed to the production of high numbers of undocumented foreign nationals in the United States, is broken and in dire need of comprehensive reform; and

WHEREAS, the United States needs legislation that provides a pathway to earned citizenship for undocumented immigrants currently residing within our country, who work hard and share values cherished by the United States, and who otherwise pose no threats to the national security of our nation; and

WHEREAS, family reunification is a core national value and interest that must be respected in any immigration reform legislation; and

WHEREAS, the United States needs to address the problems of family separation and immigration quota backlogs in both family and employment preference categories by implementing fair and efficient processes for the legal immigration system that do not sacrifice family based immigration for employment based immigration, as the two complement one another and must work in tandem; and

WHEREAS, foreign nationals in the United States contribute to the United States economy and labor force to the benefit of the United States, and it is in the economic benefit and national interest of the United States to implement commonsense immigration reform; and

WHEREAS, foreign nationals in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) present special opportunities to the United States in innovation and advancement, and they should be permitted to fast-track their application for U.S. permanent residence; and

WHEREAS, the United States must have a system that permits workers to enter the U.S. legally to meet the needs of U.S. employers in agriculture, hospitality, and other industries that are subject to seasonal changes of labor need; and

WHEREAS, the United States must require the highest standards in immigration detention centers to ensure that all detainees are treated with dignity, respect, and care, and that they are not subject to ridicule, abuse, or other forms of maltreatment; and

WHEREAS, food and medical attention must be provided for and not withheld as a form of punishment, due process concerns must be addressed, and judicial discretion must be reinstituted; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of all employers in the United States to have a reliable system by which they may verify work eligibility of their workers to ensure that they can demonstrate good faith compliance of hiring only eligible workers and to prevent unscrupulous employers from taking advantage of undocumented workers, temporary workers, and visa holders; and

WHEREAS, any change in immigration law would have significant impact on the African American, Asian Pacific American, Latino, and Native American communities and our attorney constituents; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC calls for full support of the creation of commonsense immigration reform legislation by the Congress consistent with the provisions contained in this resolution; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC opposes immigration reform legislation that does not include an earned path to citizenship; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports administrative relief that will address the harms caused by lack of action by Congress; and


NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

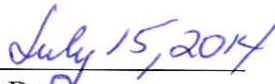
BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

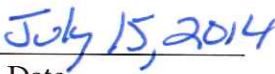
WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



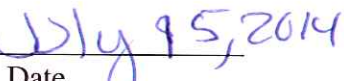

Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association


Date

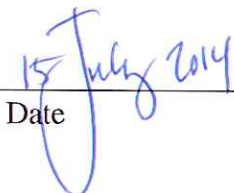

William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association


Date


Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association


Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association


Date



RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, past discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, or disability has left a legacy of limited opportunities for people of color, women, and persons with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, Asian Pacific Americans have been the victims of institutionalized discrimination, including laws that prevented only immigrants from Asia from becoming naturalized citizens,¹ imposed unfair burdens specifically on Asian immigrants,² prevented Asian immigrants from owning or leasing land,³ and upheld the segregation of Asian Pacific American school children,⁴ among other restrictions; and

WHEREAS, current discrimination and unequal access to opportunities based on race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, or disabilities continue to be a pervasive problem in our society; and

WHEREAS, affirmative action programs helped open the doors of public and private universities to Asian Pacific Americans in the 1960s and 1970s; and

¹ *In re Ah Yup*, 1 F. Cas. 223 (C.C.D. Cal. 1878); *Ozawa v. United States*, 260 U.S. 178 (1922); *United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind*, 261 U.S. 204 (1923).

² See *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 (1886) (finding that onerous licensing ordinance applied only to Chinese-owned-laundries in San Francisco).

³ E.g., Alien Land Laws enacted in 1913 and 1920 in California and 12 other states, targeting Japanese immigrant farmers.

⁴ *Gong Lum v. Rice*, 25 U.S. 78 (1927) (holding that exclusion of Chinese American student from school reserved for white students does not violate Equal Protection).

WHEREAS, despite stereotypes to the contrary, many Asian Pacific Americans students – particularly from certain subgroups within the community⁵ – continue to face pronounced barriers to educational opportunity; and

WHEREAS, Asian Pacific Americans remain underrepresented in various sectors of the American work force and still face under-employment and discrimination based on race and national origin; and

WHEREAS, affirmative action continues to keep doors open for Asian Pacific Americans and other groups who historically have been excluded from many sectors of the economy; and

WHEREAS, affirmative action facilitates a pipeline to opportunity in areas where communities of color still face barriers, including in the legal profession; and

WHEREAS, diversity in the judiciary and the legal profession promotes equal access and protection of all people; and

WHEREAS, affirmative action programs that consider race and ethnicity in the context of a holistic, individualized review of each candidate⁶ benefits all Americans by expanding opportunity to qualified candidates and creating more diverse environments that enrich learning experiences and help to combat discrimination and divisive stereotypes; and

WHEREAS, affirmative action benefits our economy by preparing American students and workers to work together and succeed in an increasingly global economy; and

WHEREAS, affirmative action remedies and policies are neither quotas nor mandates to hire unqualified persons, and should also be distinguished from unlawful and discriminatory practices applied toward a particular group.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC supports programs and policies that seek to promote diversity, remedy past or current discrimination, and/or prevent discrimination from recurring in the future based on race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, or disability; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports the use of affirmative action measures as essential to the process of promoting equal opportunity in the workplace, schools, and other institutions; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that CBAC supports efforts to ensure that affirmative action programs fully and fairly serve Asian Pacific Americans, other people of color, women, and persons with disabilities, and believes that any evaluation of qualified candidates through specific programs must be fair, balanced, and individualized; and

⁵ For example, disaggregated data reveals that only 67 percent of Cambodian, 65 percent of Hmong, 68 percent of Laotian, and 70 percent of Vietnamese Americans aged 25 and over hold a high school degree or higher. See Asian American Center for Advancing Justice, *Community of Contrasts* (2011).

