

AG #2: Industrial Hemp

Whereas: North America was first introduced to hemp in 1606. Ever since, American farmers grew hemp that was used across multiple different products, such as paper, lamp fuels, and ropes. In the 1700s, farmers were even legally required to grow hemp as a staple crop. Many of our founding fathers grew hemp and advocated its uses and benefits. Most notably, Thomas Jefferson wrote the draft of the Declaration of Independence on hemp paper; and

Whereas: The Marijuana Tax Act started the decline in the production of industrial hemp. By 1970, the raising of industrial hemp was banned altogether with the passage of the Controlled Substances Act in which hemp was included as a Schedule 1 drug, grouping this crop with drugs like heroin and LSD; and

Whereas: In 2014, the Farm Bill was signed into law, which allowed hemp cultivation as part of university research in states that permitted hemp farming. This was the beginning of a comeback for industrialized hemp in the United States. Farmers were allowed to start piloting hemp production; and

Whereas: Industrial hemp can aid rural communities that need revitalization and opportunity by creating good paying jobs. Investing in research and development would build a bio-based economy that can provide real-world solutions to real-world problems; and

Whereas: Hemp holds great promise not only as a feedstock but for textiles, paper, nutritional and food products; it also holds great potential for hundreds of energy and industrial and pharmaceutical applications and

Whereas: The 2018 Farm Bill put an end to the industrial hemp prohibition allowing more freedom for hemp farmers to produce hemp without the government restrictions; and

Whereas: Licensed industrialized hemp growers in Oregon have gone from 13 in 2015 to 584 in 2018 and production acres have gone from zero to 11,000 in the same time. The hemp market is projected to climb to \$22 billion by 2022 and be the number 1 commodity in Oregon. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange support any legislation that allows the cultivation, processing and sale of industrial hemp to the fullest extent allowed by federal law.

AG #3: Develop a National Educational Program About Organic Products

Whereas: Agriculture and agricultural education has always been an important focus of the National Grange; and

Whereas: The term "organic" and "USDA certified organic" are typically understood as to be "grown without pesticides," which is not true; and

Whereas: Consumers are purchasing products labeled as "organic" without understanding the meaning of the term nor knowledge of any difference in value; and

Whereas: Producers of organic products are often not aware of the scientific evidence relative to the economic worth of organically produced products; and

Whereas: This lack of knowledge and aggressive advertising results in inappropriate pricing for products with the term “organic” labeling. Therefore be it

Resolved: The National Grange lobby USDA to implement an educational program to help producers and consumers better understand the term “organic” and the scientific research concerning the differences between USDA certified organic and typical production.

AG #6: Create a GMO-Free Agricultural District for Rogue Valley

Whereas: In United States agriculture law, an agricultural district is a planning term that defines as area within a local jurisdiction where farming is the preferred economic activity. Districts may be voluntarily created by landowners who receive benefits, usually in return for not developing the land for a certain number of years, or they may be designated in a local land use plan. An agricultural district is not a conservation district¹; and

Whereas: We are proposing that local farmers be encouraged to exercise their legal right to form an agricultural district in the Rogue Valley to prohibit the planting of all genetically engineered crops using GMO definitions described in County Ordinance 635²; and

Whereas: All farmers want to be able to grow and produce whatever plants and legal crops they choose without interference from corporate ownership of patented materials that might contaminate their crop or crop products; and

Whereas: There is a worldwide proven track record documenting that cross pollination as well as seed and plant spread happens in farming and related processes of growing, producing, shipping, and the sale of seeds, crops, and other related products^{3,4,5,6,7}; and

Whereas: Such pollen, seed, and plant crop contamination events from GMO-patented materials have cost impacted farmers and taxpayers billions of dollars from loss of sales, diminished crop values, lawsuits, farmer reimbursement programs^{3,4,5,6,7}; and

Whereas: Farmers will have further concerns and protection requirements when genetically engineered (GMO) hemp and/or marijuana become available to farmers; and

Whereas: Pollen drift alone can come from insect pollinators and natural wind events and traverse one to five miles depending on crop and wind conditions. The distance may be so far away that a farmer cannot identify the contaminating patented crop farm; and

Whereas: The voters of Jackson County have sufficient concerns about GMO pollen and seed dispersal events that they overwhelmingly passed a ballot initiative in a duly constituted public election by a vote of 66% to establish a farmer protection mechanism to prohibit cultivation of GMO crops in the county⁸; and

Whereas: With similar concerns, the voters of Josephine County passed a similar farmer protection program, a ballot initiative in a duly constituted public election, by a vote of 58%, which was ruled illegal since it came after the Oregon State Legislature passed a 2013 seed preemption law (SB 863)⁹; and

Whereas: SB 863, which mandated statewide seed preemption was included in a 'Grand Bargain' that included the Public Employees' Retirement System benefit package and other actions, as a political compromise for the then Governor in a short legislative session, wherein the Governor was required to sign the entire package of five bills or none of them¹⁰; and

Whereas: The Governor-appointed task force to study the issue of GMO-pollen drift in the Willamette Valley never came to any significant conclusions. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange supports the citizens of the Rogue Valley in their efforts to create an agricultural district to prohibit the planting of any and all GMO plants, including trees and seeds. And be it further

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange directs its lobbyist to support and assist Rogue Valley legislators in creating a special agricultural district.

Citations

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_district

²<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2013R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/12846>

³<https://grist.org/food/hay-contaminated-with-monsanto-gmos-rejected-for-export/>

⁴<https://cban.ca/take-action/wheataction/>

⁵<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-alfalfa-gmo/exclusive-washington-state-testing-alfalfa-for-gmo-contamination-idUSBRE98A16H20130911?feedType=RSS>

⁶<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40550-014-0005-8>

⁷https://www.ifoameu.org/sites/default/files/ifoam_eu_project_keeping_gmos_socioeconomic_study_final.pdf

⁸<https://mailtribune.com/archive/preliminary-vote-count-wraps-up-results-unchanged>

⁹<https://www.registerguard.com/article/20131004/NEWS/310049750>

¹⁰<https://bennethartman.com/oregon-supreme-court-protects-pers-benefits/>

AG #8: Prevent Neonicotinoids from Contaminating Water Sources

Whereas: Neonicotinoids (neonics), a systemic class of pesticides that includes imidacloprid, acetamiprid, clothianidin and thiamethoxam, are commonly used insecticides in the world¹; and

Whereas: There are safer, more economical alternatives already in use; and

Whereas: Studies conclude that small doses of neonics kill soil biology and ultimately reduce ecosystem resilience², and dead soils are unable to support healthy crops and plants that humans and wildlife depend on; and

Whereas: Neonicotinoids are water soluble, and studies find that neonics stay active in streams, lakes, and ground water for more than 30 days, and that rain, runoff, and irrigation water easily carry the neonicotinoids into surrounding lakes and streams, which serve as sources for drinking water³; and

Whereas: Neonics kill aquatic insects and other organisms that feed fish, amphibians, and birds³; and

Whereas: The US Geological Survey reports that neonics contaminate waterways nationwide, often at levels that harm critical aquatic insects and other wildlife,⁴ and neonics are found in Oregon streams⁵; and

Whereas: Studies are emerging that indicate neonics are harmful to humans, especially children, by impacting the endocrine system of the developing

fetus and child, leading to changes in behavior and attention, including an association with autism spectrum disorder⁶; and

Whereas: Neonics, especially imidacloprid, have been detected in tap water and persist through water treatment practices, ending up in our drinking water⁷; and

Whereas: Imidacloprid can form two chlorinated disinfection byproducts (DBPs) in regular tap water: desnitro-imidacloprid and imidacloprid-urea. Desnitro-imidacloprid is about 319 times more toxic to mammals than imidacloprid⁸; and

Whereas: The European Union recently banned the outdoor use of three neonics⁹; Canada is proposing a ban on neonics; Connecticut and Maryland have banned neonics for consumer use; over 100 cities have banned neonic use,¹⁰ and more than 140 garden centers have banned plants or products with neonics, including these national chains: Home Depot, Lowe's, True Value, Costco, Walmart, Kroger and Whole Foods.¹¹ Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange recognizes the harm caused by these systemic and persistent neonicotinoids, especially the toxicity of tap water when neonics are present. And be it further

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange reaffirms its support for legislation to add neonicotinoids to the current list of 500 Restricted Use Pesticides and require anyone applying a product containing these pesticides to receive training and become licensed as a pesticide applicator. And be it further

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange amends AG #5: *Active Support for Ending Neonicotinoid Use by General Public*, adopted in 2017, to include this Resolution.

