

REPARATIONS FOR WASHINGTON'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE:
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE LOSSES ACCRUED DUE TO
IMPERIALISTIC ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

by

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ABSTRACT

Reparations for Washington's Indigenous People:

An economic analysis of the losses accrued due to
imperialistic actions of the United States

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The subsequent report supplies a comprehensive examination of the case to award reparations to Native American tribes in Western Washington. It involves an extensive economic analysis of the historical grievances incurred by the tribes due to actions taken by the United States in the past. This analysis involves gathering comprehensive historical data and employing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to accomplish a meticulous economic assessment to quantify the value of land and improvements misappropriated from each tribe in Western Washington.

To accomplish this, historical maps and modern GIS data were used to compute the total value of confiscated land. Further, annual percentage rates (APRs) of 1%, 3%, and 5% were applied to assess the financial consequence of the losses suffered by the Native American tribes. Additionally, this analysis integrated the gross domestic product (GDP) of each county in Western Washington to provide a comprehensive idea of the economic losses experienced by Native American societies.

The results of this study demonstrate considerable financial responsibilities per county resident and emphasize the critical need for ample reparations to address historical injustices. As part of this analysis, suggested policy measures urge the adoption of reparation taxes, which could be adjusted based on the electorate's choices and specific to each county. The proposed tax rates include 0.15%, 0.10%, and 0.05% and are intended to provide restitution and essential assistance to the affected Native American societies.

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It is important to recognize that the lands that comprise America were established through the sacrifice and deconstruction of other civilizations. A Western Eurocentric ideology rooted in imperialistic exploitation led to the ideas of manifest destiny and institutionalized white supremacy within The United States of America.

“Western interests: imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, racism, and other negative -isms.”¹

We should acknowledge that much of the land we as Americans occupy was neither properly compensated for nor has significant restitution been seriously investigated.

I want to give special thanks to the Squaxin Island Tribe, on whose land The Evergreen State College stands today.

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¹ Malcom X, “Quote by Malcolm X: ‘Western Interests: Imperialism, Colonialism, Ex...,’” goodreads, 2020.

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

In a truly civilized society, accountability and restitution are non-negotiable when it comes to addressing the historical injustices perpetrated against Native peoples in North America. The moral fabric of a civilized society is interwoven with threads of accountability and restitution. This is particularly true when confronted with the weight of historical injustices performed against Native peoples. In the context of Western Washington, the enduring legacy of land dispossession, broken treaties, and systemic disparities underscores the pressing need for comprehensive reparations.² It is also pertinent to consider the context of modern tribal systems and the importance of the quality of life for Native Americans. As former President John F. Kennedy eloquently stated: "For one true measure of a nation is its success in fulfilling the promise of a better life for each of its members."³ There is no specification that one group has preference over others, meaning there should be equality among all groups.

The United States is witnessing various instances of imperialistic actions on a global scale, from Russia's invasion of Ukraine to the genocide of the Palestinian people by Israel. It is crucial to take a stand and address the historical injustices that have transpired in the United

² Thomas Biolsi, "Imagined Geographies: Sovereignty, Indigenous Space, and American Indian Struggle," *American Ethnologist*, 2005, <https://doi.org/10.1525/ae.2005.32.2.239>.

³ John F. Kennedy, "John F. Kennedy Quotations | JFK Library," JFK library, accessed December 11, 2023, <https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/life-of-john-f-kennedy/john-f-kennedy-quotations>.

States against its willing and unwilling citizens. These occurred in the United States through the slave trade or land acquisition. While some Native American reservations exist and have the claim of sovereign nations, Native Americans are still, for all intents and purposes, citizens of the United States of America and have even answered the call to battle, serving its military on numerous occasions.

Throughout history, the narratives of Native American communities have been destroyed by actions of colonization, forced relocation, and the deterioration of traditional land rights.⁴ From the onset of the arrival of European settlers in the Americas, Native Americans have been treated as less than their newly arrived conquerors from Europe. In time, Eurocentric ideals were transferred from the colonies to what became the United States and Canadian governments. This Eurocentric ideology led to the idea of institutionalized manifest destiny and white supremacy. The United States, specifically, from its conception, established federal policies aimed at the assimilation, expatriation, or execution of Indigenous peoples, leading to a relentless onslaught on their sovereignty and cultural heritage.⁵ As globalization continues to shape the future, it is pertinent to look at the historical injustices taken in the name of progress and correct them wherever possible, including those perpetrated against Indigenous communities, the

⁴ Eve Tuck and K Wayne Yang, “Decolonization Is Not a Metaphor York at New Paltz,” *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*, vol. 1, 2012.

⁵ Peeler Clements Helen, “Treaties with American Indians: An Encyclopedia of Rights, Conflicts, and Sovereignty,” *Reference Reviews* 23, no. 5 (June 12, 2009): 61–62, <https://doi.org/10.1108/09504120910969276>.

environment, and other aspects of humanity and nature that were used as building blocks to create this nation.⁶

The consequences of these historical injustices resonate through generations, exemplified in various forms of intergenerational trauma and socio-economic marginalization. Expulsion from ancestral homelands, often accompanied by brutality, manipulation, and force, has disrupted the social connection and spiritual harmony that connected Native American culture with their land.⁷

In the journey towards justice and indemnification⁸, we must first acknowledge the historical acts that have shaped the contemporary reality of Native American communities. There is a critical need to scrutinize past treaties, many of which may have been signed under coercion and were subsequently violated, leading to the dispossession of ancestral lands and the upheaval of traditional ways of life.⁹ This fact is amplified due to climate change. Many reservations and land holdings in the United States are now in severe jeopardy from rising seas, water scarcity,

⁶ J Eva Otto, "FINDING THE BALANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF GLOBALIZATION A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT" (The Evergreen State College, 2010).

⁷ Lawrie Balfour, "Reparations After Identity Politics," 2005, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0090591705279067>.

⁸ Merriam-Webster, "Indemnifying Definition & Meaning," 2023, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/indemnifying>.

⁹ Jonathan W Long and Frank K Lake, "Escaping Social-Ecological Traps Through Tribal Stewardship on National Forest Lands in the Pacific Northwest, United States of America," *Ecology and Society*, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.5751/es-10041-230210>.

and intense storms due to climate change.¹⁰ If fiscal and other opportunities are not made available to Native Americans for adaptation on their lands, then the long and relentless disenfranchisement and cultural genocide will continue.¹¹

Likewise, appreciating the economic ramifications of land loss is paramount in order to encompass the full extent of injustices encountered by Indigenous peoples. The lands once inhabited and stewarded by Native communities maintain significant cultural importance and substantial economic value.¹² Exploiting natural resources and excluding Indigenous representatives from economic decision-making has perpetuated cycles of poverty and dependence on state and federal aid within these communities. This reliance on the state and federal governments includes health care that is often sub-par compared to the health care offered outside reservations and tribal lands.¹³

To address the systemic imbalances that persist in the oppression of Indigenous communities, we must evaluate the economic losses incurred through land dispossession and examine avenues for restitution. A holistic approach recognizes the interconnectedness of land,

¹⁰ Noah S Diffenbaugh and Marshall Burke, “Global Warming Has Increased Global Economic Inequality,” *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1816020116>.

¹¹ Adam R Pearson, Corinne G Tsai, and Susan Clayton, “Ethics, Morality, and the Psychology of Climate Justice,” *Current Opinion in Psychology* 42 (2021): 36–42, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2021.03.001>.

¹² Peeler Clements Helen, “Treaties with American Indians: An Encyclopedia of Rights, Conflicts, and Sovereignty.”

¹³ Donald Warne and Linda Bane Frizzell, “American Indian Health Policy: Historical Trends and Contemporary Issues,” 2014, <https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2013.301682>.

culture, and economic well-being while admitting the inherent rights of Indigenous peoples.¹⁴ Multiple generations of colonialists now inhabit considerable areas of traditional grounds that Native peoples no longer retain, which makes it almost impossible to place a fiscal quantity on the losses accrued.

In seeking justice, we must remember to center on the voices and experiences of Indigenous peoples, whose resilience in adversity functions as a testament to their collective spirit.¹⁵ It is fundamental to personify their narratives and truth by advocating for meaningful reparations; by taking part in these evocative conversations, we can aspire toward a more equitable and inclusive society where the mistreatments of the past are not forgotten but corrected.¹⁶ This economic analysis examines the need for reparations due to the historical injustices of traditional land losses belonging to a multifaceted civilization consisting of multiple tribes and corresponding nations with differing languages and traditions displaced by settler imperialism resulting from colonialism.¹⁷ It does not consider the generational value of economic possibilities if the traditional lands had stayed in the hands of the Native peoples of Western Washington or attempt to displace any current residents. This study

¹⁴ Ethan Nebelkopf and Serena Wright, “Holistic System of Care: A Ten-Year Perspective,” 2011, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02791072.2011.628922>.

¹⁵ The Seattle Times Education Program, “THE NATIVE TRIBES OF WASHINGTON STATE WASHINGTON INDIAN TRIBES TODAY Culture, Protecting the Environment and Natural Resources, Enriching People, Building Communities,” *The Seattle Times Education Program: Washington Tribes*, 2016, www.ncai.org/about-tribes.

¹⁶ Tuck and Yang, “Decolonization Is Not a Metaphor York at New Paltz.”

¹⁷ Merriam-Webster, “Reparation Definition & Meaning,” 2022, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reparation>.

attempts to ascertain a fiscal representation for the current evaluations of the land lost and improvements on said land that they were displaced from.^{18,19} Next, it examines tangible reparations for the actions taken against multiple sovereign nations that were displaced and now reside on bounded lands that do not include most of their ancestral territory. Ancestral territory references land prior to the exchange of territories which the United States purchased from England.²⁰

¹⁸ Jill M Fraley, “Reparations, Social Reconciliation, and the Significance of Place: A Legal and Philosophical Examination of Indigenous Cases in the United States and Their Global Implications,” 2007, <https://doi.org/10.1177/016059760703100107>.

¹⁹ Justin Farrell et al., “Effects of Land Dispossession and Forced Migration on Indigenous Peoples in North America,” *Science*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abe4943>.

²⁰ Thomas Biolsi, “Imagined Geographies: Sovereignty, Indigenous Space, and American Indian Struggle,” *American Ethnologist*, 2005, <https://doi.org/10.1525/ae.2005.32.2.239>.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

II.A A Requiem in D minor: II. Tuba Mirum

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
<p><i>Mors stupebit et natura, cum resurget creatura, judicanti responsura. Liber scriptus proferetur, in quo totum continetur, unde mundus judicetur. Judex ergo cum sedebit, quidquid latet, apparebit, nil inultum remanebit.</i></p>	<p><i>Death and nature will be astounded, when all creation rises again, to answer the judgment. A book will be brought forth, in which all will be written, by which the world will be judged. When the judge takes his place, what is hidden will be revealed, nothing will remain unavenged.</i></p>

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II.B Reparations from Nation-to-Nation Historical Imperialistic Settler Colonialism Interactions with B.I.P.O.C. (Black, Indigenous People of Color) Communities and Reservations/Containment Camps

Historically, there have always been victors and losers, us and them. It's how we have become conditioned to accept colonization as an appropriate way for a country to take shape. This historical framework implies that victors are the ones in place to cast judgment. In modern times, this is less doable because everything hidden becomes revealed in the end. It is the digital age.

Reparations are not a new topic of discussion; they have been utilized worldwide since the early 1900s. In 1930, John H. Williams released a paper about reparations and the flow of

²¹ Memphis City Schools, "English Translation of Mozart's Requiem" (Memphis, 2002).

capital within the neoclassical economic system. He explained how the groundwork of reparations post-World War I could be grounded in debt responsibility and the availability of capital.²² For example, in Germany after World War I, economic reparations, imposed as a forced tax on export goods, prevented the economy from regaining momentum. This decision forced the country into a state of national poverty. However, this poverty was justified internationally as Germany's way of making reparations due to the citizens' culpability in the atrocities committed during the war.²³

After World War II, numerous economists insisted that a country or entity that needed to pay reparations had to have the fiscal ability to pay and the ability to ensure that those payments would not impact the payer negatively. In other words, a nation or group of nations cannot force another nation into poverty. At the same time, the nations should make reparations for any and all actions that caused harm to other sovereign nations or their citizens. While a concern in a post-war environment, these same concerns over negative impacts extend to situations of settler colonialism wherein the colonial power has reaped the benefits of the colony's resources, has retained power and control, and typically became and/or remained fiscally strong.

In a 1963 book titled "The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico,"²⁴ the author George Cowgill argued in favor that reparations be paid by a colonial

²² John H Williams, "Reparations and the Flow of Capital," vol. 20, 1930.

²³ Larry Alexander, "Culpability," in *The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Criminal Law* (Oxford University Press, 2011), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195314854.003.0009>.

²⁴ George L Cowgill et al., *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*, 1963, <https://doi.org/10.2307/537939>.

power to a minority group to repair the actions of the Spanish. According to Cowgill's premise, treaties established the definitive word of the colonial imperialistic power and made specific promises to the Indigenous community. As a civilized society, it is the responsibility of the colonial power to repair or make reparations for broken promises. That responsibility includes rectifying any negative ramifications, including emotional trauma experienced by the Native people.

After the release of "The Broken Spears," conversations began in different spheres of academia. A more profound understanding of the similarities of Indigenous suffering became apparent, and many lines were drawn between the Aztec experience and the experiences of many Native Americans in the United States and Canada. The idea of a shared generational trauma also became a topic of conversation; connections were drawn between the experiences of the African slave trade and the conquest and extermination of Indigenous communities. The conversation around "Broken Spears" is ongoing.

The United States Department of the Interior released a distribution map of Western Washington in 1779. The lands considered to belong to the Native population were their ordinary and accustomed areas for fishing, hunting, and the like. Over time, the established area decreased. This, paired with increased settler colonialism and influences from the oppressing colonial class, forced the tribes to Westernize.

As the more powerful body, the United States had the responsibility and moral commitment to those within its borders to negotiate in good faith and uphold all treaties for the safety and protection of its citizens. It had an obligation to maintain its standard of international

moral superiority or international credibility.²⁵ In practice, it did not. For example, Middleton Manning and Gyle (2022) documented that while classicism was not a new standard within differing economic models, the levels at which it was implemented towards Native Americans and African Americans on the West Coast post-emancipation in the South caused increased separation and alienation of the different minority groups within the BIPOC community.^{26 27} Forced labor, indentures, and sham courts of justice meant that white settlers in places like California freely exploited Native Americans, African Americans, and their children.

The United States government even began placing sanctions on native communities when they could not fulfill their agreed-upon harvest and upkeep goals.²⁸ Resource policies agreed upon between the tribes and the government were unrealistic, relying on many Eurocentric ideas such as monoculture crops and cessation of companion planting. These ideas and the agreed-

²⁵ The Constitution Center, “Interpretation: Article II, Section 2: Treaty Power and Appointments | Constitution Center” (2024), <https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/articles/article-ii/clauses/346>.

²⁶ Beth Rose Middleton Manning and Steven Gayle, “Enslaved in a Free Country: Legalized Exploitation of Native Americans and African Americans in Early California and the Post-Emancipation South,” 2022, <https://doi.org/10.5070/lp63259632>.

²⁷ Patrick Roehm, “Forty Acres for the Modern Day: The Economic Implications of Reparations for African Americans,” *Policy Perspectives* 29 (May 5, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.4079/pp.v29i0.8>.

²⁸ Robert Stewart et al., “Native Americans and Monetary Sanctions,” *RSF* 8, no. 2 (January 1, 2022): 137–56, <https://doi.org/10.7758/RSF.2022.8.2.07>.

upon natural resource policies created extremely difficult conditions for success.²⁹ Those goals reflected very Westernized ideals of upkeep and thus consisted of copious sanctions against Native peoples who participated instead of adhering to traditional practices to maintain their Native lands.³⁰

²⁹ Hannah L. Kempf et al., “History of Native American Land and Natural Resource Policy in the United States: Impacts on the Field of Paleontology,” *Paleobiology* (Cambridge University Press, May 9, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.1017/pab.2022.41>.

³⁰ Nebelkopf and Wright, “Holistic System of Care: A Ten-Year Perspective.”

II.C Mellon Collie and the Infinite Sadness: Tales of a Scorched Earth

*Why do the same old things keep on happening?
 Because beyond my hopes, there are no feelings.
 Everybody's lost just waiting to be found
 Everyone's a thought just waiting to fade
 So fuck it all cause I don't care
 So what somehow, somewhere, we dared
 To try to dare to dare for a little more
 I lie just to be real, and I'd die just to feel
 Why do the same old things keep on happening?
 Because beyond my hopes, there are no reasons.³¹*

II.C Broken Treaties: A Story Of Institutionalized White Supremacy, Colonialist Imperialism And The Oppression Of The B.I.P.O.C. (Black, Indigenous And People Of Color) Communities.

The United States of America has long been viewed as a moral authority within a global context. It has helped to police the world and its conflicts ever since World War I. However, the land on which most of the country sits was stolen under false treaties, constitutions, and human rights violations.³² The same old things keep happening because we do not learn from humanity's past mistakes, including the ideology of different forms of white supremacy. According to the statistics provided by the National Congress of American Indians in Washington state, 39 percent of Native people on reservations live in poverty-- the

³¹ Smashing Pumpkins and Billy Corgan, "Tales Of A Scorched Earth Lyrics," *Mellon Collie and the Infinite Sadness* (Virgin Records, 1995).

³² Wayne Sandholtz, "Treaties, Constitutions, Courts, and Human Rights," 2012, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2012.648148>.

highest poverty rate for any demographic group in the country.³³ Likewise, the unemployment rate for Native people on reservations hovers around 19 percent. Indians have a life expectancy of four years less than other Americans.³⁴

According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in 2020, Native American/Alaskan Native children had the lowest scores in math and reading of any ethnic/racial groups of fourth and eighth graders.³⁵ Native students also had the highest dropout rate in the nation. The prevalence of poverty and lack of access to modern technologies have contributed to these results. These, in turn, have resulted from colonial policies, marginalization, and economic disenfranchisement of Native American communities.³⁶

Global warming has also contributed to economic inequality in many BIPOC communities, especially in Native American communities.³⁷ These inequalities are especially apparent in low-lying tribal villages that face relocation, like Washington's Quinault tribe,

³³ The Seattle Times Education Program, "THE NATIVE TRIBES OF WASHINGTON STATE WASHINGTON INDIAN TRIBES TODAY Culture, Protecting the Environment and Natural Resources, Enriching People, Building Communities."

³⁴ Mary Smith, "Native Americans: A Crisis in Health Equity," *American Bar Association*, 2020.

³⁵ Jinghong Cai, "The Condition of Native American Students," *National School Boards Association*, December 1, 2020.

³⁶ Derek Ross Soled et al., "The Case for Health Reparations," 2021, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.664783>.

³⁷ Diffenbaugh and Burke, "Global Warming Has Increased Global Economic Inequality."

due to the oceanic rise mixed with a tidal surge over the next 100 years.³⁸ These disparities contribute to many ethical and moral issues that powers in the Global North must atone for.³⁹ Between the historic economic injustices and modern complexities due to climate change, there is an ever-increasing degree of historical trauma boiling to the surface among Native American individuals' psyche.⁴⁰

A deficiency of support services in minority communities fuels alienation and a lack of trust in the American establishment. Many face the scarcity of everyday necessities, including fresh food and water. Native Americans on reservations and in cities adopted the food culture of their Western colonizers, one dominated by dairy products, meat, white flour, and sugar.⁴¹ Over time, they lost touch with their native foods and the ability to grow and cook as their ancestors did. The COVID-19 pandemic amplified many of the stressors within communities, as the lack of medical access and extreme burden on those available resulted in burnout and loss of providers. Already sensitive communities experienced a new surge of traumatic stress events.

The alienation that resulted during COVID deepened the negative perspectives on

³⁸ Sanders Emily, "Pacific Coast Tribes, Forced to Relocate, Are Suing Big Oil for Climate Deception,"

ExxonKnews, January 10, 2024.

³⁹ Pearson, Tsai, and Clayton, "Ethics, Morality, and the Psychology of Climate Justice."

⁴⁰ Kathleen Brown-Rice, "Examining the Theory of Historical Trauma Among Native Americans," *The Professional Counselor*, vol. 3, 2013, <http://tpcjournal.nbcc.org>.

⁴¹ Rebecca Webster, "Food Reservations at the Reservation?," in *Translating National Policy to Improve Environmental Conditions Impacting Public Health Through Community Planning*, ed. Beth Ann Fiedler (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2018), 131–53, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-75361-4_8.

mental health treatment already held by many Native American and Alaskan First Peoples. They had already suffered because of the overall treatment of their people historically within the context of the United States. There has been an untold amount in loss of life due to self-infliction, addiction, and domestic violence.⁴² This loss of life is a consequence of deep-rooted historical trauma created by the accumulation of all actions taken against Native Americans.⁴³ This trauma has created a severe mental health crisis for Native Americans across the country and has resulted in even more profound ingrained trauma.⁴⁴

⁴² Joseph P Gone and Joseph E Trimble, “American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health: Diverse Perspectives on Enduring Disparities,” 2012, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-032511-143127>.

⁴³ Julie A. Gameon and Monica C. Skewes, “A Systematic Review of Trauma Interventions in Native Communities,” *American Journal of Community Psychology* (Wiley Blackwell, March 1, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12396>.

⁴⁴ Cruzan Darren, “STATEMENT OF DARREN CRUZAN DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF JUSTICE SERVICES BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE OVERSIGHT FIELD HEARING ON ‘ADDRESSING TRAUMA AND MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN INDIAN COUNTRY,’” 2016.

II.D List of demands (Reparations)

I want my money back
I am down here drowning in your fat
You got me on my knees praying for everything you lack
I ain't afraid of you
I'm just a victim of your fear
You cower in your tower praying that I'll disappear
I got another plan, one that requires me to stand
On the stage or in the street, don't need no microphone or beat
And if you hear this song, if you ain't dead then sing along
Bang and strum to these here drums till you get where you
belong⁴⁵

II.E The Scary R word (Reparations)

What are reparations--a scary word to keep us up at night? Or are those feelings that occur when the word reparations is uttered just internalized settler guilt for the imperialistic colonial actions taken by the imperial powers of the 16th, 17th, 18th centuries and which span into modern times for the land on which many of us stand?^{46,47} Merriam-Webster defines reparations as to repair, or the act of making amends, offering an explanation, giving satisfaction for wrong or injury, or lastly, the payment of damages or indemnification.⁴⁸ It further explains indemnification as securing against hurt, loss, or damage or to make compensation for incurred

⁴⁵ Willams Saul, "List of Demands (Reparations)," *Fader Label*, 2004.

⁴⁶ Soheil Shayegh, "Can Reparation Deliver Equality? Projections for the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways in the USA," September 8, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.21203/RS.3.RS-3306830/V1>.

⁴⁷ Fraley, "Reparations, Social Reconciliation, and the Significance of Place: A Legal and Philosophical Examination of Indigenous Cases in the United States and Their Global Implications."

⁴⁸ Merriam-Webster, "Reparation Definition & Meaning."

hurt, loss, or damage.⁴⁹ The reason reparations are pertinent in a civilized society is the necessity of establishing and maintaining credibility and honorability among and within nation-states. As John F. Kennedy said, “For one accurate measure of a nation is its success in fulfilling the promise of a better life for each of its members.”⁵⁰

Post-World War II, it was possible to shuffle territories and remove certain colonial powers' holdings globally. Many countries no longer had the economic ability to sustain their colonial practices afterward due to the fiscal ramifications of a war of that magnitude. Decolonization took place worldwide, laying the groundwork for much modern globalization and economic prosperity, at least for the Global North.⁵¹

This decolonization, however, fell short of the Global North's reputational justice needs. It caused increased tensions with the Global South and left many decolonized countries in hardship and economic ruin. In return, record fiscal gains were seen in the Global North.⁵² This also left many of the holdings within the remaining colonial powers in servitude to the greater nation-states.⁵³ Including many individuals who existed within Indigenous communities.

⁴⁹ Merriam-Webster, “Indemnifying Definition & Meaning.”

⁵⁰ John F. Kennedy, “John F. Kennedy Quotations | JFK Library.”

⁵¹ Otto, “FINDING THE BALANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF GLOBALIZATION A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT.”

⁵² Tuck and Yang, “Decolonization Is Not a Metaphor York at New Paltz.”

⁵³ Tabassum Maqbool and Aqsa Allah Rakha, “Western Ideological State Apparatuses and Native American Culture in Erdrich’s *LaRose*,” *Unisia* 40, no. 2 (December 19, 2022): 315–34, <https://doi.org/10.20885/unisia.vol40.iss2.art4>.

Besides the attempts to decolonize globally, there has been ongoing racial bias and discrimination in countries like the United States. As a result, many individuals were not considered eligible for the welfare programs aimed at helping all Americans or were intentionally targeted for predatory actions by financial institutions. Before World War II, many economic programs helped the United States recover from the Great Depression. Loans were provided to individuals of specific racial demographics, while others were rejected. Those practices only worsened post-World War II and have continued through today;⁵⁴ the predatory lending behavior that rejected minorities created generational trauma and loss of generational wealth.

There is a direct line that can be drawn between ingrained institutionalized white supremacy and policies that have been applied against both the Indigenous and the African American communities by the oppressing class. In the book *Farming While Black*, Leah Pittman discussed how the African American condition could not be separated from the Indigenous because both played such an integral part at the end of the 1900s while confronted with the internalized white supremacy that existed during the establishment of the United States of America. Pittman substantiated her claim with data from copious interviews and wrote that we need to remove the idea of different categories within a population when it comes to colonial oppression. Together, we stand stronger and can focus on institutionalized wrongdoings.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Williams Tyler, "The History and Ongoing Impact of Redlining in America," *RealityHop*, March 7, 2022, <https://www.realtyhop.com/blog/redlining-in-america/>.

⁵⁵ Lohan Tara, "Farming While Black: Growing Food and Community While Saving the Earth • The Revelator," *The Revelator: An Initiative of the Center for Biological Diversity*, 2018, <https://therevelator.org/farming-black/>.

The difficulty surrounding reparations today is not the decision of whether Native or African Americans merit our attention. It is that “reparation” has become a dirty word within American politics and automatically causes some form of reactionism. Often, those hearing or reading about reparations fear this action requires other Americans to lose what they currently have and what was promised to them as Americans.⁵⁶ The sense of self-deserved Americana and a zero-sum game is one of the best examples of internalized white supremacy within American culture.⁵⁷ The expectation that each American has been guaranteed or promised an American dream historically pertains mainly to white Americans.

However, reparations need not always be fiscal. A good example is the return of land taken from different tribes by the U.S. government, which it still manages. The return of land would usher tribal stewardship back to the land and the ensuing cultural significance of that stewardship. This could be the National Forest, National Park, or the Department of Natural Resources land; each department has traditional tribal lands in their ownership.⁵⁸ In fact, as of the end of 2023, the U.S. Department of Interior had purchased and then returned almost three million acres in 15 states to tribal ownership.⁵⁹ Tribal stewardship over lands still occupied by colonizers is also a way for government reparational repayment. Furthermore, more tribal voices

⁵⁶ Balfour, “Reparations After Identity Politics.”