⁶ See U.S. Supreme Court's majority opinion in *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC opposes efforts such as California's Proposition 209 and other similar laws that seek to limit the consideration of diversity factors, such as race, ethnicity, or sex, in the areas of public education, employment, and contracting; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports affirmative action for the benefits that will inure to society as a whole; and

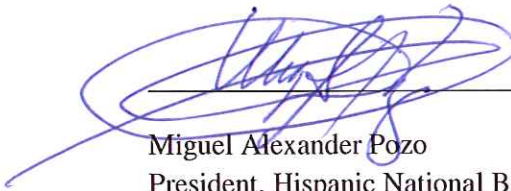
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to other minority bar association members, members of the U.S. Congress, the press, and to whomever else deemed suitable to receive the information; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION


WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.





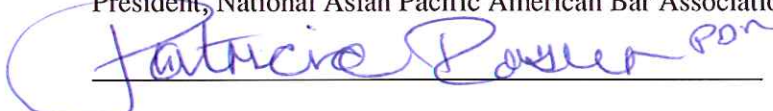
Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date



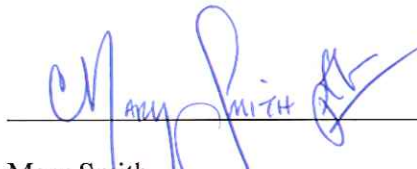
William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date



Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date



Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DEMOCRACY RESTORATION ACT

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, 5.3 million U.S. citizens are denied the right to vote because of criminal convictions, with nearly 4 million of them already out of prison; and

WHEREAS, the patchwork of felony disenfranchisement laws among the states has contributed to misperceptions and misinformation, including the misunderstanding that many eligible voters are barred from voting, compounding the issue of disenfranchisement; and

WHEREAS, individuals who have completed their prison terms would be better able to reintegrate into and positively contribute to society if they were able to fully participate in the decisions impacting their communities and families; and

WHEREAS, felony disenfranchisement laws are relics of the Jim Crow era and today perpetuate discrimination by disproportionately impacting communities of color, who face higher rates of incarceration than on average (for example, 13 percent of African American men – nearly seven times the national average – are currently unable to vote because of a criminal conviction); and

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act both prohibit the denial or abridgement of the right of any U.S. citizen to vote because of race or color; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court has said that the “franchise of voting” is a “fundamental political right” and “preservative of all rights”; and

WHEREAS, the exclusion of millions of U.S. citizens from access to the electoral process critically undermines America's democracy; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC supports the passage of the Democracy Restoration Act and the Voter Empowerment Act, which incorporates the Democracy Restoration Act. This legislation would establish a federal standard to restore voting rights in federal elections to the disenfranchised who have been released from prison and are now living in their communities; and

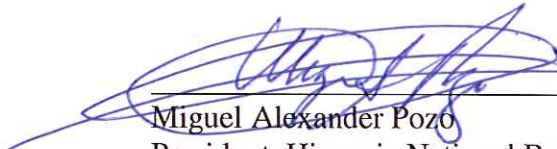
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CIVIL JUSTICE TAX FAIRNESS ACT (CJTFA)

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the Civil Justice Tax Fairness Act (H.R. 2509/S.1224, as introduced in the 113th Congress), formerly known as the Civil Rights Tax Relief Act, would eliminate unfair taxation on noneconomic damages received by victims of employment discrimination and other civil rights violations; and

WHEREAS, the CJTFA would, in whole or in part, treat compensatory damages (other than back pay and front pay) in employment discrimination and civil rights cases (as defined in 26 U.S.C. 62(e)) in the same manner as compensatory damages in personal physical injury cases; and

WHEREAS, the CJTFA would allow income averaging for complainants who receive in one year awards or settlements of back pay or front pay covering more than one year; and

WHEREAS, the CJTFA has bipartisan support in Congress and from a wide variety of organizations, including the American Bar Association, the Association of Corporate Counsel, the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Advancing Justice-AAJC, the National Employment Lawyers Association, and many other bar and civil rights organizations; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC calls for the enactment of the Civil Justice Tax Fairness Act (H.R. 2509/S.1224, as introduced in the 113th Congress) or similar legislation that would provide relief to employment discrimination and civil rights complainants by, in whole or in part:

(a) treating compensatory damages (other than back pay and front pay) in employment discrimination and civil rights cases (as defined in 26 USC 62(e)) in the same manner as compensatory damages in personal physical injury cases; and

(b) allowing income averaging for complainants who receive in one year awards or settlements of back pay or front pay covering more than one year; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC recommends the retention of the present rule that awards of back pay, front pay, and punitive damages are taxable; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that CBAC supports this resolution as a policy priority until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014

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William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014

Date

Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014

Date

Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014

Date



**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
(DHS) IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS
(DACA) AND STAY OF DEPORTATION**

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the federal agency that is responsible for protecting the national security of the United States of America and U.S. territories; and