¹ [Cressey](#). "[The Bitter Battle over the World's Most Popular Insecticides](#)" Nature News, November 8, 2017

² Goulson. "[REVIEW: An Overview of the Environmental Risks Posed by Neonicotinoid Insecticides](#)" Functional Ecology, June 13, 2013³ Hussain, Hartley, Shettigar, Pandey. "[Bacterial biodegradation of neonicotinoid pesticides in soil and water systems](#)," October 9, 2016

⁴ Hladik and Kolpin. [Natural Attenuation Strategy for Groundwater Cleanup](#), August 18, 2015

⁵ [Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program Biennial Report, 2015-2018](#), Oregon Water Quality Pesticide Management Team, October 16, 2018

⁶ Cimino, Abee L. Boyles, Kristina A. Thayer, and Melissa J. Perry. [Effects of Neonicotinoid Pesticide Exposure on Human Health: A Systematic Review](#), Environmental Health Perspectives, February 1, 2017

⁷ Craddock, Huang, Turner, Quirós-Alcalá and Payne-Sturges. "[Trends in neonicotinoid pesticide residues in food and water in the United States, 1999–2015](#)", Environmental Health, January 11 2019

⁸ Hygeia Analytics, "[Neonic Insecticides and Metabolites ID'd in IA Tap Water, May Become More Toxic from Water Purification Process](#)," February 21, 2019

⁹ McGrath. "[EU member states support near-total neonicotinoids ban](#)," BBC News, April 27 2018

¹⁰ [Abbotts](#) and [de Place](#). "[Epa Slow To Regulate Neonic Pesticides That May Be Killing Off Bees](#)," March 19, 2019

¹¹ "[Moving the Garden Industry Away From Bee-Killing Pesticides](#)," Friends of the Earth, June 15, 2018

AG #9: Prohibit Aerial Herbicide Spraying on State-Owned Forest Lands

Whereas: Oregonians value clean air and water quality; and

Whereas: Federal agencies banned the aerial spraying of pesticides on federal lands in western Oregon more than thirty years ago; and

Whereas: Oregon law allows helicopters to spray dangerous herbicides on many thousands of acres of state forests; and

Whereas: Glyphosate, one of the commonly used chemical herbicides applied via aerial spraying, is classified as a probable carcinogen, and other pesticides applied are toxic to humans and animals¹; and

Whereas: Drift occurs with any form of spray application, but aerial herbicide application is ultra-hazardous because of the height of the application and the wind activity created by the helicopter; and

Whereas: State forests are the source of drinking water for thousands of Oregon residents; and

Whereas: People, birds, fish, and wildlife live, work, and recreate in our state forests; and

Whereas: No warning is provided to people living in proximity to the spray area; and

Whereas: Aerial herbicide sprays are paid out of the ODF agency budget, which is funded by public dollars and allotted by the Oregon State Legislature.

Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange supports legislation that strictly regulates the aerial application of all herbicides and pesticides on all state lands in Oregon.

Citations

¹ Clarren. "Timberland herbicide spraying sickens a community," High Country News, Nov. 10, 2014

AG #10: Agricultural Improvement through Education about Bees, Regenerative Beekeeping and Forage

Whereas: Agriculture in Oregon is vitally important; it directly or indirectly supports more than 326,000 full or part-time jobs or almost 14 percent

of total jobs in the state and the economic value is \$22.9 billion or 10.6 percent of the net state product (Oregon Seed Association, 2016); and

Whereas: Oregon is primarily a rural state, but most Oregon families do not have the knowledge or opportunity for robust involvement in agriculture or animal husbandry; and

Whereas: Many Oregonians have become part of a culture of consumerism facilitating the development of metabolic and other disease as evidenced by the estimate that 1 in 3 children in Oregon is at risk for diabetes, and the prevalence of diabetes among adults in Oregon has increased by 124% over the past 20 years (Oregon Diabetes Report, 2015); and

Whereas: The term "pesticide" includes substances mitigating pests as well as chemicals such as herbicides, fungicides, defoliants, growth regulators and desiccants; serious human health programs have been associated with pesticide exposure (Siriporn, T., et al., 2019); and

Whereas: Pesticides and fungicides accumulate in a honey bee hive (Ostiguy, N., et al., 2019). It has become the "new normal" for commercial honey beekeepers to intentionally kill and replace queen honey bees with a younger queen (which has had less pesticide exposure) a few times each year for the purpose of increasing egg laying; and

Whereas: The pesticides to which bees and queen bees are exposed have a negative effect upon their reproductive health (Williams, G.R., et al., 2015); and

Whereas: Honey bees and native bees whose vital pollination activities are endangered by human "interventions" are responsible for pollinating 1/3 of the fruits and vegetables eaten by the average person; and

Whereas: Current educational programs about the keeping of managed bees do not emphasize the impact of pesticide laden forage to the reproductive health of pollinators, choosing instead to emphasize mite treatment, thus limiting the degree to which the public and those learning about bees and beekeeping make an association between the devastating effects of pesticide exposure and compromised reproductive capacity of bees; and

Whereas: The development of a program emphasizing pesticide free forage for pollinators will not impinge upon agriculturalists who have contract obligations to use pesticides; and

Whereas: The proposed program does not preclude using standard treatments for pests affecting honey bees in their hives; and

Whereas: The opportunity for Oregonians to more fully understand agricultural processes, to value and enjoy fresh, healthy food, and to learn about food production and nutrition can have far-reaching health impacts; and

Whereas: It has been shown that gardening and involvement in nature has the potential to improve cognitive abilities and social reasoning, relieve stress and improve the nutrition of children (The Spoke, 2019); and

Whereas: Gardening and bees are inextricably linked and there is a substantial opportunity to involve families and children in agriculture due to current public awareness of the plight of pollinators; and

Whereas: Public awareness provides a unique opportunity to favorably impact future generations through teaching regenerative care of soil, plants and bees. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange Agriculture Committee develop a program of education for the husbandry of bees to be made available to all Subordinate Granges. And be it further

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange Agriculture Committee develop a program of education on regenerative gardening and agriculture to provide nutritious food and forage for pollinators and humans.

BL #1: Bylaw Change – Section 7 Alcoholic Beverages

Whereas: Oregon agriculture has a long history and a significant and growing involvement with wines, spirits, and brewed alcoholic beverages, and the wine, spirits, ciders and beer industries now comprise a very large portion of Oregon's economy, with wine sales of \$550 million (2018), craft beer sales of \$195 million (2017) and cider sales of \$17 million (2017); and

Whereas: It is the policy of the Oregon State Grange to support all forms of legal agriculture in this state; and

Whereas: Some Grange members and potential members are either professionally involved in the growing of ingredients for beers, wines, spirits or ciders, or involved in the production of alcoholic beverages and are slighted by the

Grange prohibition on involvement with this large and important agricultural sector and, further, believe that the prohibition undermines the ability of the Grange to fully support agriculture in the State of Oregon; and

Whereas: National Grange Bylaw Chapter X states "10.11.2 Each Subordinate Grange may make its own decision to serve alcohol or not at a sponsored event. Alcohol will remain prohibited at Grange meetings."; and

Whereas: In 2012 the Oregon State Grange adopted a resolution allowing Subordinate Granges to allow rentals to serve alcohol in Grange halls if the renter met certain insurance and legal requirements specified in the rental agreement; and

Whereas: It has been determined with consultation with the Oregon State Grange lawyer that it is possible to impose insurance and legal requirements that would mitigate risks to Subordinate Granges electing to provide such events where alcohol is served in a manner similar to rental guidelines requirements that were designed for renters. Therefore be it

Resolved: **2.7.2** All Granges are prohibited from having alcoholic beverages either in the Grange Hall or on any of the Grange property during, prior to or after any Grange meeting Granges meeting in buildings or on property not owned by the Grange may not allow the consumption of alcoholic beverages during, prior to or after any Grange meeting.