⁵⁷ Farrell et al., “Effects of Land Dispossession and Forced Migration on Indigenous Peoples in North America.”

⁵⁸ Long and Lake, “Escaping Social-Ecological Traps Through Tribal Stewardship on National Forest Lands in the Pacific Northwest, United States of America.”

⁵⁹ The U.S. Department of the Interior, “Three Million Acres of Land Returned to Tribes Through Interior Department’s Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations,” 2023.

at the table in decision-making processes like water or energy resources help to forge good faith in future reparational discourse.⁶⁰

Due to generational wealth, not all reparations should fall directly on United States citizens, while much of it does.⁶¹ While the colonialist settler actions drove many of the atrocities that led to the current apartheid reservation system,⁶² it is the responsibility of the government to help facilitate the protection of Native peoples and their traditional lands. Time and again, the United States has failed to do so.⁶³ Many of these lands produce extensive fiscal returns and are populated by copious numbers of settlers and their descendants. In addition to the entitlement to the land by the settlers and landowners, the reality is that financial institutions own much of the property due to fiscal arrangements.⁶⁴ In other words due to the way the lending industry works most often the bank holds title to the property until it is paid off in full. Thus, banks and lending institutions are shareholders in the property.

⁶⁰ Christopher P Konrad, “Scientific Framework for a Comprehensive Assessment of Tribal Water Resources in Western Washington,” 2005, <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20051390>.

⁶¹ Daugherty Greg, Howard Ebony, and Ecker Jared, “Generational Wealth: Overview, Examples, and FAQs,” investopedia.com, April 8, 2024, <https://www.investopedia.com/generational-wealth-definition-5189580>.

⁶² The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, “Apartheid Summary | Britannica,” in *The Encyclopedia Britannica* (Chicago: The Encyclopedia Britannica, 2022).

⁶³ L Jantarasami et al., “Chapter 15 : Tribal and Indigenous Communities. Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: The Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II,” 2018, <https://doi.org/10.7930/nca4.2018.ch15>.

⁶⁴ WaFd Bank, “Lot and Loans in Washington State,” wafdbank.com, 2024, <https://www.wafdbank.com/personal-banking/home-loans/land-loans-washington-state>.

Today, most of what remains of the landscape that Native Americans once freely occupied are colonialist boundaries set in place after decades of imperialistic actions. These imagined boundaries were conceived to address civic identity and identity politics.⁶⁵ They were created so Eurocentric-minded individuals could understand their existence and support many settlers' attitude that nature must be claimed and mastered instead of stewarded.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ Cristina Stanciu, "Native Acts, Immigrant Acts: Citizenship, Naturalization, and the Performance of Civic Identity during the Progressive Era," *The Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era* 20, no. 2 (April 1, 2021): 252–76, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537781420000080>.

⁶⁶ Biolsi, "Imagined Geographies: Sovereignty, Indigenous Space, and American Indian Struggle."

CHAPTER III: BACKGROUND A CASE FOR REPARATIONS

III.A The Dawes Act of 1887:

The Dawes Act of 1887, also known as the General Allotment Act,⁶⁷ had profound and lasting consequences on Native American tribes in Washington State. This federal legislation sought to assimilate Native Americans into American society by disassembling their collaborative land ownership systems and replacing them with individual land allotments. Although Washington was only a territory when the Act was signed into law, its importance was expansive and disruptive.

Prior to the Dawes Act, Native American tribes in Washington, like those throughout the United States, retained land communally. This collaborative land ownership was a means of maintaining their livelihoods and an essential factor in their cultural and social establishments. The Dawes Act required that tribal lands be divided into individual allotments, generally 160 acres for the head of a household and smaller parcels for other family members. The land not distributed to respective Native Americans was deemed "surplus" and made obtainable for purchase by non-Native colonialists.⁶⁸ This methodology resulted in a substantial decrease in the

⁶⁷ Forty-Ninth Congress of the United States of America; At the Second Session, "1887, February 8 - 24 Stat. 388, Act for Allotment of Lands to Indians" (1887), https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/hornbeck_usa_2_d.

⁶⁸ Kenneth R. Philip and Leonard A. Carlson, "Indians, Bureaucrats, and Land: The Dawes Act and the Decline of Indian Farming," *American Indian Quarterly* 6, no. 3/4 (Autumn 1982): 385, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1183652>.

land base open to Native communities, which fragmented their territories and sabotaged their traditional ways of life.⁶⁹

The shift from collaborative to individual land ownership was a cultural transformation for Native Americans. Many households needed assistance to acclimatize to the new provisions imposed by the Dawes Act. The Act directed that land be maintained according to detailed agricultural approaches unfamiliar to Native American ecological knowledge and traditions. These procedures included monoculture farming and cattle raising, which deviated sharply from traditional sustainable land use methods, such as food forests, and symbiotic planting arrangements like the Three Sisters method.⁷⁰ The Three Sisters method was used by the Kwakiutl, Nez Perce, Hopi, Pawnee, and Seminole tribes, to name a few. It is an agricultural method of interplanting corn, beans, and squash together, creating a trio known as the Three Sisters.⁷¹ These traditional techniques were not merely agricultural but deeply intertwined with cultural traditions, societal cohesion, and environmental stewardship handed down through the generations.

The Dawes Act was also a mechanism for the forced assimilation of Native Americans into mainstream American society. The policy sought to exterminate Native American cultures and traditions, assimilating them into the dominant Euro-American Imperialistic culture.⁷² One

⁶⁹ Stanciu, “Native Acts, Immigrant Acts: Citizenship, Naturalization, and the Performance of Civic Identity during the Progressive Era.”

⁷⁰ Philip and Carlson, “Indians, Bureaucrats, and Land: The Dawes Act and the Decline of Indian Farming.”

⁷¹ Extension UGA, “Creating a Three Sisters Garden,” 2022.

⁷² Elisha Corbett, “The Dawes Act and Territorial Rights,” *Global Encyclopedia of Territorial Rights*, 2020, 1–4, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-68846-6_528-1.

of the significantly insidious elements of this assimilation policy was the establishment and widespread use of boarding schools. Native children were forcibly taken from their families and societies and placed in these schools, where they were subjected to abusive conditions developed and intended to strip them of their native self-identity.⁷³ Native American children were forbidden from speaking their native language, observing traditions, or wearing traditional attire. This cultural genocide sought to make Native American children more "civilized" and aligned with societal norms, virtually obliterating their cultural heritage.⁷⁴

Another devastating consequence of assimilation was the loss of cultural ancestry and the erosion of conventional social bonds and governance structures. The imposition of respective land ownership and the coerced assimilation policies led to the fragmentation of tribal societies. Tribes were frequently forced to embrace governance structures modeled after those of their new colonial oppressors, which did not align with their cultural practices and further corroded their sovereignty and social cohesion.⁷⁵

The economic impacts of the Dawes Act have been equally profound. The allotment procedure often resulted in families who lost land via sale or fraud, which increased poverty and economic marginalization. The continuing legacy of the Dawes Act is observable in the persistent efforts for land rights, cultural preservation, and the fight against economic and social disparities due to these injustices. As a result of this Act, Congress in 1971 acknowledged the

⁷³ Cai, "The Condition of Native American Students."

⁷⁴ Maqbool and Rakha, "Western Ideological State Apparatuses and Native American Culture in Erdrich's *LaRose*."

⁷⁵ Corbett, "The Dawes Act and Territorial Rights."

need to pass the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, reframing the concept of Native American Reservations into Capitalist Corporations, as explained in section III.G.⁷⁶

III.B Article 1, Section 8, and Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States of America

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution stipulates that Congress retains the sole authority "to regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."⁷⁷ This provision identifies Indian tribes as being on par with foreign nations in terms of commerce regulation, indicating that tribes are acknowledged as sovereign peoples. Therefore, tribal governments should obtain the same recognition and consideration afforded to foreign nations. Inflicting precise farming techniques on tribes is similar to dictating how France should produce wine. Each nation has the sovereign right to pursue assets according to its traditions and beliefs.

Further, Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution outlines the treaty-making power, stating, "He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."⁷⁸ This clause mandates that any treaty,

⁷⁶ Lauren L. Fuller, "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act: Analysis of the Protective Clauses of the Act through a Comparison with the Dawes Act of 1887," *American Indian Law Review* 4, no. 2 (1976): 269, <https://doi.org/10.2307/20067993>.

⁷⁷ Cornell Law Department, "Article I | U.S. Constitution | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute" (2024), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articlei>.

⁷⁸ Madison James, Hamilton Alexander, and Jay John, "U.S. Constitution - Article II | Resources | Constitution Annotated | Congress.Gov |," accessed May 23, 2024, <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/article-2/>.

including modifications, requires presidential approval and the agreement of two-thirds of the Senate. Thus, any changes to treaties with Native American tribes should follow this constitutional provision. Dismantling collectively held tribal lands into individual ownership would necessitate explicit provisions within each treaty. Without that, acts against tribes would amount to imperialistic overreach, propelling tribes into conditions comparable to apartheid systems⁷⁹ historically seen in countries like South Africa and currently in Palestine. Despite their endeavors to obtain or sustain sovereignty, tribes without treaties were subject to colonial mandates and said apartheid systems.

Recognizing Native American tribes as sovereign in the U.S. Constitution emphasizes the significance of their independent governance and cultural practices. However, historical actions often rejected these constitutional provisions. For instance, as previously mentioned, the Dawes Act imposed individual land ownership on tribes, sabotaging collaborative land-sharing traditions without the required treaty amendments. This act, and many like it, not merely disregarded the sovereign rights of tribes but also disregarded the constitutional process.⁸⁰

The constitutional distinction of tribes as comparable to foreign nations in commerce implies respect for their sovereignty and cultural autonomy. Imposing specific agricultural practices on tribes ignores their traditional ecological knowledge and sustainable land management approaches. These techniques, devised over centuries and often handed down through oral traditions, are vital to the tribes' cultural and environmental stewardship. Through

⁷⁹ The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, "Apartheid Summary | Britannica."

⁸⁰ Sandholtz, "Treaties, Constitutions, Courts, and Human Rights."

years of settler imperialistic colonialism, there was an attempt to destroy this relationship, just as has been done for countless African American individuals. The playbook is the same, just with different players.⁸¹

Despite the documented injustices, there have been renewed battles among Native American tribes to reclaim their land, preserve their culture, and gain economic and social justice. The constitutional requirements concerning tribal sovereignty and treaty-making power remain applicable today as tribes desire recognition and reimbursement for past wrongs. Recognizing these constitutional missteps is essential for handling the historical and continual transgressions of Native American rights.⁸²

Article 1, Section 8, and Article 2, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution unmistakably provide a framework for acknowledging the sovereignty of Native American tribes and the correct approach to treaty amendments.⁸³ Recorded actions that broke these provisions resulted in considerable damage to Native American individuals and communities.⁸⁴ To accept and rectify these transgressions is essential to maintain constitutional tenets and guarantee justice for Native American tribes.⁸⁵

⁸¹ Tara, "Farming While Black: Growing Food and Community While Saving the Earth • The Revelator."

⁸² Shayegh, "Can Reparation Deliver Equality? Projections for the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways in the USA."

⁸³ The Constitution Center, Interpretation: Article II, Section 2: Treaty Power and Appointments | Constitution Center.

⁸⁴ Derrick Darby, "Reparations and Racial Inequality," 2010, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-9991.2009.00268.x>.

⁸⁵ Balfour, "Reparations After Identity Politics."

III.C Principle One of Indian Law in the United States of America: Tribal Sovereignty

A rudimentary principle within Indian law in the United States is tribal sovereignty. It acknowledges the authority of Native American tribes to self-govern within the borders of the United States. This power divides the Native American tribes from the state and federal governments as sovereign nations. However, the U.S. government does not *grant* sovereignty--it is considered an innate privilege of Native American tribes. Generally, treaty recognition played a historical role in tribal sovereignty; however, many tribes within the United States did not sign treaties. This resulted in lands seized with no agreement for a formal avenue to receive a return for the value of said land or acknowledgment that this land was unjustly taken.⁸⁶

In addition to treaty recognition, tribal sovereignty was shaped by two Supreme Court cases. First, in *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), the judgment established that Indian tribes are distinguishable political communities within their territorial boundaries where state laws have no power.⁸⁷ The order strengthened the federal government's role in negotiating with tribes, barring state interference. Second, in the *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831), the court conveyed tribes as "domestic dependent nations," recognizing their sovereignty and a degree of dependency on the federal government for protection.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ The American Bar Association and L.M. Fletcher Matthew, "A Short History of Indian Law in the Supreme Court," 2014,

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/2014_vol_40/vol--40--no--1--tribal-sovereignty/short_history_of_indian_law/.

⁸⁷ Marshall Chief Justice and The United States Supreme Court, "WORCESTER V. GEORGIA" (1832).

⁸⁸ Marshall Chief Justice and The United States Supreme Court, "Cherokee Nation v. Georgia," The United States Supreme Court § (1831).

Another critical piece of tribal sovereignty is the ability of tribes to have jurisdiction over the members of their tribes and individuals on their reservation land, whether tribal members or not. However, in this case, sovereignty is limited by the Major Crimes Act, which endows the federal government with specific jurisdiction over heinous crimes committed on tribal lands, such as murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, maiming, felony sexual or domestic abuse, or incest.⁸⁹ The main reason for this Act, however, is to give resources to the tribes when they are needed for crimes outside the typical ordinance of tribal governments.

III.D Principle Two of Indian Law in the United States of America: Plenary Power Doctrine

The Plenary Power Doctrine derives from the Commerce Clause in Article One, Section 8 of the Constitution, which bestows on the U.S. Congress the authority to regulate commerce. This clause has since been analyzed to confirm Congress's control over Indian affairs.⁹⁰ Plenary Power implies that Congress has the unilateral capability to adjudicate and legislate matters involving Native American tribes within the United States's boundaries. It allows Congress to make distinguishing laws that influence tribal lands, resources, health care, welfare, and administration.

In other words, Congress can supersede tribal sovereignty and surpass the inherent ability of self-government. Congress can even alter, modify, or revoke sovereignty or tribal

⁸⁹ The United States Congress, "679. The Major Crimes Act—18 U.S.C. § 1153," Pub. L. No. CRM 500-999, Criminal Resource Manual (1885).

⁹⁰ Cornell Law Department, Article I | U.S. Constitution | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute.

privileges and potentially expropriate a tribe of its recognition.⁹¹ The courts typically uphold Congress's decisions involving Indian affairs with judicial differences.

Two Supreme Court cases have redefined and exemplified the Plenary Power Doctrine. The first is *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock* (1903). In this case, the Supreme Court maintained Congress's power to rescind treaties with Native American tribes unilaterally. The judgment strengthened Congress's unconditional authority over Indian affairs, which can override prior treaty responsibilities.⁹² Second, the *United States v. Kagama* (1886) established the federal government's plenary power over tribes, underlining Congress's obligation to protect Native Americans. The Court expressed that the power over Indian affairs emanated from the federal government's function as a protector over Native peoples.⁹³

While the courts have stated that it is the responsibility of Congress to protect Native Americans and have a role as trustee of Native peoples, this is something the government has struggled to do. With the court order in 1886, substantial protections should have been put in place to prevent land grabs from occurring in Western Washington in years after that. The court's decision may have also rendered the Daws Act invalid as it did not uphold the protections the court promised. Instead, settler colonialism ran rampant in areas that did and did not have treaties in place, which caused a substantial loss of generational cultural landmarks. This cultural

⁹¹ Michalyn Steele et al., "UcLA LAW REVIEW 63 UCLA L," *Rev* 666 (2016).

⁹² Supreme Court of the United States, "Lone Wolf v Hitchcock 1903" (1902).

⁹³ Supreme Court of the United States, "United States v. Kagama (1886)," <https://law.marquette.edu/> § (1886).

genocide of many Native individuals was in line with the Spanish conquistadors' annihilation of the Aztec people.⁹⁴

III.E Principle Three of Indian Law in the United States of America: Trust Relationship

The trust relationship in Indian law is between The United States federal government and Native American tribes.⁹⁵ It asserts that the federal government has a fiduciary responsibility to protect the potential interests of tribes and their respective members. The trust relationship is deeply rooted in the historic treaties of the late 18th and 19th centuries when the United States entered into numerous treaties with different Native American tribes in good faith and often included specific provisions for the protection of tribal land resources and rights in exchange for territory possessed by different tribes.⁹⁶

Through the prior court cases described in the first and second principles of Indian law, legal precedents established that the federal government was responsible for being a trustee for Native American tribes. Furthermore, as the trustee for the Native American tribes, the federal government was to act on behalf of their interests and not harm the tribes or their lands.

⁹⁴ Cowgill et al., *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*.

⁹⁵ The American Bar Association and L.M. Fletcher Matthew, "A Short History of Indian Law in the Supreme Court."

⁹⁶ Stephen L Pevar, "THE FEDERAL-TRIBAL TRUST RELATIONSHIP: ITS ORIGIN, NATURE, AND SCOPE," n.d.

A fundamental piece of the trust relationship was the protection of all natural resources on Native American lands, whose resources were to be preserved and used sustainably.⁹⁷ However, the trust relationship has been violated repeatedly. There are countless instances where the federal government has failed to uphold its end of the bargain. Examples of violations to uphold the trust relationship include the seizure of Black Hills, South Dakota, sacred land for the Lakota Sioux, in 1868 by the United States government; the relocation of the Navajo Nation, which resulted in a major loss of their land to mining companies and lastly, the construction of dams along the rivers of the Pacific Northwest has resulted in the loss of land and water features such as Kettle Falls on the Columbia River, which was sacred to several tribes in the area.⁹⁸ The United States government has consistently mismanaged tribal resources, allowed inadequate funding for essential services, and ignored steps that protect tribal lands from encroachment, whether through settler colonialism or climate change.⁹⁹

III.F Contract Law

Contract law is one of the most practiced forms of law in the United States. It is exceptionally cut and dry, and there is very little room for interpretation because contracts, in one form or another, predate the founding of the United States. A contract has four essential

⁹⁷ Konrad, “Scientific Framework for a Comprehensive Assessment of Tribal Water Resources in Western Washington.”

⁹⁸ Heather Randell and Andrew Curley, “Dams and Tribal Land Loss in the United States,” *Environmental Research Letters* 18, no. 9 (September 1, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/acd268>.

⁹⁹ Jantarasami et al., “Chapter 15 : Tribal and Indigenous Communities. Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: The Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II.”

elements: offer, acceptance, consideration, and legality. The initial offer typically expresses a willingness by Party A to enter a contract with Party B under specific terms. The contract establishes what is and what is not in the offer, and the offers must be firm, non-ambiguous, and not vague. Party B may propose a counteroffer, which would occur when Party B comes to Party A with a reconsideration of the terms with which Party A can either agree or disagree.

Next is acceptance; however, there must be a "melding of the minds," meaning that both parties must thoroughly understand the contract they are entering into and the expectations they agree to before acceptance. Consideration is another aspect of contract law, which purely means one party exchanging something of potential value to another individual for far less than its true value, typically due to a lack of understanding of the value. Lastly, legality means every element within the contract comes from a place of legal understanding. Individuals must be of sound mind and not lack mental capacity.¹⁰⁰

Most treaties, negotiations, and significant land grabs in Washington State occurred during Governor Stevens's era from 1853 to 1857. These treaties were signed throughout Washington territory and had some glaring similarities that raised the issue of potential violations in contract law. Governor Stevens utilized English for the treaties, relying upon translation via Chinook jargon, which was a trading language to be used in communicating the terms and agreement of each treaty. However, because Chinook jargon only had between 300 and 500 words and was a mixture of English, French, and Native American words, it had no way of conveying the whole meaning and intent of the negotiations, treaties, and other interactions

¹⁰⁰ Monroe Suny, "ELEMENTS OF A CONTRACT | Law 101: Fundamentals of the Law," accessed May 23, 2024, <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-monroe-law101/chapter/elements-of-a-contract/>.

between the United States and the Native American tribes.¹⁰¹ The tribes could not have understood the fine points of what transpired. The offer could not have been non-ambiguous and there could not have been any “melding of the minds.”

III.G 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlements Act

The Alaska Claims Settlement Act (1971) was established to settle unresolved land claims by Alaska First People for their traditionally occupied lands. Much of the land and territory had been encroached upon, and the tribes banded together into twelve groups that became regional corporations. Over 200 villages created village corporations, all owned and managed by the Alaskan Natives. The act also compensated the Alaskan Natives with \$962.5 million, distributed between the regional and village corporations, to support economic development. A 13th corporation was later added for those Alaskan Natives who were no longer residents of Alaska.¹⁰²

While the corporation model has many critics because corporations are always out to improve their bottom line, it must be understood that many parts of Alaska, struggling

¹⁰¹ Charles D. Bernholz and Robert J. Weiner, “The Palmer and Stevens ‘Usual and Accustomed Places’ Treaties in the Opinions of the Courts,” *Government Information Quarterly* 25, no. 4 (October 2008): 778–95, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2007.10.004>.

¹⁰² The United States Congress, “43 USC Ch. 33: ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT,” Bill S.623 The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act § (1977), <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter33&edition=prelim>.

economically, began to achieve economic prosperity because of them.¹⁰³ Prosperity came partly because of the natural resources on each corporation's lands. Each corporation manages the natural resource base, and shares are split between shareholders or tribal members.

The \$962.5 million distributed between the regional and village corporations was a one-time reparations payment at the root. The corporate structure provided business acumen that was critical for many of the Alaskan tribes to ensure the protection of their lands and other associated issues. The corporations also helped drive innovation, upward social mobility, and fiscal availability.¹⁰⁴

III.H Reparations Precedent

Reparations are not a new subject. Programs of reparations can be traced across modern history. For example, after the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, wherein African American men were studied with an untreated form of syphilis without their consent, a benefits program was set up to provide lifetime medical care to the survivors and the families of those who did not survive.¹⁰⁵ In

¹⁰³ Gone and Trimble, "American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health: Diverse Perspectives on Enduring Disparities."

¹⁰⁴ Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Public Lands House of Representatives, *Compilation of Material Relating to the Indians of the United States and the Territory of Alaska : Including Certain Laws and Treaties Affecting Such Indians*, 1950.

¹⁰⁵ Wurtzburg Susan, Souza Elizabeth, and Simmons Sarah, "Tuskegee Experiment," in *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Society* (2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, California 91320 : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2016), <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483349985.n410>.

1997, President Clinton formally apologized for the broken trust and wrongs committed in Tuskegee.¹⁰⁶

During World War II, over 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps by the U.S. government. Many Japanese Americans lost land, investments, and businesses. In 1988, the United States government formally apologized with the Civil Liberties Act and provided \$20,000 in compensation to each surviving individual. The Civil Liberties Act also fully acknowledged that the containment camps were rooted in racial prejudice, wartime anti-Japanese hysteria, and the complete and total systematic failure of leadership.¹⁰⁷

After World War II, Germany took accountability for the atrocities committed during the Holocaust. In 1952, West Germany signed the Luxembourg Agreement, which provided Israel with fiscal compensation for Holocaust survivors and Jewish communities globally. Over the years, billions of dollars have been paid, including direct payments to survivors' pensions and funding to help strengthen Jewish communities.¹⁰⁸

Canada has also begun to tackle the issue of reparations. Similar to the United States, the country's history encompasses the unconscionable practice of boarding schools stripping away any form of tribal identity from Indigenous children, First Nations people forced onto

¹⁰⁶ Bill Clinton, "REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN APOLOGY FOR STUDY DONE IN TUSKEGEE," The White House Office of the Press Secretary § (1997).

¹⁰⁷ Anti-Defamation League, "UNDERSTANDING THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988," 2013, www.adl.org/education@adl.org.

¹⁰⁸ The United Nations International Court, "ISRAEL and FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY Agreement (with Schedule, Annexes, Exchanges of Letters and Protocols). Signed at Luxembourg, on 10 September 1952," The United Nations § (1952).

reservations, and the seizure of once promised Native lands. In 2007, the Canadian government passed the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement, which provides compensation to survivors for the abuses they suffered. Each payment went directly to the individual; by the end of September 2020, over 38,000 claims had been resolved for over \$3.2 billion Canadian.^{109,110}

The societal importance of making amends through reparations is immense. Not only does it rectify the wrongdoings of the past, but it is also extremely important to help disenfranchised communities that have been negatively impacted by the greater society. This is not all the importance however, by making said amends via reparations, society is coming to grips with its history and demonstrating its wish to rectify it.

¹⁰⁹ Honourable Frank Iacobucci, Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement (May 8, 2006).

¹¹⁰ stats-eng, “Independent Assessment Process (IAP) Statistics For Indian Residential Schools Claims Resolved in Canada,” stats-eng, 2020.

CHAPTER IV: METHODS

IV.A Story Map of GIS workflow available at:



IV.B Historical Data Collection and the University of British Columbia Duff Fonds

Data was collected through traditional sleuthing in archives and rare book collections at libraries across Washington State and the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. Intensive records regarding the Hudson Bay Company and its involvement in the handover of the northwestern territory were found at the University of British Columbia. These records included specific subject matter that helped support the case for reparations for Native Americans across the United States. The “Willson Duff fonds” collection was put together by a former facility member, whose name it bears, to assist future Native American land and legal claims across the United States and Canada.

Borders were irrelevant to Professor Willson, just as many of the First Peoples and Native Americans he studied once believed. It is evident to any reader of his collection exactly what stance he took regarding the need for reparations. His work and research, including the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlements Act and other tribal documents, are the basis of much of this analysis and is also substantiated by Article 1, Section 8, and Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States of America, as outlined earlier. It is also affirmed by the three principles of Indian Law in the United States of America: tribal sovereignty, Plenary power doctrine, and the trust relationship.