WHEREAS, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is responsible for the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) is responsible for providing customer service to those who seek to avail themselves of the benefits of the immigration laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, DHS has limited resources to remove those who are present in the United States in violation of their immigration status; and

WHEREAS, DHS must prioritize the use of its enforcement personnel, detention space, and removal assets to ensure that the aliens it removes represent, as much as reasonably possible, the agency's enforcement priorities, namely the promotion of national security, border security, public safety, and the integrity of the immigration system; and

WHEREAS, DHS is confronted with more administrative violations of immigration law than its resources can address. DHS must regularly exercise "prosecutorial discretion" if it is to prioritize its efforts; and

WHEREAS, U.S. immigration law is not designed to be blindly enforced without consideration given to the individual circumstances of each case; and

WHEREAS, an enforcement priority of DHS should not be the removal of productive young people who pose no threat to the United States to countries where they may not have lived or spoken the language; and

WHEREAS, certain young people in violation of U.S. immigration law lacked the intent to violate the law and were brought to the United States as children (childhood arrivals); and

WHEREAS, DHS has established requirements for an individual to qualify for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and CIS has successfully implemented the DACA program; and

WHEREAS, ICE has the discretion to grant a stay of deportation to aliens who are not a high removal priority, especially where they do not have serious criminal convictions; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the United States to avoid the separation of families; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the United States to avoid the removal of noncitizens who contribute to the national economy; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the United States to avoid uprooting people who have made a life in our nation; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC calls for full support of the CIS Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program; and

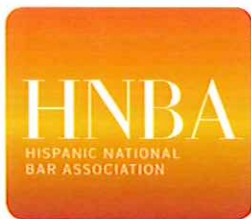
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC calls for increased grants of Deferred Action and Stays of Prosecution through the exercise of Prosecutorial Discretion by ICE; and

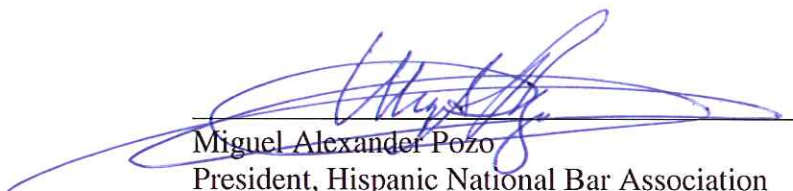
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF LANGUAGE ACCESS IN FEDERALLY FUNDED SERVICES

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, increasing access to justice for limited English proficient individuals has long been a high priority for CBAC; and

WHEREAS, the 2010 U.S. Census reports that 20 percent of the entire American and Native American populations are limited English proficient; and

WHEREAS, according to research gathered from the 2010 U.S. Census, limited English proficient individuals are more likely to live below the federal poverty line compared to the overall U.S. population; and

WHEREAS, Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Executive Order 13166 requires all agencies receiving federal financial funding to make meaningful efforts to provide language access (e.g., qualified interpreters, translated documents) for limited English speaking persons; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates the employment of interpreters and translators will increase by 46 percent in the next 20 years – much faster than the average of all occupations – due to projected demand and continued growth of language diversity in the U.S; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC calls upon all courts and other adjudicatory tribunals to prioritize effective implementation of the *ABA Standards on Language Access in the Courts*; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC calls upon state and federal executive branches to provide adequate funding to allow courts and other adjudicatory tribunals, including all tribal courts, to effectively provide service to limited English proficient individuals; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC supports efforts to increase access to all federally funded services for limited English proficient individuals, including within the courts and larger justice system, as well as in the health care system, voting, schools, and other institutions; and


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to other minority bar association members, members of the U.S. Congress, the press, and to whomever else the CBAC Board deems suitable to receive the information; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.


CERTIFICATION

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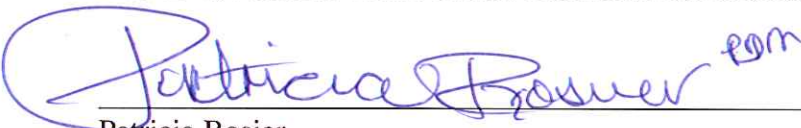



Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association


7.15.14
Date


William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

7-15-14
Date


Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION OPPOSING CASH TO ACCRUAL TAX REFORM PROPOSAL

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, current law allows individuals and most partnerships and other pass-through entities to use the simple cash method of accounting for tax purposes, in which income is not recognized until cash or other payment is actually received; and

WHEREAS, last year, the chairmen of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee released discussion draft tax reform bills with provisions that would force many law firms and other personal service businesses to change from the cash to the accrual method of accounting; and

WHEREAS, Section 212 of the House bill, the "Tax Reform Act of 2013," and Section 51 of the comparable Senate bill would raise the gross receipts cap to \$10 million while eliminating the existing exemption for law firms and other personal service businesses, partnerships, and S corporations; and

WHEREAS, requiring law firms with gross receipts greater than \$10 million to switch to the accrual method of accounting and pay taxes on income that has not yet been received (and may never be received) would force many firms to borrow money to make tax payments on "phantom" income; and

WHEREAS, the cash method of accounting is simple to apply and recognizes income when it is received and record expenses when paid, whereas under the accrual method income is recognized when the right to receive income is "fixed" and expenses are recorded when they are "fixed, determinable, and economic performance has occurred"; and

WHEREAS, the impact of the proposed legislation would be broad and unfair, hurting many middle income business owners by requiring them to pay taxes on income they have not collected; and