2.7.3 A Subordinate/Community Grange or Pomona Grange may allow the use of alcoholic beverages at Grange-sponsored activities by

adoption of a policy in their by-laws. They shall obtain host liquor or liquor liability coverage if they sponsor any events where alcohol will be served.

2.7.4 No Grange shall apply for or hold a liquor license except for temporary permits for special events

[2.7.5, was 2.7.3] All Granges may have sealed containers of alcoholic beverages at Grange meetings and activities for use as demonstration aids, gifts, or fundraisers. Such containers shall remain sealed at such Grange meeting or activity, **unless the activity is adequately insured for alcohol use.**

[2.7.6, was 2.7.4] A subordinate Grange may allow the use of alcoholic beverages at functions sponsored by non-Grange groups that rent or lease Grange property. Such renters shall provide proof of host liquor or liquor liability coverage;

2.7.7 A Grange holding an event serving alcohol shall provide proof of liquor liability insurance with the Oregon State Grange as an additional named insured and proof of a licensed server, and these proofs shall be submitted to the Oregon State Grange 30 days prior to the event.

And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange will work with legal counsel to define the insurance and legal requirements to govern the serving of alcohol at Grange-sponsored events and to minimize liability to the sponsoring Grange; And be it further

Resolved: That the insurance and legal requirements will be revised and redistributed to all Subordinate and Pomona Granges as applicable laws and requirements are changed.

BL: #3: Junior Life Membership Fund

Whereas: At the 1999 Oregon State Grange Convention in Redmond resolution BL 17: Junior Grange Life Membership Fund was adopted; and

Whereas: Junior Life Memberships started being purchased in 2000; and

Whereas: The net profits from the fund was to be sent to active Junior Granges in Oregon with Life Memberships on a pro-rated basis; and

Whereas: There are no current active Junior Granges in Oregon other than the Oregon State Junior Grange; and

Whereas: Most if not all those Juniors that purchased Life Memberships have now aged out of the Junior program; and

Whereas: The list of those Juniors who purchased Life Memberships only goes through 2002, yet several Juniors or their families have purchased Life Memberships after that date. Therefore be it

Resolved: That Article 5 – Junior Granges, in the Oregon State Grange Bylaws, Section 3, Junior Grange Life Membership Fund be changed as follows:
5.3.5 By the fifteenth (15th) day of May of each year, the net income generated from the Junior Life Membership Fund during the prior calendar year shall be transferred to the Oregon State Junior Director's Fund and

be distributed equitably to existing Junior Granges in the State of Oregon.

And be it further

Resolved: That the books of the Oregon State Grange be gone through and any additional Junior Life Memberships/\$10 Junior memberships purchased be credited to the fund.

CO #3: Recycling Wasted Single-Use Aluminum Containers

Whereas: The smelting of Bauxite to produce aluminum requires large amounts of electrical energy; and

Whereas: Scrap aluminum can be melted to make new castings through the use of many other fuel sources including wood; and

Whereas A number of products, including but not limited to some vegetable juices and a canned meat, have been in production since World War II and are sold in aluminum containers on which there is no deposit; and

Whereas: Many of these containers go into landfills or incinerators rather than recycle bins; and

Whereas: This is waste of a natural resource as well as of energy. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange lobby for or encourage any legislation that would put a deposit on single-use aluminum containers.

CO #4: Make All One-Time Plastics Returnable, Recyclable, or Compostable

Whereas: The use of plastics has become pervasive in all facets of our lives; and

Whereas: The disposal of one-time use plastics for shipping and serving has become an environmental challenge; and

Whereas: The ability to reuse or recycle the plastic containers is very difficult; and

Whereas: The improper disposal has created huge islands of floating plastics in our oceans. Therefore be it

Resolved: That all one-time use plastics, with the exception of those intended for medical or research use, be required to be either returnable, recyclable or compostable by the passing of state and national laws.

CO #5: Removal of Protections for Non-Native Fish

Whereas: The Northern Pike minnow, a native fish of the Columbia River drainage, is a recognized threat to salmon and steelhead stocks and is subject to a bounty program to help control their numbers; and

Whereas: Smallmouth and largemouth bass, walleye, and other non-native species are protected by Fish and Wildlife even though they are known to negatively affect salmon and steelhead stocks; and

Whereas: Non-native fish are also slowly eradicating some native species through predation and interbreeding. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Grange support the removal of all restrictions on the fishing for non-native species in Oregon waterways containing salmon, steelhead or endangered native fish. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange support the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission and the Northwest Power and Conservation Council to establish a program similar

to the Northern Pikeminnow Management Program to remove non-native fish from all Oregon waterways containing salmon and steelhead.

CO #7: Weather Modification Technologies

Whereas; Weather modification, also referred to as Stratospheric Aerosol Injection and Solar Radiation Management (SRM), has been ongoing at increasing levels for over 70 years with over 150 climate intervention patented technologies as a weapon for political, economic and military purposes¹; and

Whereas: Our skies worldwide are increasingly marked and full of white stripes of obvious trails left by various aircraft in patterns including parallel stripes, crisscross patterns, spirals and intermittent stripes, which are not short-lived condensation trails, but rather long-lasting dispersion of weather-modification technologies using particulates and aerosols to change weather patterns; and

Whereas: There are also ongoing plans, in secret and without public knowledge or approval, for the use of these weather modifications as a weapon for political, economic and military purposes¹; and

Whereas: There are government gag orders on employees, the military, and scientists of government agencies such as the National Weather Service (NWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)²; and

Whereas: It already is and will be increasingly difficult to differentiate the effects of historic changes to global climate and those resulting from human weather modifications, which began shortly after World War II; and

Whereas: The nano-sized particles of the primary ingredients of patented weather modification technologies, such as aluminum, barium, strontium and other compounds, are toxic to humans, vegetation, soil, and all life; and

Whereas: There are many peer-reviewed scientific studies linking nano-sized aluminum to many neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's, Lou Gehrig's, and Parkinson's diseases and Autism³; and

Whereas: There is also documentation that accumulation and retention of highly flammable aluminum in the soil and living plants can be a factor in the increase and severity of recent wildfires⁴; and

Whereas: According to scientists even those involved in developing these weather modification technologies admit that there has not been a full review of the consequences. David Keith (Gordon McKay Professor of Applied Physics at Harvard's John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences and Professor of Public Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School) has stated that this lack of oversight is like "free riding on our grandkids"⁵.
Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports full public disclosure of how, what, when, why and where any climate and weather modifications are being conducted by U.S. agencies.

References:

¹GeoengineeringWatch.org (Many government documents are accessible on this website)

²PEER (Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility), Oct. 8, 2015

³Dr. Russell L. Blaylock, M.D. and "Autism Rise Linked to Particulate Air Pollution" (Scientific

American) and "Aluminum Contents of Human and Cow's Milk (Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology & Nutrition)

⁴GeoengineeringWatch.org

⁵ <https://www.metabunk.org/debunked-geoengineering-is-like-free-riding-on-our-grandkids.t160>

CO #8: Reduction of Greenhouse Gases

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange recognizes the need for a climate system capable of sustaining human life, and the need for all greenhouse gas emission reduction targets to be based in science. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange encourages its members to act to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from all sources.