IV.C Maps Chosen for Analysis:

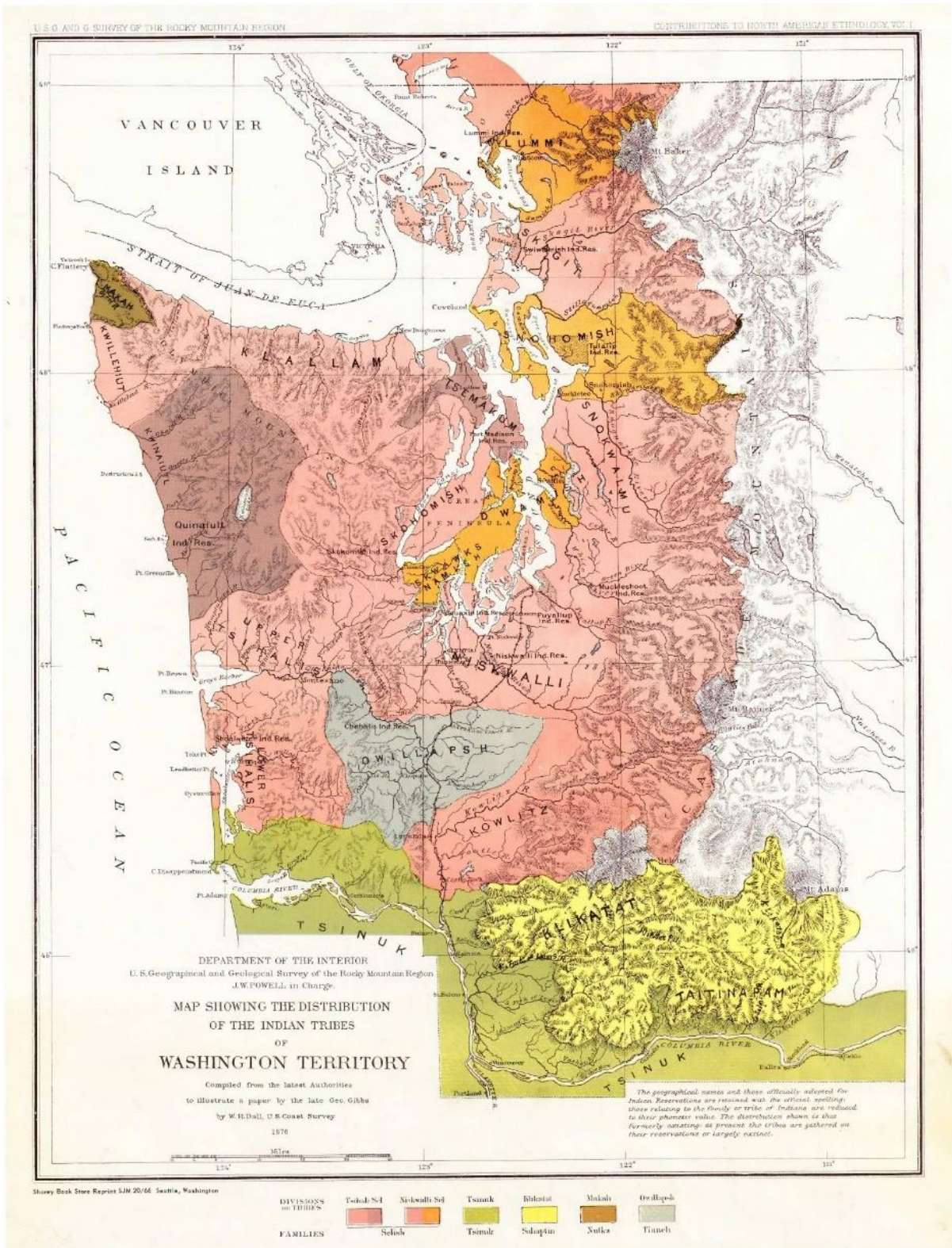


Figure 1: The Distribution of Native American tribes in Western Washington of 1876

The United States Department of the Interior and the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountain region created the first map chosen for this analysis. It shows the distribution of Native American tribes in Western Washington, choreographed by W.H. Dale with the US Coast Survey in 1876. The United States Library of Congress provided a rescanned high-resolution copy of the map with a resolution that was high enough to be imported to ArcGIS Pro for analysis.

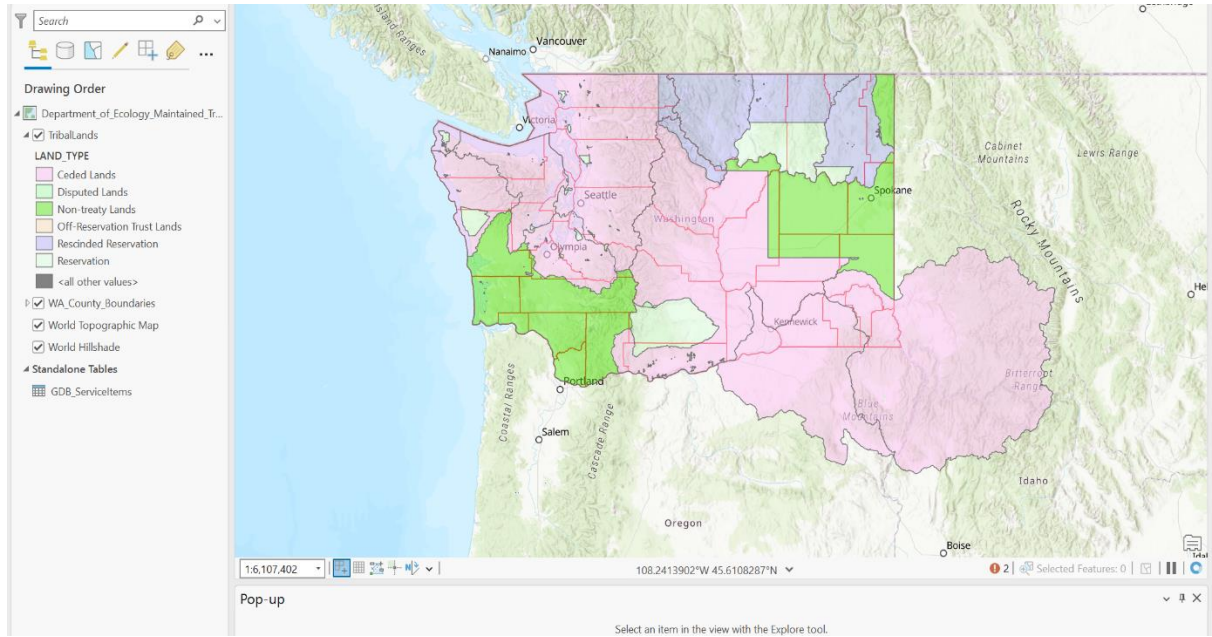


Figure 2: Washington State Department of Ecology Tribal Land, and Treaty Database

The second map is from the Washington State Department of Ecology. The map was designed for geoprocessing, which made it simple to work with. While the map may be less detailed, it outlines the treaties made, the year of the treaty, the name of the treaty, and the tribes affected. It also categorizes the land type, designated as Ceded Lands, Disputed Lands, Non-treaty Lands, Off-Reservation Trust Lands, Rescinded Reservations, and Reservations. This map is, however, for the entire state of Washington and had to be edited to align with the historical map of the Western Territory.

IV.D Geoprocessing and Data Mining of 1876

To create a digital reference for the hand-drawn historical map, it was essential to digitize the map to align geographic features such as the United States-Canadian border, mountain ranges, harbors, bays, and inlets of the Puget Sound with their digital partners in the base map in ArcGIS Pro. The map was imported into ArcGIS Pro as an overlaid raster file, aligning traditional cartography features with the digital version. Geographical locations included sites such as Mount Rainier, Mount Adams, the Canadian border, the island of Victoria, the northern tip of the Olympic Peninsula, the headwaters of Grays Harbor, and various points throughout Puget Sound, as illustrated in Figure 3. The map was then set to NAD 1983, a standardized reference widely utilized in Washington State that applies the United States Survey Feet as its unit of analysis. Although the imported image ended up slightly distorted, as seen in Figure 3, it accurately represents the actual geography after geoprocessing. Figure 4 includes X and Y coordinates, which denote latitude and longitude on the traditional map.

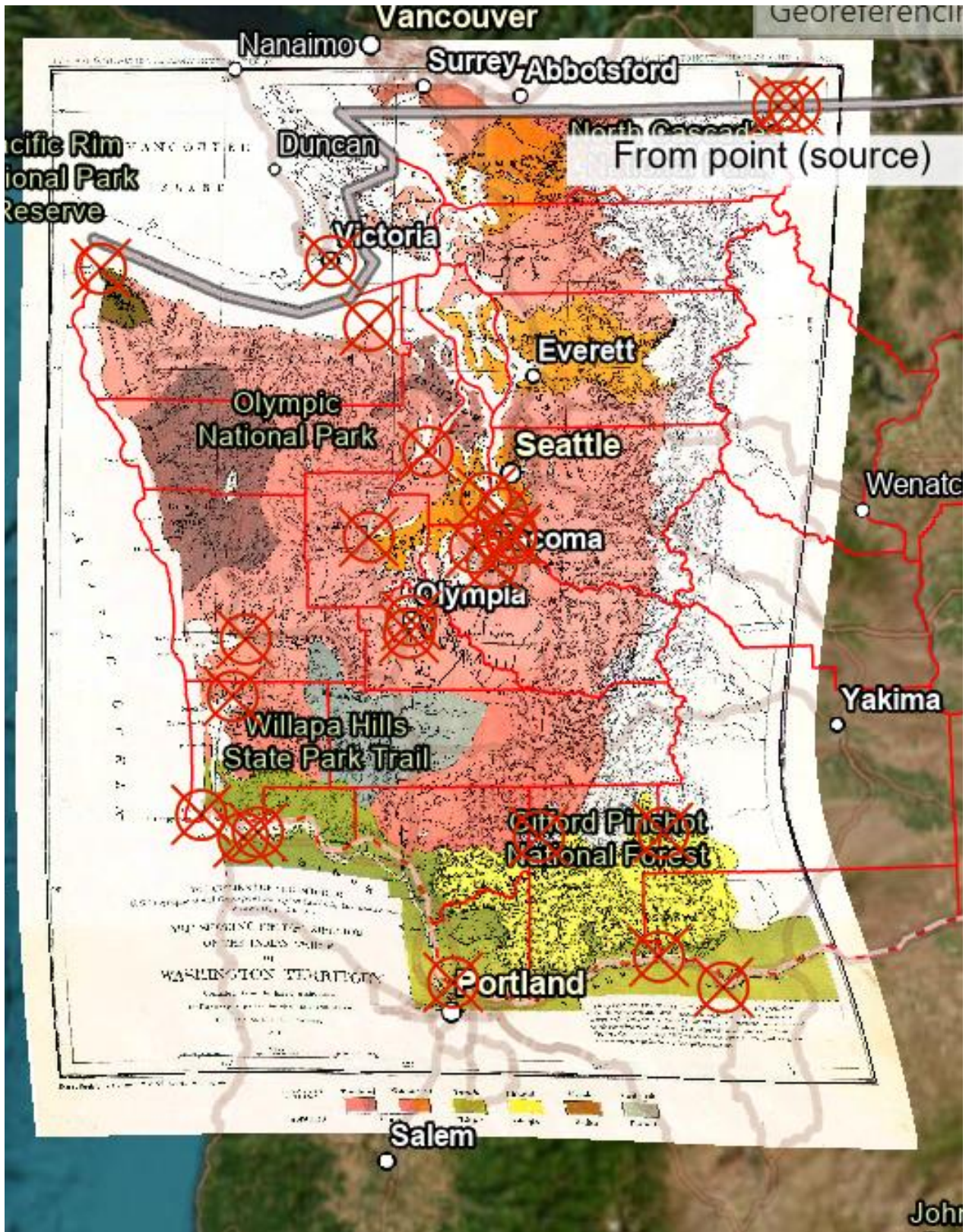


Figure 3 1876 Hand Drawn map Snapped to Geological Features

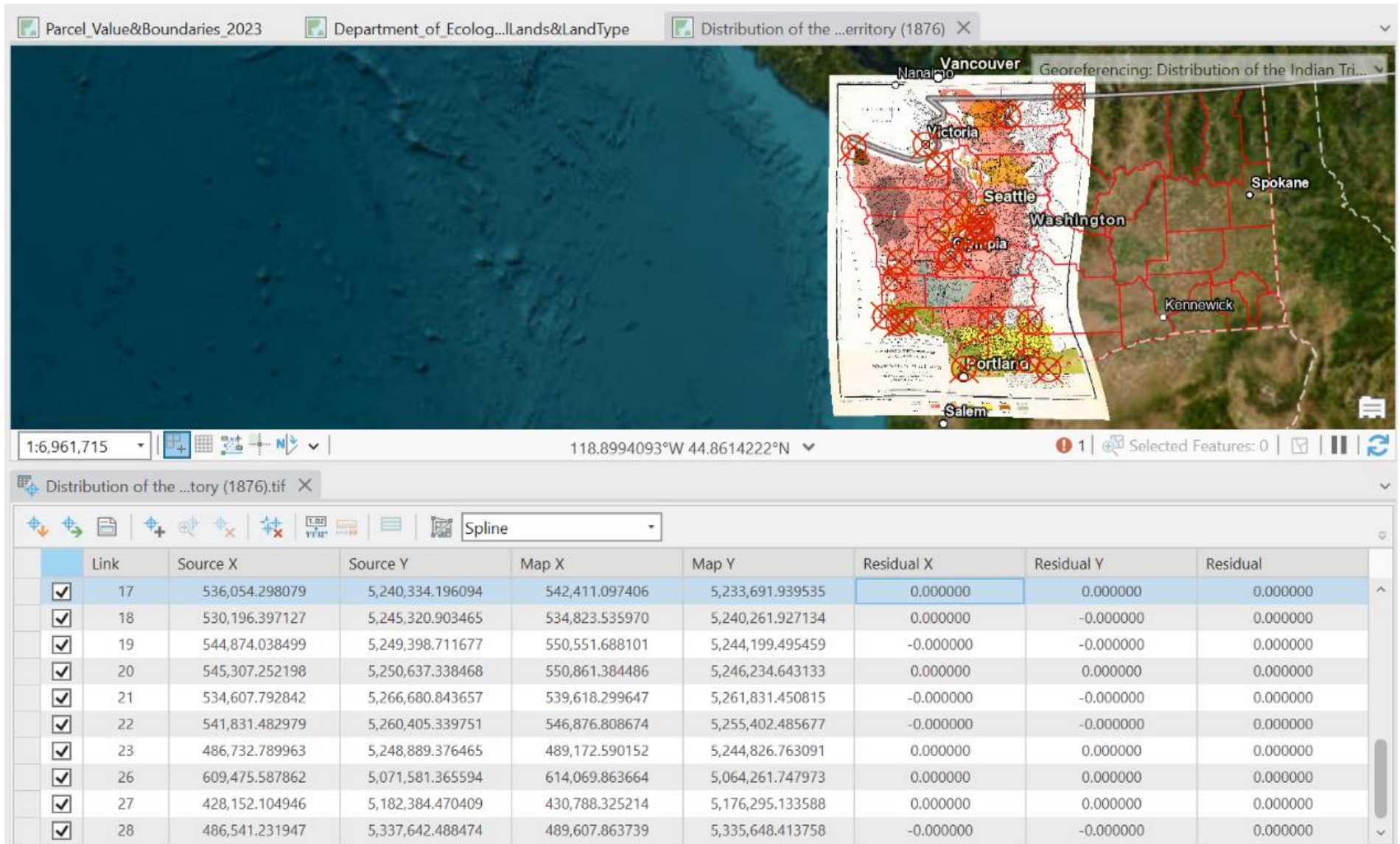


Figure 4 1876 Hand Drawn map Snapped to Geological Features with X and Y Coordinate

The original 1876 map underwent reclassification into a contemporary digital format, establishing each of the 21 identified tribes on the original map now depicted as individual polygons. Figure 5 indicates that the original 1876 map categorized tribes and nations from a colonialist standpoint, utilizing the term "families" to denote nations. This classification often required additional investigation and the utilization of the University of British Columbia records from the Hudson Bay Company to establish geographic placements.

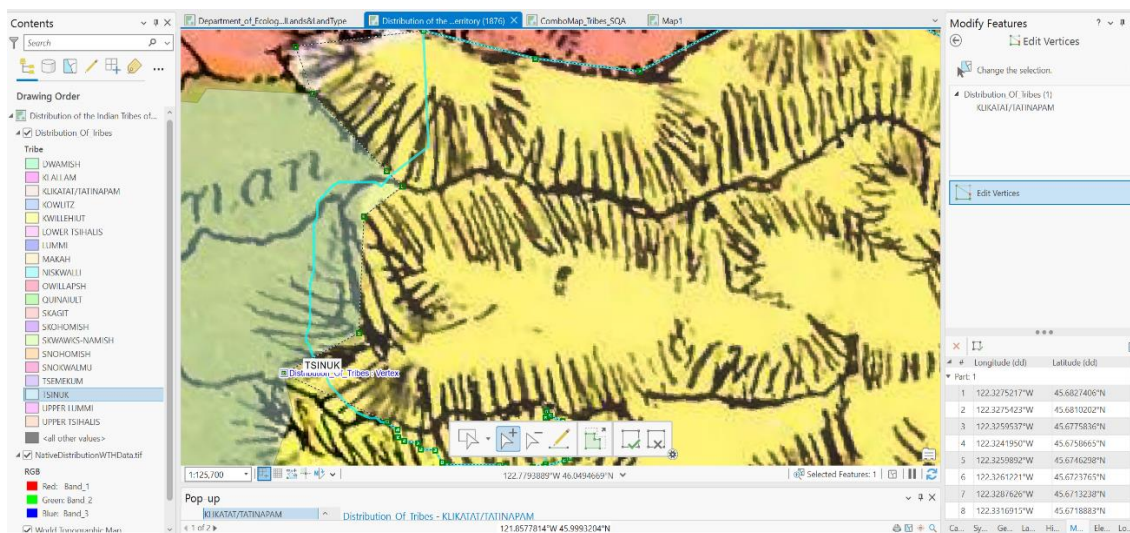


Figure 5: ArcGIS Pro Creating Polygons for a Cartography Modernization to Digital Map

The polygons were redrawn after a tribal adviser proposed approaching the map from a traditional ecological knowledge perspective rather than a colonialist one. Subsequent research revealed that tribal boundaries historically were not confined solely to land. Much of Puget Sound and other waterways functioned as shared areas, or "commons", with fluid tribal boundaries. If individuals remained within their tribe's territorial line of sight, they were considered within tribal territory. Figure 6 below shows the boundaries that resulted from that consultation.

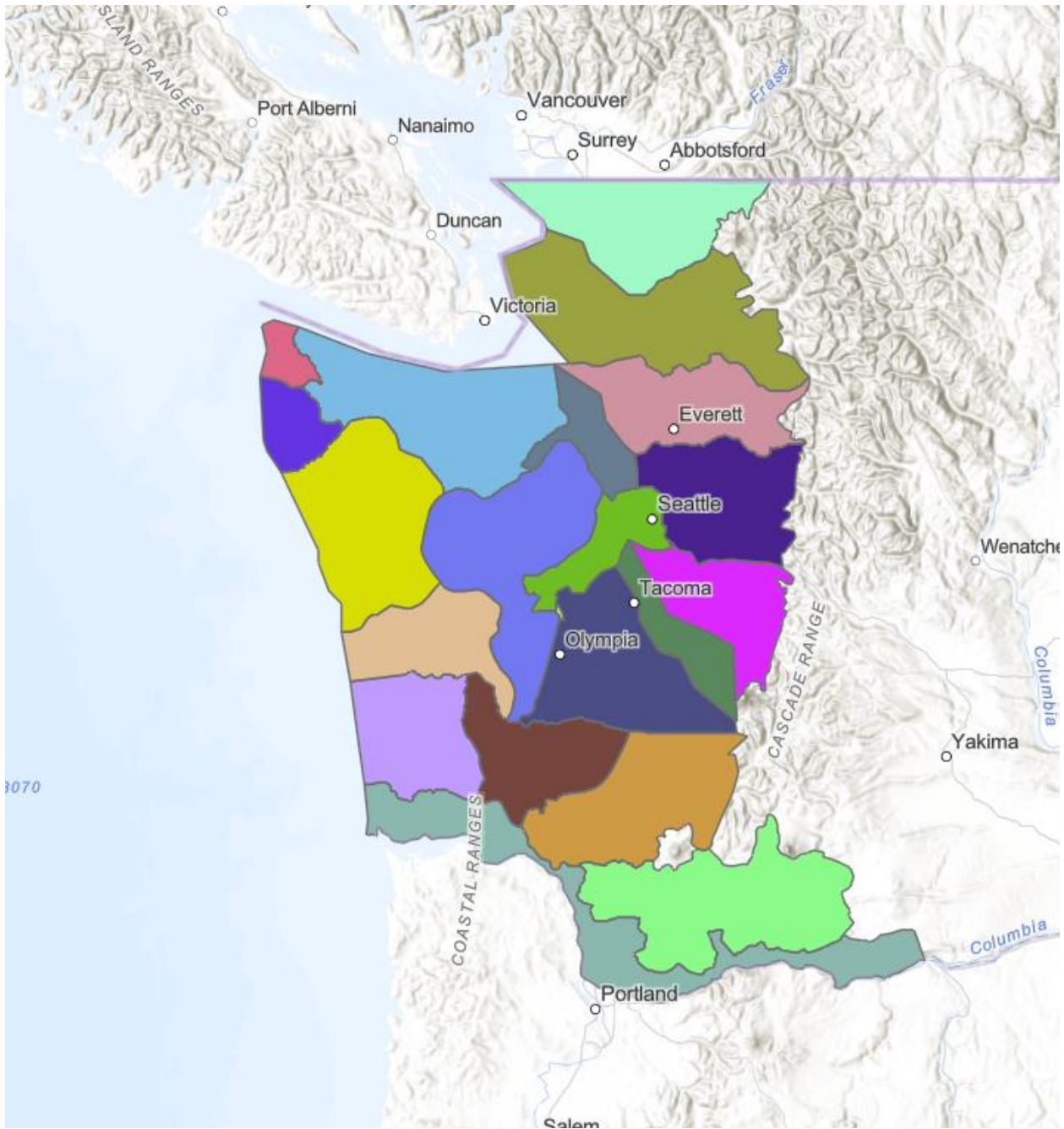


Figure 6: Completed Digitization of 1887 U.S. Department of Interior Map

Consistency in the polygons was ensured with the original map, but minor gaps and overlaps were encountered, which were resolved using a geoprocessing topology tool. Validation was performed; 488 errors were identified and meticulously corrected by hand. Attributes such as colonialist names, modern names, and tribal codes were added to the polygons for all 21

specified tribes/nations on the original map. Additionally, the format of the attribute table was edited, and the shape area was calculated in square feet, as seen in Figure 5, highlighting the Snoqualmie tribe.

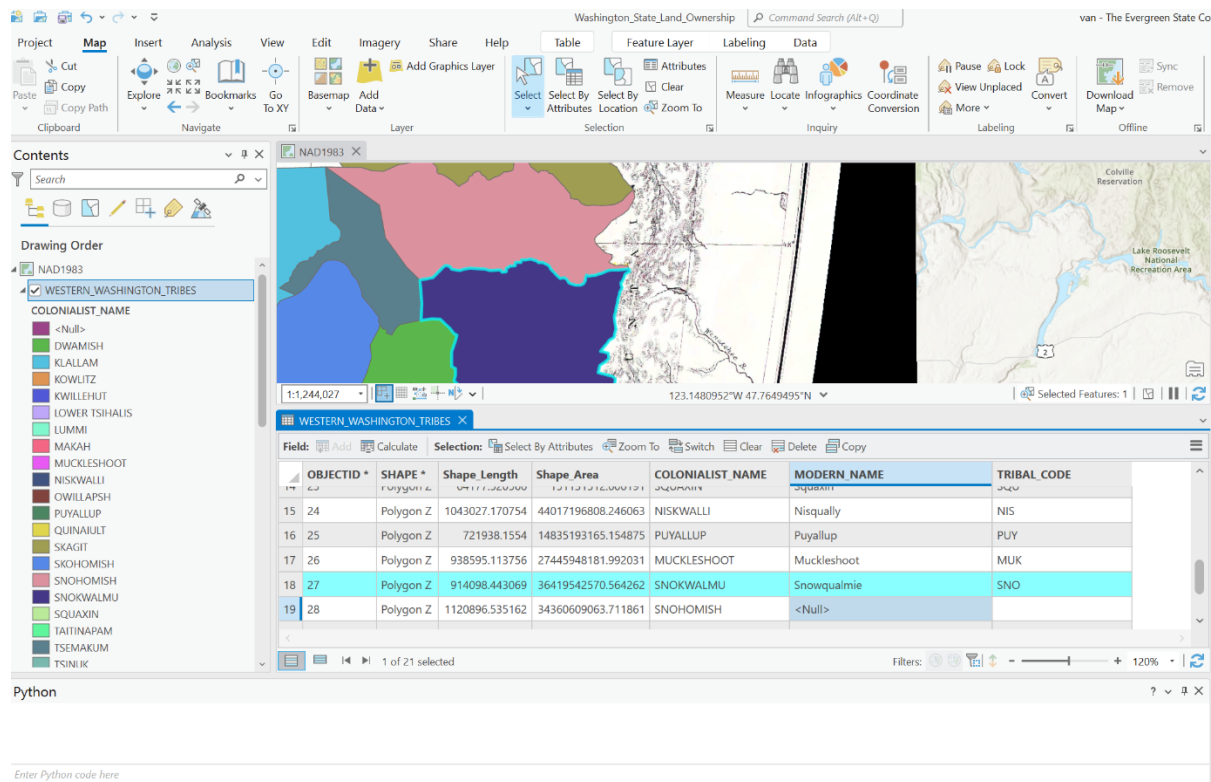


Figure 5 Tribal Boundaries Created with Tribal Names and Tribal Area

The Washington State parcel data was imported after extracting polygons from the original map in Figure 5. Then, the geoprocessing tool pairwise clip was used to trim the parcel data to the extent of the polygons. Polygons were delineated to align with the cartography in the 1876 map in Figure 1. Next, parcel data was merged with the 1876 map polygons. A spatial join, a geoprocessing tool, facilitated the unification by leveraging the geographic locations displayed on the base map to the overlaid layers to integrate information from their respective attribute tables into a single feature, as shown in Figure 6. The final master map, presented in Figure 7,

consists of the 1876 map, the Washington State Department of Ecology map, and the parcel data, thus consolidating all relevant data within one map.