WHEREAS, the proposed legislation would undermine the financial stability of the American legal industry; and

WHEREAS, in November 2013 the American Bar Association Board of Governors adopted a Resolution in opposition to the draft legislation and any other similar legislation and numerous state bars have also opposed the draft legislation, including those in Ohio, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Wisconsin; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC opposes any legislation, regulations, or other governmental measures which would require law firms and other personal service businesses that now compute taxable income on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting to convert to the accrual method of accounting; and


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to other minority bar association members, members of the U.S. Congress, the press, and to whomever else the CBAC Board deems suitable to receive the information; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

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July 15, 2014
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July 15, 2014
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Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION OPPOSING OPERATION STREAMLINE

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the federal agency that is responsible for protecting the national security of the United States of America and its territories; and

WHEREAS, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is responsible for the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for enforcing U.S. trade, customs, and immigration regulations; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. immigration enforcement system is overloaded with removal cases;

WHEREAS, Operation Streamline is a DHS program that requires the federal criminal prosecution and imprisonment of all unlawful border crossers; and

WHEREAS, individuals caught up in Operation Streamline are placed directly into the federal criminal justice system and U.S. federal prisons in an expedited manner, with federal courts making deportation decisions sometimes in minutes or even a few seconds; and

WHEREAS, according to a study by the Congressional Research Service, from 2005 to the end of fiscal 2012 more than 200,000 people were processed through the Operation Streamline program; which accounts for nearly half of all immigration prosecutions along the border during that period; and

WHEREAS, Operation Streamline diverts time and resources away from prosecution and imprisonment of serious criminals, has resulted in skyrocketing caseloads in many federal district courts along the border, and raises serious due process concerns; and

WHEREAS, Operation Streamline is a disproportionately harsh response to unlawful entry into the United States; and

WHEREAS; the right to due process before the taking of life, liberty, or property is a core value of the United States legal system; and

WHEREAS, the enforcement of immigration law should uphold the United States' core values of justice and fairness; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC calls for DHS to end Operation Streamline; and


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its officers and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to other minority bar association members, members of the U.S. Congress, the press, and to whomever else the CBAC Board deems suitable to receive the information; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

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Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
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Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PAY EQUITY

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, Congress outlawed wage discrimination based on sex through the Equal Pay Act of 1963; and

WHEREAS, Congress passed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 to help ensure that individuals subjected to unequal pay discrimination had fewer barriers to effectively assert their rights under federal anti-discrimination laws; and

WHEREAS, despite these measures, sex-based wage disparities persist, with women today being paid an average of 77 cents (and even less for women of color) for every dollar paid to men; and

WHEREAS, the gap becomes even wider when the earnings of women of color are compared to those of white men; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Census data from recent years further reveals that full-time, year-round working women earn less than full-time, year-round working men in every state in the country; and

WHEREAS, these wage disparities have been amplified given job losses that women have disproportionately suffered during both the economic recession and the recent recovery period; and

WHEREAS, women are bearing increasing responsibility for supporting families, with nearly 40 percent of mothers being the primary breadwinners for their families; and

WHEREAS, equal pay and opportunity in the workforce are critical to support the country's economic growth and ensure that women and their families can be self-sufficient; and

WHEREAS, the closure of the wage gap requires laws that both provide workers with the mechanisms to challenge discrimination against them and ensure that employers have the knowledge of and incentive to comply with the law; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Representative Rosa L. DeLauro filed H.R. 377, the Paycheck Fairness Act, in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Barbara A. Mikulski filed S.84, the Paycheck Fairness Act, in the 113th Congress; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC supports the Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 377, S.84) , which would:

- Update the Equal Pay Act of 1963 by closing loopholes in the earlier legislation and bar retaliation against workers who disclose their wages to others and raise the issue of wage parity;
- Require employers to demonstrate that any pay disparity between men and women for the same work is not gender-related, and be limited to bona fide factors such as education, training, or experience;
- Allow women to receive the same remedies for sex-based pay discrimination that are available to workers discriminated against on the basis of race or national origin; and
- Provide for training and technical assistance and require data collection and research on the cause and persistence of the wage gap between women and men; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC will forward a copy of this resolution to members of Congress who have not co-sponsored the Paycheck Fairness Act to seek their support; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports further legislative efforts to strengthen the ban on sex-based pay discrimination; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports a fair pay executive order by the President of the United States that would implement one aspect of the Paycheck Fairness Act by ensuring that contractors who do business with the federal government cannot retaliate against workers who discuss their own pay; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its president, board, and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar

associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




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July 15, 2014
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July 15, 2014
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Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
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Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date



RESOLUTION SUPPORTING ENFORCEMENT AGAINST RACIAL PROFILING

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1983, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, racial and religious profiling is a pervasive practice that profoundly affects communities of color across the country; and

WHEREAS, the practice of racial profiling contributes to a culture that breeds hate crimes against communities of color, including the massacre of Sikhs practicing their faith at the gurdwara in Oak Creek, Wisconsin in 2012; and

WHEREAS, racial and religious minorities are disproportionately targeted by traffic stops and “stops and frisks” often implemented as pretext for determining criminal activity; and

WHEREAS, Immigration and Customs Enforcement programs such as 287(g), Secure Communities, and the Criminal Alien Program that deputize state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce civil immigration laws—the domain of the federal government— and state measures such as Arizona’s S.B. 1070 lack meaningful safeguards against racial profiling and have been used to disproportionately target U.S. citizens and lawful residents from racial and religious minority groups; and