Citations

- Our Children's Trust links, citations, and talking points
 - <https://www.ourchildrenstrust.org/juliana-v-us>
 - <https://www.ourchildrenstrust.org/oregon>
 - <https://www.ourchildrenstrust.org/federal-proceedings>
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juliana_v._United_States
- <https://www.cooldavis.org/2018/10/17/our-childrens-trust-court-rules-children-have-viable-legal-claims-sets-court-date/>
- https://www.oregon.gov/deq/EOCdocs/Feik_LawsuitSummary.pdf
- [https://www.cbsnews.com/news/iuliana-versus-united-states-the-climate-change-lawsuit-that-could-stop-the-\(i-s-government-from-supporting-fossil-fuels-60-minutes/](https://www.cbsnews.com/news/iuliana-versus-united-states-the-climate-change-lawsuit-that-could-stop-the-(i-s-government-from-supporting-fossil-fuels-60-minutes/)
- <https://insideclimatenews.org/news/17112017/climate-change-lawsuit-kids-donald-trum2-administration-our-childrens-trust>
- Mary Wood Professor at University of Oregon in Eugene, co-author of the Children's Trust Lawsuit (541) 346-3842

EH #1: Support of Evidence-Based Efforts to Provide Health Care to all Oregon Residents

Whereas: Maintaining a healthy life depends on the ability to access health care;

and

Whereas: The continued rising cost of health care is creating difficulties for government, businesses, and individuals; and

Whereas: In 2013, Oregon Legislative Assembly authorized the Oregon Health Authority (HB 3260) to hire a third party to conduct a study of options for financing health care delivery in the state; and

Whereas: Oregon Medical Association, Oregon Nurses Associations, Oregon Health & Science University, Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon, Oregon Public Health Association, Main Street Alliance of Oregon, Health Care for All Oregon, and the Oregon Health Authority all supported HB 3260, indicating a broad support for studying options for financing health care for all in the state; and

Whereas: RAND Corporation was hired and analyzed three versions of options for financing health care delivery in the state and projected the impacts of each option relative to the status quo in the year 2020; and

Whereas: The RAND Corporation reported to the Oregon Legislature in 2017 showing that single payer financing would adequately fund health care for all Oregonians for essentially the same cost as Oregon pays now through a combination of both private and public insurances plus out-of-pocket spending, but only covers a portion of our population; and

Whereas: RAND Corporation recommended next steps if Oregon wants to achieve health care for all coverage. Therefore be it

Resolved: That Oregon State Grange supports efforts of Oregon Legislative Assembly to develop and establish a healthcare system that: provides comprehensive health care to all individuals residing or working in

Oregon, that is accessible, affordable, and ensures choice of providers for individuals, families, government and businesses.

Resources

"A Comprehensive Assessment of Four Options for Financing Health Care Delivery in Oregon."

(https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pus/research_reports/RR1600/RR1662/RAND_BR1662.pdf)

"Why Single Payer Health Care Saves Money," The New York Times, 7/7/2017, The Upshot Economic View. (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/07/upshot/why-single-payer-health-care-saves-money.html>)

EH #2: Advocate for Ban on Direct to Consumer Marketing for Medication

Whereas: Family health is a core concern of the Oregon State Grange; and

Whereas: The American Medical Association has called for a ban on the television advertising of prescription drugs and feels the allowance of advertising has created a situation where expensive drugs are often prescribed over clinically effective and cheaper treatment options; and

Whereas: The advertising dollars spent by drug makers has increased over ten percent per year for the last several years, reaching over \$3.5 billion in 2017, contributing substantially to the cost of prescription medications; and

Whereas: All nations other than New Zealand and the United States ban direct to consumer advertising of prescription drugs. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports statewide legislation to restrict or eliminate the practice of direct to consumer advertising for prescription drugs, as possible. And be it further

Resolved: That this resolution be brought forth to the National Grange so that the Grange may support national legislation to restrict or eliminate the practice of direct to consumer advertising for prescription drugs.

EH #3: Require Prescription Bottle Label Have Large Print Purpose and Drug Name

Whereas: The Institute of Medicine, the health arm of the National Academy of Sciences, estimates that 1.5 million potentially dangerous drug mistakes occur every year; and

Whereas Many of the most serious prescription drug mistakes involve older patients taking cardiovascular medications used for high blood pressure, analgesic pain relievers (e.g., acetaminophen and opioids), and hormones, primarily insulin and sulfonylurea, which are used in the treatment of diabetes; and

Whereas: Many prescription bottle labels use small print, which is difficult for older eyes to read; and

Whereas: Many prescription bottles are of similar appearance and have labels which are difficult to decipher. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange encourages legislation which would require prescription bottle labels have a large print portion stating the purpose of the medication and the name of the drug. And be it further

Resolved: That if adopted by the Oregon State Grange that this resolution will be forwarded to the National Grange.

EH #4: Oppose Any Legislation for Medicare For All

Whereas: Nothing is FREE; and

Whereas: Medicare is expected to run out of money in 2026; and

Whereas: The cost estimates place the 10-year plan at \$32.6 trillion; not even doubling current tax rates would cover the cost of M4A; and

Whereas: Supporters argue the massive bill would be offset by reducing overhead costs, forcing price controls on drug companies, and forcing health care providers to take a 40% pay cut (you'd keep working if you took a 40% pay cut...right?) Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange oppose any legislation for Medicare for All (M4A).

EH #5: Oppose Any Legislation for Free College for All

Whereas: Nothing is FREE; and

Whereas: The cost of "free" college tuition, another federal freebie, would add trillions more to the taxpayer tab over the next decade while further inflating the outrageous tuition that universities already charge; and

Whereas: Making four-year colleges free for students from families earning below \$125,000/year, with loan rates cut by 50% for any remaining debt, is a millennial vote-buying scheme that will cost \$750 billion; but as with "free" housing, colleges will (and already have) raised tuition rates to absorb the subsidies, driving up costs farther, in turn demanding higher subsidies; and

Whereas: Lower college costs do not “translate” into more individuals graduating or individuals having more education. In countries where college is touted as “free,” particularly France and Germany, those individuals who complete college is lower than those countries where college has a higher cost; and

Whereas: When it comes to higher education in places where institutions are mostly government controlled, and ultra-low tuition is mandated, the government must also intervene to restrict access to higher education, and to keep costs low through other means. They restrict access to higher education through testing and other gatekeeping strategies like lower “customer service” quality with larger class sizes and fewer amenities; and

Whereas: Not one single politician has any idea of the total cost that the taxpayers would be burdened with, or even where the money would come from. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange opposes any legislation for free college for all.

EH #7: Agriculture in Schools

Whereas: Agriculture classes provide future farmers a curriculum based on farming, animal husbandry, and the planting and harvesting of a food source for all Americans. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports any legislation that directs funding for FFA and other agriculture education programs.

EH #8: Parent Choice

Whereas: Oregon House Bill 3063 removes the ability of parents to decline required immunizations on behalf of a child for reason other than child's indicated medical diagnosis and declares an emergency; and

Whereas: Only 2.6% of Oregon's k-12 students are unvaccinated; and

Whereas: In 1983, US children received 24 doses of vaccine, and today children are recommended 69 doses of vaccines; and

Whereas: Since 2000, nine additional vaccines have been added to the schedule by the Oregon Health Authority; and

Whereas: Today parents are asking questions about increased frequency, ingredients and possible side effects. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports legislation that requires that parents be given detailed information about risk of side effects of each vaccine's ingredients and the diseases these would prevent so parents may make informed decision.

EH #9: Mandatory Immunization for K-12 School Attendance

Whereas: The rate of immunization following the Center for Disease Control's schedule is dropping in the United States; and

Whereas: Herd immunity protects those with conditions that prevent them from receiving immunization, including infants, people with autoimmune diseases, and those receiving treatments for certain medical conditions; and

Whereas: Lower immunization rates increase the chance of a disease mutating and infecting immunized individuals; and

Whereas: The only study that gave a connection between the MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) immunization and autism was shown to have been falsified and Andrew Wakefield, the author of the study, lost his medical license due to this study; and

Whereas: Many of the diseases that immunizations prevent can cause permanent disfigurement, disability, or even death; and

Whereas: Public and private schools provide many surfaces that can become disease vectors that increase the risk of infection; and

Whereas: This creates a risk to public health as many highly contagious diseases can be spread before a person is symptomatic. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange support and lobby for mandatory immunization of all students in public and private K-12 schools without legitimate medical exemptions, following the Center for Disease Control's immunization schedule. And be it further

Resolved: That this resolution be sent to the National Grange for their consideration.