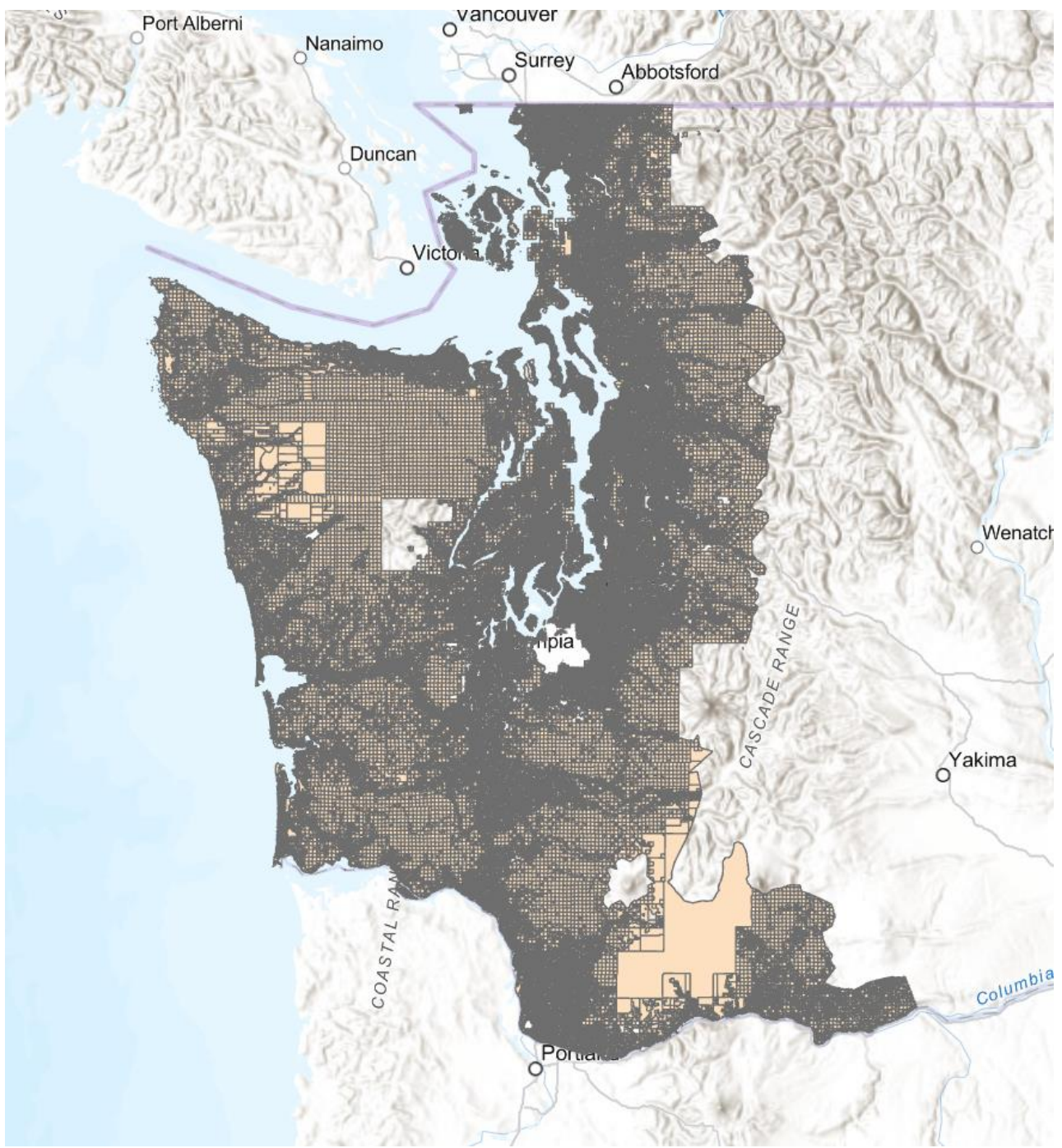


Figure 6 Parcel Data Merged with 1876 Polygons



Figure 7 Master Map of Parcels, Land Type, Treaty, Traditional Tribal Grounds, and County

After merging the three layers, the attribute table was automatically updated to include objectID in square feet, county name, land value, building value, shape length, shape area, and the modern name. This automated update of the attribute table demonstrates the efficiency of this process, saving valuable time. The tables were then split by county and exported to ArcGIS Pro and then to Excel.

IV.E Geoprocessing and Data Mining of the Department of Ecology Tribal Lands and Land Type

A similar approach was taken to analyze the Washington State Department of Ecology Tribal Lands and Land Type. The main difference is that this map was already created for geoprocessing, meaning each land type was displayed as its independent polygon; nothing needed to be produced or validated.

The parcel map was already trimmed and merged with the 1876 tribal distribution map, as seen in Figure 6. It was displayed over the Washington State Department of Ecology Tribal Lands and Land Type and trimmed to the same boundary extent. The 1876 merged parcel data map overlapped the Washington State Department of Ecology Tribal Lands and Land Type. The two layers were incorporated to make one final layer, which consisted of the 1876 merged parcel data map that included all the elements in the Department of Ecology Tribal Lands and Land Type map into one overall data source known as the Master Map, Figure 7.

This combined data was exported into standalone tables in ArcGIS Pro Figure 8. This step allowed a batch export to Microsoft Excel, Figure 10, separated into different worksheets by county in one large document for export to a second Excel document for analysis.

The screenshot shows the ArcGIS Pro interface with the 'Export Table' tool open. The tool's parameters are set as follows:

- Input Table:** Parcels_toTribes_toLands
- Output table:** ington_State_Land_Ownership.gdb\Kittitas\ExportTable
- Filter:** Where COUNTY_N is equal to Kittitas

The table preview below shows the following data:

OBJECTID	Shape	COUNTY_NM	VALUE_LAND	VALUE_BLDG	COLONIALIST_NAME	MODERN_NAME	TRIBAL_NM1	TREATY_NM	TREAT
1	Polygon Z	King	<Null>	<Null>	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
2	Polygon Z	King	203000	496000	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
3	Polygon Z	King	203000	596000	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
4	Polygon Z	King	203000	592000	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
5	Polygon Z	King	203000	508000	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
6	Polygon Z	King	203000	665000	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
7	Polygon Z	King	<Null>	<Null>	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
8	Polygon Z	King	<Null>	<Null>	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
9	Polygon Z	King	0	0	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855
10	Polygon Z	King	0	0	MUCKLESHOOT	Muckleshoot	Muckleshoot Indian Tri...	Treaty of Point Elliot	1855

Figure 8: Exporting County by County data from ArcGIS Pro for Exportation

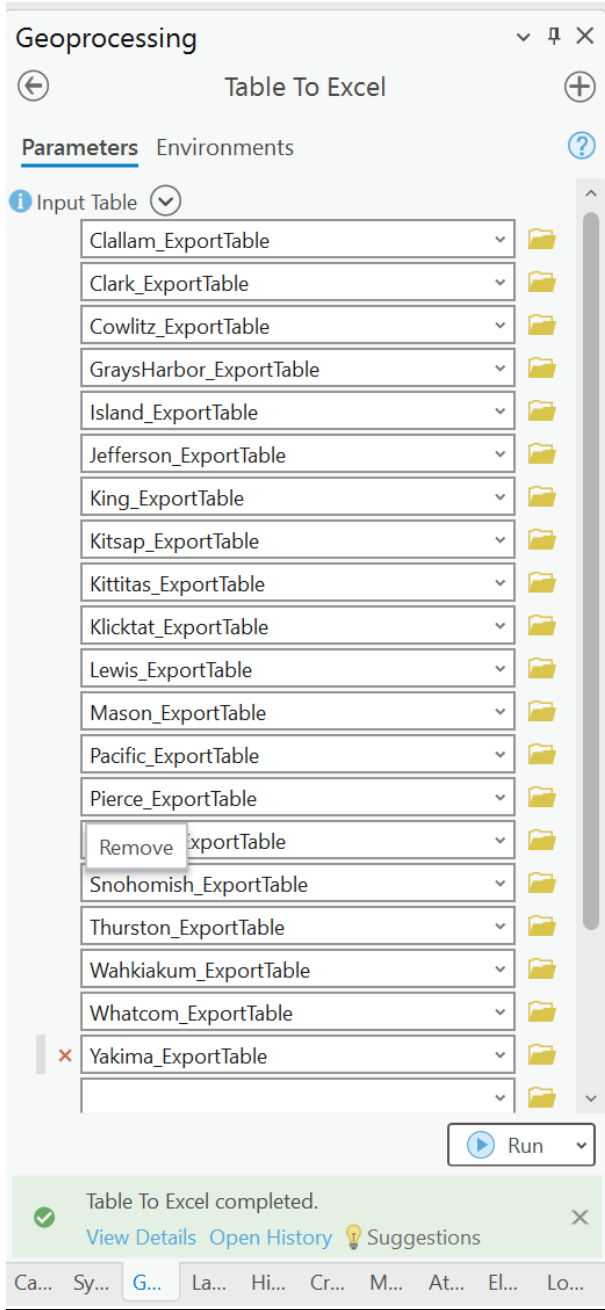


Figure 9: Exporting County by County Data from Microsoft Excel

IV.F Workbook One: Tribal Area Per County

Each workbook page was established as a table; the titles of land value were changed to the sum of land value, the building value was changed to the sum of improvements, and the shape area was altered to area square footage, as in Table 1. The use of pivot tables within Microsoft Excel allowed each county to be split per tribe, and the total number of parcels and square footage that belonged to each tribe within the county to be determined; the totals of both the land value and improvements were also added to the pivot table seen in Table 2.

Table 1 Example of Each Counties Export Table

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Valued Parcel Number	County Name	Tribe Name	Land Value	Improvements	Area SqFt
2		1 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			52219.49008
3		2 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			1464.123872
4		3 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			701.2760261
5		4 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			128976.699
6		5 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			581618.3543
7		6 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			57480.10928
8		7 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			9099.480014
9		8 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			3486.879753
10		9 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			12560.86792
11		10 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			8494.951473
12		11 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			12403.90517
13		12 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			7911.353693
14		13 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			3793.065621
15		14 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			9705.941922
16		15 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			2317.841817
17		16 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			14304.29659
18		17 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			19840.76494
19		18 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			2753.542005
20		19 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			2215.08649
21		20 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			21197.06625
22		21 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			3946.490657
23		22 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			1324.954943
24		23 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			9177.377363
25		24 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			5114.487492
26		25 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			1687.475644
27		26 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			59213.31532
28		27 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			6300.585312
29		28 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			4451.822762
30		29 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			2214.543624
31		30 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			1460.225022
32		31 Clallam	Lower_Elwah			87851.27791

Table 2: Pivot Table Export Example for Callam County

Row Labels	Sum of Valued Parcel Number	Sum of Area SqFt	Sum of Land Value	Sum of Improvements
Clallam				
James_Town_S'klallam	1,031,019	521,386,893.15	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lower_Elwah	1,226,708,284	32,104,607,750.55	\$11,022,766,575.00	\$3,560,648,326.00
Maka	9,161,226	4,543,283,467.29	\$3,529,914.00	\$2,620,323.00
Quileute&Hoh	226,314,892	8,144,345,881.67	\$407,689,930.00	\$106,698,788.00
Quinault	9,712,869	3,903,724,381.02	\$1,594,266.00	\$1,797,635.00
Skokomish	149,491	30,863,282.21	\$0.00	\$0.00
Grand Total	1,473,077,781	49,248,211,655.88	\$11,435,580,685.00	\$3,671,765,072.00

The pivot tables were combined into one master data spreadsheet for Western Washington, which calculates the total value of the land and improvements lost by each tribe. Annual percentage rates (APRs) of 1%, 3%, and 5% were calculated for each tribe for the 2022/2023 fiscal year, and the total APR per county. Quantifying generational wealth was problematic, so the APR was based only on the most recent parcel data. Additionally, each country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022 was halved and factored in as a principal benchmark of generational wealth loss.

Due to GDP swings in market conditions, the GDP input required annual adjustment. The total yearly price per county and the total population were also determined. Each reported individual's shared responsibility was calculated by dividing the total price per county by the population. The calculated APRs for each county were combined with the 50% county-wide GDP. Each calculated rate reflected a reparation tax added to the sales tax at 0.15%, 0.10%, or 0.05%. The final three columns on the master data sheet exhibit the reparation sales tax at 0.15%, 0.10%, and 0.05% per individual for each dollar spent daily, as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: APR+50% Annual GDP Options in Pink; Sales Tax Profits in One Year with three Potential Tax Options

County & Tribe	1% APR + 50% Annual GDP	3% APR + 50% Annual GDP	5% APR + 50% Annual GDP	Annual Sales Reparation Tax at 0.15% Per \$ spent PP	Annual Sales Reparation Tax at 0.10% Per \$ spent	Annual Sales Reparation Tax at
<u>Clallam</u>	\$152,680,011.07	\$454,826,926.21	\$756,973,841.35	\$42,598.24	\$28,398.83	\$14,199.41
<u>Clark</u>	\$1,097,900,804.97	\$3,264,746,134.91	\$5,431,591,464.85	\$282,936.50	\$188,624.34	\$94,312.17
<u>Cowlitz</u>	\$186,103,568.90	\$551,684,338.70	\$917,265,108.50	\$61,295.91	\$40,863.94	\$20,431.97
<u>Grays Harbor</u>	\$113,517,987.84	\$337,244,855.52	\$560,971,723.20	\$42,178.31	\$28,118.87	\$14,059.44
<u>Island</u>	\$257,889,687.75	\$769,617,253.25	\$1,281,344,818.75	\$47,427.19	\$31,618.13	\$15,809.06
<u>Jefferson</u>	\$82,990,702.62	\$247,596,621.86	\$412,202,541.10	\$18,389.98	\$12,259.99	\$6,129.99
<u>King</u>	\$6,059,719,434.64	\$17,772,982,607.92	\$29,486,245,781.20	\$1,233,398.15	\$822,265.43	\$411,132.72
<u>Kitsap</u>	\$726,652,195.09	\$2,164,479,242.27	\$3,602,306,289.45	\$148,631.47	\$99,087.65	\$49,543.82
<u>Klickitat</u>	\$33,818,314.70	\$99,537,606.10	\$165,256,897.50	\$12,481.91	\$8,321.27	\$4,160.64
<u>Lewis</u>	\$196,753,847.00	\$585,582,359.00	\$974,410,871.00	\$44,187.08	\$29,458.06	\$14,729.03
<u>Mason</u>	\$131,590,905.95	\$392,744,824.85	\$653,898,743.75	\$36,555.48	\$24,370.32	\$12,185.16
<u>Pacific</u>	\$92,199,281.00	\$275,696,653.00	\$459,194,025.00	\$12,809.31	\$8,539.54	\$4,269.77
<u>San Juan</u>	\$111,864,488.48	\$334,531,245.44	\$557,198,002.40	\$9,855.55	\$6,570.37	\$3,285.18
<u>Skagit</u>	\$379,036,025.55	\$1,128,335,206.65	\$1,877,634,387.75	\$70,739.74	\$47,159.83	\$23,579.91
<u>Skamania</u>	\$19,758,181.50	\$58,897,883.50	\$98,037,585.50	\$6,634.61	\$4,423.07	\$2,211.54
<u>Pierce</u>	\$2,109,365,991.31	\$6,271,653,485.93	\$10,433,940,980.55	\$495,476.55	\$330,317.70	\$165,158.85
<u>Snohomish</u>	\$2,121,778,486.52	\$6,310,152,311.56	\$10,498,526,136.60	\$450,090.44	\$300,060.30	\$150,030.15
<u>Thurston</u>	\$557,616,682.70	\$1,654,923,244.10	\$2,752,229,805.50	\$159,068.46	\$106,045.64	\$53,022.82
<u>Wahkiakum</u>	\$8,343,807.80	\$24,908,677.40	\$41,473,547.00	\$2,450.61	\$1,633.74	\$816.87
<u>Whatcom</u>	\$526,335,648.76	\$1,559,411,930.28	\$2,592,488,211.80	\$125,512.73	\$83,675.16	\$41,837.58

VI.G Workbook Two: Economic Analysis at a County Level

Workbook One was designed for economic analysis based on a multitude of factors. It was not intended to examine the historical human element involved when working with sovereign nations within colonial power borders. The impact of different treaties, the understanding of those treaties, and colonialist land grabs of agreed-upon land by the colonial power and the independent sovereign nation were taken into consideration.

Work Book Two consists of the merged values of the county name, the value of the land and improvement value with the tribal name, the treaty, if one existed, the year if it was made, and the type of land between Ceded Lands, Disputed Lands, Non-treaty Lands, Off-Reservation Trust Lands, Rescinded Reservation, and Reservation.

Next, this data was compiled for analysis using a pivot table option, establishing specific parameters to be displayed within the table. The particular parameters included the sum of objectID or the total number of parcels, the total sum of the value of land, the total sum of improvements on each parcel, and the total number of square feet dedicated to each parcel. These were split per county, followed by the tribes that reside within that county, any possible treaties, and the dates of said treaties, as in Table 4.

The pivot tables were then used to calculate and create charts, as in Figure 10, allowing the data to be graphed to understand the analysis better. A master pivot table was created as the graphs were produced, illustrated in Figure 11. A dual-axis style graph was selected, with land value and improvements on one axis and the square footage on another. Each graph, like the one in Figure 11, clearly and concisely outlines the data being illustrated, utilizing the table within the graph feature and emphasizing the color coordination of each element with a dual legend.

Table 4: Including Tribal Name, Land Value, Improvements, and Treaties

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	OBJECTID	COUNTY NM	VALUE LAND	IMPROVEMEN	TRIBAL NAME	TRIBAL_NM1	TREATY	TREATY YEA	LAND TYPE	Area in SqFt
2	1	Grays Harbor	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	Chehalis	Chehalis Confede			RES	1,527,457.36
3	2	Grays Harbor	\$48,260.00	\$292,151.00	Chehalis	Chehalis Confede			RES	111,957.91
4	3	Grays Harbor	\$48,412.00	\$93,496.00	Chehalis	Chehalis Confede			RES	124,634.64
5	4	Grays Harbor	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	Chehalis	Chehalis Confede			RES	16,368.15
6	5	Grays Harbor	\$0.00	\$57,750.00	Chehalis	Chehalis Confede			RES	13,999.92
7	6	Grays Harbor	\$0.00	\$581,500.00	Chehalis	Chehalis Confede			RES	51,146.31
8	7	Grays Harbor	\$24,996.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	8,839,732.77
9	8	Grays Harbor	\$63,000.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	3,328,710.89
10	9	Grays Harbor	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,001.33
11	10	Grays Harbor	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	1,785,171.38
12	11	Grays Harbor	\$375.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.57
13	12	Grays Harbor	\$1,725.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.70
14	13	Grays Harbor	\$5,152.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.70
15	14	Grays Harbor	\$4,422.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.70
16	15	Grays Harbor	\$11,500.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.70
17	16	Grays Harbor	\$5,152.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.63
18	17	Grays Harbor	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	60,002.57
19	18	Grays Harbor	\$68,992.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	3,792,804.18
20	19	Grays Harbor	\$94.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,999.94
21	20	Grays Harbor	\$311.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,999.97
22	21	Grays Harbor	\$2,800.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,999.88
23	22	Grays Harbor	\$622.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,999.88
24	23	Grays Harbor	\$466.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,999.97
25	24	Grays Harbor	\$128,000.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	6,897,411.51
26	25	Grays Harbor	\$2,800.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,980.11
27	26	Grays Harbor	\$466.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,999.50
28	27	Grays Harbor	\$11,878.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	39,981.63
29	28	Grays Harbor	\$31,364.00	\$0.00	Quinault				NTA	3,831,166.65

Chart Area

Row Labels	Sum of OBJECTID	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS
Wahkiakum			
Cowlitz	9486733	273859080	554384400
Willapa			
Treaty of Medicine Creek	7170	0	0
Grand Total	9493903	273859080	554384400

PivotTable Fields

Active All

Choose fields to add to report: ⚙️

Search 🔍

- IMPROVEMENTS
- TRIBAL NAME
 - TRIBAL_NM1
- TREATY
 - TREATY YEAR
 - LAND TYPE
 - Area in SqFt

Drag fields between areas below:

Filters	Columns
	Σ Values
Rows	Σ Values
COUNTY NM	Sum of OBJECTID
TRIBAL NAME	Sum of VALUE LAND
TREATY	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS

Defer Layout Update Update

Figure 10 Pivot Table to Chart

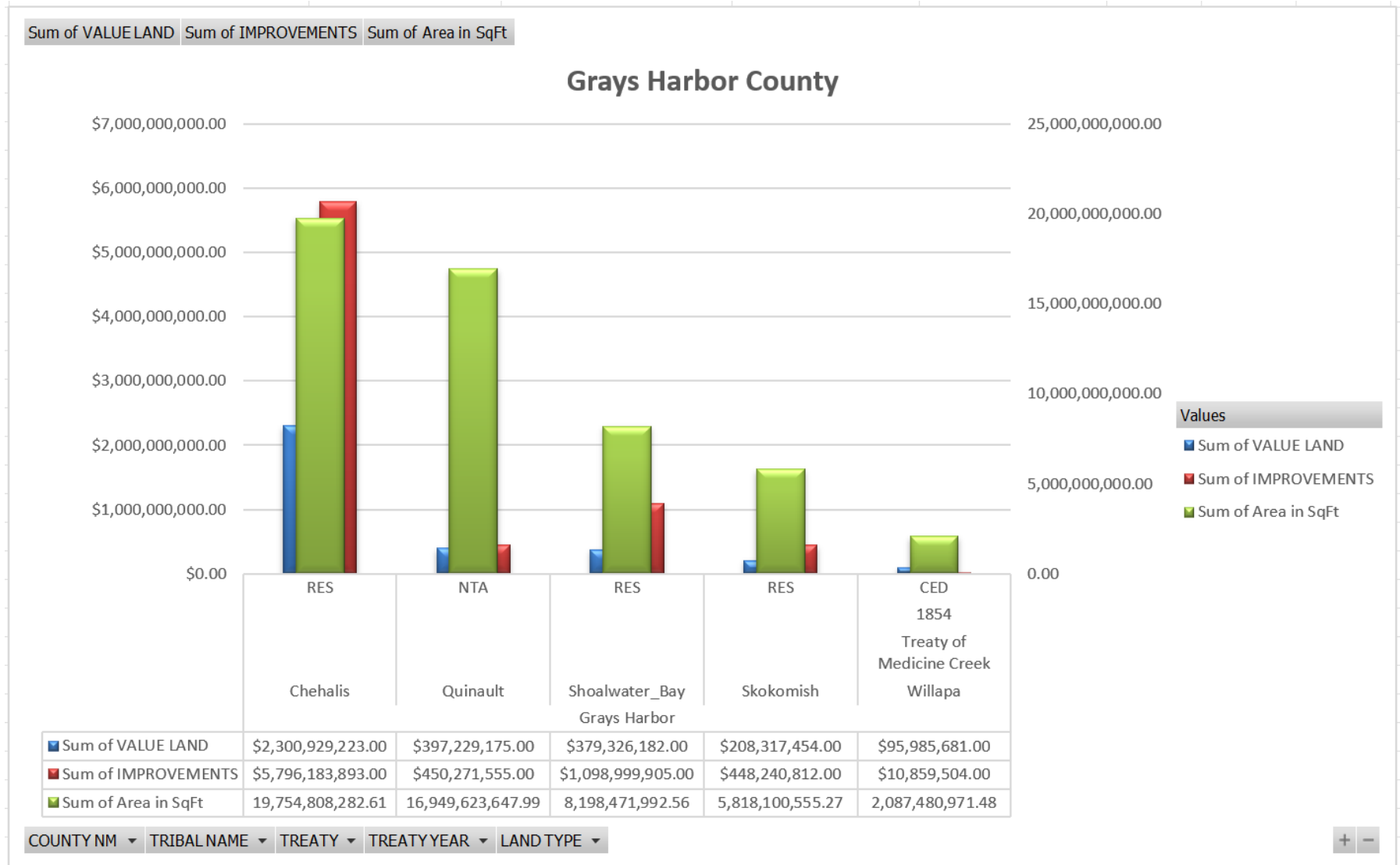
Table 5: Master Pivot Table

Table

6

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Grays Harbor			
Chehalis			
RES	\$2,300,929,223.00	\$5,796,183,893.00	19,754,808,282.61
Quinault			
NTA	\$397,229,175.00	\$450,271,555.00	16,949,623,647.99
Shoalwater_Bay			
RES	\$379,326,182.00	\$1,098,999,905.00	8,198,471,992.56
Skokomish			
RES	\$208,317,454.00	\$448,240,812.00	5,818,100,555.27
Willapa			
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
CED	\$95,985,681.00	\$10,859,504.00	2,087,480,971.48
Grand Total	\$3,381,787,715.00	\$7,804,555,669.00	52,808,485,449.92

Figure 11 Graph Example of County Data:



CHAPTER V: RESULTS

V.A Overview

Much of the research and information utilized in this analysis was based upon African American reparational models and considers the inherent racism and white supremacy institutionalized in the United States.¹¹¹ The economic analysis began by demonstrating the justification of the reparations for each tribe by county, including the treaty and the year it was ratified. This was supported by a thorough analysis, resulting in 18 detailed tables; further details appear in Appendix A.

The subsequent section of the analysis encompassed various economic aspects for each county, including Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and population.¹¹² The outcomes of this financial analysis provided a per-person shared responsibility articulated in dollar terms based on

¹¹¹ Patrick Roehm, “Forty Acres for the Modern Day: The Economic Implications of Reparations for African Americans,” *Policy Perspectives* 29 (May 5, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.4079/pp.v29i0.8>. Roehm, “Forty Acres for the Modern Day: The Economic Implications of Reparations for African Americans.” Roehm,

¹¹² Washington Research and Analysis, “Gross Domestic Product by County,” <https://washington.reaproject.org/>, 2024, <https://washington.reaproject.org/data-tables/gsp-a200n/>. Washington Research and Analysis, “Gross Domestic Product by County,” <https://washington.reaproject.org/>, 2024, <https://washington.reaproject.org/data-tables/gsp-a200n/>. Washington Research and Analysis, “Gross Domestic Product by County,” <https://washington.reaproject.org/>, 2024, <https://washington.reaproject.org/data-tables/gsp-a200n/>.

2022/2023 data. The data came from the State of Washington Geodatabase and the State of Washington 2022/2023 census reporting.¹¹³

This total accumulation also served as the foundation for further analyses. The Annual Percentage Rate (APR) was based on the total evaluation at 1%, 3%, and 5%, respectively. These APR percentages are far lower than the lowest available APR in the state at 10.169%.¹¹⁴ The results of the interest calculations were added to the 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculation, representing the total value owed annually. Given the inherent challenge of quantifying generational wealth, the values calculated this way offer a starting point for discussion.¹¹⁵

In these analyses, reparations were assumed to come from a sales tax paid by all people residing or doing business on land that once belonged to Native Americans. Those people now reap benefits from that land, whether they own property, conduct business, recreate, or merely pass through to somewhere else. The sales tax amount can be adjusted depending on the per-county evaluation, providing a clear and transparent methodology for its determination. This ensures that all stakeholders are well-informed and can actively participate in decision-making, fostering a sense of inclusivity.

The table results speak for themselves, and as an economic analysis, let the numbers have voice and sing. The reparations topic has been tackled under different options for funding; yet no

¹¹³ U.S Department of Commerce and U.S. Census Bureau, “State of Washington,” 2023, www.ofm.wa.gov.U.S

¹¹⁴ WaFd Bank, “Lot and Loans in Washington State,” [wafdbank.com](https://www.wafdbank.com/personal-banking/home-loans/land-loans-washington-state), 2024, <https://www.wafdbank.com/personal-banking/home-loans/land-loans-washington-state>.

¹¹⁵ Daugherty Greg, Howard Ebony, and Ecker Jared, “Generational Wealth: Overview, Examples, and FAQs,” [investopedia.com](https://www.investopedia.com/generational-wealth-definition-5189580), April 8, 2024, <https://www.investopedia.com/generational-wealth-definition-5189580>.

significant actions have been taken.¹¹⁶ However, it is vital that reparation payments be structured and not distributed as lump sums, which would more than likely produce a short economic boost. Structured payments would assist long-term economic ability and assist cessation within systems of oppression.¹¹⁷ The case for reparations has already been made. The purpose of this financial analysis is to explain the necessity to correct historical harm and provide amends wherever possible, which, in most cases, is due to the imperialistic colonial actions of the United States. This analysis also presents a realistic option for reparations based on all citizens' shared responsibility. Shared responsibility is a guiding principle of international law; a person shares responsibility when he/she/they “knowingly aids or assists” in another individual committing a

¹¹⁶ Kutz Christopher, “STATEMENT OF DARREN CRUZAN DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF JUSTICE SERVICES BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE OVERSIGHT FIELD HEARING ON ‘ADDRESSING TRAUMA AND MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN INDIAN COUNTRY,’” 2016.