WHEREAS, since September 11th, programs and policies continue to perpetuate sweeping and aggressive discrimination against members of Muslim, Arab, and South Asian American communities; and

WHEREAS, the practice of racial profiling is an ineffective law enforcement practice that focuses on factors unrelated to criminal activity rather than on specific indicators of criminal behavior; and

WHEREAS, the practice of racial profiling diverts valuable law enforcement resources from the task of pursuing specific and actual threats to public safety; and

WHEREAS, the practice of racial profiling further undermines public safety by creating fear and mistrust of law enforcement among community members who are vital to effective community policing; and

WHEREAS, the practice of racial profiling violates constitutional guarantees of freedom against unreasonable searches and seizures, the right to due process, and the right to equal protection; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC supports the passage of the End Racial Profiling Act (ERPA), similar legislative measures, and Administrative efforts to curb racial profiling. Specifically, ERPA would curtail this unlawful, discriminatory, and ineffective practice by:

- Prohibiting the use of profiling based on race, religion, ethnicity, or national origin;
- Instituting training programs and data collection and monitoring mechanisms at the local, state, and federal law enforcement levels; and
- Creating a private right of action for victims of racial profiling, among other requirements; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports efforts to curtail programs and laws that deputize state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal immigration laws; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its president, board, and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




Miguel Alexander Pozo

President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


William J. Simonitsch

President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Patricia Rosier

President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Mary Smith

President, National Native American Bar Association

15 July 2014
Date



RESOLUTION SUPPORTING ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING EFFORTS

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, human trafficking, which the U.S. Department of State defines as “activities involved when one person obtains or holds another person in compelled service,” is an international human rights issue that requires the attention of the entire international community working toward justice and equality; and

WHEREAS, 40,000 victims were identified around the world in 2012, but experts estimate that up to 27 million people worldwide are victims of this modern day form of slavery; and

WHEREAS, victims from Asia, particularly India, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, are found in the widest range of countries into which individuals are trafficked, with the United States being among the most prominent destination countries;

WHEREAS, human trafficking, which predominantly takes the form of labor or sex trafficking, often involves victims from disadvantaged backgrounds who are coerced or tricked by traffickers under false promises of opportunity; and

WHEREAS, despite the underreporting of human trafficking in the United States, the U.S. Attorney General’s annual report from fiscal year 2011 shows that nearly half of trafficking victims who received certification and eligibility letters for social services were from (in order by highest percentage of victims) the Philippines, Thailand, India, Indonesia, and South Korea; and

WHEREAS, human trafficking in connection with guestworker programs related to H-1B, H-2A, and H-2B Visas is another manifestation of this crime, with reports that individuals recruited to work for U.S. public schools, farms, and industrial companies face harassment, sexual abuse,

and conditions akin to indentured servitude, demonstrating the lack of oversight over recruitment companies and the failure of existing protections against human trafficking in the context of guestworker programs; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations has taken note of the issue of human trafficking, introducing the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (Palermo Protocol) in 2000, and initiating the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) in March 2007; and

WHEREAS, Congress has also acted to combat human trafficking, first enacting the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, and reauthorizing the legislation in 2005, 2008, and 2013 (as an amendment to the Violence Against Women Act), which criminalizes traffickers and provides protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking in the United States, whether they are trafficked into the United States or trafficked internally; and

WHEREAS, Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, which includes the End Trafficking in Government Contracting Act (ETGCA), in order to address human trafficking via government contracts domestically and abroad; and

WHEREAS, President Obama issued Executive Order 13627, Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking In Persons In Federal Contracts, to reaffirm the U.S. government's zero-tolerance policy on human trafficking and strengthen current laws such as the TVPA and ETGCA; and

WHEREAS, the American Bar Association (ABA) adopted resolutions from 1996-2011 to address and combat human trafficking. In 2012, the ABA created the Taskforce on Human Trafficking, and developed several more resolutions regarding human trafficking pending approval from the ABA House of Delegates, including:

- 104F, which encourages lawmakers to enact laws and regulations and to develop policies that assure that once an individual has been identified as a victim of human trafficking, that individual: should not be prosecuted for crimes related to their prostitution or other non-violent deadly crimes that are a direct result of the individual's status as a victim of human trafficking; should be housed appropriately; should be provided appropriate protection and should be assured their names and identifying information will not be disclosed to the public;
- 104G, which encourages lawmakers to enact legislation allowing adult and minor human trafficking victims charged with prostitution related offenses or other non-violent offenses that are a direct result of their being trafficked, to assert an affirmative defense of being a human trafficking victim.
- 104H, which urges lawmakers to aid adult and minor victims of human trafficking by enacting and enforcing laws and policies that permit victims of human trafficking to vacate their criminal convictions for crimes related to prostitution or other non-violent crimes that are a direct result of their trafficking victimization; encourages legal assistance providers to develop pro bono programs to assist victims of human trafficking to vacate convictions for offenses that are a direct

result of their trafficking victimization; and calls for lawmakers to help establish and fund programs to assist victims with the process; and

- 104I, which encourages the development and implementation of training programs for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, law enforcement officers, immigration officials and other investigators that will enable them to identify adult and minor victims of human trafficking, enable them to direct victims and their families to agencies that offer social and legal services and benefits designed to assist victims of human trafficking and enable them to communicate effectively with adult and minor victims who have experienced trauma; and