FAI #1: Renew No Sales Tax Position

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange has long held the position of being against a sales tax; and

Whereas: We have seen over the years that various groups have encouraged a sales tax, and legislation has been introduced over the years to initiate a sales tax without success; and

Whereas: The State of Oregon currently has an income-based tax system that provides the needed funds to operate state services on an annual basis and even has an occasional excess that is returned to the Oregon taxpayers; and

Whereas: The income-based tax system, although flawed, provides the revenue necessary to operate the state. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange renew its No Sales Tax position within the Oregon State Grange Legislative Policy book. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange Lobbyist express this opinion at the State Legislature as necessary and as often as needed.

FAI #3: Oppose Mileage Tax

Whereas: On July 1, 2018, the State of Oregon enacted a mileage tax that has been placed on all employees working within the State of Oregon at a rate of .001 of the employee's gross wages that will be taken out of the employee's wages each month; and

Whereas: This tax was basically approved by the legislature without much fanfare and public input and discussion; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange is against taxation without representation; and

Whereas: This tax process is extremely time consuming for small businesses who do not use computerized bookkeeping, thus has increased unfair labor costs onto the local employers to be the tax collectors for the State of Oregon without being compensated for being a state tax collector. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange go on record as officially opposed to the mileage tax, which went into effect on July 1, 2018. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange Lobbyist and the Oregon State Grange Legislative Committee pursue some type of sponsorship of legislation from a representative or senator to have this tax measure repealed. And be it further

Resolved: That our Oregon State Grange Lobbyist report back to the 2020 State Session as to the results of the actions associated with this resolution.

GO #2: Handicap Accessible Doors

Whereas: More and more citizens are becoming dependent upon such items as canes, walkers, and wheelchairs; and

Whereas: When these people wish to go to a restaurant, doctor's office, police station, or other public building, it is often not possible to get into the building without someone opening the door for them because the door is not handicap accessible; and

Whereas: One of these door opening units can be purchased for under \$700.00.
Therefore be it

Resolved: Oregon State Grange encourages all Granges make their halls as welcoming as possible to persons with physical mobility issues. While the Americans with Disabilities Act can provide guidance, utilizing these standards for ramps, doors and restroom doors does not entitle the

organization to advertise "ADA-compliant" in publicity or on the building.

Feel free to advertise handicapped accessible features. And be it further

Resolved: Any place of accommodation complying with ADA is required to provide accessible entrance first. Any member of the public finding a failure in this should first report the problem to the facility maintenance department and to the business they are trying to visit.

GO #4: OPB Documentary

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange has a wonderful story to tell, about itself, about its works, and about its members; and

Whereas: The State of Oregon should consider the Oregon State Grange to be one of its treasures because of the history of the Grange, and what it offers the citizens in Oregon on a daily basis; and

Whereas: Many people who reside within the State of Oregon are unaware of what the Oregon State Grange is, what it stands for, and who are the people who belong to our wonderful organization; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange would greatly benefit from exposure of our history and general operation to the public. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange actively begin to explore the possibility of getting the Oregon Public Broadcasting Network to produce and create a documentary that presents the life, history, and activity of the Oregon State Grange.

GO #6: Membership Status

Whereas: Members of a Grange that has lost or surrendered its charter are at best offered a Demit card that expects them to find their own new Grange and at worst their membership simply is allowed to expire. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the By-Laws of the National Grange, section 4.6.15 be amended to include as subsection (C) the following: Members of a Grange that has lost or surrendered its charter shall automatically be granted the status of E-members and their membership shall continue in this status, paying the current dues rate for E-members, until such time as they may transfer to another Subordinate/ Community Grange or actively decide to discontinue their Grange membership.

GO #7: Reaffirm Non-Discrimination & Non-Partisanship

Whereas: By-laws of several Subordinate Granges state that membership in the Grange will not discriminate with regard to race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or national origin; and

Whereas: The Grange is a fraternal organization representing rural residents, and the National Grange affirms that the Patrons of Husbandry is non-partisan. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange reaffirms it will not discriminate with regard to race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or physical ability or national origin, and reaffirms that it is a non-partisan organization.

GO #8: Zero Waste

Whereas: Plastic pollution and plastic production continue to be a concern that needs addressing; and

Whereas: Purchasing single-use non-biodegradable goods is not the best option for a sustainable future; and

Whereas: Properly recycling all goods post consumption is a standard worth achieving; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange has already committed to supporting legislation that would ban disposable polystyrene food and drink containers throughout Oregon; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange has already committed to supporting legislation to ban the use of all unrecyclable plastic bags and plastic packaging wrap in the State of Oregon; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange has already committed to and encourages any legislation that would require that single-use and short-life plastic products and plastic packaging be manufactured using biodegradable products that will completely degrade within three years. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange encourages Zero Waste events at each Grange hall and state functions.

GO #9 Electronic Payment of Grange Dues

Whereas: Electronic monthly payment of subscriptions is commonplace and as easy way to pay; and

Whereas: Electronic monthly payment would be an efficient way to collect Grange Dues; and

Whereas: The technology will allow for different dues amounts from various Granges:
And

Whereas: A surcharge can be applied to minimum dues to cover the cost of this Service for those who choose to pay their dues in this manner. Therefore
be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange research electronic payment of all Grange dues.

GPB #1: Log Cabin Fundraising

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange owns and operates the Log Cabin at the State Fair located in Salem; and

Whereas: The Log Cabin is an opportunity to tell the Grange story to others, explaining who we are, what we stand for, and the location of Granges throughout the state; and

Whereas: Many visitors know very little about the Grange, and learn by visiting the Log Cabin and speaking with the hosts and hostesses about our traditions, programs, and opportunities; and

Whereas: The operation of the Log Cabin, while not monstrous, nevertheless is taxing on the Oregon State Grange budget and could be assisted greatly by

having some type of income source outside of the Oregon State Grange general budget; and

Whereas: Even Grangers are not aware that we own and operate the Log Cabin and what it is for, which sometimes causes difficulty in obtaining volunteers to come and spend a day at the State Fair to help tell the story of the Grange. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange Master, in conjunction with the Director of the Oregon State Grange Education committee, coordinate efforts to fundraise some type of event or events to financially support the operations of the Log Cabin for the year, which could be held throughout the year and perhaps even during the State Fair itself at the Log Cabin.
And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange Master and Director of the Oregon State Grange Education Committee seek volunteers to staff the Log Cabin and present new ideas and activities that would encourage visitations to the Log Cabin by visitors to the State Fair and other activities which may occur on the State Fair grounds that perhaps we are missing out on, thus perhaps exposing the Grange to potential members.

GPB #2: Revive Oregon State Grange Junior Camp

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange has been known for an excellent youth and Junior program; and

Whereas: Over the past few years the Junior program has gone through several changes and participation has diminished due to kids advancing to the youth program and the lack of new families with children joining the Grange; and

Whereas: One of the highlights of the Junior Grange program was its Junior Camp offering, where Junior members and adult Grange members worked together to make a positive camping experience; and

Whereas: This program was self-sustaining because of acquiring a generous grant from CENEX and camp fees; and

Whereas: This program was so effective at one time that a fund was established with the Oregon State Grange Foundation by Vera Everman to establish a Oregon State Grange Camp and, although these funds are limited and need to be added to, they are still available in the Oregon State Grange Foundation accounts; and

Whereas: This was a long-standing Junior program that was discontinued and now does not exist, and Juniors do not even know what a Oregon Junior Camp experience is. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange re-establish the Oregon State Grange Junior Camp. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange Master seek out a qualified adult, preferably a Grange member who is able and willing to revive the Oregon State Grange Junior Camp. And be it further

Resolved: That this camp be self-sustaining through outside revenue sources such as grants, fundraisers, or donations so as not to tax the existing budget of the Oregon State Grange.