¹¹⁷ Yusuf Nuruddin, “The Promises and Pitfalls of Reparations,” 2020.

crime.¹¹⁸ This would include the culpability of the United States and its citizens for the treatment of the Native Americans.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁸ André Nollkaemper et al., “Guiding Principles on Shared Responsibility in International Law,” *European Journal of International Law* 31, no. 1 (February 1, 2020): 15–72, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/cha017>. André Nollkaemper et al., “Guiding Principles on Shared Responsibility in International Law,” *European Journal of International Law* 31, no. 1 (February 1, 2020): 15–72, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/cha017>. André Nollkaemper et al., “Guiding Principles on Shared Responsibility in International Law,” *European Journal of International Law* 31, no. 1 (February 1, 2020): 15–72, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/cha017>. André Nollkaemper et al., “Guiding Principles on Shared Responsibility in International Law,” *European Journal of International Law* 31, no. 1 (February 1, 2020): 15–72, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/cha017>.

¹¹⁹ Larry Alexander, “Culpability,” in *The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Criminal Law* (Oxford University Press, 2011), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195314854.003.0009>. Alexander, “Culpability.” Alexander, “Culpability.” Alexander, “Culpability.”

V.B Workbook One Results: Tribal Area Per Couy including any Treaties and Year

V.B.a Callam County:

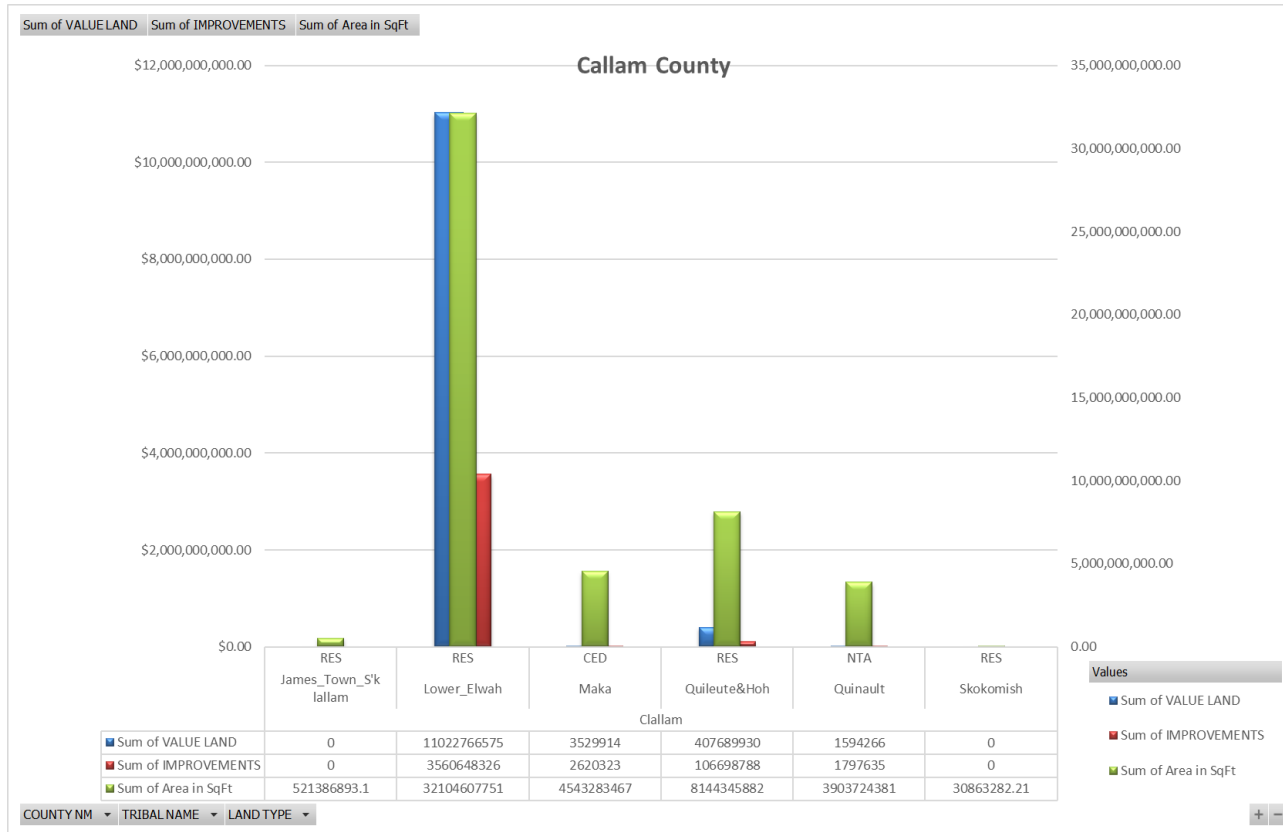


Figure 12 Callam County

V.B.b Clark County:

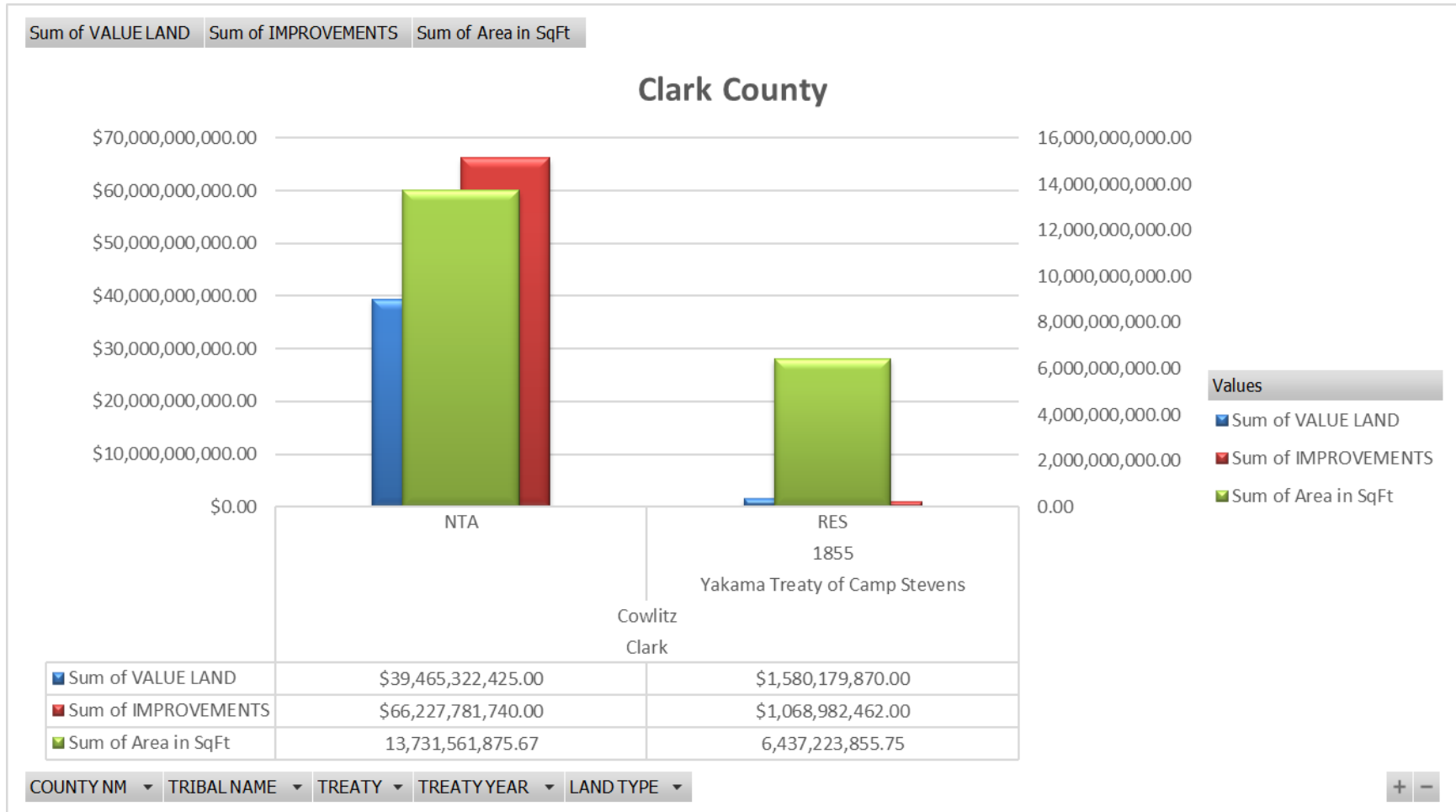


Figure 13 Clark County

V.B.c Cowlitz County:

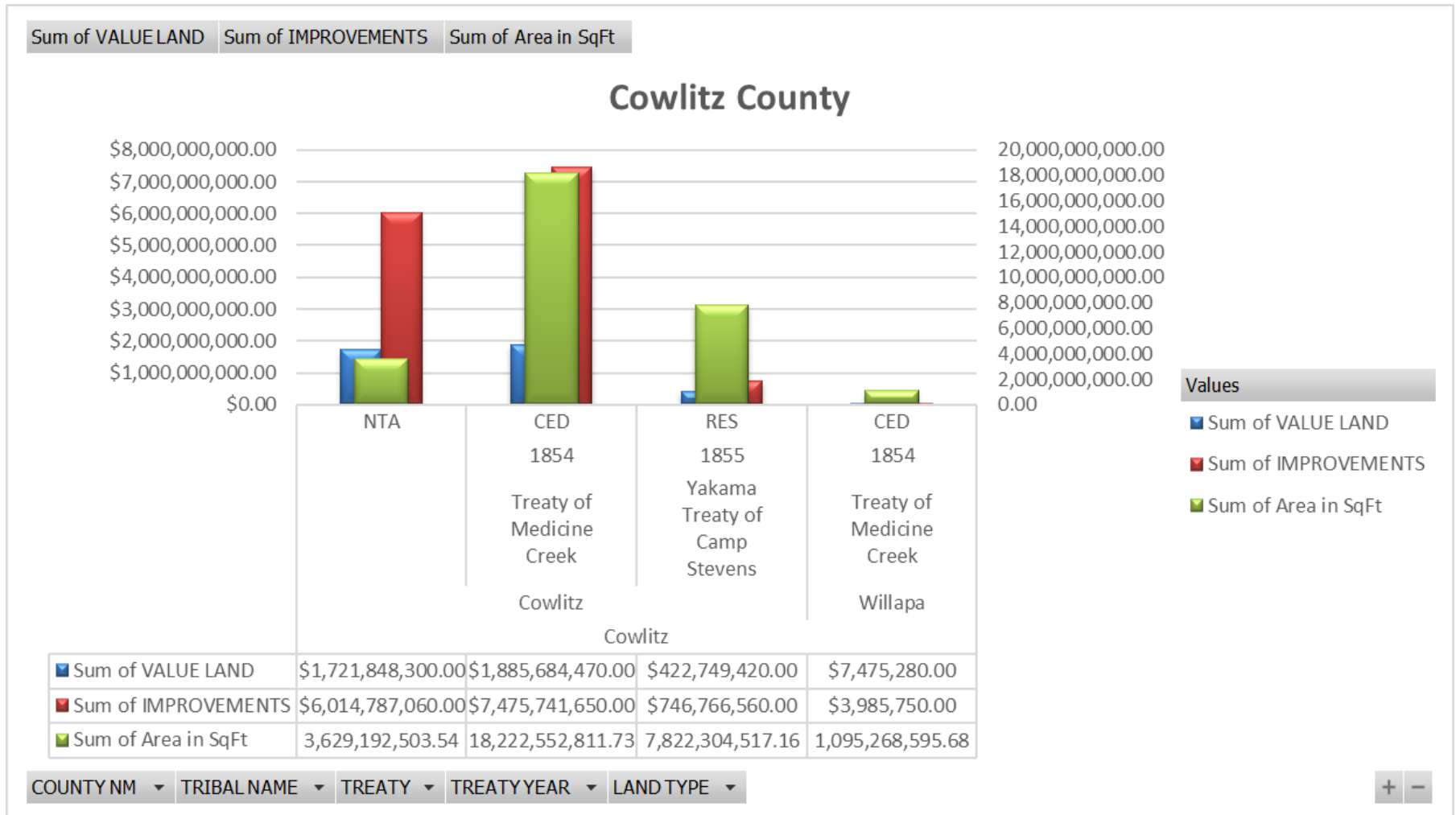


Figure 14 Cowlitz County

V.B.d Grays Harbor County:

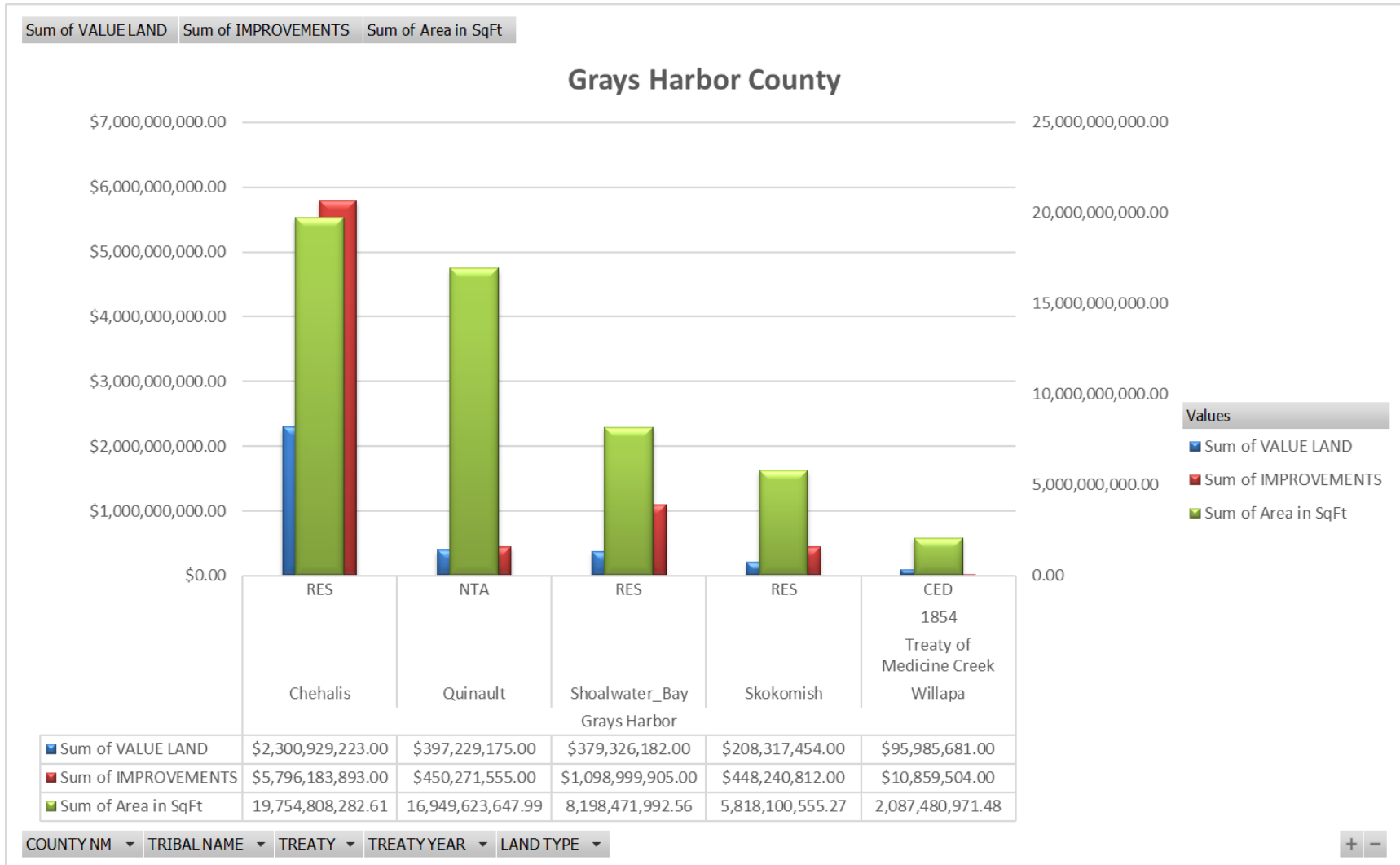


Figure 15 Grays Harbor County

V.B.e Island County:

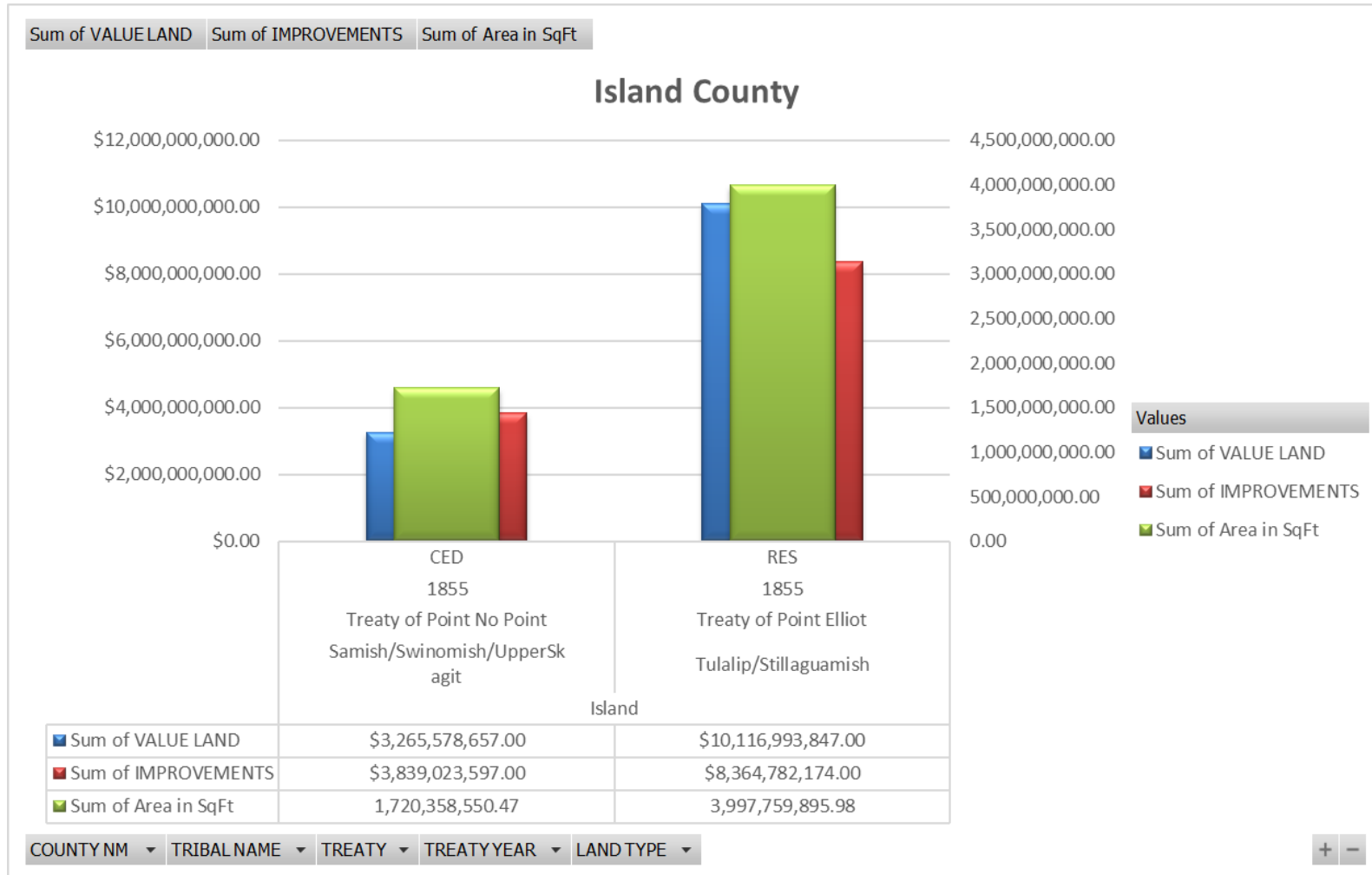


Figure 16 Island County

V.B.f Jefferson County

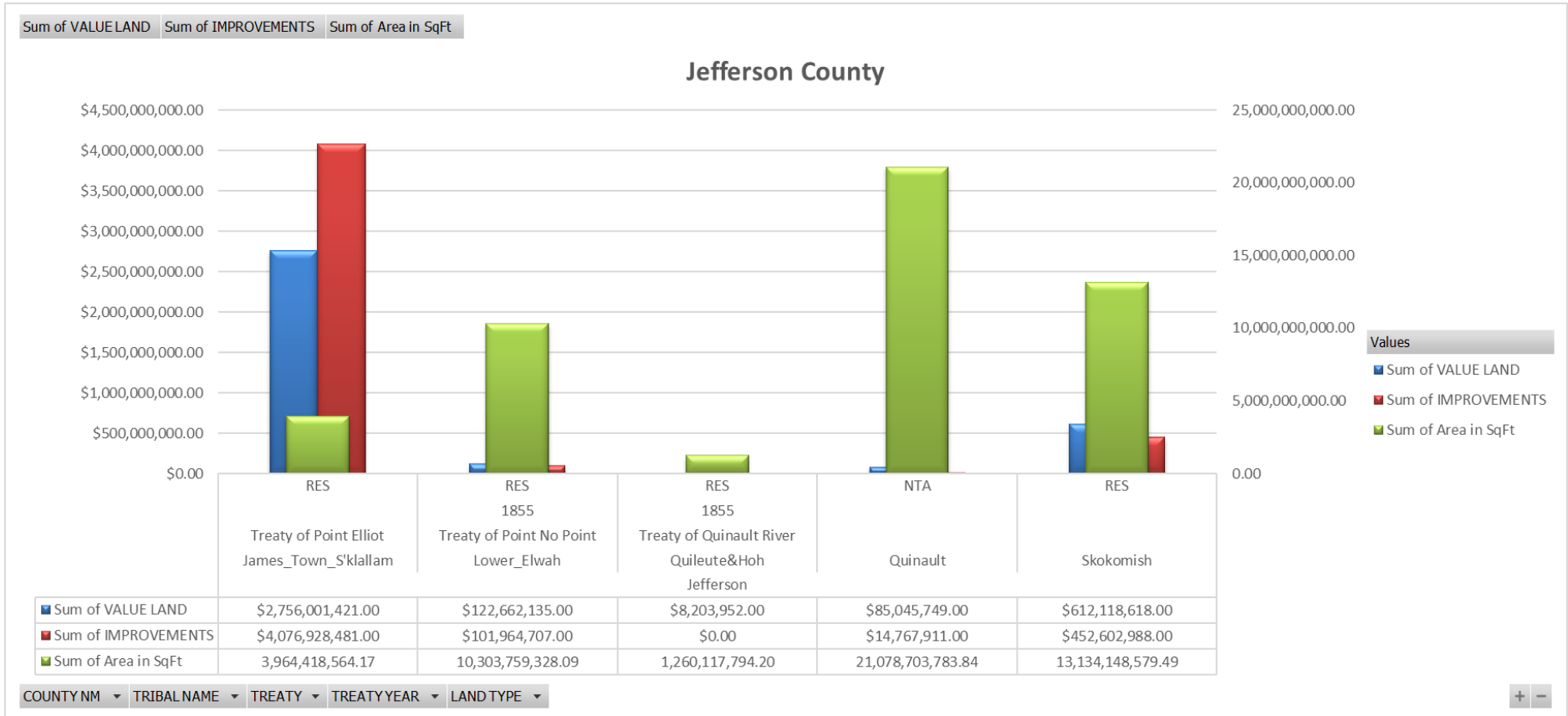


Figure 17 Jefferson County

V.B.g King County:

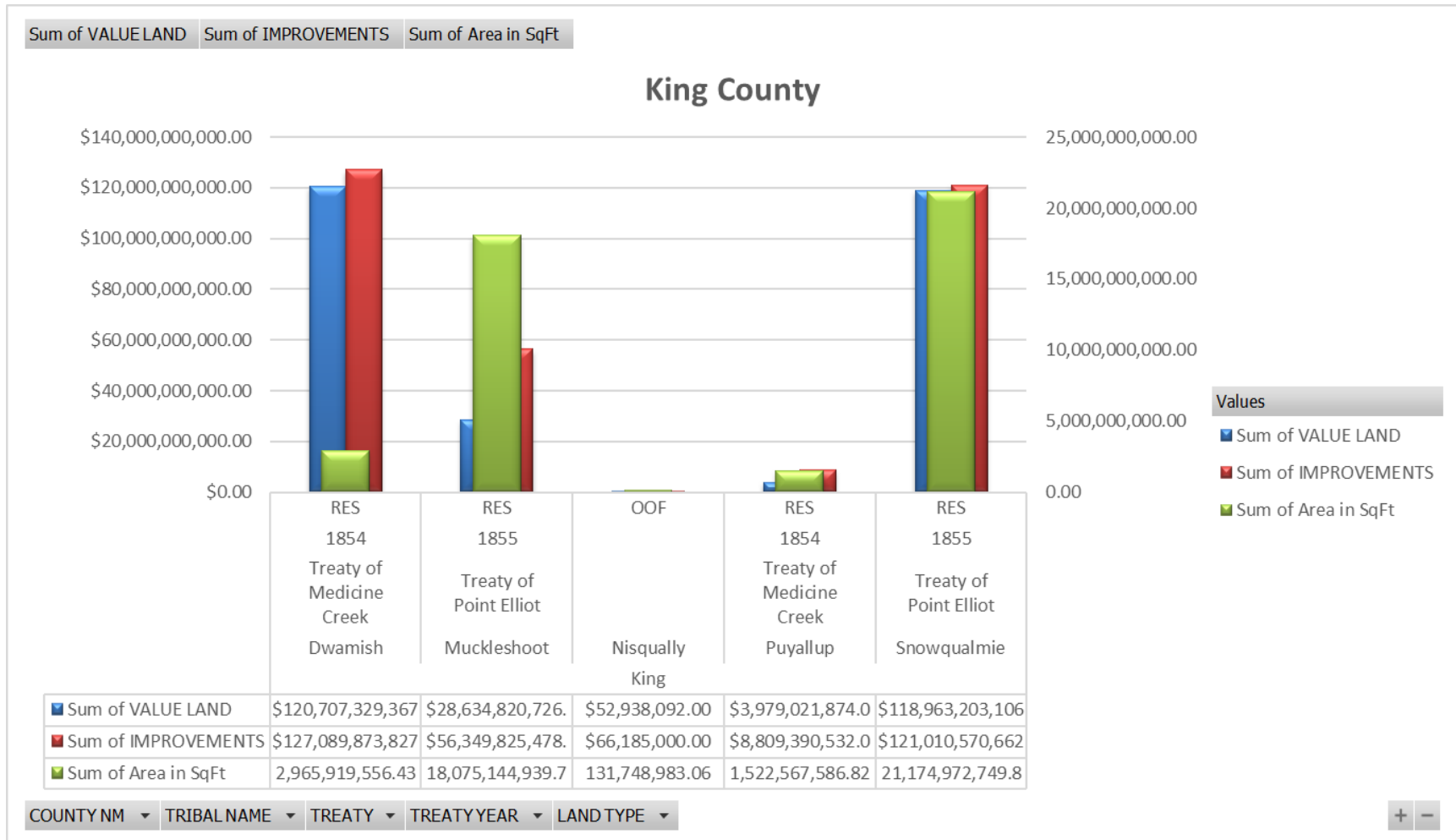


Figure 36 King County

V.B.h Kitsap County:

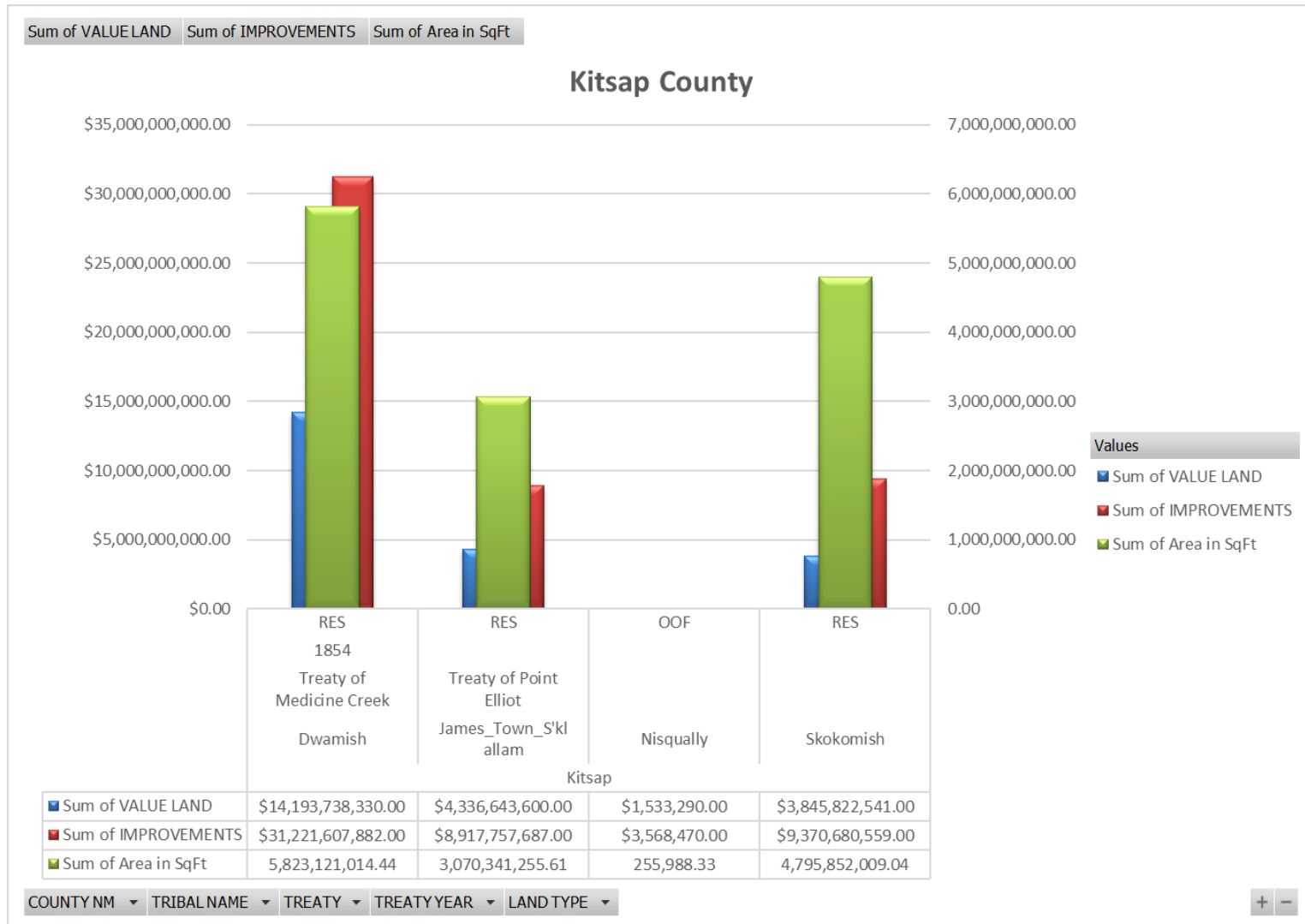


Figure 37 Kitsap County

V.B.i Klickitat County:

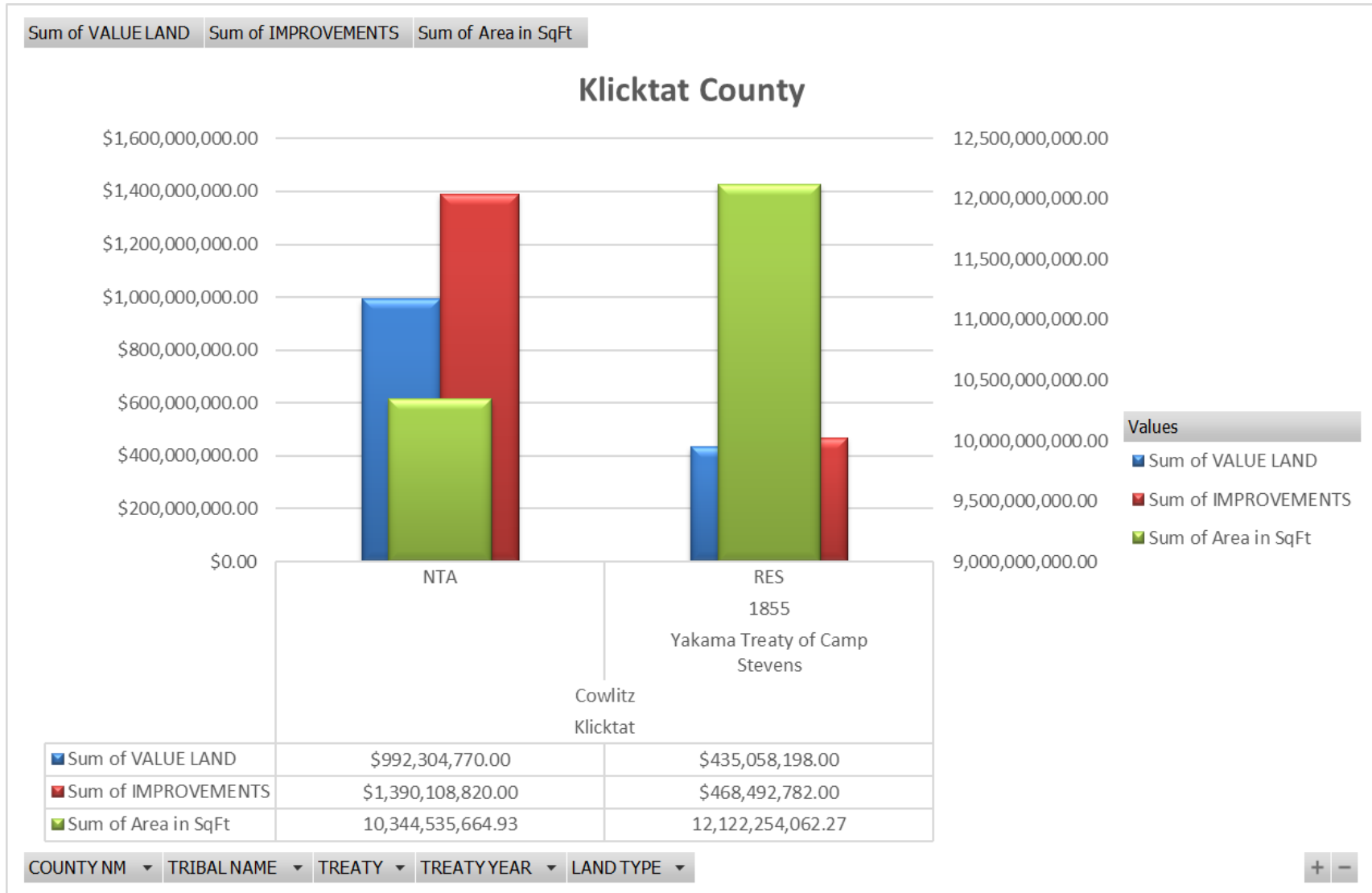
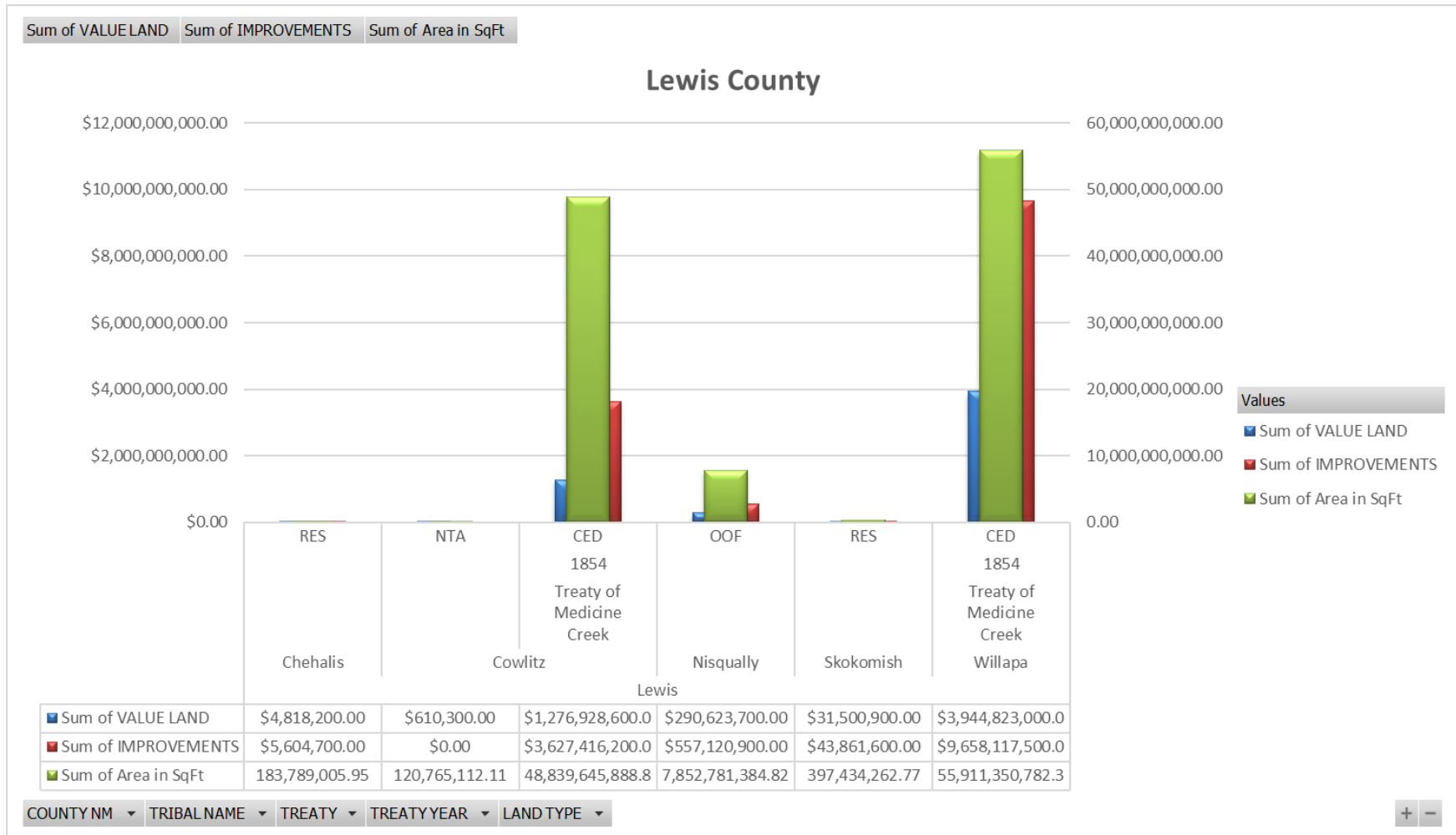


Figure 38 Klickitat County

V.B.j Lewis County:

Figure 39 Lewis County



V.B.k Maison County:

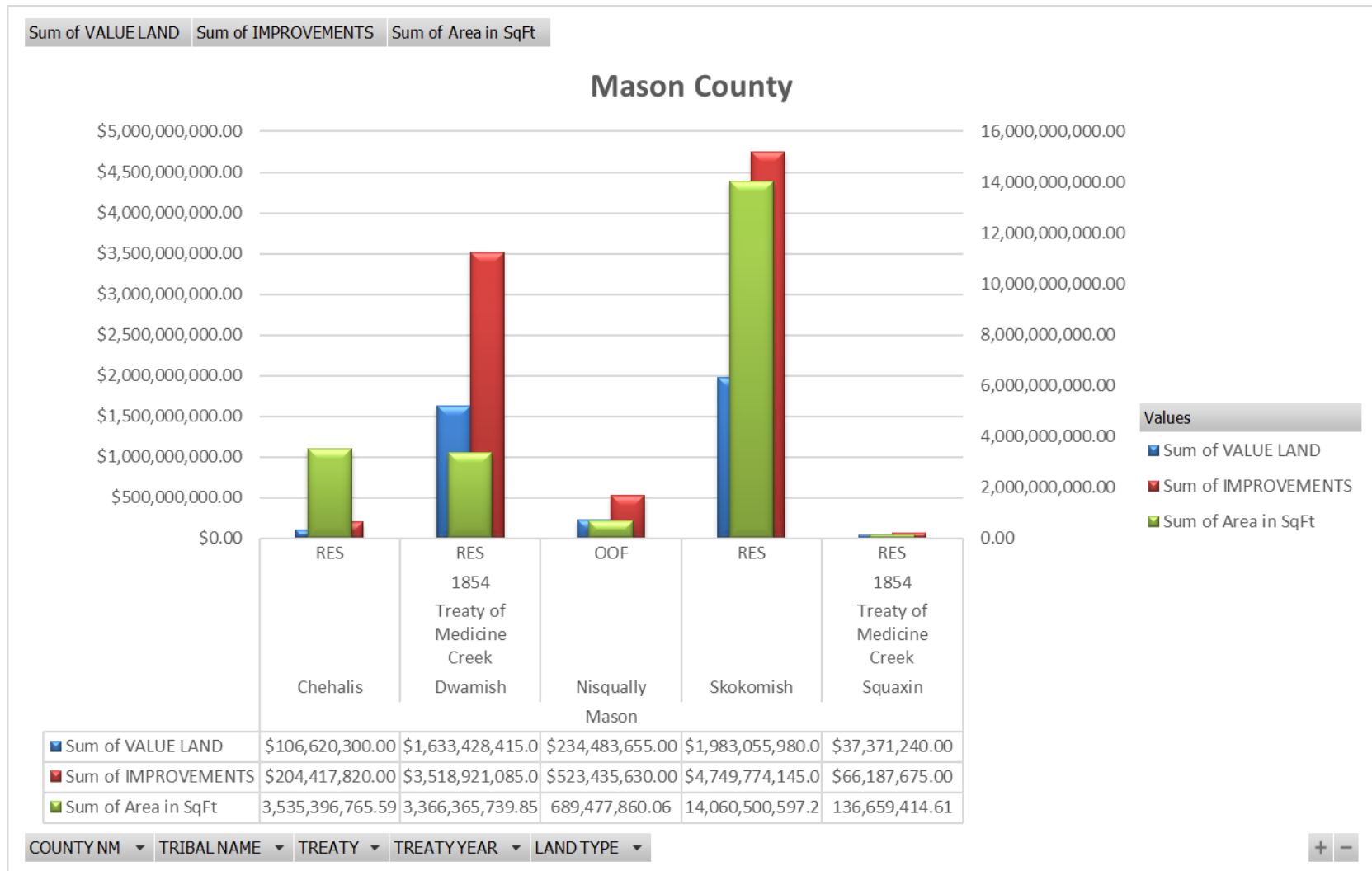


Figure 40 Mason County

V.B.1 Pacific County:

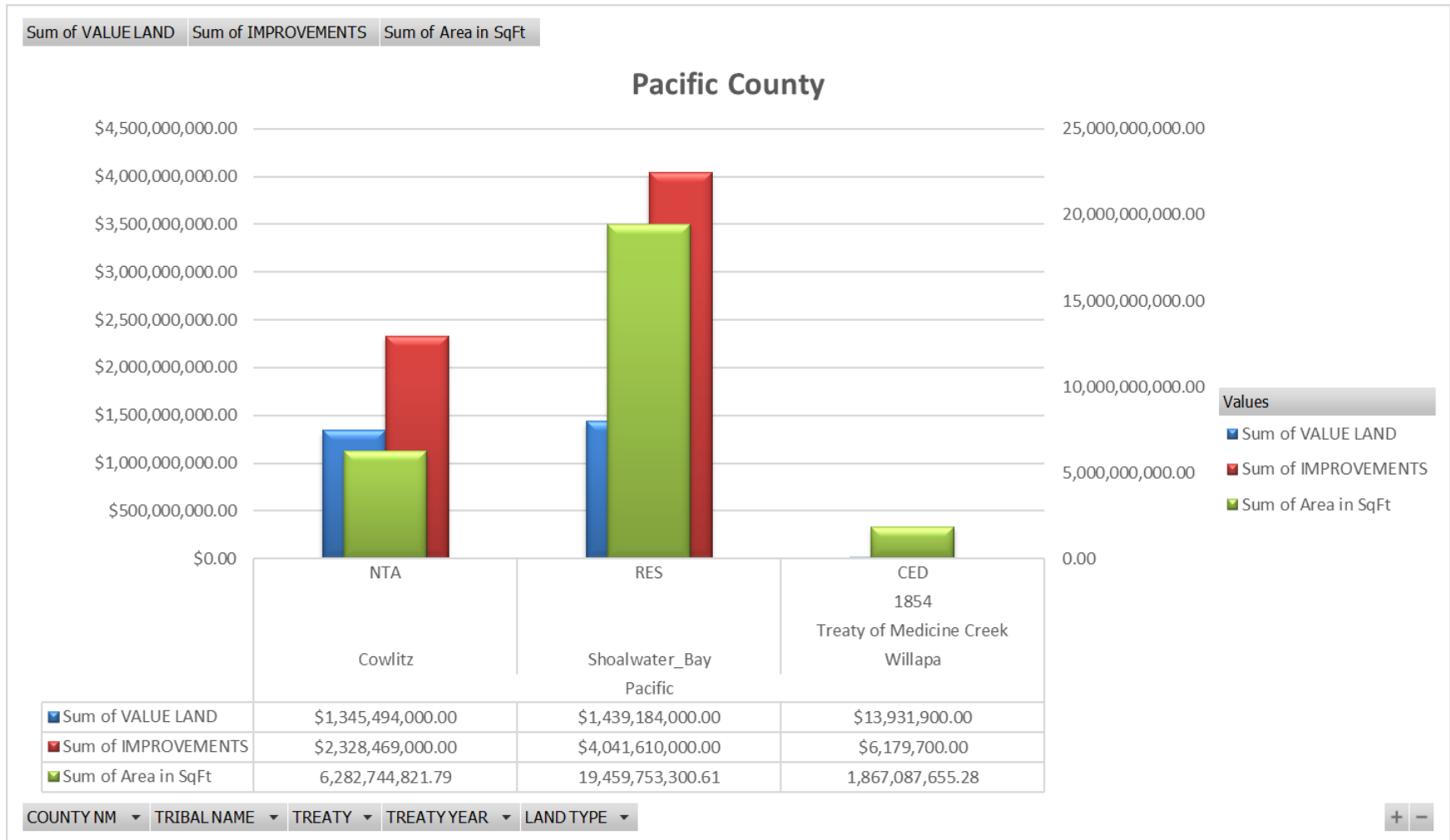


Figure 41 Pacific County

V.B.m Pierce County:

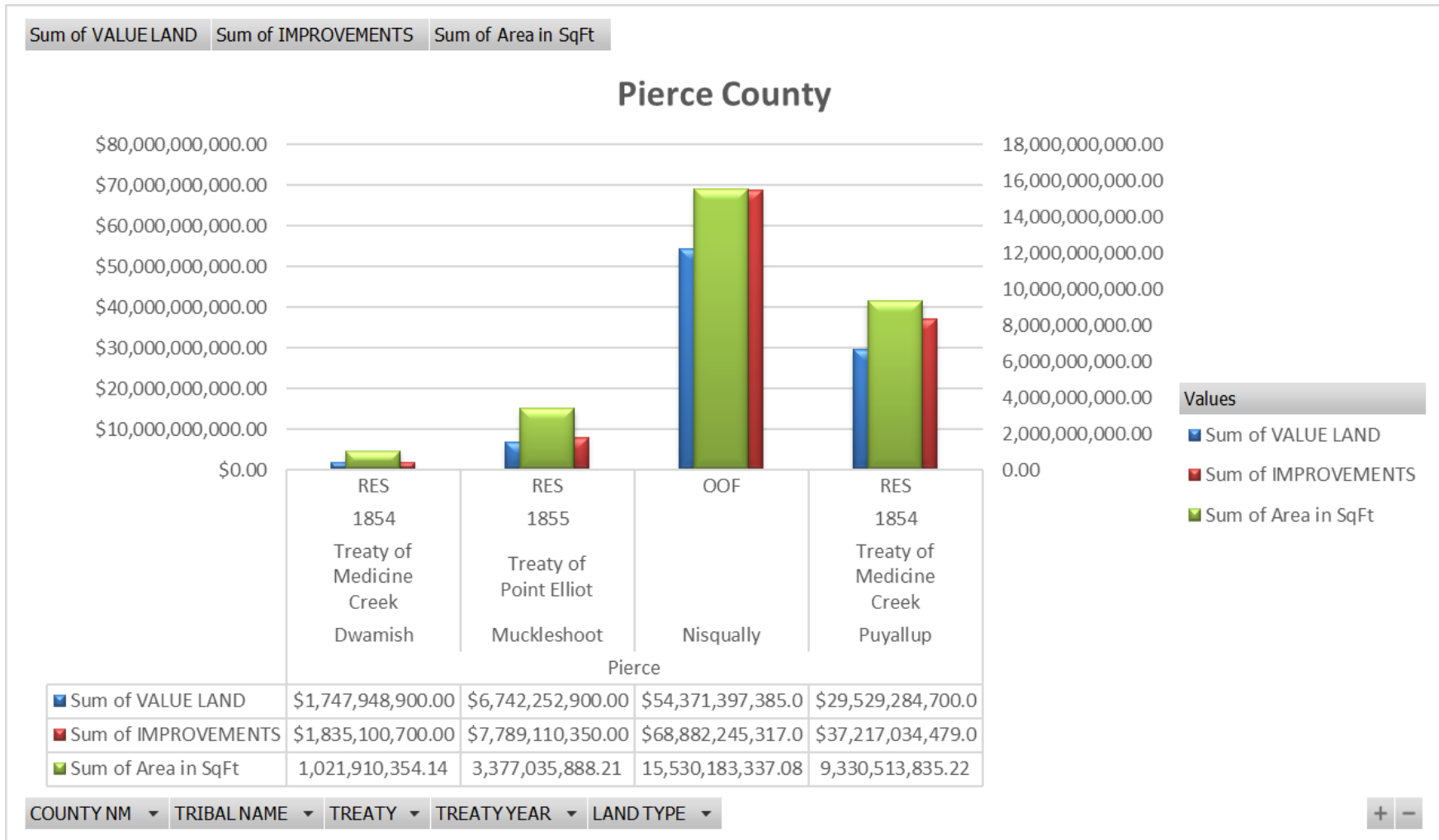


Figure 42 Pierce County

V.B.n San Juan County:

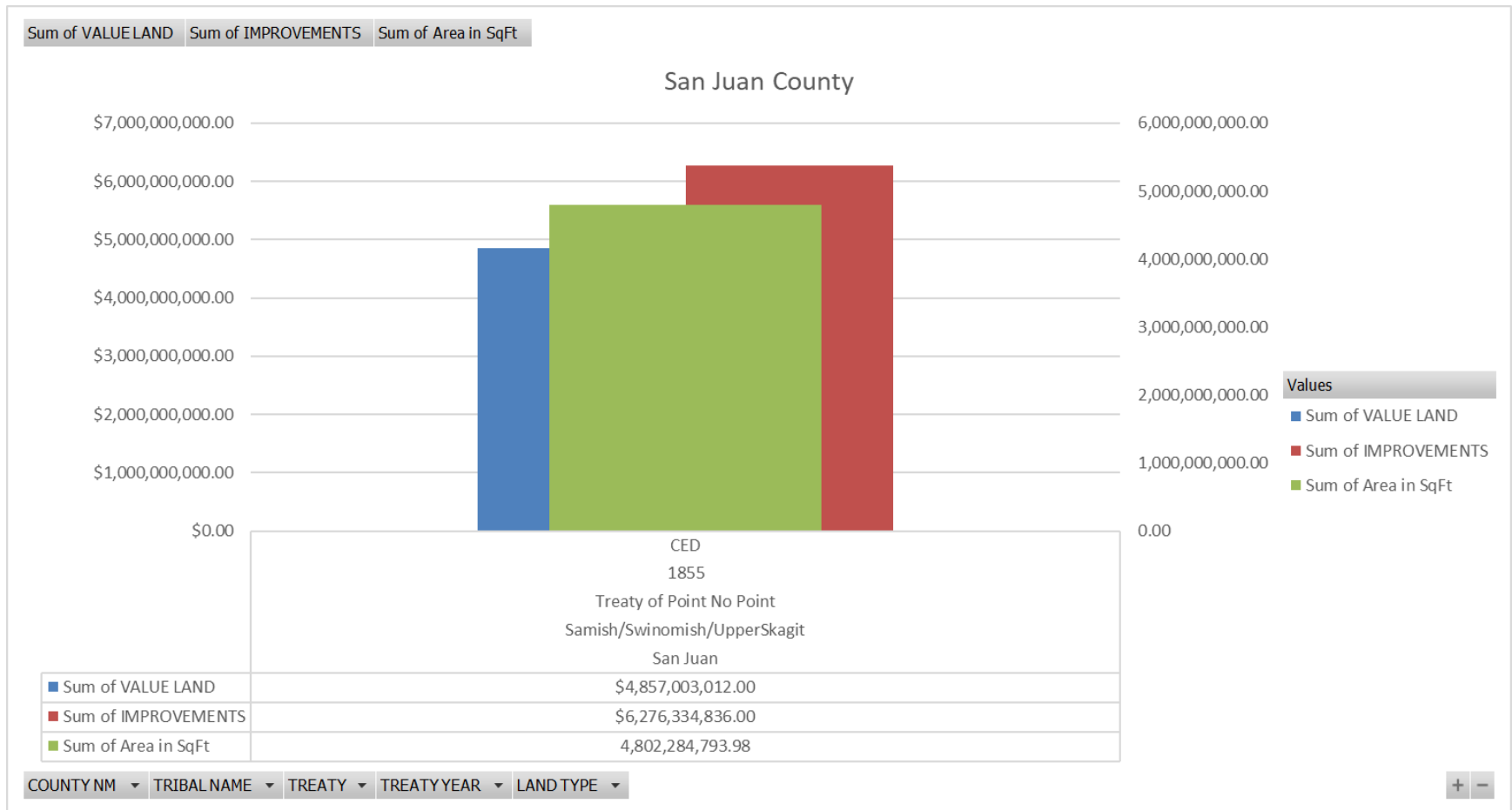


Figure 42 San Juan County

V.B.o Snohomish County:

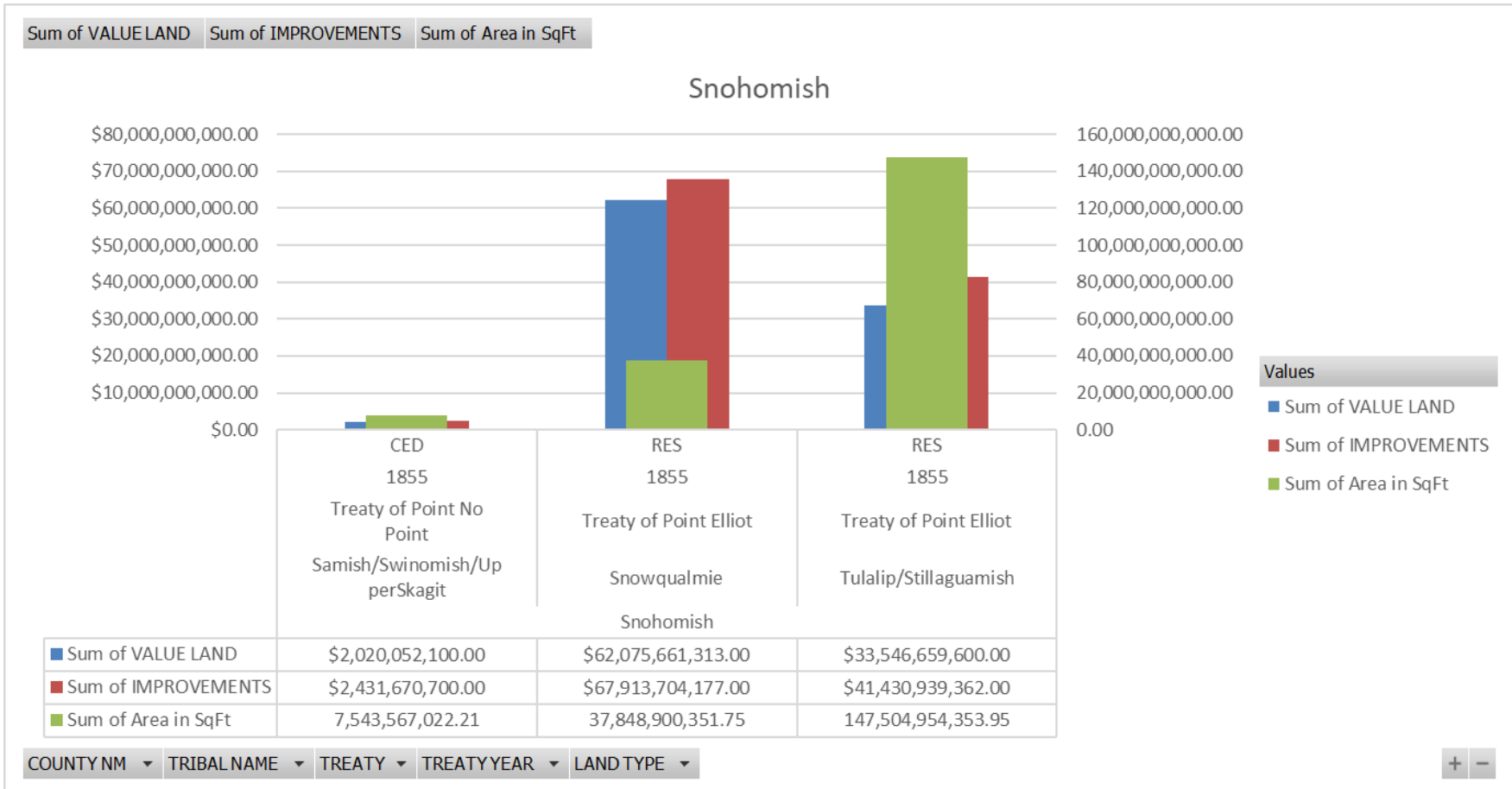


Figure 43 Snohomish County

V.B.p Thurston County:

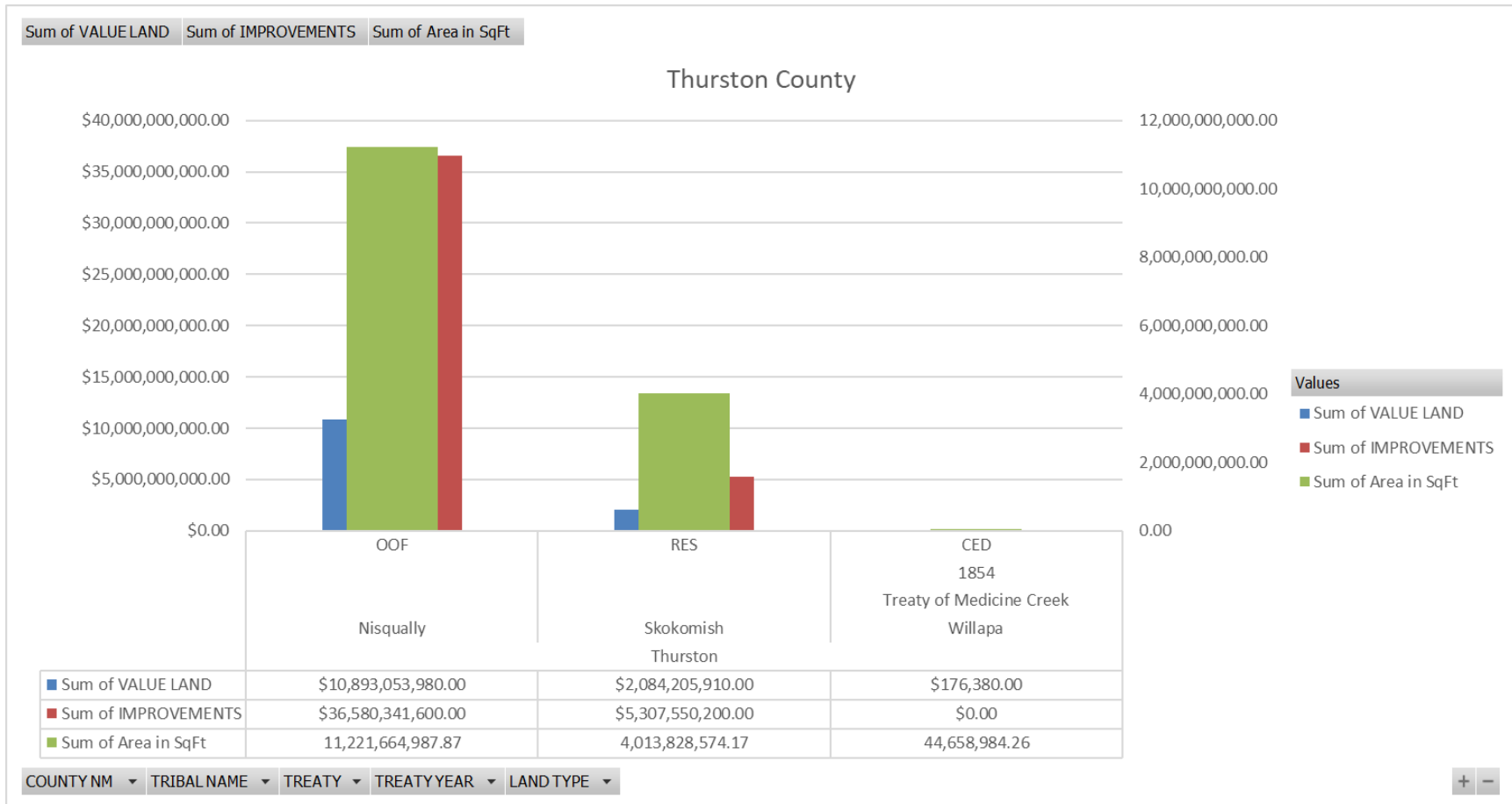


Figure 44 Thurston County

V.B.q Wahkiakum County:

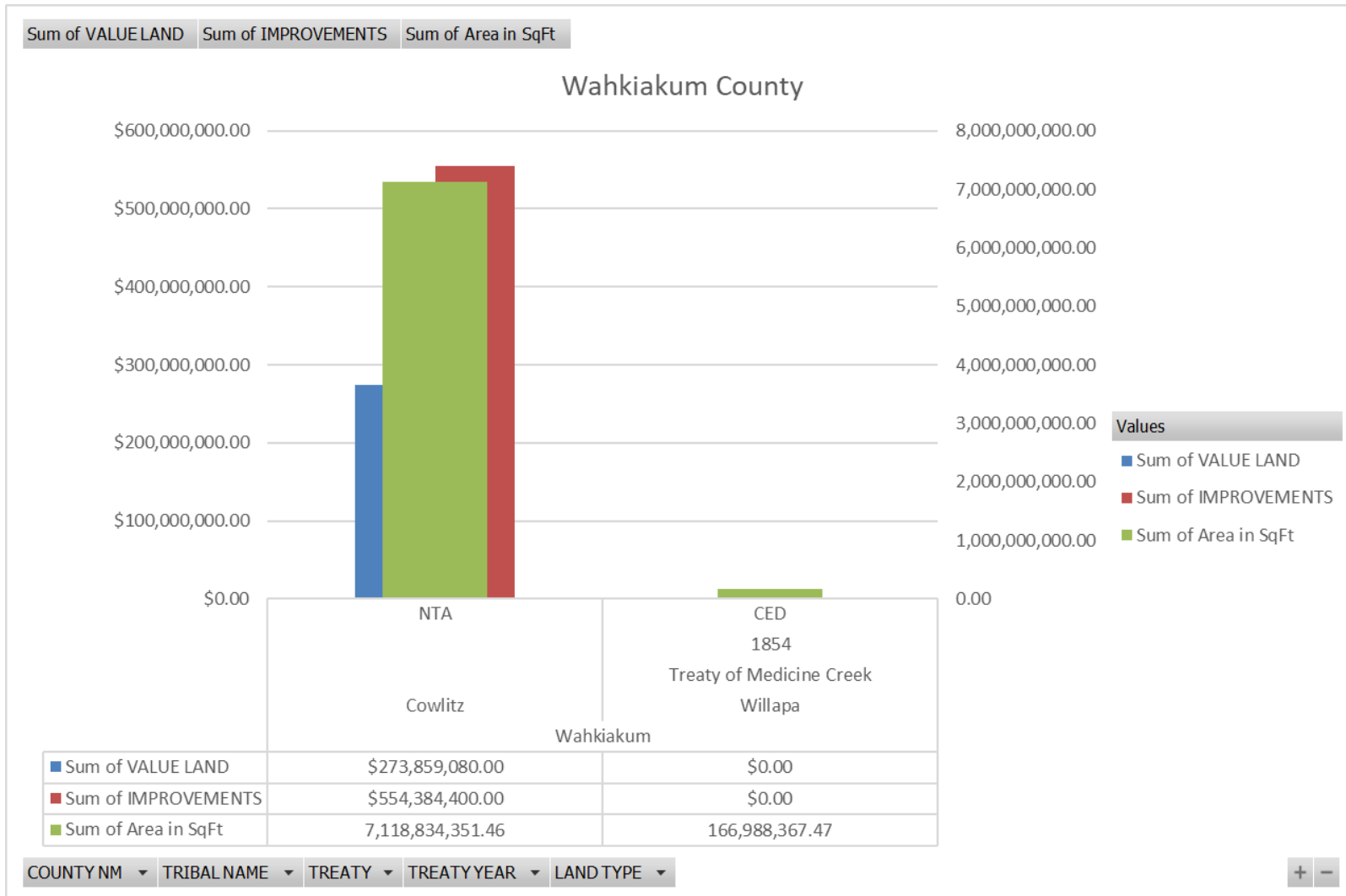


Figure 45 Wahkiakum County

V.B.r Whatcom County:



Figure 46 Whatcom County

V.C Workbook One Results Explained

The information provided in Workbook One contains subsections for each county in Western Washington; each subsection included figures representing each tribe within the county, relevant treaty information, and the treaty year. Additionally, the workbook displayed the sum of the value of the land in blue, the sum of the value of improvements in red, and the total area in square feet in green.

The figures in Workbook One go beyond mere numbers. They starkly reflect the economic disparity resulting from the removal of Native American lands. The market values reported in 2022/2023, the total area in square feet, and the types of land were all presented. This contrast underlines the urgent need for economic restitution and constructs a compelling case for reparations.

Workbook One provided a straightforward foundation to understand the economic impact of removing communal lands from Native American stewardship. It forces us to acknowledge the complex nature of generational wealth and the challenges in quantifying the total amount owed to each tribe. Despite these complexities, Workbook One offers a starting point to calculate reparations that focus on amends for past injustices. A dollar value for reparations was calculated without implication for immediate attention, as that is beyond the scope of this work.

V.D Workbook Two Results: Economic Analysis with Recommended Reparational Options

Table 6: Sum of Area, Land Value, and Improvements

County & Tribe	Sum of Valued Parcel Number	Sum of Area SqFt	Sum of Land Value	Sum of Improvements	Sum of Land & Improvements
Clallam					
James_Town_S'kllallam	1,031,019	521,386,893.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,107,345,757.00
Lower_Elwhah	1,226,708,284	32,104,607,750.55	\$11,022,766,575.00	\$3,560,648,326.00	\$14,583,414,901.00
Maka	9,161,226	4,543,283,467.29	\$3,529,914.00	\$2,620,323.00	\$6,150,237.00
Quileute&Hoh	226,314,892	8,144,345,881.67	\$407,689,930.00	\$106,698,788.00	\$514,388,718.00
Quinault	9,712,869	3,903,724,381.02	\$1,594,266.00	\$1,797,635.00	\$3,391,901.00
Skokomish	149,491	30,863,282.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Clark					
Cowlitz	17,630,945,871	20,168,785,731.42	\$41,045,502,295.00	\$67,296,764,202.00	\$108,342,266,497.00
Cowlitz					
Cowlitz	1,595,854,733	29,674,049,832.43	\$4,030,282,190.00	\$14,237,295,270.00	\$18,267,577,460.00
Willapa	4,821,757	1,095,268,595.68	\$7,475,280.00	\$3,985,750.00	\$11,461,030.00
Grays Harbor					
Chehalis	1,282,536,322	19,754,808,282.61	\$2,300,929,223.00	\$5,796,183,893.00	\$8,097,113,116.00
Quinault	147,845,543	16,949,623,647.99	\$397,229,175.00	\$450,271,555.00	\$847,500,730.00
Shoalwater_Bay	429,679,386	8,198,471,992.56	\$379,326,182.00	\$1,098,999,905.00	\$1,478,326,087.00
Skokomish	40,546,114	5,818,100,555.27	\$208,317,454.00	\$448,240,812.00	\$656,558,266.00
Willapa	11,949,263	2,087,480,971.48	\$95,985,681.00	\$10,859,504.00	\$106,845,185.00
Island					
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	431,235,025	1,720,358,550.47	\$3,265,578,657.00	\$3,839,023,597.00	\$7,104,602,254.00
Tulalip/Stillaguamish	881,918,103	3,997,759,895.98	\$10,116,993,847.00	\$8,364,782,174.00	\$18,481,776,021.00
Jefferson					
James_Town_S'kllallam	198,964,534	3,964,418,564.17	\$2,756,001,421.00	\$4,076,928,481.00	\$6,832,929,902.00
Lower_Elwhah	25,999,201	10,303,759,328.09	\$122,662,135.00	\$101,964,707.00	\$224,626,842.00
Quileute&Hoh	721,806	1,260,117,794.20	\$8,203,952.00	\$0.00	\$8,203,952.00
Quinault	51,502,697	21,078,703,783.84	\$85,045,749.00	\$14,767,911.00	\$99,813,660.00
Skokomish	134,125,983	13,134,148,579.49	\$612,118,618.00	\$452,602,988.00	\$1,064,721,606.00
King					
Dwamish	92,450,142,614	2,965,919,556.43	\$120,707,329,367.00	\$127,089,873,827.00	\$247,797,203,194.00
Muckleshoot	17,728,153,773	18,075,144,939.73	\$28,634,820,726.00	\$56,349,825,478.00	\$84,984,646,204.00
Nisqually	50,336,458	131,748,983.06	\$52,938,092.00	\$66,185,000.00	\$119,123,092.00
Puyallup	3,343,282,032	1,522,567,586.82	\$3,979,021,874.00	\$8,809,390,532.00	\$12,788,412,406.00
Snowquaimie	57,061,513,413	21,174,972,749.80	\$118,963,203,106.00	\$121,010,570,662.00	\$239,973,773,768.00
Kitsap					
Dwamish	5,673,819,983	5,823,439,694.52	\$14,193,810,630.00	\$31,222,009,792.00	\$45,415,820,422.00
James_Town_S'kllallam	1,245,177,232	3,070,341,255.61	\$4,336,643,600.00	\$8,917,757,687.00	\$13,254,401,287.00
Nisqually	72,371	255,988.33	\$1,533,290.00	\$3,568,470.00	\$5,101,760.00
Skokomish	2,520,653,917	4,795,533,328.96	\$3,845,750,241.00	\$9,370,278,649.00	\$13,216,028,890.00
Klickitat					
Cowlitz	108,862,390	22,466,789,727.20	\$1,427,362,968.00	\$1,858,601,602.00	\$3,285,964,570.00
Lewis					
Chehalis	4,851,006	183,789,005.95	\$4,818,200.00	\$5,604,700.00	\$10,422,900.00
Cowlitz	957,206,902	48,876,091,572.66	\$1,276,514,500.00	\$3,627,416,200.00	\$4,903,930,700.00
Nisqually	167,220,175	7,937,100,813.07	\$291,648,100.00	\$557,120,900.00	\$848,769,000.00
Skokomish	25,350,277	397,434,262.77	\$31,500,900.00	\$43,861,600.00	\$75,362,500.00
Willapa	7,351,038,018	55,911,350,782.30	\$3,944,823,000.00	\$9,658,117,500.00	\$13,602,940,500.00
Mason					
Chehalis	152,100,288	3,535,396,765.59	\$106,620,300.00	\$204,417,820.00	\$311,038,120.00
Dwamish	372,645,009	3,366,407,693.51	\$1,633,704,405.00	\$3,519,097,950.00	\$5,152,802,355.00
Nisqually	29,408,005	689,477,860.06	\$234,483,655.00	\$523,435,630.00	\$757,919,285.00
Skokomish	1,261,078,991	14,060,458,643.56	\$1,982,779,990.00	\$4,749,597,280.00	\$6,732,377,270.00
Squaxin	2,782,557	136,659,414.61	\$37,371,240.00	\$66,187,675.00	\$103,558,915.00
Pacific					
Cowlitz	792,813,957	6,282,749,822.93	\$1,345,512,500.00	\$2,328,469,000.00	\$3,673,981,500.00
Shoalwater_Bay	821,621,493	19,459,748,299.47	\$1,439,165,500.00	\$4,041,610,000.00	\$5,480,775,500.00
Willapa	1,383,678	1,867,087,655.28	\$13,931,900.00	\$6,179,700.00	\$20,111,600.00
San Juan					
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	178,123,375	4,802,284,793.98	\$4,857,003,012.00	\$6,276,334,836.00	\$11,133,337,848.00
Skagit					
Lummi/Nooksack	103,780,819	2,343,535,319.62	\$965,755,000.00	\$988,119,400.00	\$1,953,874,400.00
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	2,883,670,934	27,691,379,447.00	\$14,643,664,400.00	\$20,867,420,255.00	\$35,511,084,655.00
Skamania					
Cowlitz	24,314,851	33,907,495,681.42	\$835,670,600.00	\$1,121,314,500.00	\$1,956,985,100.00
Pierce					
Dwamish	1,569,781,140	1,021,910,354.14	\$1,747,948,900.00	\$1,835,100,700.00	\$3,583,049,600.00
Muckleshoot	708,465,489	3,377,035,888.21	\$6,742,252,900.00	\$7,789,110,350.00	\$14,531,363,250.00
Nisqually	44,811,264,658	15,530,183,337.08	\$54,371,397,385.00	\$68,882,245,317.00	\$123,253,642,702.00
Puyallup	8,792,243,918	9,330,513,835.22	\$29,529,284,700.00	\$37,217,034,479.00	\$66,746,319,179.00
Snohomish					
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	378,676,042	7,543,567,022.21	\$2,020,052,100.00	\$2,431,670,700.00	\$4,451,722,800.00
Snowquaimie	43,875,673,670	37,848,900,351.75	\$62,075,661,313.00	\$67,913,704,177.00	\$129,989,365,490.00
Tulalip/Stillaguamish	19,359,706,683	147,504,960,358.24	\$33,546,663,600.00	\$41,430,939,362.00	\$74,977,602,962.00
Thurston					
Nisqually	2,673,659,366	11,225,404,591.42	\$10,893,958,050.00	\$36,582,313,500.00	\$47,476,271,550.00
Skokomish	712,584,836	4,013,682,189.75	\$2,083,315,910.00	\$5,305,578,300.00	\$7,388,894,210.00
Willapa	112,754	41,065,765.13	\$162,310.00	\$0.00	\$162,310.00
Wahkiakum					
Cowlitz	9,486,733	7,118,834,351.46	\$273,859,080.00	\$554,384,480.00	\$828,243,480.00
Willapa	7,170	166,988,367.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Whatcom					
Lummi/Nooksack	4,799,405,690	21,390,619,500.20	\$20,486,889,170.00	\$31,165,287,738.00	\$51,652,176,908.00
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	1,859,338	549,026,358.59	\$1,637,168.00	\$0.00	\$1,637,168.00

Table 7: Sum of Land & Improvements + 1%, 3% and 5% APR

County & Tribe	1% APR on Land	3% APR on Land	5% APR on Land
Clallam	\$151,073,457.57	\$453,220,372.71	\$755,367,287.85
James_Town_S'klallam	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lower_Elwah	\$145,834,149.01	\$437,502,447.03	\$729,170,745.05
Maka	\$61,502.37	\$184,507.11	\$307,511.85
Quileute&Hoh	\$5,143,887.18	\$15,431,661.54	\$25,719,435.90
Quinault	\$33,919.01	\$101,757.03	\$169,595.05
Skokomish	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Clark	\$1,083,422,664.97	\$3,250,267,994.91	\$5,417,113,324.85
Cowlitz	\$1,083,422,664.97	\$3,250,267,994.91	\$5,417,113,324.85
Cowlitz	\$182,790,384.90	\$548,371,154.70	\$913,951,924.50
Cowlitz	\$182,675,774.60	\$548,027,323.80	\$913,378,873.00
Willapa	\$114,610.30	\$343,830.90	\$573,051.50
Grays Harbor	\$111,863,433.84	\$335,590,301.52	\$559,317,169.20
Chehalis	\$80,971,131.16	\$242,913,393.48	\$404,855,655.80
Quinault	\$8,475,007.30	\$25,425,021.90	\$42,375,036.50
Shoalwater_Bay	\$14,783,260.87	\$44,349,782.61	\$73,916,304.35
Skokomish	\$6,565,582.66	\$19,696,747.98	\$32,827,913.30
Willapa	\$1,068,451.85	\$3,205,355.55	\$5,342,259.25
Island	\$255,863,782.75	\$767,591,348.25	\$1,279,318,913.75
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	\$71,046,022.54	\$213,138,067.62	\$355,230,112.70
Tulalip/Stillaguamish	\$184,817,760.21	\$554,453,280.63	\$924,088,801.05
Jefferson	\$82,302,959.62	\$246,908,878.86	\$411,514,798.10
James_Town_S'klallam	\$68,329,299.02	\$204,987,897.06	\$341,646,495.10
Lower_Elwah	\$2,246,268.42	\$6,738,805.26	\$11,231,342.10
Quileute&Hoh	\$82,039.52	\$246,118.56	\$410,197.60
Quinault	\$998,136.60	\$2,994,409.80	\$4,990,683.00
Skokomish	\$10,647,216.06	\$31,941,648.18	\$53,236,080.30
King	\$5,856,631,586.64	\$17,569,894,759.92	\$29,283,157,933.20
Dwamish	\$2,477,972,031.94	\$7,433,916,095.82	\$12,389,860,159.70
Muckleshoot	\$849,846,462.04	\$2,549,539,386.12	\$4,249,232,310.20
Nisqually	\$1,191,230.92	\$3,573,692.76	\$5,956,154.60
Puyallup	\$127,884,124.06	\$383,652,372.18	\$639,420,620.30
Snowqualmie	\$2,399,737,737.68	\$7,199,213,213.04	\$11,998,688,688.40
Kitsap	\$718,913,523.59	\$2,156,740,570.77	\$3,594,567,617.95
Dwamish	\$454,158,204.22	\$1,362,474,612.66	\$2,270,791,021.10
James_Town_S'klallam	\$132,544,012.87	\$397,632,038.61	\$662,720,064.35
Nisqually	\$51,017.60	\$153,052.80	\$255,088.00
Skokomish	\$132,160,288.90	\$396,480,866.70	\$660,801,444.50
Klickitat	\$32,859,645.70	\$98,578,937.10	\$164,298,228.50
Cowlitz	\$32,859,645.70	\$98,578,937.10	\$164,298,228.50
Lewis	\$194,414,256.00	\$583,242,768.00	\$972,071,280.00
Chehalis	\$104,229.00	\$312,687.00	\$521,145.00
Cowlitz	\$49,039,307.00	\$147,117,921.00	\$245,196,535.00
Nisqually	\$8,487,690.00	\$25,463,070.00	\$42,438,450.00
Skokomish	\$753,625.00	\$2,260,875.00	\$3,768,125.00
Willapa	\$136,029,405.00	\$408,088,215.00	\$680,147,025.00
Mason	\$130,576,959.45	\$391,730,878.35	\$652,884,797.25
Chehalis	\$3,110,381.20	\$9,331,143.60	\$15,551,906.00
Dwamish	\$51,528,023.55	\$154,584,070.65	\$257,640,117.75
Nisqually	\$7,579,192.85	\$22,737,578.55	\$37,895,964.25
Skokomish	\$67,323,772.70	\$201,971,318.10	\$336,618,863.50
Squaxin	\$1,035,589.15	\$3,106,767.45	\$5,177,945.75
Pacific	\$91,748,686.00	\$275,246,058.00	\$458,743,430.00
Cowlitz	\$36,739,815.00	\$110,219,445.00	\$183,699,075.00
Shoalwater_Bay	\$54,807,755.00	\$164,423,265.00	\$274,038,775.00
Willapa	\$201,116.00	\$603,348.00	\$1,005,580.00
San Juan	\$111,333,378.48	\$334,000,135.44	\$556,666,892.40
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	\$111,333,378.48	\$334,000,135.44	\$556,666,892.40
Skagit	\$374,649,590.55	\$1,123,948,771.65	\$1,873,247,952.75
Lummi/Nooksack	\$19,538,744.00	\$58,616,232.00	\$97,693,720.00
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	\$355,110,846.55	\$1,065,332,539.65	\$1,775,554,232.75
Skamania	\$19,569,851.00	\$58,709,553.00	\$97,849,255.00
Cowlitz	\$19,569,851.00	\$58,709,553.00	\$97,849,255.00
Pierce	\$2,081,143,747.31	\$6,243,431,241.93	\$10,405,718,736.55
Dwamish	\$35,830,496.00	\$107,491,488.00	\$179,152,480.00
Muckleshoot	\$145,313,632.50	\$435,940,897.50	\$726,568,162.50
Nisqually	\$1,232,536,427.02	\$3,697,609,281.06	\$6,162,682,135.10
Puyallup	\$667,463,191.79	\$2,002,389,575.37	\$3,337,315,958.95
Snohomish	\$2,094,186,912.52	\$6,282,560,737.56	\$10,470,934,562.60
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	\$44,517,228.00	\$133,551,684.00	\$222,586,140.00
Snowqualmie	\$1,299,893,654.90	\$3,899,680,964.70	\$6,409,468,274.50
Tulalip/Stillaguamish	\$749,776,029.62	\$2,249,328,088.86	\$3,748,880,148.10
Thurston	\$548,653,280.70	\$1,645,959,842.10	\$2,743,266,403.50
Nisqually	\$474,762,715.50	\$1,424,288,146.50	\$2,373,813,577.50
Skokomish	\$73,888,942.10	\$221,666,826.30	\$369,444,710.50
Willapa	\$1,623.10	\$4,869.30	\$8,115.50
Wahkiakum	\$8,282,434.80	\$24,847,304.40	\$41,412,174.00
Cowlitz	\$8,282,434.80	\$24,847,304.40	\$41,412,174.00
Willapa	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Whatcom	\$516,538,140.76	\$1,549,614,422.28	\$2,582,690,703.80
Lummi/Nooksack	\$516,521,769.08	\$1,549,565,307.24	\$2,582,608,845.40
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit	\$16,371.68	\$49,115.04	\$81,858.40