WHEREAS, despite current anti-human trafficking efforts, human trafficking remains a \$32 billion global industry that depends on the buying, selling, and abuse of human beings that directly impacts individuals of Asian descent; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that CBAC strongly condemns human trafficking in all its forms, and supports efforts to combat human trafficking and aid trafficking victims domestically and abroad; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports measures and legislation aimed at determining human trafficking for the reasons set forth above; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC supports the anti-trafficking initiatives of local affiliates, other bar associations, and entities that the NAPABA Board deems suitable; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that CBAC authorizes its president, board, and staff to communicate the content of this resolution to its members, affiliates, other bar associations, members of Congress, the Administration, the press, and others to take steps to implement this resolution, as they deem necessary; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the legislative priority of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
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William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
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Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
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Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE VOTER EMPOWERMENT ACT
OF 2013 (H.R.12 AND S.123)**

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color's mission is "to promote legislation that will improve the economic condition of all American citizens, regardless of race, sex or creed in their efforts to secure a free and untrammelled use of the franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and to protect the civil and political rights of the citizens and residents of the United States"; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Representative John Lewis has filed H.R.12, the Voter Empowerment Act of 2013, in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand has filed S.123, the Voter Empowerment Act, in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Voter Empowerment Act of 2013 will modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities; protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; and

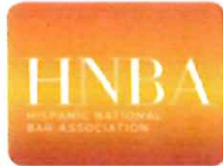
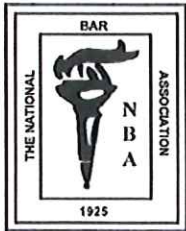
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will review the bill in its entirety; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color supports the passage of the Voter Empowerment Act (H.R.12 and S.123) to seek their support; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



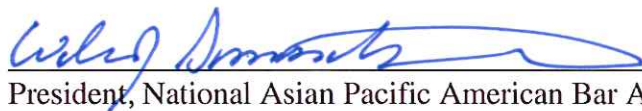
NNABA



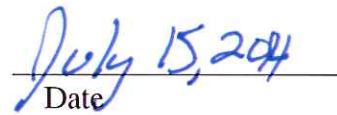
President, Hispanic National Bar Association



Date



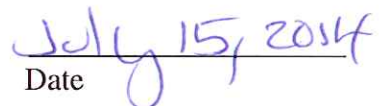
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association



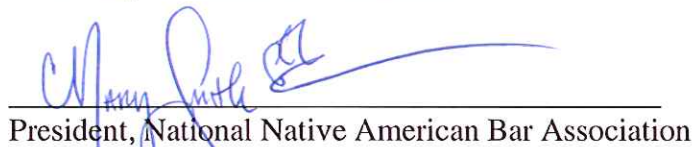
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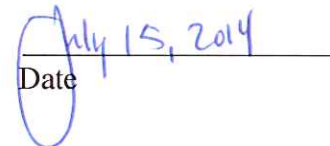
President, National Bar Association



Date



President, National Native American Bar Association



Date



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE TRAFFIC STOPS ALONG THE
BORDER STATISTICS ACT OF 2013 (H.R.74)**

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, US Representative Sheila Jackson filed H.R.74, Traffic Stops Along the Border Statistics Act of 2013, in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Traffic Stops Along the Border Statistics Act of 2013 directs the Attorney General to: (1) conduct a nationwide study of stops for traffic violations by law enforcement officers; (2) perform an initial analysis of existing data, including complaints alleging and information concerning traffic stops motivated by race and other bias; and (3) gather specified data from a nationwide sample of jurisdictions; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color reviewed the bill in its entirety; and

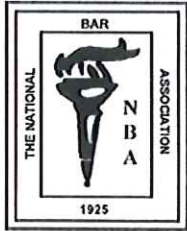
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color supports the passage of the Traffic Stop Along the Border Statistics Act of 2013 (H.R.74); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will forward a copy of this resolution to members of Congress who have not co-sponsored the Traffic Stops Along the Border Statistics Act of 2013 (H.R.74); and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



NNABA



President, Hispanic National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

Date

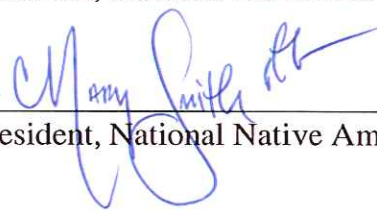
July 15, 2014



President, National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Native American Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION ACT OF 2013 (H.R.446)

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color's mission is "to promote legislation that will improve the economic condition of all American citizens, regardless of race, sex or creed in their efforts to secure a free and untrammelled use of the franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and to protect the civil and political rights of the citizens and residents of the United States"; and

WHEREAS, Representative Theodore Deutch filed H.R.446, National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2013, in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, the National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2013 (H.R.446) directs the Commission to: (1) review all areas of the criminal justice system, including federal, state, local, and tribal governments' criminal justice costs, practices, and policies; (2) make findings regarding such review and recommendations for changes to prevent reduce crime and violence; (3) consult with government and nongovernment leaders; and (4) submit a final report on its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to Congress, the President, and state, local, and tribal governments and make such report available to the public; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will review the bill in its entirety; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color supports the passage of the National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2013 (H.R.446); and

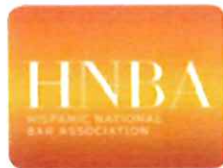
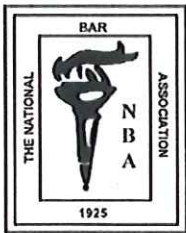
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will forward a copy of this resolution to members of Congress who have not co-sponsored the National

Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2013 (H.R.446) to seek their support; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



NNABA


President, Hispanic National Bar Association

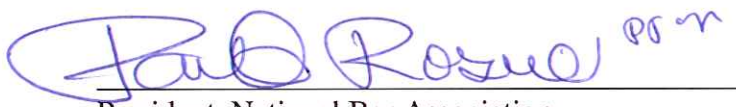
Date

July 15, 2014


President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014


President, National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014


President, National Native American Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL ACT (H.R.645)

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color's mission is "to promote legislation that will improve the economic condition of all American citizens, regardless of race, sex or creed in their efforts to secure a free and untrammelled use of the franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and to protect the civil and political rights of the citizens and residents of the United States"; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Representative Steve Cohen filed H.R.645, the Equal Employment for All Act, in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Equal Employment for All Act amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit a current or prospective employer from using a consumer report, or an investigative consumer report, or from causing one to be procured, for either employment purposes or for making an adverse action, if the report contains information that bears upon the consumer's creditworthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will review the bill in its entirety; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color supports the passage of the Resolution in Support of the Equal Employment for All Act (H.R.645); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will forward a copy of this resolution to members of Congress who have not co-sponsored the Resolution in Support of the Equal Employment for All Act (H.R.645) to seek their support; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



NNABA



President, Hispanic National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

Date

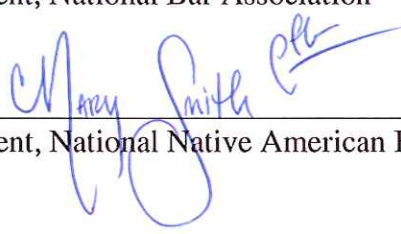
July 15, 2014



President, National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Native American Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



Est. 1992

Coalition of Bar Associations of Color

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE YOUTH PROMISE ACT (H.R.1318)

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color's mission is "to promote legislation that will improve the economic condition of all American citizens, regardless of race, sex or creed in their efforts to secure a free and untrammelled use of the franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and to protect the civil and political rights of the citizens and residents of the United States"; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Representative Robert C. Scott has filed H.R.1318, the Youth Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education Act ("The Youth PROMISE Act"), in the 113th Congress; and

WHEREAS, tens of thousands of youth are funneled down life paths that lead to arrest, conviction, incarceration and even death and one-size-fits-all zero tolerance school discipline policies are transforming schools into a major point of entry into the juvenile justice system as children are increasingly arrested on school grounds for subjectively and loosely defined behaviors; and

WHEREAS, the Youth PROMISE Act targets resources towards communities encountering increased youth gang and crime risks in order to enable those communities to begin to address their significant unmet needs for evidenced-based prevention and intervention investments; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will review the bill in its entirety; and

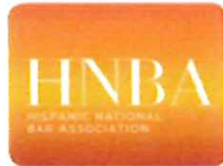
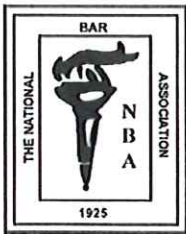
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color supports the passage of the Youth PROMISE Act (H.R. 1318); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color will forward a copy of this resolution to members of Congress who have not co-sponsored the Resolution in Support of the Youth PROMISE Act (H.R. 1318) to seek their support; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.



NNABA



President, Hispanic National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

Date

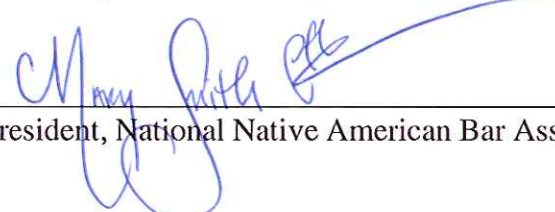
July 15, 2014



President, National Bar Association

Date

July 15, 2014



President, National Native American Bar Association

Date

15 July 2014



RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE FIRST-EVER COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF NATIVE AMERICAN ATTORNEYS

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the National Native American Bar Association (“NNABA”) works to promote issues important to the Native American community and to improve professional opportunities for Native American lawyers, we do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, there is no sound demographic information regarding American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian attorneys, which are the constituent groups represented by NNABA; and

WHEREAS, because of this lack of information, the number of actual Native American law students and lawyers is dramatically lower than the figure self-reported by ABA accredited law schools:

- The 1990 Census report shows 1,502 American Indian lawyers; in 2000, that number increases to 1,730,¹ an increase in American Indian lawyers of only 228 in ten years; that is an overall growth of 15%;
- Nonetheless, during the same time period between 1990 and 2000, ABA-accredited law schools claimed to have graduated approximately 2,610 Native American lawyers;² and
- Even controlling for a variety of factors, there is a vast disparity between 2,610 and 228; and

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation, *previously available at* <http://www.abanet.org/minorities/links/2000census.html>.

² Previously available at Minority Degrees Awarded 1990-2004, at <http://www.abanet.org/legaled/statistics/mindegrees.html>.