LE #1: Oppose Any Legislation for Universal Basic Income/Guaranteed Income

Whereas: Nothing is FREE; and

Whereas: Free income will disincentivize people to get jobs and make work seem optional; and

Whereas: It would cost \$2.14 trillion to pay each of them \$11,945 (the poverty level) each year. But it would replace existing welfare programs that cost \$1 trillion a year. So it would add \$1.2 trillion to the deficit, or 7.5 percent of the total economic output that year; and

Whereas: As of 2015, the Current Population Survey tells us that 18% of unmarried males and 23% of unmarried women ages 25 through 54—people of prime working age—weren't even in the labor force. Universal basic income will increase these numbers drastically. Therefore be it

Resolved: Oregon State Grange opposes any government provision of universal guaranteed income.

LE #2: Oppose Any Legislation for Free Jobs

Whereas: Nothing is FREE; and

Whereas: A proposal guarantying government jobs to all who want one, with a \$15/hr minimum wage, regardless of skill, education, training, or work ethic

will radically distort the labor market, driving up labor costs for small businesses and bankrupting many of them; and

Whereas: The estimated cost is more than 5.5 trillion dollars; and

Whereas: It is not government's role to employ all of America. American companies and citizens need the opportunities to create jobs, hire, fire, train workers without the government taking control. Therefore be it

Resolved: Oregon State Grange oppose any legislation for proposed guaranteed government jobs.

LE #4: Oppose Legislation Allowing Prisoners to Vote

Whereas: The Oregon Constitution removes voting rights "unless otherwise provided by law." ORS 137.275 is the "otherwise provided by law" and 137.281 provides the specifics such as not being deprived of voting rights until sentenced; and

Whereas: The general rule is persons convicted of a felony, whether the defendant serves their term of incarceration in a state correctional facility or in a county jail, cannot vote while they are serving their term of incarceration for the felony. Once released from incarceration they must re-register to vote in order to restore their voting rights. All others in the criminal justice system may vote (such as pre-trial detainees, persons serving misdemeanor sentences in county jails, persons on parole or probation). This information does not apply to persons convicted of misdemeanors, only to persons convicted of felonies; and

Whereas: If you're not willing to follow the law, then you should not have a role in making the law for everyone else, which is what you do when you vote—either directly (in the case of a referendum or ballot initiative) or indirectly (by choosing lawmakers and law enforcers); and

Whereas: People who have chosen to break the law should not retain the same rights as those who abide by the laws of our nation. Our nation is built on a set of rules and laws; when someone chooses to break these rules or laws, he or she is, in essence, stating that he or she does not believe in our system of government; and

Whereas: When you commit a crime, you are being punished for the crime by serving time in jail. Though it varies state to state when you commit a crime you lose certain rights and freedoms, examples are the right to bear arms, jury service, employment in certain fields, public social benefits and housing, parental benefits, traveling abroad, privacy and voting. While some of the rights convicted felons lose may be restored over time, some of the rights are lost forever; and

Whereas: Legislation to allow prisoners to vote is just one political party's ploy to sway and influence elections. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange opposes legislation allowing persons serving a term of incarceration for a felony conviction to vote while incarcerated.

LE #5: Oppose Lowering Voting Age

- Whereas: Currently you need to be age 18 years or older to vote; and
- Whereas: It used to be 21 before the 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1971, lowered it to 18. This amendment was fueled in part by teenagers facing the draft for the Vietnam War, which had become increasingly unpopular; and
- Whereas: Congress had lowered the voting age in 1970 for state and federal offices but Oregon objected to a lower minimum age being foisted on its state elections. It insisted the law was unconstitutional and won in the U.S. Supreme Court. This led to the successful push for the 26th amendment; and
- Whereas: 16-year-olds are too young to enlist in the military, too young to own firearms, too young to own property, too young to enter into legal contracts. Therefore be it
- Resolved: The Oregon State Grange opposes any legislation to lower the current voting age of 18 years at either state or national levels.

LE #7: Oppose Legislation Barring Candidates for Not Releasing Tax Returns

- Whereas: There is no legal requirement of any kind that presidential candidates release tax returns from any year. Indeed, there is a strict, strong constitutional right to privacy for all tax returns. Thus, tax returns can be

released by an individual taxpayer, but cannot be released by the IRS to the public; and

Whereas: Article II of the Constitution provides the criteria for presidential candidates. It would take a constitutional amendment to modify that criteria on a federal level: and

Whereas: Currently, the criteria for presidential candidates per the Constitution is that the candidate must be a natural-born citizen of the United States, a resident for 14 years, and 35 years of age or older. That's it. Congress can't add to the constitutional criteria through federal legislation; and

Whereas: Private individuals, which include candidates seeking federal office prior to their taking office, have a right to be free from government intrusion and over-regulation; and

Whereas: Seven presidential or vice president candidates since 1976 have refused to release any tax returns: and

Whereas: California Governor Jerry Brown vetoed legislation that would have forced presidential candidates to publicly share their tax returns in order to appear on the state's ballot, stating that, "Today we require tax returns, but what would be next?" Brown wrote, "Five years of health records? A certified birth certificate? High school report cards? And will these requirements vary depending on which political party is in power?"; and

Whereas: This is nothing but a political ploy by one party to sway and control the election process and to punish the other parties' candidates by keeping them off the ballots. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange opposes any barring of candidates from ballots for not releasing federal tax returns.

LE #9: Court Appointed Special Advocate

Whereas: The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) is a critical component in Oregon's fight against child abuse; and

Whereas: Children with CASAs are less likely to suffer re-abuse and are more likely to find a permanent home; and

Whereas: CASA is the only person on a case whose sole responsibility is the child's best interest; and

Whereas: An Oregon child usually has one volunteer CASA for the entire length of the case, even when there are multiple caseworkers, attorneys, teachers, foster parents, etc. involved; and

Whereas: 55% of Oregon foster children need, and don't currently have, a CASA, despite the state statutory mandate of a CASA for every child in state care (ORS419B.112) because local CASA programs simply lack the funding to meet this goal; and

Whereas: In 2017, 11645 Oregon children were placed in our state's care because they had been abused or neglected; and

Whereas: State funding currently provides only 17% of total funding for Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports legislation for state funding to both maintain current CASAs and to recruit, train, and supervise a larger and more diverse group of new CASAs.

LE #10: Student Agriculture Protection Act

Whereas: H.R. 1770, the Student Agriculture Protection Act, sponsored by bipartisan Representatives McCaul, Cuellar and Peterson; and

Whereas: The bill exempts tax on the first \$5,000 in proceeds from the sale of livestock or agricultural projects by FFA or 4-H participants; and

Whereas: There are successful Grange Youth Fair Programs in California, Nevada and Washington and the Oregon State Grange has adopted but not yet activated the Grange Youth Fair Program. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange request the Oregon Congressional Delegation co-sponsor an amendment to include Grange Youth and the Grange Youth Fair Program in the Student Agriculture Protection Act. And be it further

Resolved That a press release be sent to the local paper expressing our support and asking community members to contact their representatives to express their support.

LE #11: Harsher Punishments for False Accusations of Crimes

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports strengthening the punishment for falsely accusing someone of a crime.

LE #14: Prohibit Use of Glyphosate on Public Properties

Whereas: Evidence linking glyphosate to serious health problems, including cancer, is mounting, as shown by recent court cases awarding users of Roundup,

a glyphosate-containing product, with millions of dollars in damage.