Table 8: 50% County GDP, Total Price Per County, Population and Shared Responsibility

County & Tribe	2022 50% Gross GDP per County	Total Price per County	Population	Shared Responsibility PP
Clallam	\$1,606,553.50	\$15,108,952,310.50	77,805	\$194,189.99
James_Town_S'kllallam				
Lower_Elwah				
Maka				
Quileute&Hoh				
Quinalt				
Skokomish				
Clark	\$14,478,140.00	\$108,356,744,637.00	516,779	\$209,677.14
Cowlitz				
Cowlitz	\$3,313,184.00	\$18,282,351,674.00	111,956	\$163,299.44
Cowlitz				
Willapa				
Grays Harbor	\$1,654,554.00	\$11,187,997,938.00	77,038	\$145,227.00
Chehalis				
Quinalt				
Shoalwater_Bay				
Skokomish				
Willapa				
Island	\$2,025,905.00	\$25,588,404,180.00	86,625	\$295,392.83
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Tulalip/Stillaguamish				
Jefferson	\$687,743.00	\$8,230,983,705.00	33,589	\$245,049.98
James_Town_S'kllallam				
Lower_Elwah				
Quileute&Hoh				
Quinalt				
Skokomish				
King	\$203,087,848.00	\$585,866,246,512.00	2,252,782	\$260,063.44
Dwamish				
Muckleshoot				
Nisqually				
Puyallup				
Snowqualmie				
Kitsap	\$7,738,671.50	\$71,899,091,030.50	271,473	\$264,848.04
Dwamish				
James_Town_S'kllallam				
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Klickitat	\$958,669.00	\$3,286,923,239.00	22,798	\$144,175.95
Cowlitz				
Lewis	\$2,339,591.00	\$19,443,765,191.00	80,707	\$240,917.95
Chehalis				
Cowlitz				
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Willapa				
Mason	\$1,013,946.50	\$13,058,709,891.50	66,768	\$195,583.36
Chehalis				
Dwamish				
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Squaxin				
Pacific	\$450,595.00	\$9,175,319,195.00	23,396	\$392,174.70
Cowlitz				
Shoalwater_Bay				
Willapa				
San Juan	\$531,110.00	\$11,133,868,958.00	18,001	\$618,513.91
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Skaigt	\$4,386,435.00	\$37,469,345,490.00	129,205	\$289,999.19
Lummi/Nooksack				
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Skamania	\$188,330.50	\$1,957,173,430.50	12,118	\$161,509.61
Cowlitz				
Pierce	\$28,222,244.00	\$208,142,596,975.00	904,980	\$229,996.90
Dwamish				
Muckleshoot				
Nisqually				
Puyallup				
Snohomish	\$27,591,574.00	\$209,446,282,826.00	822,083	\$254,775.11
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Snowqualmie				
Tulalip/Stillaguamish				
Thurston	\$8,963,402.00	\$54,874,291,472.00	290,536	\$188,872.61
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Willapa				
Wahkiakum	\$61,373.00	\$828,304,853.00	4,476	\$185,054.70
Cowlitz				
Willapa				
Whatcom	\$9,797,508.00	\$51,663,611,584.00	229,247	\$225,362.21
Lummi/Nooksack				
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				

Table 9: 1% APR + 50% GDP, 2% APR + 50% GDP, 3% APR + 50% GDP

	A	N	O	P
County & Tribe	1% APR + 50% Annual GDP	3% APR + 50% Annual GDP	5% APR + 50% Annual GDP	
Clallam	\$152,680,011.07	\$454,826,926.21	\$756,973,841.35	
James_Town_S'klallam				
Lower_Elwah				
Maka				
Quileute&Hoh				
Quinault				
Skokomish				
Clark	\$1,097,900,804.97	\$3,264,746,134.91	\$5,431,591,464.85	
Cowlitz				
Cowlitz	\$186,103,568.90	\$551,684,338.70	\$917,265,108.50	
Cowlitz				
Willapa				
Grays Harbor	\$113,517,987.84	\$337,244,855.52	\$560,971,723.20	
Chehalis				
Quinault				
Shoalwater_Bay				
Skokomish				
Willapa				
Island	\$257,889,687.75	\$769,617,253.25	\$1,281,344,818.75	
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Tulalip/Stillaguamish				
Jefferson	\$82,990,702.62	\$247,596,621.86	\$412,202,541.10	
James_Town_S'klallam				
Lower_Elwah				
Quileute&Hoh				
Quinault				
Skokomish				
King	\$6,059,719,434.64	\$17,772,982,607.92	\$29,486,245,781.20	
Dwamish				
Muckleshoot				
Nisqually				
Puyallup				
Snowqualmie				
Kitsap	\$726,652,195.09	\$2,164,479,242.27	\$3,602,306,289.45	
Dwamish				
James_Town_S'klallam				
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Klickitat	\$33,818,314.70	\$99,537,606.10	\$165,256,897.50	
Cowlitz				
Lewis	\$196,753,847.00	\$585,582,359.00	\$974,410,871.00	
Chehalis				
Cowlitz				
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Willapa				
Mason	\$131,590,905.95	\$392,744,824.85	\$653,898,743.75	
Chehalis				
Dwamish				
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Squaxin				
Pacific	\$92,199,281.00	\$275,696,653.00	\$459,194,025.00	
Cowlitz				
Shoalwater_Bay				
Willapa				
San Juan	\$111,864,488.48	\$334,531,245.44	\$557,198,002.40	
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Skagit	\$379,036,025.55	\$1,128,335,206.65	\$1,877,634,387.75	
Lummi/Nooksack				
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Skamania	\$19,758,181.50	\$58,897,883.50	\$98,037,585.50	
Cowlitz				
Pierce	\$2,109,365,991.31	\$6,271,653,485.93	\$10,433,940,980.55	
Dwamish				
Muckleshoot				
Nisqually				
Puyallup				
Snohomish	\$2,121,778,486.52	\$6,310,152,311.56	\$10,498,526,136.60	
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				
Snowqualmie				
Tulalip/Stillaguamish				
Thurston	\$557,616,682.70	\$1,654,923,244.10	\$2,752,229,805.50	
Nisqually				
Skokomish				
Willapa				
Wahkiakum	\$8,343,807.80	\$24,908,677.40	\$41,473,547.00	
Cowlitz				
Willapa				
Whatcom	\$526,335,648.76	\$1,559,411,930.28	\$2,592,488,211.80	
Lummi/Nooksack				
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit				

Table 10: Annual Sales Tax Based Upon Total Community Chosen APR + 50% GDP

A	Q	R	S
County & Tribe	Annual Sales Reparation Tax at 0.15% Per dollar spent PP	Annual Reparation Tax at 0.10% Per Dollar spent PP	Annual Reparation Tax at 0.05% spent
Clallam	\$42,598.24	\$28,398.83	\$14,199.41
James Town S'Klallam			
Lower Elwah			
Maka			
Quileute&Hoh			
Quinault			
Skokomish			
Clark	\$282,936.50	\$188,624.34	\$94,312.17
Cowlitz			
Cowlitz	\$61,295.91	\$40,863.94	\$20,431.97
Cowlitz			
Willapa			
Grays Harbor	\$42,178.31	\$28,118.87	\$14,059.44
Chehalis			
Quinault			
Shoalwater Bay			
Skokomish			
Willapa			
Island	\$47,427.19	\$31,618.13	\$15,809.06
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Tulalip/Stillaguamish			
Jefferson	\$18,389.98	\$12,259.99	\$6,129.99
James Town S'Klallam			
Lower Elwah			
Quileute&Hoh			
Quinault			
Skokomish			
King	\$1,233,398.15	\$822,265.43	\$411,132.72
Dwamish			
Muckleshoot			
Nisqually			
Puyallup			
Snowqualmie			
Kitsap	\$148,631.47	\$99,087.65	\$49,543.82
Dwamish			
James Town S'Klallam			
Nisqually			
Skokomish			
Klickitat	\$12,481.91	\$8,321.27	\$4,160.64
Cowlitz			
Lewis	\$44,187.08	\$29,458.06	\$14,729.03
Chehalis			
Cowlitz			
Nisqually			
Skokomish			
Willapa			
Mason	\$36,555.48	\$24,370.32	\$12,185.16
Chehalis			
Dwamish			
Nisqually			
Skokomish			
Squaxin			
Pacific	\$12,809.31	\$8,539.54	\$4,269.77
Cowlitz			
Shoalwater Bay			
Willapa			
San Juan	\$9,855.55	\$6,570.37	\$3,285.18
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Skagit	\$70,739.74	\$47,159.83	\$23,579.91
Lummi/Nooksack			
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Skamania	\$6,634.61	\$4,423.07	\$2,211.54
Cowlitz			
Pierce	\$495,476.55	\$330,317.70	\$165,158.85
Dwamish			
Muckleshoot			
Nisqually			
Puyallup			
Snohomish	\$450,090.44	\$300,060.30	\$150,030.15
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Snowqualmie			
Tulalip/Stillaguamish			
Thurston	\$159,068.46	\$106,045.64	\$53,022.82
Nisqually			
Skokomish			
Willapa			
Wahkiakum	\$2,450.61	\$1,633.74	\$816.87
Cowlitz			
Willapa			
Whatcom	\$125,512.73	\$83,675.16	\$41,837.58
Lummi/Nooksack			
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			

V.D Workbook Two Results Explained

Workbook Two was built on subsections mentioned in Workbook One to determine the value of reparations. The property in each occupied territory rightfully belongs to the different tribes in Western Washington, while colonialist imaginary boundaries now break these areas down into counties. While some counties are more economically prosperous, others lag behind prosperity-wise. The Reparations tax can be adjusted depending on the economic well-being of each area, and this can be seen through a mixture of the shared responsibility category and GDP.

In Clallam County, with a population of 77,805, the shared responsibility per person is \$194,189.99. Clark County, home to 516,779 residents, has a shared responsibility of \$209,677.14 per person. Cowlitz County's 111,956 residents face a shared responsibility of \$163,299.44 each. Grays Harbor County, with a population of 77,038, has a shared responsibility per person of \$145,227.00. Island County, with 86,625 residents, carries a higher shared responsibility of \$295,392.83 per person. Jefferson County's 33,589 residents have a shared responsibility of \$245,049.98 each. King County, the most populous with 2,252,782 residents, has a shared responsibility per person of \$260,063.44. Kitsap County, with a population of 271,473, sees a shared responsibility of \$264,848.04 per person.

With 22,798 residents, Klickitat County has the lowest shared responsibility of \$144,175.95 per person. In Lewis County, 80,707 residents face a shared responsibility of \$240,917.95 each. Mason County, home to 66,768 people, has a shared responsibility of \$195,583.36 per person. With 23,396 residents, Pacific County has a significant shared responsibility of \$392,174.70 per person. San Juan County stands out with the highest shared responsibility per person at \$618,513.91 despite its small population 18,001. Skagit County's

129,205 residents have a shared responsibility of \$289,999.19 each, while Skamania County, with a population of 12,118, faces \$161,509.61 per person.

Pierce County, with a population of 904,980, has a shared responsibility of \$229,996.90 per person. Snohomish County, home to 822,083 residents, has a shared responsibility of \$254,775.11 per person. Thurston County, with 290,536 residents, has a shared responsibility of \$188,872.61 each. Wahkiakum County, the smallest county with 4,476 residents, has a shared responsibility per person of \$185,054.70. Finally, Whatcom County's 229,247 residents face a shared responsibility of \$225,362.21 each.

San Juan County has the highest per-capita financial responsibility, potentially due to its higher property values and other economic factors within the GDP. Similarly, counties like King and Island also demonstrate relatively high responsibilities, despite their larger populations, due to the value of their land and infrastructure improvements. On the other hand, lower land and improvement values, combined with lower GDP earnings in counties such as Klickitat and Grays Harbor, result in a smaller economic burden per individual.

Each county has the option to select one choice from three percentage rates. In Clallam County, for instance, with a population of 77,805, assuming everyone spends \$1 a day, the annual reparation tax per person is \$42,598.24 at a rate of 0.15%. At a rate of 0.10%, the yearly reparation tax per person is \$28,398.83, and at a rate of 0.05%, it is \$14,199.41. This process is then applied for each county, which involves identifying and multiplying each inhabitant by 365 days a year and then multiplying the outcome by the reparation tax at the three rate percentages. This analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the total financial impact of the reparation tax on each county based on population.

CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION

This analysis has explored and presented potential reparations should legal avenues conclude that such are justified and forthcoming. It delves into the historical, ethical, and legal framework that underpins the argument for reparations. Precedents and contemporary implications examine reparations as fiscal compensation and evaluate the potential impacts on both the recipients and the broader society.

The disenfranchisement caused by the Dawes Act and the loss of generational communal land distorted and displaced many aspects of tribal identity. This is echoed in the violations of tribal sovereignty, the first principle of tribal law, and the third principle of trust. Both were then broadly manipulated by the second principle, the Plenary Power Doctrine, which allows the United States government to continue to disregard the first and third principles. Countless transgressions and abuses – physically, mentally, spiritually, and financially - have assailed the trust relationship generation after generation and have poignantly created a condition that trust is unattainable unless tangible actions toward reparations are taken.

Children, language, lands: almost everything was stripped away, stolen when you weren't looking because you were trying to stay alive. In the face of such loss, one thing our people could not surrender was the meaning of land. In the settler's mind, land was property, real estate, capital, or natural resources. But to our people, it was everything: identity, the connection to our ancestors, the home of our nonhuman kinfolk, our pharmacy, our library, the source of all that sustained us. Our lands were where our responsibility to the world was enacted, sacred ground. It belonged to itself; it was a gift, not a commodity, so it could never be bought or sold. These are the meanings people took with them when they were forced from their ancient homelands to new places.

Robin Wall Kimmerer, *Braiding Sweetgrass*¹²⁰

¹²⁰ Kimmerer Robin Wall, *Braiding Sweetgrass* (Minneapolis: Milkweed Editions, 2013),

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APPENDIX A: PIVOT TABLES BY COUNTY

Clallam County

Pivot table Callam:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Clallam			
James_Town_S'klallam			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
RES	\$0.00	\$0.00	521,386,893.15
Lower_Elwah			
Treaty of Point No			
Point			
1855			
	\$11,022,766,575.0		32,104,607,750.5
RES	0	\$3,560,648,326.00	5
Maka			
Treaty of Quinault			
River			
1855			
CED	\$3,529,914.00	\$2,620,323.00	4,543,283,467.29
Quileute&Hoh			

Treaty of Quinault			
River			
1855			
RES	\$407,689,930.00	\$106,698,788.00	8,144,345,881.67
Quinault			
NTA	\$1,594,266.00	\$1,797,635.00	3,903,724,381.02
Skokomish			
RES	\$0.00	\$0.00	30,863,282.21
	\$11,435,580,685.0		49,248,211,655.8
Grand Total	0	\$3,671,765,072.00	8

*Clark County**Pivot table Clark*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Clark			
Cowlitz			
NTA	\$39,465,322,425.00	\$66,227,781,740.00	13,731,561,875.67
Yakama Treaty of Camp			
Stevens			
1855			
RES	\$1,580,179,870.00	\$1,068,982,462.00	6,437,223,855.75
Grand Total	\$41,045,502,295.00	\$67,296,764,202.00	20,168,785,731.42

*Cowlitz County**Pivot table Cowlitz:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Cowlitz			

Cowlitz

NTA	\$1,721,848,300.00	\$6,014,787,060.00	3,629,192,503.54
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Treaty of Medicine Creek

1854

CED	\$1,885,684,470.00	\$7,475,741,650.00	18,222,552,811.73
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Yakama Treaty of Camp

Stevens

1855

RES	\$422,749,420.00	\$746,766,560.00	7,822,304,517.16
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Willapa

Treaty of Medicine Creek

1854

CED	\$7,475,280.00	\$3,985,750.00	1,095,268,595.68
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Grand Total	\$4,037,757,470.00	\$14,241,281,020.00	30,769,318,428.11
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*Grays Harbor County**Pivot table Grays Harbor:*

	Sum of VALUE	Sum of	Sum of Area in
Row Labels	LAND	IMPROVEMENTS	SqFt
Grays Harbor			

Chehalis

	\$2,300,929,223.0		19,754,808,282.6
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RES	0	\$5,796,183,893.00	1
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Quinault

			16,949,623,647.9
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NTA	\$397,229,175.00	\$450,271,555.00	9
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Shoalwater_Bay

RES	\$379,326,182.00	\$1,098,999,905.00	8,198,471,992.56
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Skokomish

RES	\$208,317,454.00	\$448,240,812.00	5,818,100,555.27
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Willapa

Treaty of Medicine

Creek

1854

CED	\$95,985,681.00	\$10,859,504.00	2,087,480,971.48
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	\$3,381,787,715.0		52,808,485,449.9
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Grand Total	0	\$7,804,555,669.00	2
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*Island County**Pivot table Island:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Island			
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Treaty of Point No Point			
1855			
CED	\$3,265,578,657.00	\$3,839,023,597.00	1,720,358,550.47
Tulalip/Stillaguamish			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
1855			
RES	\$10,116,993,847.00	\$8,364,782,174.00	3,997,759,895.98
Grand Total	\$13,382,572,504.00	\$12,203,805,771.00	5,718,118,446.45

Jefferson County

Pivot table Jefferson:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Jefferson			
James_Town_S'klallam			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
	\$2,756,001,421.0		
RES	0	\$4,076,928,481.00	3,964,418,564.17
Lower_Elwah			
Treaty of Point No			
Point			
1855			
			10,303,759,328.0
RES	\$122,662,135.00	\$101,964,707.00	9
Quileute&Hoh			
Treaty of Quinault			
River			
1855			
RES	\$8,203,952.00	\$0.00	1,260,117,794.20
Quinault			

			21,078,703,783.8
NTA	\$85,045,749.00	\$14,767,911.00	4
Skokomish			
			13,134,148,579.4
RES	\$612,118,618.00	\$452,602,988.00	9
	\$3,584,031,875.0		49,741,148,049.8
Grand Total	0	\$4,646,264,087.00	0

King County

Pivot table King:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
King			
Dwamish			
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
RES	\$120,707,329,367.00	\$127,089,873,827.00	2,965,919,556.43
Muckleshoot			
Treaty of Point Elliot			

1855

RES	\$28,634,820,726.00	\$56,349,825,478.00	18,075,144,939.73
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Nisqually

OOF	\$52,938,092.00	\$66,185,000.00	131,748,983.06
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Puyallup

Treaty of Medicine

Creek

1854

RES	\$3,979,021,874.00	\$8,809,390,532.00	1,522,567,586.82
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Snowqualmie

Treaty of Point Elliot

1855

RES	\$118,963,203,106.00	\$121,010,570,662.00	21,174,972,749.80
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Grand Total	\$272,337,313,165.00	\$313,325,845,499.00	43,870,353,815.83
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*Kitsap County**Pivot table Kitsap:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Kitsap			
Dwamish			
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
RES	\$14,193,738,330.00	\$31,221,607,882.00	5,823,121,014.44
James_Town_S'klallam			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
RES	\$4,336,643,600.00	\$8,917,757,687.00	3,070,341,255.61
Nisqually			
OOF	\$1,533,290.00	\$3,568,470.00	255,988.33
Skokomish			
RES	\$3,845,822,541.00	\$9,370,680,559.00	4,795,852,009.04
Grand Total	\$22,377,737,761.00	\$49,513,614,598.00	13,689,570,267.42

*Klickitat County**Pivot table Klickitat:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Klickitat			
Cowlitz			
NTA	\$992,304,770.00	\$1,390,108,820.00	10,344,535,664.93
Yakama Treaty of Camp Stevens			
1855			
RES	\$435,058,198.00	\$468,492,782.00	12,122,254,062.27
Grand Total	\$1,427,362,968.00	\$1,858,601,602.00	22,466,789,727.20

*Lewis County**Pivot table Lewis:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Lewis			
Chehalis			
RES	\$4,818,200.00	\$5,604,700.00	183,789,005.95
Cowlitz			
NTA	\$610,300.00	\$0.00	120,765,112.11
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
CED	\$1,276,928,600.00	\$3,627,416,200.00	48,839,645,888.80
Nisqually			
OOF	\$290,623,700.00	\$557,120,900.00	7,852,781,384.82
Skokomish			
RES	\$31,500,900.00	\$43,861,600.00	397,434,262.77
Willapa			

Treaty of Medicine

Creek

1854

CED	\$3,944,823,000.00	\$9,658,117,500.00	55,911,350,782.30
Grand Total	\$5,549,304,700.00	\$13,892,120,900.00	113,305,766,436.74

Mason County

Pivot table Mason:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Mason			
Chehalis			
RES	\$106,620,300.00	\$204,417,820.00	3,535,396,765.59
Dwamish			
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
	\$1,633,428,415.0		
RES	0	\$3,518,921,085.00	3,366,365,739.85
Nisqually			
OOF	\$234,483,655.00	\$523,435,630.00	689,477,860.06
Skokomish			
	\$1,983,055,980.0		14,060,500,597.2
RES	0	\$4,749,774,145.00	2
Squaxin			

Treaty of Medicine

Creek

1854

RES	\$37,371,240.00	\$66,187,675.00	136,659,414.61
	\$3,994,959,590.0		21,788,400,377.3
Grand Total	0	\$9,062,736,355.00	3

*Pacific County**Pivot table Pacific:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Pacific			
Cowlitz			
	\$1,345,494,000.0		
NTA	0	\$2,328,469,000.00	6,282,744,821.79
Shoalwater_Bay			
	\$1,439,184,000.0		19,459,753,300.6
RES	0	\$4,041,610,000.00	1
Willapa			

Treaty of Medicine

Creek

1854

CED	\$13,931,900.00	\$6,179,700.00	1,867,087,655.28
	\$2,798,609,900.0		27,609,585,777.6
Grand Total	0	\$6,376,258,700.00	9

Pierce County

Pivot table Pierce:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Pierce			
Dwamish			
Treaty of Medicine			
Creek			
1854			
RES	\$1,747,948,900.00	\$1,835,100,700.00	1,021,910,354.14
Muckleshoot			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
1855			
RES	\$6,742,252,900.00	\$7,789,110,350.00	3,377,035,888.21
Nisqually			
	\$54,371,397,385.0		15,530,183,337.0
OOF	0	\$68,882,245,317.00	8
Puyallup			
Treaty of Medicine			
Creek			
1854			

	\$29,529,284,700.0		
RES	0	\$37,217,034,479.00	9,330,513,835.22
	\$92,390,883,885.0		29,259,643,414.6
Grand Total	0	\$115,723,490,846.00	5

*San Juan County**Pivot table San Juan:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
San Juan			
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Treaty of Point No Point			
1855			
CED	\$4,857,003,012.00	\$6,276,334,836.00	4,802,284,793.98
Grand Total	\$4,857,003,012.00	\$6,276,334,836.00	4,802,284,793.98

*Snohomish County**Pivot table Snohomish:*

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Snohomish			
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Treaty of Point No Point			
1855			
CED	\$2,020,052,100.00	\$2,431,670,700.00	7,543,567,022.21
Snowqualmie			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
1855			
RES	\$62,075,661,313.00	\$67,913,704,177.00	37,848,900,351.75
Tulalip/Stillaguamish			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
1855			
RES	\$33,546,659,600.00	\$41,430,939,362.00	147,504,954,353.95
Grand Total	\$97,642,373,013.00	\$111,776,314,239.00	192,897,421,727.92

Thurstan Couty

Pivot table Thurstan:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Thurston			
Nisqually			
	\$10,893,053,980.0		11,221,664,987.8
OOF	0	\$36,580,341,600.00	7
Skokomish			
RES	\$2,084,205,910.00	\$5,307,550,200.00	4,013,828,574.17
Willapa			
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
CED	\$176,380.00	\$0.00	44,658,984.26
	\$12,977,436,270.0		
Grand Total	0	\$41,887,891,800.00	15,280,152,546.30

Wahkiakum County

Pivot table Wahkiakum:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Wahkiakum			
Cowlitz			
NTA	\$273,859,080.00	\$554,384,400.00	7,118,834,351.46
Willapa			
Treaty of Medicine Creek			
1854			
CED	\$0.00	\$0.00	166,988,367.47
Grand Total	\$273,859,080.00	\$554,384,400.00	7,285,822,718.93

Whatcom County

Pivot table Whatcom:

Row Labels	Sum of VALUE LAND	Sum of IMPROVEMENTS	Sum of Area in SqFt
Whatcom			
Lummi/Nooksack			
Treaty of Point Elliot			
1855			
RES	\$20,486,889,170.00	\$31,165,287,738.00	21,390,619,500.20
Samish/Swinomish/UpperSkagit			
Treaty of Point No Point			
1855			
CED	\$1,637,168.00	\$0.00	549,026,358.59
Grand Total	\$20,488,526,338.00	\$31,165,287,738.00	21,939,645,858.79