WHEREAS, current statistics do not accurately reflect the number of Native Americans who attend or graduate law school; to highlight this issue, one only need compare Native American graduation rates with census data; from 1990-2000, ABA-accredited law schools reported graduating over 2,600 Native Americans;³ during the same time period, the U.S. Census only reported an increase of just over 200 Native American attorneys (from 1,502 to 1,730);⁴ in 2013, the ABA reports that, according to the 2010 Census, there are over 2500 Native American attorneys⁵; and

WHEREAS, the fraudulent self-identification as Native American on applications for higher education is particularly pervasive among law school applicants; anecdotally, it is well-known within the Native American legal community that a large percentage of individuals in law school who identified themselves on their law school application as “Native American,” were not of Native American heritage and have had no affiliation either politically, racially, or culturally with the Native American community; this phenomenon is so pervasive it is commonly understood and referred to within the Native American community as “box-checking”⁶; and

WHEREAS, box checking “Native American” on law school and legal admission applications raises serious concerns for the Native American community; and

WHEREAS, throughout the history of the federal courts, only three Native Americans have been confirmed to the federal judiciary: Judge Frank Howell Seay, nominated in 1979 by President Carter, who assumed senior status in 2003; and Judge Billy Michael Burrage, nominated by President Clinton in 1994, who resigned his appointment in 2001; and

WHEREAS, there are 874 Article III federal judgeships in the United States—nine on the Supreme Court, 179 on the Courts of Appeals, 677 on the District Courts and nine on the Court of International Trade—and currently only one of these judgeships is held by an American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian; and

WHEREAS, unlike for other lawyers of color, the legal profession has not conducted a comprehensive study regarding the perceptions, experiences and career trajectories of Native American attorneys; and

WHEREAS, CBAC seeks to address this lack of data and seeks support for the first-of-its-kind study of Native American attorneys across the legal profession; and

WHEREAS, CBAC applauds the legal community’s commitment to both a diverse workforce and the eradication of barriers for everyone in the legal profession and supports NNABA’s

³ Previously available at Minority Degrees Awarded 1990-2004, at <http://www.abanet.org/legaled/statistics/mindegrees.html>.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation, *previously available at* <http://www.abanet.org/minorities/links/2000census.html>.

⁵ See

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/market_research/lawyer_demographics_2013.authcheckdam.pdf.

⁶ As CBAC has previously adopted (Resolution on Academic Ethnic Fraud, July 20, 2011).

mission of ensuring the full inclusion of Native American attorneys as well as their Tribal Nations in the legal profession, and notes that this work has added much to the profession's diversity and inclusion efforts, but there is a long way yet to travel; and

WHEREAS, to enhance the full understanding and inclusion of Native American attorneys, in 2013, NNABA announced the launch of a first-of-its-kind research study on Native American attorneys; this research will enhance the full understanding and inclusion of Native American attorneys; and

WHEREAS, NNABA will focus its research on providing a picture of the issues confronting Native American attorneys across all settings including private practice; government practice in state, federal and tribal arenas; the judiciary; corporate legal departments; and academia; and


WHEREAS, ultimately, the findings from this study will be used to develop educational materials and programs that will help improve the recruitment, hiring, retention and advancement of Native American attorneys in the legal profession; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that CBAC calls upon the legal community in the United States to support this groundbreaking research of Native American attorneys, and supports efforts to improve the status of Native Americans in the legal profession because it is in the best interest of the profession to do so.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association

July 15, 2014
Date



RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF AN INCREASE NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION IN THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Endorsed July 2014

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color (CBAC), organized in 1992, is a coalition created to act as a collective voice for issues of common concern to its member organizations; and

WHEREAS, the member organizations of the Coalition of Bar Associations of Color are the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA); and

WHEREAS, the National Native American Bar Association (“NNABA”) works to promote issues important to the Native American community and to improve professional opportunities for Native American lawyers, we do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, NNABA was founded in 1973 and serves as the national association for Native American attorneys, judges, law professors and law students, and NNABA strives to be a leader on social, cultural, political and legal issues affecting American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians; and

WHEREAS, given the undeniable authority that federal courts have over Native people and their lands, and that hundreds of cases are decided every year on issues of federal Indian law that effect the daily lives of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians; and

WHEREAS, throughout the history of the federal courts, only two Native Americans have been appointed to the federal judiciary: Judge Frank Howell Seay, nominated in 1979 by President Carter, who assumed senior status in 2003; and Judge Billy Michael Burrage, nominated by President Clinton in 1994, who resigned his appointment in 2001; and

WHEREAS, there are 874 Article III federal judgeships in the United States—nine on the Supreme Court, 179 on the Courts of Appeals, 677 on the District Courts and nine on the Court of International Trade—and currently not one of these judgeships is held by an American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian judge; and

WHEREAS, in May 2009, NNABA submitted over two dozen names and resumes of qualified Native Americans for consideration by the White House for appointment to the federal bench; and


WHEREAS, the nomination an affirmative vote out of the Judiciary Committee of Derrick Kahala Watson, a Native Hawaiian is the first Native attorney to be voted on by the Judiciary Committee since 1994; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Native American Bar Association calls upon the President of the United States to nominate and to actively work with the Senate of the United States, in particular the Senate Judiciary Committee, to confirm qualified American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian candidates for the federal judiciary at the U.S. District Court, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

CERTIFICATION

WE, the duly-elected Presidents of the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA), the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), the National Bar Association (NBA), and the National Native American Bar Association (NNABA), hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly enacted by a duly noticed meeting of the Board of Directors.




Miguel Alexander Pozo
President, Hispanic National Bar Association


Date


William J. Simonitsch
President, National Asian Pacific American Bar Association


Date


Patricia Rosier
President, National Bar Association


Date


Mary Smith
President, National Native American Bar Association


Date