Liability judgments proved that Bayer/Monsanto was responsible in two cases of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma in humans with 11,000 cases pending^{1,2,3}; and

Whereas: In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) qualified glyphosate as a "probable human carcinogen."⁴ In 2017, the State of California listed glyphosate – the main chemical in Roundup – as a carcinogen.⁵ In April 2019, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), part of the Department of Health and Human Services, agreed with the WHO designation as a probable cause of cancer⁶; and

Whereas: A report that considered a 2018 study of more than 54,000 people who worked as licensed pesticide applicators shows that Roundup exposure could increase the risk of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma by as much as 41 percent⁷; and

Whereas: Glyphosate and glyphosate-containing products are the most commonly used products for weed control, with millions of gallons applied annually on roadsides, schools, and playgrounds throughout Oregon⁸; and

Whereas: Many cities and counties in the US have recently passed resolutions and/or legislation to end or restrict the use of glyphosate and glyphosate-based herbicides on city and state properties and parks, including Tucson, AZ; Los Angeles County, CA; Miami, FL; Talent, OR; Irvine, CA; and South Portland, ME⁹; and

Whereas: Other municipalities have passed legislation to ban or restrict the use of glyphosate and related products on public and private land, including in

Germany; France¹⁰; Denmark; Montgomery County, MD; and Portland, Maine⁹ and others are considering legislation, including New York City¹¹; and

Whereas: Harrell's, a company that sells chemical pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, and "adjuvants and colorants" to golf courses and horticulture-nursery, turf, and landscape sectors, stopped selling the pesticide because neither its current insurance company nor others would underwrite coverage for the company for any glyphosate-related claims¹²; and

Whereas: Many cities stopped using products containing glyphosate on public properties decades ago and have beautiful and healthy parks and roadsides⁸. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange supports education and promotes legislation and/or executive action prohibiting the use of glyphosate-containing products on public properties. And be it further

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange requests that the National Grange pass this same resolution.

Citations

¹ Emily Sullivan, "[Groundskeeper Accepts Reduced \\$78 Million Award In Monsanto Cancer Suit](#)," NPR, November 1, 2018.

² Holly Yan, "[Jurors Give \\$289 Million To A Man They Say Got Cancer From Monsanto's Roundup Weedkiller](#)," CNN, August 11, 2018.

³ "[SF jury awards Sonoma County man \\$80 Million in Monsanto weed killer cancer case](#)", ABC News, March 19, 2019. [Edwin Hardeman v. Monsanto Company | Federal MDL Bellwether Trial](#)

⁴ Guyton, Mattock and Straif, "[Carcinogenicity of Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Diazinon, and Glyphosate](#)," The Lancet, March 20, 2015.

⁵ "[Glyphosate Listed Effective July 7, 2017, as Known to the State of California to Cause Cancer](#)," OEHHA, June 26, 2017.

⁶ "[Some Links to Cancer Shown in Draft Review of Common Pesticide](#)," Bloomberg Environment, April 8, 2019

⁷ Zhang, Rana, Shaffer, Taioli, and Sheppard, "[Exposure to Glyphosate-Based Herbicides and Risk for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: A Meta-Analysis and Supporting Evidence](#)," February 5, 2019

⁸ Kara Cook-Shultz, "[Thriving Communities Guide](#)," U.S. PIRG Education Fund, July 2017.

⁹ Baum, Hedlund, Aristei & Goldman, [Where is Glyphosate Banned?](#), March 2019

¹⁰ "[French Court Cancels Monsanto Weedkiller Permit on Safety Grounds](#)," Reuters, January 15, 2019.

¹¹ Cary Gilliam, [NYC leaders join calls for ban on Monsanto herbicide](#), Environmental Health News, Apr 19, 2019.

¹² [Harrell's discontinues sale of products containing glyphosate](#), March 11, 2019

LE #16: Support Josephine County Resolution to Ban GMO Crops, Seeds, and Trees

Whereas: There is a worldwide proven track record documenting that cross pollination as well as seed and plant spread happens in farming and related processes of growing, producing, shipping and the sale of seeds, crops, and other related products; ¹⁻⁵ and

Whereas: Such pollen, seed, and plant crop contamination events from GMO patented materials have cost recipient farmers and taxpayers billions of dollars in expenses from loss of sales, diminished values for crops, lawsuits, farmer reimbursement programs; ¹⁻⁵ and

Whereas: In 2014, the voters of Josephine County passed by a majority vote of 58% a farmer protection program, which was ruled illegal since it came after a state seed preemption law (SB 863) was passed by the State of Oregon⁶; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange passed resolution LE#2 in 2018 to ask the Oregon Legislature to change laws to allow Josephine County to restrict planting of genetically engineered crops as approved by County voters in 2014. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange request the Oregon State Legislature to change the law to allow Josephine County to regulate the planting of genetically engineered plants as approved by County voters in 2014. And be it further

Resolved: The State Grange Legislative team commit to support Our Family Farms, a statewide nonprofit, and other appropriate organizations to prepare legislation that will be actively supported by the Grange Legislative team in the 2020 or 2021 legislative session with sponsorship from Oregon legislative members.

Citations

1 <https://grist.org/food/hay-contaminated-with-monsanto-gmos-rejected-for-export/>

2 <https://cban.ca/take-action/wheataction/>

3 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-alfalfa-gmo/exclusive-washington-state-testing-alfalfa-for-gmo-contamination-idUSBRE98A16H20130911?feedType=RSS>

4 <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40550-014-0005-8>

5

https://www.ifoameu.org/sites/default/files/ifoam_eu_project_keeping_gmos_socioeconomic_study_final.pdf

6 <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2014/05/21/314575031/oregon-voters-approve-local-bans-on-gmo-crops>

LE #17: School Expenses and Funding Problems

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

During hard economic times, we support state funds to be used to eliminate the **co-pay for school breakfasts and lunch for low-wage**

families to help thousands more Oregon children to be able to have a breakfast so that they can learn better in the classroom.

LE #18: School for the Deaf

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:
The Oregon State Grange supports preserving the state budget to keep the Oregon School for the Deaf open.

LE #19: Social Security General Assistance

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:
The Oregon State Grange supports restoring to an adequate level the **General Assistance (GA)** payments for adults conditionally approved to receive Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability.

LE #20: Federal Pension

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:
The Oregon State Grange supports the addition of the crime of income tax evasion to the crimes listed in Public Law No. 110-81, the "Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007" in order that a **federal pension** not be given to any Congressmen and Senators convicted of income tax evasion.

LE #21: E-Verify Program

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:
Oregon State Grange supports legislation requiring every employer in Oregon to use the **E-Verify Program**.

LE #22: Increase WIC/Senior Farm Direct

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

We urge increased spending on the **WIC/Senior Farm Direct Program** to provide enough money to serve eligible seniors and eligible women and children to improve their health while also improving the farmers' livelihood.

LE #23: Firearms Licensing

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

We oppose passage of gun legislation before Congress that infringes upon our 2nd Amendment Gun Rights and if Congress will not reject these gun laws, we call upon the U.S. Supreme Court, through its judicial review process, to rescind these anti-gun laws.

LE #24: Wrongful Convictions/Innocent Project

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

We endorse the establishment of a Criminal Justice Reform Commission to identify the systemic causes of **wrongful convictions** and actively work with the Innocent Project to Exonerate the Innocent and that the related criminal record for someone wrongly convicted the crime(s) be expunged.

LE #25: Secure Residential Treatment Facility Communities Notification

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

We support legislation to require neighborhood and community notification **before a Secure Residential Treatment Facility (SRTF)** is sited and that the District Attorneys require the Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) to give them 30-day notification before a conditional release

hearing is held and that the local DA be notified of placement in addition to the DA in the county where the trial was held.

LE #26: Register to Vote

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2016 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are over ten years old shall expire after 10 years

unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

We endorse legislation that will require any citizen wishing to register to vote in Oregon to appear in person before a county elections office or local DMV Office and provide proof that they are a U.S. citizen, a resident of Oregon and at least 17 years-of-age.

LE #27: Emergency Clause

Whereas: It is the right of the people of Oregon to refer legislation to a vote of the people of Oregon; and

Whereas: "emergency" is defined in *A Student's Dictionary & Gazetteer* as "an unexpected event that calls for immediate action, a crisis"; and

Whereas: The Oregon Legislature has circumvented the peoples' right to Referendum by using the "emergency clause" with no apparent crises; and

Whereas: This action by the Oregon legislature eliminates review of the legislation by all interested and/or affected parties. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange adopt the policy of favoring a two-thirds (2/3s) vote by both houses of the Oregon legislature in order to include emergency clause in any Oregon legislation. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon Legislature change their policy and their rules so that any legislative bill must pass by a two-third (2/3s) majority in order to carry the emergency clause. And it be further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange Standing Legislative Committee urge the Granges in their respective districts to contact their personal state legislators and inform them of this Oregon State Grange policy.

LE #28: Support for Rural Solutions to Climate Change

Whereas: One of the goals of the Grange is to promote the economy and health of rural communities; and

Whereas: Changes in rainfall patterns, storms, aquifers, fire seasons, ocean fisheries, and sea level rises are causing concern; and

Whereas: Certain agricultural and forestry practices aid in carbon sequestration reducing green house gases in the atmosphere; and

Whereas: The Oregon State Grange is interested in the perpetual health of communities, their economy, and their citizens – particularly in regard to their futures of their children. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports energy efficiency projects and agricultural solutions to address climate change, which improves the statewide economy and livability.

TU #1: Emergency Preparedness

Whereas: The disaster preparedness scientists and officials estimate that our Northwest region is due for a Cascadia subduction earthquake at any time and that such an earthquake could be as large as a 9.0 on the Richter scale; and

Whereas: Such an earthquake is estimated to have the potential to disable our electric grid power for an extended period, disable highways, roads, hospitals and bridges across western Oregon; and

Whereas: Oregon has only one main fuel depot near Portland, which is located on ground subject to liquefaction in a major earthquake and its destruction would deprive Oregon of sorely needed fuel to fight fires, provide emergency services, address flooding, snow, blizzards and it threatens the vital delivery of food and medicine to our local communities; and

Whereas: Oregon lags far behind Washington and California in preparing for this earthquake by structural hardening grouting and securing the fuel depot, as well as bridges, freeway overpasses, hospitals and other key facilities.
Therefore be it

Resolved: That since a large earthquake has the potential to destroy our fuel depot, freeways, bridges and hospitals that the Oregon State Grange make urgent emergency preparedness State Grange policy and lobby the Oregon state government and the legislature to make an urgent priority of carrying out and

requiring these key elements of emergency/disaster preparedness, including hardening the state fuel depot and structural strengthening of freeways, overpasses, bridges and hospitals. And be it further

Resolved: That the OSG encourage all local Granges to lobby their local governments to carry out related emergency preparedness local plans. And be it further

Resolved: That the OSG carry this issue to the National Grange convention and seek to make this National Grange policy and encourage every State Grange to lobby their state legislatures to take similar steps according to their state's needs.

TU #2: Advocate for Rural Broadband

Whereas: The practice of agriculture increasingly relies on modern technology, such as GPS positioning; and

Whereas: Access to the internet is vital for modern education and employment and becoming increasingly important for commerce; and

Whereas: Nearly ninety eight percent of urban Americans enjoy broadband service compared to under eighty percent in rural communities; and

Whereas: Towns, libraries, businesses and individuals alike in rural communities deserve the same level of broadband service at the same cost as those in urban environments; and

Whereas: Oregon CIO Alex Pettit stated in 2012 that he thinks commercial interests will keep large rural sections of as much as ten counties and forty-nine

townships in Oregon from acquiring broadband access unless a bill akin to the Rural Electrification Act is passed at the national level: and

Whereas: Attempts were made in 2017-18 at the Federal level to modify the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to address broadband internet concerns (SB 2970, HB 6073) with bi-partisan sponsorship. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports the Net Neutrality Act and will encourage any and all legislation which creates or restores laws which do not discriminate or charge differently by user, content, website, platform, application, type of attached equipment, or method of communication. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange will advocate for and support a national Rural Broadband Act, on its own standing, or an amendment of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. If this measure is passed at the Oregon State Grange Convention it will be presented at the 2019 National Grange Convention.

TU #4: Reaffirm Support of Open Range Law

Whereas: Oregon has a long history of "Open Range," especially in Eastern Oregon; and

Whereas: Open Range law allows domesticated animals the right of way when it comes to roaming on farmland in rural areas, in that drivers on roads need to be aware of the possibility of farm animals on the roads; and

Whereas: The damage that occurs when a vehicle encounters a domestic farm animal like a cow is devastating and life threatening; and

Whereas: Most counties no longer post warning signs stating that the driver is in an Open Range area, and in fact, many younger/newer drivers do not even know what "Open Range" is and need to be instructed on such.

Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports the Open Range Law. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange seek support for legislation that would compel rural counties within the State of Oregon to post reminder signs along county roads at 5-mile increments stating "Open Range Area" and also require the Oregon Department of Transportation to post reminder signs along Interstate 84 from Gilliam County to the Idaho state line at 20-mile increments stating "Open Range Area" by June of 2020. And be it further

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange request the Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles to emphasize the Open Range Law in its Motor Vehicle Driver's Handbook.

TU #6: Vernonia Junction Overpass

Whereas: There is an ever-increasing number of residents moving into the area north of the Vernonia Junction, aka Staley's Junction (US 26, Sunset Highway and OR 47, Nehalem Highway) who use this intersection daily to travel to work into the greater Portland and surrounding areas and who need a safe access to this junction; and

Whereas: This Junction is also used by many log truckers and other commercial vehicles; and

Whereas: Stub Stewart State Park is located on OR 47 (Nehalem Highway) and is used by visitors with RVs and horse trailers on a daily basis and especially weekends and holidays causing more traffic congestion at this junction; and

Whereas: The hazards of crossing the west-bound traffic on US 26 (Sunset Highway) at this location to travel east has also increased, Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon Department of Transportation reconsider placing an overpass at Vernonia Junction aka Staley's Junction (US 26, Sunset Highway and OR 47, Nehalem Highway) for better traffic flow and for the safety of those traveling east on US 26 as well as those going west. And be it further

Resolved: A copy of this resolution be sent to the Oregon Department of Transportation and US Department of Transportation for their reconsideration of this improvement.

TU #7: NW Germantown Road/NW Cornelius Pass Road Intersection

Whereas: Cornelius Pass Road is a main thoroughfare from US 30, Columbia River Highway to US 26, Sunset Highway; and

Whereas: Cornelius Pass Road is heavily used by both commuters and commercial vehicles; and

Whereas: It has become more dangerous to access Cornelius Pass Road from NW Germantown Road and NW Old Cornelius Pass Road due to the increased traffic. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the intersection of NW Cornelius Pass Road, NW Germantown Road, and NW Old Cornelius Pass Road be reconfigured to include a 4-way

traffic signal (with no yellow flashing left-turn signal) and left turn lanes.

And be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Land Use and Transportation Department of Washington County, Land Use and Transportation Department of Multnomah County and the Oregon Department of Transportation.

TU #8: Increased Vehicle Registration and Title Fees

Whereas: Oregon State Grange policy TR3.09 states, "We are opposed to the increased vehicle registration and title fees enacted by Gov. Theodore Kulongoski in his Jobs and Transportation Act of 2009; and

Whereas: We are opposed to increased vehicle registration and title fees regardless of who enacts them; and

Whereas: Oregon State Grange policy needs to be current and relevant for not only today, but also the future. Therefore be it

Resolved: The Oregon State Grange opposes increased vehicle registration and title fees.

TU #9: Road Hazards and Road Work

Whereas: GO #11 was adopted at the 2009 Oregon State Grange Convention requiring that all policies of the OSG in the Legislative Handbook that are

over ten years old shall expire as of July 1, 2019 unless they are affirmatively considered and reapproved. Therefore be it

Resolved: That this policy be reaffirmed:

When slow moving vehicle signs are being used as driveway signs (State law states that they are only to be used on slow moving vehicles) that any state, county, or local police entity may put a warning note on the sign that they be removed or the next time will result in a fine.

VE #1: Veterans Anti-Discrimination

Whereas: Not all veterans have distinguishing identification proof of service time, or VA disability rating; and

Whereas: The United States recognizes a service member as a qualified veteran after 24 hours of service. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports legislation that maintains the rights of veterans and that requires corporations and private companies that offer veterans discounts to not discriminate on veterans with a general or honorable discharge.

VE #2: Veterans to Farm

Whereas: Farm succession and agricultural land development is requiring a new farm force to maintain and steward the farms, gardens, and ranches.
Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Oregon State Grange supports legislation that unites veterans and farmlands, through such organizations as Natural Resource

Conservation Service (NRCS), Farmer Veteran Coalition and Farmlink to bring farmers without a succession plan to veterans and their families transitioning from military service.